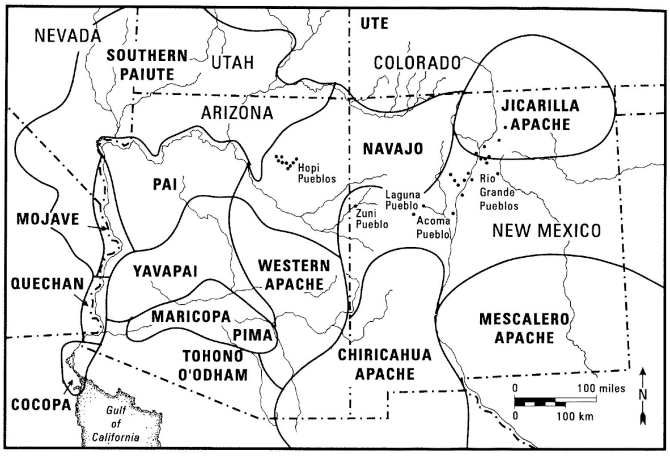
The Southwest

1

Southwestern North America
&
Today's American Indian Nations



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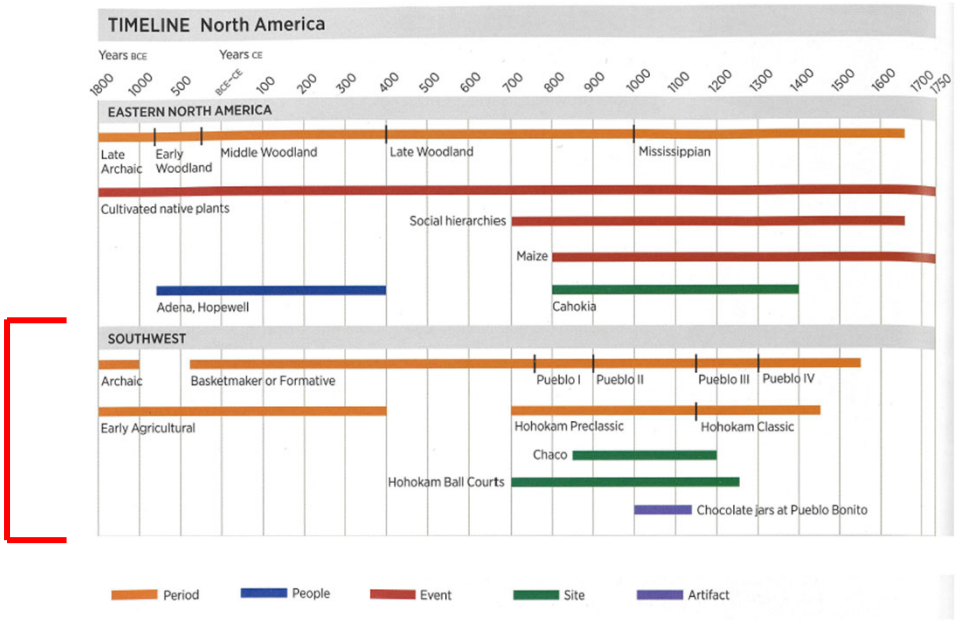


3

Southwest Agriculture

- The agricultural roots of the Southwest can be traced to Mexico, where maize, squash, and beans were all domesticated earlier.
- Maize and squash grown during the Archaic as early as 2000 BC, and crops became more important through time.

4

Shabik'eshchee Village

- (Chaco Canyon, NM – AD 500 - 700)

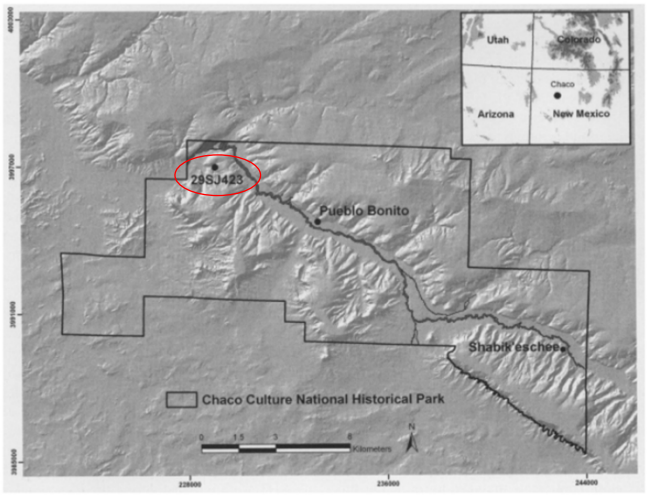
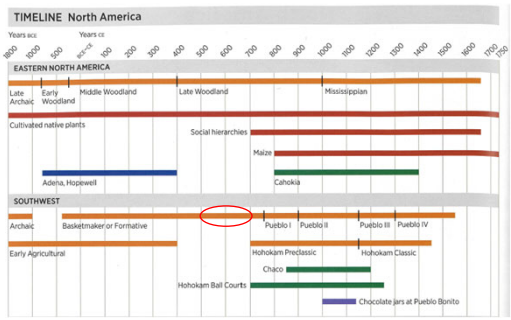


Figure 1. Boundaries of Chaco Culture National Historical Park and locations of Shabik'eschee Village, 29SJ423 and Pueblo Bonito.



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60+ dwellings & 45 storage bins

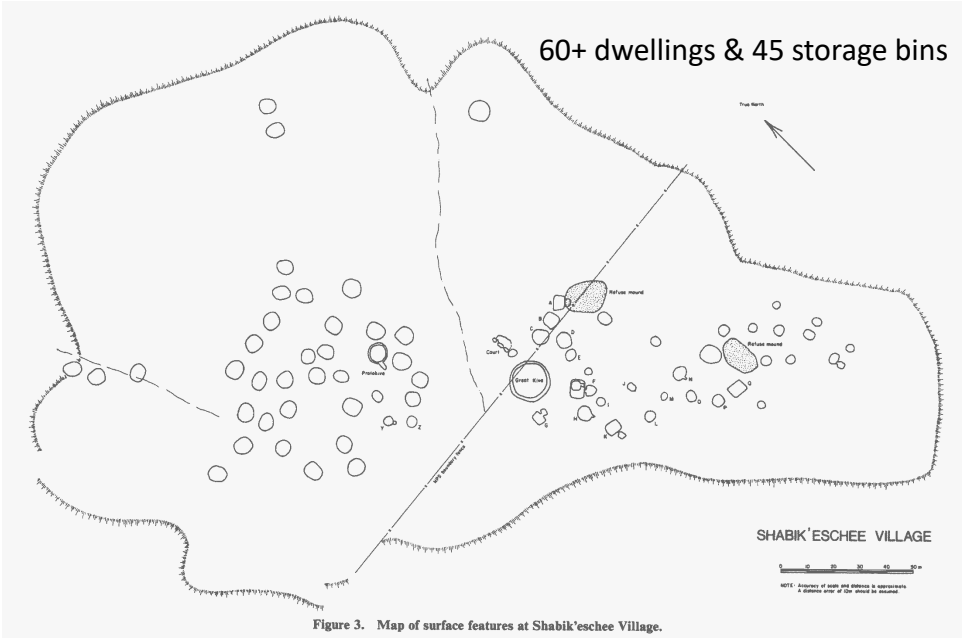


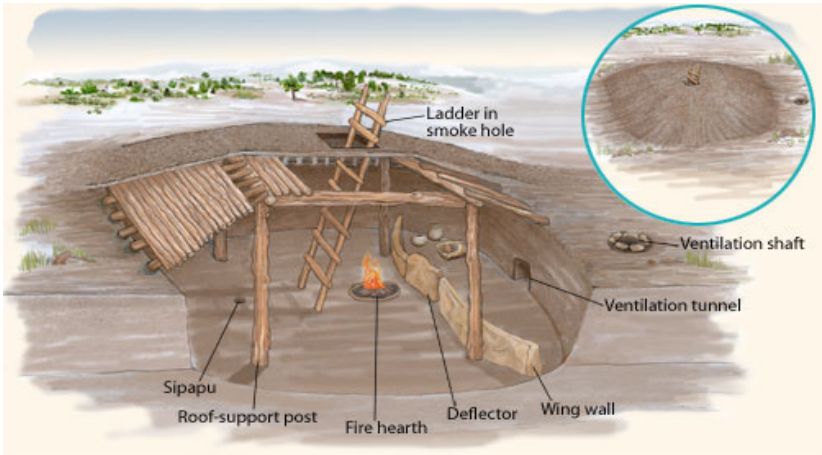
Figure 3. Map of surface features at Shabik'eschee Village.

