

Georgia Studies 2011 / Cantrell

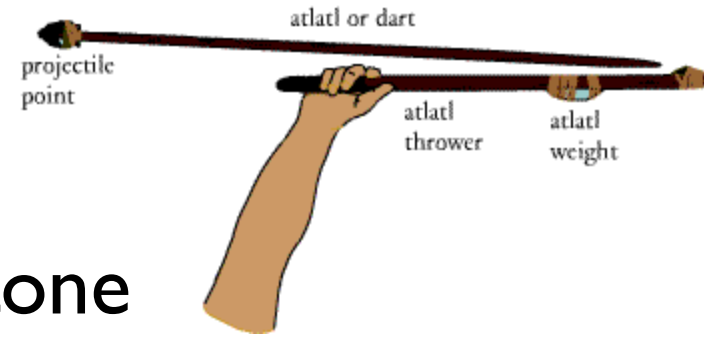
Unit One

SS8HI The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.

- a. Describe the evolution of Native American cultures (Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian) prior to European contact.
- b. Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando DeSoto.
- c. Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the French, Spanish, and British in the southeastern area.

Paleo Period

- Earliest Period (PAWWM)
- Most tools made from stone
- Atlatl – sling-like instrument for throwing darts
- Roaming or nomadic hunters – followed herds of large game
- Used long wooden spears
- Lived in groups of 25 to 50 people
- Remains in Georgia sparse, they moved frequently and left few artifacts in one place



Archaic Period

- Broken into Early, Middle, and Late Archaic
- Large game became extinct (ex. Mammoth)
- Made tools from deer antlers
- Moved each season to locate best sources for food
- Horticulture began (growing plants), meant they could move less frequently

Archaic Period continued.....

- Grooved axe invented
- Began to live in larger groups
- Ate a lot of shellfish
- First people to make and use pottery



Woodland Period

- 1000 BC to 1000 AD
- Began forming tribes of several hundred families
- Developed bow and arrow
- Lived in villages and built huts
- Made better pottery by mixing clay with sand
- Elaborate religious ceremonies began during this period



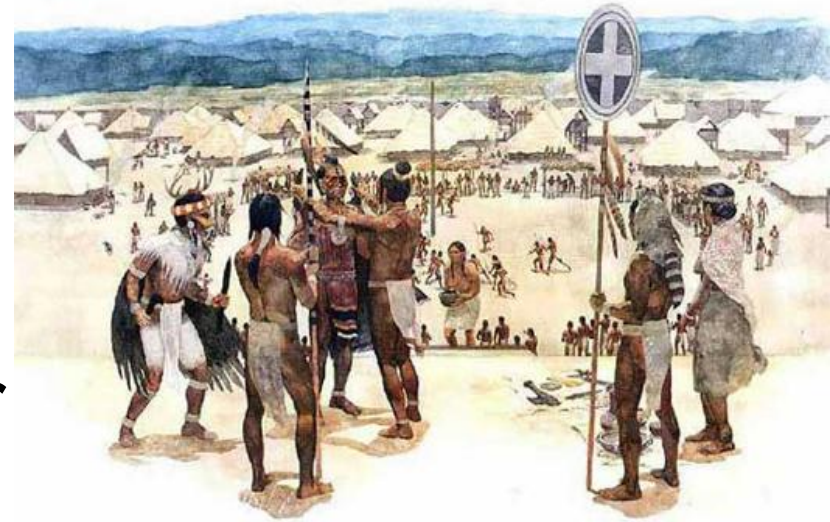
Woodland Period continued.....

- Buried their dead in burial mounds and buried personal items with them (ex. pottery, pipes, weapons)
- Burial rituals lead scientists to think that Woodland period Indians believed in life after death.



Mississippian Period

- 700AD - 1600AD
- First evidences excavated along the Mississippi River
- Grew most of their food (maize, beans, pumpkin, squash)
- Grew tobacco for ceremonies
- Ornate clothes, body decorations, feathered headdresses, hair styling, wore beads and ear ornaments



Mississippian Period contd.....

