

ANT 202 Monday November 17, 2014

XI. The Early Farming Adaptation

C. Eastern North America

1. Archaic

2. Woodland Period

a. Adena

b. Hopewell

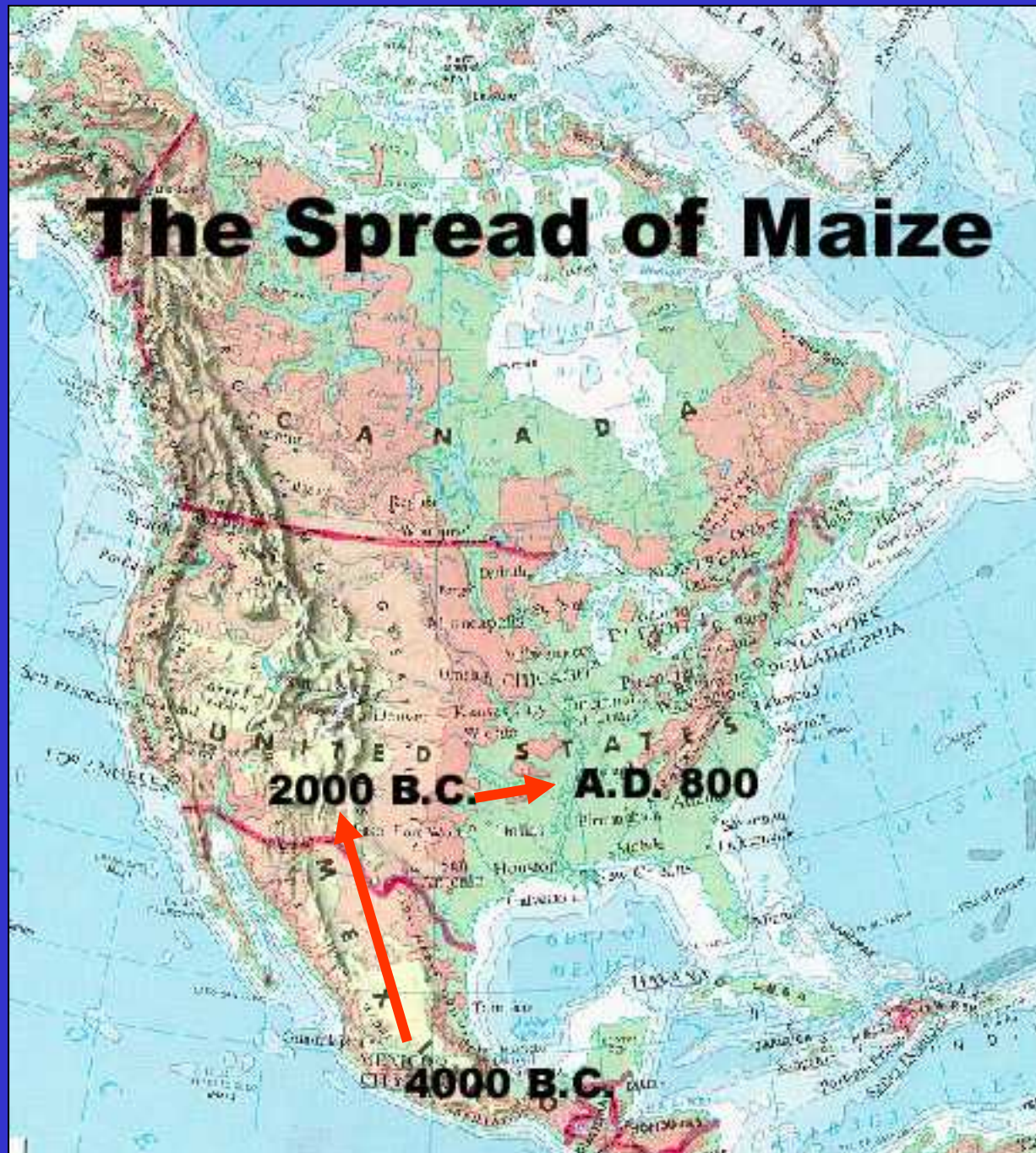
c. Mississippian and Cahokia



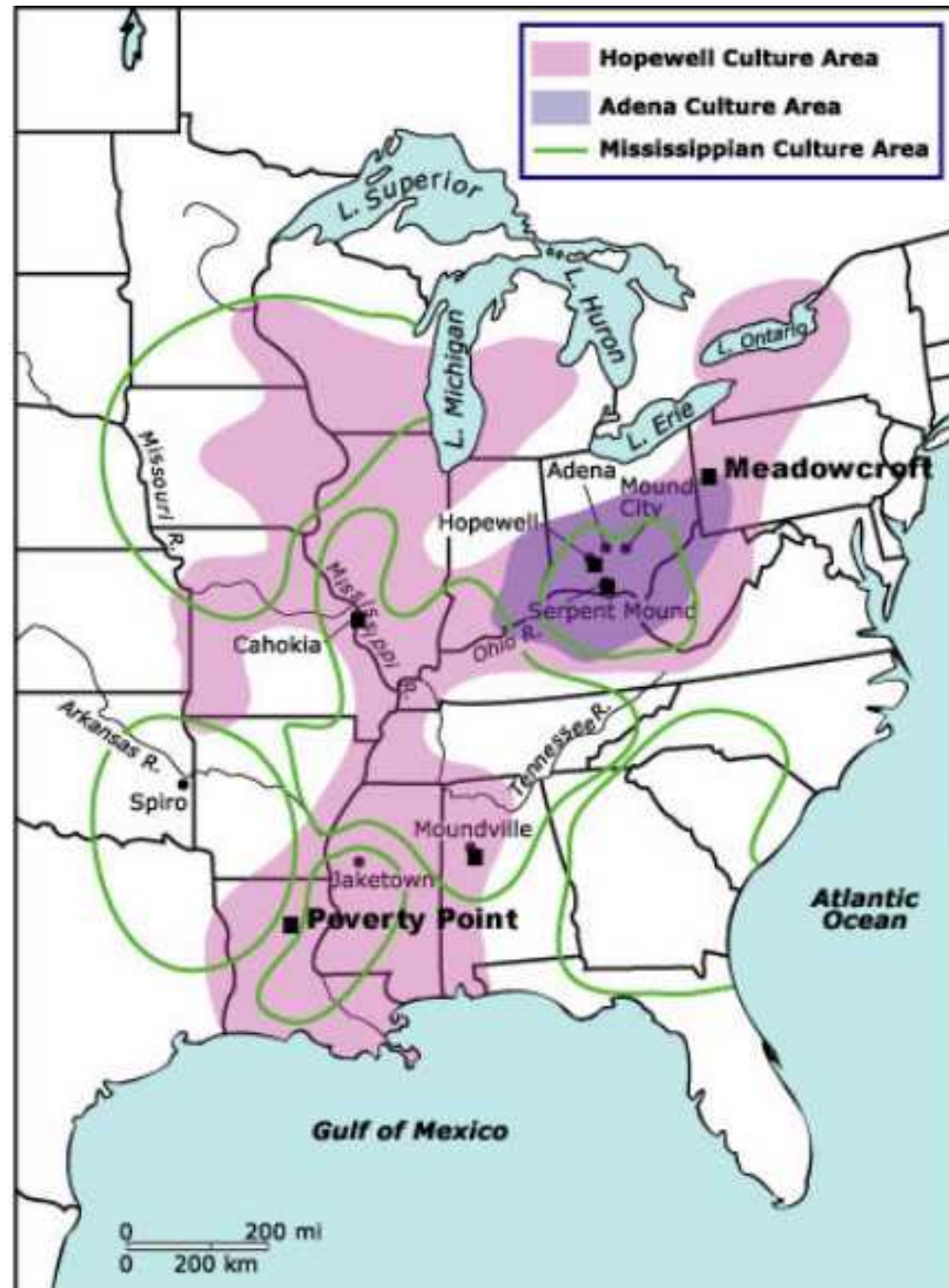
Primary Centers of Domestication



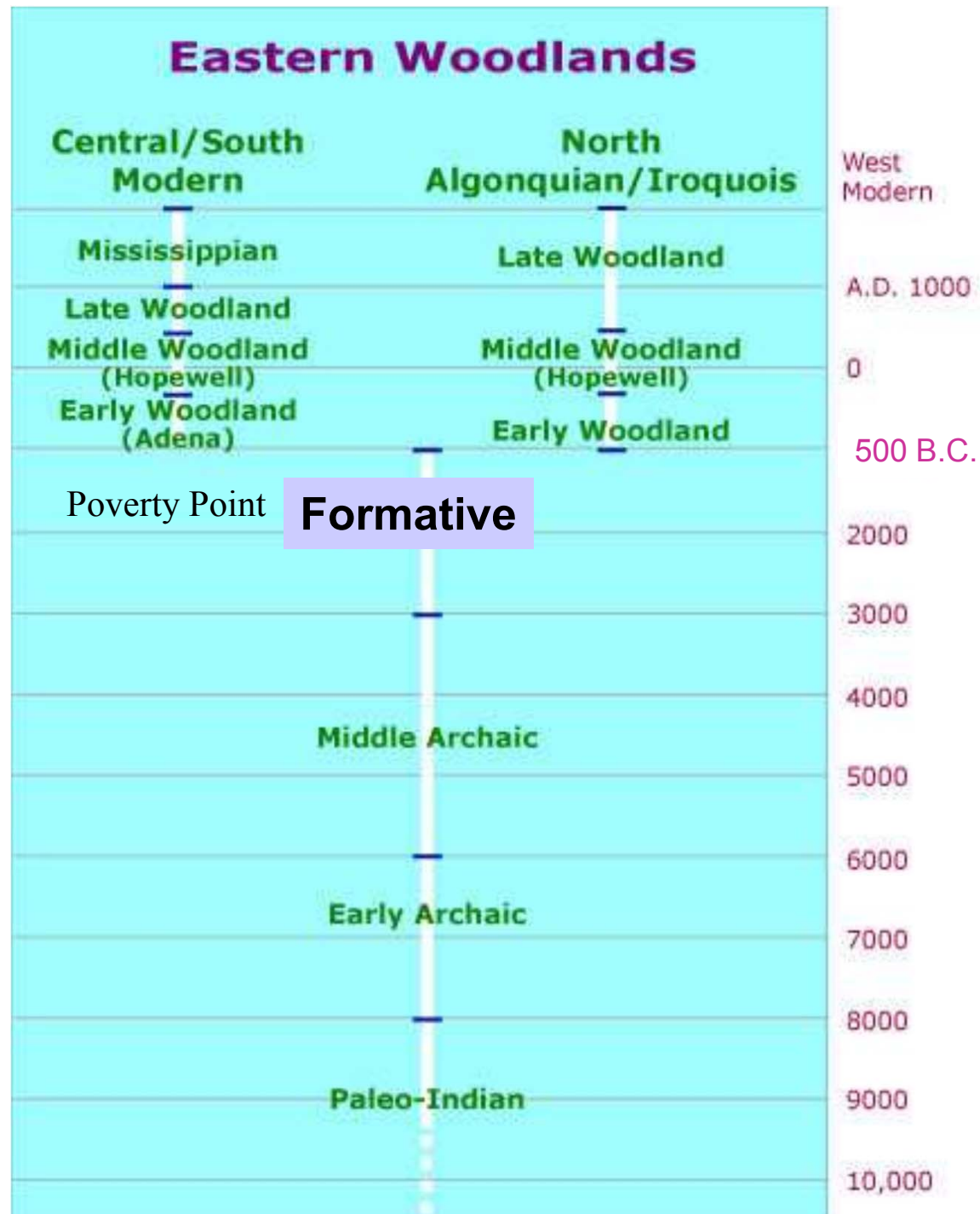
The Spread of Maize



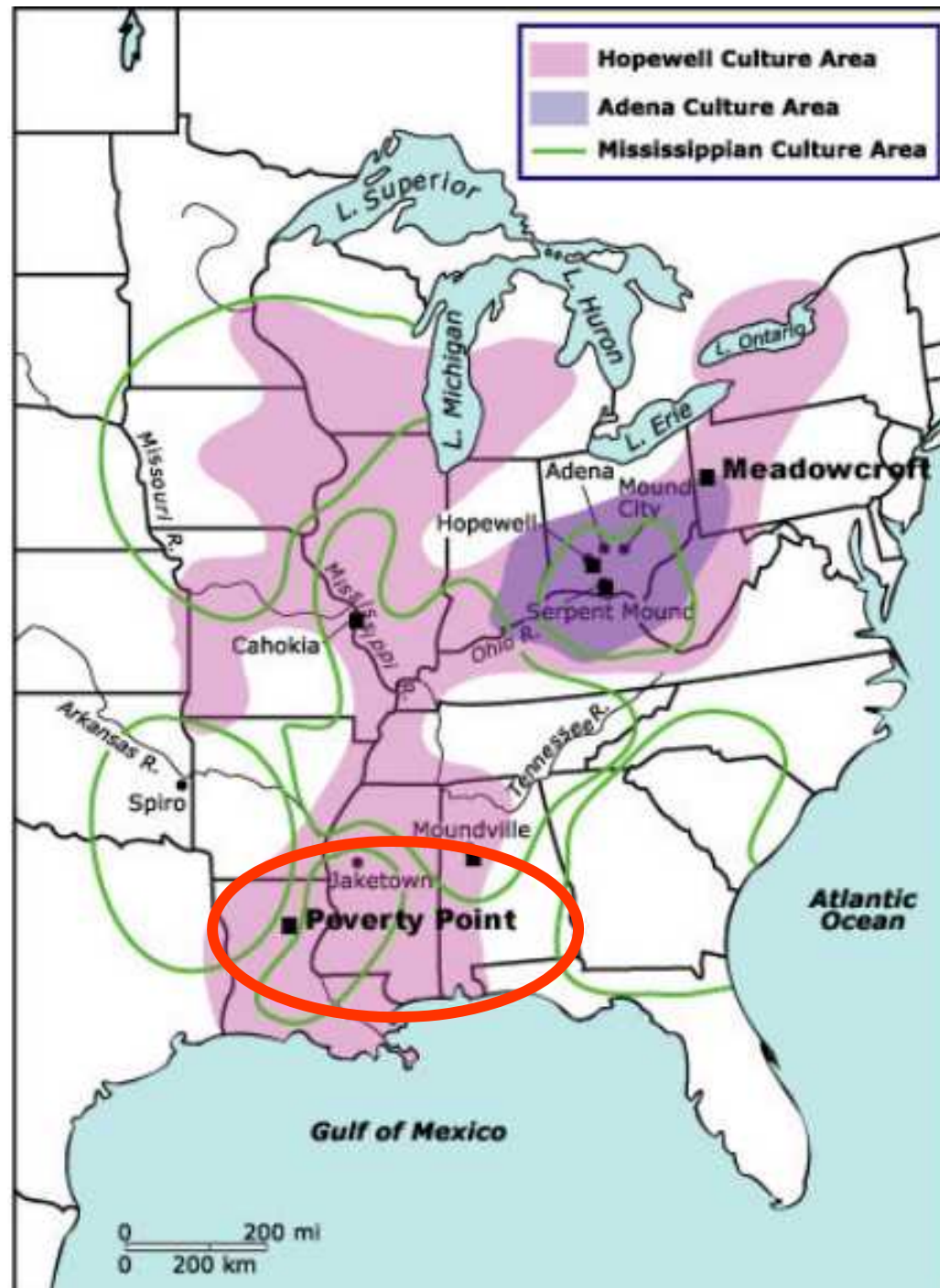
C. Eastern North America: The Moundbuilders