6

Early Villages in the Southwest

Basketmaker villages were made up of **pithouses**: round/oval structures, often about 5 m across, dug to varying depths.

Superstructures were post-and-beam covered with mud



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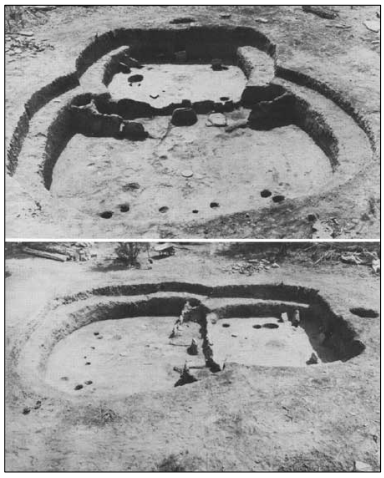
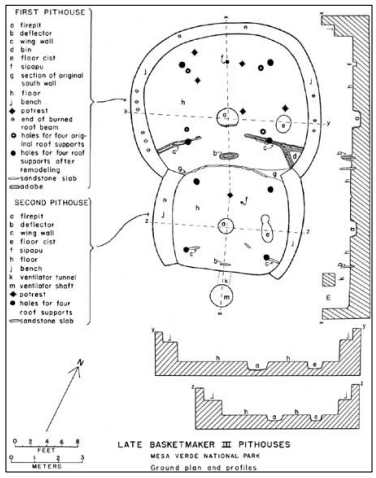
Early Villages in the SW

- pithouses





8

Early Villages in the SW

- Ca. AD 700-900, some pithouses were larger and had specialized features. These may have been early **kivas** – communal ritual structures.

9

photograph of Hopi leaving the Snake kiva in the village of Oraibi in August 1900
(pueblo architecture in the background)

10

A later “Great Kiva” at an Ancestral Pueblo site in Chaco Canyon, NM

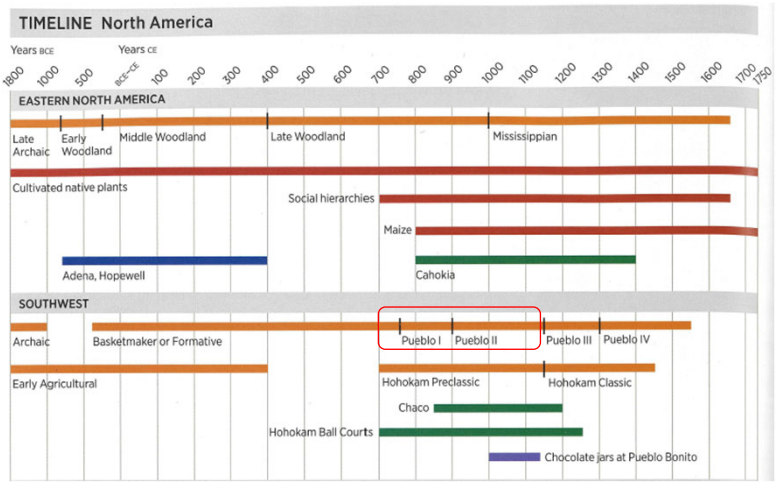
11

Reconstruction of a Great Kiva, Aztec Ruins site, NM

12

AD 700 - 1150

Following Basketmaker villages, in some areas larger villages and towns developed, including those of the Hohokam, Ancestral Pueblo, and Mogollon



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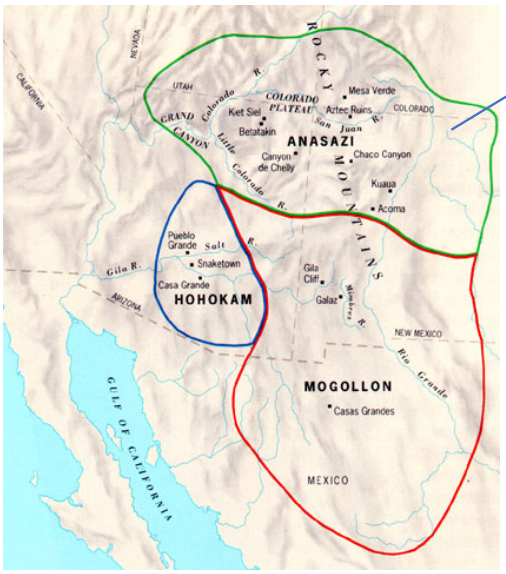
Pithouses to Pueblos

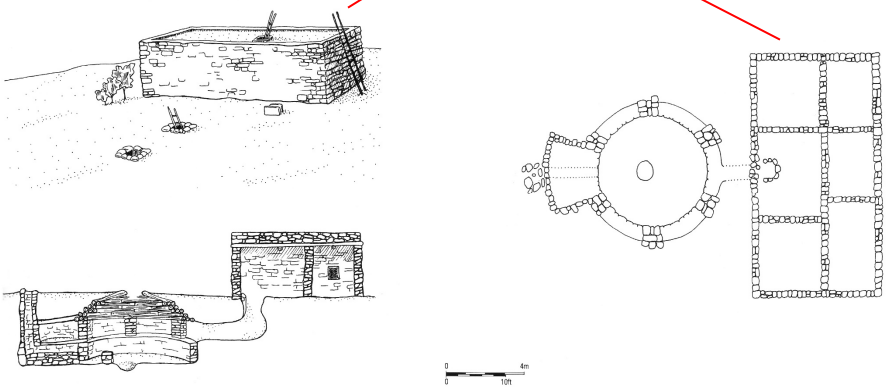


Ancestral Pueblo

- By AD 900, many Southwestern communities shifted their residences from pit house villages to Puebloan room blocks.
- This shift corresponds with an increase in interaction and exchange across the region.
- Archaeologists have traced this process most in the Ancestral Pueblo and Mogollon regions.

