

ANT 202 Monday November 10, 2014

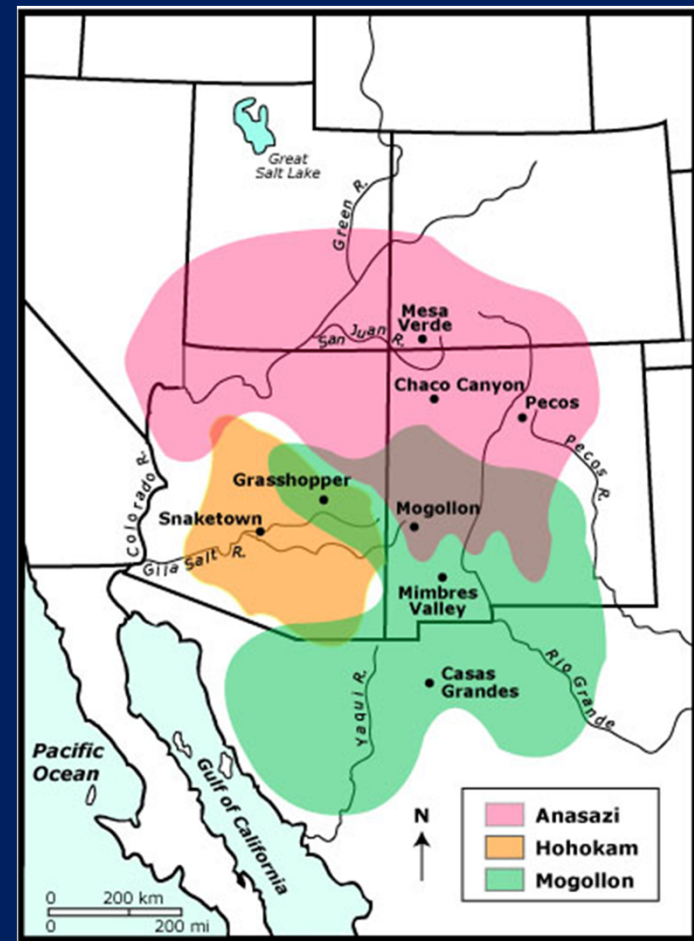
XI. The Early Farming Adaptation in North America

A. Basic Concepts

1. Terms

2. Origins

B. Southwest



A. Basic Concepts:

1. Terms

- a. Archaic= Broad Spectrum Foraging
- b. Formative=Sedentism, large communities (originally assumed to be associated with agriculture)

A. Basic Concepts:

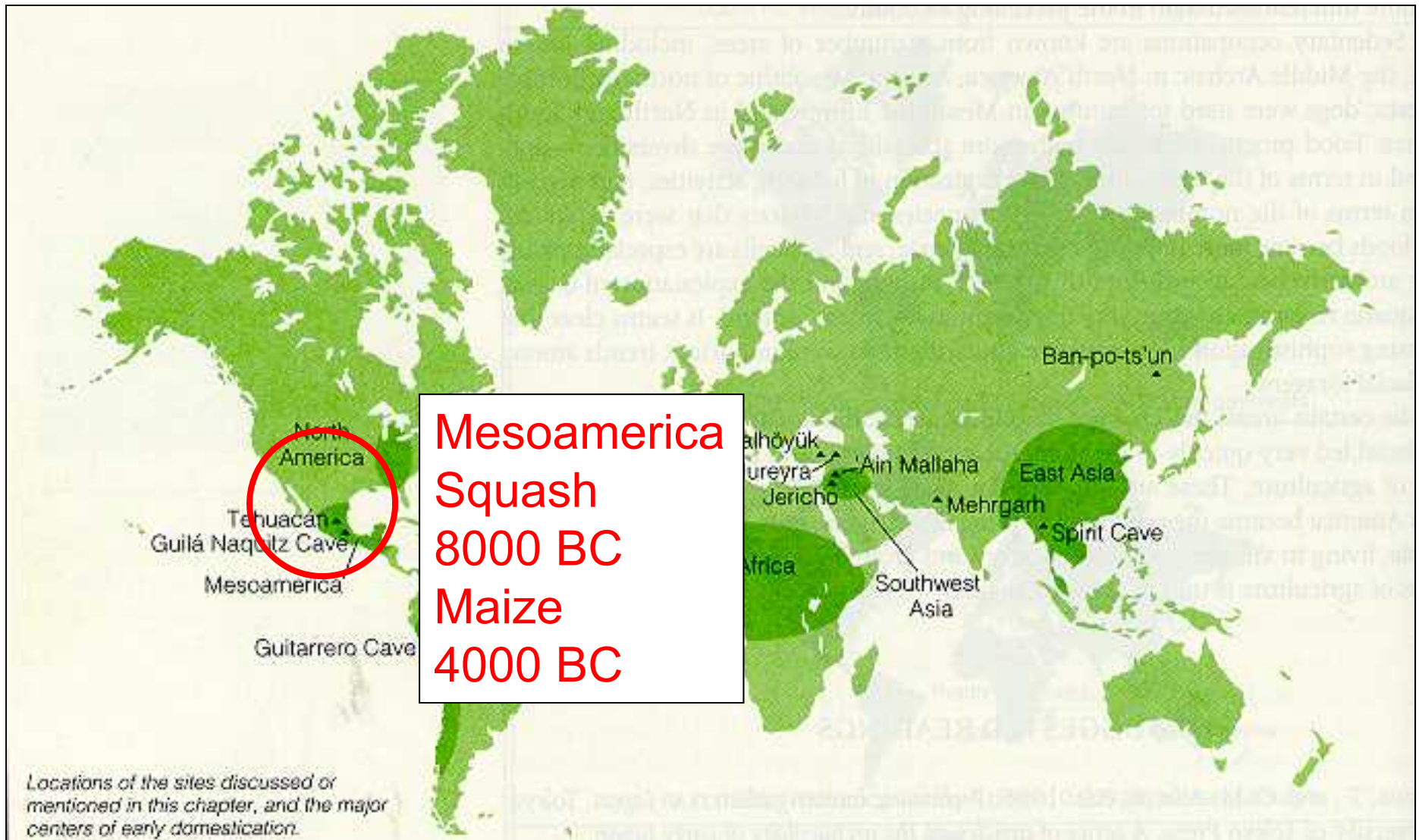
1. Terms

c. Classic= Peak of Cultural Achievement (generally associated with civilization)

d. Civilization= Cities, monumental architecture, state government-
Southwest societies ARE NOT
technically civilizations

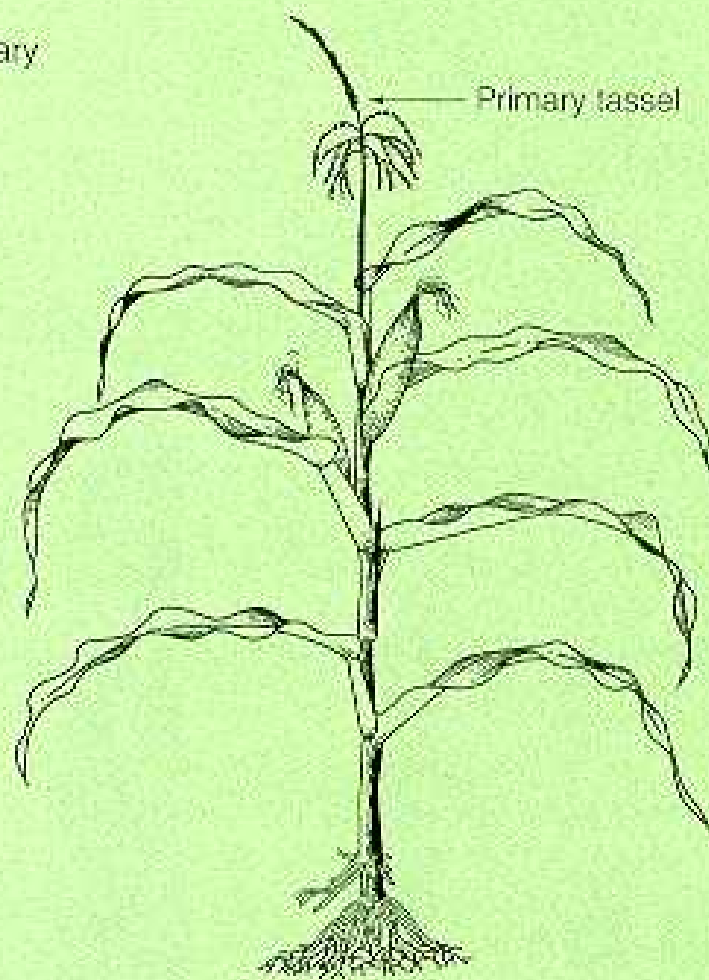
2. Origins

a. Mesoamerica



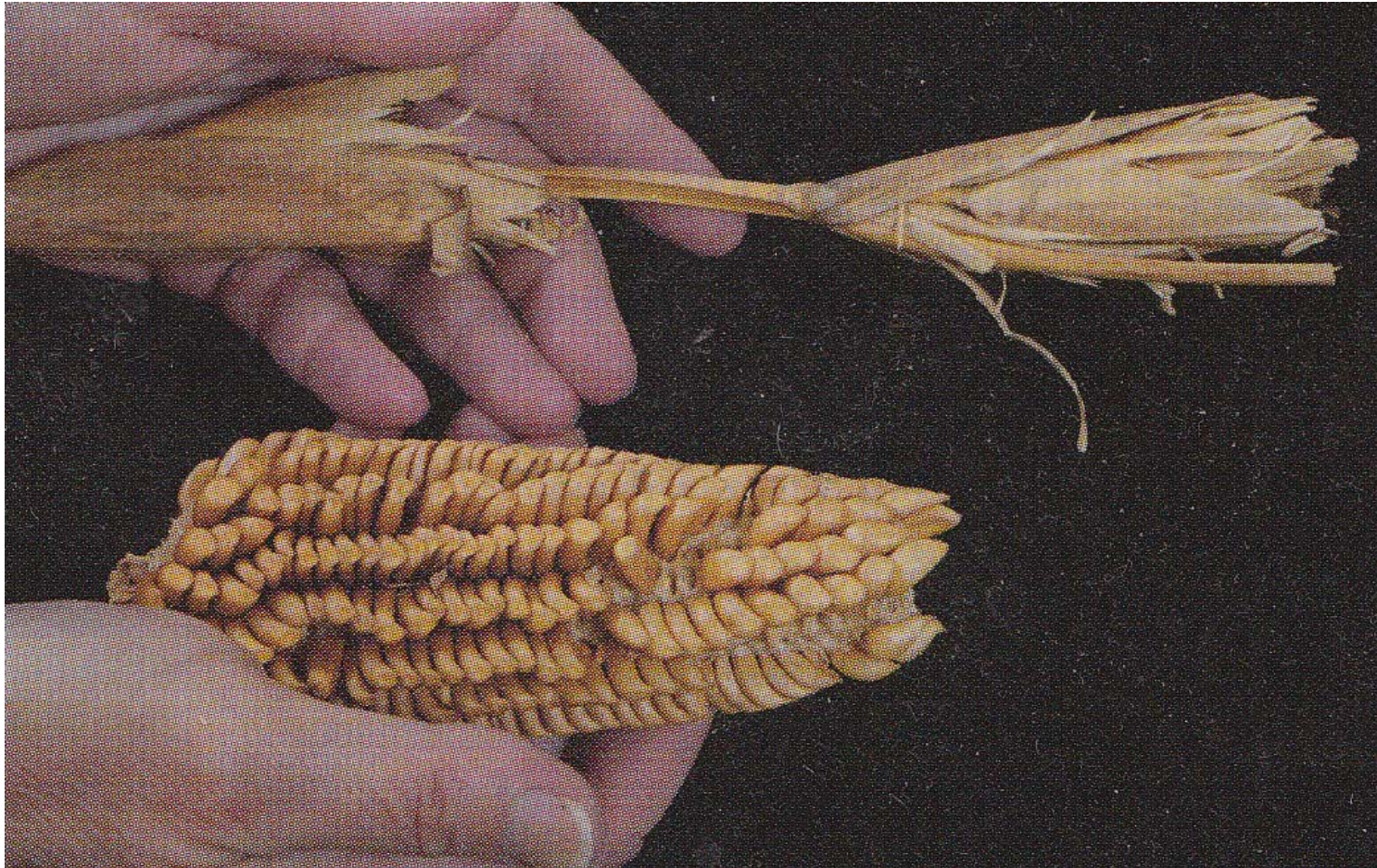


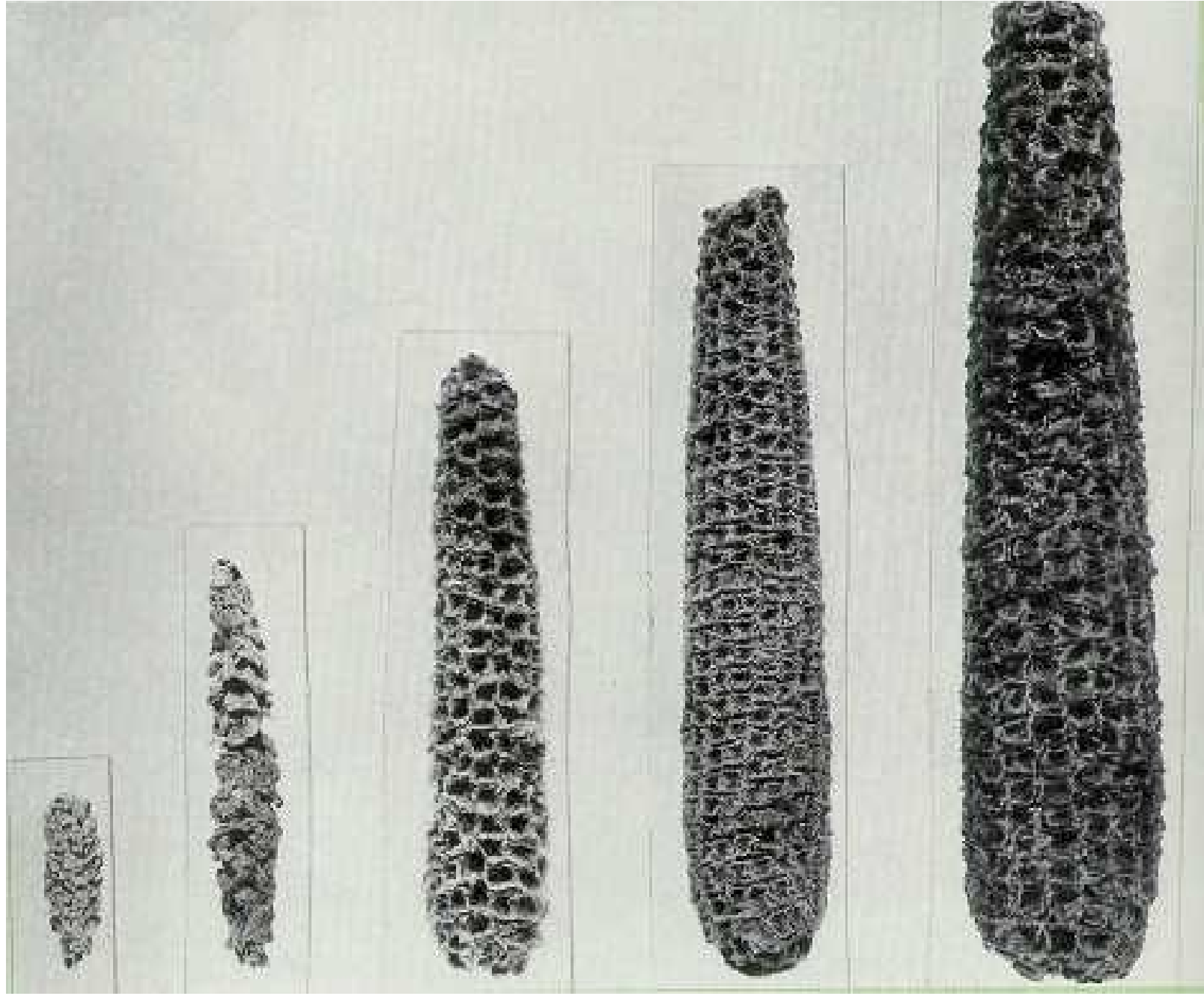
TEOSINTE



MAIZE

Teosinte (*Zea mays*) and Maize (Bottom)