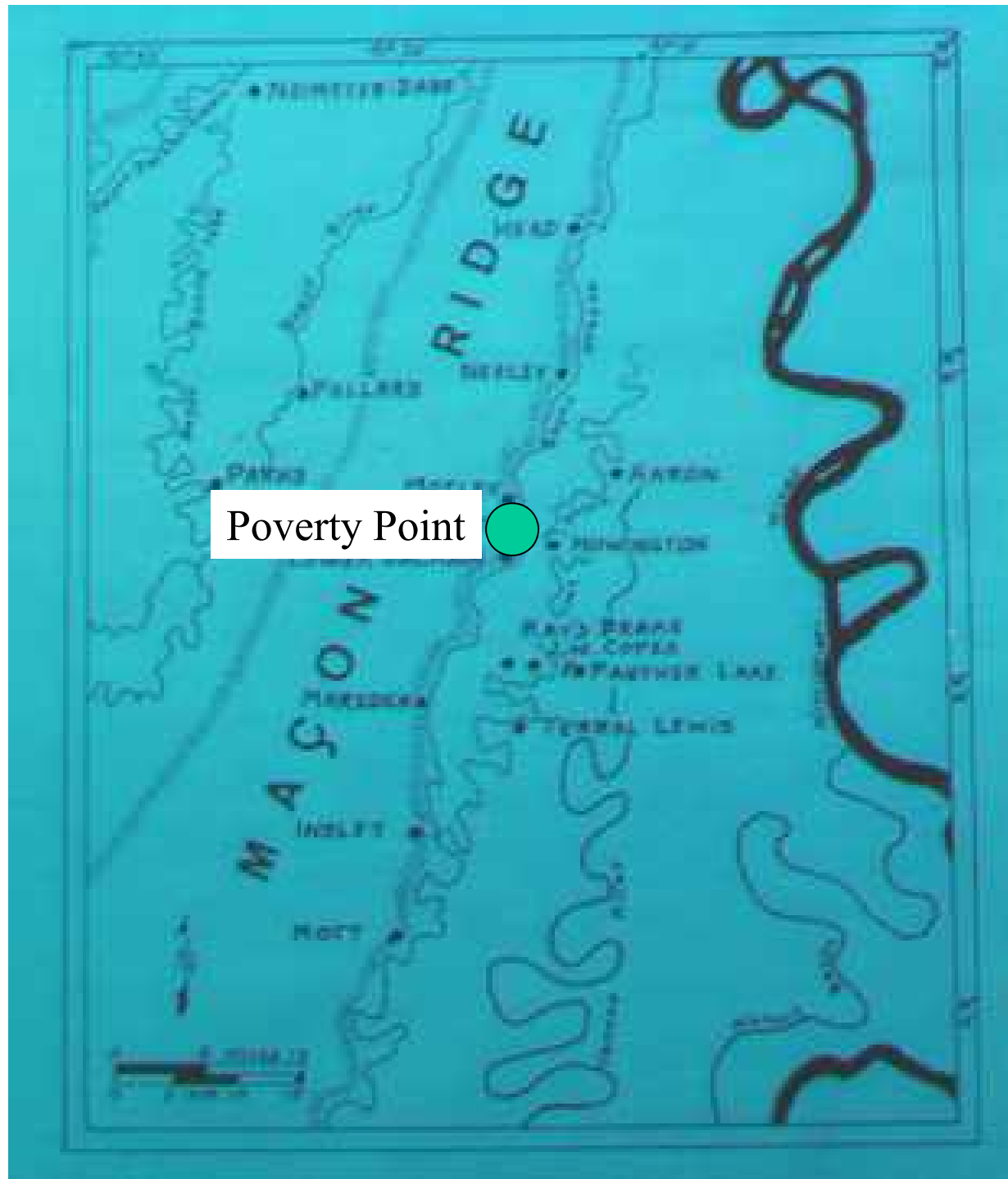


1. Archaic



ii. Poverty
Point



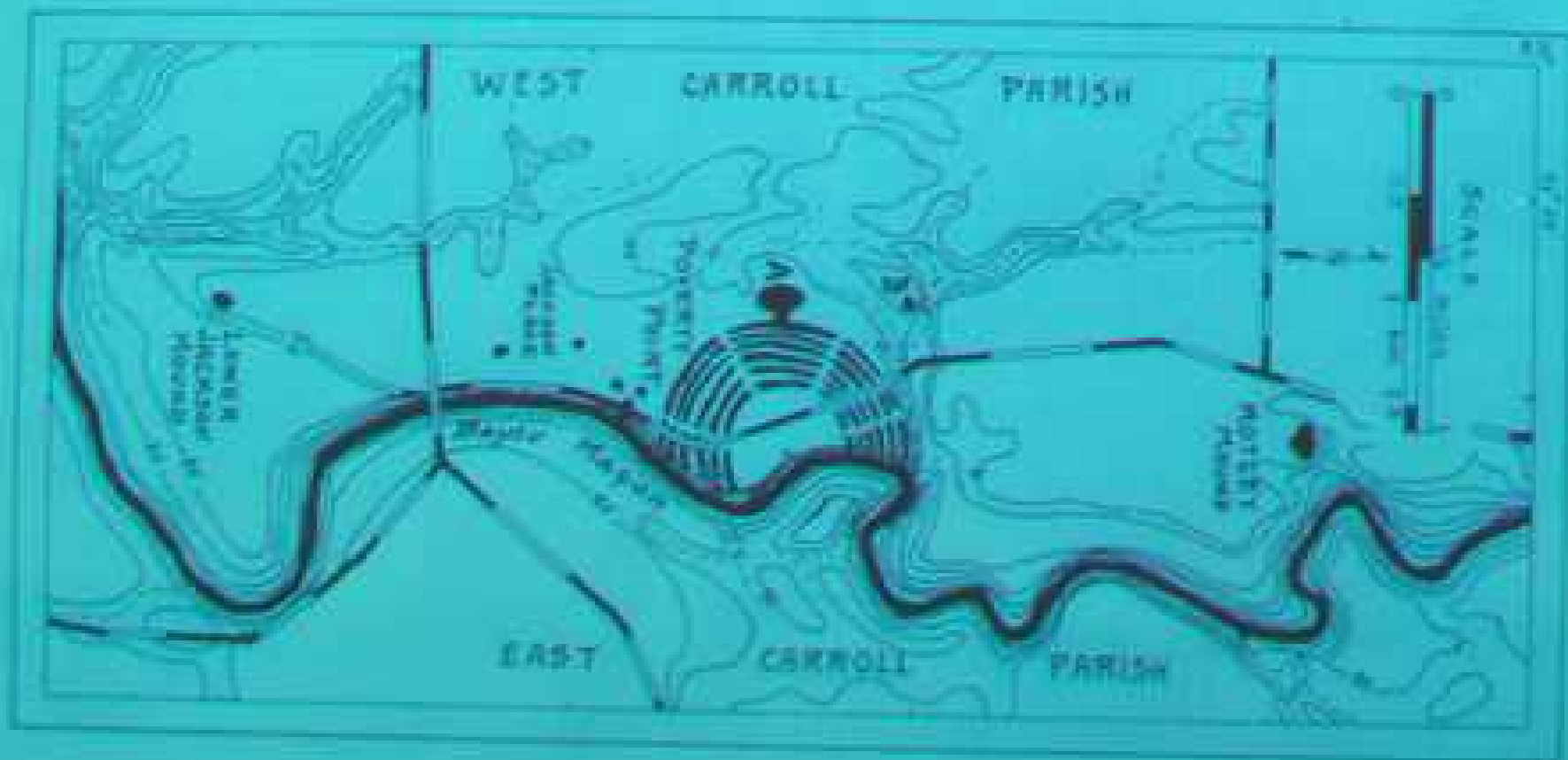


a. Parallel Linear Mounds

Aerial View Poverty Point Site (Dated 1500 B.C. or 3500 BP)

Linear Mounds



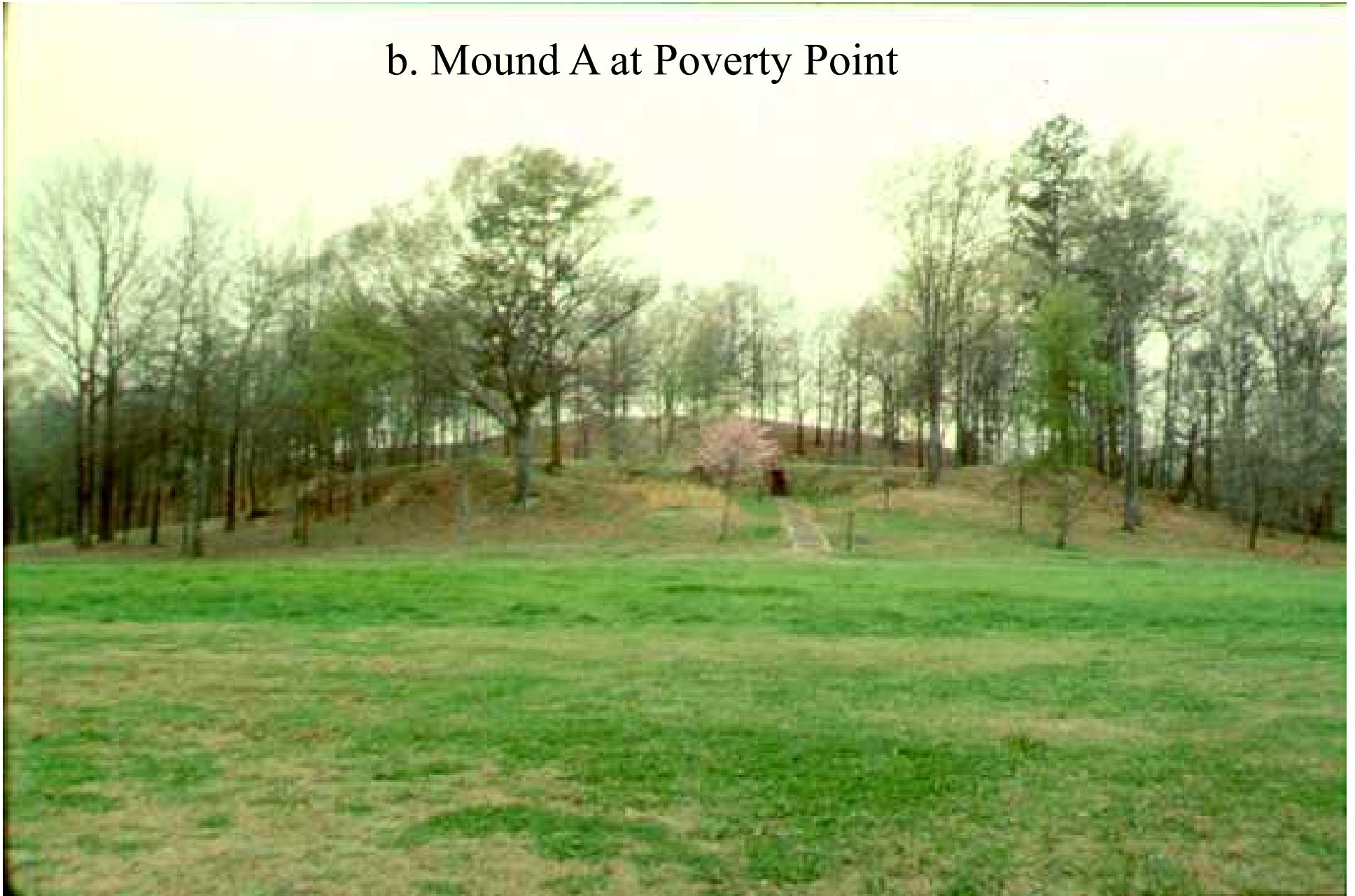


a. Parallel Linear Mounds

Aerial View Poverty Point Site (Dated 1500 B.C.)



b. Mound A at Poverty Point



Mound A 21 m in height: 200,000 cubic meters
or 10 million baskets of dirt
3500 years ago!!!





c. Mound B: Excavated
in 1955



BAKED CLAY
BALLS






NORMAN
22-QU-51F



Poverty Point Hearth





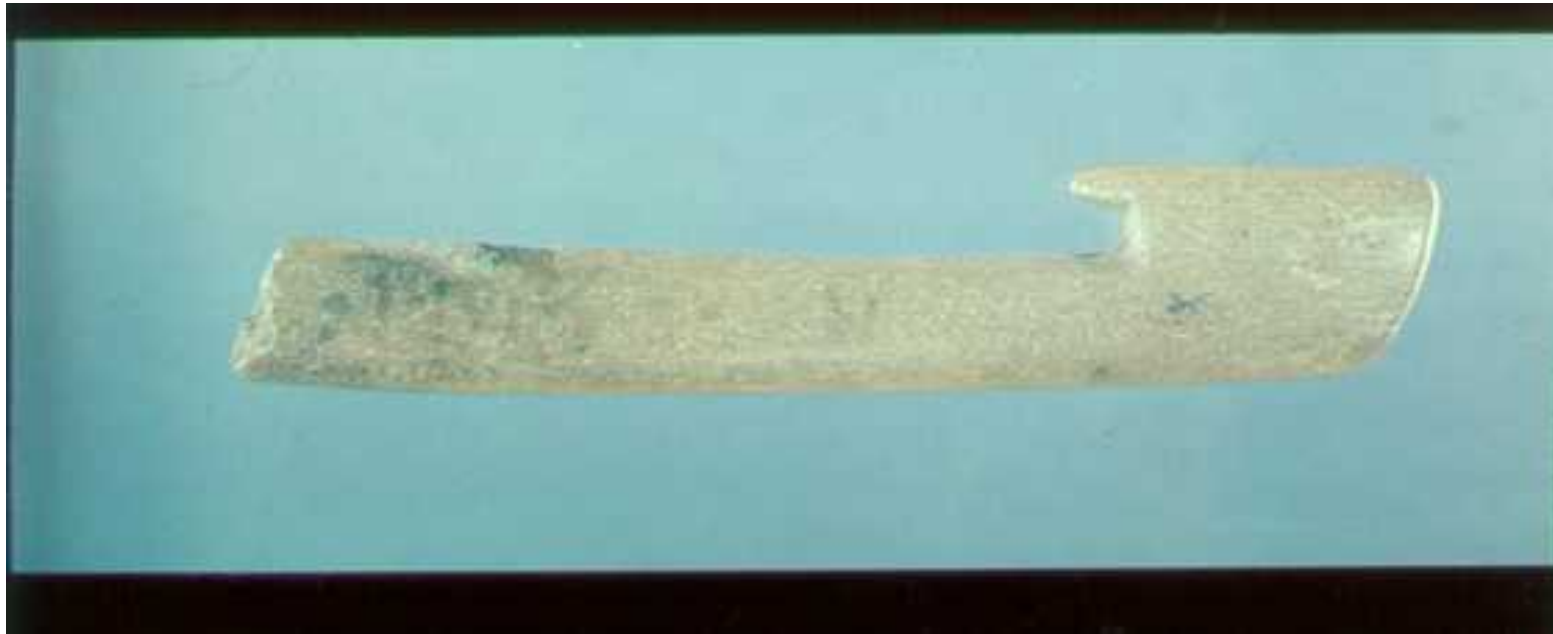
The image displays several fragments of Poverty Point Crude Pottery against a dark background. The fragments vary in size and shape, with some showing a light tan or yellowish-brown color and others a darker, greenish-grey hue. The surfaces of the pottery are uneven and textured, with some pieces showing distinct horizontal ridges or grooves, suggesting they were made on a wheel or by hand. The edges of the fragments are irregular and broken, typical of archaeological finds.