14

Pueblo – sets of contiguous above-ground rooms, made of stone and/or adobe



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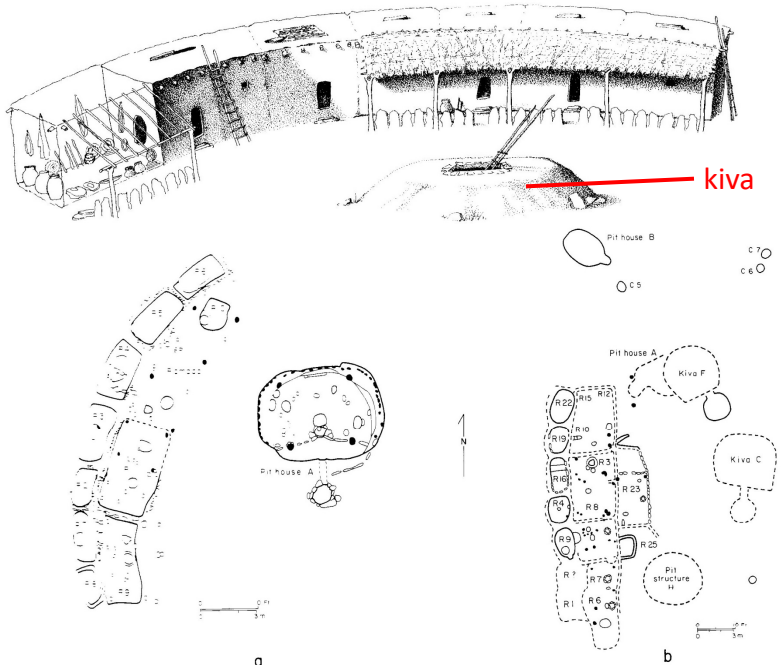
Early Bonito small pueblo house sites



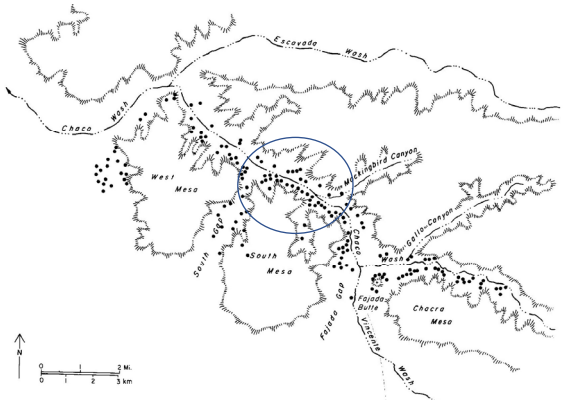
16

Early 20th century Pueblo community

17

Classic Bonito/Pueblo II, AD 1050-1150 -- Chaco Canyon subregion

- Major Great House, kiva, and road construction in "Downtown Chaco;" regional population in the low thousands

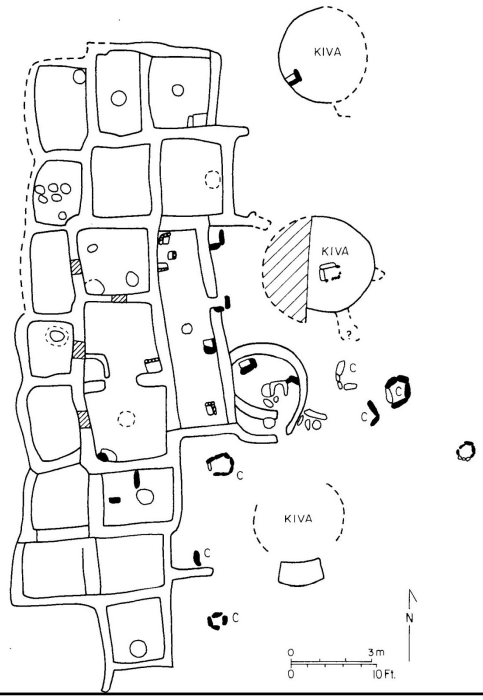


18

Great houses of the Classic Bonito/Pueblo II phase in Chaco Canyon

- Several hundred rooms each (many burned when abandoned)
- Most rooms used for storage, some converted to elite mausoleums
- Few associated midden deposits
- Construction peaked between 1050-1100
- No more building/elaboration after 1130

19

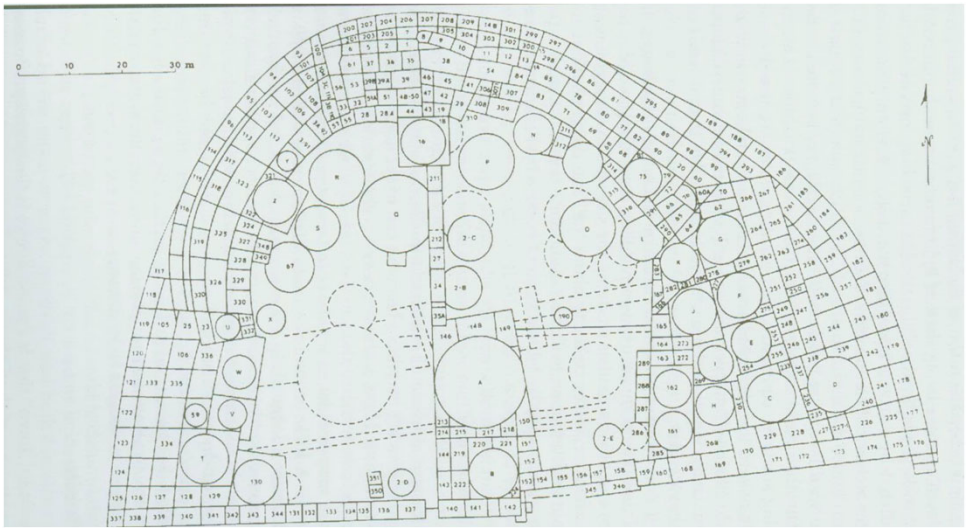


Small Pueblo Sites in Chaco

- Residents of 95% of Chaco population
- Fairly predictable layout as basal unit for Great Houses

20

Pueblo Bonito site
largest Chaco Canyon “Great House” pueblo



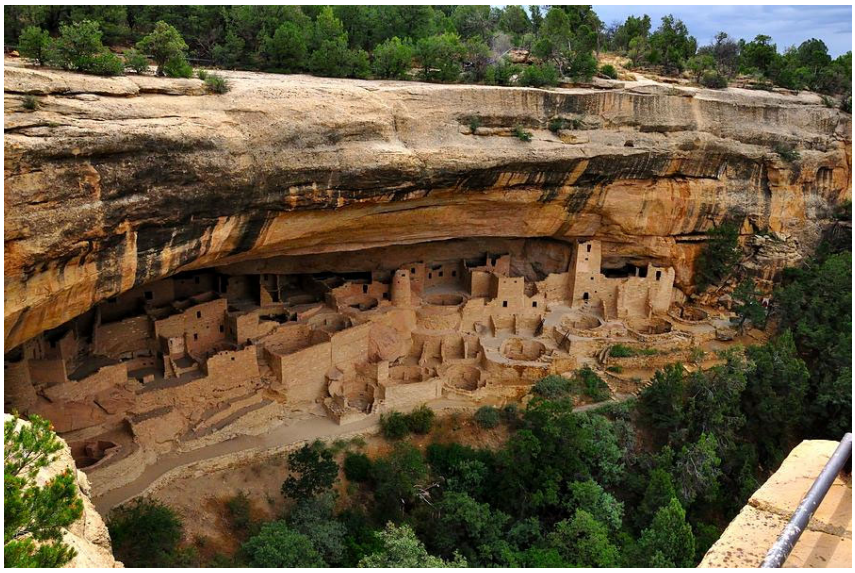
21

photo of archaeological site of Pueblo Bonito today

22

23

Chaco Canyon abruptly abandoned…
Following AD 1150, some areas of pueblos built into cliffs, like to the north in Mesa Verde, Colorado, likely for protection in increasingly uncertain times…



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Sedentism, Agriculture, and Urbanism in Eastern North America