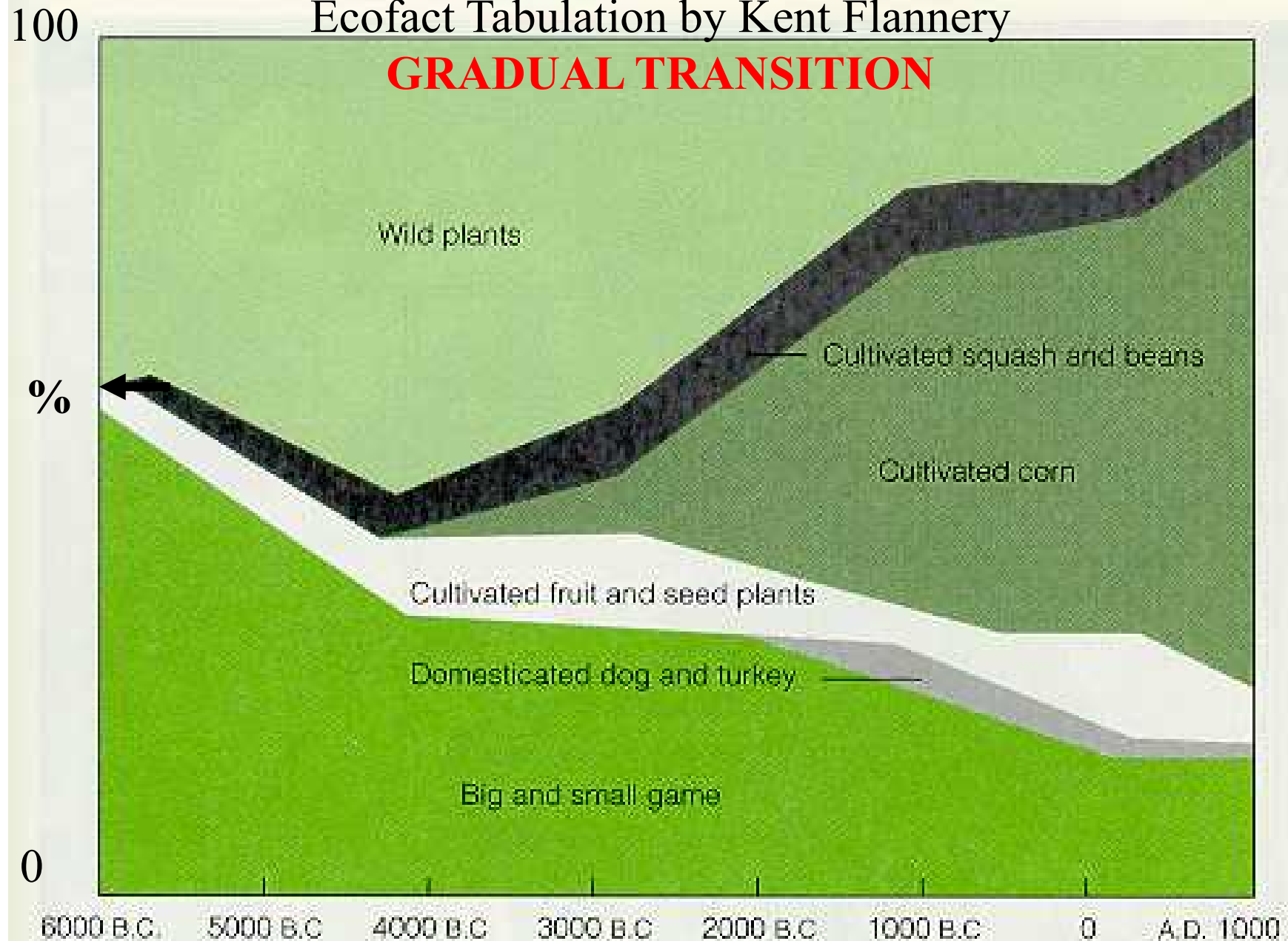




Tehuacan Valley: Transition to Agriculture

Ecofact Tabulation by Kent Flannery

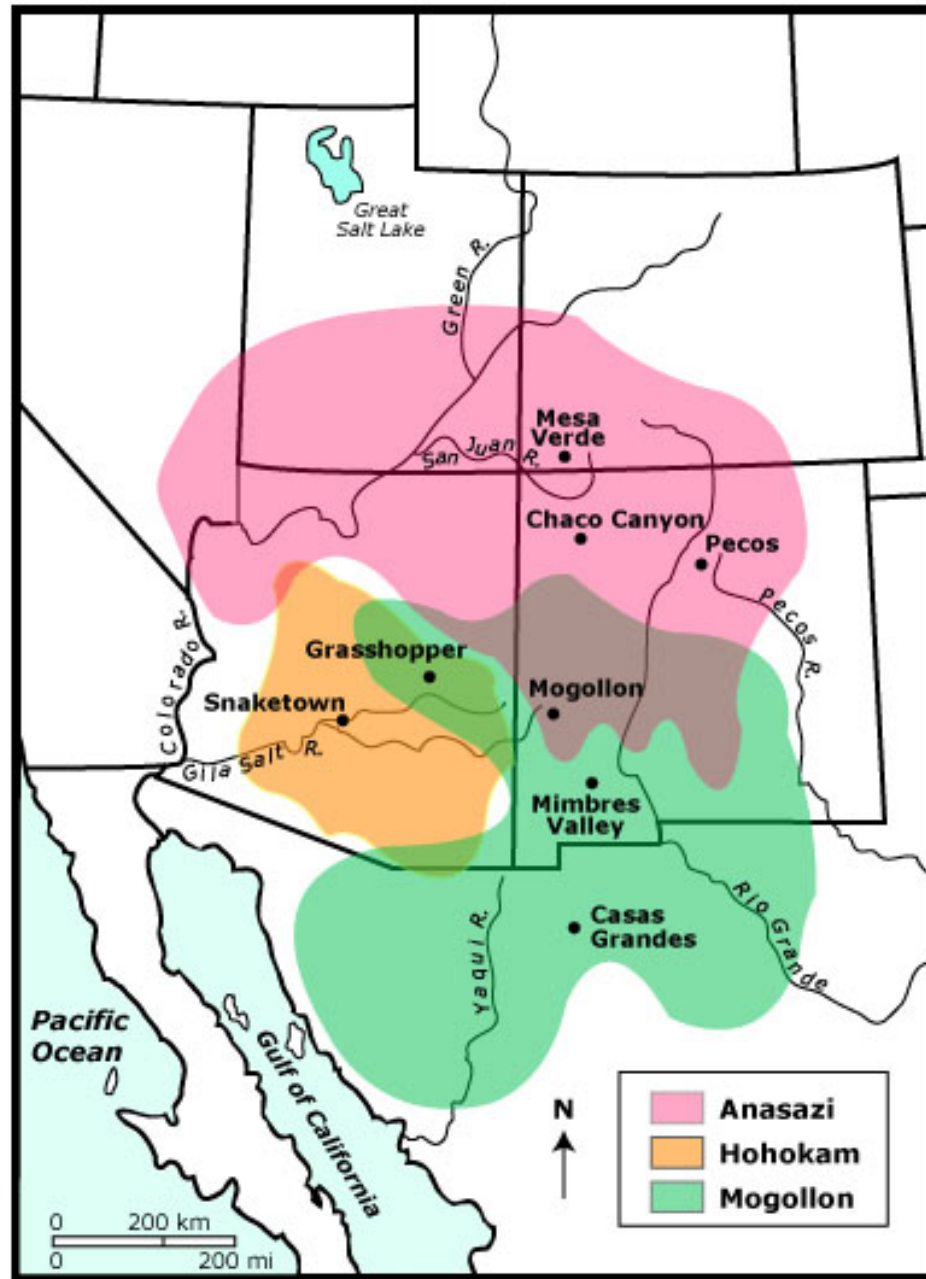
GRADUAL TRANSITION



Eventual Diffusion to SW North America (and Beyond)