**e. Poverty Point
Crude
Pottery**

**POVERTY POINT
CARVED STONE BOWL**



f. Poverty Point Atlatl Spur





g. Charmstones



h. Bone awls



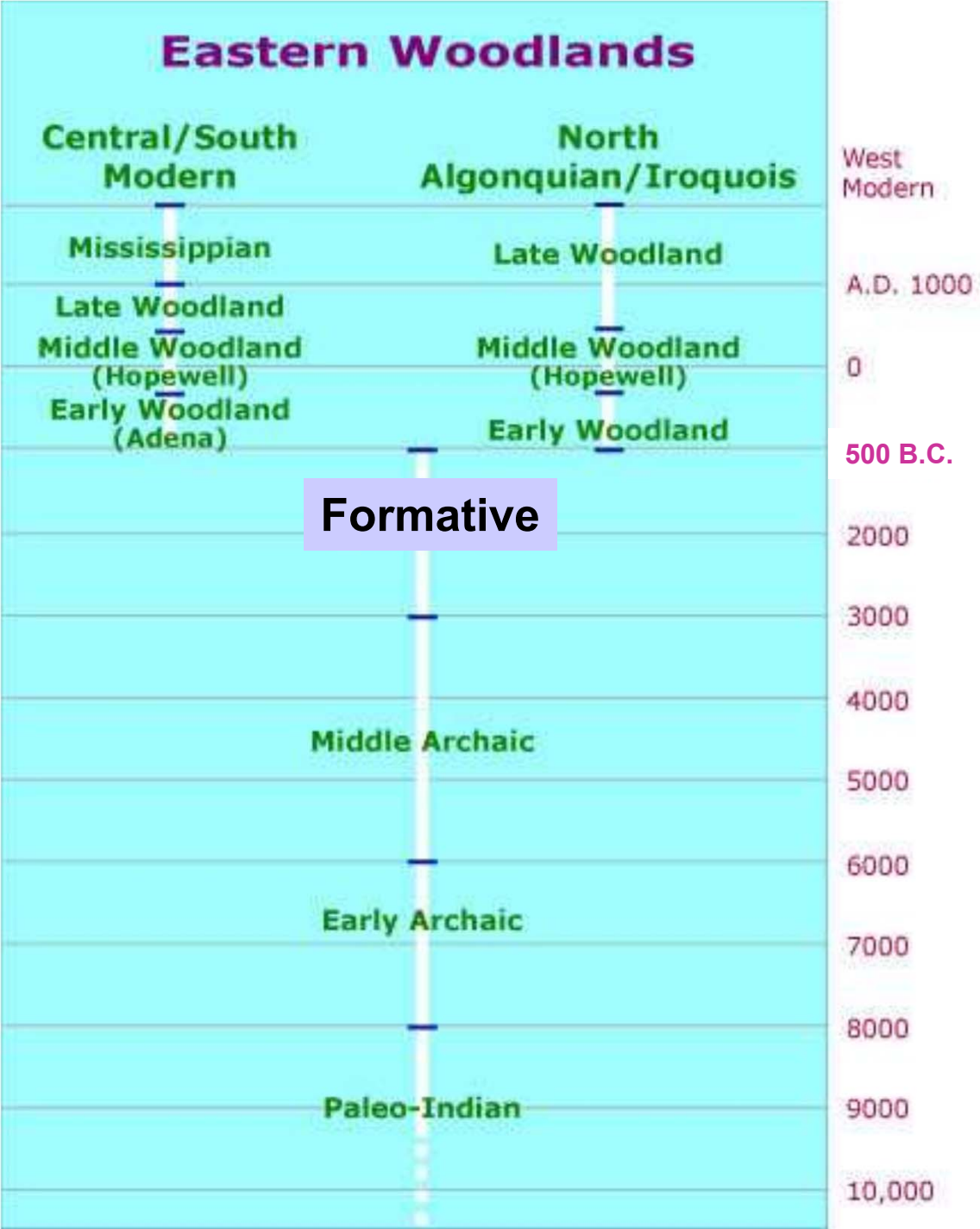


i. Poverty Point
Abandoned 700 B.C.

C. Eastern North America

2. Woodland Period: Post 500 B.C.:

Mounds and Greater reliance on domesticates



2. Woodland Period: Post 500 B.C.:

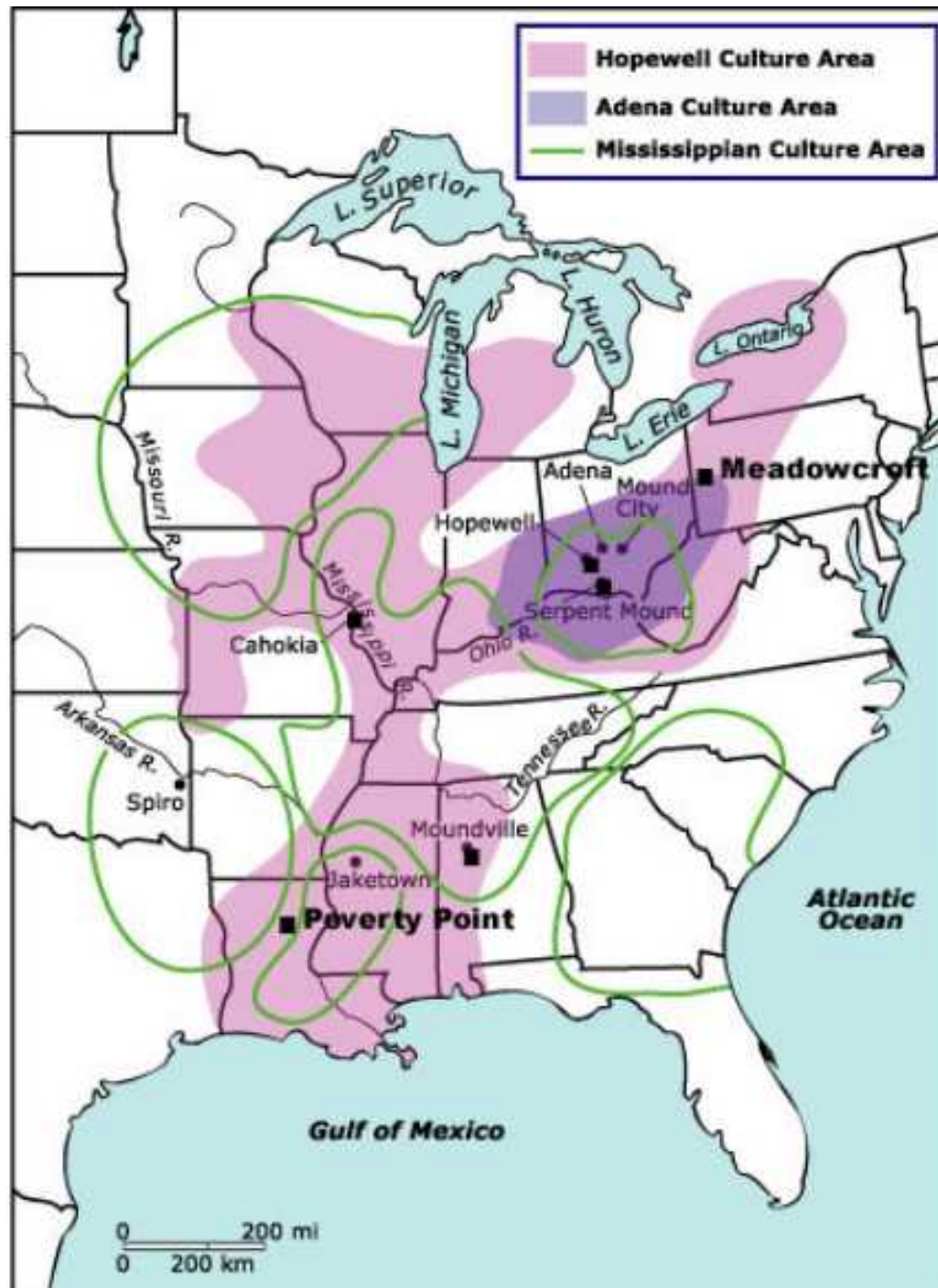
- a. Increased reliance on domesticates- first local domesticates (goosefoot, marsh elder, sunflowers)- later maize
- b. Marked increase in preoccupation with the dead- Burial mounds
- c. Marked increase in pottery

d. Adena Culture Ohio River Valley (500 B.C. - A.D.400)