25

Eastern Woodlands

26

Table 1-1. A Cultural Sequence and Timescale for Southeastern Archeology

Calendrical (dates approximate)	Conventional (cal yr BP)*	Uncalibrated Radiocarbon	Period	Culture Complex	Climatic Event
					Pronounced Warming
AD 1950	50	0	Modern	Industrial Revolution	Little Ice Age Ends
AD 1700	300	250	Colonial		
AD 1500	500	450	Contact	European Colonization	
AD1350	600	600			Little Ice Age Begins
AD 1050	950	1000	Mississippian	Mississippian	
AD 930	1020	1100			Medieval Warm Period
AD 550	1400	1500	Late Woodland	Coles Creek	
AD 225	1725	1800	Middle Woodland	Hopewell	Subatlantic
300 BC	2225	2200	Early Woodland	Adena	
1200 BC	3200	3000			
1800 BC	3800	3500		Poverty Point	
2500 BC	4500	4000	Late Archaic	Stallings Island	Sub-Boreal
3800 BC	5800	5000			
				Watson Brake	Hypsithermal Ends
4350 BC	6300	5500			
4900 BC	6850	6000	Middle Archaic	Benton	Atlantic
5900 BC	7850	7000			
					Hypsithermal Begins
6900 BC	8900	8000		Bifurcate	
8200 BC	10100	9000	Early Archaic		
				Corner Notched	Boreal
9550 BC	11500	10,000		Early Side Notched	HOLOCENE
					PLEISTOCENE
9950 BC	11,900	10,200			Younger Dryas ends/Preboreal
10,500 BC	12450	10,500	Late Paleoindian	Dalton/Sloan	
10,950 BC	12,850	10,900			Younger Dryas begins
11,000 BC	12,900	11,000	Middle Paleoindian	Clovis Fluted Points	
11,050 BC	13,000	11,100			Allerod
					Inter-Allerod Cold Period
12,000 BC	14,000	12,000			Allerod
			Early Paleoindian	Pre-Clovis	Older Dryas
12,850 BC	14,800	12,500			Bolling
19,700 BC	21,700	18,000			Last Glacial Maximum

Late Archaic Period

Poverty Point site, Louisiana
(deep South bayou) – "complex hunter-gatherer-fishers"

Pleistocene-Holocene transition

27

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11,000 BC	12,900	11,000	Middle Paleoindian	Clovis Fluted Points	
11,050 BC	13,000	11,100			Allerod
					Inter-Allerod Cold Period
12,000 BC	14,000	12,000			Allerod
			Early Paleoindian	Pre-Clovis	Older Dryas
12,850 BC	14,800	12,500			Bolling
19,700 BC	21,700	18,000			Last Glacial Maximum

Late Archaic Period

"Mid-South" region

independent plant domestication in Eastern North American mid-South (KY, TN, IL, MO, AR) – <u>not maize</u>! (*Pepo* squash, sunflower, chenopod, etc.)

Pleistocene-Holocene transition

28

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Middle Woodland networks & Complexity -- hunter-gatherer-gardeners

Pleistocene-Holocene transition

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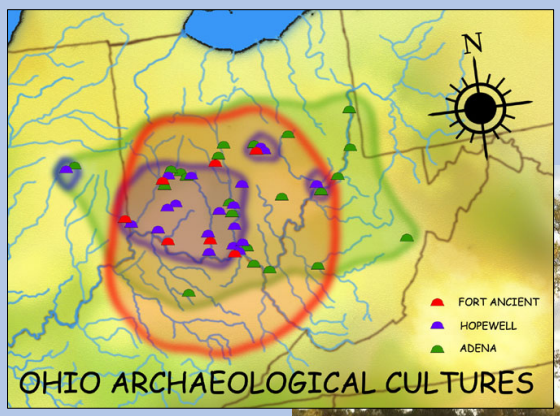
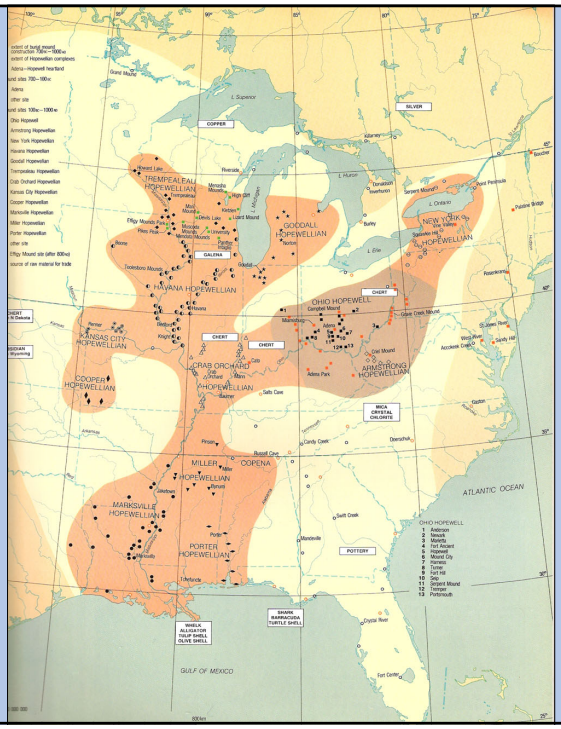
Ohio Valley Adena & Hopewell – Early→Middle Woodland period



Heavy reliance on wild plants & animals and continued residential mobility.

Increased use of new domesticates – "horticulture/low-intensity farming"

30



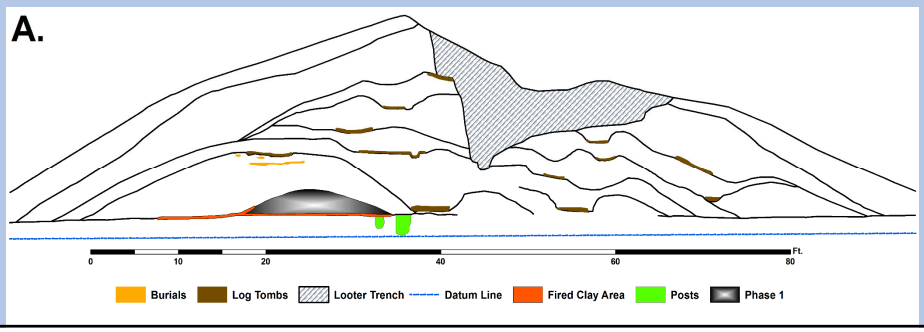
EXTENT OF THE HOPEWELL NETWORK

In the Middle Woodland period – well beyond the core Hopewell area, covering most of the Eastern Woodlands

31

32

Wright Mound, Kentucky
Early 20th century excavations



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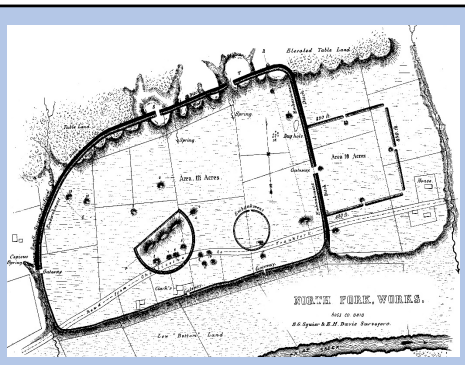
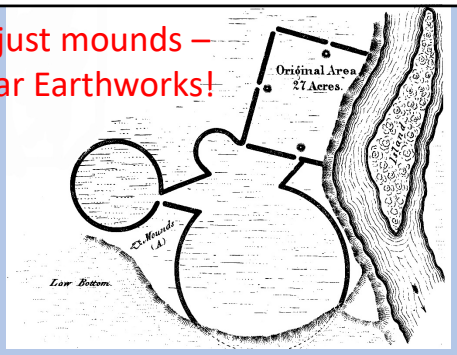
Middle Woodland sociopolitical organization

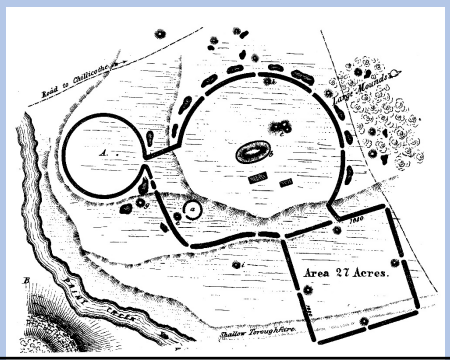
- Dispersed communities of forager-farmers, living with kin groups for most of the year, and assembling periodically for larger community events
- Egalitarian(?) social organization: everyone born equal; status and respect could be gained through personal achievements and experience.
- These inferences derive from burial data and cross-cultural analogy with other similar societies. Few Woodland habitation sites have been excavated (high mobility?), affecting our ability to directly assess Woodland daily life.

