

The Mound Builders (Distance Learning)
Description and Resource Materials

- Origination:** Ohio Historical Center 614.297.2663 or 800.850.3245
- Program:** The Mound Builders
- Availability:** Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday
September through May
- Time Allowance:** 45 – 60 minutes per program
- Grades:** 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, adaptable to all upper grades
- Cost:** \$ 50.00 per program (inside of Ohio)
\$125.00 per program (outside of Ohio)

Description:

Through archaeological research, the building of the mounds is credited to the Adena and Hopewell cultures. Students will interact with the presenter to discover the transitions from a hunting and gathering society to a more complex agricultural, trade, and mound building society.

Ohio Social Studies Academic Content Standards Addressed:

History. Students use materials drawn from the diversity of human experience to analyze and interpret significant events, patterns, and themes in the history of Ohio, the United States, and the world.

Grades 3 – 5

Benchmark A. Construct time lines to demonstrate an understanding of units of time and chronological order.

Chronology

Grade 4

1. Construct time lines with evenly spaced intervals for decades and centuries to show the order of significant events in Ohio history.

Benchmark B. Describe the cultural patterns that are evident in North America today as a result of exploration, colonization, and conflict.

Settlement

Grade 4

2. Describe the earliest settlements in Ohio, including those of prehistoric peoples.

Grades 6 – 8

Benchmark A. Interpret relationships between events shown on multiple-tier time lines.

Chronology

Grade 6

Arrange dates in order on a time line using the conventions of B.C. and A.D. or B.C.E. and C.E.

People in Societies. Students use knowledge of perspectives, practices, and products of cultural, ethnic, and social groups to analyze the impact of their commonality and diversity within local, national, regional, and global settings.

Grades 6 – 9

Benchmark A. Compare cultural practices, products, and perspectives of past civilizations in order to understand commonality and diversity of cultures.

Culture

Grade 6

1. Compare the cultural practices and products of the societies studied including: a. Class structure; b. Gender roles; c. Beliefs; d. Customs and traditions.

Grade 7

1. Analyze the relationships among cultural practices, products, and perspectives of early civilizations.

Economics. Students use economic reasoning skills and knowledge of major economic concepts, issues, and systems in order to make informed choices as producers, consumers, savers, investors, workers, and citizens in an interdependent world.

Grades 3 – 5

Benchmark A. Explain the opportunity costs involved in the allocation of scarce productive resources.

Scarcity and Resource Allocations

Grade 4

2. Explain how the availability of productive resources in Ohio promotes specialization in the production of goods and services and leads to trade.

Benchmark C. Explain how competition affects producers and consumers in a market economy and why specialization facilitates trade.

Markets

Grade 4

5. Explain why people in Ohio specialize in what they produce and then trade with others, which then increases the amount of goods and services available.

Social Studies Skills and Methods. Students collect, organize, evaluate, and synthesize information from multiple sources to draw logical conclusions. Students communicate this information using appropriate social studies terminology in oral, written, or multimedia form and apply what they have learned to societal issues in simulated or real-world settings.

Grades 3 – 5

Benchmark A. Obtain information from a variety of primary and secondary sources using the component parts of the source.

Obtaining Information

Grade 4

3. Use primary and secondary sources to answer questions about Ohio history.

Benchmark D. Use problem-solving skills to make decisions individually and in groups.

Problem Solving

Grade 4

10. Use a problem-solving/decision-making process, which includes identifying a problem, gathering information, and listing and considering options.

Moundbuilder Glossary:

Adena people – The people who were part of the Woodland Indian culture.

archaeologist – One who systematically recovers and examines physical evidence of past human activity and then attempts to explain a people’s way of life from this evidence.

Archaic Indian – The second known culture of man who lived in Ohio from about 8,000 BCE to about 500 BCE. This culture included the Adena and Hopewell people.

artifact – A product made by human skill or work. Any object used or made by human beings that can be brought into a laboratory for study.

barter – A form of trade in which goods or services are exchanged instead of money.

