

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 _____.