



Education Resource Packet



Moundville Archaeological Park Education Department

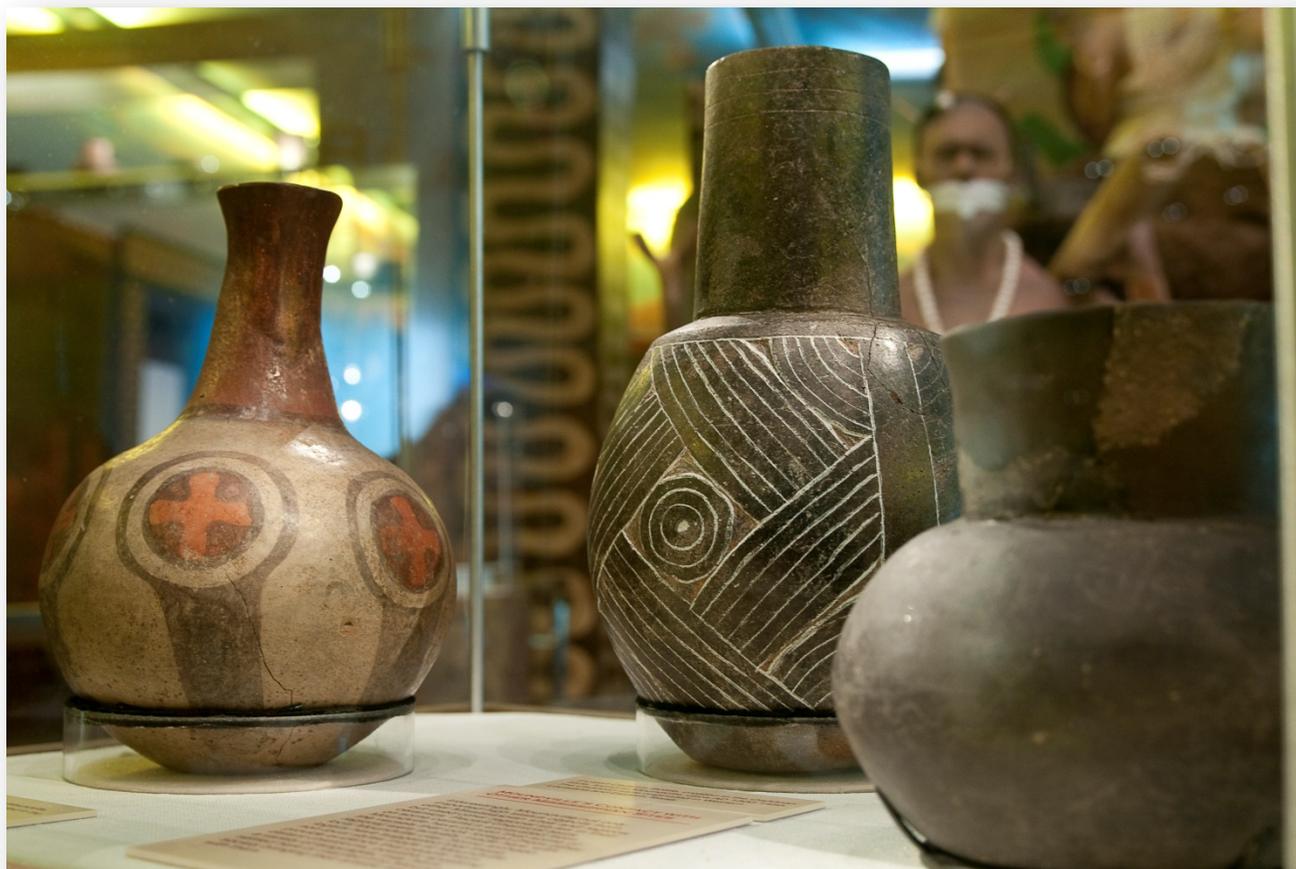
634 Mound State Park
Moundville, AL 35474
(205) 371-8732

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Introduction

This curriculum packet is designed to provide fourth-grade classes the opportunity to learn about Moundville Archaeological Park and the history of Native Americans in Alabama through visual aids and hands-on activities in accordance with the Alabama Curriculum Standards for Social Studies. These resources can be adapted for other age groups.



Rules and Regulations

Before the Tour

- ★ Contact the Education Department at 205-371-8732 to book your tour if you wish to have a guide.
- ★ Introduce your class to the material before visiting.
(Recommended)

During the Tour

- ★ Remind students not to touch or lean against the exhibits or display cases.
- ★ No food, drinks or gum are allowed within the museum exhibit area.
- ★ Be courteous and respectful to park staff members.
- ★ Leave only footprints, and take only pictures. (Please don't litter or pick up anything you find in the park!)

Admissions Building Hours: 8:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m. daily

Museum Hours: 9:00-5:00 daily

Website: <http://moundville.ua.edu/>

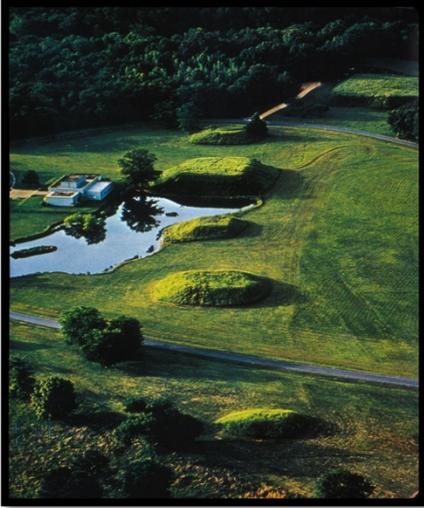
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Moundville: A Site Overview

At its height, Moundville was the largest and most powerful political and religious center in the Southeast. Nobles at Moundville ruled over thousands of people, harnessing their manpower to build these mounds and creating a thriving economy based on corn agriculture.



Native Americans have lived in Alabama more than 10,000 years. For most of that time, they were skilled nomadic hunters and gatherers. With the rise of large-scale corn agriculture around A.D. 800, however, Southeastern Native Americans began settling in large villages and a rich and complex culture arose. Archaeologists call these people Mississippians because their culture originated in the Mississippi River Valley, spreading outward to sites like Moundville.

Eight hundred years ago, the prehistoric city of Moundville was an impressive sight. Between 1,000 and 3,000 people lived within a mud-plastered, wooden wall studded with guard towers (known as a **bastion**) that surrounded the site on three sides. A high bluff on the Black Warrior River formed the site's northern boundary. Between A.D. 1200 and 1250, the Moundville people built at least 28 earthen pyramidal mounds in a roughly rectangular pattern around a large central community plaza. Ruling families probably used the mounds in pairs - a larger mound served as the platform for a noble's residence, while a smaller mound beside it was used for religious ceremonies.

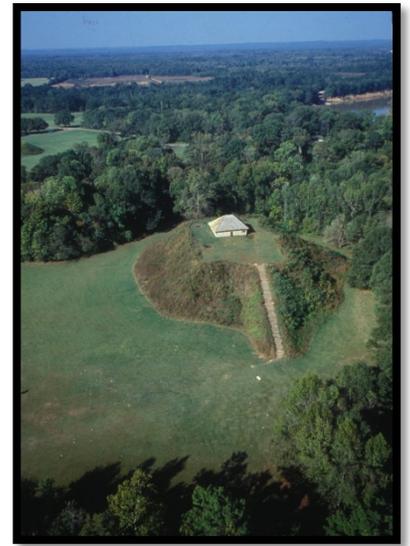
Mississippian society was divided into ranked classes. Different levels of distinction probably included nobles, warriors, priests, artisans, and commoners. After about A.D. 1300, only the highest-ranking elites lived at Moundville. These elite leaders held political and religious control over a population of around 10,000 people over a 60-mile stretch of the Black Warrior River Valley that spanned from Tuscaloosa to Demopolis.

Mound B

Standing at 58 feet tall, Mound B is the tallest structure in the park. This mound probably once served as a platform for the principal chief's house, and is often referred to as the Chieftain's Mound. The noble who lived there was an extremely important political and religious figure.

The reconstructed chief's house atop Mound B is closed due to vandalism. Plans are under development for the replacement of this incorrect structure and the installation of a new, accurate structure that reflects the wattle and daub design that was originally used during Moundville's occupation.

Mound B contains 111,700 cubic yards of dirt and has a base covering almost two acres. That is equal to over 22,000 dump truck loads of dirt! Like most other Mississippian mounds, these mounds were built using hand labor, basketful by basketful, in a series of building episodes over a long period of time.



After you climb the 78 steps, stop and take in the view of Moundville and imagine what it might have looked like 800 years ago. This was once a vibrant city full of people. There were hundreds of houses inside the palisade wall, surrounding the outside of the rectangle of mounds. People would have been busy with trading, basket making, cooking, etc. On an ordinary day at prehistoric Moundville, the women and children tended crops in the fields or gathered plant foods from the woods. Harvested crops were stored for winter use, saved as seed for next year, and a portion was given to the chief. Men

and older boys left the village to hunt or fish.

The prehistoric inhabitants of Moundville found time to play as well as work. Recreation was an important part of their culture. Races, swimming, and archery contests were popular. Many **chunkey** game pieces have been excavated at Moundville, indicating that this was a very popular game. Chunkey discs are rolled down a lane and players try to hit the moving target with a spear. Wagering added to the game's excitement. Stickball was also a popular sport among the southeastern Native Americans. To settle disputes, stickball was often played as an alternative to war. Sometimes teams grew to include several hundred players each. Rough games of stickball lasted a day or more and serious injuries were common.



