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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before &amp; During Ice Age (Paleo-Indians)</th>
<th>After Ice Age (Archaic Indians)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hunt ______ animals. (For example: ______ and ______)</td>
<td>Hunt ______ animals. (For example: ______ and ______)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved from place to place because _______________ _________________.</td>
<td>Did not have to travel far to find food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveled in _____, which are groups of 25-50 people.</td>
<td>Gathered other kinds of foods since animals were small. For example, they gathered ______, ______, ______, and ______. (Larger variety of food.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slept in _____ or under ______.</td>
<td>Formed villages of <strong><strong>-</strong></strong> people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gathered plants, fruit, and nuts.</td>
<td>Built homes, made baskets, boiling water cooked the food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traded.</td>
<td>Made pots and baskets to ____ extra food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressed in _____________.</td>
<td>Traded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Made beads, ornaments, and _____ from metal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dressed in animal furs.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Prehistoric People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before &amp; During Ice Age</th>
<th>After Ice Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Paleo-Indians)</strong></td>
<td><strong>(Archaic Indians)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt <em>large</em> animals. (For example: <em>mammoths</em> and <em>mastodons</em>)</td>
<td>Hunt <em>small</em> animals. (For example: <em>deer</em> and <em>rabbits</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move from place to place because they had to follow the herds (animals)</td>
<td>Did not have to travel far to find food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveled in <em>bands</em>, which are groups of 25-50 people.</td>
<td>Gathered other kinds of foods since animals were small. For example, they gathered <em>plants</em>, <em>berries</em>, <em>nuts</em>, and <em>fish</em>. (Larger variety of food.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slept in <em>caves</em> or under <em>cliffs</em></td>
<td>Formed villages of <em>100-150</em> people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gathered plants, fruit, and nuts.</td>
<td>Built homes, made baskets, boiling water cooked the food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traded.</td>
<td>Made pots and baskets to <em>store</em> extra food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dressed in <em>animal furs</em></td>
<td>Traded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Made beads, ornaments, and <em>tools</em> from metal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dressed in animal furs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Where they came from</th>
<th>River they settled near</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wyandot</td>
<td>Canada &amp; Detroit</td>
<td>Sandusky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>land around Lake Michigan</td>
<td>Miami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mingo (Seneca)</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Tuscarawas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawa</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Maumee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawnee</td>
<td>from the south (as far as Florida)</td>
<td>Scioto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Delaware &amp; Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Muskingum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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