Paleo-Indians to Archaic People

Presented by
Ryan Gamboa
Image showing the Land Bridge, Pacific and Atlantic Routes.
Introduction

- The Bering Strait Bridge allowed connection from Asia to the Americas.
- 1<sup>st</sup> people came across due to that bridge.
- Known as the Land Bridge Theory.
- Paleo-Indians are of Asian origin (15,000-7,000 B.C.)
- Came in the Americas because of hunting large animals.
- From Alaska to the rest of the Americas.
- Used Clovis points to hunt with (fluted shape).
Introduction

• Clovis points have been located around the Ladyville Area.
• Teeth of an extinct Mastodon has also been found around Bullet Tree Falls.
Giant Bison
Wooly Mammoth
Terror Bird
Paleo-Indians

- Lived in families of 20-60.
- Hunted with Clovis Point spears, micro blades, hammersstone.
- Ate animals like fish, birds, and aquatic animals.
- Nuts, berries, edible roots.
- Animals like giant beaver, mastodon, wooly mammoth, sabre-tooth tiger, giant bison, giant sloth.
Archaic Period

- There was a climatic change in 7000BC.
- Climate became warmer and drier.
- Bands became larger.
- Seasonal camps instead of moving to different places.
- Fish, fowl, and wild plant foods (seeds).
- Controlled fires to clear forest.
- Began to domesticate food source (squash, sunflower seeds)
Archaic Period

• Agriculture
• Making of pottery
• Mortar and Pestle
Conclusion

• The Maya Civilization will eventually grow from the Archaic people that managed to settle down and rely on agriculture.
• A spark to the Maya Civilization occurred because of the importance and domestication of teosinte.
Archaic Period in Belize/Mexico

- People began to create settlements
- Prepared their crops meanwhile
- The first Archaic sites in Meso-America were in the Tehuacan Valley, Mexico.
- Evidence of peppers, squash, avocado, chilli, and early forms of maize.
Tehuacan Valley, Mexico
The Coxcatlan Cave where maize was first discovered.
Teosinte- the wild version of corn.
Mortar and Pestle- Used for grinding seeds and other food source like pepper
Archaic Period in Belize/Mexico

• Tiny maize cobs the size of a dime was found in the Tehuacan Valley in a cave.
• Dated to 7000 years ago.
• Used baskets and calabash to store food
• In Belize, Archaic campsites were found in the northern and eastern area.
Archaic Period in Belize/Mexico

- Projectile points, blades, choppers, scrapers, pestle, and net sinkers.
- Coelha archeological site in Orange Walk was famous for its rocks and was a stone factory.
- Used to make tools.
- Gardening then agriculture
Pulltrouser Swamp for farming