B. The American Southwest



**Excavation at Pueblo Bonito
1897**



1. Environment: Arid



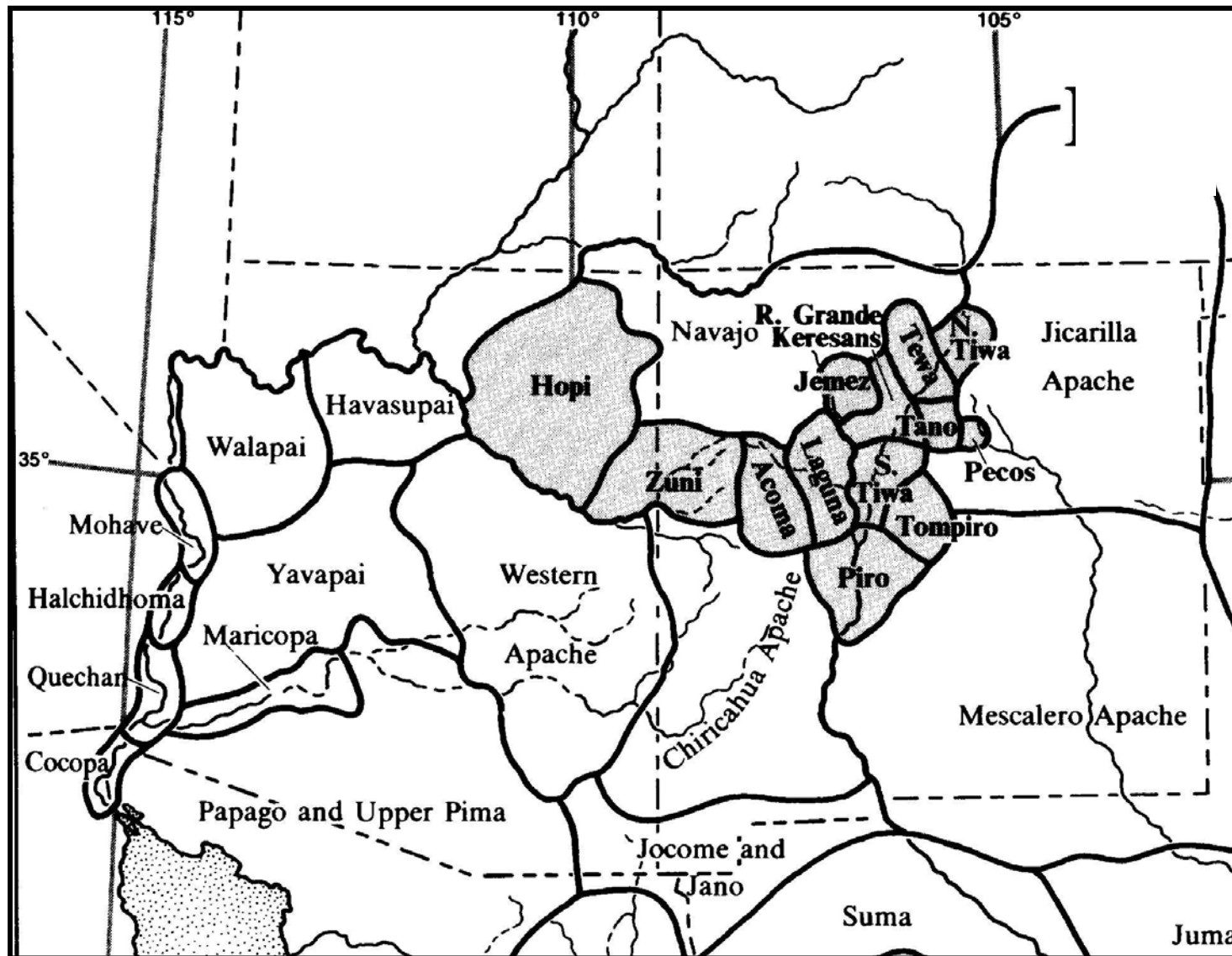




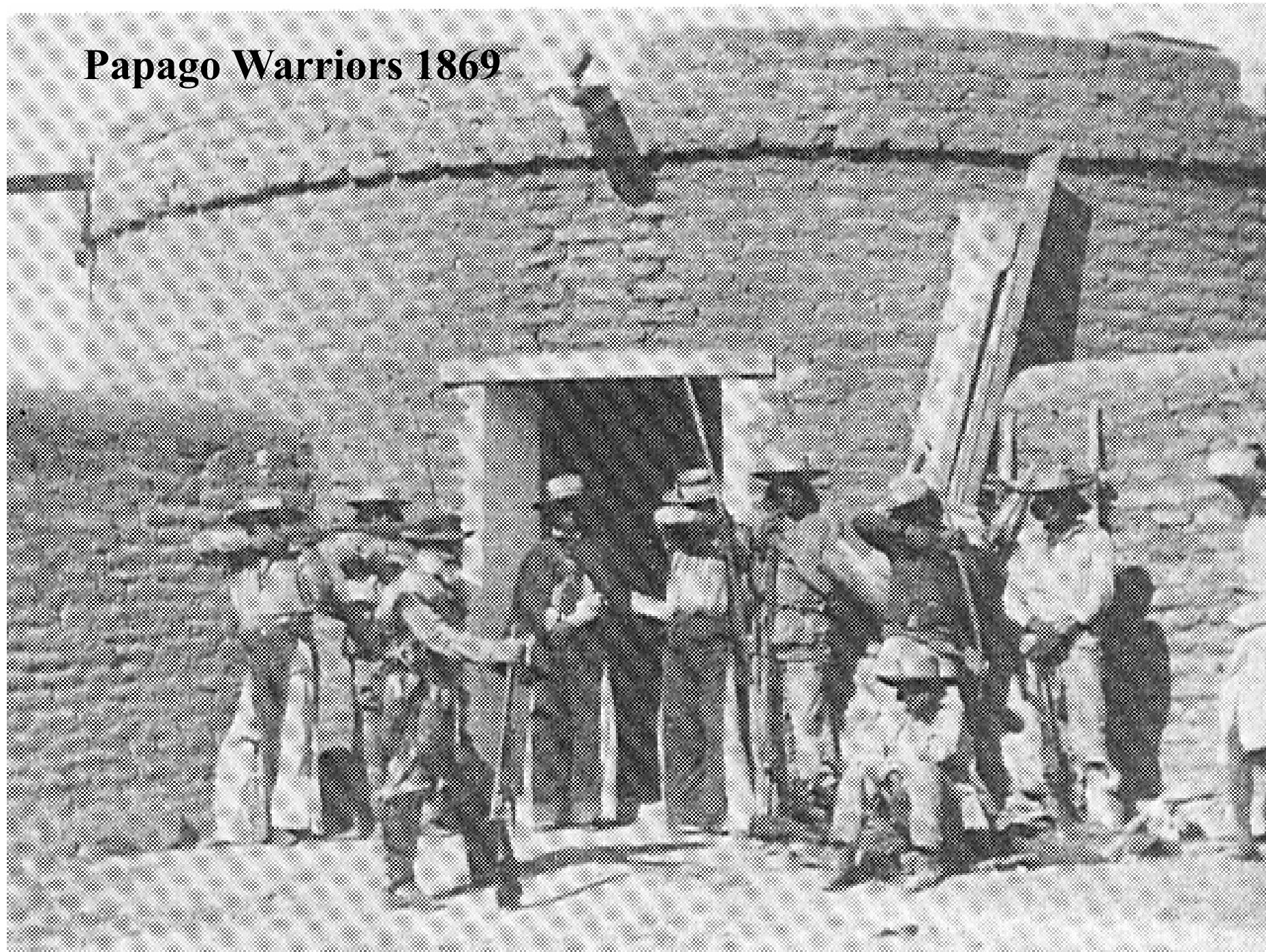




2. Major Native American Groups of the American Southwest



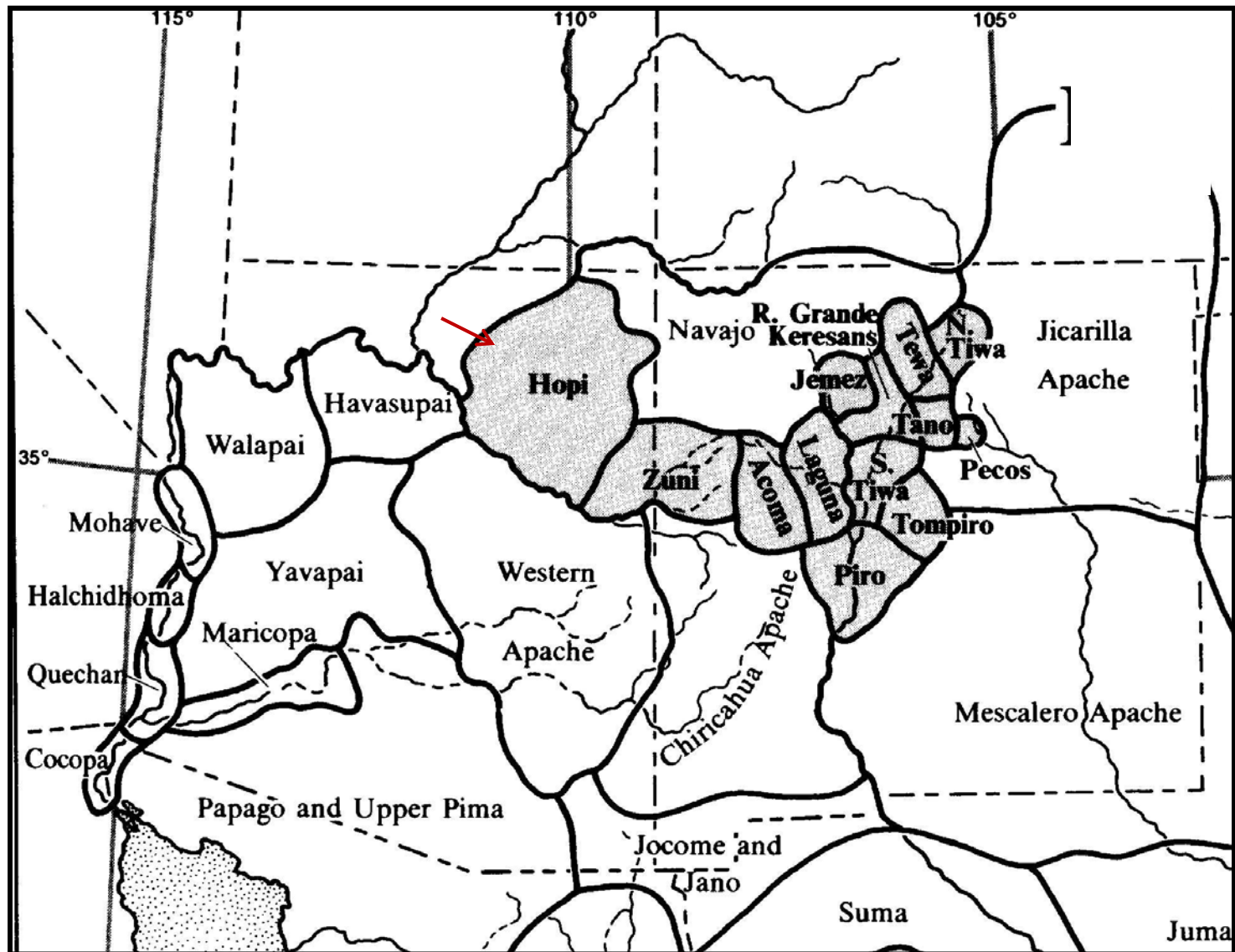
Papago Warriors 1869



**Pima
Woman
1908**



2. Major Native American Groups of the American Southwest



Hopi
Children
Arizona
1908



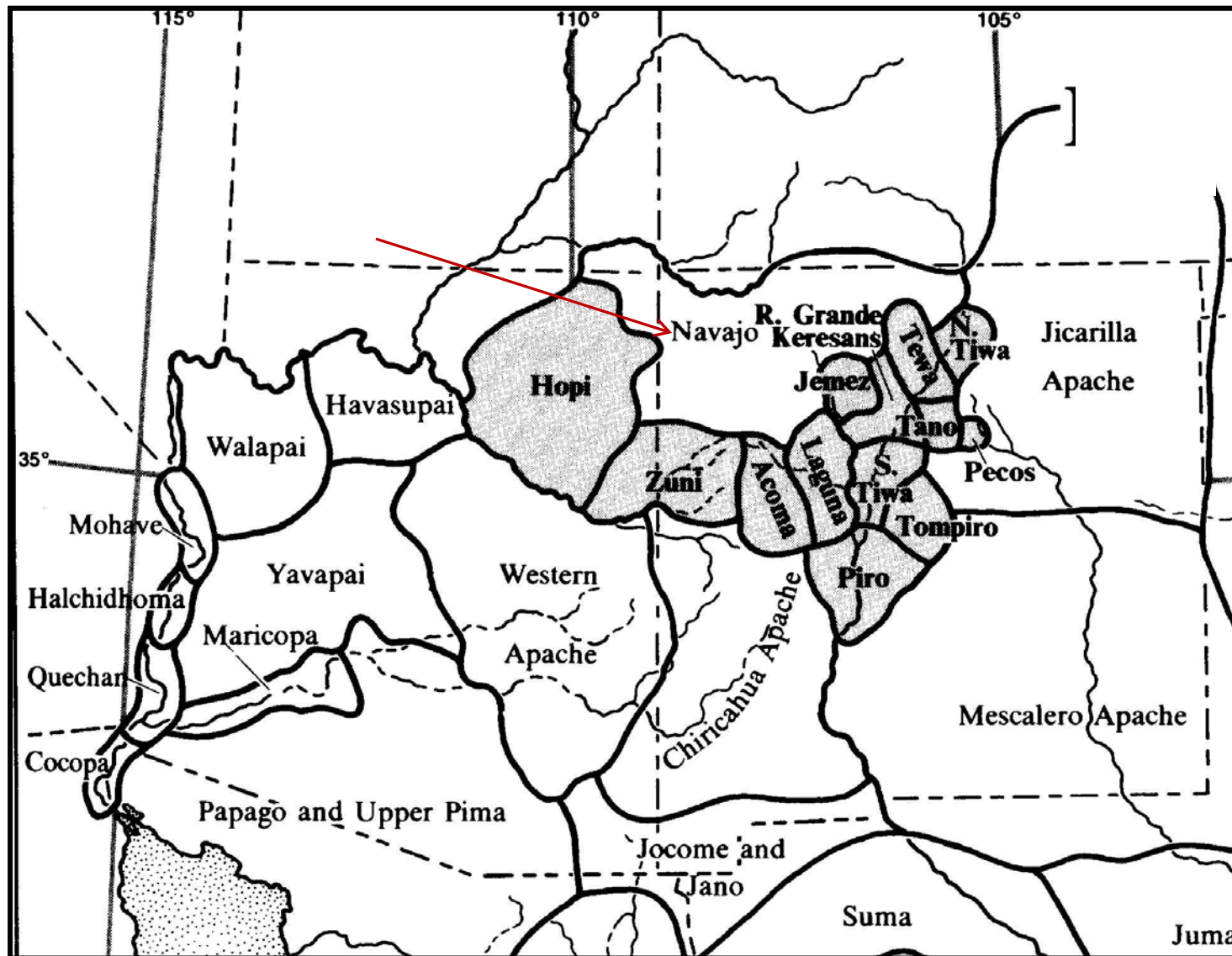
Hopi
Potter
1906
by
Edward Curtis



Hopi Women 1906



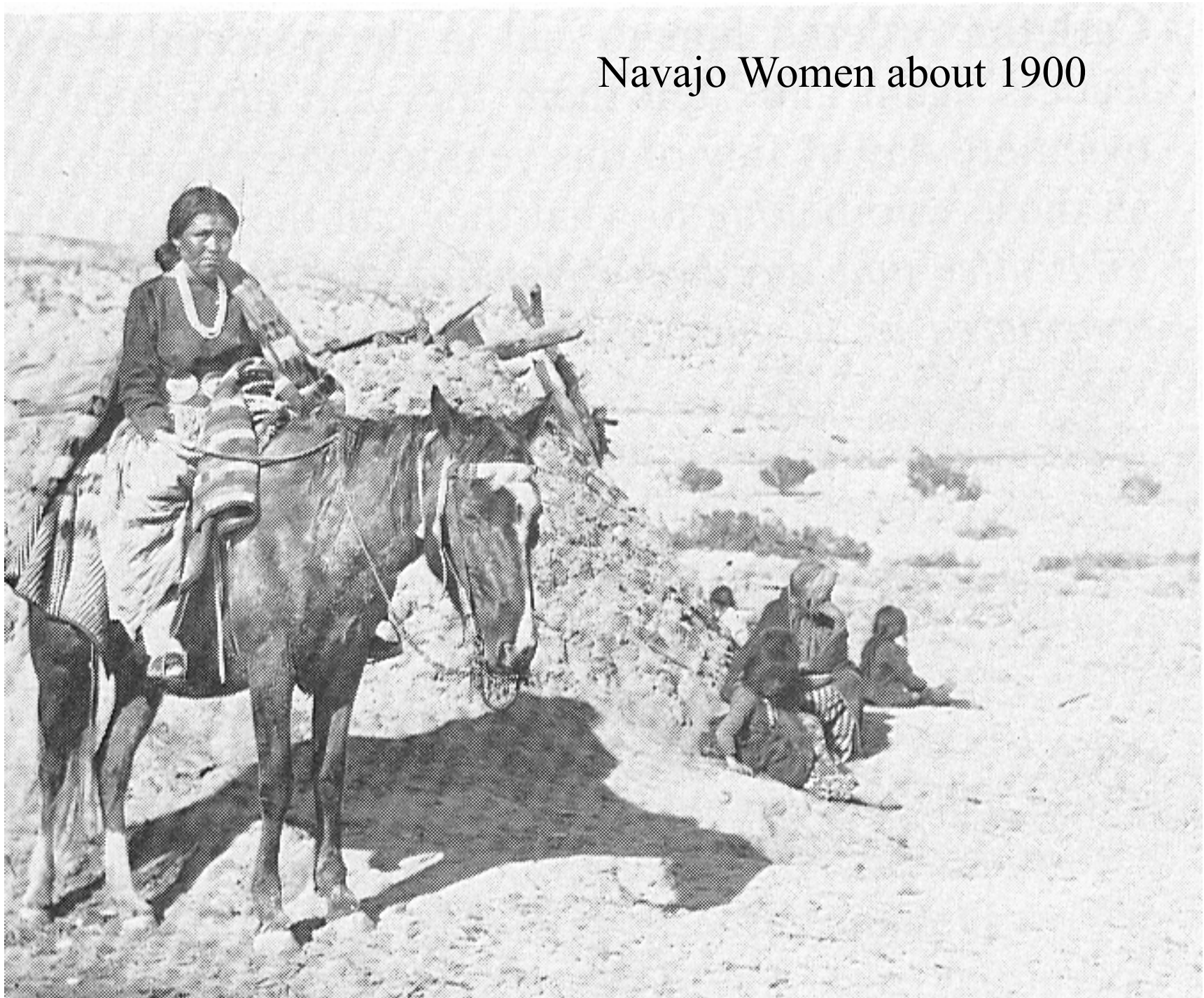
2. Major Native American Groups of the American Southwest