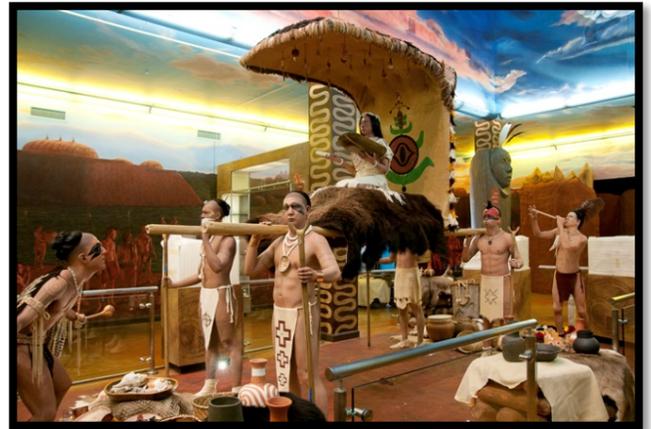
Jones Archaeological Museum



The original museum was completed in 1939 as part of the overall development of the park by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Alabama Museum of Natural History. While it contained some of the best examples of pottery and artifacts created by these early Alabamians, visitors were still not able to envision a true impression of what the people of Moundville were like. To address this, the exhibits were renovated. After 10 years of planning and fundraising along with two years of construction, the Jones Archeological Museum reopened its doors in April of 2010.

The Joining of Two Worlds: A Wedding Procession

The renovated museum submerges visitors into Mississippian life through a process called immersive theming. Life size figures cast from actual Southeastern Native American people depict a wedding ceremony between the male heir to the Moundville chiefdom and a noble woman from a Mississippian city west of the Mississippi River. To the right of students as they enter the museum is a bride being carried on a litter or palanquin by four noble warriors. Around this procession are gifts for the chief's clan – deer hides, ceremonial weapons, raw minerals, shells, pottery, baskets, musical instruments, food, and much more. One way the Mississippian rulers exchanged rare goods from faraway places was by forming political alliances through arranged marriages. Shells for beads, pendants, horns and cups originally came from the Gulf Coast, but were frequently carved at a site in Oklahoma and then traded elsewhere. Copper came from as far away as Michigan and various types of stone and minerals were traded from many different places.



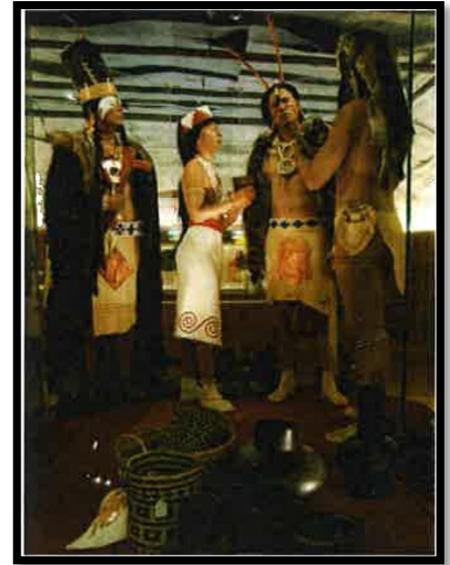
Students should pay close attention to the pottery surrounding the wedding procession. The style, originating from the Central Mississippi Valley, is vastly different than the ceramics made at Moundville. Initially, archaeologists thought that pottery like this that had been discovered at Moundville was imported. However, experiments revealed that much of this discovered pottery was made from clays and pigments found near Moundville. Perhaps a potter traveled from west of the Mississippi River to Moundville as part of a wedding procession entourage.

At the head of the procession is a greeter from Moundville dressed like a bird dancer. This person officially represented the ruling class and knew all the proper ceremonies and protocol. He probably spoke several different languages, including a trade language that was common among the Mississippians.

Ruler of the Sacred Realm: The Chief's House

Behind the greeter is the chief of Moundville, his family, and a maker of medicine. They stand at the entrance of the chief's house. The chief, his wife and his son, the heir to the Moundville chiefdom, are preparing to greet the bride-to-be and her family. The mother is giving last minute advice to her son. Women held a great deal of authority in the households of the Moundville chiefdom. As a matter of fact, Moundville was a **matrilineal society**, meaning that women were the head of their families and owned the house and property the family lived on.

Very likely related to the ruling family, the maker of medicine grinds pigments on one of Moundville's most famous artifacts- the Rattlesnake Disk. Recognized as the Alabama State Artifact, the sandstone disk is etched with two horned rattlesnakes tied together at the midsection. The rattlesnakes surround an open hand with an eye-like design. The hand and eye design is seen repeatedly in Moundville artwork and is believed to be associated with constellations and religious beliefs. The maker of medicine in this scene is preparing pigments to paint on the faces of the chief and groom as part of the wedding ritual.

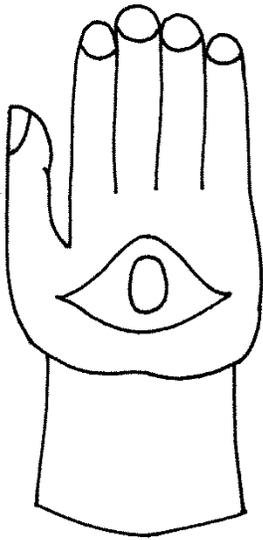


Have your students carefully study these figures and their surroundings before they enter to look at the displays in the chief's house. The originals of many of the reproduced items on or around these figures are exhibited in this section of the museum. A number of these artifacts are on loan to Moundville Archaeological Park from the Smithsonian's Museum of the American Indian. Most were taken from the site in the early 1900s by wealthy Philadelphian Clarence B. Moore, who dug at numerous archaeological sites around the Southeast. The most famous of these loaned artifacts is the Duck Bowl. More like a combination of a serpent and a bird, this bowl was carved from a single piece of stone using stone tools. According to an article in a 1906 edition of *Harper's Magazine*, this bowl is "the most remarkable piece of sculpture ever discovered north of Mexico on the American continent."

In other exhibits in the chief's house, you will see copper, carved stone, shell, and mica. Much of either the materials the objects were made from or the objects themselves were traded into Moundville from many different places. The most abundant type of artifact made and found at Moundville is the beautiful **shell-tempered pottery** produced in a variety of designs. Images from nature such as frogs, beavers, bats, turtles, woodpeckers, and even humans were often modeled onto these clay vessels. Many of these are displayed in this section of the museum as well as in the archway and other cases surrounding the wedding procession.



The Portal to the Starry Path



As you leave the wedding procession, you enter a space with a replica of a 550-year-old earthlodge, the remains of which were found near Mound B. This structure probably represented a model of the cosmos, the solid roof perhaps symbolizing the bowl-shaped dome of the sky. The four center posts are aligned with the cardinal directions, while a plume of smoke from the central fire connects the earth with the heavens.

Families from up and down the Black Warrior River brought their dead to Moundville for burial. Scholars theorize that the Moundville people believed the universe consisted of the celestial realm above, the earth upon which we stand, and a lower realm, the underworld. Researchers believe the hand and eye design found on the Rattlesnake Disk and other Moundville artifacts possibly represents the constellation we now know as Orion. Orion's "Belt" represents the wrist of the downturned hand, in the center of which is a small cluster of stars. This cluster is a portal, or gateway, through which the souls of the dead traveled to reach the path of souls which follows the Milky Way. As the hand rises over the western sky, traveling souls must leap across the chasm into the portal before the hand rises above the horizon. This is just one of the many dangerous endeavors souls must face as they travel along the starry path to find their ancestor's fires.

Almost all of the objects displayed in this exhibit have designs of supernatural creatures on them, many of which represent constellations.



Indian Village Exhibit

The four houses within the Indian Village Exhibit were constructed to resemble houses used by the Moundville people. Archaeologists can often determine where such houses were located by the dark stains left in the soil where the wooden support poles for the houses once stood. The walls of these huts were plastered with a mud and grass mixture which archaeologists refer to as wattle and daub. Roofs were either thatched with grass or covered with bark shingles and woven mats. Inside the Indian Village Exhibit are four small houses modeled after the wattle and daub houses made by the Moundville people. (The recreated straw thatch roofs on our huts became deteriorated and were temporarily replaced by modern asphalt shingles. We are developing plans to rebuild the huts accurately). Each house shows a scene from the everyday life of the Native Americans who lived here. The scenes include the manufacturing of textiles, the gathering of food from the river, a burial ceremony, and artisans at work.

Manufacturing

In the manufacturing hut, students should discover that river cane was one of the most important plants used by southeastern Native Americans, including the Moundville people. Baskets, matting, arrows, fish traps, blowguns, flutes, and many other items were fashioned from cane. It was also used to build houses and other structures. While frequently used in whole lengths, cane could be carved or burned, or ripped lengthwise in half or into quarters. For basketry, the canes slick exterior was peeled into long strips. Other materials used for weaving included white oak, hickory, and a variety of vines. Fabrics were twined by hand using plant fibers or animal fur.

Food from the River

The river and it's shores provided abundant food for the Moundville people. They caught fish, birds, reptiles, mollusks, and other aquatic animals, using the flesh for food and the shells and bones for tools and adorning themselves. The Mississippian Native Americans employed many different methods to catch these aquatic animals. Mussels were gathered by hand. Fish were caught in traps made of river cane, with bone fish hooks, in dip nets, or could be speared and giggered. Birds and ducks were shot with arrows and trapped in snares.

