PALEO-PERIOD!
15000-7000 BC

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SJC
WHO WERE THE PALEO-INDIANS? (OLD)

They were the first inhabitants of America.

Had Asiatic origins and migrated to the Americas in pursuit of the large Pleistocene animals that they relied on for subsistence.
How did Paleo-Indians live?

Hunter-gatherer society! The basis was survival!!
What did they hunt?

Paleo-Indians hunted for huge mammals called MEGAFAUNA (most are now extinct). They followed herds of animals and hunted in groups. Because of the danger the men hunted and the women gathered fruits.
One of the most distinctive tools was the Clovis projectile point.

This fluted point was hafted or tied to a wood harpoon-like lance which were thrown in close proximity to the animal.

They made tools out of bone, wood, shell and stone.
The most diagnostic tool is the Clovis point.
Clovis hunters swept the continent

Earliest undisputed inhabitants of the Americas, the people known as Clovis descended from late Pleistocene hunters who moved south from Canada, probably through an ice-free corridor that had opened by 12,000 years ago. Skilled at taking mammoth, bison, and other Ice Age animals, they used distinctively fluted spearpoints recovered at sites throughout the U.S. Initial digging at the Richey-Roberts Clovis Cache has exposed the largest Clovis points yet found.
Because they were hunters, they moved around from place to place!
Paleo-Indian camps were small ones, consisting of bands or groups of 20-50 people of both sexes and all ages. Band organization was egalitarian, meaning there were no formal leaders and no social status or classes. They left traces behind; including tools and bones.
In the 1960s two bones were found in Santa Familia of Giant sloths (extinct).

In the 1980s a farmer found the first fluted projectile point in Ladyville.

In Toledo, a similar point was found.

In Bullet Tree, mastodon bones were found.