

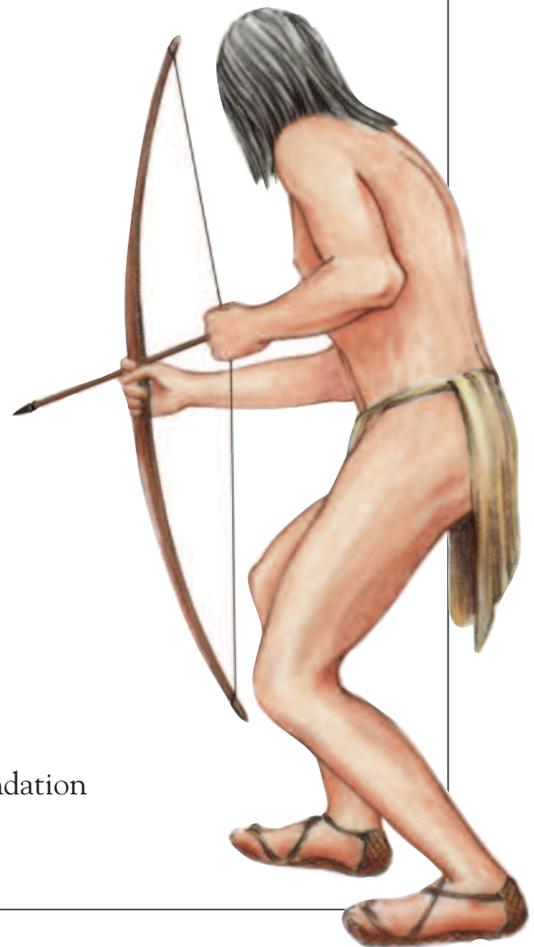
# SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES

IN MIDDLE TO LATE  
PRECONTACT ARIZONA

Lesson Plan for Grades 4-7

## Teacher's Materials

Teacher's Keys



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# TEACHER'S KEY

Using the information listed in the essays, fill in the territory, the time period, and subsistence patterns for each cultural group.

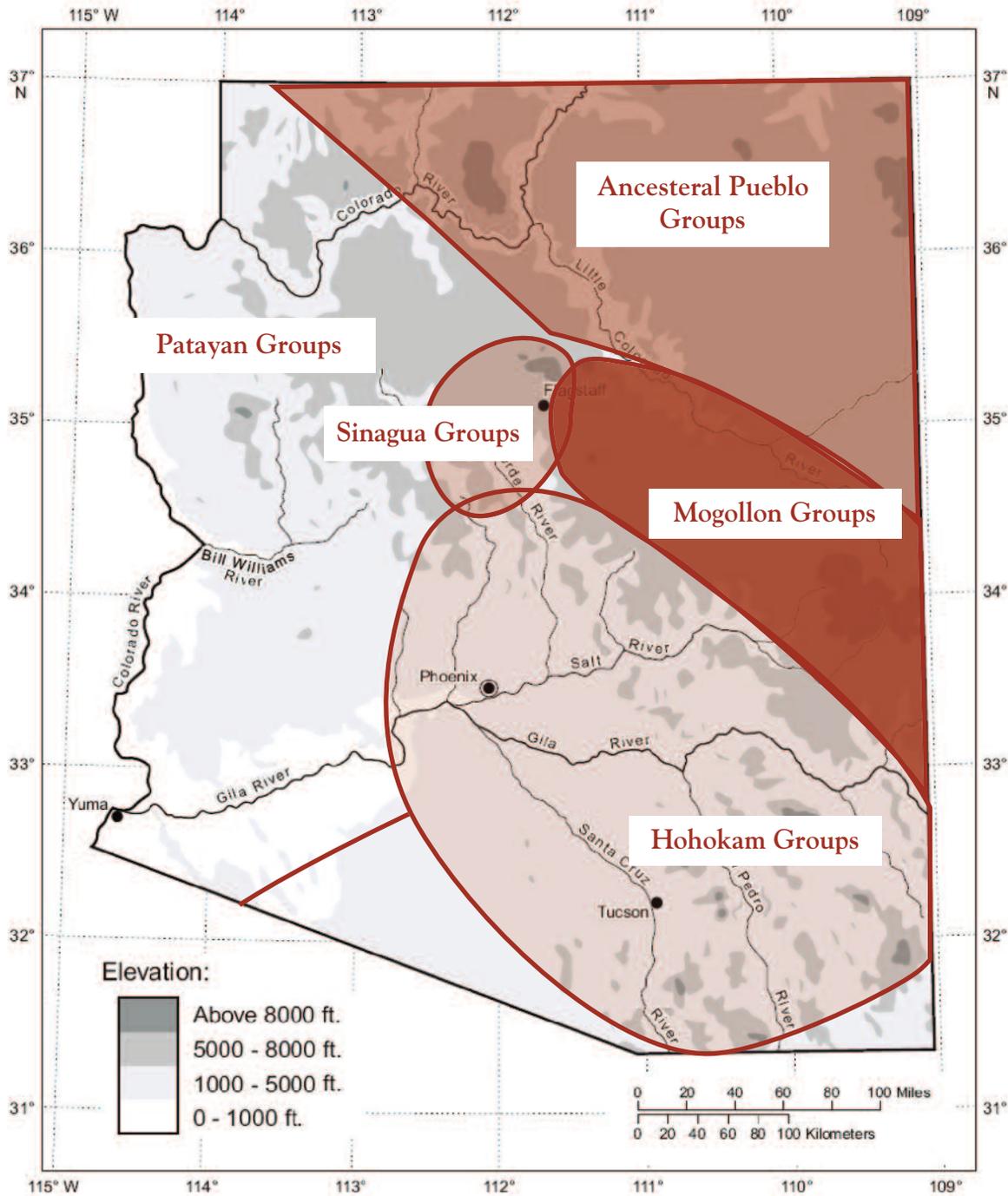
## Group, Territory, Time, and Subsistence Strategy

