# **The First Hunters and Farmers Guided Notes**

Pictures cut into stone are called **(answer here)**.

**(Answer here)** are scientists who study objects from the past to learn how humans lived. They usually find these objects by digging underground.

There’s always work to do: hunting animals and making pots from clay found at the creek, gathering seeds and berries to mix with **(answer here)** meat and fat to make a food called **(answer here)**.

And there is farm work to do. The people who lived here a thousand years ago grew some of the same crops that South Dakota farmers grow today: **(answer here)**, **(answer here)**, and **(answer here)**.

Corn was first grown in **(answer here)**, and it moved north over hundreds of years with people who planted it along rivers.

Early people knew that when they found spots where corn would grow, their families would eat well most years. The Mitchell area was one of those spots, and the village probably lasted **(answer here)** or **(answer here)** years.

How do archaeologists find these objects? At Mitchell there is a structure called an **(answer here)** built over two spots where homes once were. This structure allows workers to dig year-round.

Early people at Mitchell used **(answer here)**. These are holes dug into the ground inside the lodges for storing food.

Was the village deserted because crops failed, or because the bison left? Probably not. More likely, the people ran out of trees for firewood, and for building new lodges. So they moved away in search of trees, and probably ended up a hundred or so miles west, along the **(answer here)**.

The homes at Mitchell looked like much later homes built by the American Indian people called the **(answer here)**.

Temperatures were extremely cold and a lot of the earth’s water was frozen in big chunks of ice, called glaciers. All that frozen water made the seas lower, exposing some of the land that had been covered by water, and creating a land bridge between **(answer here)** and **(answer here)**

No one can say when the first of these people would have reached South Dakota. But when they did, they hunted a great animal that provided even more meat than the bison, the **(answer here)**.