Burial Ceremony

Like earlier and later southeastern Native Americans, the burial customs of the Moundville people varied. At Moundville, most are buried in cemeteries though a few interments are found in the floors of houses. Scientists theorize that Moundville evolved from a thriving city to a ceremonial ground frequently used for funerals. As this change occurred, people stopped burying their dead in the floors of their homes and began placing them in cemeteries. The remains left in graves give us a glimpse of the religious beliefs of the Moundville people.

Moundville Artisans

The Moundville people are known for the exquisite pottery, stone disks, and articles of articles of personal adornment they created. Ceremonial items and jewelry were sometimes made of elaborately decorated trade materials like carved whelk shell and stamped copper. The Moundville people also fashioned local clay and stone into superb pottery, pipes, and stone disks. Even small common shells such as those from snails were fashioned into necklaces.



Vocabulary List



Archaeology— the scientific study of material remains of past human life and activities.

Arrowhead— a wedge shaped tip carved from a type of stone, usually attached to an arrow.

Atasa— a notched war club.

Atlatl— a wooden device used by early Native Americans to propel a spear or dart.

Bastion— a mud-plastered wooden wall, such as was used to protect Moundville’s residents from outside threats. Guard towers were placed around this wall, that

Black Warrior River— located at the edge of Moundville Archaeological Park, the Black Warrior River provided fish, water and a means of transportation for the Moundville People. In the Choctaw language, Tuscaloosa means “Black Warrior”.

Borrow Pit—an area where soil has been dug for use at another location, often leaving a sizable hole in the earth. At Moundville, several of these holes can still be identified and are filled with water.

Burial mound— a sacred cemetery for Native Americans of the Mississippian period who passed away.

Ceramics— bowls, vessels, and other objects made from clay and hardened by heat.

Ceremonial— of or relating to a building used for Native American rituals and ceremonies. A ceremonial mound is a mound that Native Americans used for cultural ceremonies and rituals.

Chunkey— this game was played by almost all of the Southeastern Native American tribes, with some variation. All of the games made use of a smooth stone disk, usually with concave sides, and two long slender poles. Generally, two persons played and onlookers wagered on the outcome of the game. The idea was to start the stone disk rolling along a smooth piece of ground while the two players threw their poles after it with the goal of either hitting the stone or coming as near as possible to it when the stone came to a rest.

Copper— a symbol of high status/ranking in the clan, copper was used for decorative gorgets, jewelry, and ceremonial objects.

Culture— the customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group. Also the characteristic features of everyday existence shared by people in a place or time.

Discoidals— also known as “gamestones,” discoidals were round stones that Native Americans used to play games.

Domiciliary— of, relating to, or constituting a domicile, or house. A domiciliary mound is a mound that historians believe Native Americans built a house on.

Effigy— an image or representation of a person or animal. There are several different frog effigy bowls in the museum that are made in the likeness of a frog, but do not look exactly as a living frog does.

Gorget— a decorative ornament hung around the neck that could be made from various materials including shell, gourd, or metals. Gorgets can be round or in a more crescent shape that fits closer to the neck.

Hunter-Gatherer— a member of a nomadic people who lived mainly by hunting and fishing, and harvesting wild food.

Incised— incising is to engrave a design by cutting or scraping into the clay surface at any stage of drying, from soft to bone dry. With hard bone-dry clay you will obtain more precise lines, but must be very careful that it does not break.

Knap/Flint Knapping— to shape a piece of stone (sometimes flint) by striking it so as to make stone tools or weapons with appropriately sharp edges and points.

Mississippian Period— this period occurred from CE 1000 to CE 1550. Mississippian people hunted, fished and farmed, planting corn, beans, squash and sunflowers and used shell or stone hoes.

Mortar and Pestle— A mortar and pestle are two tools used with each other to grind and mix substances together, such as herbs or nuts. The mortar is bowl-shaped, and used to hold the substance to be ground. Mortars have smooth, rounded bottoms and wide mouths. The pestle is a stick-shaped rock used for pounding and grinding.

Mound B—the tallest mound in Moundville Archaeological Park, it is also known as the Chieftain's Mound. The structure on the top of the mound is a depiction of the Chieftain's hut. This is one of two mounds that has stairs and you are allowed to climb in the park.

Mound Builder— a member of a prehistoric American Indian people whose man-made earthworks are found from the Great Lakes down the Mississippi River valley to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mound P— the second mound you are allowed to climb in the park, it is located behind the museum and offers interpretive plaques and viewfinders to assist with seeing the park.

Native American— sometimes also referred to as Indians, Native Americans were living in America before White settlers came here.

Nomad— a nomad is a person who moves from place to place, without having a fixed location to live.

Paleo-Indian Period— this period took place approximately 15,000 to 10,500 years ago, the Paleo-Indian Period is considered the era when the first people migrated to present-day America. What little is known about these people has been discovered by archaeologists.

Pottery firing— firing is the process of bringing clay and glazes up to a high temperature so they harden into ceramic form and become durable for use.

Shell Tempered— the addition of small pieces of crushed shell to the paste used in creating a ceramic object.

Sinew— a piece of tough fibrous tissue connecting muscle to bone or bone to bone; a tendon or ligament. Native Americans used the sinew from the back of a deer's leg as string to lash things together (such as a spear point on a spear) as well as glue.

Stratigraphy— the study of the layers of earth and everything found in those layers, including the artifacts.

Stratum— each layer of soil and artifacts examined during archaeology.

Tempering (Pottery)— the material added to the paste of a ceramic to make it stronger and give it properties it does not naturally have.

The Three Sisters— corn, beans, and squash are known as the Three Sisters and were grown together as the main food crops of the Moundville People. The park has a Three Sisters garden that grows corn, beans, squash, and other edible and medicinal plants.

Tradition— the teaching of customs and/ or beliefs from generation to generation. Teaching of traditions can include not only customs and beliefs, but foods, medicines, artistic techniques and more.

Trail of Tears— the trail, or route, that Native Americans took when the United States government forced them to move to reservations west of the Mississippi River. Tribes affected by the Trail of Tears included the Cherokee, Seminole, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek.

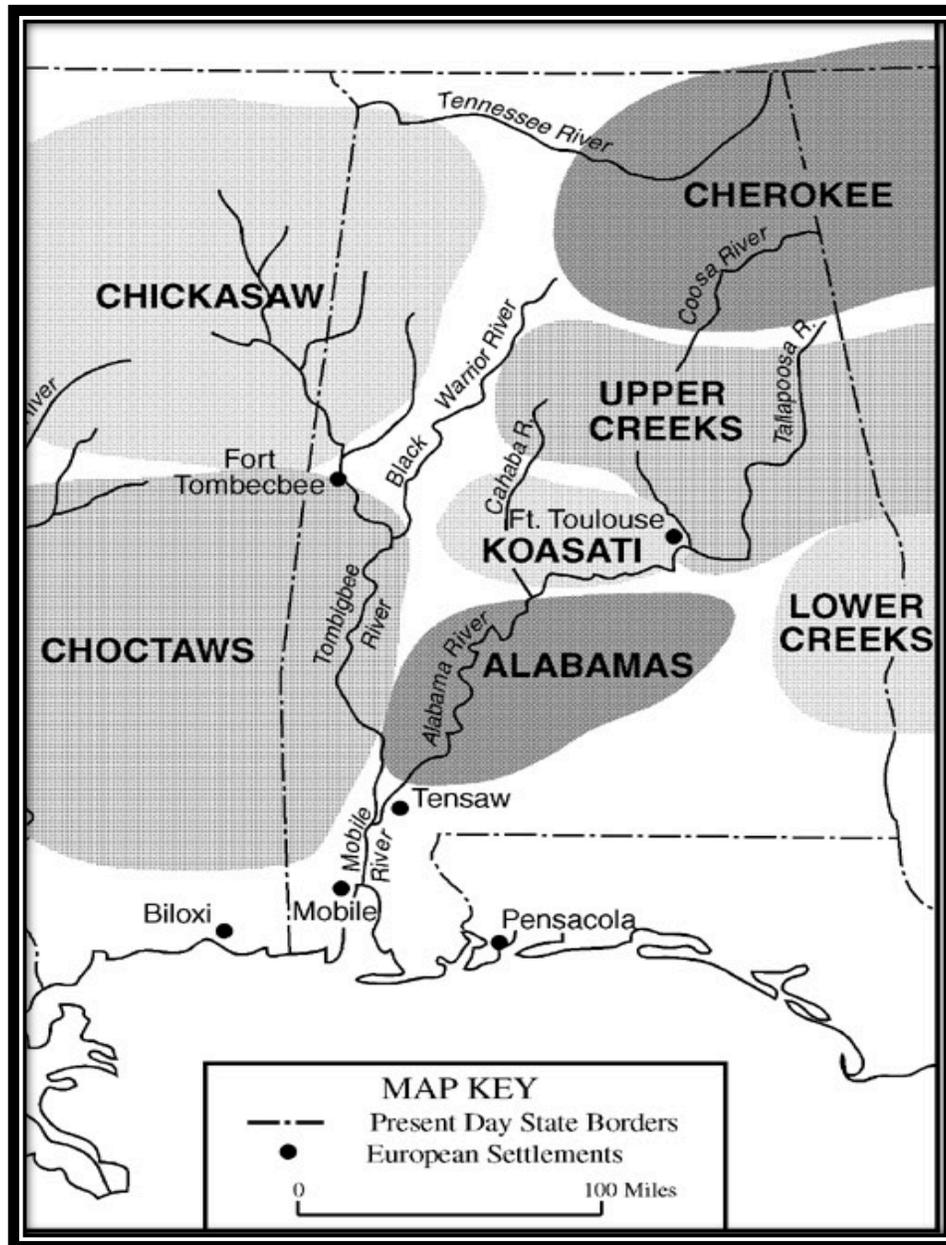
Treaty— an agreement or arrangement made by negotiation; a contract in writing between two or more political authorities. Treaties between the United States government and Native Americans were used to end warfare between the two groups, as well as legally designate Native American land as property of the United States.