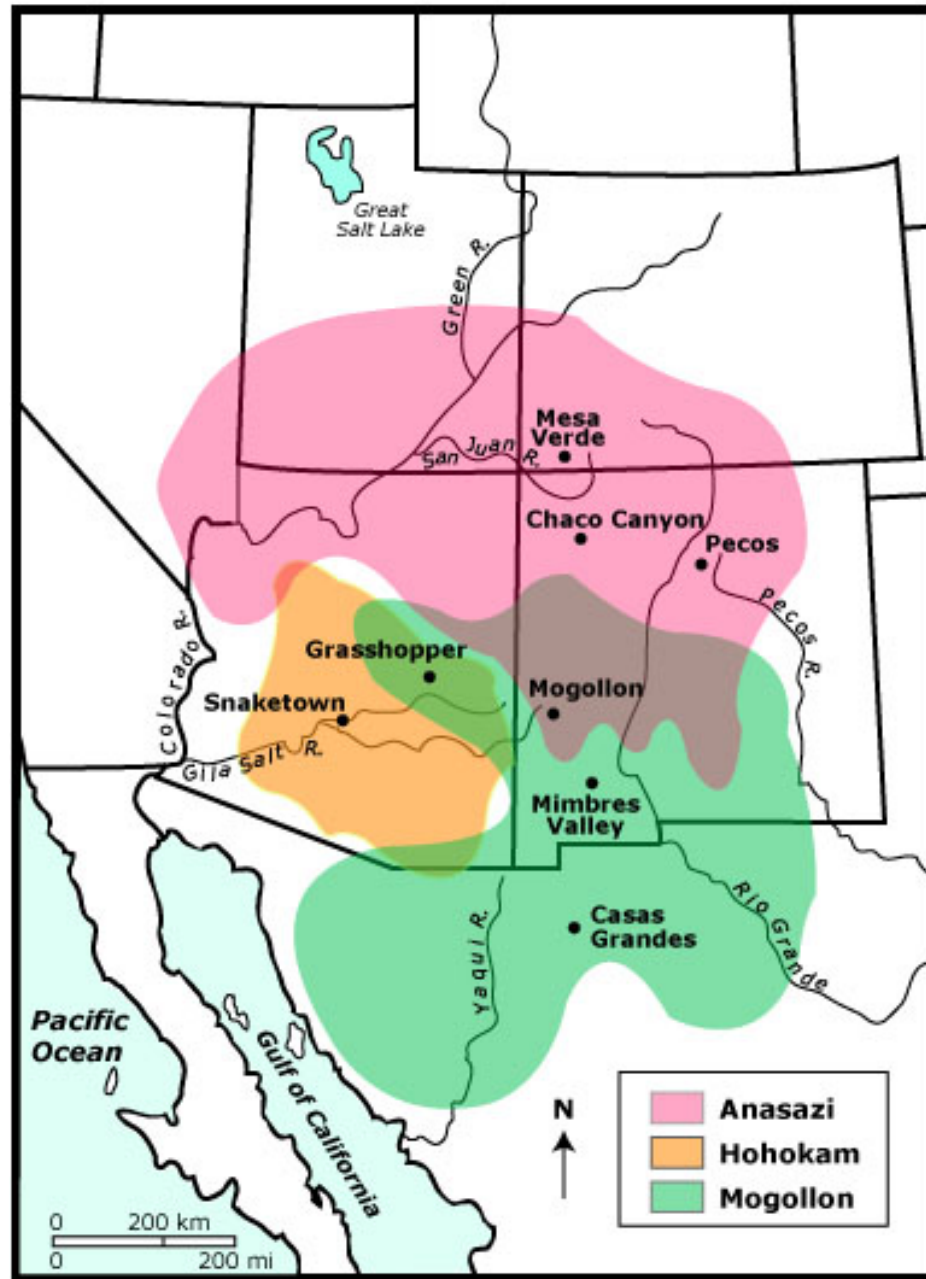
**Navajo
Man
1865-1868**



Navajo Women about 1900



Prehistoric Cultures of the American Southwest

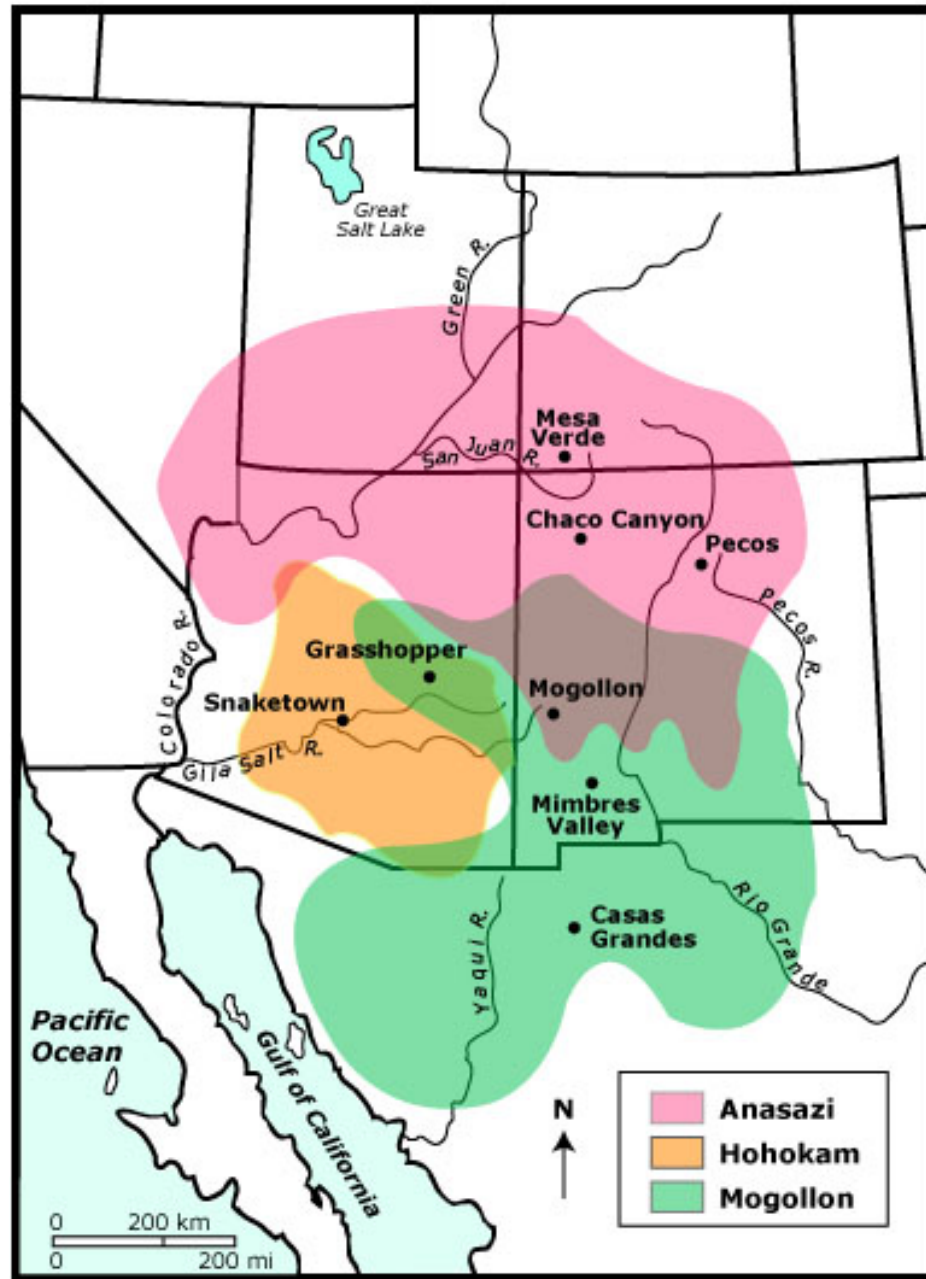


3. Review of Terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene Archaeology

- a. Paleoindian
- b. Archaic

	Region		
Period	So. Arizona	So. New Mexico	Four Corners
Formative	Hohokam	Mogollon	Anasazi
Late Archaic (2000-500 BC)	Broad Spectrum H/G with maize cultivation		
Early Archaic (8000-2000 BC)	Broad Spectrum H/G		
Paleoindian (pre 8000 BC)	Clovis		

Prehistoric Cultures of the American Southwest



The Diffusion of Maize Agriculture



3. Review of Terminal Pleistocene/early Holocene Archaeology

b. Archaic

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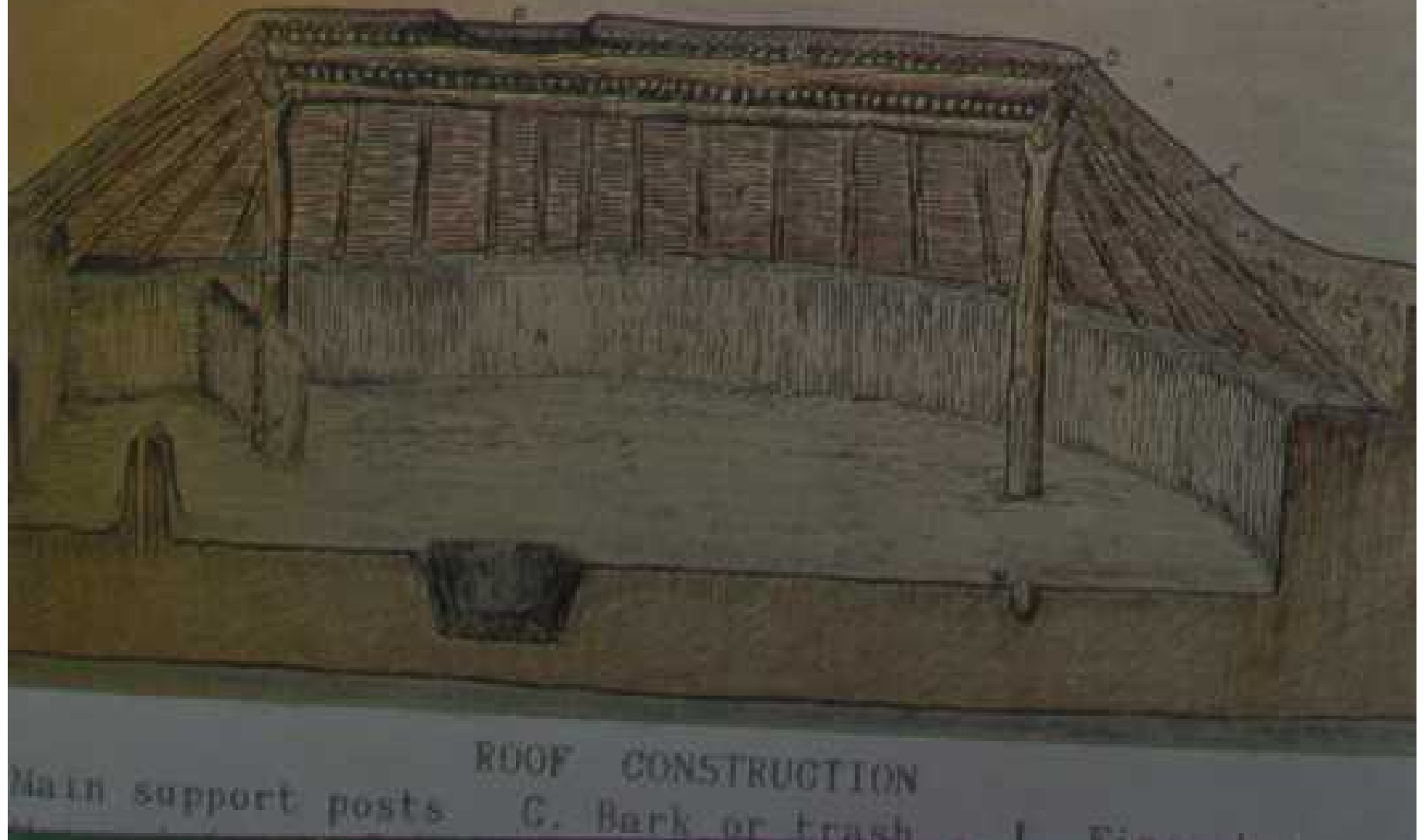
i. Late Archaic 2000-500 B.C.

