

## ANT 202 Fact Sheet Week 8 November 10, 2014

### X Origins of Food Production

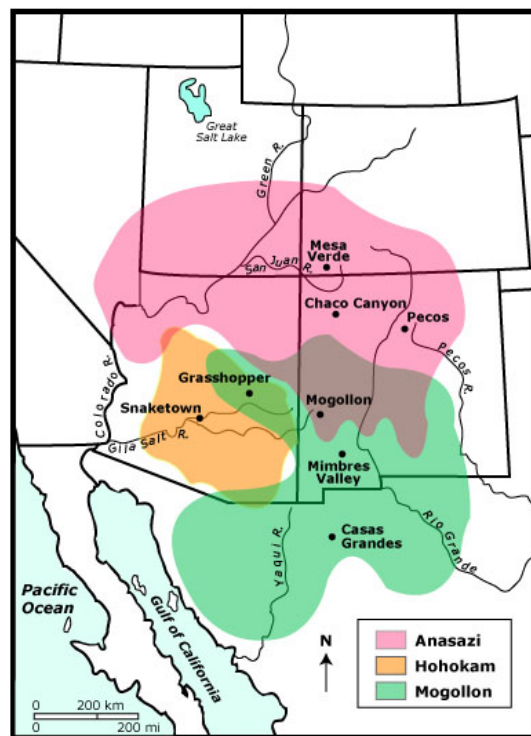
#### E Domestication in the New World

##### 1 Mesoamerica:

a Squash first, then corn or maize (domesticated from a giant wild grass [*Zea mays*])

i Tehuacan Valley— 10,000 B.C.—A.D.

1000 (Series of sites) Richard MacNeish



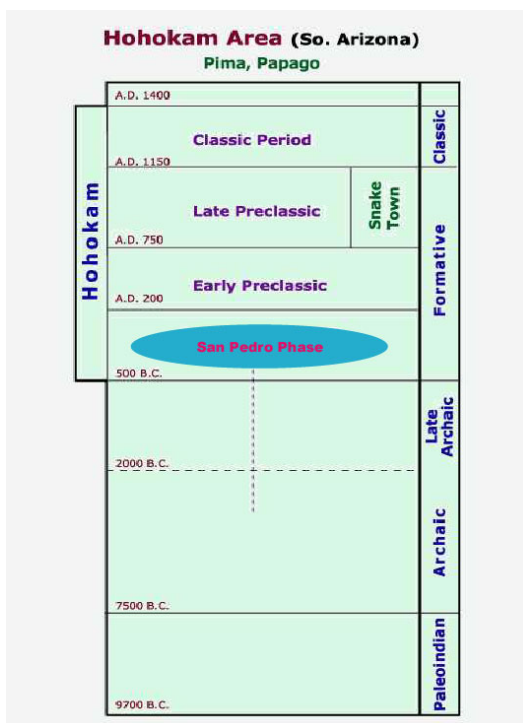
## XI The Early Farming Adaptation in North America; The American Southwest

### A Basic Concepts

### B Southwestern North America

- 1 Present day environment-dry
- 2 Native American groups
- 3 Review of terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene archaeology of western North America

- a Paleoindian: Pre 8000 B.C.
- b Archaic: in the SW dates from 8000 –500 B.C. Broad spectrum hunting and gathering but maize arrived during the late Archaic.
  - i Late Archaic
    - (i) Earliest farming- corn only
    - (ii) Informal, shallow pit structures—
    - (iii) Increased ceremonialism—rock art depicts more elaborate costumes, suggests mind-altering drugs—jimson weed, peyote. A lot of animal human figures.
- 4 Formative through Post-classic—Regional cultural sequences (Hohokam, Mogollon, Anasazi)

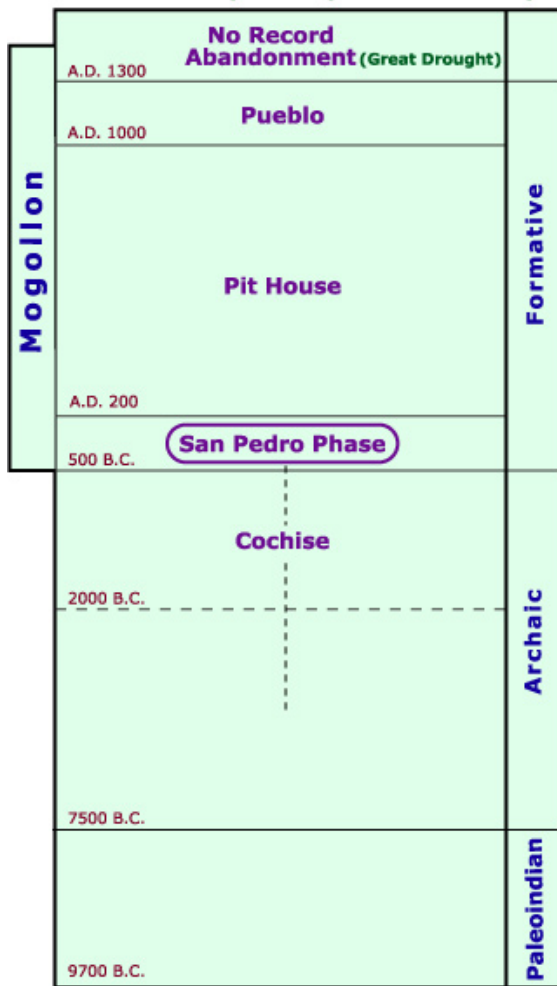


- a Hohokam Area (southern Arizona ):
  - i San Pedro Phase (500 B.C.- A.D. 200) (pre- Hohokam Culture)
    - (i) no pottery
    - (ii) dart points (atlatl)
    - (iii) continuation of Late Archaic traits with possible increasing sedentism
  - ii Early Preclassic (AD 200-750)
    - (i) First pottery --plain buff colored
    - (ii) Reliance on corn and squash
    - (iii) Corn agriculture widely spread
    - (iv) Many storage pits—stoned lined cists used for burial and storage.

