

The First People

Scientists and archeologists call the first people in what we now call Marquette County Paleo-Indians. These

people began following animals who were moving north as the glacier receded back.. They were very smart and resourceful people who made tools out of stones and who moved along with the seasons as food was available. People find their stone tools sometimes in Marquette County. When they first moved here they would have hunted mammoths, giant sloths, caribou as well as white tailed deer and rabbits. As the climate and land changed, so did the animals and people over the past 12,000 years.

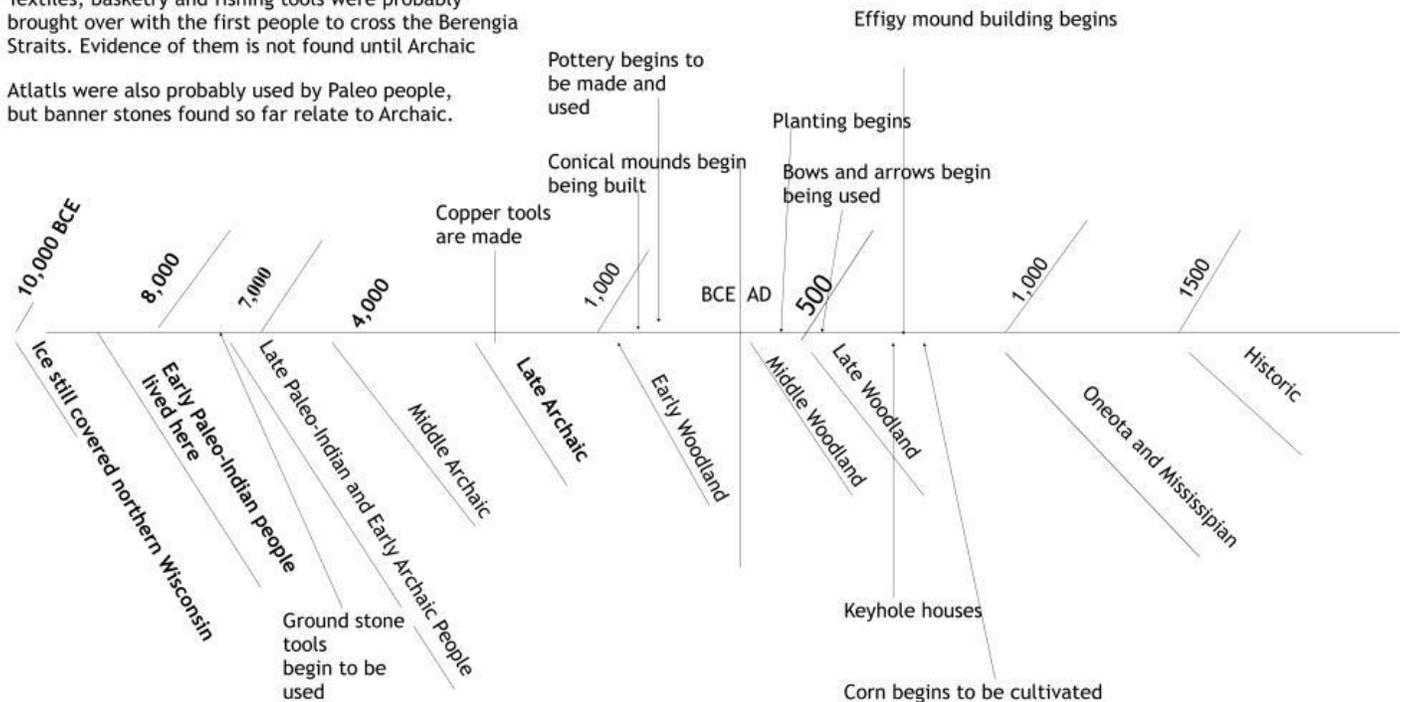
Then, as other people moved here and as people changed the way they lived, archeologists identify what they call Archaic culture. Some of these people made tools out of copper, some of which have been found here. After the Archaic culture came the Woodland Indians, people who began to make pottery, use bows and arrows in addition to spears, and who began to plant gardens. Some years later, about 1,000 years ago, people called Oneota lived here. When fur traders came here about 450 years ago, there were Native American Indians from the Fox and Menominee Nations and when settlers came, Menominee and Ho-Chunk Indians lived here in large villages. Both of these Indian Nations have reservations today in Wisconsin, but their villages are long gone, lost when their land was purchased, traded or taken over by the United States Government.

So when someone says that explorers "discovered" Wisconsin, they are wrong. People were living here long before those first explorers and fur traders. Write, in order, the names of the cultures of the people who first lived here: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ Now write the names of the three tribes of Indians who lived here when the fur traders and settlers came. 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ Ho Chunk people still live here as do other Indian Nation people.

