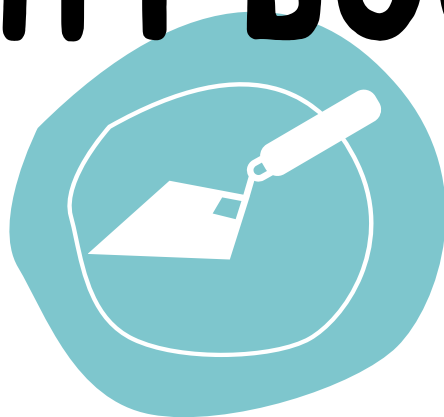




SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

DISCOVER ARCHAEOLOGY ACTIVITY BOOKLET



PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY DAY 2022



How to use this Booklet

In order to view and complete all the activities here, you'll need to open this document using Adobe Acrobat. It will not work properly in a web browser. You can [download Adobe Acrobat Reader](#) for free if you do not already have it on your computer. Some activities can be done digitally, but others you may need to print.

If you complete any of the activities in this booklet, you can send it to the Society for American Archaeology for a small prize, an embroidered patch, pictured below. You can either email the document to public_edu@saa.org (sending the digital file, a scan, or a picture) or physically mail it to:

Society for American Archaeology
Education and Outreach
1990 K St. NW #401
Washington, DC 20006



This year's patch honors the Nishnabek peoples, including the Ojibwe, Odawa, and Potawatomi nations, upon whose traditional homelands we gathered for the Society for American Archaeology's 2022 Annual Meeting in Chicago. The design is a creative collaboration between Ojibwe artist Andrea Carlson and illustrator and SAA member Kristin Donner. The patch incorporates Carlson's floral pattern with Donner's color palette and is inspired by the ribbon applique of many Native nations. Art is a way to raise awareness of the enduring Native presence and a means to resist erasure.

There is no deadline for completing the activities, and patches will be sent as long as supplies last. Your patch will be mailed to you at the address you provide here:

Name:

Address:

Public Archaeology Day 2022

This booklet was created by Bernard K. Means, Kristin Donner, Maggie Colangelo, Audrey Birch, Savannah Gross, and Beth Pruitt for the SAA's celebration of archaeology on April 2, 2022. View other digital resources at www.saa.org/publicday. For any questions, please contact public_edu@saa.org.

Discover Artifacts

Many of the artifacts that archaeologists find are broken, but they can guess about an object's complete shape or how it was decorated from the pieces. For the two objects on this and the next page, draw how you think they would have looked whole and add decorations if you think they should be there.



Discover Artifacts



Discover the Differences

When analyzing artifacts, archaeologists look for differences in shape and style that sometimes can be very small, but are still very important. The two drawings of artifacts below look the same, but there are some differences. On the picture on the right, circle the places where it is different from the picture on the left.



How could differences in shape, style, and decoration, help an archaeologist learn more about the people who made the artifacts?