Burial Mounds

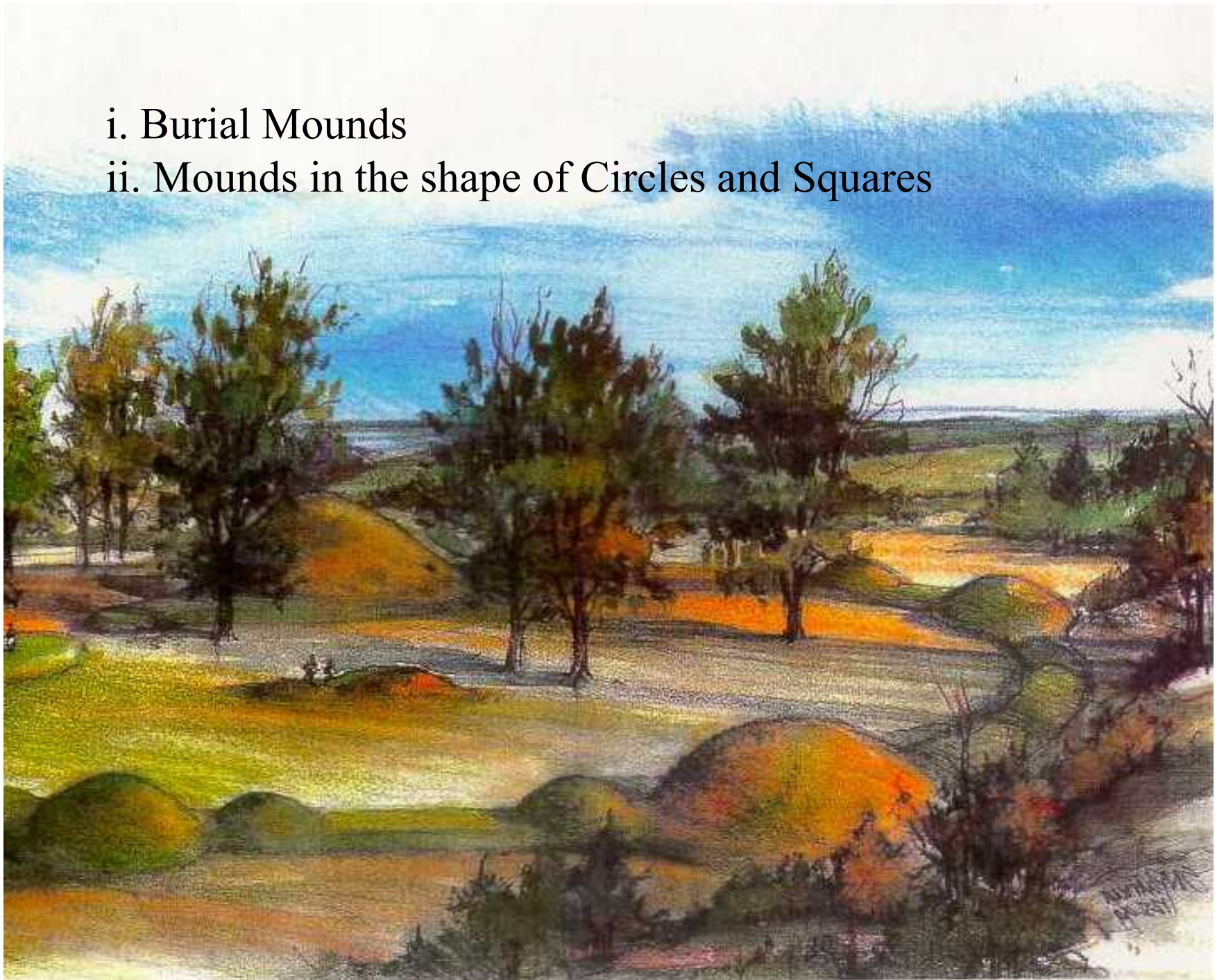
Mounds in the shape of Circles and Squares