(i) corn



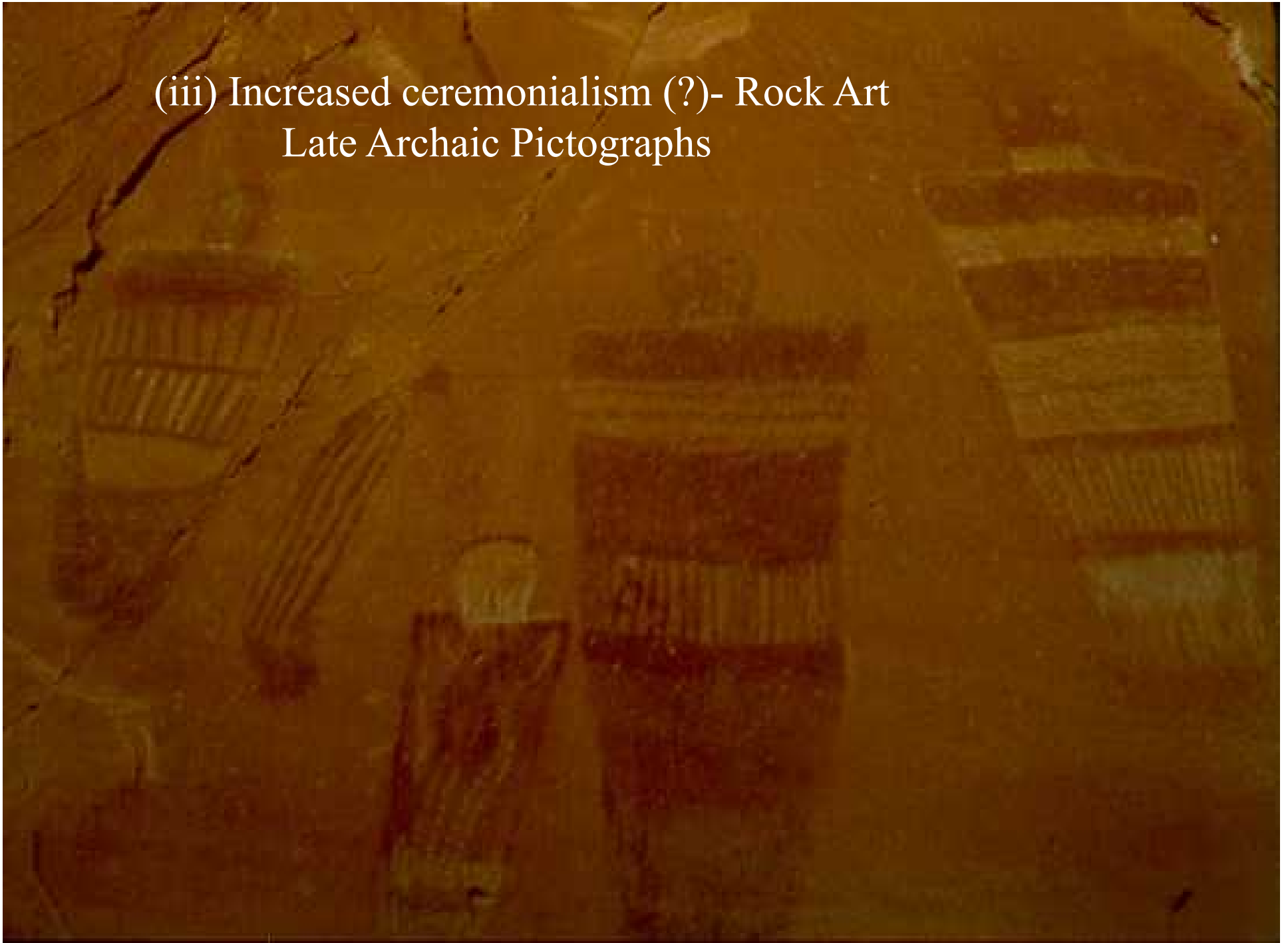
(ii) Shallow pit structures

Artist's Reconstruction of a Pithouse



ROOF CONSTRUCTION
Main support posts G. Bark or brush

(iii) Increased ceremonialism (?) - Rock Art
Late Archaic Pictographs

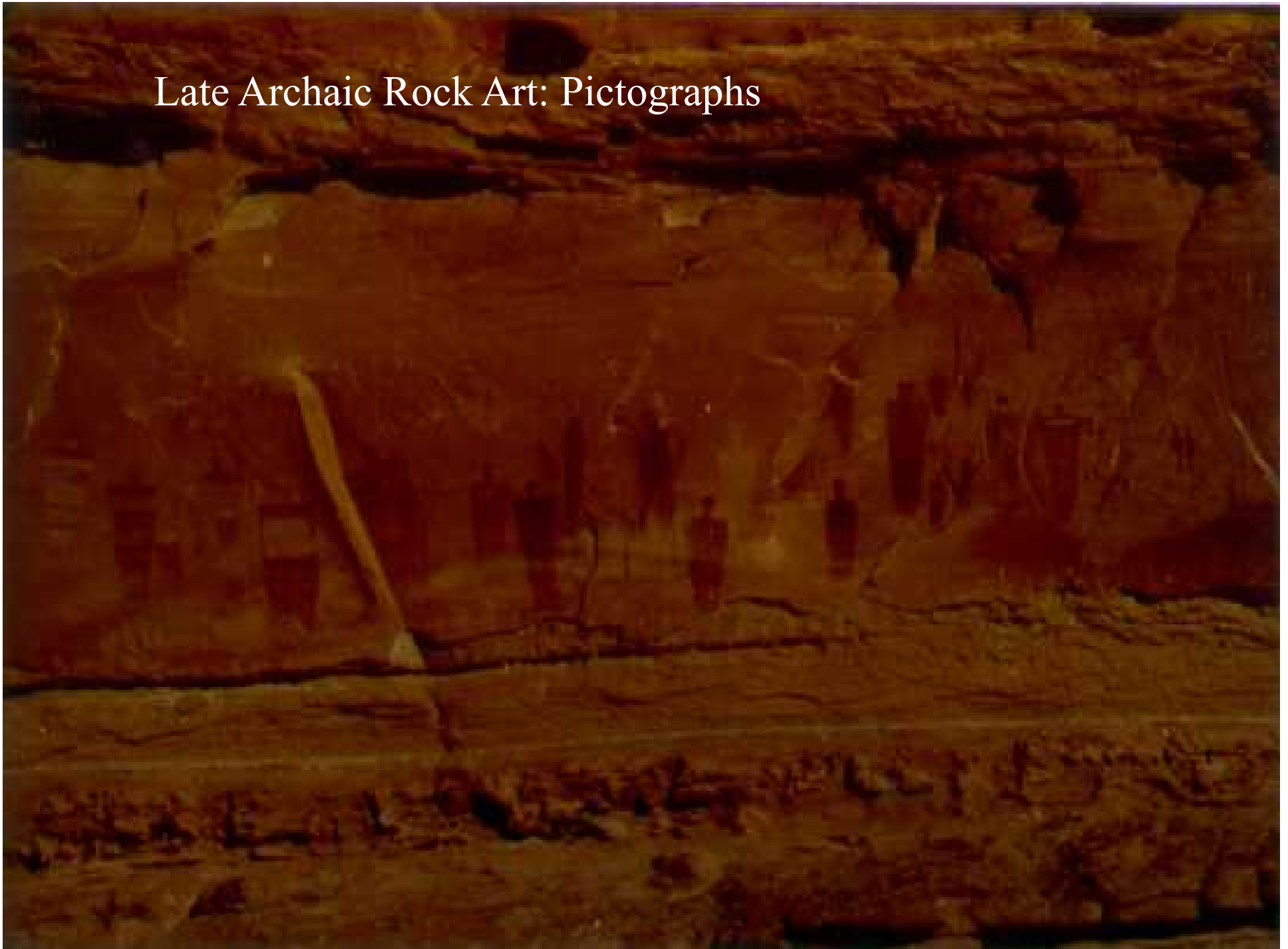


Prehistoric Rock Art:

Pictographs = Paintings

Petroglyphs = Art created by pecking or carving
images into a rock face

Late Archaic Rock Art: Pictographs









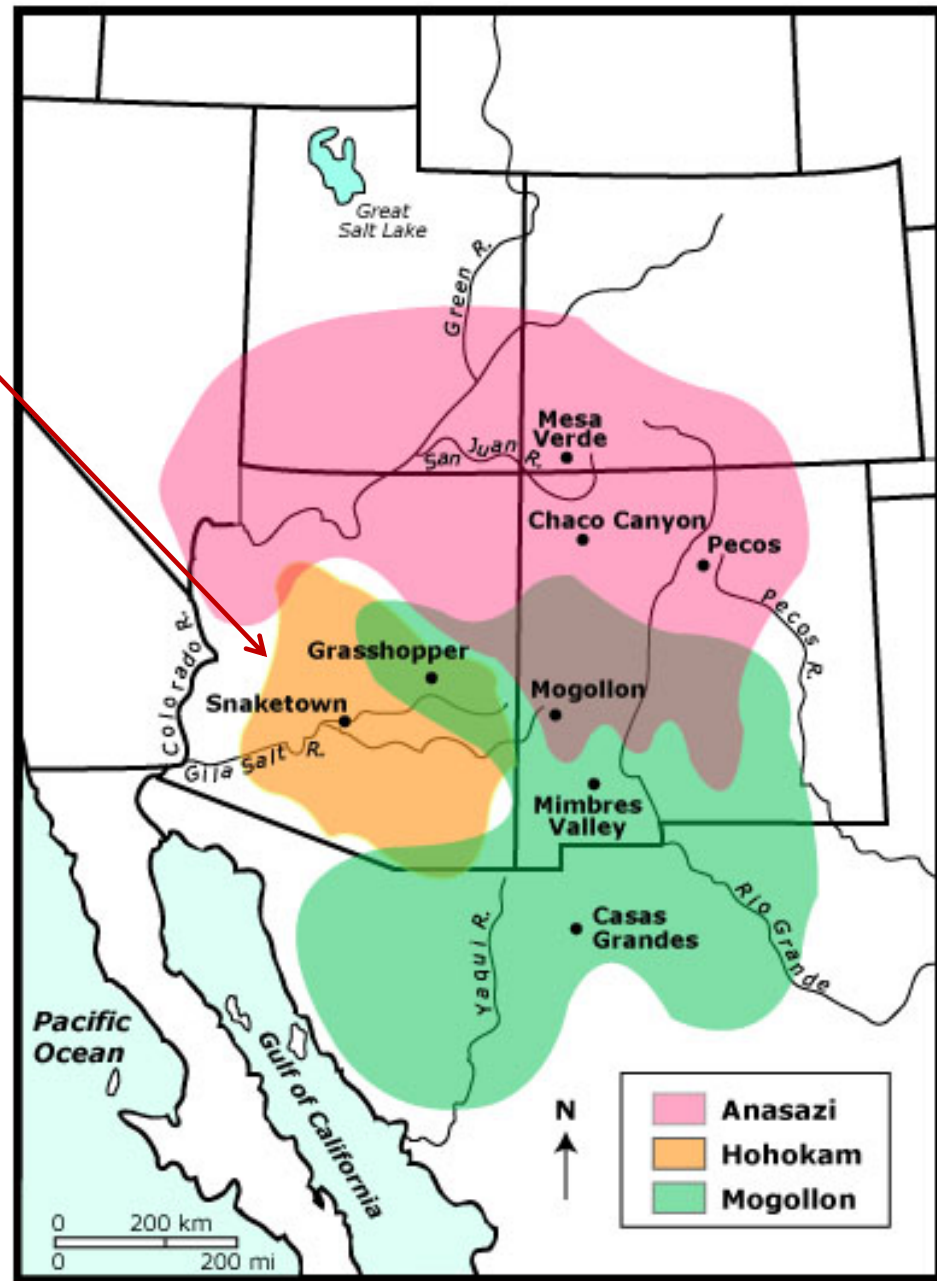


4. Formative- Post-classic

Regional Cultural Sequences in the American Southwest

	Region		
Period	So. Arizona	So. New Mexico	Four Corners
Formative	Hohokam	Mogollon	Anasazi
Late Archaic	Broad Spectrum H/G with maize cultivation		
Paleoindian	Clovis		

a. Hohokam Area



Culture History Chart

Regional Phases:
Brief Periods of
Time marked by
distinctive
cultural traits

Hohokam Area (So. Arizona) Pima, Papago

Hohokam	A.D. 1400		Classic
	Classic Period		
	A.D. 1150	Snake Town	Formative
	Late Preclassic		
	A.D. 750		
	Early Preclassic		
A.D. 200	San Pedro Phase	Late Archaic	
500 B.C.			
		Archaic	
2000 B.C.			
		Paleoindian	
7500 B.C.			
		</	

Hohokam Area (So. Arizona)

Pima, Papago

Hohokam	A.D. 1400		Classic Period	Classic
	A.D. 1150			
	Late Preclassic		Snake Town	Formative
	A.D. 750			
	Early Preclassic			
A.D. 200		San Pedro Phase	Late Archaic	
500 B.C.				
2000 B.C.		Archaic	Paleoindian	
7500 B.C.				
9700 B.C.				

i. San Pedro Phase

- (i) No pottery
 - (ii) Atlatl
 - (iii) Increasing Sedentism
- Farming

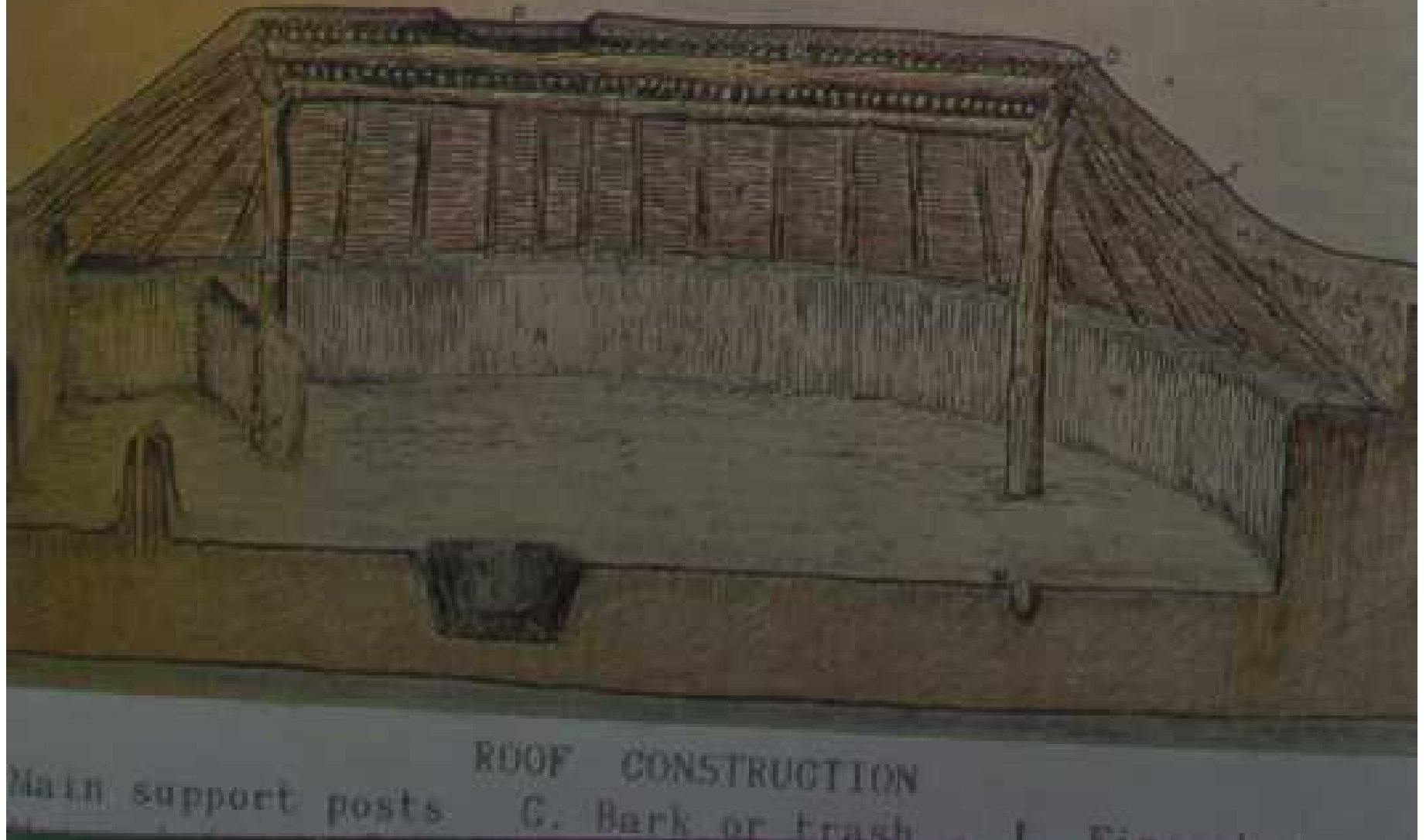
ii. Early Preclassic A.D. 200-750 in the Hohokam Culture Area:

