

SLW

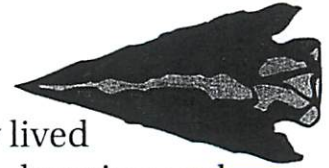
## SS8H1 – Historical Understandings

*Evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.*

# Chapter 1

SS8H1a: Describe the evolution of Native American cultures (Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian) prior to European contact.

## The First Georgians



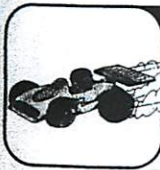
The first humans in Georgia were called **Paleo Indians**. They lived in Georgia around 13,000 years ago. **Paleo Indians were nomads, hunting and gathering their food.** They used tools made from stone.

The **Archaic Indians** lived in Georgia beginning 10,000 years ago until about 3,000 years ago. Archaic Indians were hunters, gatherers, and fishermen who used stone and bone tools. **They also built permanent settlements.**

The **Woodland Indians** lived in Georgia from about 1000 BC to 1000 AD. Their lifestyle differed from previous Indian groups as **they began to plant crops and make pottery.** Woodland Indians built mounds of earth for burial sites or religious ceremonies.



The **Mississippian Indians** inhabited Georgia from about 800 to 1600 AD. They traded with other groups, were accomplished craftsmen, and began farming on a large scale. **The Mississippians lived in towns governed by chiefs, who lived in temples on top of large earthen mounds.**



Write the name of the correct Indian group next to the lifestyle description.

Don't write on this

First to build permanent settlements.

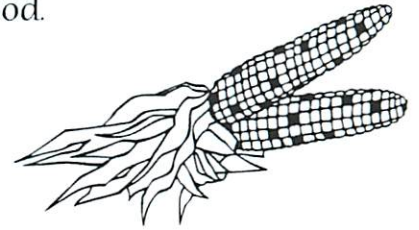


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\_\_\_\_\_ Nomads who hunted and gathered food.

\_\_\_\_\_ Lived in towns governed by chiefs.

\_\_\_\_\_ Planted crops and made pottery.



Which culture was the most advanced? \_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

~~STOP - Check paper to see if you continue.~~

# Chapter 2

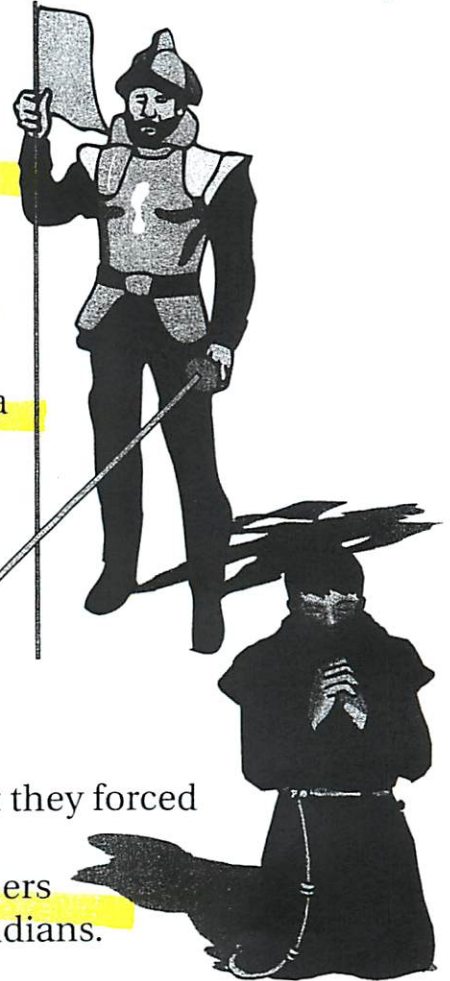
*SS8H1b: Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando DeSoto.*

## Europeans Arrive!

Spanish explorers and missionaries entered Georgia early in the 16th century. In the spring of 1540, Spanish explorer **Hernando De Soto** led 600 soldiers inland from the Gulf of Mexico. They marched across Georgia, hoping to find cities of gold in the New World.

In 1565, the Spanish established St. Augustine, Florida as their first permanent settlement in North America. In 1566, they moved north to St. Catherine's Island off the Georgia coast. Soon, posts were established on other Georgia **barrier islands** including Cumberland, St. Simons, and Sapelo Islands. The Spanish established **missions** wherever they went, hoping to convert the Indians to their Catholic religion.

Along with a new government and a new religion that they forced on Indian cultures, the Spanish brought **devastating diseases like smallpox that killed huge numbers of Native Americans.** The Spanish also enslaved many Indians.







## Fill in the blanks.

1. Who led a Spanish expedition into Georgia in 1540?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What was the first permanent Spanish settlement in North America? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Islands along Georgia's coast are called \_\_\_\_\_ islands.
4. The Spanish established \_\_\_\_\_ to convert the Indians to their religion.
5. What is an example of a European disease that killed many Indians? \_\_\_\_\_

# Chapter 3

*SS8H1c: Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the French, Spanish, and British in the southeastern area.*

## Reasons for Exploration

Beginning in 1400, the powerful European nations of France, England, and Spain competed to dominate North America and claim the land.

Many of the explorations were for economic reasons. Explorers were seeking riches such as gold. Spanish explorer Francisco Coronado was searching for gold when he explored the southwestern United States in 1541.

Other explorers hoped to find valuable natural resources. After landing on the eastern coast of Canada in 1497, British explorer John Cabot returned to England with reports of bountiful fish and massive forests. England hoped to use raw materials from the New World to manufacture goods in their own country.

In 1603, French explorer Samuel de Champlain found great numbers of beaver on the eastern shores of Canada. The fur trade was a profitable one at that time. Champlain claimed the area for France, and established the French settlement of Quebec. It became a center for fur trading in the New World.

Another reason for exploration was a desire to spread religion to other lands. And finally, many explorers were driven by personal ambition — for glory.





Use the word bank to complete the chart below with information about the European explorers of the New World.

Explorer	Country	Date of Exploration	Reasons for Exploration

### Word Bank

Francisco Coronado  
profitable fur trade  
1603  
France

Spain

John Cabot  
looked for gold

Samuel de Champlain

natural resources  
1497  
England  
1541

## Focusing on the Southeast

The Spanish, French, and British all desired control of the southeastern area of North America to build profitable trade routes. By the 1500s, the Spanish had established numerous settlements from Florida northward into Georgia. By the 1600s, the British and French had also put down roots in the region.

In 1682, French explorer René-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle claimed the Mississippi River region for France. The French colonized the area in the 1700s, establishing settlements like New Orleans and Mobile. The English established

their presence in colonies along the Atlantic Coast. By 1700, there were 12 British colonies.

As the Europeans battled for territory and profits, they had little regard for the Indians in the area. Their value to Europeans lay in military alliances, land deals, and trade.



Which European country colonized each area? Put B for Britain, F for France, and S for Spain.



### Question for Discussion

What was the big advantage of French settlements along the Mississippi River?