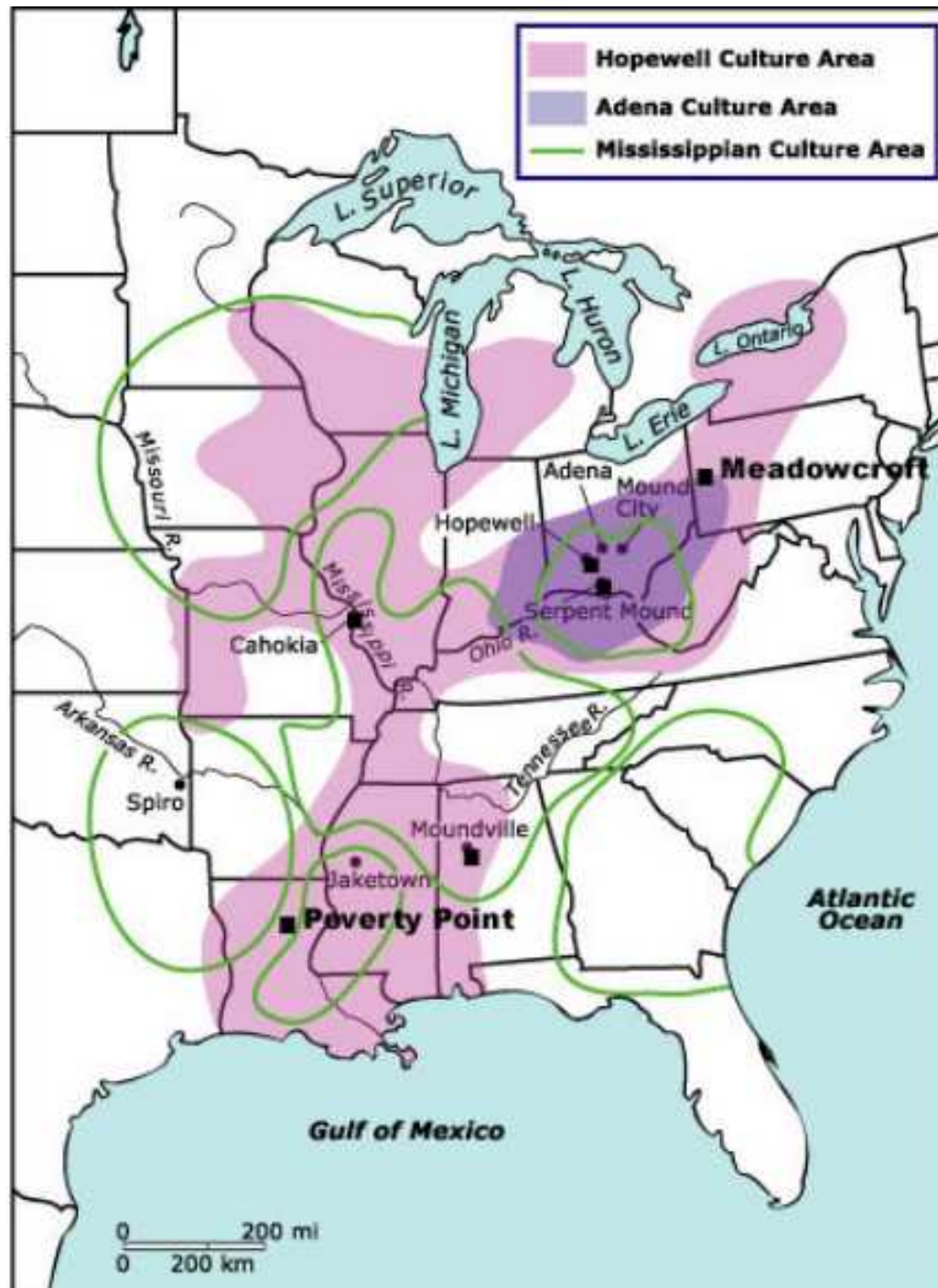
Long distance trade



i. Burial Mounds

ii. Mounds in the shape of Circles and Squares



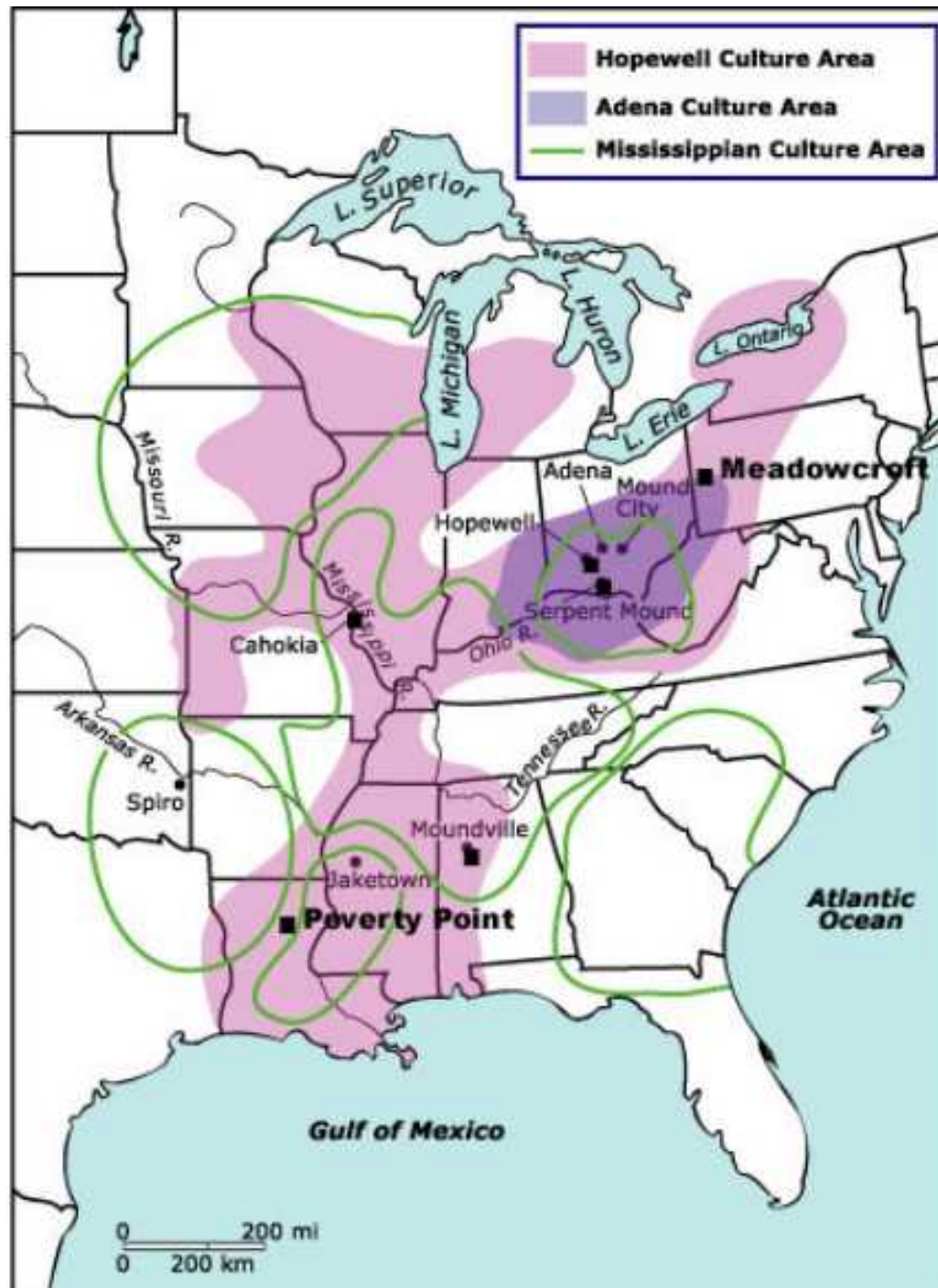


iii. Markers of Trade Conch Shells from the Gulf of Mexico



3. Hopewell Culture A.D. 1-400: Serpent Mound