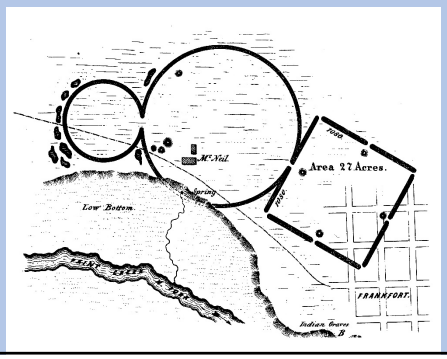
34

Not just mounds –
Linear Earthworks!





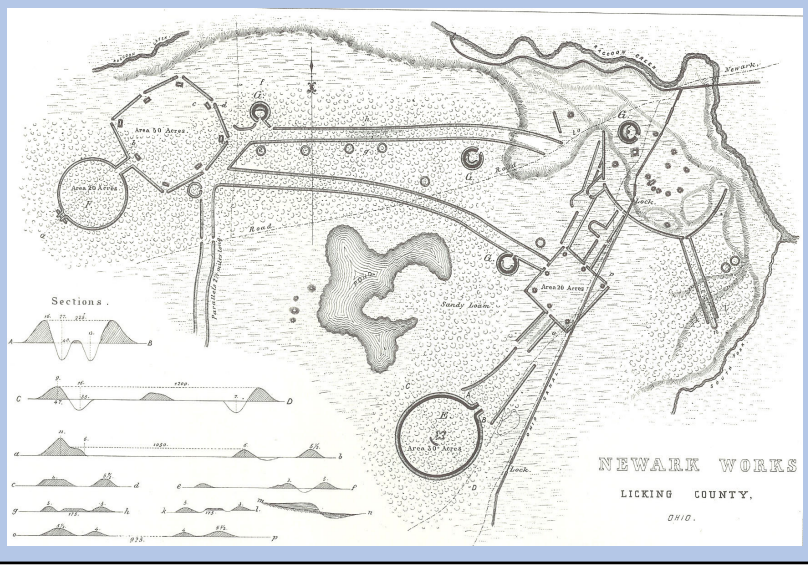




35

NEWARK EARTHWORKS, OHIO

Spread over 4 sq. miles



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NEWARK EARTHWORKS, OHIO

37

NEWARK EARTHWORKS, OHIO

RED LINE = 2.3 MILES!

38

RECENT HOPEWELL ARCHAEOLOGY

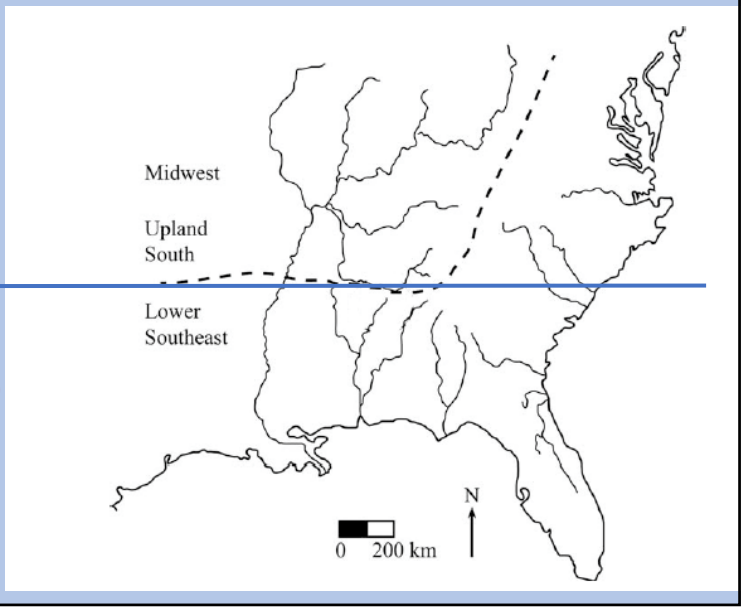
Using geophysics to find preserved earthworks and mounds

39

After Hopewell → Late Woodland period

*Less mounding
*Greater evidence of settling down into hamlets, villages
*Greater reliance on non-maize farming
*Greater reliance on storage (shorter warm season)
*Increased evidence of inter-group violence

*Mound sites again more common
*Less solid evidence of villages (people remained more mobile?)
*Less reliance on any farming, more reliance on wild foods
*Little to no maize until after 1000/1100 AD

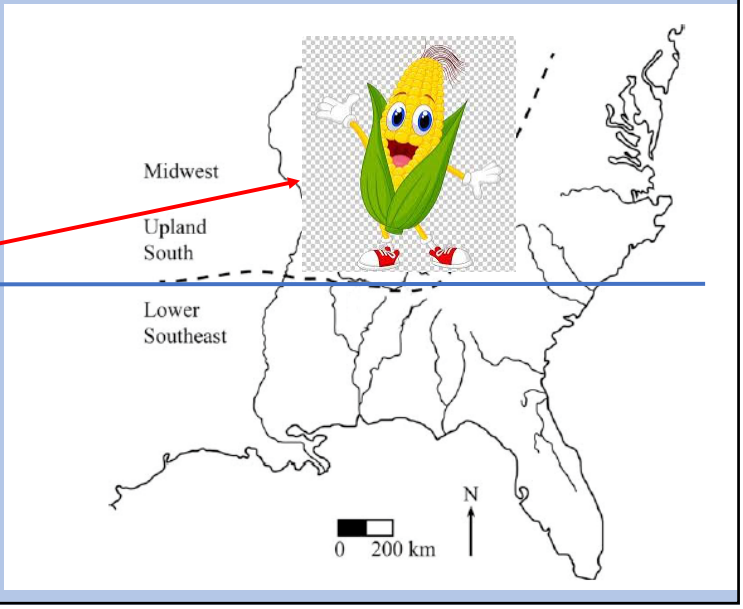


40

After Hopewell → Late Woodland period

*Less mounding
*Greater evidence of settling down into hamlets, villages
*Greater reliance on non-maize farming
*Greater reliance on storage (shorter warm season)
*Increased evidence of inter-group violence
*Eventually maize becomes important, after 900 AD

*Mound sites again more common
*Less solid evidence of villages (people remained more mobile?)
*Less reliance on any farming, more reliance on wild foods
*Little to no maize until after 1000/1100 AD



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AD 22[illegible]					
300 BC					
1200 BC					
1800 BC					
2500 BC					
3800 BC					
4350 BC					
4900 BC					
5900 BC					
6900 BC					
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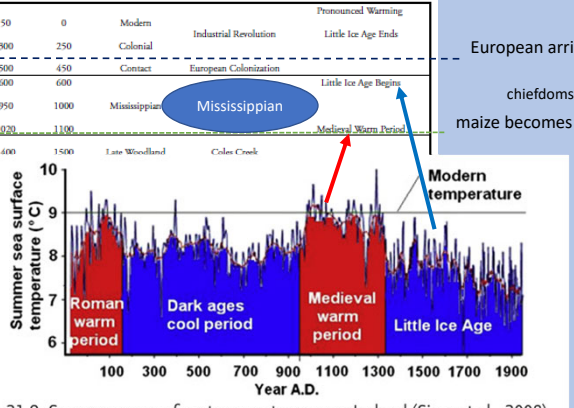


Figure 21.9. Summer sea surface temperatures near Iceland (Sicre et al., 2008).