- (i) Buff-colored pottery



- (ii) Corn and squash
- (iii) Corn grown throughout the region
- (iv) Storage
- (v) Formal pithouses
- (vi) Dozens of Pithouses together-villages
- (vii) Arrow Points (Bow and arrow replaces atlatl)

Artist's Reconstruction of a Pithouse Dozens at single sites during Early Preclassic



ROOF CONSTRUCTION
Main support posts G. Bark or brush

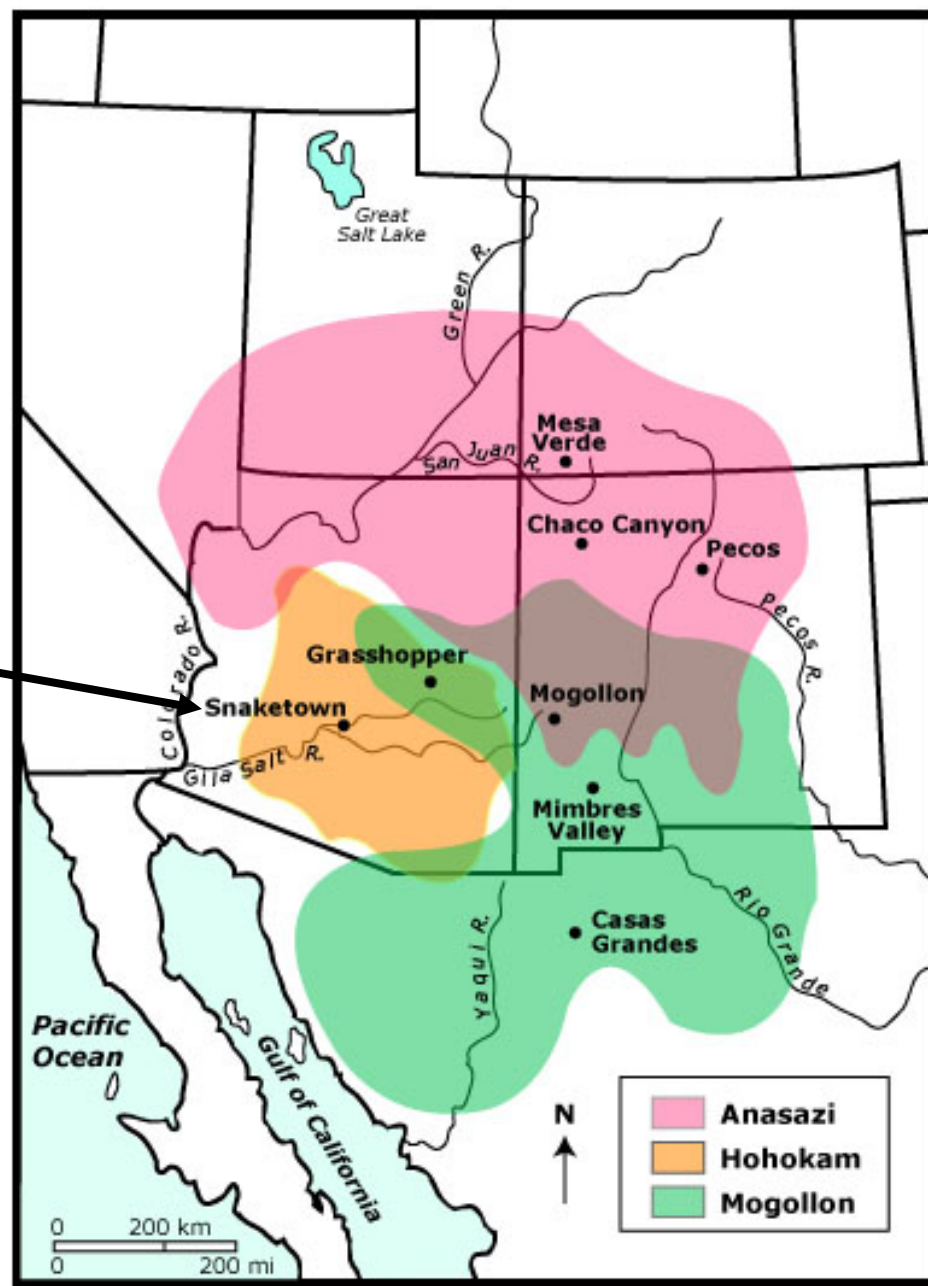
Hohokam Area (So. Arizona)

Pima, Papago

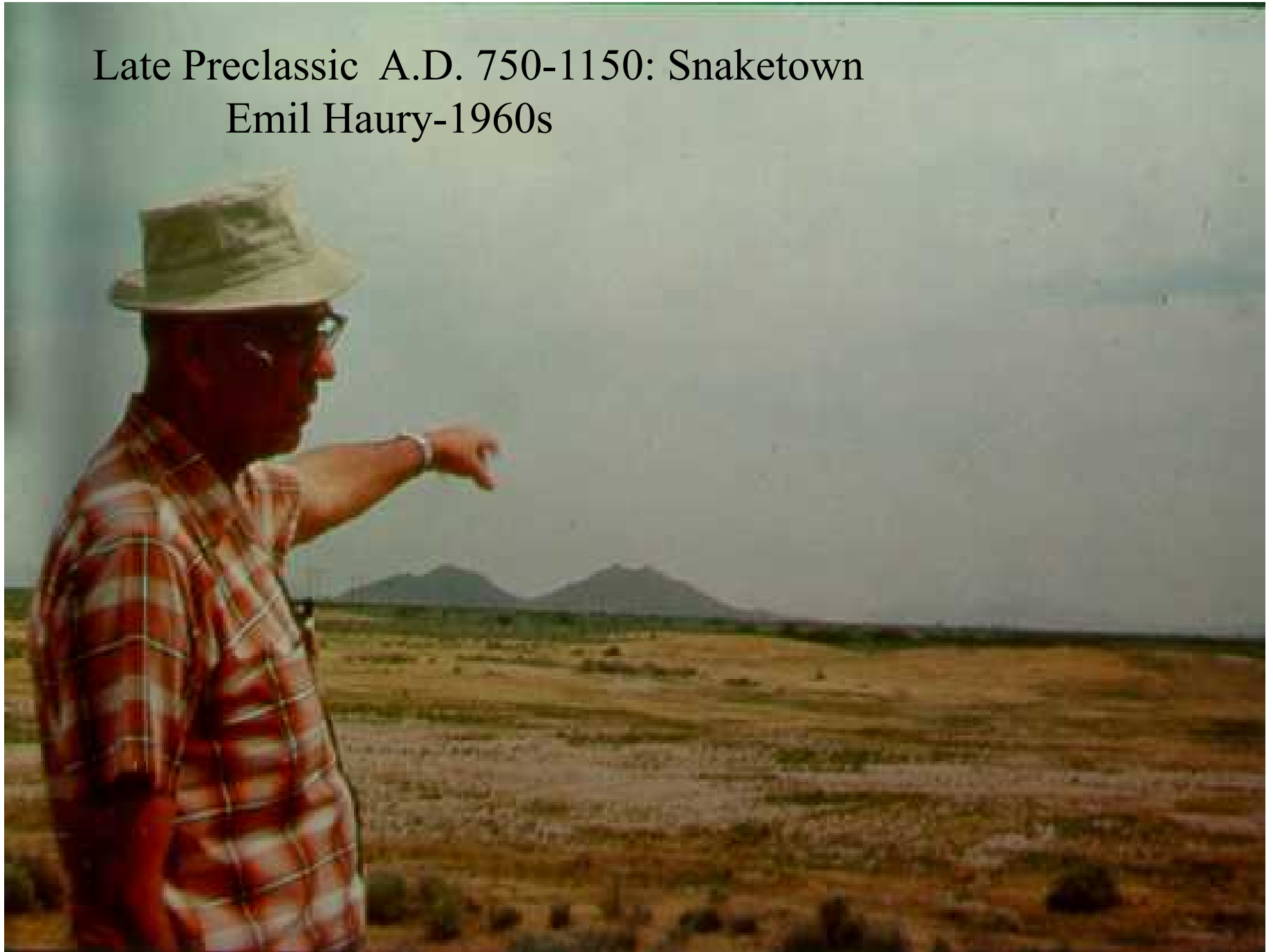
Hohokam	A.D. 1400			Classic
	Classic Period			
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	Early Preclassic			
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500 B.C.			Late Archaic	
2000 B.C.				
7500 B.C.			Archaic	
9700 B.C.			Paleoindian	

iii. Late Preclassic
(AD 750-1150)