Tribes— a group of Native American who share family ties and the same cultural background, beliefs, and practices.

Wattle and Daub— a form of wall construction consisting of interwoven twigs plastered with a mixture of clay, lime, water, and sometimes dung and chopped straw. A wattle-and-daub hut is a composite building material used for making walls, in which a woven lattice of wooden strips called wattle is daubed with a sticky material usually made of some combination of wet soil, clay, sand, animal dung and straw.

Before or After the Visit Activity

Study the map below to understand where each Native American tribe was located in Alabama. Draw a star on the map to mark the area where you live. Then answer the questions below.



Source: <http://www.alabamamoments.alabama.gov/sec01map.html>

1. What Native American tribe lived near your area? _____
2. Find the general location of Moundville Archaeological Park on this map. What tribe was nearest the Tuscaloosa area? (There is not a tribal name given to the Moundville people.)

Before or After the Tour Activity:

Draw a line to match the picture with the correct word.



Bird/Serpent Effigy Bowl



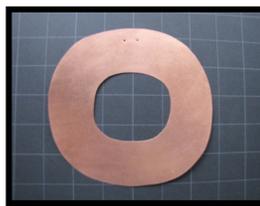
Archaic Spear Points



Mortar and Pestle



Pottery firing



Discoidals, or Gamestones



Rattlesnake Disk



Copper Disk Gorget

Before or After the Tour Activity:

ANSWER KEY: Draw a line to match the picture with the correct word.



Mortar and Pestle



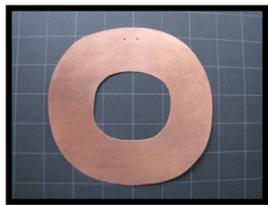
Pottery Firing



Bird/Serpent Effigy Bowl



Rattlesnake Disk



Copper Disk Gorget



Archaic Spear Points



Disoidals, or Gamestones

Before or After the Tour Activity

Moundville Word Search Answers

D N Y G C A S F Q G E P A G U R E P P O C F Q I B
 O A A R T I F A C T F O E R Y T I X A E W F A Z L
 M S W T S E I V X E W T O S D X R P R R S G X X A
 I X G H I A F A K R I T Q F W U T E M W H R I G C
 C H A B O V Y V G E Z E A Y H Y M O I A U A N H K
 I M N J B Q E N H A O R W Q F O X H S A H T G A W
 L O F I G H A A X D A Y N U N I S A S Y I T F O A
 I U H R O P K T M N J H M I E A C A I F S L N I R
 A N A T R B G Y A E F G A J Z A I M S A N E W X R
 R D O E B H I L I A R L B W X N M G S Y K S A N I
 Y B J G A D V A Z J M I Z A E G A V I E Y N T G O
 M L A R C X G A E O J P C I G O R X P N A A I Y R
 O S K O U S Q O U O I A H A I X E A P A X K A H R
 U O A G L H O N L C C Z F M N J C O I F O E X R I
 N K Y U C L D P G O P W C Q G Y E U A E W D F S V
 D M L S H E L S H R E U F Y E M O U N D V I L L E
 Z B A H A L X O E H I R G A M C A Y P I A S A H R
 A R B O T E R H E S M O U G Q D R O E M B K B X C
 C A R A L I I X N E L F N L U A L Q R H A I Z T E
 H K L B U S R C B O W H T C E R G Z I A U G W F Q
 N T G C T A K L E X S Y K E W R A I O X B X F A Z
 A J T O Y S B A J R C B U R K T R N D L S I L C S
 A U R J B C H X A Z O V I Z G E X H G H G A H J
 W Y P T O C O T K W V S G E V E K T A Y K H G X L
 E E Y E R X T N L T J T I P W O R R O B A T X A T
 N R H A O Y W I N M Y M O U N D B U I L D E R S G
 I L S Z F A K L I W V C X I J F E Z Y G I F F E Z
 S A Z G Y K E F T G N I V R A C L L E H S A E I S

Domiciliary Mound	Black Warrior River	Atlatl	Goget
Moundville	Shell Carving	Flint	Ceramics
Mississippian Period	Archaeology	Maize	Pottery
Ceremonial Mound	Mound Builders	Effigy	Artifact
Rattlesnake Disk	Duck Bowl	Copper	Borrow Pit
Mound B	Native American	Sinew	Prehistory

Moundville Word Search Answers

D N Y G C A S F Q G E P A G U R E P P O C F Q I B
 O A A R T I F A C T F O E R Y T I X A E W F A Z L
 M S W T S E I V X E W T O S D X R P R R S G X X A
 I X G H I A F A K R I T Q F W U T E M W H R I G C
 C H A B O V Y V G E Z E A Y H Y M O I A U A N H K
 I M N J B Q E N H A O R W Q F O X H S A H T G A W
 L O F I G H A A X D A Y N U N I S A S Y I T F O A
 I U H R O P K T M N J H M I E A C A I F S L N I R
 A N A T R B G Y A E F G A J Z A I M S A N E W X R
 R D O E B H I L I A R L B W X N M G S Y K S A N I
 Y B J G A D V A Z J M I Z A E G A V I E Y N T G O
 M L A R C X G A E O J P C I G O R X P N A A I Y R
 O S K O U S Q O U O I A H A I X E A P A X K A H R
 U O A G L H O N L C C Z F M N J C O I F O E X R I
 N K Y U C L D P G O P W C Q G Y E U A E W D F S V
 D M L S H E L S H R E U F Y E M O U N D V I L L E
 Z B A H A L X O E H I R G A M C A Y P I A S A H R
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 C A R A L I I X N E L F N L U A L Q R H A I Z T E
 H K L B U S R C B O W H T C E R G Z I A U G W F Q
 N T G C T A K L E X S Y K E W R A I O X B X F A Z
 A J T O Y S B A J R C B U R K T R N D L S I L C S
 A U R J B C H X A Z O V I Z G E X H G H G A H J
 W Y P T O C O T K W V S G E V E K T A Y K H G X L
 E E Y E R X T N L T J T I P W O R R O B A T X A T
 N R H A O Y W I N M Y M O U N D B U I L D E R S G
 I L S Z F A K L I W V C X I J F E Z Y G I F F E Z
 S A Z G Y K E F T G N I V R A C L L E H S A E I S

Domiciliary Mound	Black Warrior River	Atlatl	Gorget
Moundville	Shell Carving	Flint	Ceramics
Mississippian Period	Archaeology	Maize	Pottery
Ceremonial Mound	Mound Builders	Effigy	Artifact
Rattlesnake Disk	Duck Bowl	Copper	Borrow Pit
Mound B	Native American	Sinew	Prehistory

Before the Tour Activity:

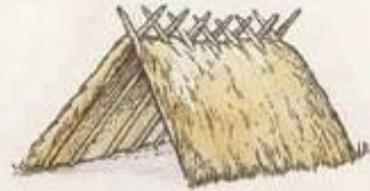
The Southeastern wattle and daub hut was built and used by the Moundville People for shelter. Study the following types of Native American dwellings. Then, use the next page to see how much you have learned.



Navajo sod or adobe hogan



Plains buffalo hide tipi



Yukon double lean-to



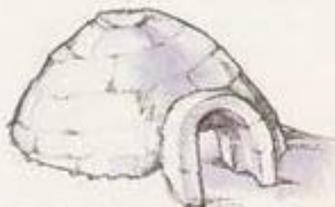
Prairie earthlodge



Great Basin thatched wickiup



Seminole stilt chickee



Arctic domed snow house



Plateau mud pit house



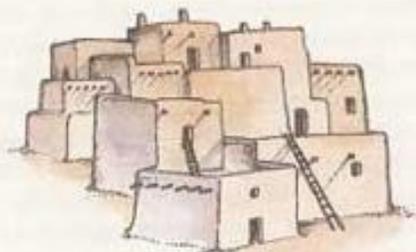
Southeastern wattle and daub hut



Northwest Coast multifamily plank house



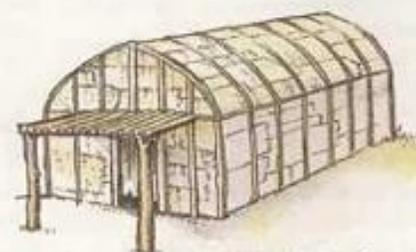
Algonquian mat or bark wigwam



Southwest stone or adobe pueblo

NATIVE DWELLINGS

Illustrated here is a selection of common dwellings that reflect the role of the environment as well as cultural and migratory practices of the many Indian tribes.