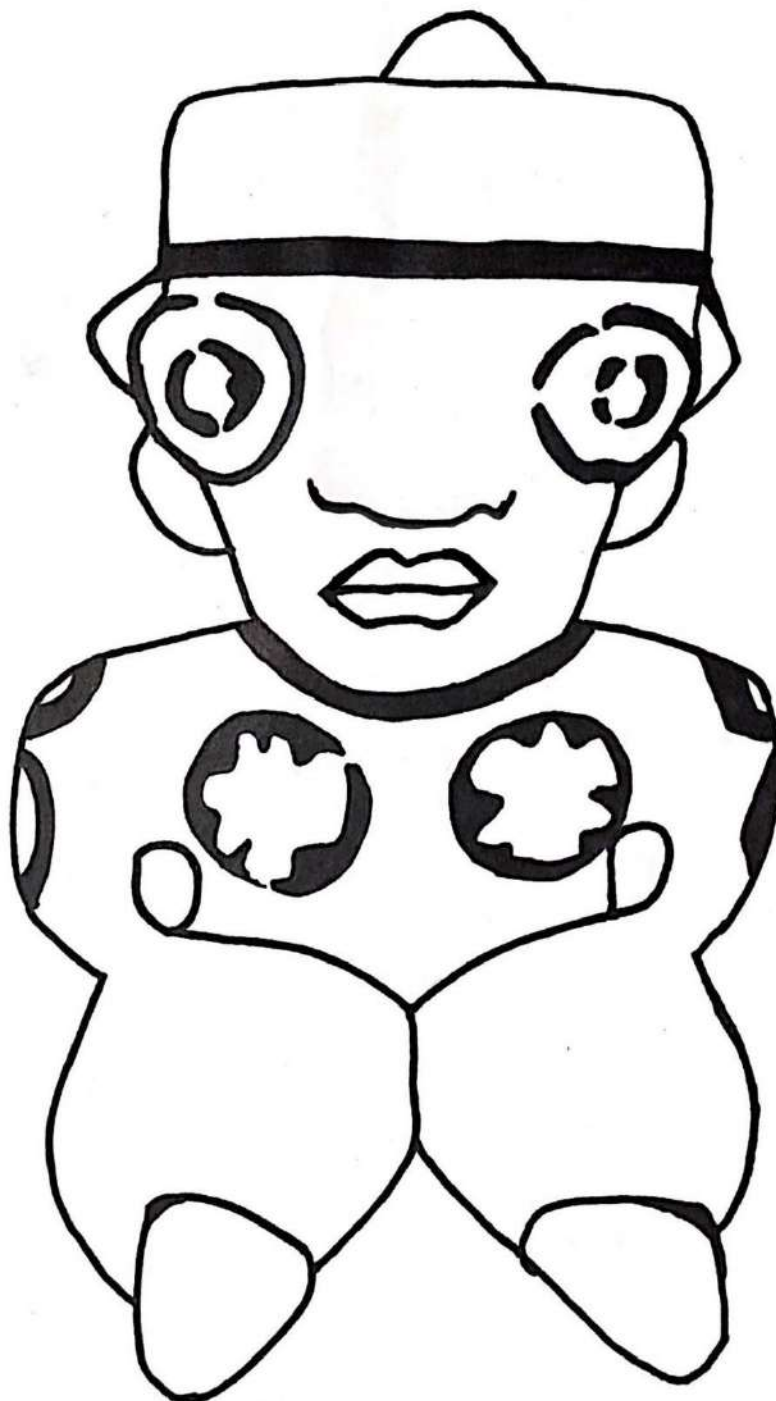
Discover Ceramic Figurines: Coloring

There are three ceramic (clay) figurines on the following pages. The QR codes will take you to a website with full color three-dimensional (3D) models of each figurine you can move and rotate. You can color the pages to match the 3D models or be as different and creative as you like. See an example of the seated figurine colored by artist Maggie Colangelo below.



Discover Ceramic Figurines: Coloring

This ceramic figurine of a woman from Costa Rica may date to around 1000 A.D. It was collected by Carnegie Museum of Natural History curator Carl V. Hartman, between 1903 and 1908. Courtesy of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History.



Scan the QR code or click [here to view the 3D model](#) in full color online!

