

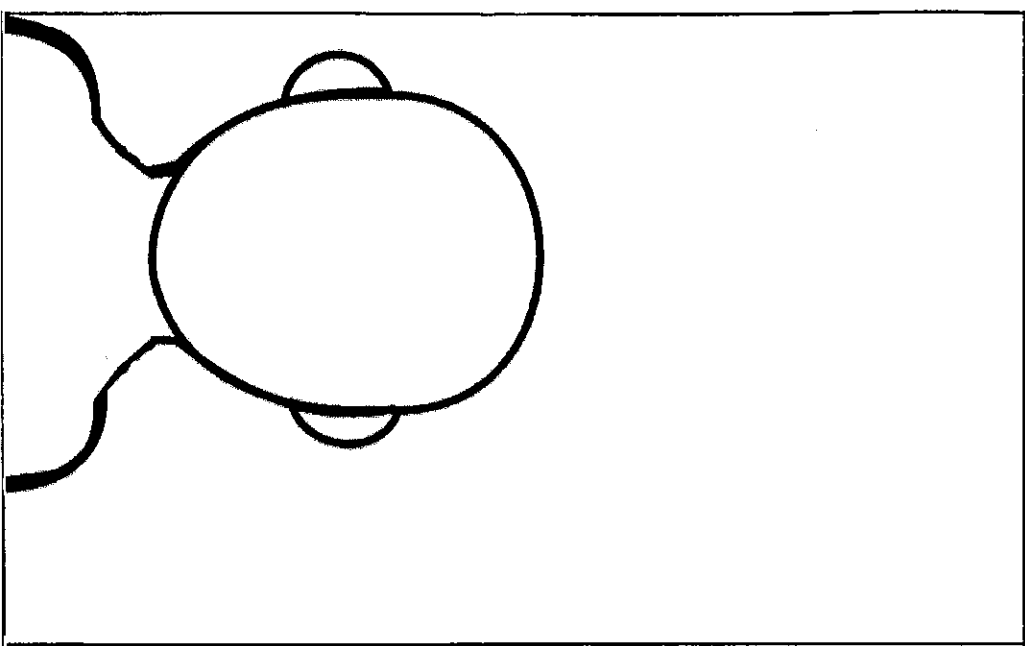
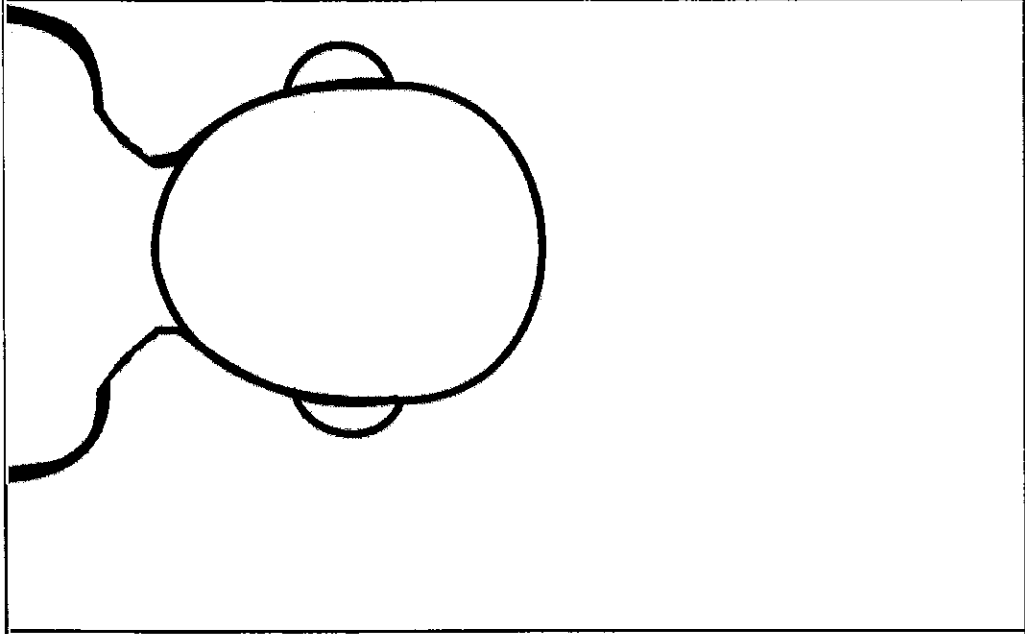
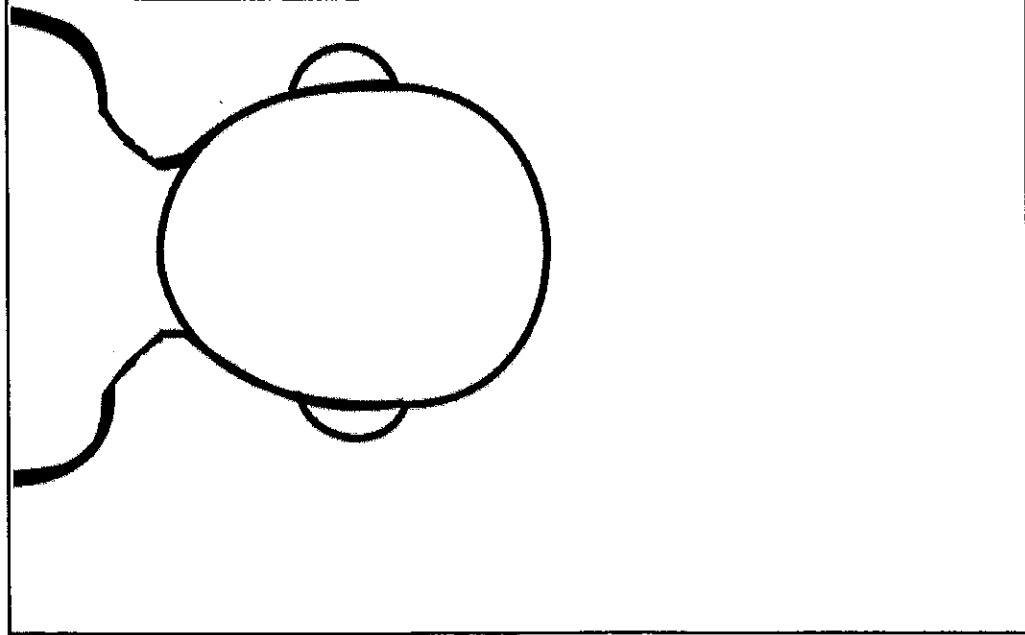
American Indians Caricatures