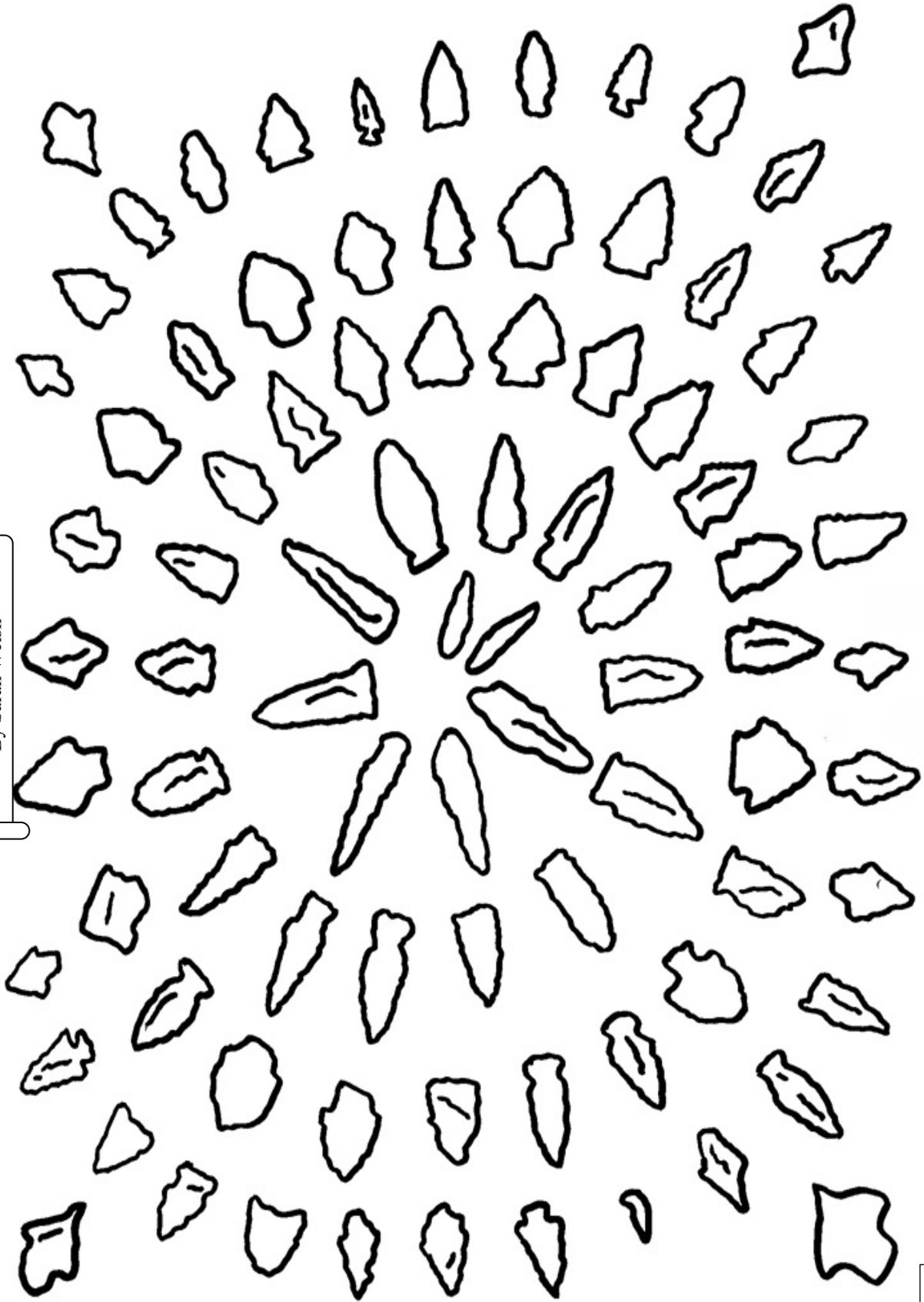
Northeastern multifamily longhouse

Before the Tour Activity:

Use the word bank in the image below to identify each type of Native American home.

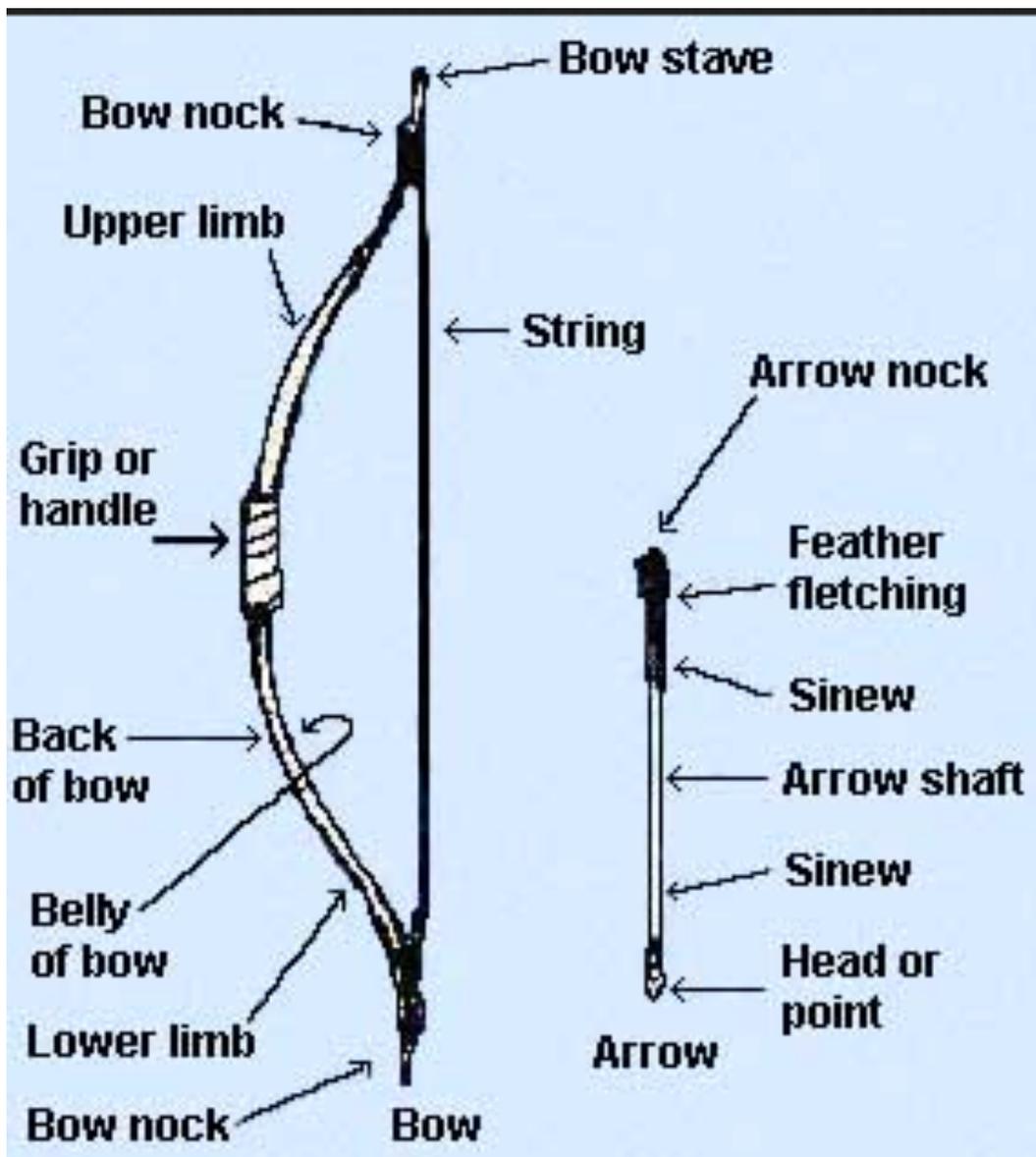
1. Plains Buffalo Hide Tipi
 2. Northeastern Multifamily Loghouse
 3. Great Basin Thatched Wickiup
 4. Southwest Stone/Adobe Pueblo
 5. Artic Domed Snow House
 6. Southeastern Wattle and Daub Hut
 7. Prairie Earthlodge
 8. Navajo Sod/Adobe Hogan
 9. Seminole Stilt Chickee
 10. Yukon Double Lean-To
 11. Algonquian Mat/Bark Wigwam
 12. Plateau Mud Pit House
 13. Northwest Coast Multifamily Plank House