<b>Group</b>	<b>What was their traditional territory?</b>	<b>When did they occupy the area?</b>	<b>Did they mostly practice hunting and gathering or agriculture?</b>
<b>Apache</b>	East-Central and Southern Arizonan	Verde Valley after A.D. 1700	Hunter & Gatherer
<b>Yavapai</b>	West-Central Arizona	In Verde Valley after A.D. 1300	Hunter & Gatherer
<b>Ancestral Puebloans (Anasazi)</b>	Northeastern Arizona	A.D. 1–1400	Agriculture
<b>Mogollon</b>	East-Central Arizona	A.D. 1–1400	Hunter & Gatherer to Agriculture
<b>Hohokam</b>	Southern Arizona	A.D. 1–1400	Agriculture
<b>Patayan</b>	Western Arizona	A.D. 1–1400	Hunter & Gatherer
<b>Sinagua</b>	Central Arizona	A.D. 650–1400 (1350–600 years ago)	Agriculture
<b>Archaic</b>	All Over Arizona	8000–2000 years ago	Hunter & Gatherer
<b>Paleoindians</b>	All Over Arizona	10000–6000 B.C. (12,000–2,000 years ago)	Hunter & Gatherer

# TEACHER'S KEY

Based on the information provided in the essays and from research, draw the territories for the Apache and Yavapai peoples from A.D. 1400 to present. (Note: there may be overlap.)

Locations of Groups: A.D. 1400 to present (600 years ago to now)

