

**Lesson Plan: Petroglyph Tour**  
**Field Trip Program: Stories in Stone (Archaeology)**  
**Location: Celebration Park**

**Intended Grade(s):** 4<sup>th</sup>

**Overview and Purpose:** Introduce students to the cultural heritage of Celebration Park via a tour of the park's petroglyph collection.

Idaho State Standards	Next Generation Science Standards
4.SS.1.1.1. Describe ways that cultural groups influenced and impacted each other.	4-ESS1-1. Identify evidence from patterns in rock formations and fossils in rock layers to support an explanation for changes in a landscape over time.
<b>4.SS.1.3.6. Describe the preservation of American Indian resources, including cultural materials, history, language, and culture.</b>	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.2.3.1. Analyze past and present settlement patterns in Idaho.	
<b>4.SS.2.3.3. Identify the geographic features of Idaho, and explain their impact on settlement.</b>	
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 will be introduced to the geologic history of the Snake River Canyon.
- Students will learn how petroglyphs were created, and about the Native American cultures that created them.
- Students will learn that no one knows why the petroglyphs were created, or what their intended meanings were, but that they still hold great significance for people today as artifacts.
- Students will learn that petroglyphs are an important part of Idaho's cultural heritage.

**Enduring Understandings:**

- The Bonneville Flood deposited melon gravel at Celebration Park, helping create the landscape we see today.
- Different Native American groups used the Celebration Park area at different time periods, over thousands of years.
- Petroglyphs are one kind of rock art, and they create a record of cultural history.
- Symbols and meanings change over time.
- Our cultural backgrounds impact how we interpret symbols such as petroglyphs.
- Over the course of human history, peoples have continually traveled and migrated, and shared ideas as they interacted.
- Good stewardship behaviors are essential in preserving cultural and natural resources for generations to come.

- Desert varnish, freeze-thaw, and weathering can help provide the relative age of petroglyphs.

### Essential Questions:

- How did the Bonneville Flood impact the landscape of Celebration Park?
- **How could the geography and geology of Celebration Park influence where ancient peoples made petroglyphs?**
- **As humans have traveled and migrated over time, how have they shared ideas and information with each other?**
- Who were the people that created the Celebration Park petroglyphs, and when did they live?
- How are petroglyphs created? How are they different from other forms of rock art?
- Why can't we know the original intended meaning of the petroglyphs?
- How does our cultural and personal background impact how we interpret the petroglyphs?

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

Lake Bonneville	Bonneville Flood	Red Rocks Pass	Basalt
Melon Gravel	Venturi Flume	Petroglyphs	Pictographs
Hieroglyphics	Cultural Resources	Representational	Abstract
Curvilinear	Rectilinear	Desert Varnish	Element
Panel	Cluster	Weathering	Cupule
Hook and Dot	Rake	Zoomorph	Anthropomorph
Con Shea	Cultural Bias	Cultural Heritage	Great Basin
Stewardship	Cultural Exchange	Migration	Convergence
Historic	Prehistoric	Natural Resource	Cultural Resource
Freeze-Thaw			

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