Arrow
Coloring Page
By Sarah Welsh



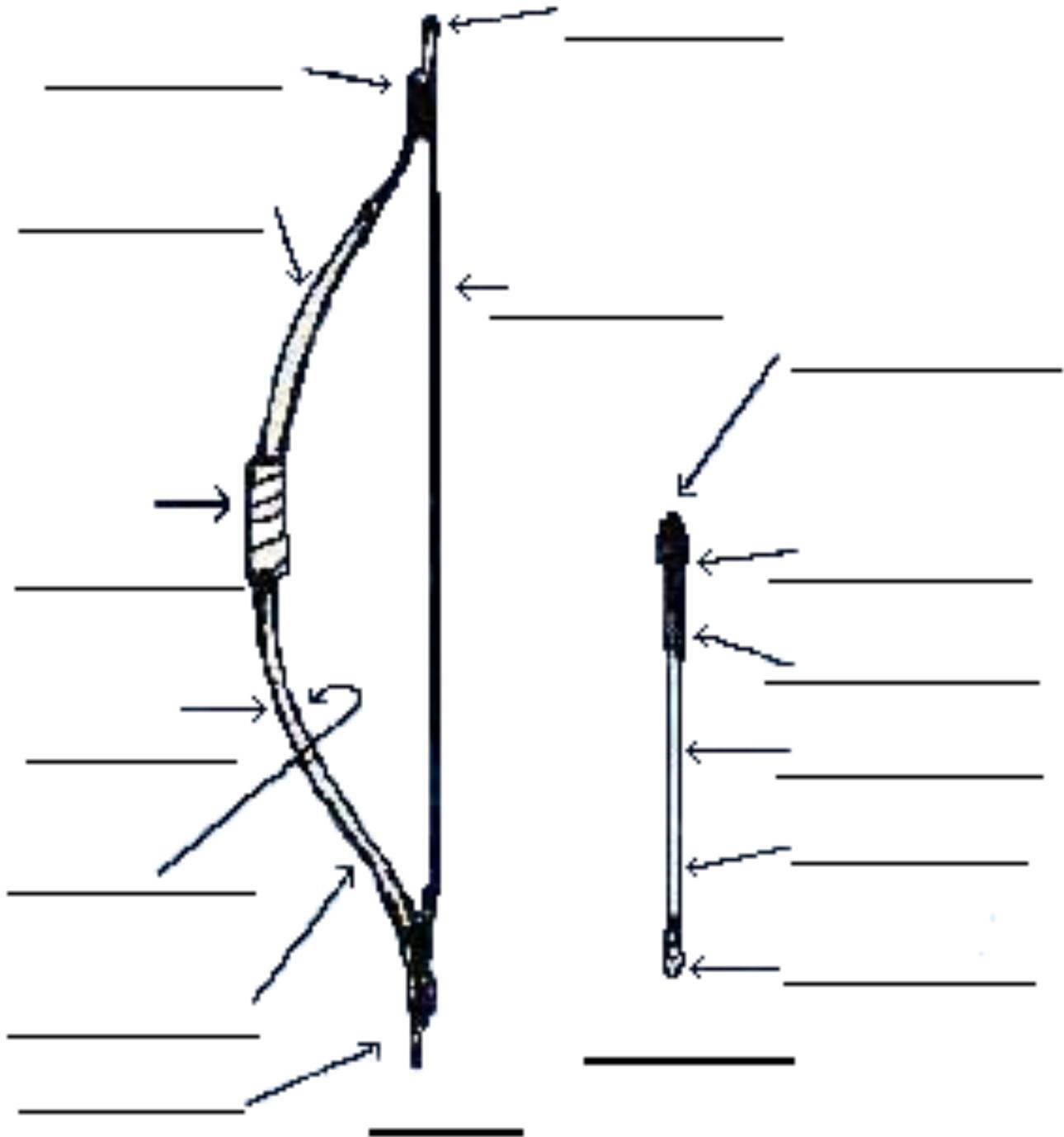
Before or After the Tour Activity

Directions: Have students study this chart so to memorize the different parts of the bow and arrow. Then, using the clean copy provided on the next page, quiz them to see how well they remember the different parts. Since there are several terms to remember, you may wish to ask students to name a certain number, such as four or five, instead of all of them.

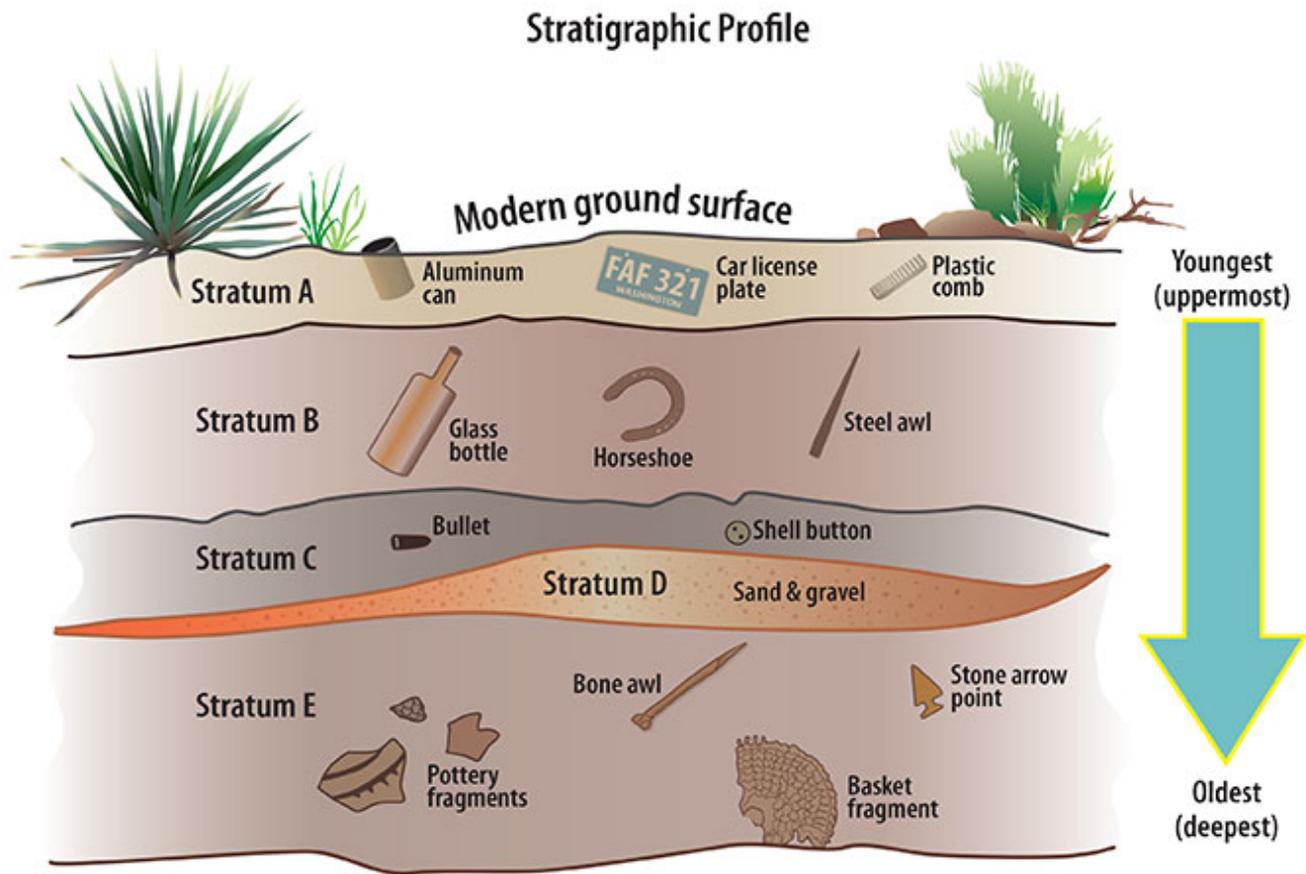


Before or After the Visit Activity

Fill in the blanks. Using the blanks on the bottom, write the name of each object. For all other blanks, name the part of the object the arrow is pointing to.



Before or After the Visit Activity



Examine the picture above. Note that the deeper the object is, the older that object is.

Before or During the Visit Activity:

Match the bark to the names of the trees to the right by drawing a line.

1. 	Dogwood
2. 	Black Walnut
3. 	Pine Bark
4. 	Red Oak
5. 	Cedar



Sycamore



Hickory



Birch



White Oak

Answer Key:

1. 	Pine Bark
2. 	Dogwood
3. 	Red Oak



Black Walnut



White Oak



Sycamore



Cedar

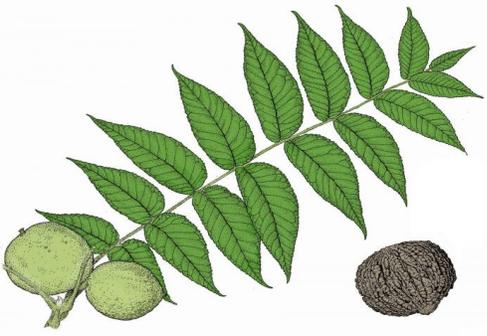


Hickory



Birch

Before or During the Visit Activity: Instructions: Match the leaves to the names of the trees to the right by drawing a line.

<p>1.</p> 	<p>Pine</p>
<p>2.</p> 	<p>Red Oak</p>
<p>3.</p> 	<p>Dogwood</p>
<p>4.</p> 	<p>Black Walnut</p>



5.

Sycamore



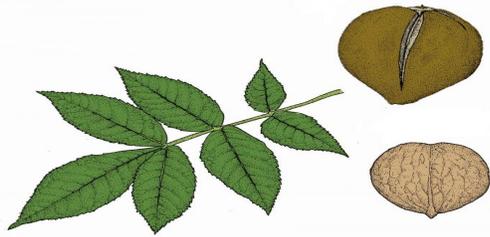
6.

Bitternut Hickory



7.

Cedar



8.

White Oak



9.

Birch

Answer Key:

1.



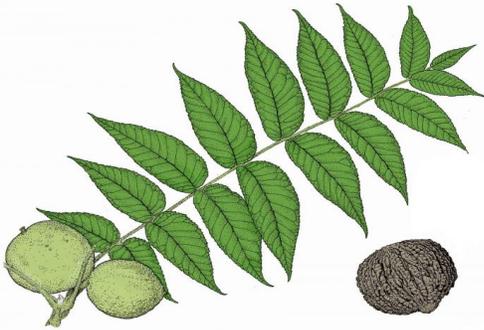
Red Oak

2.



Pine

3.

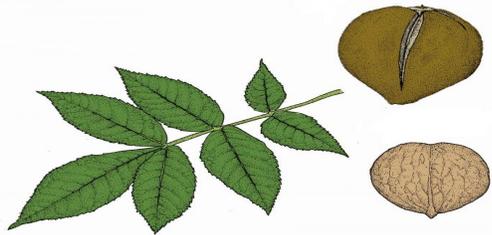


Black Walnut

4.



