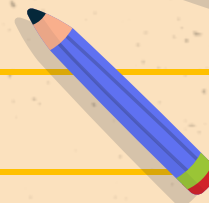
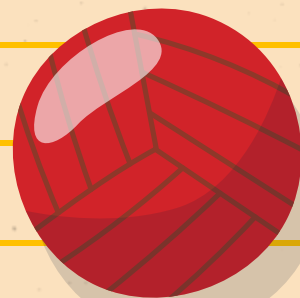
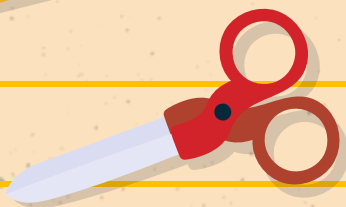
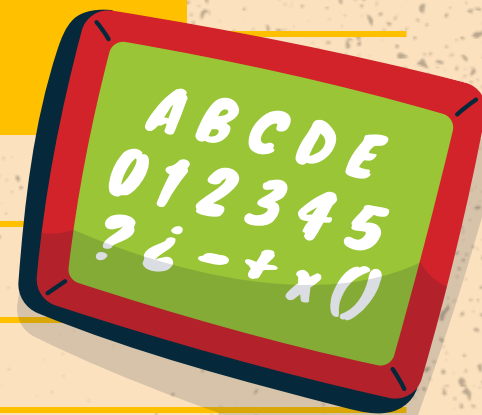
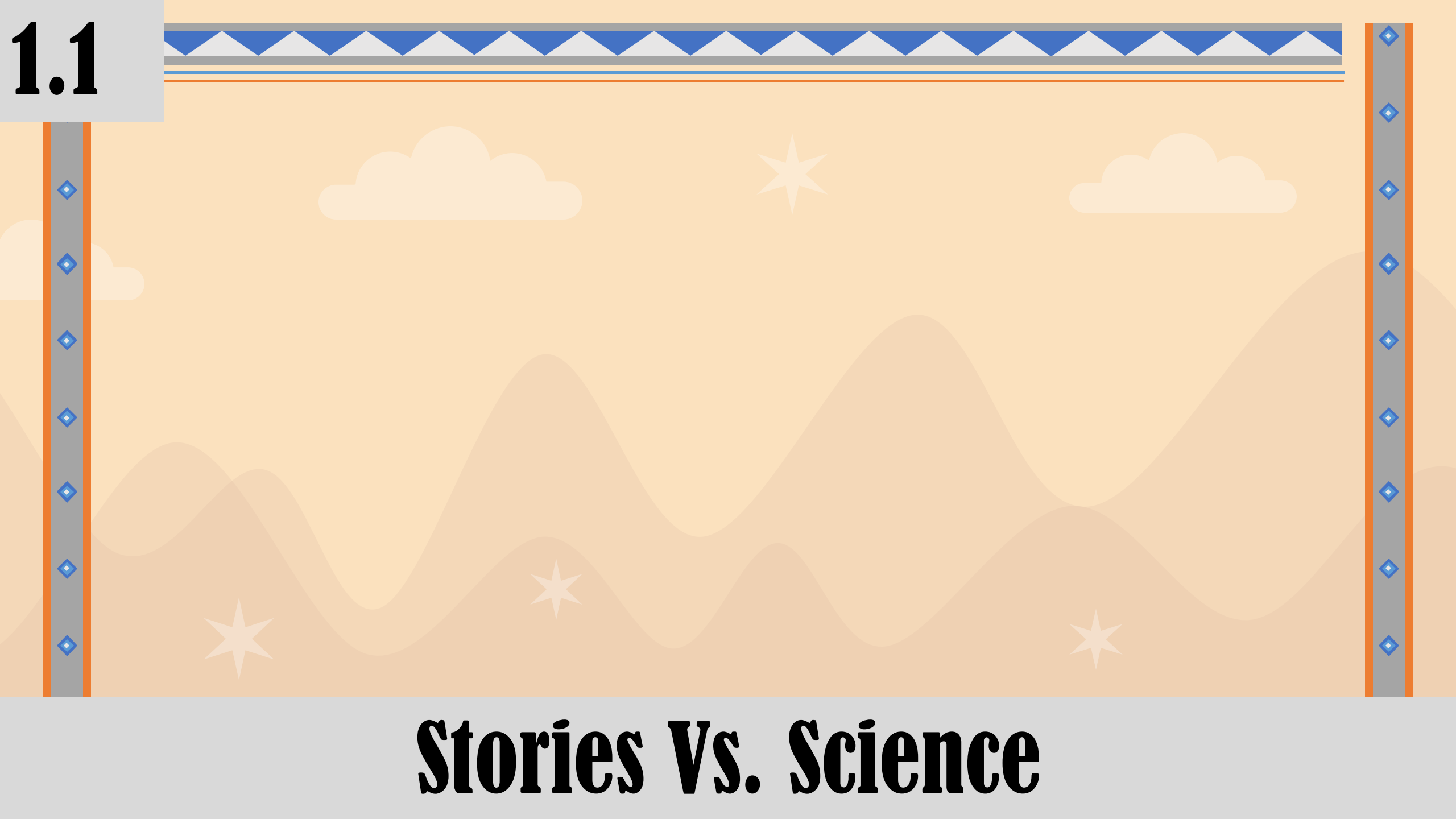