Even greater long-distance trade



**Drilled Grizzly
Bear Claws
From the Rocky
Mountains**



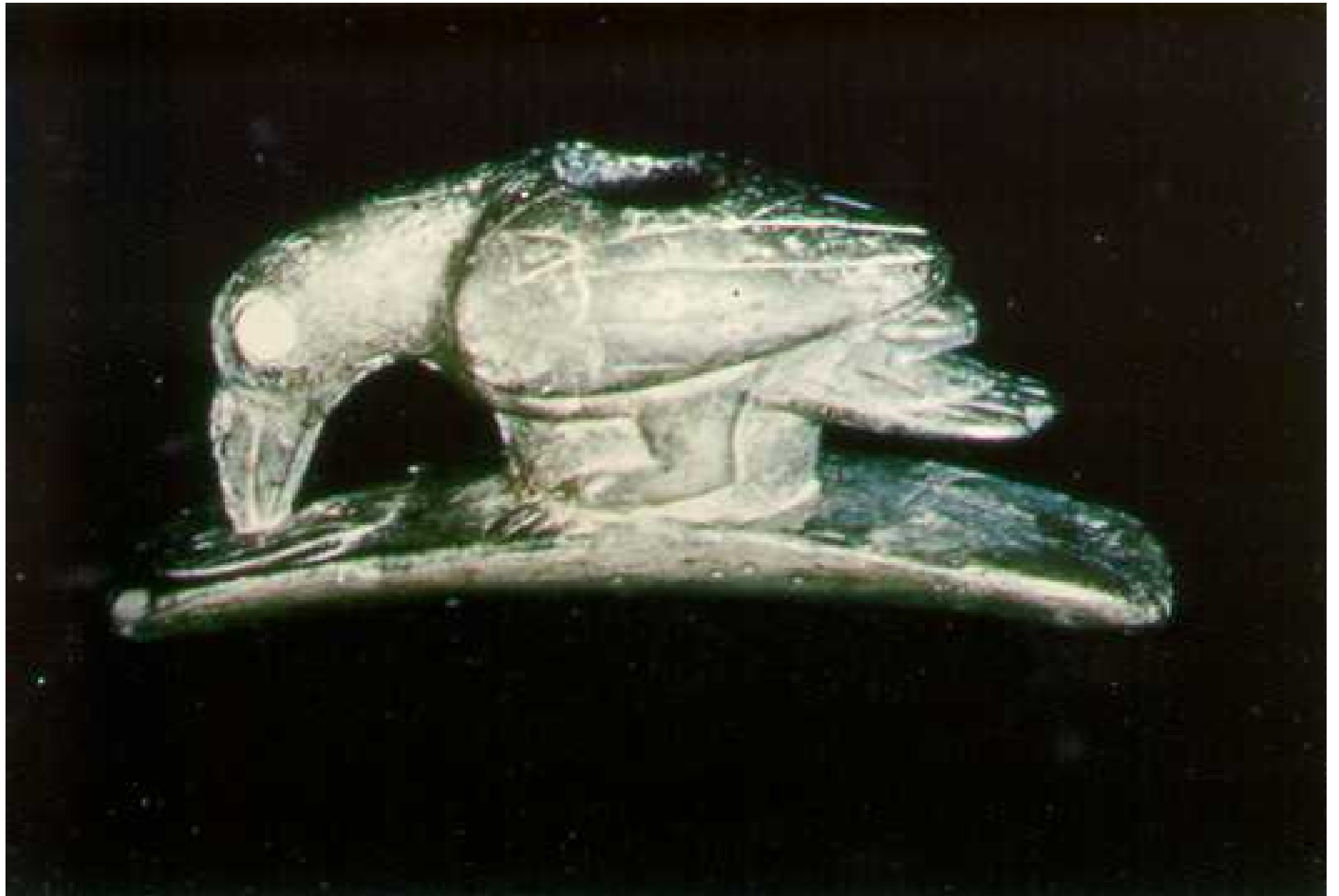
Pearls from the Gulf of Mexico



CARVED STONE PLATFORM PIPES







**iv. Hopewell
Copper
Adze**



Ear spools



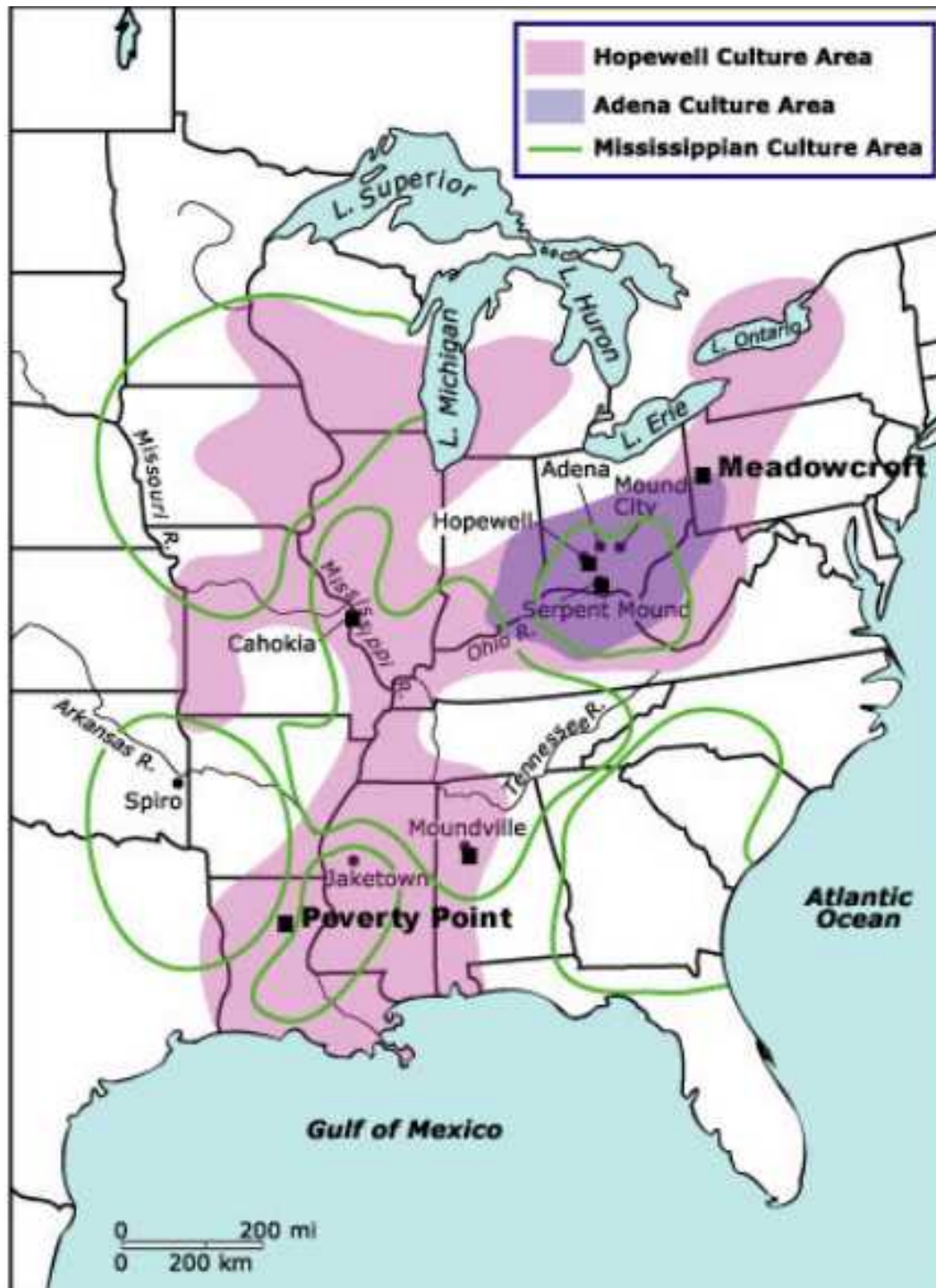