Discover Ceramic Figurines: Coloring

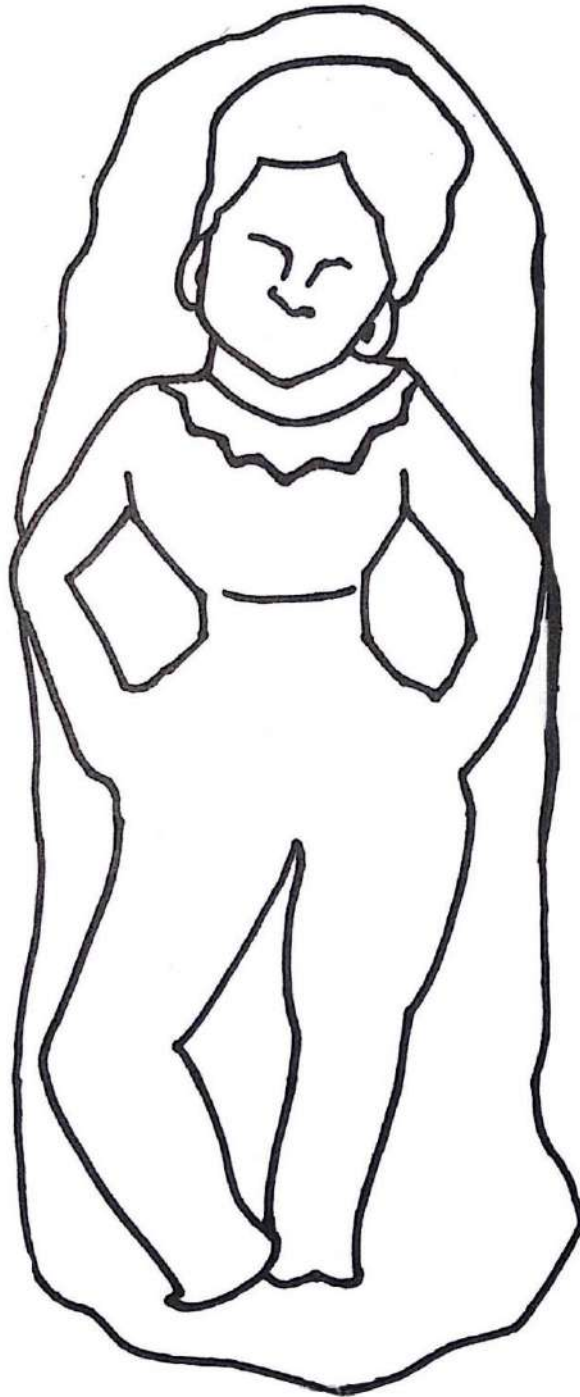
This ceramic object represents the figurine of a woman created by the Moche culture, who lived in northern Peru between 100 and 750 A.D. Courtesy of the Virginia Museum of Natural History.



Scan the QR code or click [here to view the 3D model](#) in full color online!

Discover Ceramic Figurines: Coloring

This ceramic figurine of a woman in a dancing pose was found at the site of Jhusi in the town of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh in India and dates to the Kushan Period (100 to 200 A.D.). It is currently in the HNB Garhwal University Department of Ancient History, Culture, and Archaeology. Courtesy of HNB Garhwal University.



Scan the QR code or click [here to view the 3D model](#) in full color online!

Discover Ceramic Figurines: Creative Clues to Ancient Lives

Humans have made art that depicted the world around them for thousands and thousands of years. Cave paintings across the world show plants and animals that women and men saw in their daily lives. Some of those plants and animals are no longer with us today. Figurines made from clay may help us learn about past customs, especially related to clothing, hair styles, headdresses, and jewelry.

On the next three pages are 3D models of the same three clay figurines from the coloring activity. They are from three different cultures separated by centuries and even an ocean. You can compare the three figurines and see in what ways they are similar, and also how they are different. Pay careful attention to how they are dressed and how they are posed.

If you have not already, you will need to download the free [Adobe Acrobat Reader](#) to rotate the models in all directions. You will need to choose the option to “Trust This Document” after you’ve opened it in that program.



List at least two ways all 3 of the figures are the same:



List at least two ways the 3 figures are different from each other:

Discover Ceramic Figurines: Creative Clues to Ancient Lives



Discover Ceramic Figurines: Creative Clues to Ancient Lives



Discover Ceramic Figurines: Creative Clues to Ancient Lives



Discover Women in Archaeology

Women have been doing important archaeological work for a long time. However, they haven't always been credited for their discoveries or given the same opportunities as male archaeologists. Elaine Bluhm Herold, an archaeologist in the 1950s and 1960s, did significant research on early Indigenous people in the state of Illinois. She also founded the Illinois Archaeology Survey in 1956, which encouraged community members to save local historical sites threatened by highway construction. Although Elaine was one of a few women in Illinois archaeology at that time, she contributed significantly to the field and helped pave the way for female archaeologists today!

Information from Eve A. Hargrave, "[Elaine Bluhm Herold: A Renaissance Woman of Illinois.](#)"



Visit [Trowel Blazers](#) to find out more about the amazing work women have done in the field of archaeology. Click on the "Articles" heading and choose one woman and read her story. Then, write about what you learned below.



Name of archaeologist:

What years did she work?

In what area(s) of the world did she work?