Directions: What would the different Native Americans say? Create a caricature for each of Georgia's American Indian groups that shares something about a typical day in his or her civilization. Also, draw clothes/jewelry, belongings, and facial expressions to represent the culture.

Muscogean

Cherokee

Creek

		
---	---	--

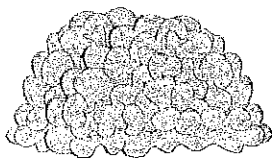
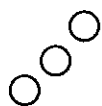
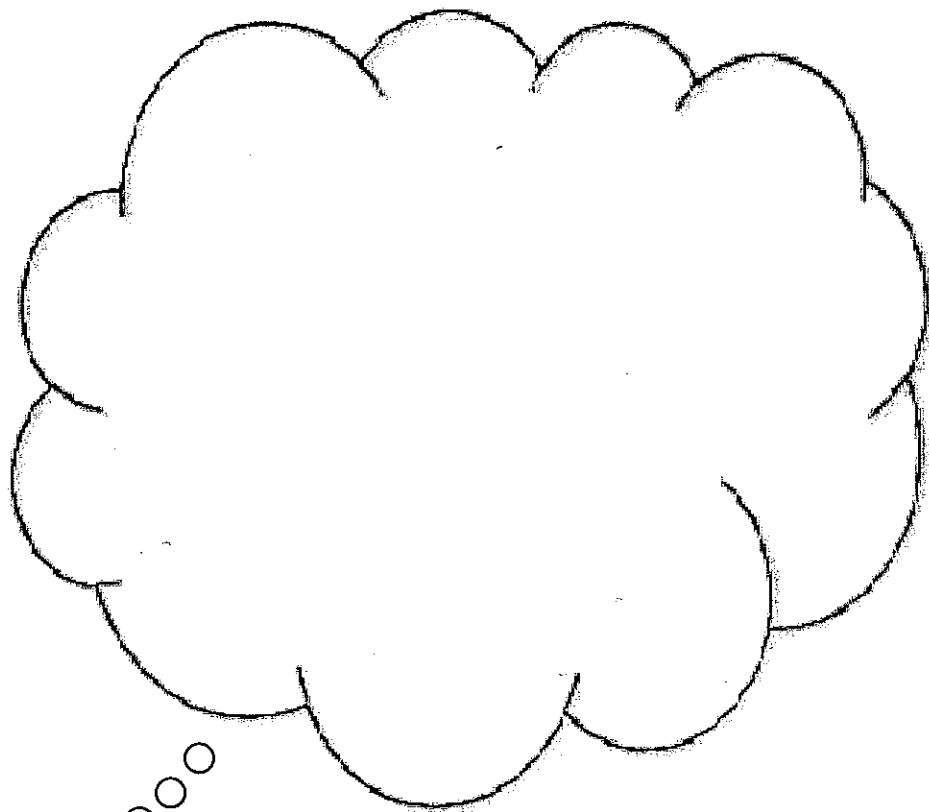
American Indians Comprehension Check