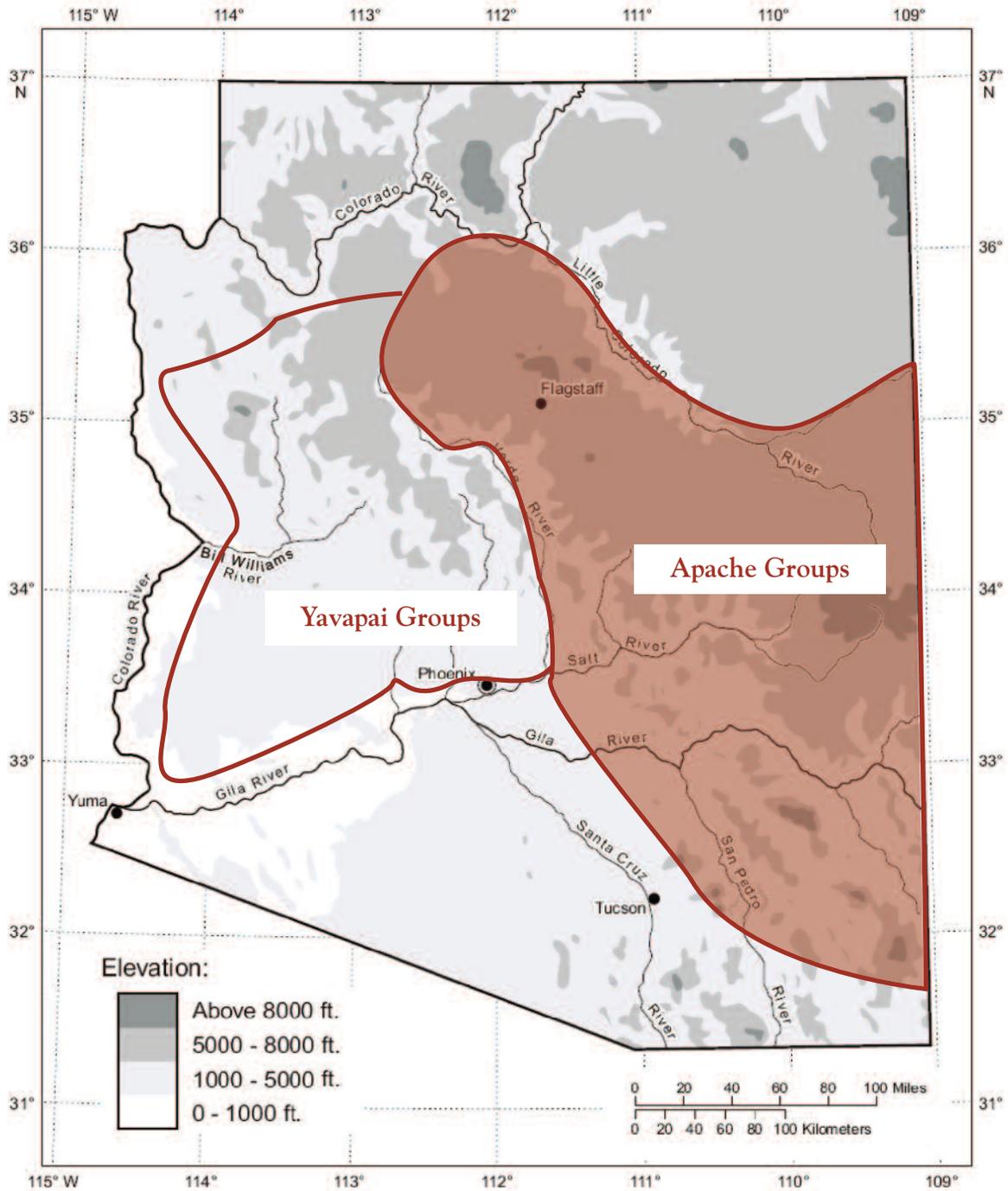


## Arizona's Topography and Rivers

# TEACHER'S KEY

Based on the information provided in the essays and from research, draw the territories for the hunting and gathering and agricultural groups of people who lived in Arizona between A.D. 1 and 1400. (Note: There may be overlap.)

Locations of Groups: A.D. 1 to 1400 (600 years ago to 2000 years ago)



Arizona's Topography and Rivers

# TEACHER'S KEY

Fill in the name of each cultural group that lived during the time periods listed below. Each block will have one cultural group listed in it.

## Chronology and Timeline

A.D. 1400 to present — 600 years ago to now				
Yavapai	Apache	Spanish	European	
A.D. 1 to 1400 — 600 to 2000 years ago				
Sinagua	Ancestral Pueblo	Hohokam	Mogollon	Patayan
6000 B.C. to A.D. 1 — 2,000 to 8,000 years ago				
Archaic				
10,000 to 6000 B.C. — 8,000 to 12,000 years ago				
Paleoindian				

After completing the above table, answer the following two questions.