European arrival to Southeast U.S.

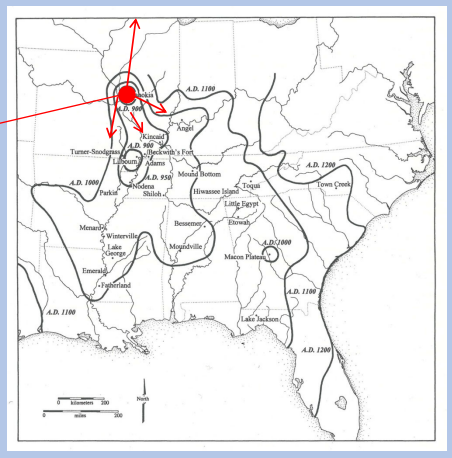
chiefdoms and/or cities?

maize becomes major crop

Pleistocene-Holocene transition

42

Time-transgressive Spread of Mississippian culture



Map displaying initial development then spread of Mississippian, via migrations, culture-contact, colonization, etc.

43

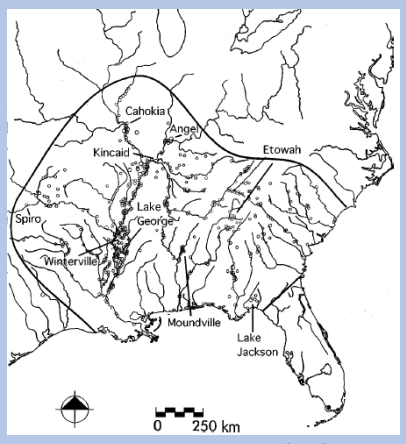
What is Mississippian?

Mississippian is a time period and the name of a cultural tradition

Time period: ca. AD 1000 – early 1500s

Cultural tradition: Sedentary maize agriculturalists organized sometimes as chiefdoms and sharing a particular worldview/religion

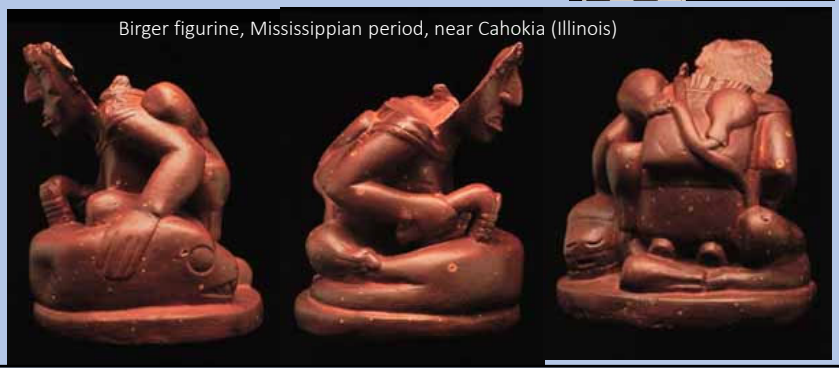
Our knowledge about Mississippian societies derives from archaeology, ethnohistory, & living American Indian histories (oral traditions & ethnography).



Map of major mound-towns, 11th-16th centuries

44

French hand-colored engraving of Native American maize farming in Florida, 1562

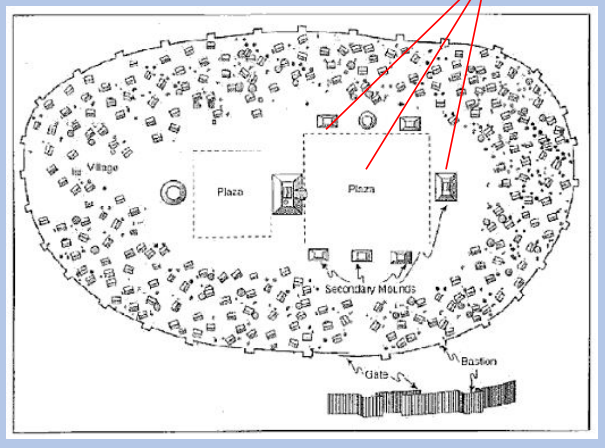


Birger figurine, Mississippian period, near Cahokia (Illinois)

45

What is Mississippian?

Earthen mounds and plazas - public monuments



Generalized map showing basic elements of a Mississippian town

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The Beginnings of Mississippian
Cahokia

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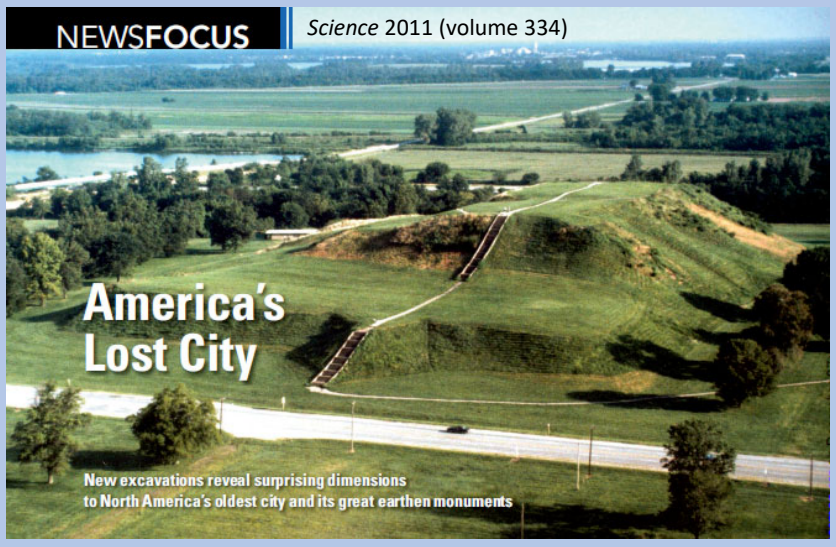
NEWSFOCUS
Science 2011 (volume 334)
America's Lost City
New excavations reveal surprising dimensions to North America's oldest city and its great earthen monuments

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photos not shown to scale

	HEIGHT	BASE AREA
Great Pyramid at Giza, Egypt	455 ft	570,000 ft^2
Temple of the Sun at Teotihuacan, Mexico	234 ft	540,000 ft^2
Monks Mound at Cahokia, Illinois USA	100 ft	800,000 ft^2

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Cahokia, Illinois

AD 1100
Population: ~10,000 (estimates vary)

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Earliest "Urban" Places Worldwide

Site	Dates	Size	Estimated Population
Uruk, Iraq	3800-3100 BC	550 ha	20,000+
Hierakonpolis, Egypt	3200-3100 BC	300 ha	10,000
Mohengo-Daro, India	2500-1900 BC	250 ha	40,000
Erlitou, China	1900-1500 BC	300 ha	18,000-30,000
Teotihuacan, Mexico	100 BC-AD 600	2,000 ha	100,000
Sipan, Peru	AD 200-800	135 ha	5,000-10,000
Cahokia, USA	AD 1050-1350	1,500 ha	10,000

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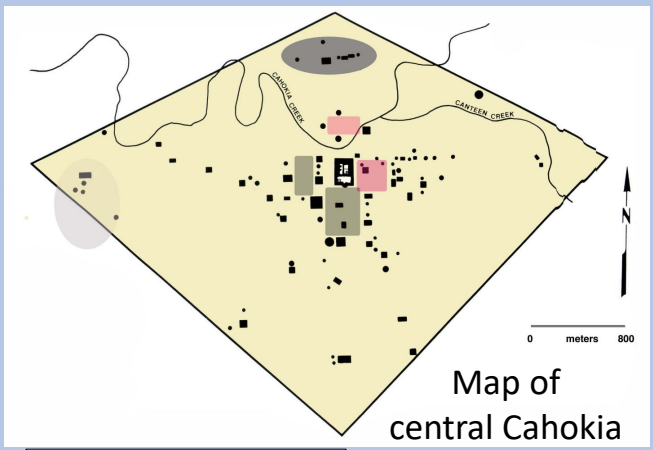
Incipient urbanism at Cahokia?