The First People of Marquette County

Textiles, basketry and fishing tools were probably brought over with the first people to cross the Berengia Straits. Evidence of them is not found until Archaic

Atlats were also probably used by Paleo people, but banner stones found so far relate to Archaic.



This timeline represents an approximation of significant cultural changes. Cultures overlapped and new studies continue to add to our knowledge of these early people.

Who lived here before us?

P_____ hunted woolly m_____ after the
g_____ receded.

A_____ culture people made c_____ tools and objects.

W_____ Indians built e_____ mounds

O_____ culture people like W_____ made wood-fired
p_____.

H_____ Indians include H_____, Fox, and
Menominee.

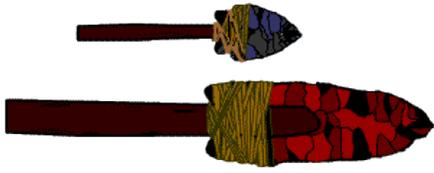
Stone tools, spear points and other objects made of stone are called l_____.



Making stone tools with other stones is called f_____.

Pieces of stone that break off are called f_____.



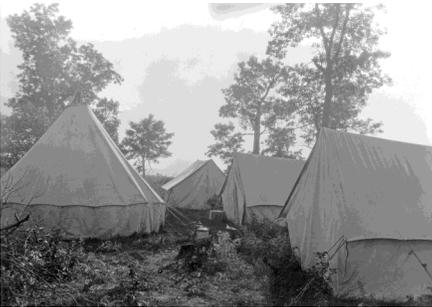


This is how they fastened their spear points to the shafts made of wood.

They made the points by knapping the stones with other stones.....called f_____ k_____

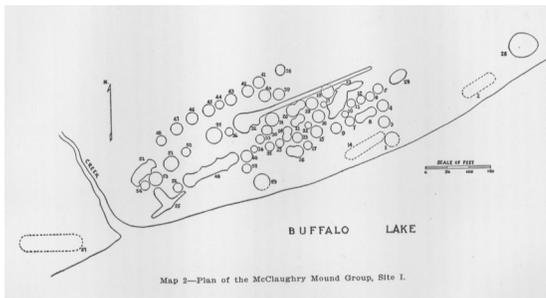


Pottery was made of clay and was tempered with s_____ later on. It was w_____ f_____.



A_____

study early people in Marquette County.



There were c_____ and

E_____ mounds in

Marquette County.



This is an a_____

Who lived here before us?

Paleo Indians hunted woolly mammoths after the glacier receded.

Archaic culture people made copper tools and objects.

Woodland Indians built effigy mounds

Oneota culture people like Woodland made wood-fired Pottery.

Historic Indians include Ho-Chunk, Fox, and Menominee.

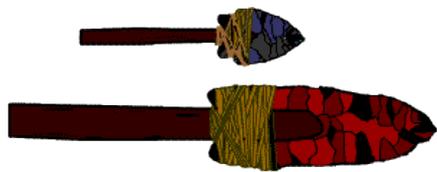
Stone tools, spear points and other objects made of stone are called Lithics



Making stone tools with other stones is called flintknapping

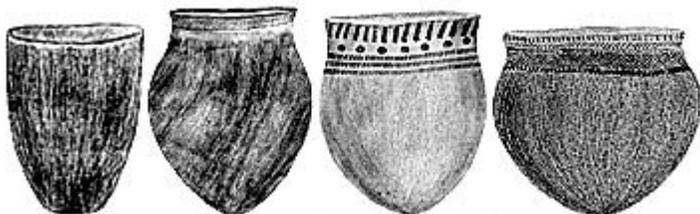
Pieces of stone that break off are called flakes.





This is how they fastened their spear points to the shafts made of wood.

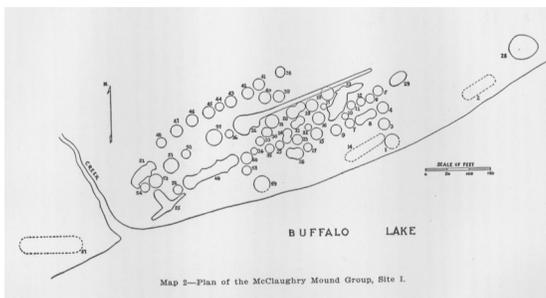
They made the points by knapping the stones with other stones.....called flint knapping



Pottery was made of clay and was tempered with shells later on. It was wood fired.



Archaeologists study early people in Marquette County.



There were conical and effigy mounds in Marquette County.



This is an atlatl