

Lesson Plan: Native American Lifeways
Field Trip Program: Stories in Stone (Archaeology)
Location: Celebration Park

Intended Grade(s): 4th

Overview and Purpose: Explore the cultural groups that existed at Celebration Park over the past several thousand years—how they got here, and how they survived.

Idaho State Standards	Next Generation Science Standards
4.SS.1.1.2. Describe ways that cultural groups influenced and impacted each other.	4-ESS2-1. Make observations and/or measurements to provide evidence of the effects of weathering or the rate of erosion by water, ice, wind, or vegetation.
4.SS.1.3.1. Identify the five federally recognized American Indian tribes in Idaho: Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai, Shoshone-Bannock, Nez Perce, and Shoshone-Paiute Tribes and current reservation lands.	4-ESS2-2. Analyze and interpret data from maps to describe patterns of Earth's features.
4.SS.2.3.1. Analyze past and present settlement patterns in Idaho.	4-PS3-3. Ask questions and predict outcomes about the changes in energy that occur when objects collide.
4.SS.2.3.3. Identify the geographic features of Idaho, and explain their impact on settlement.	Crosscutting Concept 3-5-ETS1-1. People's needs and wants change over time, as do their demands for new and improved technologies.
4.SS.3.1.1. Describe and analyze how American Indians and early settlers met their basic needs of food, shelter, and water.	Crosscutting Concept 4-ESS3-2. Influence of Engineering, Technology, and Science on Society and the Natural World Engineers improve existing technologies or develop new ones to increase their benefits, to decrease known risks, and to meet societal demands.
4.SS.5.1.1. Analyze the roles and relationships of diverse groups of people from various parts of the world who have contributed to Idaho's cultural heritage and impacted the state's history.	

Key Concepts:

- Students learn how and when humans may have arrived in North America.
- Students will learn the names of the five federally recognized tribes of Idaho, and where they lived.
- Students will learn about how archaeologists use clues from the past (artifacts) to study prehistoric cultures.
- Students will explore how climatic changes impacted the movements and survival strategies of local cultural groups.
- Students will see and touch replicas of prehistoric tools, learn about how they were made, and how they helped people survive.

Enduring Understandings:

- Humans cultures have existed in North America for thousands of years—since the last Ice Age (or Pleistocene).
- Archaeologists study the evidence left behind from past cultures to better understand them.
- Native American cultures created tools to help obtain things they needed to survive, such as shelter, fire, and food.
- Tool use and survival strategies change over thousands of years, as cultures adapt to changing climates and food sources.
- **The geography of the Snake River Canyon has directly influenced the diet, migration patterns, resources used, and general lifeways of the peoples who have lived there.**
- **Needs arising from the rule of five (tools/weapons, shelter, food, fire, water) have been consistent drivers of technological ingenuity and advancement. This includes the progression from spear, to atlatl, to bow and arrow, to increase capability and accuracy.**

Essential Questions:

- Why are tools important to human survival?
- How did Native American cultures use tools, and how did tool use change over thousands of years?
- How can the availability of resources impact what kinds of tools are made and how they are used?
- **How can Newton's Law be used to predict the outcome of two objects colliding during the flintknapping process?**

Critical Vocabulary: These are terms that students should hear during the lesson.

Pleistocene (Ice Age)	Wisconsin Glaciation	Beringia	Pleistocene Megafauna
Woolly Mammoth	Vestibular System	Paleo, Archaic, and Historic	Nomadic
Lithic Technology	Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic
Pecking Stone/Hammer Stones	Mohs scale (talc, basalt, obsidian diamond)	Percussion	Obsidian/Amorphous Solid
Micro lithic Blade	Projectile Points	Pressure Flaking	Debitage
Pump Drill	Inertia	Atlatl	Fish Trap
Hopper Mortar	Duck Decoys	Rabbit Stick/Babiche	Coeur d'Alene
Flint Knapping	Kootenai	Shoshone-Bannock	Nez Perce
Shoshone-Paiute			

Legend
Standards that have been previously used are in plain type
New proposed standards are bolded
Standards whose language has changed are red