



# *A Rich and Ancient Heritage*

## **Overview**

This video, part of the Vermont Heritage Series produced for the Division for Historic Preservation in 1991, provides students with an introduction to the importance of archaeology in studying Vermont history. This video, along with the provided listening guide, serves as an introduction to this kit for students in grades 8-12.

## **Objectives**

Students will:

- learn new archaeology words and concepts
- understand how archaeology provides information about Vermont history

## **Core Standards of Kit**

- 2.2 Problem Solving Process
- 6.4 Historical Connections
- 6.6 Being a Historian

## **Age Level**

Grades 8-12/ Ages 13-18

## **Time**

45 minutes


## **Materials**

- *Rich and Ancient Heritage* video (27 minutes)
- copies of *Rich and Ancient Heritage* listening guide

## **Procedure**

1. Ask the students to brainstorm what they already know about archaeology.
2. Review or explain the following terms before starting the video:

Archaic Period	artifact	excavation
Paleo period	prehistory	projectile point
site	underwater archaeology	Woodland Period

- 
3. Give the each student a copy of the listening guide to fill out while viewing the video. The answers for the fill-in-the-blank questions come almost word for word from the video.
  4. Have students keep their listening guides to use as a reference throughout the unit.

### **Evaluation**

Review the answers from the listening guide. Discuss the role of archaeology in gathering clues about Vermont's heritage. Ask students why it is important that experts do archaeological studies.

### **What next?**

Students should now have a general understanding of archaeology and how it has been used to study Vermont history. Proceed to the lessons about the Principles of Archaeology.




## *A Rich and Ancient Heritage: Vermont's Archaeological Sites*

### Listening Guide Questions

Fill in the blanks to these statements while watching the video. They are in order as they appear in the video.

1. Nearly \_\_\_\_\_ years of human history preceded European settlement in Vermont.
2. The importance of an archaeological site should not be judged on \_\_\_\_\_, but rather on the stories it has to tell about the people who lived there.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ were found carved into stone in the present day town of Bellows Falls.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the only source of information about the longest period of human history in Vermont.
5. Name one thing that archaeologists examine to figure out who and what lived on the land. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a type of spear point unique to the Paleo-Indian period of prehistory in Vermont
7. One Paleo Period archaeological site was discovered in the sand dunes of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Woodworking tools found in Archaic Period sites in Vermont suggest that native people were making \_\_\_\_\_ during this time.
9. Late Archaic Period archaeological sites in Vermont show evidence of extensive trade routes throughout present-day United States, including \_\_\_\_\_ which came from the Gulf of Mexico.

- 
10. During the early Woodland Period, \_\_\_\_\_ was introduced.
  11. By 1200 A.D (Woodland Period), hunting and gathering was supplemented with \_\_\_\_\_.
  12. The modern-day town of Springfield is the location of the oldest known \_\_\_\_\_ site in Vermont.
  13. \_\_\_\_\_ was probably the most commonly grown crop in Vermont in the Woodland Period.
  14. Samuel de Champlain arrived in Vermont in \_\_\_\_\_. European settlement soon led to the near destruction of the Native American way of life in Vermont.
  15. Fort Dummer, the first permanent Euro-American settlement in Vermont, is now covered by the \_\_\_\_\_ floodplain.
  16. In 1810, there were \_\_\_\_\_ tanneries in Vermont.
  17. As we examine our more recent past, there is a wider range of historical \_\_\_\_\_, such as documents and photographs, to help us understand these eras, but archaeology still plays an important role.
  18. One example of the rise and fall of industry in Vermont is the Ely \_\_\_\_\_ Mine.
  19. Many areas, including \_\_\_\_\_ have traditionally been sacred places for the Abenaki, the Native Americans descended from the prehistoric inhabitants of Vermont.
  20. Knowledge of Abenaki traditions and sacred areas is mainly through \_\_\_\_\_ communication




## Answer Key

# *A Rich and Ancient Heritage: Vermont's Archaeological Sites*

## Listening Guide Questions

Fill in the blanks to these statements while watching the video. They are in order as they appear in the video.

1. Nearly 12,000 years of human history preceded European settlement in Vermont.
2. The importance of an archaeological site should not be judged on physical beauty or massive scale, but rather on the stories it has to tell about the people who lived there.
3. Symbols or petroglyphs were found carved into stone in the present day town of Bellows Falls.
4. Archaeology is the only source of information about the longest period of human history in Vermont.
5. Name one thing that archaeologists examine to figure out who and what lived on the land. Analyzing plant and animal remains, soil deposits and stone tools, reconstructing past environments and landscapes.
6. The fluted point was a type of spear point unique to the Paleo-Indian period of prehistory in Vermont.
7. One Paleo Period archaeological site was discovered in the sand dunes of Highgate.
8. Woodworking tools found in Archaic Period sites in Vermont suggest that native people were making dugout canoes during this time.
9. Late Archaic Period archaeological sites in Vermont show evidence of extensive trade routes throughout present-day United States, including beads carved from shells which came from the Gulf of Mexico.

- 
10. During the early Woodland Period, pottery was introduced.
  11. By 1200 A.D (Woodland Period), hunting and gathering was supplemented with farming or planting and harvesting crops.
  12. The modern-day town of Springfield is the location of the oldest known farming site in Vermont.
  13. Corn was probably the most commonly grown crop in Vermont in the Woodland Period.
  14. Samuel de Champlain arrived in Vermont in 1609. European settlement soon led to the near destruction of the Native American way of life in Vermont.
  15. Fort Dummer, the first permanent Euro-American settlement in Vermont, is now covered by the Connecticut River floodplain.
  16. In 1810, there were 200 tanneries in Vermont.
  17. As we examine our more recent past, there is a wider range of historical evidence or documentation, such as documents and photographs, to help us understand these eras, but archaeology still plays an important role.
  18. One example of the rise and fall of industry in Vermont is the Ely Copper Mine.
  19. Many areas, including Camel's Hump, have traditionally been sacred places for the Abenaki, the Native Americans descended from the prehistoric inhabitants of Vermont.
  20. Knowledge of Abenaki traditions and sacred areas is mainly through oral communication.