BCE – An abbreviation that stands for Before the Common Era or the time *before* the year “0.” This was also referred to as BC.

burial (cremation) – To burn a body into ashes prior to burial.

burial (extended) – A burial where the person is positioned lying on the back with his/her arms at the side.

burial (flexed) – A burial where the person is positioned with his/her knees pulled up to the chest and the arms are folded with the hands near the face.

campfire – An outdoor fire that is used for cooking or warming.

culture – A unique group of people who share like use of resources, beliefs, and behaviors.

Deity – A god or goddess. A belief in something greater.

excavate – The act of removing earth in a controlled manner in order to expose to view potential underlying cultural features and artifacts..

extinct – no longer active or existence; having no living descendant.

flint – A fine-grained, very hard rock that breaks with sharp cutting edges and, when struck with steel, produces a spark.

flint knife – A piece of flint that has been knapped or struck into the shape of a knife and used for cutting.

flint point – A piece of flint that has been knapped or struck into the shape of a point or arrowhead and used for hunting.

flint scrapper – A piece of flint that has been knapped or struck into the shape of a blade and used for scrapping.

Fort Ancient People – The people who were part of the Late Prehistoric Indian Culture.

gatherer – A person who gathers or collect food such as berries, nuts, seeds, and plants for eating before farming.

culture. They were known for burying their dead in natural hills made from glacial deposits.)



glacier – Large masses of ice that long ago covered much of North America, Europe, and Russia. As they expanded, moved, and melted they reformed the shape of the earth beneath. This time was called the Ice Age.

historic. Written record from a past time or culture.

Hopewell People – People who were part of the Middle Woodland Period.

hunter. A person who hunts game for food.

Ice Age – An extended period of time long ago when much of the earth was covered with ice or glaciers.

language – Human speech, spoken words that have meaning to the speaker and listener.

Late Prehistoric period – The third culture of people known to have lived in Ohio between about AD 900 to European contact. These included the Fort Ancient, Whittlesly, Sandusky, and Monongahelia people.

migrate – To move from one place to another.

mound – A manmade construction of earth. Earthworks.

mound (burial) – A large amount of soil that forms a small hill that is heaped over a deceased person.

mound (conical) – A cone shaped man-made pile of soil.

mound (effigy) – A large amount of soil that has been piled up and is in the shape of an object such as an animal. Serpent mound is an example of an effigy mound.

mound (hilltop enclosure) – An area that was enclosed by earth walls that was used for ceremonies, like a prehistoric church. Prehistoric people built forts by piling soil to form mounds.

mound (geometric earthworks) – A manmade earthen enclosure in the shapes of squares, circles, and octagons that were probably used as places or centers of social, ceremonial, or burial purposes.

natural materials – Materials that are produced by nature such as trees, grasses, etc.

needs (1 physical) – Needs for food, water, and bodily comforts.

needs (2 safety) – Need to be out of danger.

needs (3 belonging) – Need for acceptance and recognition of others.

needs (4 self-actualization) – Need for fulfillment.

needs (5 being) – Need to help others.

nomads – A person who wanders or moves from place to place.

pipe stone – A soft clay found in Scioto County north of Portsmouth that was used to make pipes.

prehistoric – Existing in time before written history. Refers to human societies that did not record events in their lives in a form of writing that has been preserved to the present time.

quarry pit – A place where stone is dug up or cut.

radiocarbon dating – A method of measuring the age of an object by measuring its radiocarbon isotope carbon content.

sacred – Worthy of reverence or respect..

shaman – A spiritual leader.

society – A groups of persons joined together to meet human needs.

supernatural – Something beyond the natural world or understanding.

terrain – The natural features of land such as hill, valleys, rivers, etc.

timeline – To put events in a chronological order.



trade – To give something in exchange for something else.

trail – A beaten path, usually in the wilderness.

village site – A place we know where a town existed because of the discovery of debris of shelters and everyday living.

Woodland period – A period of prehistory between 1,000 BCE and European contact. It is divided into early (Adena), middle (Hopewell), Late Woodland, and Late Prehistoric (Fort Ancient).

This program originates from the Ohio Historical Center which is operated by the Ohio Historical Society, a nonprofit organization that serves as the state's partner in preserving and interpreting Ohio's history, archaeology, and natural history.