v. pottery





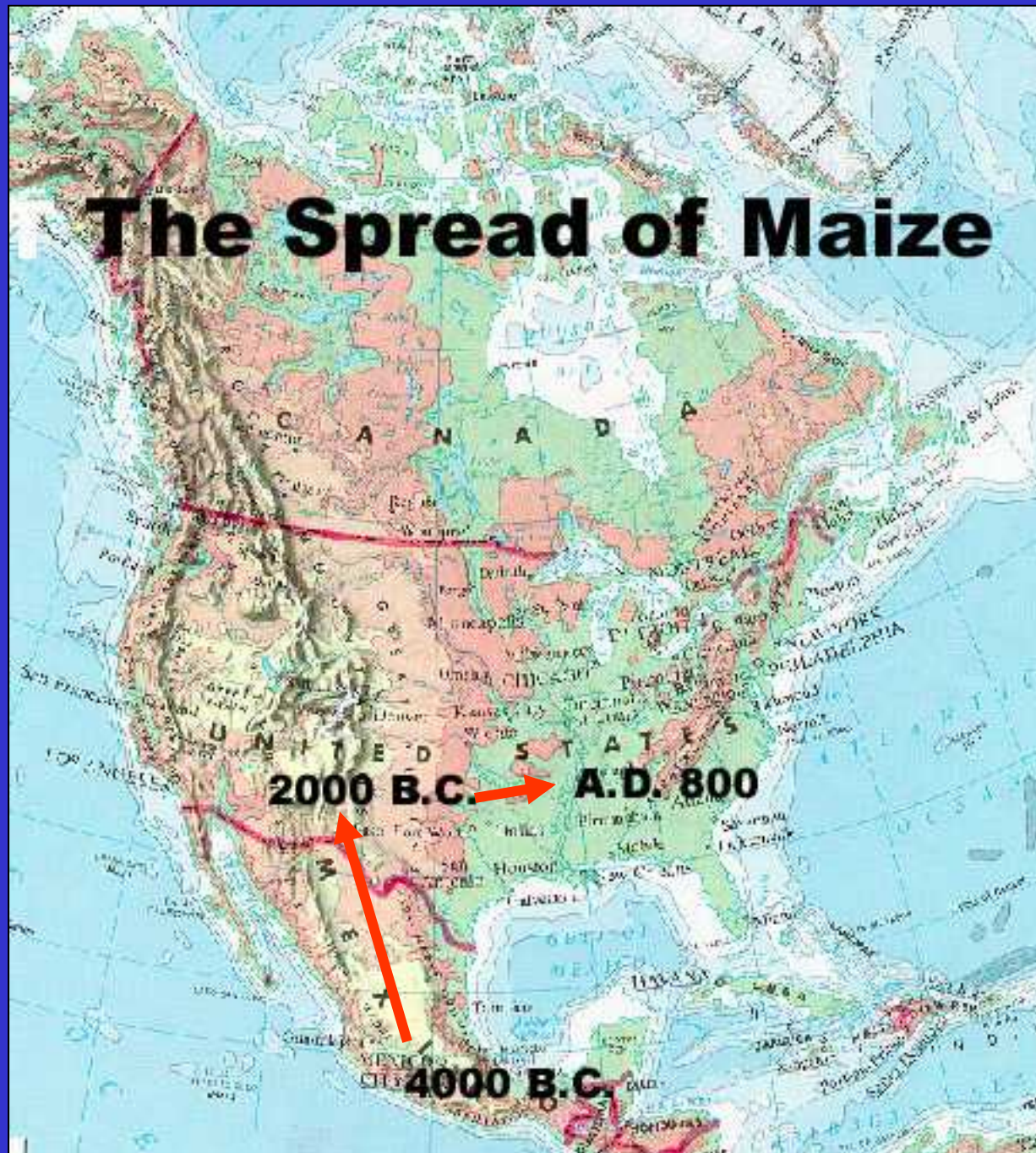
Elaborate Art-
And Trade
But Economy
Primarily
Hunting
And Gathering!





f. Mississippian
A.D. 1000-1500

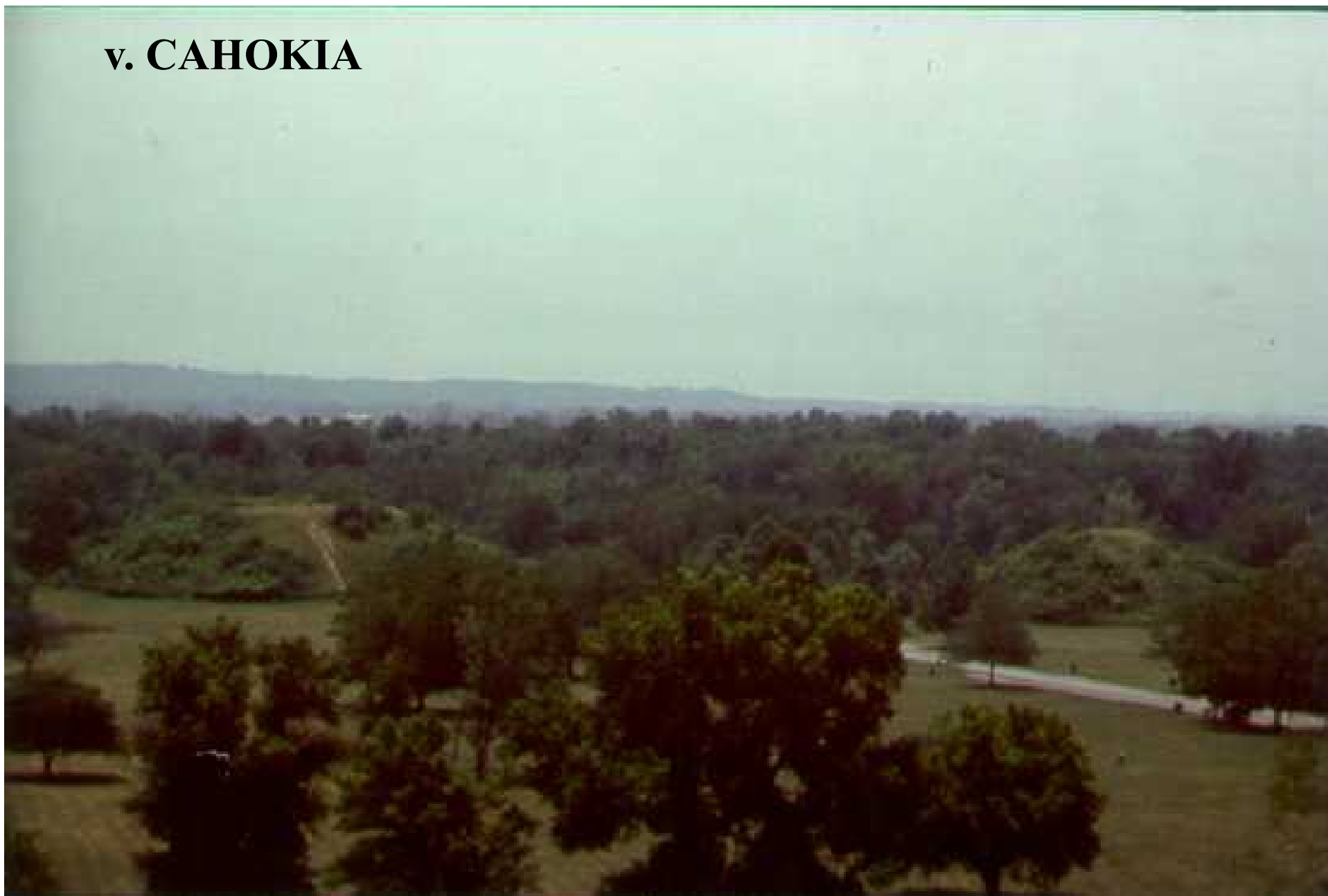
The Spread of Maize



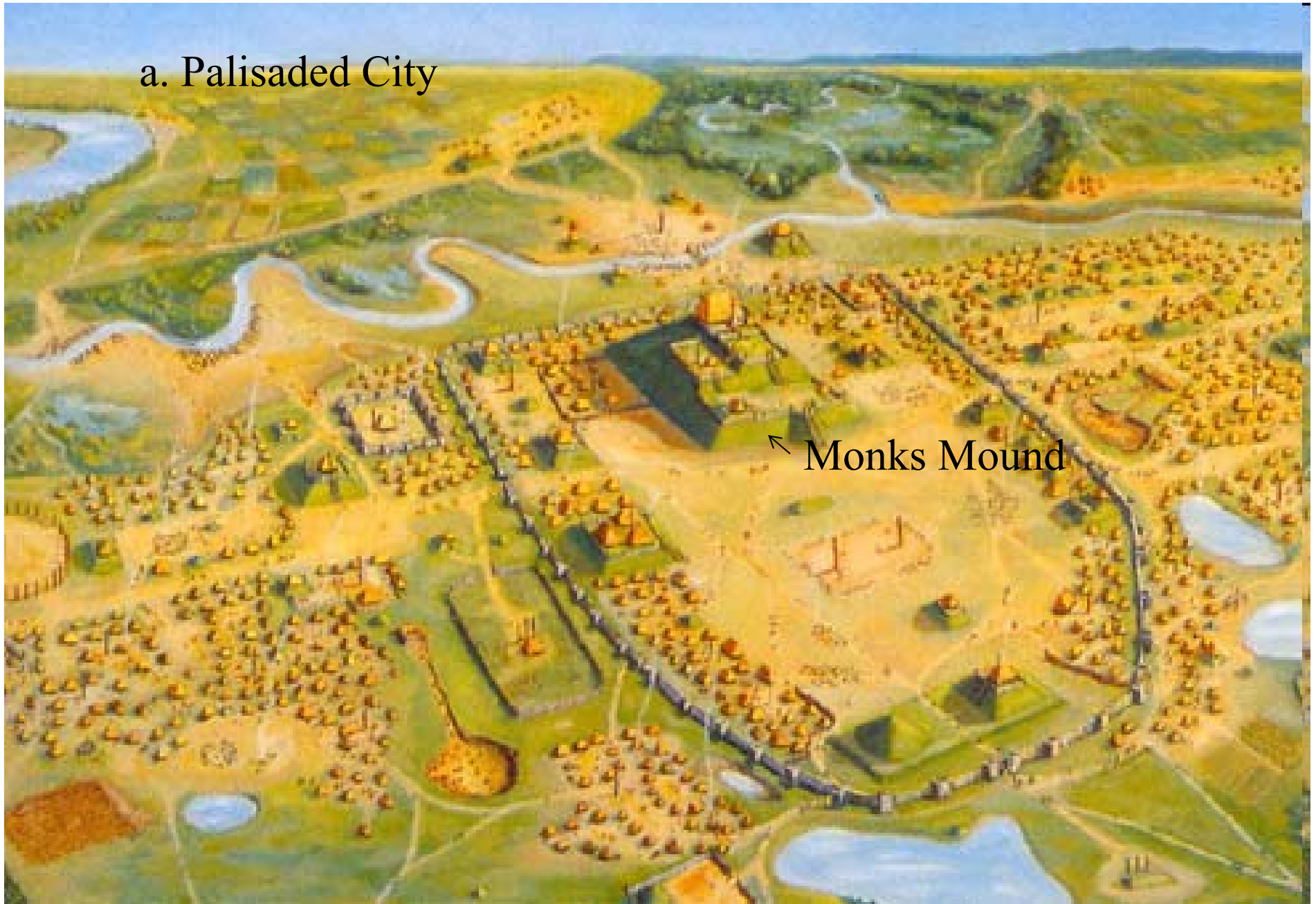
Mississippian (A.D.1000-1500)