Write about one major accomplishment of the archaeologist you chose:

Discover Art and Advocacy

Generations of Native American women have expressed cultural values through their crafts. For the Pokagon Band of the Potawatomi people, handmade black ash baskets reflect daily life, community spirit, and relationship to their land through a rich crafting tradition. With the influx of non-Native settlers to what is now the Midwest United States, the Potawatomi lost access to their Native homelands. It became more difficult to practice many traditional activities.

Art has been a way to reconnect. In the 1970s, weavers Agnes Rapp and Julia Wesaw started the Pokagon Basket Makers' Co-op. The Co-op revived interest in Native crafts and culture and renewed efforts of the Pokagon Potawatomi nation for federal recognition. The Co-op and their black ash baskets became symbols for the movement for sovereignty, which they achieved in 1994. Sovereignty as a federally recognized tribe means they are treated as independent by the United States government. You can [view Potawatomi baskets](#) in an exhibit at the Field Museum.

Today, a new generation continues the tradition of creative advocacy. Along the Chicago Riverwalk, enormous murals by Ojibwe artist Andrea Carlson use Native floral and geometric motifs. She combined her art with a view of the waterfront and a powerful message: **"You are on Potawatomi Land."** You can [read an interview](#) with the artist for more information about her artwork.



What is an example of art that makes a positive impact in your community? What is the message of that artwork?

Discover Ben Franklin's Mastodon Tooth

Did you know that Ben Franklin and many of America's founders were obsessed with mastodon fossils? You can download the free comics *Founding Monsters* and *Founding Monsters Tales* by scanning the QR codes or clicking on the images below to learn more about their interests in these fossils.



Mastodon fossils are usually studied by paleontologists, but Ben Franklin's mastodon tooth was discovered through an excavation by archaeologists at a property he owned in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This mastodon fossil (a molar) has been 3D scanned. You can learn more about how it was scanned in the comic on the next page.

You can [download from Sketchfab](#) and even 3D print the mastodon tooth if you have a 3D printer. Don't have access to a 3D printer? On the pages following the comic, you will find plans for slices of the mastodon tooth that you can trace onto cardboard, cut out, stack, and then glue together. Make sure young children have adult help for this activity. We recommend you start in the middle with the largest pieces and work your way out to either side.



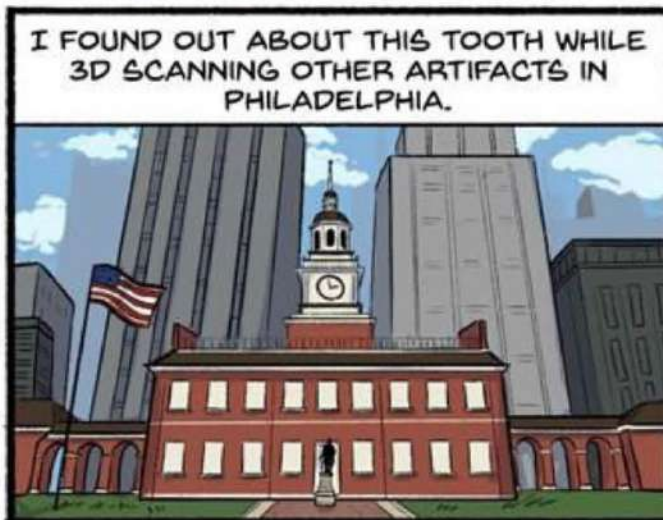
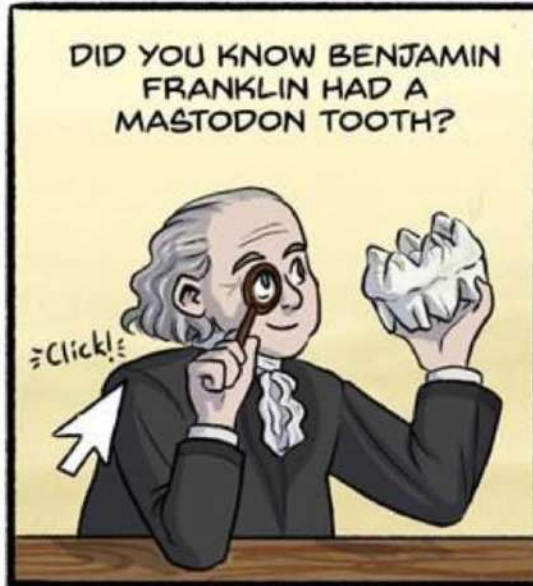
Why do you think archaeologists might use models while studying an artifact?