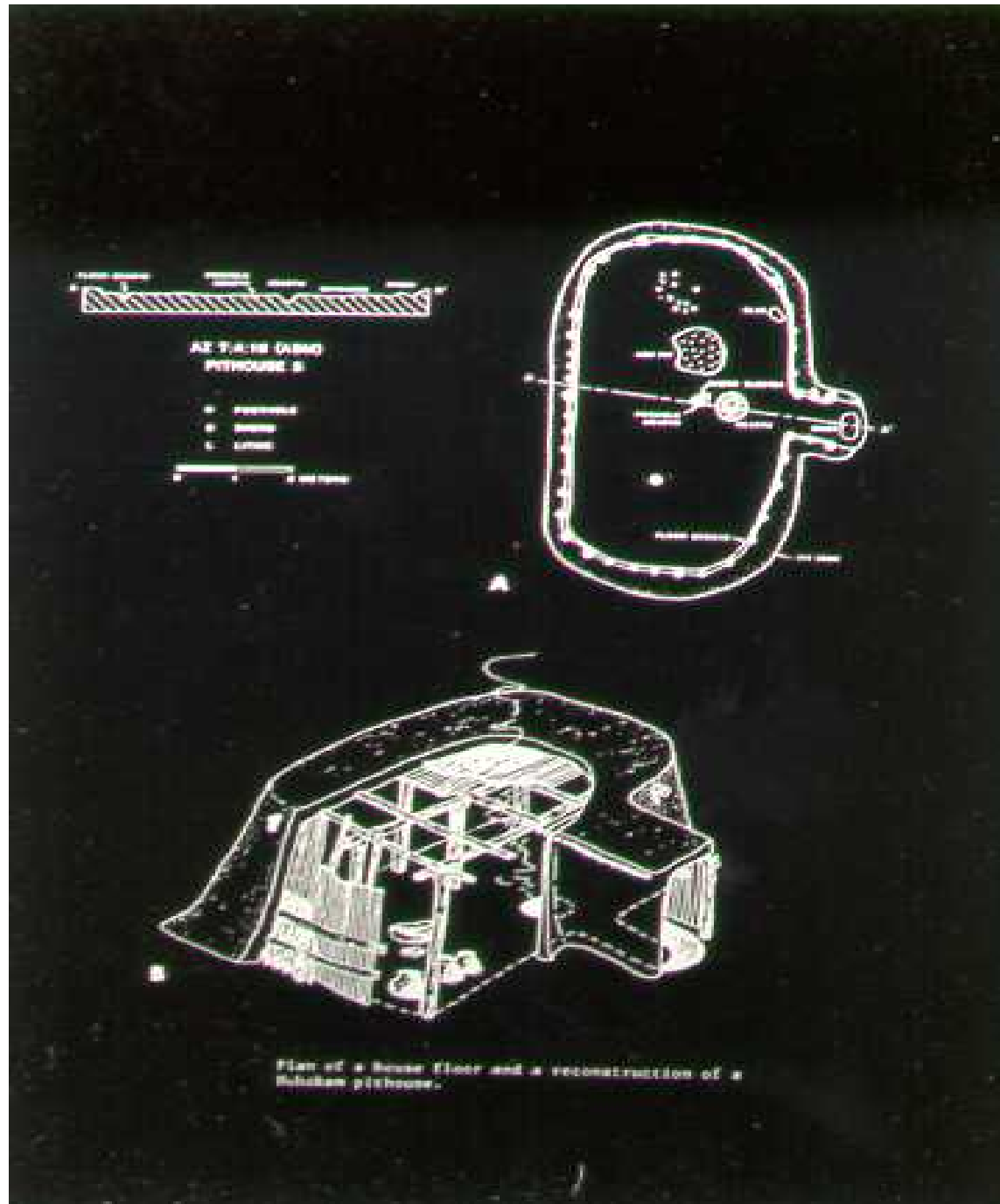
Snaketown



Late Preclassic A.D. 750-1150: Snaketown
Emil Haury-1960s



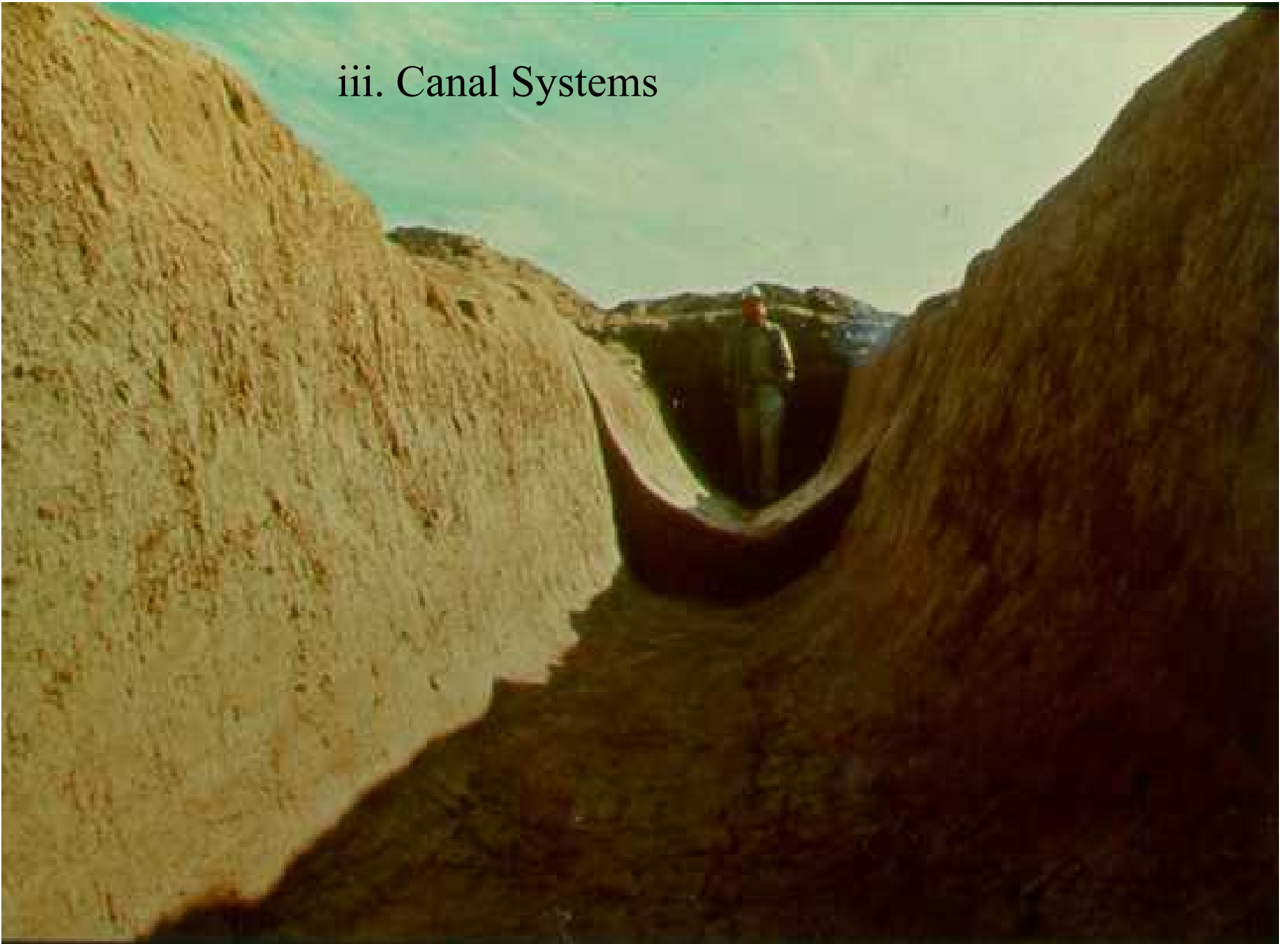
- (i) Pithouses
- (ii) Several Thousand
At Snaketown



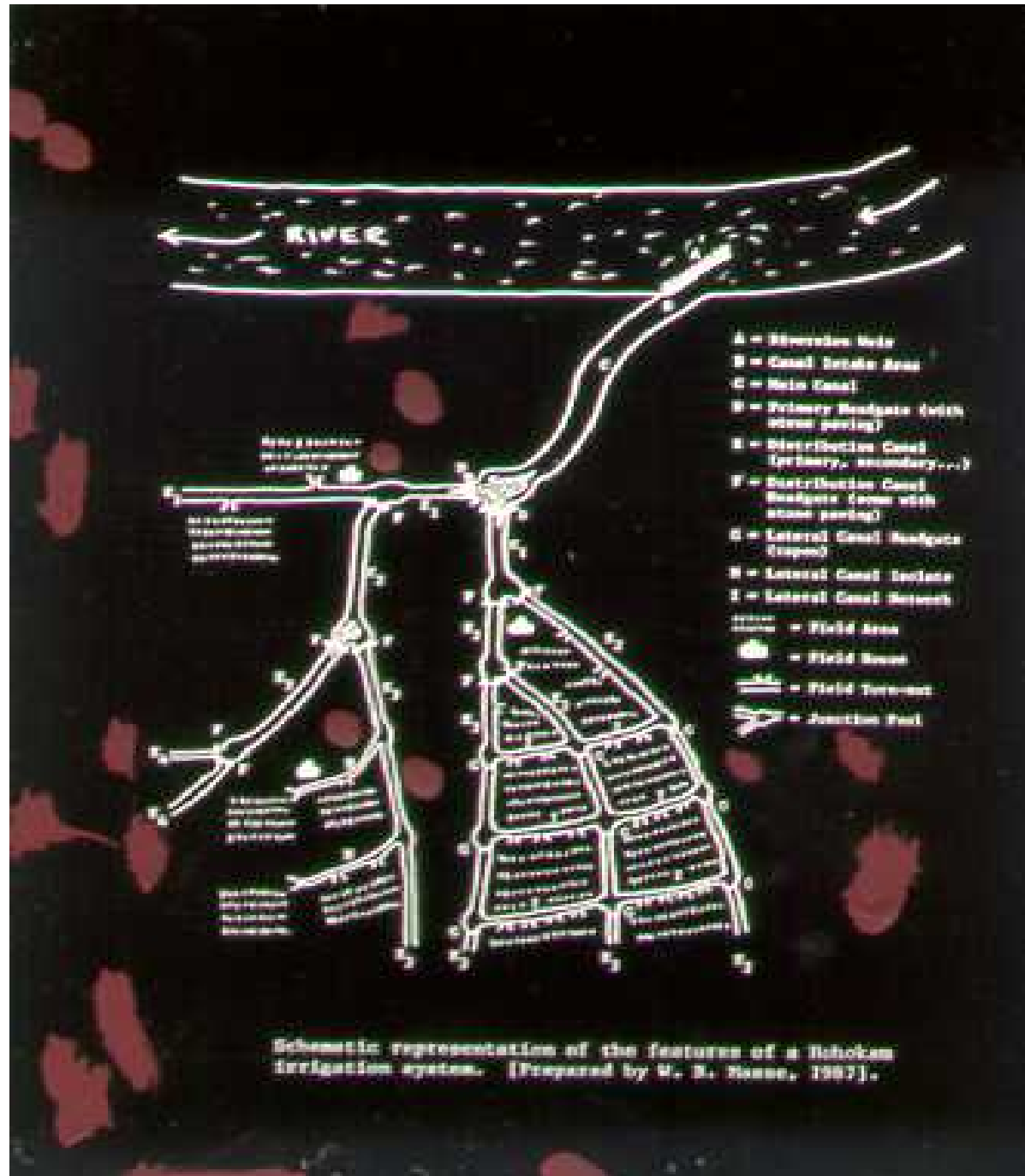
Elaborate buff-colored pottery



iii. Canal Systems



(iii) Map of
Canal system



(iv) Excavated Mesoamerican Ball Court Snaketown, 1935



The Late Preclassic (A.D. 750-1150) Ball Court at Snaketown



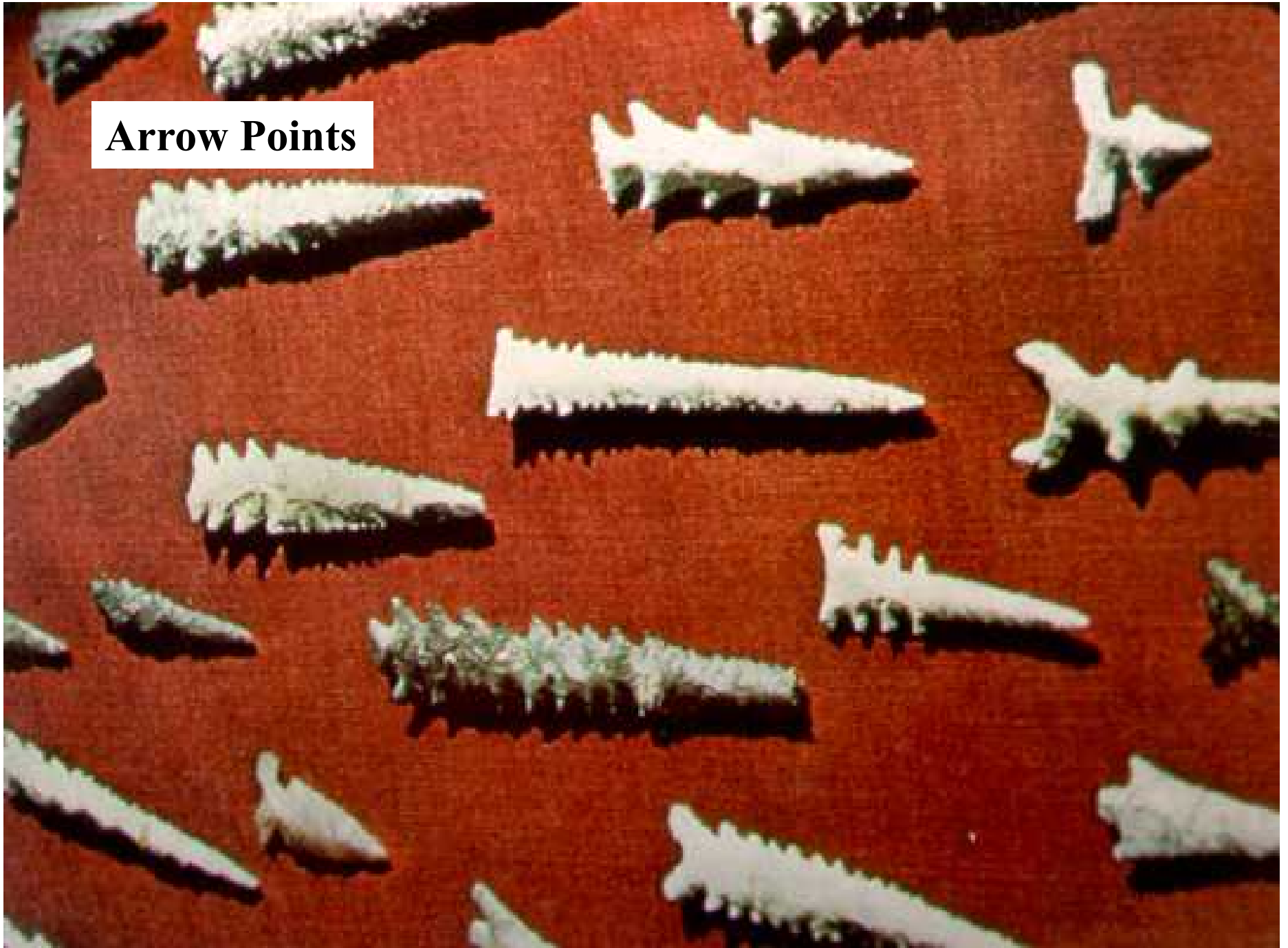
Copper bells from Mexico



Artistry in clam shell from the Sea of Cortez



Arrow Points



<u>Date</u>	<u>SW North America (Hohokam)</u>	<u>Europe</u>
A.D. 1400s-		Renaissance
A.D. 1150	Classic Period	
A.D. 750	Snaketown: Farming communities with 2000-3000 people, irrigation	Middle Ages
A.D. 476		Collapse of Roman Empire “Classic civilization”

[illegible]

Hohokam Area (So. Arizona)

Pima, Papago

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	Classic Period		
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2000 B.C.			
		Paleoindian	
7500 B.C.			

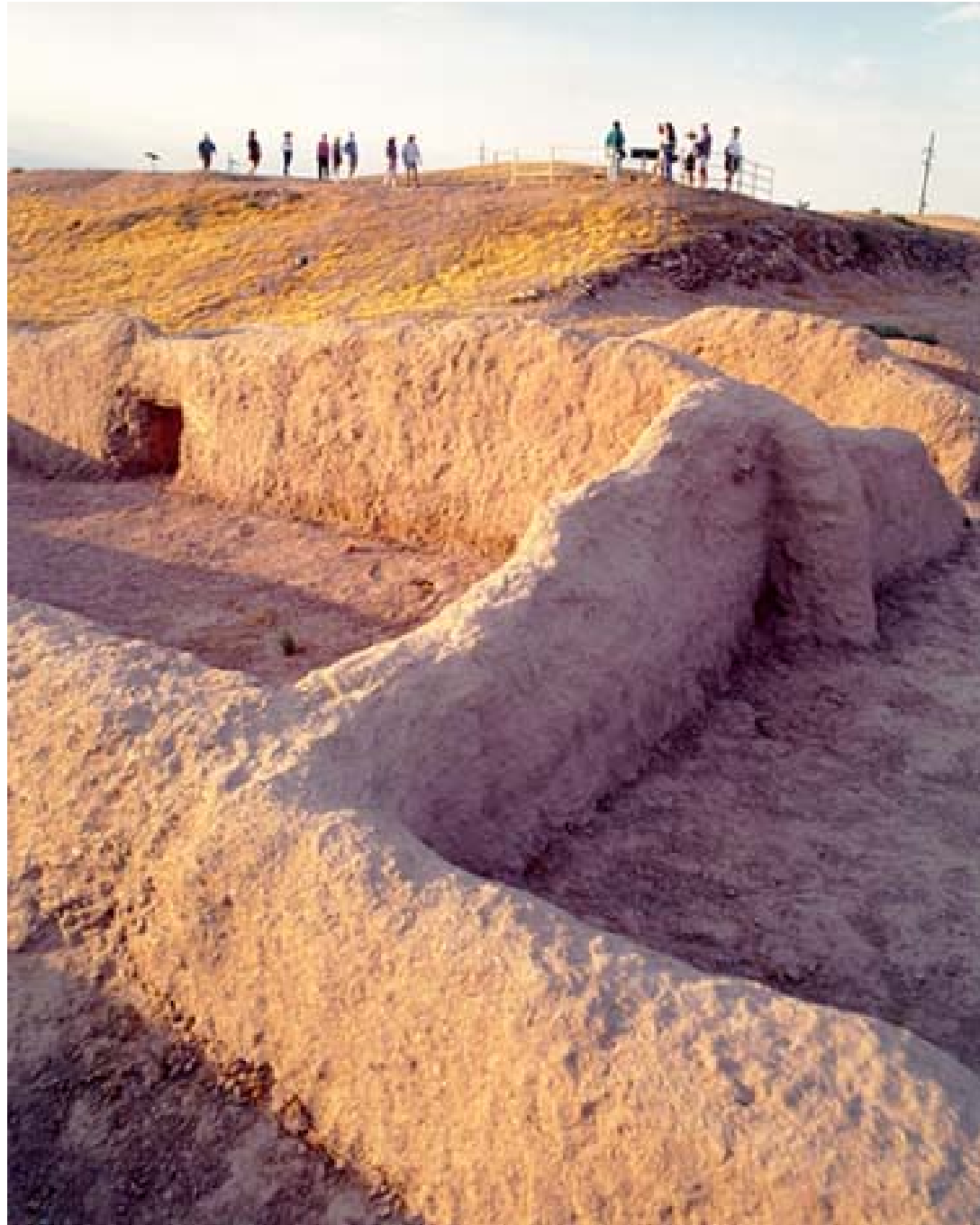
iv Classic Period

Pueblo Grande

Classic Period

A.D.1150-1400

- (i) Above ground structures



(i) Wattle and Daub Construction

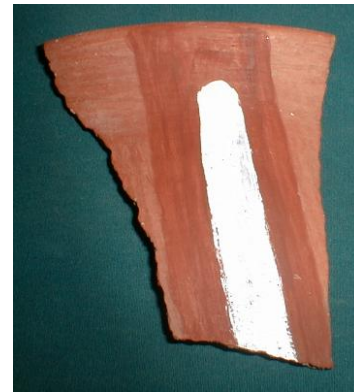
Wattle



Artists Reconstruction: Classic Period A.D. 1150-1400
(iii) Platform Mound Pueblo Grande near Phoenix
(iv) Chiefdom(?)