- Larger villages
- Built centers for religious ceremonies
- Used palisades and moats for protection
- Disappeared about 1600, left the villages, and left no evidence as to where they went



Early People of Georgia



	Paleo	Archaic	Woodland	Mississippian
Time Period	Before 10,000 years ago	8000 B.C. to 1000 B.C.	1000 B.C. to 1000 A.D.	700 A.D. to 1600 A.D.
Food Sources	Large animals such as bison, mammoth, sloth, and mastodon	Small game, reptiles, fish, shellfish, berries, butts, fruits	Small game, reptiles, fish, shellfish, berries, butts, fruits, some crops such as squash and sunflowers	Crops (maize, beans, pumpkins, squash)
Weapons Tools	Spears, atlatl	Spears, choppers, drills, chipping tools, bone fish hooks, grooved axes, pipes, pottery	Bow and arrow, pottery	Similar to Woodland, stone hoes, copper headdresses
Shelter	No fixed shelter, followed herds of large animals	Crude shelters, stayed in one place longer	Small villages of dome shaped huts with grass roofs, burial mounds	Larger villages with ceremonial buildings

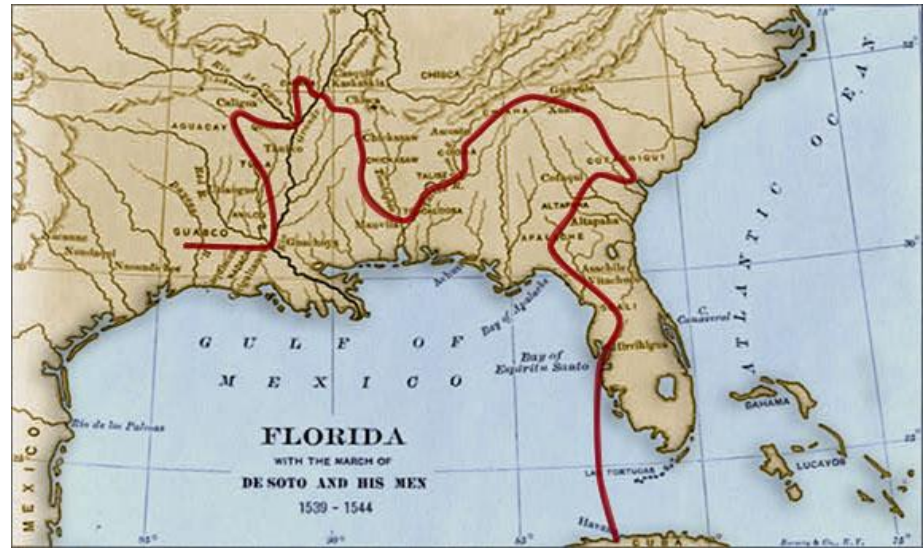
Hernando De Soto

- 1539 – Left Cuba, entered area that is now Georgia in 1540.
- Hundreds of men and animals looking for gold
- First explorer to enter what is now Ga.
- Killed thousands of Indians by violence and spread of disease
- First time Indians of the area had seen armor plating and horses



