

Chapter 3: Early People of Ohio



Standards

* History-Describe the earliest settlements in Ohio including the prehistoric peoples.

* People in Societies- 1. Describe the cultural practices and products of various groups who have settled in Ohio over time:

a. the Paleo Indians, Archaic, Woodland, Adena, Hopewell, Fort Ancient, and late prehistoric.

b. historic Indians of Ohio (Ottawa, Wyandot, Mingo, Miami, Shawnee, and Delaware).

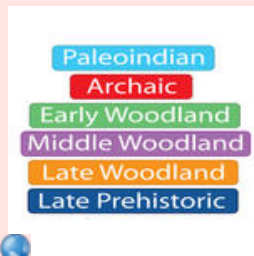
- 2. Describe the impact of the expansion of European settlements on American Indians in Ohio.

* Social Studies Skills and Methods-Describe how archaeologists and historians study and interpret the past.

Prehistoric People

- ✓ We know about this group of people by studying artifacts they left behind.
- ✓ Prehistoric people are people who lived before they wrote down their own history.
- ✓ Archaeologists are scientists who study old artifacts (objects left behind)





Click on picture to go Ohio Historical Society. Lots of information & pictures on prehistoric and historic Indians in Ohio.



Prehistoric People

Before & During Ice Age (Paleo-Indians)

- ★ Hunt _____ animals. (For example: _____ and _____)
- ★ Moved from place to place because _____.
- ★ Traveled in _____, which are groups of 25-50 people.
- ★ Slept in _____ or under _____.
- ★ Gathered plants, fruit, and nuts.
- ★ Traded.
- ★ Dressed in _____.

After Ice Age (Archaic Indians)

- ★ Hunt _____ animals. (For example: _____ and _____)
- ★ Did not have to travel far to find food.
- ★ Gathered other kinds of foods since animals were small. For example, they gathered _____, _____, _____, and _____. (Larger variety of food.)
- ★ Formed villages of ____-____ people.
- ★ Built homes, made baskets, boiling water cooked the food.
- ★ Made pots and baskets to _____ extra food.
- ★ Traded.
- ★ Made beads, ornaments, and _____ from metal.
- ★ Dressed in animal furs.

Prehistoric People

Before & During Ice Age (Paleo-Indians)

- ★ Hunt large animals. (For example: mammoths and mastodons)
- ★ Moved from place to place because they had to follow the herds (animals).
- ★ Traveled in bands, which are groups of 25-50 people.
- ★ Slept in caves or under cliffs.
- ★ Gathered plants, fruit, and nuts.
- ★ Traded.
- ★ Dressed in animal furs

After Ice Age (Archaic Indians)

- ★ Hunt small animals. (For example: deer and rabbits)
- ★ Did not have to travel far to find food.
- ★ Gathered other kinds of foods since animals were small. For example, they gathered plants, berries, nuts, and fish. (Larger variety of food.)
- ★ Formed villages of 100-150 people.
- ★ Built homes, made baskets, boiling water cooked the food.
- ★ Made pots and baskets to store extra food.
- ★ Traded.
- ★ Made beads, ornaments, and tools from metal.
- ★ Dressed in animal furs.

Mound Builders



We will focus on
3 types of Mound
Builders:

Adena
Hopewell
Fort Ancient

click on bottom
picture for website
on various mound
building info.



Adena

- Early Woodland Period
- Built villages along rivers in central and southern Ohio
- Learned to make pottery out of the clay in the ground
- Built cone-shaped mounds
- Mounds used to bury dead
- Ohio's first farmers



Adena Continued

Farming brought changes to people's lives:

1. Stayed in one area.
2. Made bigger & heavier tools.
3. Built long-lasting homes.
4. Raised more food for the group.
5. Didn't have to search as long for food.
6. Made pottery, baskets, jewelry, pipes, and built mounds in free time.
7. More of a variety of food.

Hopewell

- Woodland Period
- Traveled great distances to barter (trade goods without using money)
- Built larger mounds than Adena
- Built mounds shaped like circles, squares, and animals
- Mounds used not only for burying dead, but as special meeting places and for special events
- Made pottery like Adena...but they began to decorate it
- Hunters, gatherers, and farmers
- Thought to be the first people in Ohio to raise corn



Fort Ancient

- Late Prehistoric Period
- Lived along the rivers of southern Ohio & northern Kentucky
- Began to move away from building large mounds
- Built small burial mounds and sometimes buried dead with no mound at all
- Farmed, fished, and hunted
- Probably first group to hunt with bows & arrows
- Lived in larger villages that were enclosed by a large wall
- Thought that they built Great Serpent Mound because a Fort Ancient village was discovered nearby (some still think Adena built it though)



Historic Indians

- ⇒ We have written records that tell about their lives
- ⇒ Six different groups of Native Americans settled in Ohio during the 1700s

Wyandot

Miami

Mingo

Ottawa

Shawnee

Delaware

*Remember the names with this:
My mother does wash our socks.*

Historic Indians

- Each group had their own culture (way of life)
- Life centered around the family (included more than parents and children...grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins were included)
- Respect was very important
- Leaders were chosen by the village council (group of people who meet to talk and make decisions)
- Each group had its own religion (they believed that nonliving things had souls or spirits)
- Always settled near a river



Tribe	Where they came from	River they settled near
Wyandot	Canada & Detroit	Sandusky
Miami	land around Lake Michigan	Miami
Mingo (Seneca)	New York	Tuscarawas
Ottawa	Canada	Maumee
Shawnee	from the south (as far as Florida)	Scioto
Delaware	Delaware & Pennsylvania	Muskingum

3 Types of Houses-Historic Indians

Longhouses

- made of tree trunks and wood poles, covered with bark
- sometimes more than 100 feet long and 25 feet wide
- many families would live in one, but each had their own space
- fireplace in center for cooking and heating



Wigwams

- small, rounded hut
- only one or two families lived in each
- made from wood poles and wrapped in bark, grass, or animal skins



Teepees

- cone shaped tents
- made of three or four wood poles covered with up to 20 animal skins or grass mats
- could be built and taken down
- only a few people could fit inside



The Meeting of Europeans & Native Americans...

- Diseases spread throughout the tribes
- Many Native Americans got sick and many died
- Europeans brought guns
- Native Americans believed no one owned the land
- Europeans bought and sold the land



...what will this lead to?

What Group of Prehistoric Indians?



What Group of Historic Indians? & Some Vocabulary