15 km^2 core settlement (~6 mi^2)

Ritual/Political mega-monumental central district, anchored by Monks Mound



Map of central Cahokia

Key:
Shaded areas – major plazas
Black shapes – major mounds

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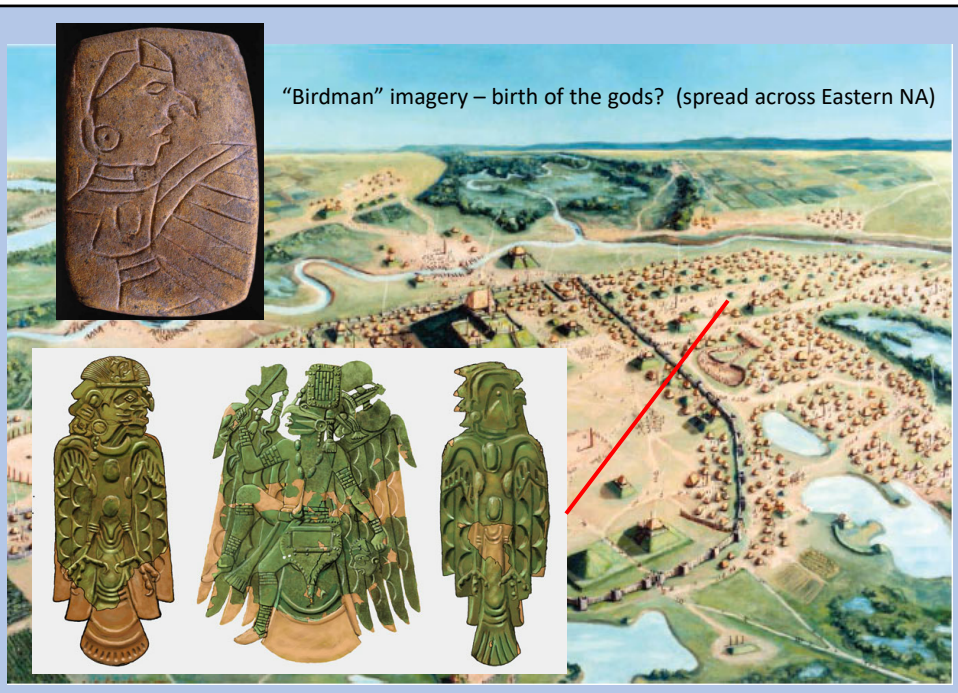

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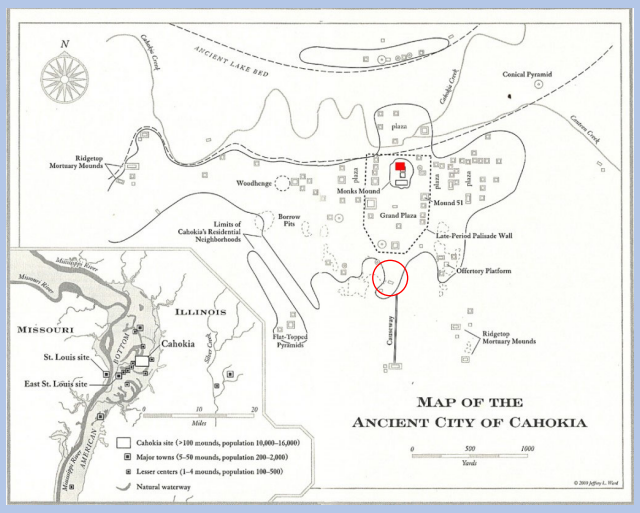
Mississippian religion/authority at Mound 72, @ founding of Cahokia, circa 1000 AD



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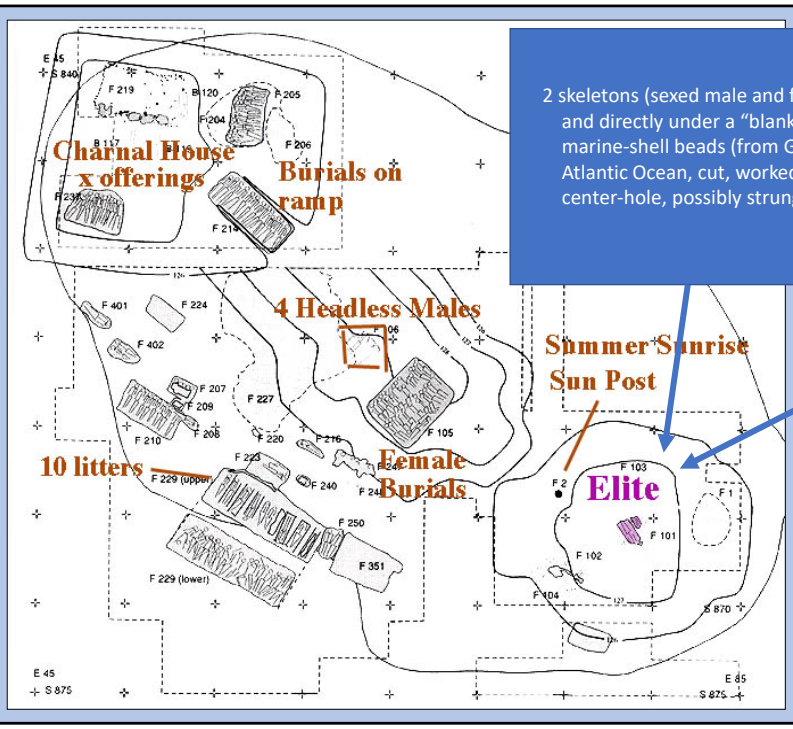
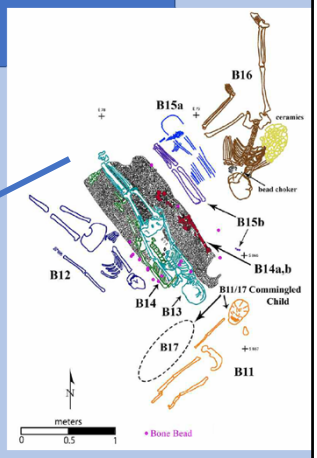
Mound 72, Cahokia

excavated in1967



2 skeletons (sexed male and female) on top of and directly under a "blanket" of 20,000+ marine-shell beads (from Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean, cut, worked, circular with center-hole, possibly strung)



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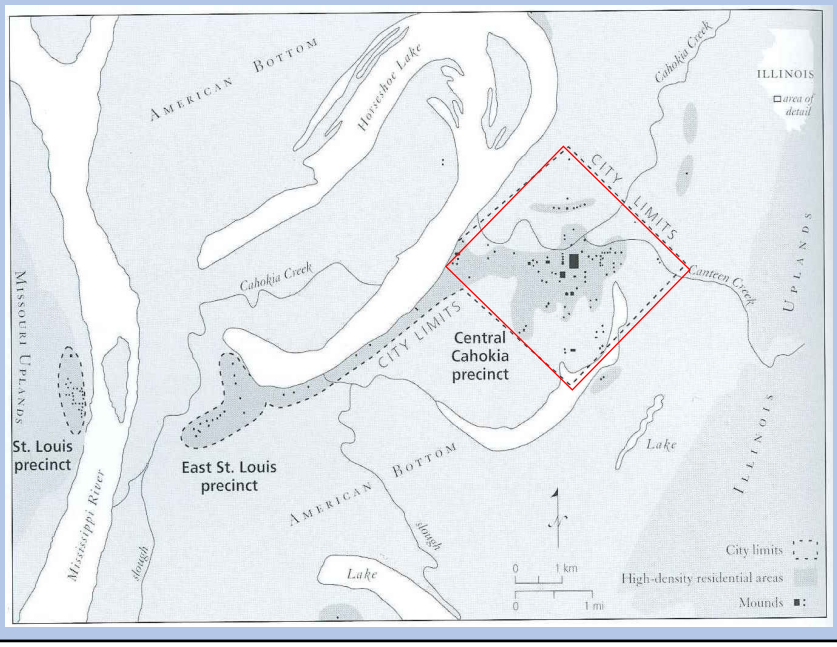
Urban Sprawl?