# What is more true? Stories or Science?

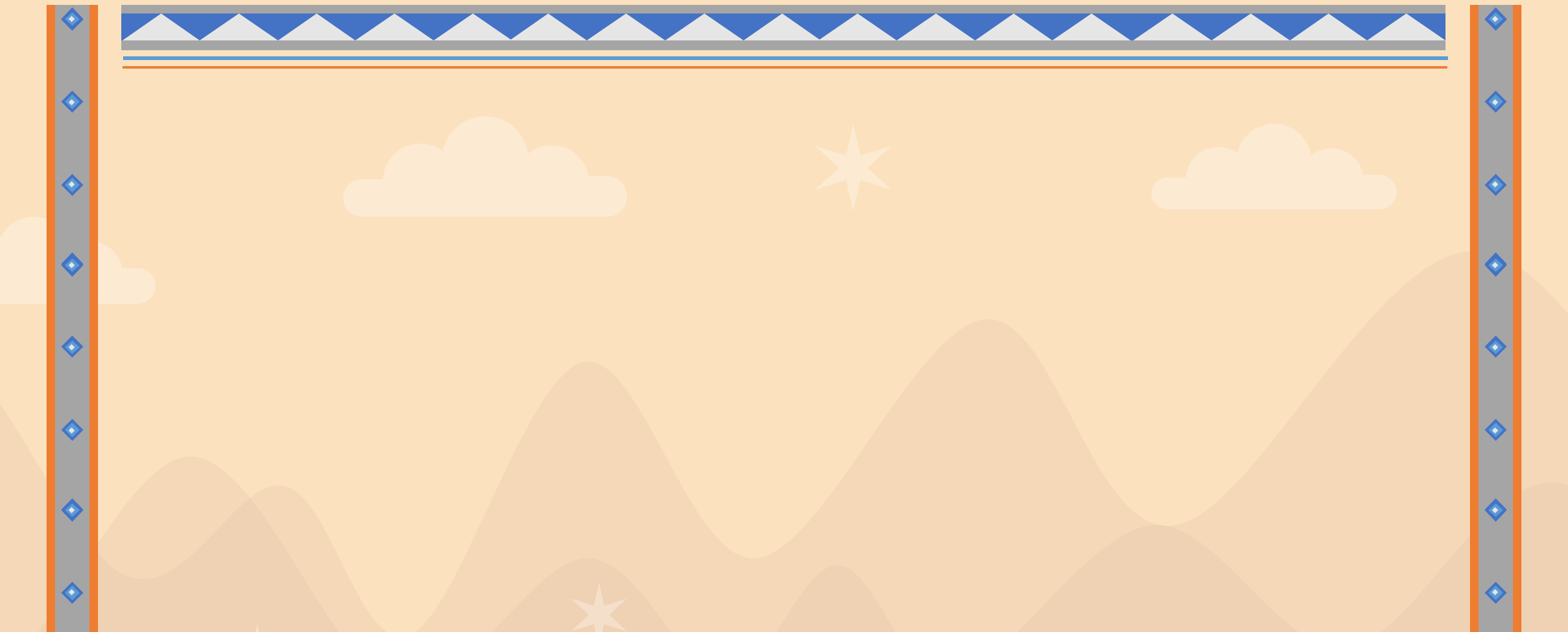
INVESTIGATE





**1.1**

**Stories Vs. Science**



## **As a Young Historian, I will be able to...**

- **Address the ideas of origin stories.**
- **Debate science ideas of how people came to the Americas**
- **Analyze different ancient cultures of the Americas**

# Beginnings

**Origin Stories-** Stories passed down through generations on how a group of people came to be

**Each Native American tribal group has an origin story which serves as the root of their culture**

**Many of the stories talk about upper & under worlds.**

**Many of the stories are vague about tribal people's patterns of settlement & places of origin**

# What Scientists Say

Scientists believe that people arrived in North America between 13,000-30,000 years ago

**Bering Land Bridge-** An ice bridge connecting Alaska & Siberia during the Ice Age

Some scientists believe that some people may have come to North & South America via wayfinding boats

Why do humans migrate & why might they have come to the Americas?

# **“We Were Always Here”**

**Many Native Americans believe these arguments have less to do with science & more to justify land dispossession.**

**If Native people migrated here, than they could be seen as simple “colonizers” of the western world**

**Many Pacific coast peoples have stories of a “great flood” such as the Bella Coola**

**This may hint at the glaciers receding, which opened the land bridge. Thus people were here before it opened.**

# Geomythology

**Geomythology-** the study of oral and written traditions created by pre-scientific cultures to account for, often in poetic or mythological imagery, geological events & phenomena

**Stories of flooding or fires may hint at glacier flooding or volcanic