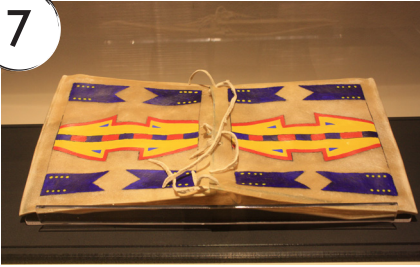


CAN YOU FIND ME?

7



This object was made from rawhide and painted with colorful designs. Many cultures around Oklahoma used them to carry clothing, tools and other items.

What is this object called? (circle one)

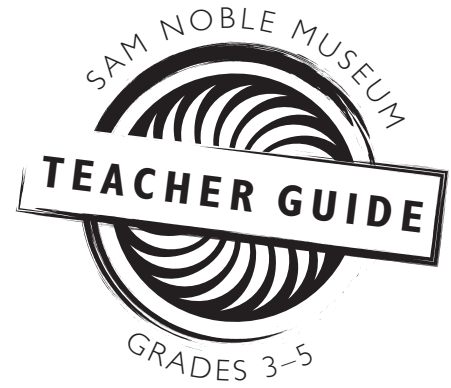
A saddlebag

A hidepack

A parfleche

Parfleches were made from rawhide because it was durable and thin. This made it useful when traveling. The hide was scraped, stretched and dried. The dry rawhide was cut into a rectangular shape and folded on the sides to make a portable case.

HALL OF THE PEOPLE OF OKLAHOMA



Welcome to the Sam Noble Museum!

These gallery activities are designed to be facilitated by an adult and completed by the student or group of students.

Gallery Guides are available for each of the museum's three permanent galleries.

THE HALL OF THE PEOPLE OF OKLAHOMA

The Hall of the People of Oklahoma allows you and your students to experience the 30,000-year-history of the Native people of Oklahoma.

The gallery starts with the earliest archaeological evidence of humans in Oklahoma and features information on early Native people, including the Clovis, Folsom and Dalton cultures. The gallery also houses artifacts from famous archaeological sites around Oklahoma, including the Cooper Site and Spiro Mounds. Finish your journey with exhibits that explore the Native American experience in Oklahoma in the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries.

QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS

(Complete as you tour the gallery or after you are finished!)

- 1. As you move through the gallery, look at the tools people are using. How do they change over time?**
- 2. Are people using the same materials to make the objects they use?**
- 3. What items used today resemble those you see in this gallery?**



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For accommodations on the basis of disability, please call (405) 325-4712.



1. Begin at the Hall of the People of Oklahoma, located on the second floor. The gallery entrance is covered with hand prints.
2. Explore the gallery together to find the answers to the questions below.
3. Start your journey at the map across from the man holding a spear.

CAN YOU FIND ME?



This map of the United States shows sites where Clovis tools have been found. What is the name of the site found in Oklahoma?

Domebo

Domebo is an archaeological site in Caddo County, Oklahoma. Archaeologists have found the bones of mammoths along with large spear points at this site, indicating that it is a mammoth kill site. Domebo dates from 11,200 years ago. Clovis people hunted mammoths for food, clothing and other items they needed to survive.

2

Like the Clovis people, the Folsom people got their food by hunting and gathering wild nuts and berries. What animal did the Folsom people hunt?

Bison

After mammoths went extinct, bison became the main staple for the cultures of the Plains. Bison provided people with food, clothing and materials for tools and shelter. The Folsom people were nomads and followed herds of bison across the plains.

3

Find the man working on a canoe. The Dalton people used canoes to travel and to fish for food. What tool is the man using to make his canoe? (Read the panel to the left to find the answer)

A maul

A scraper

An adz

The adz was a tool with a sharp stone tip tied to a handle made of wood or antler. The adz was used for carving and shaping wood to make canoes, house posts and other large wooden items.

CAN YOU FIND ME?

4



Look at the grinding stones in this display case. Many cultures used them to grind up different kinds of food. What food can you find in the case next to the grinding stones?

Corn

Grinding stones are common artifacts found at many Oklahoma sites. The stones were used to grind corn, seeds and nuts into flour for food. Sandstone was a popular material for making grinding stones.

5

Go through the four-post house next to the canoe and find the area behind it with objects from Spiro Mound. Sketch one of the artifacts below and write down what it is.

The Spiro Mounds site is one of the most important archeological discoveries in North America, and includes two groups of burial mounds where a number of artifacts from the Caddoan culture were found. Artifacts include arrow points, shell beads, copper plates, pottery, pearls, small clay sculptures or effigies, and shell carvings.

CAN YOU FIND ME?

6



Beads are used to decorate objects in many cultures around Oklahoma.

Find three different objects in this area with beads on them.

Any of the following:

Dolls, cradleboards, bags, jewelry, headdress, rattles, clothing, belts, moccasins, toys, games, pouches, cases.

One of the most well-known artforms practiced by many Oklahoma cultures is beadwork. Before European contact, many Native cultures used materials such as bone, shell and stone to make beads. Glass beads were one of the most popular trade items between Europeans and Native people, as glass beads offered more color and variability of design. The most common type of glass beads used today are small beads called seed beads.