- (v) Formal, deep pithouses—(pit houses, -- a wood framed room with a pit foundation—round, earth—covered exterior)
  - (vi) Dozens of pithouses in single locations—apparent villages
  - (vii) Arrow points
- iii Late Preclassic ( A.D. 750-1150)
  - (i) Persistence of pithouses—only . this distinguishes the Hohokam area.
  - (ii) Thousands of individual pithouses representing a huge villages/town.
  - (iii) Canal systems, 25-30 miles long
  - (iv) Ball courts, clearly representing connections with Mexico
- iv Classic Period (A.D. 1150-1400)
  - (i) Shift to above ground architecture Large nucleated adobe or wattle and daub villages
  - (ii) Civic structures switch from ball courts to Platform Mounds—same as the Southeast—associated with religious or elite activities
  - (iii) Chiefdom level political organization
  - (iv) Polychrome (multicolor) pottery—with a lot more elaborate symbolism
  - (v) Post Classic or Protohistoric (post A.D.1400). During the 1400s, there is a major cultural collapse. Ancestor population are the Pima and Papago.

## Mogollon Area (Southern New Mexico)

Historic Apaches (After 1600 A.D.)



### b Mogollon (Southern New Mexico)

- i Pithouse Phase (A.D. 200-1000):
  - (i) Square Pithouses
  - (ii) serious use of corn.
  - (iii) First pottery is brown.
- ii Pueblo Phase (A.D. 1000-1300)
  - (i) Beginning of above-ground architecture.
  - (ii) Very sophisticated pottery—Mimbres—

### 1. Images of Kokopelli

- (iii) Great Kivas- large, round subsurface ceremonial structures
- (iv) There was no classic period in the Mogollon area and there is evidence for regional abandonment at A.D. 1300-Great Drought A.D. 1276-1300

**Anasazi Area (Four Corners)**  
**Zuni, Hopi, Rio Grande Historic Pueblos/Navajo (1450)**

Anasazi	A.D. 1400		Classic
	A.D. 1300	Pueblo IV	
	A.D. 1150	Pueblo III Cliff Dwellings	
	A.D. 900	Pueblo II Mesa Verde Open Settlement Chaco Canyon	
	A.D. 750	Pueblo I	Formative
	A.D. 600	Basket Maker III	
		Basket Maker II	
	500 B.C.		Late Archaic
		First Maize Oshara	
	2000 B.C.		Archaic
	7500 B.C.		Paleoindian
	9700 B.C.		

c Anasazi (Four Corners area)

i Formative

(i) Basketmaker II, 500 B.C.- A.D. 600

1. Pithouses (Much like Early Preclassic Hohokam- Formal, and deep )
2. No pottery (actually a little—very crude)
3. Reliance on corn and squash
4. Many storage pits

5. Dozens of pithouses in single locations—apparent villages
  6. Baskets, sandals, nets—known from Cave excavations,
- (ii) Basketmaker III (A.D. 600-750)
1. Well made pottery. Plainware (gray)
  2. Domestication of beans
  3. Pithouses
- (iii) Pueblo I Phase A.D. 750-900:
1. Shift to above-ground architecture—or Pueblos
  2. Subterranean space becomes sacred: Kivas
- (iv) Pueblo II Period (A.D. 900-1150)
1. Major and rapid population growth. Separate centers of Anasazi activity: Chaco Canyon, and Mesa Verde,
  2. Major above-ground Pueblo villages
  3. Chaco Canyon Interaction Sphere: Great Houses (Pueblo Bonito), Roads (Including one to Aztec Ruin), Planned communities, Great Kivas, Water control
  4. State (Lekson's theory): Chiefdom or State?
  5. At Chaco Canyon Building ends around A.D. 1150- at end of this phase-abandonment **at end of the phase**
  6. Heavy occupation of Mesa Verde as well—Mesa-top settlements
- (v) Pueblo III Phase (A.D. 1150-1300)
1. Beginning of Period—first occupation of cliffs at Mesa Verde—clearly defensive positioning
  2. Signs of violence, raiding and warfare—Haas and Creamer.
  3. The case for cannibalism-
    - a. Christy Turner
    - b. Tim White
    - c. Richard Marlar

4. By end of PIII most famous sites (Mesa Verde, Chaco Canyon) largely abandoned
  5. Great drought of A.D. 1276-1299-- dendrochronology.
- (vi) Pueblo IV (A.D. 1300-1400)—More abandonments
- (vii) Latecomers arrive --- Navajo and Apache from the north
- (viii) Last Anasazi left at present-day sites of Pueblo Indians- Zuni, Hopi, Rio Grande
- (ix) Spanish explorer Coronado shows up not long after collapse of the Hohokam (A.D. 1540)