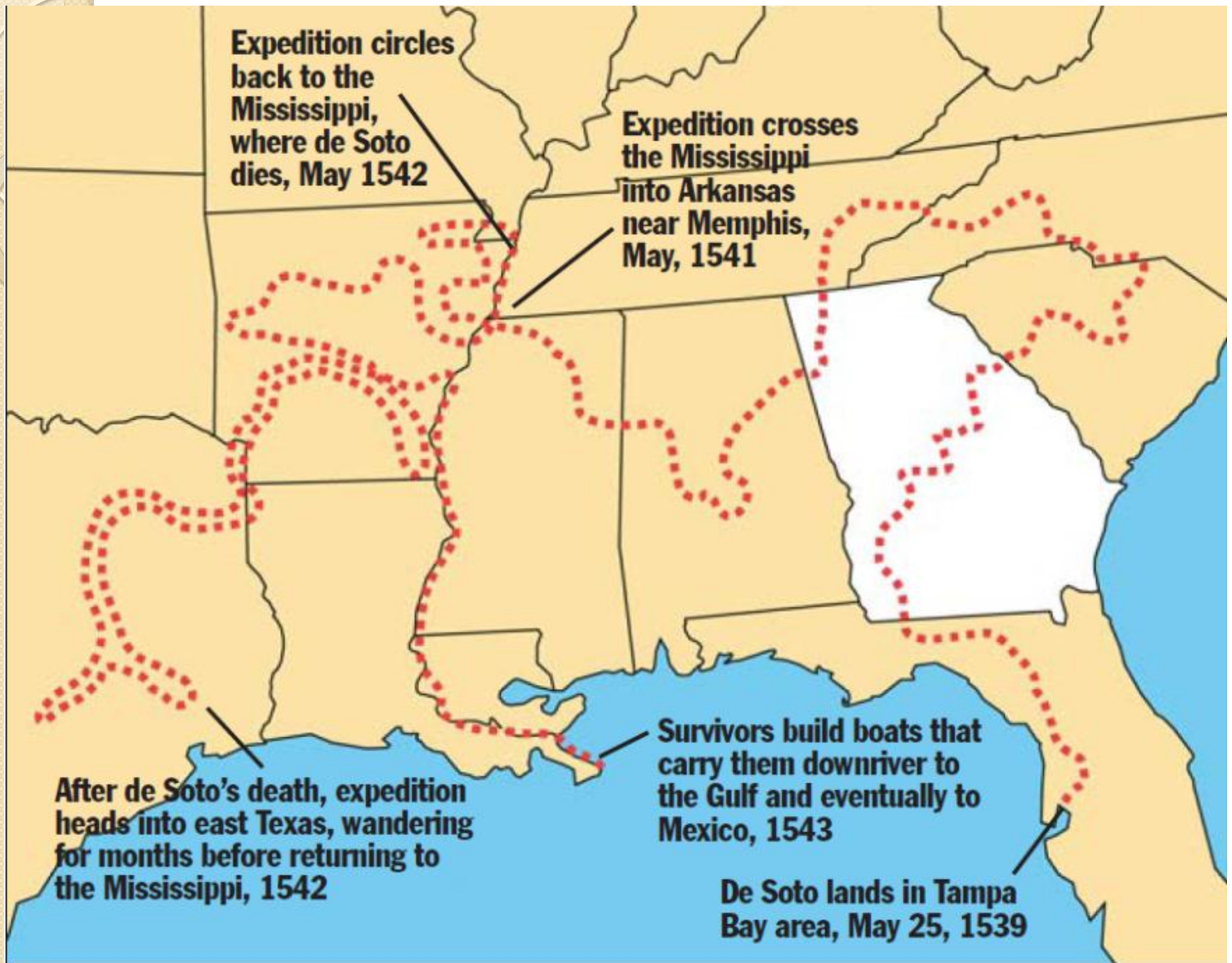
HERNANDO DE SOTO:

Estrepeño: uno de los descubridores y conquistador del Doré; recorrió toda la Florida y venció a sus naturales invencibles hasta entonces; murió en su expedición el año de 1513, a los 42 de su edad.



Hernando De Soto continued....

- Evidence suggests that maybe half of the Indian population died from flu, smallpox, measles, and whooping cough
- Expedition considered a failure since no gold was ever found
- De Soto died along Mississippi River, expedition started near present day Tampa
- De Soto's men went on to present-day Texas after his death, mission ended by 1542



Expedition circles back to the Mississippi, where de Soto dies, May 1542

Expedition crosses the Mississippi into Arkansas near Memphis, May, 1541

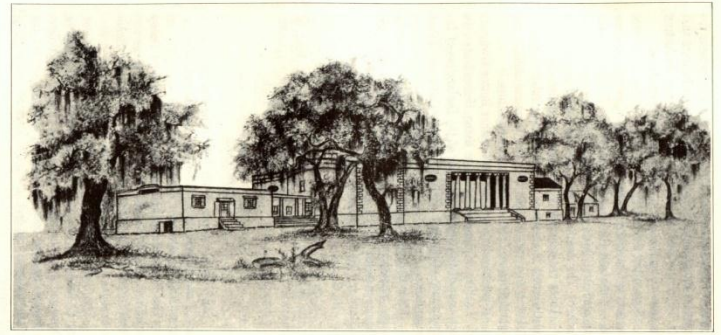
After de Soto's death, expedition heads into east Texas, wandering for months before returning to the Mississippi, 1542

Survivors build boats that carry them downriver to the Gulf and eventually to Mexico, 1543

De Soto lands in Tampa Bay area, May 25, 1539

Spanish Missions

- 1566 – Spanish missions established on barrier islands off Ga. Coast
- Santa Catalina mission on St. Catherine's
- Area was known as Guale (Wally)
- Mission was to convert the Indians to Catholicism. (voluntary and force)
- Established the Spanish in the New World