In looking at the time periods for groups and at the maps, what are the relationships between groups, subsistence patterns, and territory?

People during the earlier time periods all practiced hunting and gathering. Between A.D. 1 and 1400, people who lived close to rivers began including agriculture and over time switched from hunting and gathering to agriculture. People who had limited access to water may have had small gardens that relied on the rain. The Yavapai and Apache, who came to the area sometime after 1300, were more nomadic. They practiced primarily hunting and gathering.

What scientific process can be used to understand the lifeways of people who lived in the area before written historical accounts?

The archaeological process can be used to understand the lifeways of people who lived in an area before written historical accounts.

# TEACHER'S KEY

Answer the following questions as you read the Harvest Festival story.  
Use an additional piece of paper, if necessary.

## The Harvest Festival Questions for Understanding

1. What are the three basic human needs?  
**Food, water, shelter**
2. Which group of people was nomadic and were hunters and gatherers?  
**Yavapai**
3. Which group lived in a large village and were farmers?  
**Sinagua**
4. What things did the Sinagua family make to trade?  
**Cotton, turquoise beads, corn, beans, woven cotton blanket, soft cotton cloth. Yellow Moon wove a soft cotton cloth as a gift for Bobcat Boy.**
5. What things did the Yavapai family make to trade?  
**Willow baskets, seed parching trays, pine pitch olla, hairbrush made of mescal fibers, agave (mescal), saguaro, deer hides, black rock (obsidian). The year before, Bobcat boy gave Yellow moon a shell pendant, this year a prairie dog skin bag.**
6. What did the Sinagua family worry about?  
**Not having enough crops, good weather and rains to grow crops, having the right things to trade**
7. Why was trading important to the Sinagua and Yavapai people?  
**Each group could get the items that were useful to them that they did not make or grow.**
8. What changes would the Sinagua have to make if the weather turned bad and they were unable to grow enough food to survive the winter?  
**They would have to add more hunting and gathering to their subsistence pattern.**
9. What is exchanged between the two groups beyond the objects?  
**Stories, friendship, information, goodwill**
10. Do you think that a hunting and gathering subsistence is harder or easier than agriculture? Why?
11. If Yellow Moon lived in your town and Bobcat Boy lived in the neighboring town today, what might they be trading?

# TEACHER'S KEY

After reading the *Verde Valley* and the *To Farm or Not to Farm* essays, list the advantages and disadvantages of hunting and gathering and farming.

## Subsistence Strategies: Advantages and Disadvantages

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hunting &amp; Gathering Advantages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Frequent movement permitted people to follow the seasonal availability of plants.</li><li>• People were able to follow the game animals and gather other important resources like rocks, plant dye, salt and other materials from specific areas.</li><li>• Frequent movement kept diseases down.</li><li>• Frequent movement kept people from using up all the plants, firewood, and animals in one area.</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Agriculture Advantages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• People stay in one place. They can build more permanent homes and set up storage areas for food and other belongings.</li><li>• Crops like corn, beans, and squash provide extra nutrition. They are high in calories and they can be dried and stored to last through the winter and early spring when wild foods are difficult to come by.</li><li>• The agricultural way of life and living in a more permanent place encourages cooperation. People work together for the survival of the entire group.</li><li>• Women get enough nutrition which makes them healthier and able to have more children.</li><li>• Living in a large group is safer.</li></ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hunting &amp; Gathering Disadvantages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hunters and gatherers moved frequently making it more difficult to accumulate too many possessions.</li><li>• Frequent movement made it difficult to store extra food for the future.</li><li>• Moving frequently and having to carry everything would be hard on people. It would be a heavy load. Women would have fewer children.</li></ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Agriculture Disadvantages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When people stay in one place for a long time, they use up the local resources, especially the firewood, building materials, local game, and plants.</li><li>• Eating lots of carbohydrate-rich foods like corn can cause cavities and other nutritional problems.</li><li>• If people don't hunt enough meat, they will not get enough protein.</li><li>• People have to find a safe way to store enough seeds and grains for food and for planting the following year.</li><li>• If the weather is bad, crops might fail.</li></ul>