- i. Intensive maize horticulture
- ii. Storage features
- iii. Larger more dense settlements
- iv. Platform mounds
- v. Represented by Cahokia (and Moundville)

v. CAHOKIA



a. Palisaded City



PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF PALISADE AT CAHOKIA



Monk's Mound: 3rd largest
prehistoric structure in the New World
1000 x 700 feet at base (15 acres) 100 feet tall





























Mound 72. Excavations revealed the remains of 300 individuals buried in six episodes.



Mound 72







Social Stratification: Societies divided into groups that have differential access to power and resources

Mississippian Complexity:

City

Powerful Leaders (Paramount Chiefs)

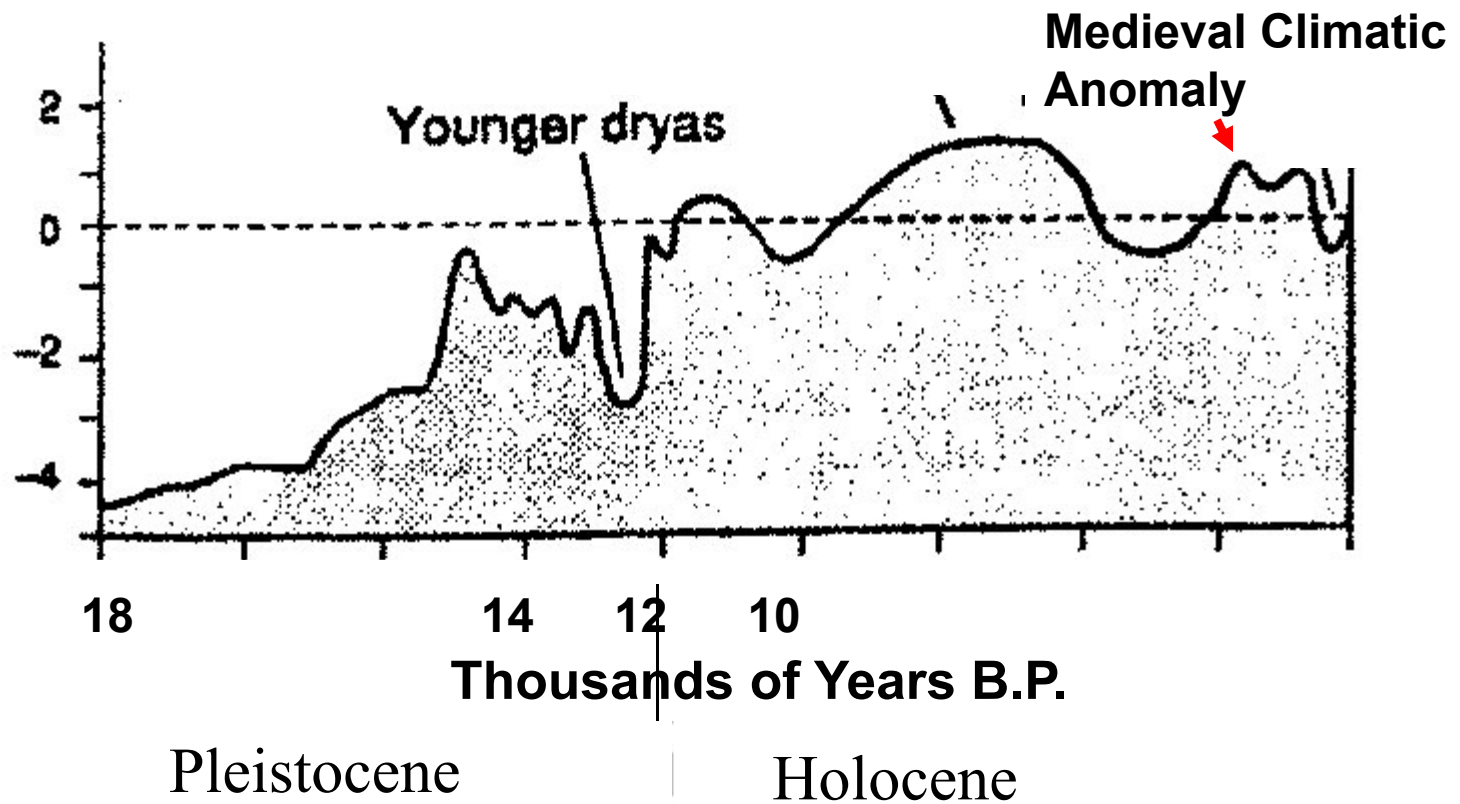
Hierarchical Power

Social Stratification

Influences from Mesoamerica:

- Maize horticulture
- Layout of communities: north-south with sacred area in the center
- Motifs
- Minimal hard evidence (obsidian at Spiro Mound)

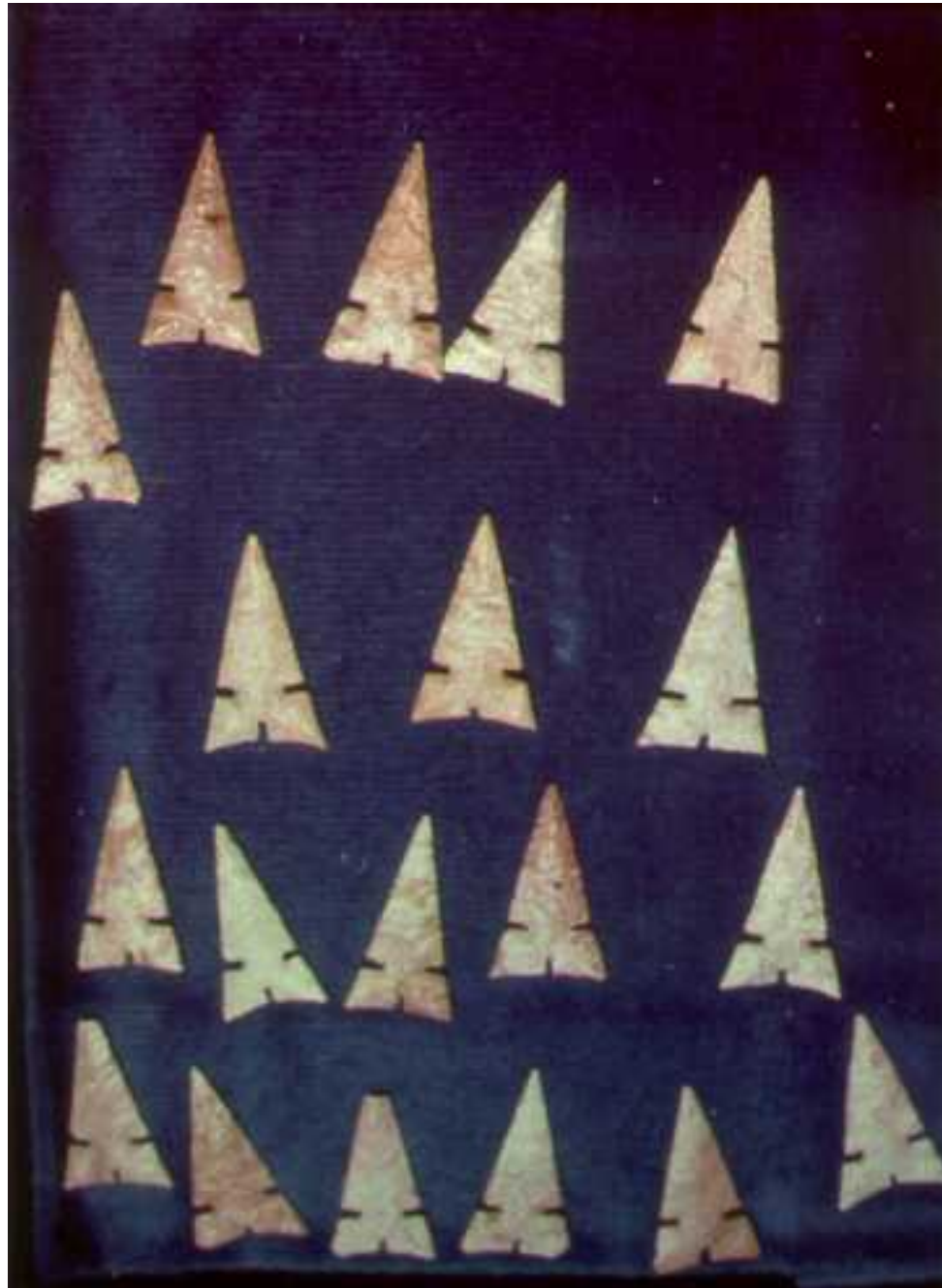
Droughts in the American SE: AD 1145-1160



Palisade at Cahokia



Increasing
violence and
major depopulation
A.D. 1200s



Impacts of the Early Farming Adaptation in North America:

- Deforestation
- Erosion
- Salinization of soils