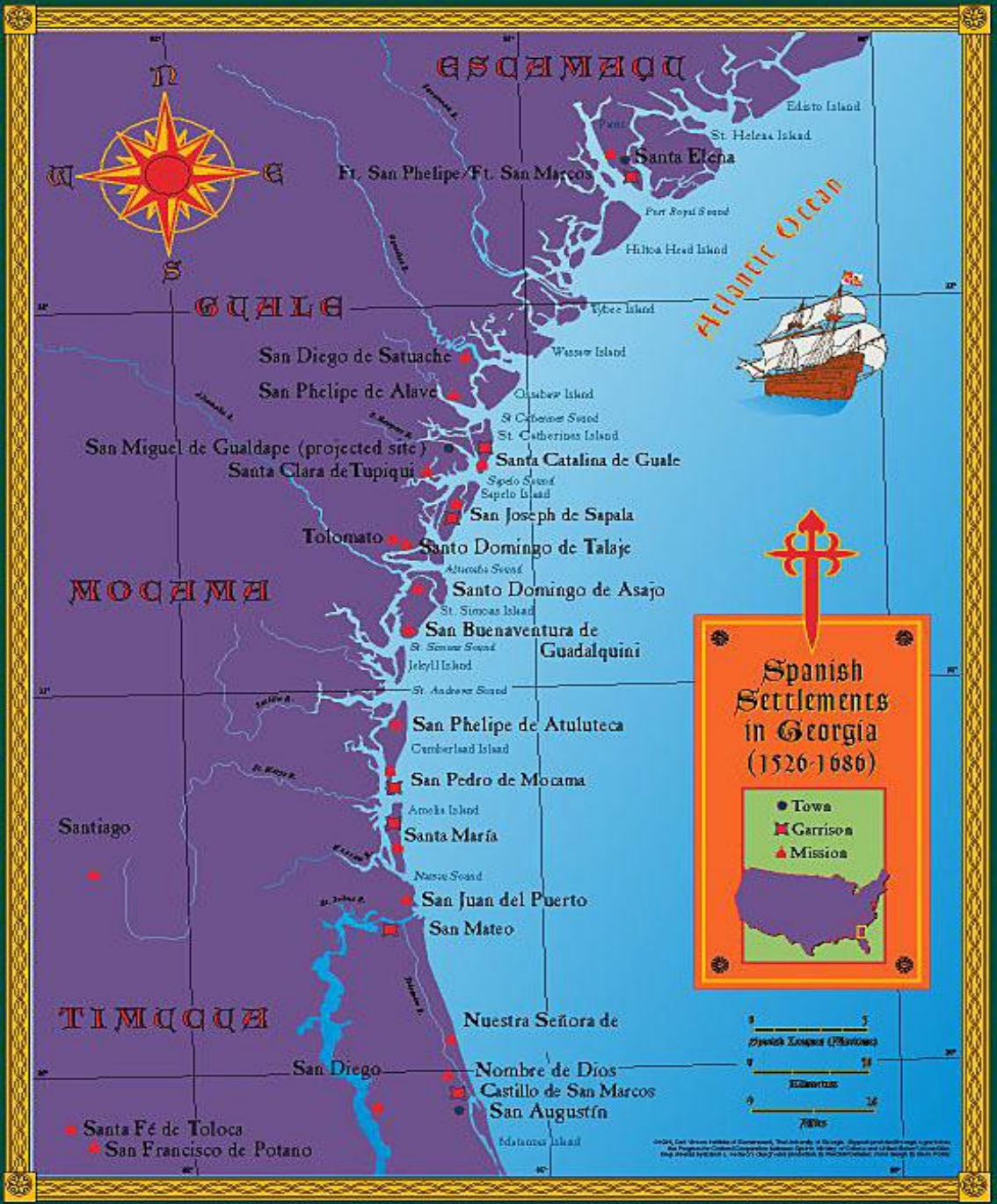


THE SPALDING HOME ON SAPELO ISLAND from a photograph of an original drawing by Sarah Spalding McKinley, a granddaughter of Thomas Spalding; reproduced through the kindness of Mrs. Kate McKinley, Treasurer of Athens.

Spanish Missions continued.....

- Conflicts with natives and disease killed many Indians
- Tensions increased with British when they settled in Charleston
- British encouraged pirate (and Indian) raids of Spanish missions (probably)
- All missions abandoned by 1685





Spanish Settlements in Georgia (1526-1686)

- Town
- Garrison
- ▲ Mission



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European Exploration and Settlement

- Spain wanted more gold, France and England also wanted a share of the treasure
- England eventually defeated Spanish Armada at sea
- First permanent Spanish settlement – St. Augustine



European Exploration and Settlement

- First permanent British settlement – Jamestown
- English started permanent settlements in 1600's
- 12 English colonies by 1700
- English presence in Georgia dates to 1721 with the establishment of Ft. King George