activity**

**Many stories have descriptions of existing mountains & craters**

**The Pacific Northwest people have stories about homes built on stilts to escape mammoths**

# Scientific Evidence

Samples of soil between Alaska & Siberia prove that there was a land bridge that connected the countries

**Hunter-Gathers-** People who crossed the land-bridge to search for food. Also known as Paleo-Indians

However, we have discovered **bifaces**, *stone-worked tools*, near the Mississippi that could be around 30,000 years old. Before the land-bridge

Mammoth remains in Chile include human-worked tools. If the land-bridge theory is true, how did people move south so fast?



# Continued Theories

**Scientists also believe that ice-free land could have opened up in the ocean, which allowed people to “island hop” to South America**

**Paleo-Indians would have had men as hunters, & women as gathers/caretakers**

**Hunter techniques evolved, such as atlatls which allowed hunters to throw spears farther with more force**

# Clovis Cultures

**Scientists examine spear heads to analyze different cultures**

**People around New Mexico used the **Clovis Point**, which was long with jagged edges that could be used multiple times**

**These people would have followed large game, mammoths & bison, & set up settlements near their habitats**

**Due to possible climate change & extinction of large prey, these people disappeared**

# Folsom Cultures

**While large game when extinct, the bison adapted & thrived in the new North American landscape**

**Paleo-Indians adapted with new spear heads & hunting techniques, such as leading a herd over a cliff.**

**Bands were nomadic & followed herds, but evidence shows they traded with one another**

**The bison became tied to many tribes spiritual & cultural heritages**