Dogwood

<p>5.</p> 	<p>White Oak</p>
<p>6.</p> 	<p>Sycamore</p>
<p>7.</p> 	<p>Birch</p>
<p>8.</p> 	<p>Hickory</p>
<p>9.</p> 	<p>Cedar</p>

During the Tour Activity:

Scavenger Hunt

Moundville Archaeological Park

Find on Nature Trail:

- Four different leaves
- A rock
- Two different birds
- An animal track
- A squirrel
- A cedar tree

Find in the Museum:

❖ Rattlesnake Disk	❖ The Bat Effigy Bowl
❖ The Vulture Effigy Bowl	❖ The Duck Bowl
❖ 2 Human effigies	❖ Supernatural Cat pipe
❖ A hatchet	❖ A winged serpent carving
❖ A falcon carving	❖ A decorative gourd rattle
❖ A feather cape	❖ Raptor pipe
❖ Drum	❖ Cane Woven Quiver
❖ Ceremonial Copper Axe	❖ 2 Bark Baskets

1. What time period did the inhabitants of Moundville build the mounds?
2. What was C. B. Moore's boat called?
3. What is a palisade and what is it used for?

4. Whom is the museum named after?
5. What is the tallest mound at Moundville Archaeological Park called?
6. How many steps are there going up Mound B?
7. Mound V had a special structure on top of it at one time, what was it called?
8. What does the iconic "Hand and Eye" represent?
9. What does the recreated scene in the museum portray?
10. Who are the "five civilized tribes"?
11. Hawk Moths are crucial in pollinating what plant?
12. What is the name of the river Moundville inhabitants traded along?
13. Name two types of river resources the Moundville people used.
14. The Indian Village contains how many different scenes and what are they?
15. In the Burial Ceremony hut in the Indian Village, bodies are wrapped in what?

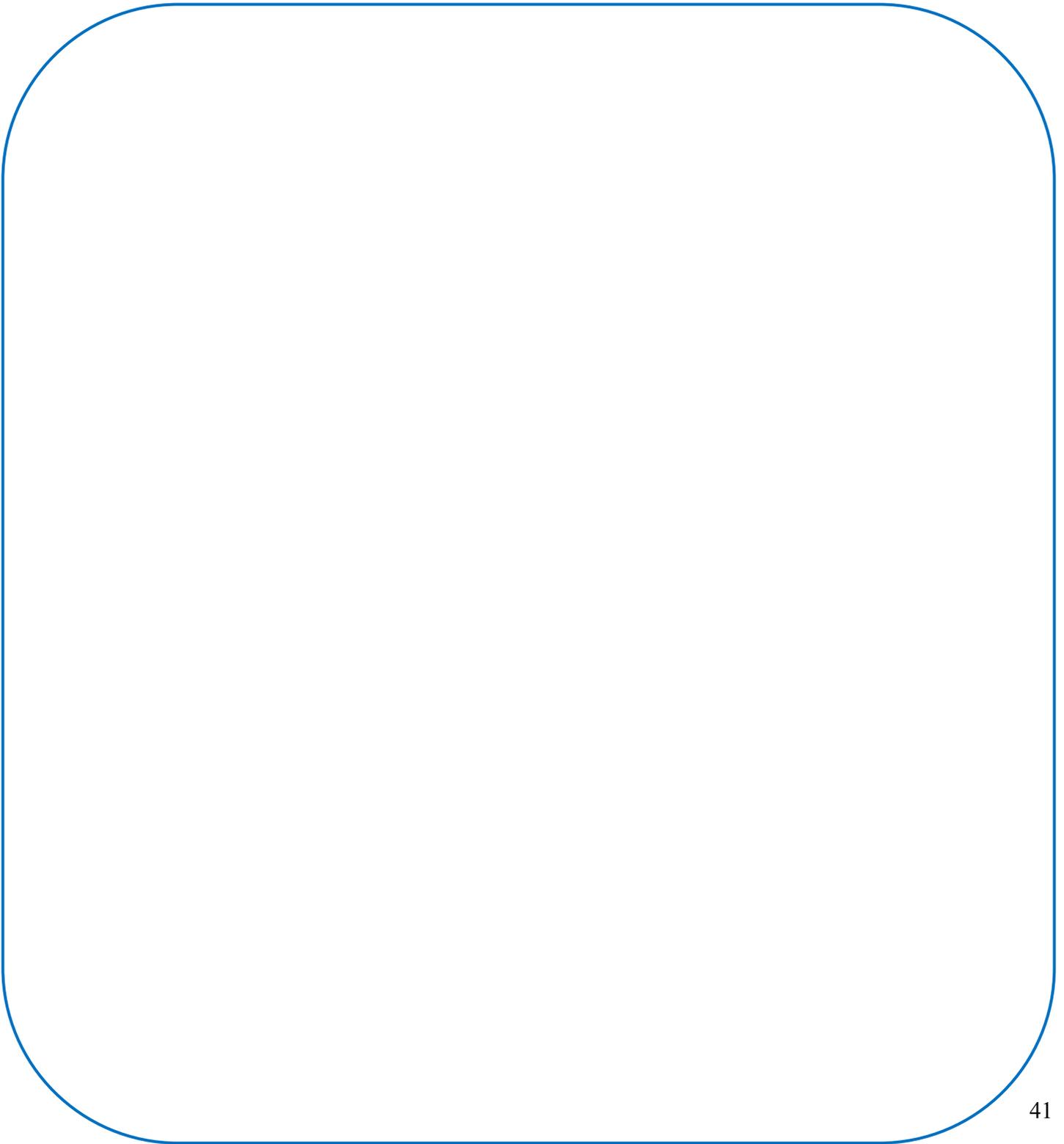
Scavenger Hunt

Answer Key

1. Mississippian Period- (A.D. 800-A.D. 1500)
2. The Gopher
3. A wall on three sides of a site to keep out intruders
4. Walter B. Jones
5. Mound B/ Chieftain's Mound
6. 78
7. The Earthlodge
8. Portal to the Path of Souls/ Milky Way
9. A Marriage Ceremony
10. Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole
11. Tobacco
12. The Black Warrior River
13. Water, Clay, Shell, Fish, etc.
14. Four: Manufacturing, Artisans, Food from River, and Burial Ceremony
15. Woven mats

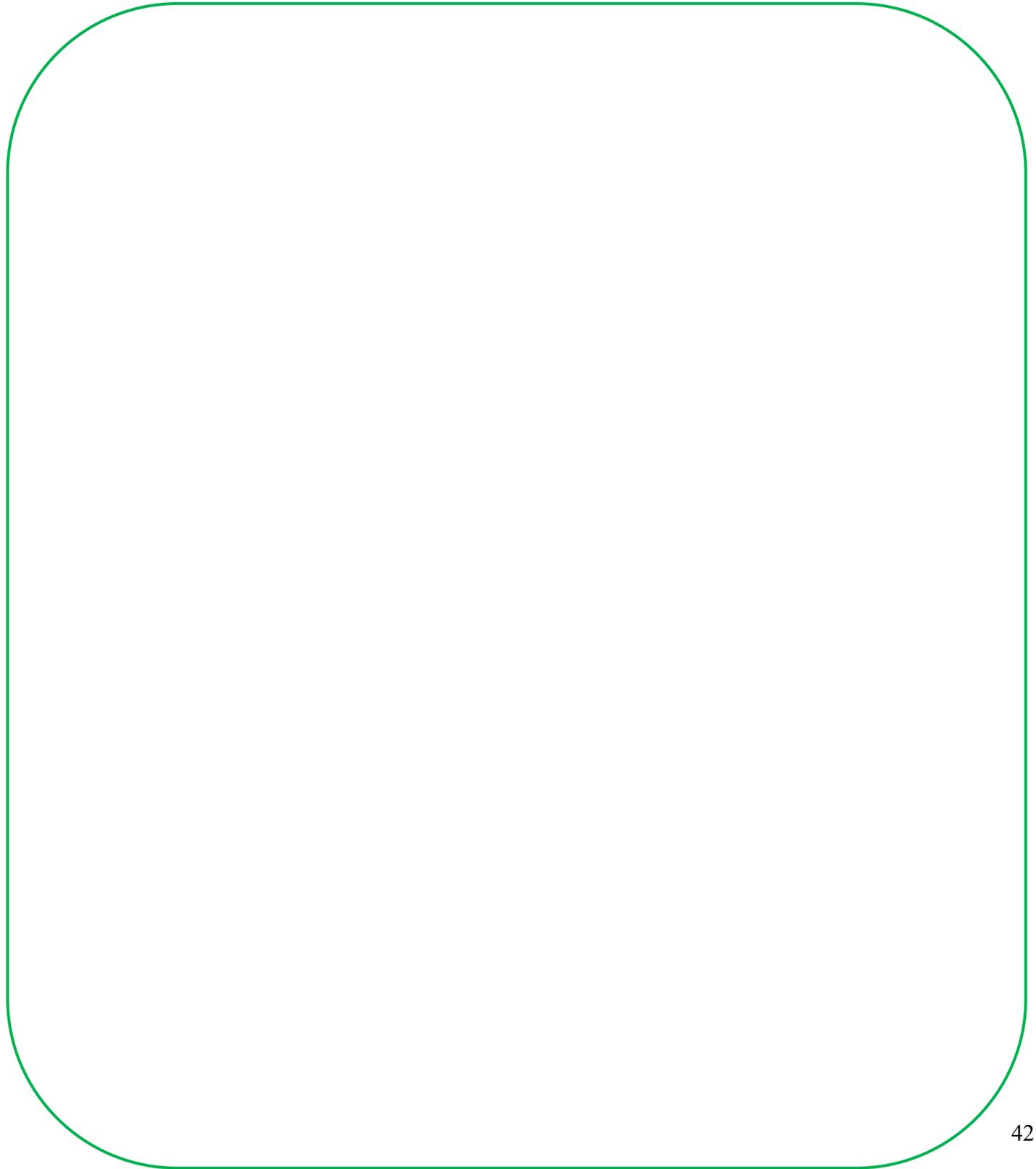
After the Tour Activity: Art

Think about the different artifacts you saw during your tour of Moundville Archaeological Park and Museum. Draw an artifact or artifacts in the box below. Suggested items for your drawing include the Rattlesnake disk, pottery, jewelry, stone pipes, or any other artifact you wish to draw.



