

LESSON TWO WORKSHEETS AND DOCUMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGY DEFINITION WORKSHEET

1. Paleontologists study dinosaurs. What do archaeologists study?

2. When archaeologists excavate sites, they look for two types of information. One kind is saved to be closely studied; the other kind destroyed as archaeologists dig. What are these two types called?

3. Archaeologists use different ways to look for sites. Name two of ways archaeologists look for sites.

4. Archaeologists look for sites to learn about human cultures of the past. What is a site?

























5. List three tools archaeologists' use to excavate sites.

6. Archaeologists look for stains in the soil to understand what happened in the past. What do archaeologists call these stains?

7. Objects created by the natural world are NOT artifacts. What are artifacts?

8. Artifacts can tell us what happened in the past and when it happened. How could finding a penny in a site help archaeologists understand the past?

ARCHAEOLOGY DEFINITION WORKSHEET GAME

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1										
R2										
R3										
R4										
R5										
R6										
R7										
R8										
R9										
R10										

When archaeologists look for a site, they survey the area using a grid. They compare the artifacts they find from different locations to decide where to dig more. They analyze the artifacts they find to understand what kind of site they've found and what kind of activities took place there in the past. Examine the archaeological survey above and answer the following questions:

1. Which artifact was found most often?

2. Which artifact do you think is the coolest? Why?

11. Which artifacts could tell you most about what people wore in the past? Why?

4. With your pencil, shade in the squares that have artifacts AND are next to squares with artifacts. What could this concentration of artifacts have been? What types of activities could have taken place? Use specific artifacts to explain your answer.

5. You dig a hole at R9, C8. Draw an X on this box. You found nothing! Where would you try looking next? Why?

ARCHAEOLOGY OF MITCHELVILLE WORKSHEET

1. The United States Army defeated the Confederate Army during a battle on Hilton Head Island on November 7, 1861. What was the name of the battle?

2. After noticing the terrible conditions of the contraband (freedman) camp, a general called for the construction of Mitchelville. What was the general's name?

3. Archaeologists excavated Mitchelville to answer questions about its history. What is one of these questions?

4. The archaeologist in the video discusses the importance of the inkwell as an artifact from Mitchelville. Why was this artifact important?

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING ARTIFACTS FROM THE VIDEO:

5.



6.



7.



8.



INVESTIGATING FEATURES CLASS ACTIVITY



UNKNOWN FEATURE

INVESTIGATING FEATURES CLASS ACTIVITY

To understand what this feature was, compare the unknown feature's attributes to the example features. Mark an "X" next to attributes shared by the unknown and example features.



