

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 2: Early Cultures in Our Land

Section 1 The Earliest People

Directions: Use the information from pages 42 - 55 to complete the following.

1. Millions of years after the dinosaurs became _____, the first _____ people (those who lived before recorded history) reached the Americas.
2. Archaeologists have discovered over time many _____ that tell us that these first people in America came here some 12,000 to 25,000 years ago.
3. _____ are scientists who study ancient cultures by examining what they have left behind.
4. _____ can include any item made or used by people, such as pottery, _____, _____, jewelry, and _____.
5. Artifacts also include _____, pictures or symbols that convey an idea.
6. _____, which are traces or remains of living things, also tell us about the lives of animals, birds, and people.
7. Usually it is _____, _____, or _____ that are fossilized.
8. _____ study artifacts, fossils, cave drawings, trails, and oral history to learn the culture of a group and how groups of people lived.
9. Prehistoric people are identified by _____ periods.
10. Most experts believe that the earliest people came to America from _____.
11. Land that is now, in modern times, covered by the _____ was at that time dry and exposed.
12. One such area of land is believed to have joined Asia and North America along what is now called the _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

13. The Bering _____ was part of a grassland area called *Beringia*.
14. Over many years, the _____ (wandering from place to place) big-game hunters followed the animals, their food source, deeper into parts of America.
15. The part of America now known as _____ had a much more _____ than it does today.
16. Summers were _____, and the _____ were milder.
17. _____ was more abundant, which allowed grasses and trees and other _____ to thrive.
18. Many _____ of the time were also much larger than animals of today.
19. In 1961, scientists discovered evidence in southwestern Oklahoma of the _____ Indian prehistoric hunters.
20. The mammoth-hunting _____ people were named after the New Mexico site where their artifacts were first reported.
21. These people had little more than _____ for weapons, which meant they had to be close to their prey.
22. Great skill was required to make such spear points, a process known as _____.
23. Culture changes happen slowly, resulting in one culture overlapping another. Like the Clovis hunters, the hunters we call the _____ people continued to hunt using spears.
24. The _____ people lived some 9,000 – 10,000 years ago in eastern Oklahoma.
25. The large animals of the Great Plains _____ out about ten thousand years ago for reasons that are not yet known.
26. Although the early people were _____, they probably lived in small bands of _____.
27. Some evidence suggests they built small temporary houses with _____ frames that were probably covered with _____ or _____.
28. They knew how to use and make _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

29. The change in _____ caused the prehistoric people to adjust their way of life, and a new culture began to appear.
30. The _____ of the Archaic culture were still hunters, but modern types of animals were their _____.
31. _____ became domesticated during this time.
32. An important new weapon that appeared in this period was the _____.
33. The atlatl was a short wooden shaft with a _____ at the end that was used to throw _____ with more force and accuracy.
34. A severe _____ gripped our state in the middle of the _____ period, but many of the people adapted.
35. One group that endured is known as the _____ culture.
36. This culture is distinguished by their finely made _____ points.
37. _____ began to replace foraging about 2,000 years ago as the _____ culture emerged.
38. The early farmers needed to stay in one place so they could _____, _____, and _____ their crops of pigweed, goosefoot, squash, corn, beans, and sunflowers.
39. They began to build better shelters and live in _____.
40. The _____ and _____ and other new tools came into use about this time.
41. They also developed an _____ with a cutting edge on both _____.
42. The _____ farming groups lived in Oklahoma from about 1,200 to 500 years ago.
43. _____ apparently tended the crops and made _____, while the men were probably the _____.
44. Square or rectangular _____ were built with posts of red cedar or cottonwood.
45. _____ for cooking were used both inside and outside the houses.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

46. The _____ were built by the _____ people.
47. Most of the Caddoan people lived in small _____ in the nearby countryside, with one large, centrally located _____.
48. Men wore flat-top _____, sometimes Mohawk-type crests or beaded forelocks.
49. The [men] wore _____ with sashes and _____.
50. Women wore simple fringed _____ and _____.
51. About five hundred years ago, the climate became too dry in the western part of the state for _____.
52. This period of time is called _____, the era between prehistoric and recorded history.
53. The people once again resorted to the more _____ way of life as they returned to hunting buffalo for their food.
54. _____ were vitally important to the _____ Indians.
55. The animals provided the people with _____, _____, _____, and tools.
56. Making _____ (dried meat) and _____ (dried meat mixed with berries and fat) allowed the Early Plains Indians to use buffalo meat long after the animal had been killed.
57. They used dogs as pack animals, pulling a type of sled made of two poles and a net, now called a _____.