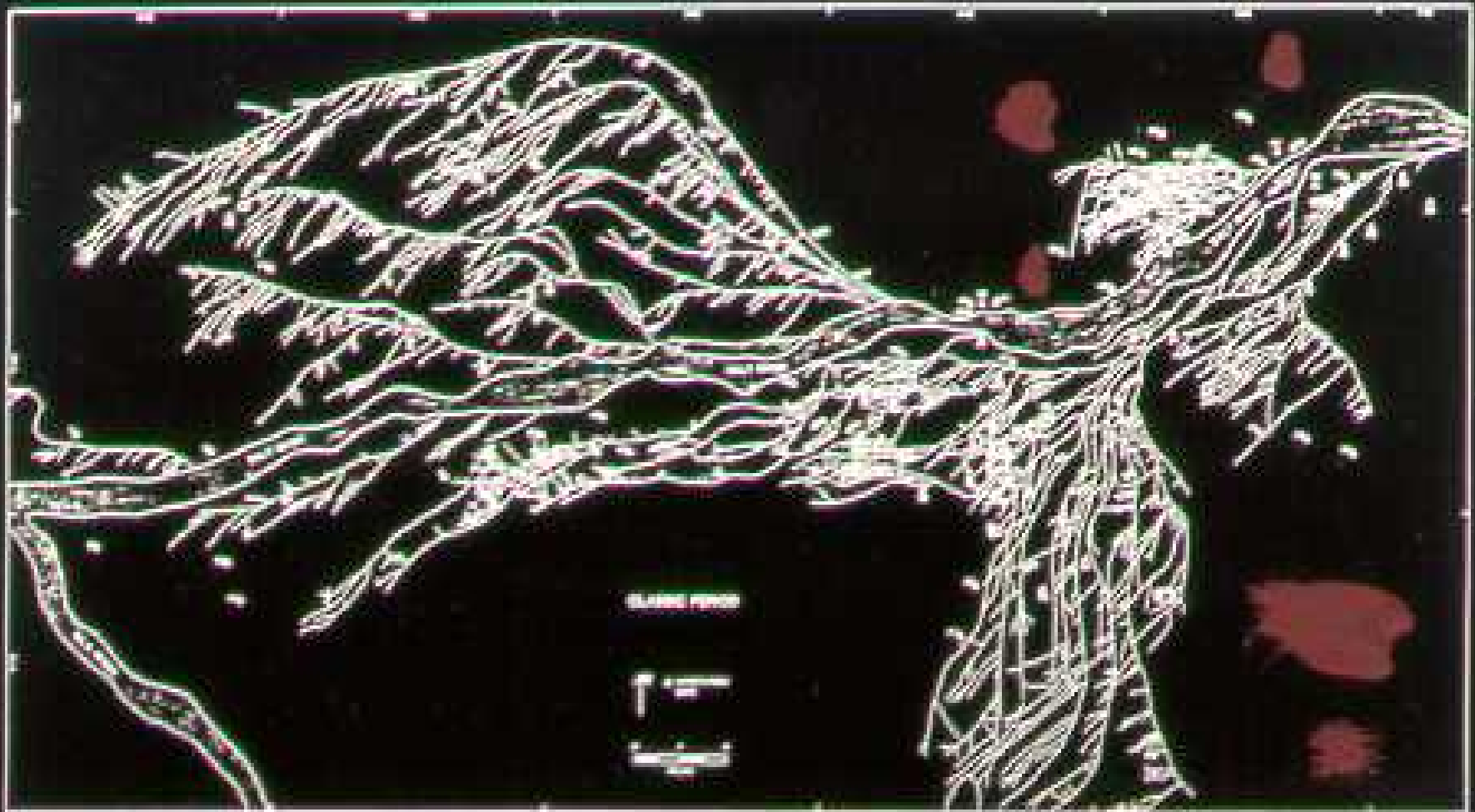


(iv) Multi-color pottery



Potsherd

Even more extensive Canal systems



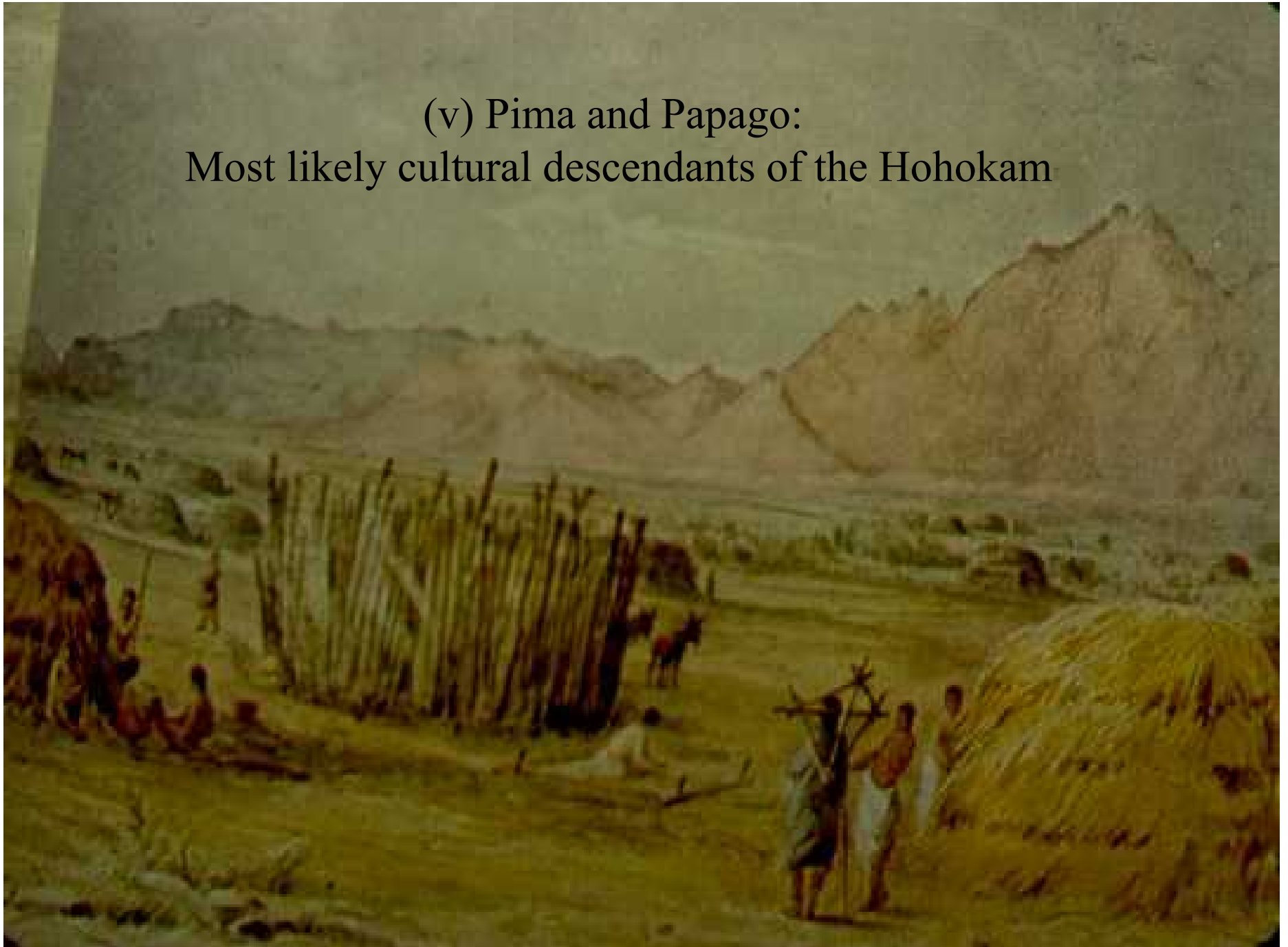
Truncated Classic period Hohokam canals mapped by Linda Nicholas from various sets of aerial photographs.
[from "A Regional Perspective on Hohokam Irrigation in the Lower Salt River Valley, Arizona."
In The Sociopolitical Structure of Prehistoric Southwestern Societies, edited by S. Upham and K. G.
Lightfoot. Westview Press, New York (in press)].

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500 B.C.				
2000 B.C.		Archaic	Paleoindian	
7500 B.C.				
9700 B.C.				

(v) A.D. 1400
Cultural
Collapse
Many Sites
Abandoned

(v) Pima and Papago:
Most likely cultural descendants of the Hohokam





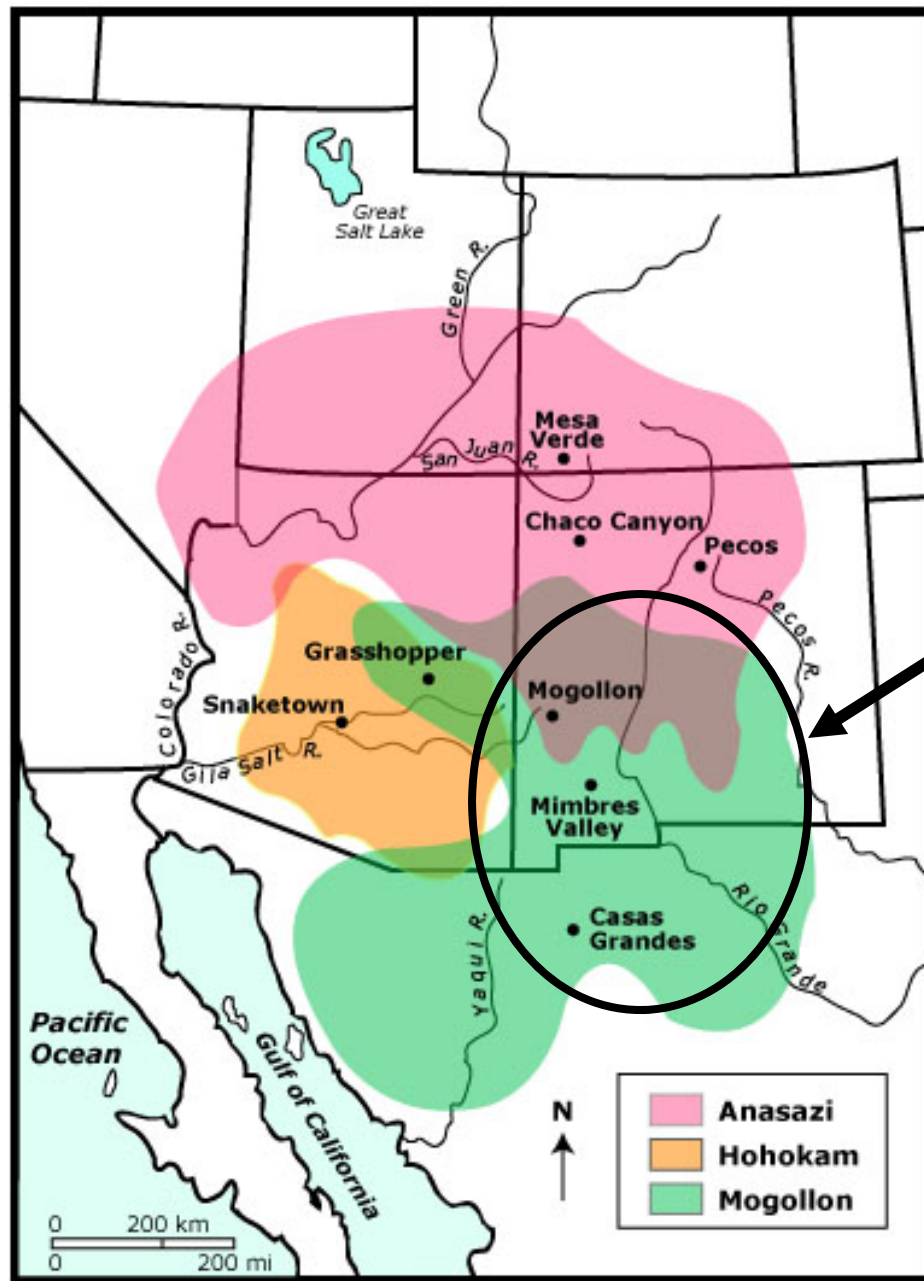


XI. The Early Farming Adaptation: North America

B Southwest (continued)

4. Formative through Post Classic

b. Mogollon (Southern New Mexico)



Mogollon
Culture
Area

Mogollon Area (Southern New Mexico)

Historic Apaches (After 1600 A.D.)

Mogollon	No Record Abandonment (Great Drought)	Formative
	A.D. 1300	
	Pueblo	
	A.D. 1000	
	Pit House	
	A.D. 200	Archaic
	San Pedro Phase	
	500 B.C.	
	Cochise	Paleoindian
	2000 B.C.	
	7500 B.C.	
	9700 B.C.	

79. The Clovis culture is the oldest culture associated with fluted points.
80. The oldest archaeological sites in California date to about 14-12,000 BP.
81. The term Neolithic refers to the initial appearance of agriculture in the Old World
82. The bow and arrow represent a tremendously important prehistoric weapon system that was introduced into the New World only within the last 1500 years.
83. The site of Monte Verde indicates that people settled South America as early as 14,000 years ago.
84. The sweet potato originated as a domesticate in the New World but was cultivated throughout Polynesia at the time of European contact.

A= 80-90

B=71-79

C= 62-70

D= 56-61

Mean=78