ROOT CELLAR

- depth _____
- size _____
- shape _____
- soil color _____



POST HOLE

- depth _____
- size _____
- shape _____
- soil color _____



BARREL WELL

- depth _____
- size _____
- shape _____
- soil color _____



TRASH PIT

depth _____

size _____

shape _____

soil color _____



MODERN WELL

depth _____

size _____

shape _____

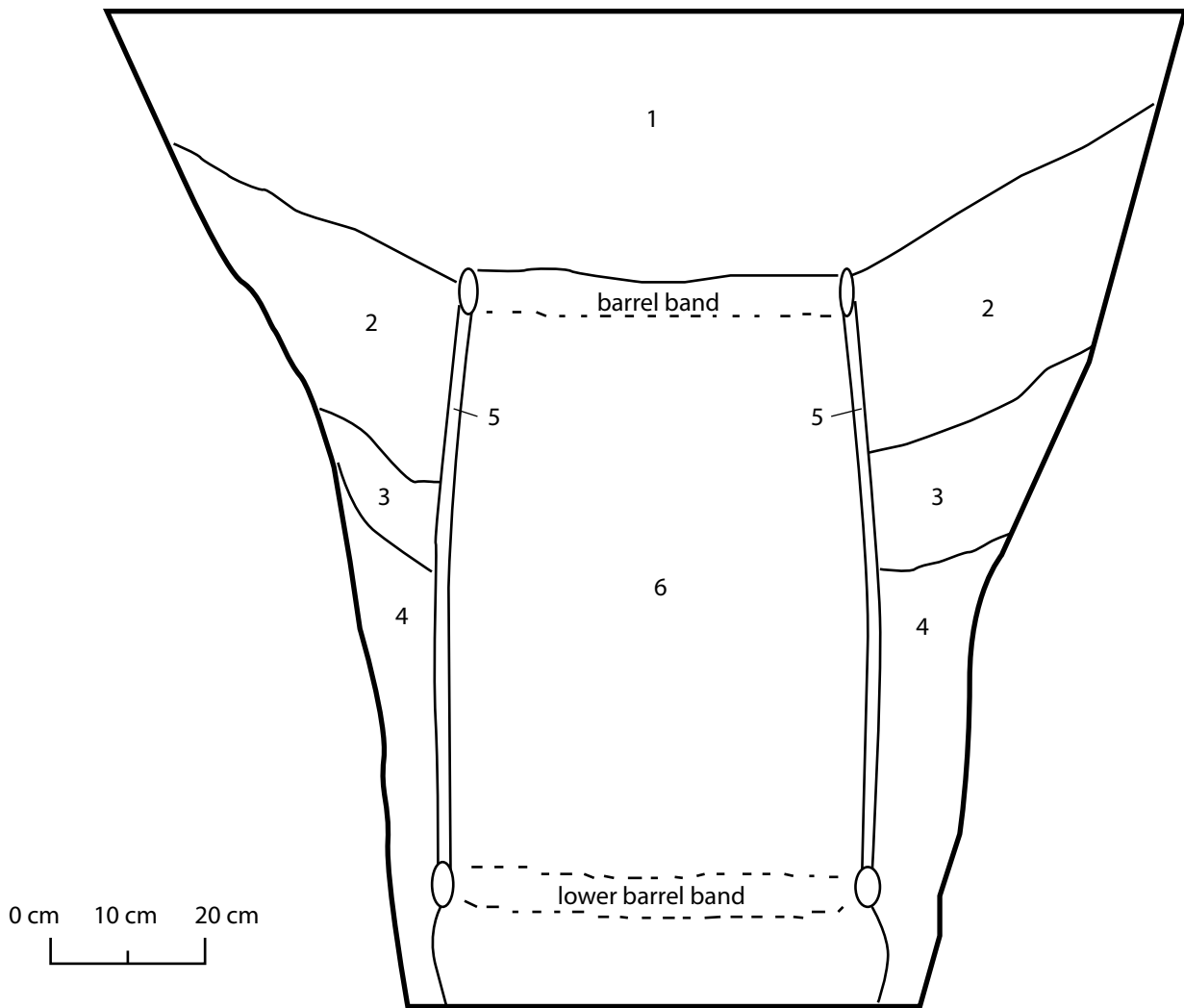
soil color _____

Compare your lists of similar attributes. Which example feature shares the most attributes with the unknown feature? What is the unknown feature? Use shared attributes to draw your conclusion.

FEATURE EXCAVATION WORKSHEET

Step 1. Choose a pattern to represent each level, draw it on the barrel well.

Step 2. Draw a tree and grass at the ground surface of the barrel well.

 1 3 5 2 4 6

Step 3. Draw each of the following artifacts in the soil level and depth it was found.

Pocket knife: Level 3, 60 centimeters below the surface



White clay pipe: Level 4, 80 centimeters below the surface



Cut nail: Level 6, 50 centimeters below the surface AND
Level 1, 20 centimeters below the surface



Aqua Bottle Glass: Level 6, 40 centimeters below the surface



Iron button: Level 1, 10 centimeters below the surface



Step 4. Answer the following questions based on the drawing of the barrel well feature:

a. Measure from the ground to the bottom of the barrel well. How deep is the feature?

b. Measure from the left side to the right side of the feature at the widest point. How wide is the feature?

c. At what depth does soil level 3 start, measuring from the highest point?

d. If an artifact is found 10 centimeters below the ground, what soil level is it in?

e. How many levels of soil are found INSIDE the barrel well?

f. What was the first artifact to fall into the barrel well?

g. What was the last artifact to be buried outside the well?

Step 5. Draw conclusions

a. All of the artifacts found in the feature are made from materials that do not decay easily. List three objects that could have fallen into the well, and not survived.

b. From the tobacco pipes we learn that the people of Mitchelville smoked tobacco and either grew it or purchased it. What could we learn from the iron button?

c. Archaeologists excavate sites to answer questions about the people of the past. At Mitchelville, archaeologists wondered where the houses were located. When they dug, they looked for artifacts like nails, window glass or other building materials to help them understand where the houses were built. Develop your own research question: What do you want to know about Mitchelville? How would you try to answer your question? What evidence would you look for? Are there any artifact that could help you find an answer?

LET'S SORT ARTIFACTS!

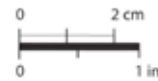
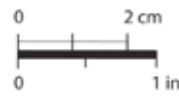
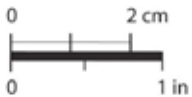
Cut the artifact pieces apart. There are nine artifact cards per sheet.







ARTIFACT ANALYSIS WORKSHEET



1. Physical Qualities

a. Identify the material of the artifact

i. Medicine Bottle

ii. Lock

iii. Decorated plate

b. What are the dimensions of the artifact? Write it as Height x Width (ex: 2in x 4 in)

i. Belt buckle

ii. Lock

iii. Ink well

c. Describe the texture of the artifact:

i. Medicine Bottle

ii. Lock

iii. Doll head

d. Is it a whole artifact or is it part of a larger object?

i. Belt Buckle

ii. Ink well

iii. Doll head

2. Object Uses

a. What was the artifact used for?

i. Medicine Bottle

ii. Lock

iii. Decorated plate

b. Who at Mitchelville would have used it?

i. Medicine Bottle

ii. Doll head

iii. Ink well

c. Where would they have used it?

i. Medicine Bottle

ii. Ink well

iii. Decorated plate

3. The life of artifacts

Artifacts are useful object for a long time before they get dropped or thrown away and become buried artifacts. Which artifact would you have thrown away? Which object would you have looked for if you lost it?

4. What can we learn from the artifact?

a. The writing technology has improved since Mitchelville. What do you use to write instead of an inkwell?

b. Clothing fashions change over time. What can the belt buckle tell you about the clothes the people of Mitchelville wore?

c. What can the doll head tell you about the lives of the children at Mitchelville?

Artifact	Number of Artifacts	Percentage of the Whole	Manufacture Date Range
Ceramic dishes	15	8.72%	1820-present
White clay tobacco pipes	12	6.98%	1600-1900
Bottle Glass	35	20.35%	1800-1900
Animal teeth	31	18.02%	unknown
Animal bone	6	3.49%	unknown
Nails	64	37.21%	1790- present
Porcelain Button	5	2.91%	1840-1950
Spoon Fragment	1	0.58%	1650-1860
Iron Button	2	1.16%	1700-1920
Pocket knife	1	0.58%	unknown
Total Artifact Count	172	100.00%	

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS BASED ON THE ARTIFACT CHART:

a. Which artifact did archaeologists find the most?

b. Which artifacts did archaeologists find the least?

c. In what room of a house would you expect to find: ceramic dishes, bottle glass, animal bones and the spoon fragment?

d. What percentage of the artifacts were animal teeth?

e. When were white clay tobacco pipes manufactured?

f. Which artifact was manufactured for the shortest time?