After the Tour Activity: Art

Draw a picture of the Mound B in the box below.



After Visiting the Museum

Answer the following questions with True or False (T/F)

1. ___ Moundville was a Mississippian settlement.
2. ___ Native Americans used flint to carve arrowheads, spear points, and other tools.
3. ___ An atlatl is a useless toy that small children played with during the Mississippian period.
4. ___ Moundville's people hunted wild animals and planted crops.
5. ___ Discoidals were gamestones used by the Late Mississippian Prehistoric Culture.
6. ___ All Native American tribes were peaceful and did not have conflicts with European settlers.
7. ___ Native Americans only used spears as their weapons to hunt wild game with.
8. ___ The "Three Sisters" are corn, beans, and squash.
9. ___ The Cherokee people are a historic tribe.
10. ___ Archaic is a term that refers to prehistoric natives.
11. ___ Archaeology is how we find out about the past when there is no written record.
12. ___ Native Americans used animal bones to make needles, fish hooks, and jewelry.
13. ___ A tribe is a group of people who have nothing in common.
14. ___ Domicile is another word for house.
15. ___ Mound B is the smallest mound in the park.
16. ___ The Rattlesnake Disk was found here at Moundville when a farmer plowed it up.
17. ___ The Wedding Procession in the museum shows the ceremonial joining of two tribes.
18. ___ Mound P is located behind the museum and is where the Chieftain's hut was once located.
19. ___ The Black Warrior River was an important source of food, water, and transportation.

20. ___ Native American tribes exist today and continue to tell their stories and share their vibrant cultures..

After Visiting the Museum

Answer the following questions with True or False (T/F)

ANSWERS:

1. ___ F Native Americans only used spears as their weapons to hunt wild game with.
2. ___ T Native Americans used flint to carve arrow points, spear points, and other tools.
3. ___ T Native Americans used animal bones to make needles and jewelry.
4. ___ T Some Native Americans hunted wild animals and planted crops.
5. ___ T Discoidals were gamestones used by the Late Mississippian Prehistoric Culture.
6. ___ F All Native American tribes were peaceful and did not have conflicts with European settlers.
7. ___ T The Trail of Tears was a horrible experience for the Cherokee people.
8. ___ T The “Three Sisters” are corn, beans, and squash.
9. ___ T The Cherokee people are a historic tribe.
10. ___ T Archaic is a term that refers to prehistoric natives.
11. ___ F Doublehead was an honest Chief who was beloved by all of his people.
12. ___ T Chickasaw Chief George Colbert was known for his operation of Colbert’s Ferry.
13. ___ F A tribe is a group of people who have nothing in common.
14. ___ T Domicile is another word for house.
15. ___ F Mound B is the smallest mound in the park.
16. ___ T The Rattlesnake Disk was found here at Moundville when a farmer plowed it up.
17. ___ T The Wedding Procession in the museum shows the ceremonial joining of two tribes.
18. ___ F Mound P is located behind the museum and is where the Chieftain’s hut was once located.
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20. ___ T Native American tribes exist today and continue to tell their stories and share their vibrant cultures.

After the Tour Activity

Quiz

1. Name one of the “Periods” of Native American history.

2. How did Native Americans hunt for food?

3. List four things that Native Americans ate.

4. Explain the difference between a ceremonial mound and a burial mound.

5. Name three Native American artifacts you saw in the museum.

6. Name at least two facts about Moundville’s history.

After the Tour Activity: Poster Project

Have students choose a Native American topic and create a poster to present to the class. Have students research the topic before making the poster. Allow them to use photographs they took during the museum trip or other images. A typical poster is 22x28 inches; however, you may wish to instruct younger students to use an 11x14 inch poster for their project.

Topic Ideas:

Pick a specific tribe:

Cherokee Indians
Creek Indians

Pick an artifact:

Arrows
Stone tools
War clubs
Pottery
Atlatl
Jewelry
Spears

Pick a Period of Native American History:

Woodland
Mississippian
Historic

Other Topics:

Moundville Archeological Park
Jones Archaeological Museum
Archaeology and Native American History
Archaeology at Moundville
What is Archaeology?

For Further Reading:

Encyclopedia of Alabama Articles:

Moundville Archeological Park: <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1045>

Moundville Native American Festival: <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-3266>

Cherokees in Alabama: <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1087>

Native American Foods <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-2150>

Paleo-Indian Period <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1413>

Woodland Period <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1166>

Archaic Period <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1163>

Mississippian Period <http://www.encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/h-1130>

Other Articles and Websites:

<http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/mississippian-period-overview>

<http://www.ancient-origins.net/ancient-places-americas/rise-and-fall-moundville-mississippian-culture-ancient-america>

<http://www.native-languages.org>

Baklanoff, Joy D. and Arthur F. Howington. *The Mounds Awaken: Mound State Monument and the Civilian Conservation Corps*. The University of Alabama Museum of Natural History Special Publication No. 3, 1989.

Books

Blitz, John H., *Moundville*. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2008.

Brown, Virginia Pounds and Laurella Owens. *The World of Southern Indians*. Birmingham: Beachwood Books, 1983.

Browne, Eric. *Mound Sites of the Ancient South: A Guide to the Mississippian Chiefdoms*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2013.

Fundaburk, Emma Lila and Mary Douglass Foreman, eds. *Sun Circles and Human Hands: The Southeastern Indians-Art and Industry*. Fairhope, Alabama: Southern Publications, 1957.

King, Adam. *Southeastern Ceremonial Complex: Chronology, Content, Contest*. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 2007.

Knight, Vernon James, Jr. and Vincas P. Steponaitis, eds. *Archaeology of the Moundville Chiefdom: Chronology, Content, Contest*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1998.

Knight, James Vernon Jr., *Mound Excavations at Moundville: Architecture, Elites, and Social Order*. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 2010.

Knight, Vernon James, Jr., ed. *The Moundville Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore*. Reprint of *Certain Aboriginal Remains of the Black Warrior River* and *Moundville Revisited* by Clarence B. Moore. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1996.

Milner, George R. *The Moundbuilders: Ancient Peoples of Eastern North America*. New York: Thames and Hudson, 2005.

Perdue, Theda and Michael Green. *The Columbia Guide to American Indians of the Southeast*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2001.

Phillips, John Franklin. *The American Indian in Alabama and the Southeast*. Fayette, Alabama, 1986.

Shetrone, Henry Clyde. *The Mound-Builders*. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1930.

Steponaitis, Vincas. *Ceramics, Chronology, and Community Patterns: An Archaeological Study at Moundville*. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 2009.

Steponaitis, Vincas and C. Margaret Scarry, eds. *Rethinking Moundville and Its Hinterland*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2016.

Walthall, John A. *Moundville: An Introduction to the Archaeology of a Mississippian Chiefdom*. Tuscaloosa: Alabama Museum of Natural History, 1977, 1994.

Walthall, John A. *Prehistoric Indians of the Southeast: Archaeology of Alabama and the Middle South*. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1980.

Welch, Paul B. *Moundville's Economy*. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1991.

Wilson, Gregory D. *The Archaeology of Everyday Life at Early Moundville*. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 2008.

Curriculum Standards

GRADE(S): 3-5

Technology Education (2009)

8.) Collect information from a variety of digital sources.

FOURTH GRADE

Social Studies: Alabama Studies (2010)

1.) Compare historical and current economic, political, and geographic information about Alabama on thematic maps, including weather and climate, physical-relief, waterway, transportation, political, economic development, land-use, and population maps.

- Describing types of migrations as they affect the environment, agriculture, economic development, and population changes in Alabama.

(Ex. Trail of Tears)

2.) Relate reasons for European exploration and settlement in Alabama to the impact of European explorers on trade, health, and land expansion in Alabama.

- Explaining reasons for conflicts between Europeans and American Indians in Alabama from 1519 to 1840, including differing beliefs regarding land ownership, religion, and culture.

3.) Explain the social, political, and economic impact of the War of 1812, including battles and significant leaders of the Creek War, on Alabama.

Examples: social—adoption of European culture by American Indians, opening of Alabama land for settlement
political—forced relocation of American Indians, labeling of Andrew Jackson as a hero and propelling him toward Presidency
economic—acquisition of tribal land in Alabama by the United States.

- Explaining the impact of the Trail of Tears on Alabama American Indians' lives, rights, and territories.
- Describing human environments of Alabama as they relate to settlement during the early nineteenth century, including housing, roads, and place names.

**Compiled by Kayla Scott
Assisted by Dalton Absher
Student Assistant
Moundville Archaeological Park**

And with appreciation to:

Bill Skinner

Lisa Rasco

**Teachers, do you have comments about this packet? Please email
Lindsey at fgordon@ua.edu to let us know how this packet
worked for your class!**