1. Which of Georgia's American Indians first began farming on a large scale?
2. Which two American Indian groups were present in Georgia when Europeans began exploring the area in the mid 1500s?
3. What was the purpose of the council house for the Cherokee and Creek Indians?
4. What were palisades?
5. Why did Georgia Indians settle near waterways?
6. Why did the Creeks and Cherokee have similar weapons and eat similar foods?
7. What did both groups of Indians do for food?
8. What type of weapons and tools did both groups use?
9. Describe the summer and winter homes of the Cherokee.
10. Describe the summer and winter homes of the Creek.

Name: _____

Pick Your Brain

Describe the characteristics of American
Indians living in Georgia at the time of
European contact:



American Indians in Georgia

Directions: Complete the chart below after discussing the presentation.

	Culture	Food	Weapons & Tools	Shelter
Mississippian				
Cherokee & Creek				

American Indians CLOZE Notes I

Georgia

- For thousands of years, _____ have inhabited the land that is now Georgia.
- Some of the earliest indigenous groups were Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and _____ Indians.
- Mississippian Indians inhabited Georgia from about _____, and were around when Europeans began exploring the area.

Culture

- Mississippian Indians built _____ and had religious ceremonies.
- The dead were buried in fine cloths with feathered headdresses and the bodies were _____.

Food

- Mississippian Indians were the first of Georgia's early inhabitants to _____ on a large scale.
- They grew _____, squash, beans, tobacco, etc.
- They also hunted animals, _____, and gathered nuts and berries.

Weapons & Tools

- The Mississippian Indians used stone, wood, and bone to _____ and farming tools.
- They were accomplished craftsmen, _____, pipes, instruments, and jewelry.
- The Mississippian Indian groups _____, weapons, pottery, and other goods with one another.

Shelter

- The Mississippian Indians lived in towns governed by chiefs, who lived in religious centers on top of _____.
- Mississippian settlements contained _____.
- Villages were protected by guard _____.

Mississippian

- Mississippian Indians were alive when Europeans discovered America, but soon after their culture _____.

American Indians CLOZE Notes 2

Early Georgians

- When Europeans really started exploring Georgia _____, there were two major indigenous tribes left in the state.
- The Creek Indians lived in _____, while _____ lived in the northern part of the state.
- The two tribes had _____ and ways of life.

Culture

- The Georgia Indians settled in _____.
- Villages were part of larger towns that were protected by a _____ called a palisade.
- The Cherokee and Creek both built their towns around a central plaza that held a _____ where government meetings took place.