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Urban Sprawl?

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Urban Sprawl?

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Urban Sprawl?

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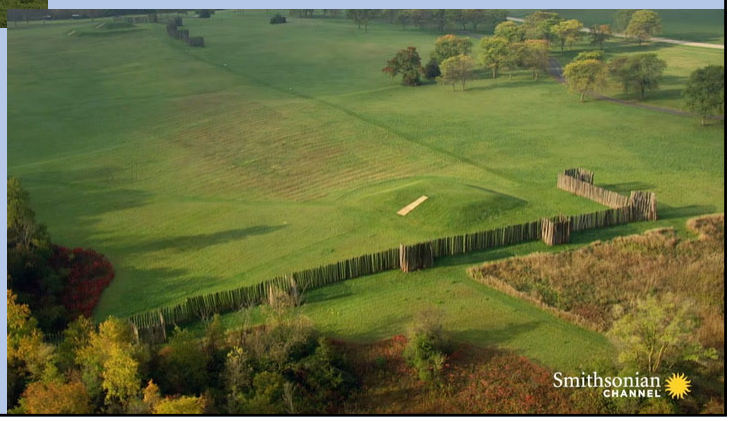
Aztalan, Wisconsin (early Mississippian & fortified, in an area of “foreign” hunter-gatherers)



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Moundville, Alabama

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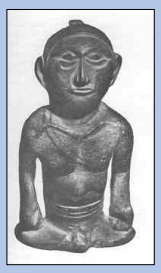
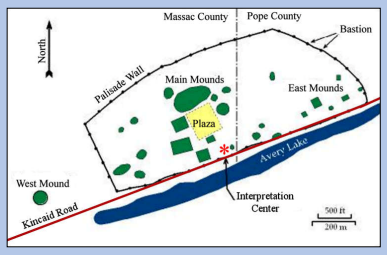


Kincaid Mounds, Illinois
11 mounds, 130 acres (53 ha)



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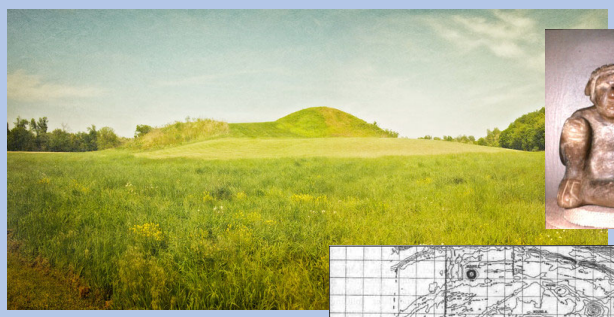
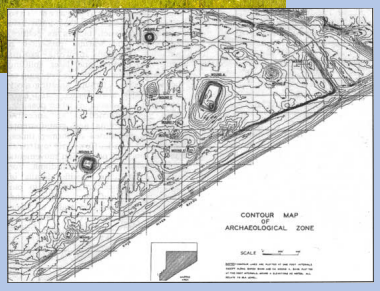


Angel Mounds, Indiana
11 mounds, 103 acres (41.5 ha)



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Etowah, Georgia

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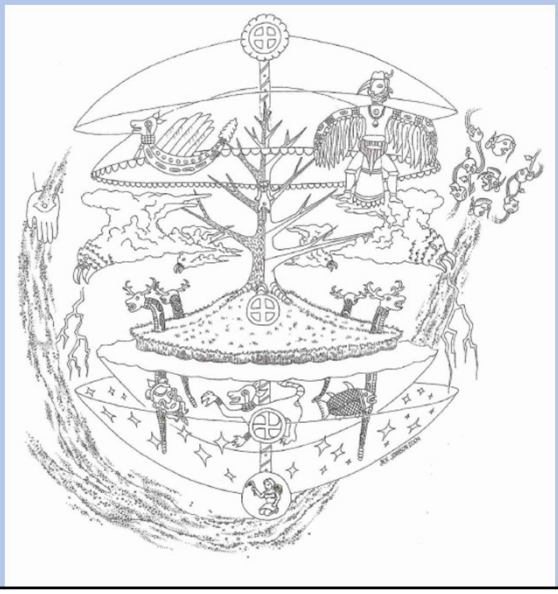
Pan-Mississippian Religion
1000-1300 AD, and later

Mississippian religion bolstered the foundations of chiefly social organization.

Iconography of the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex (SECC) highlighted mythic heroes, centrality (axis mundi), deities (and humans impersonating/becoming deities), warfare, trophy head taking, other themes.



hypothetical model of the Mississippian cosmos

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A 4-tiered settlement pattern, was Cahokia moving toward becoming a state??? Most archaeologists call it urban but without a state, some call it a complex chiefdom

- urban center – Cahokia
- Multi-mound centers – East St Louis, St. Louis, Mitchell, Pulcher
- 1 to a few mounds
- Sites lacking mounds (there are hundreds? of these)

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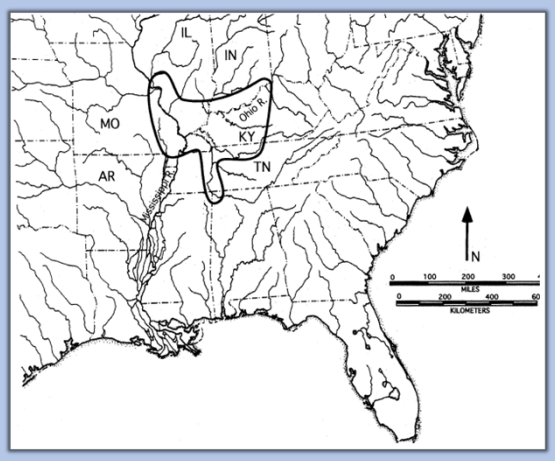
The Late Prehistoric Vacant Quarter, after Cahokia's abandonment circa AD 1350-1400



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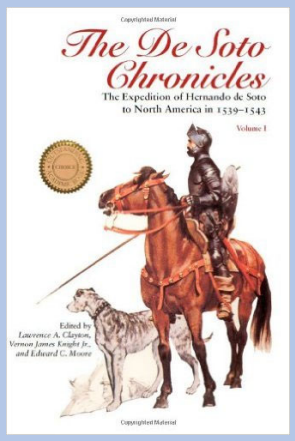
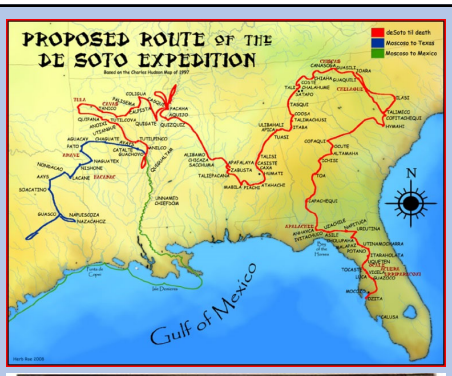
16th Century – Two Complex Worlds Interact

Spanish and Late Mississippian chiefdoms of the AD 1500s





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