Food

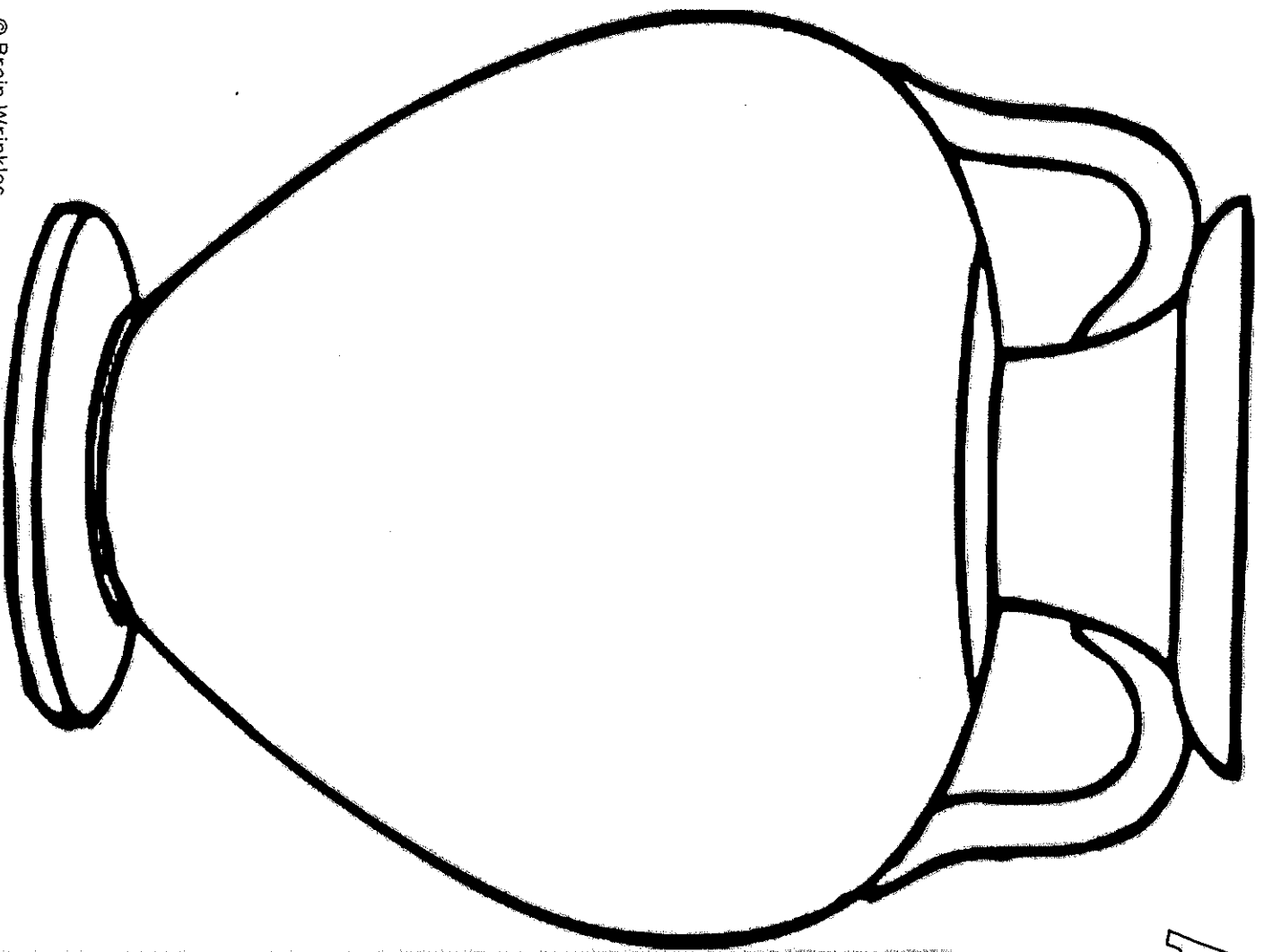
- Both the Creek and the Cherokee depended on Georgia's _____ for food.
- They hunted wild animals like _____, and they caught and ate fish and mussels from Georgia's waterways.
- Georgia's Indians also gathered _____, and they grew crops like squash, corn, and beans.

Weapons & Tools

- Both the Cherokee and the Creek Indians had _____ and tools.
- They used materials from the environment to create blowguns, _____, traps, and fishing spears and hooks.
- Georgia's Indians also _____, flint knives and arrowheads, and stone axes.

Shelter

- The Cherokee and the Creeks both had _____ for the summer and winter months.
- During the summer, the Cherokee lived in long, rectangular houses with _____.
- The Creek also lived in rectangular homes, but _____ so that breezes could blow through.
- Cherokee winter homes were smaller, _____ with bark roofs.
- They were known as "hothouses" because they were built _____ and had a cone-shaped roof that trapped the heat inside.
- During the winter, the Creeks lived in rectangular homes with _____.
- The "hothouse" roofs were constructed with _____.



A Piece of Pottery

Directions: Design a piece of pottery to represent the American Indians in Georgia. Draw images on the pottery that pertain to their culture, food, tools, shelter, etc. In the textbox, write a description of what the symbols on the pottery represent.

Pottery's Description:

A large rectangular box for drawing the pottery design and writing the description.