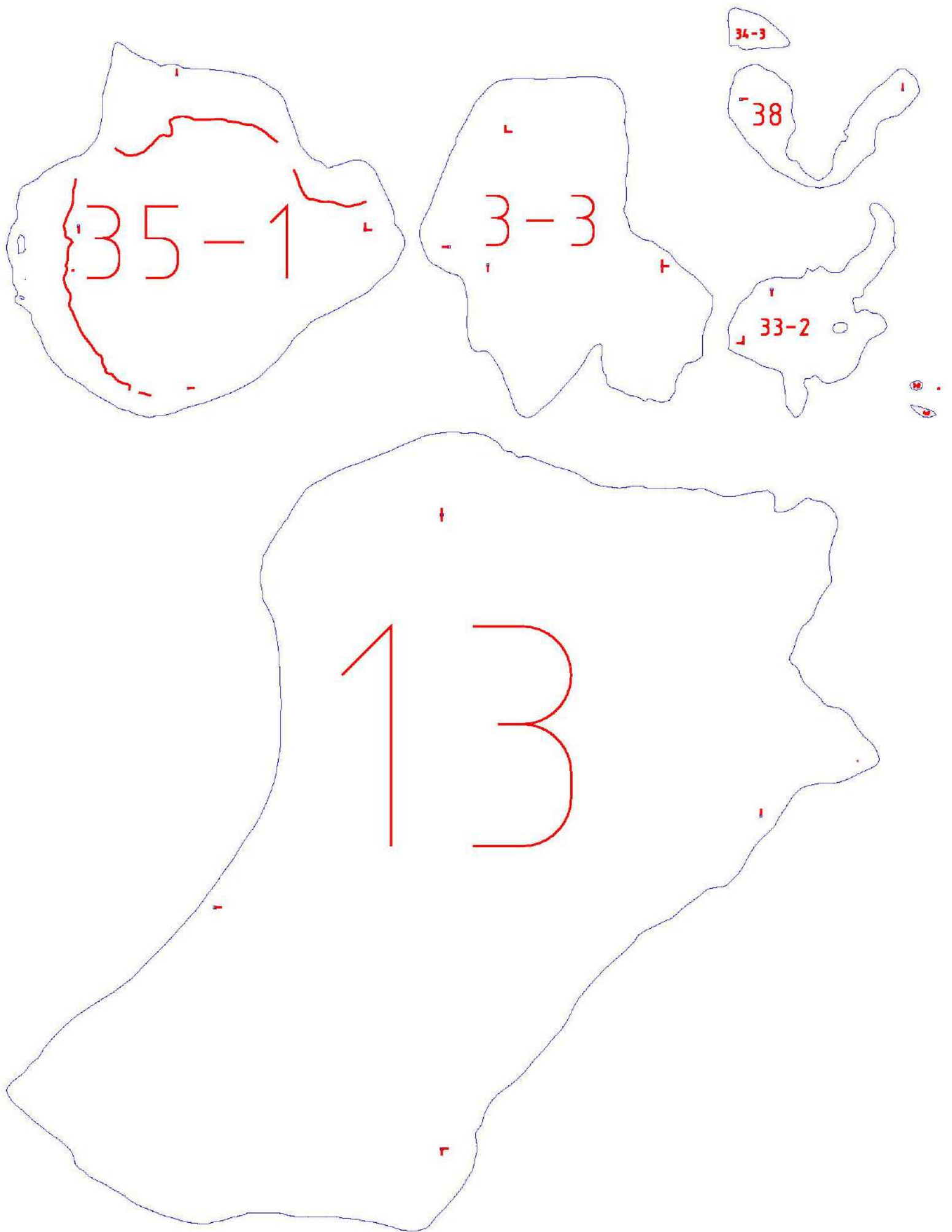


LAST POST

Benjamin Franklin's Mastodon Tooth

February 25, 2022





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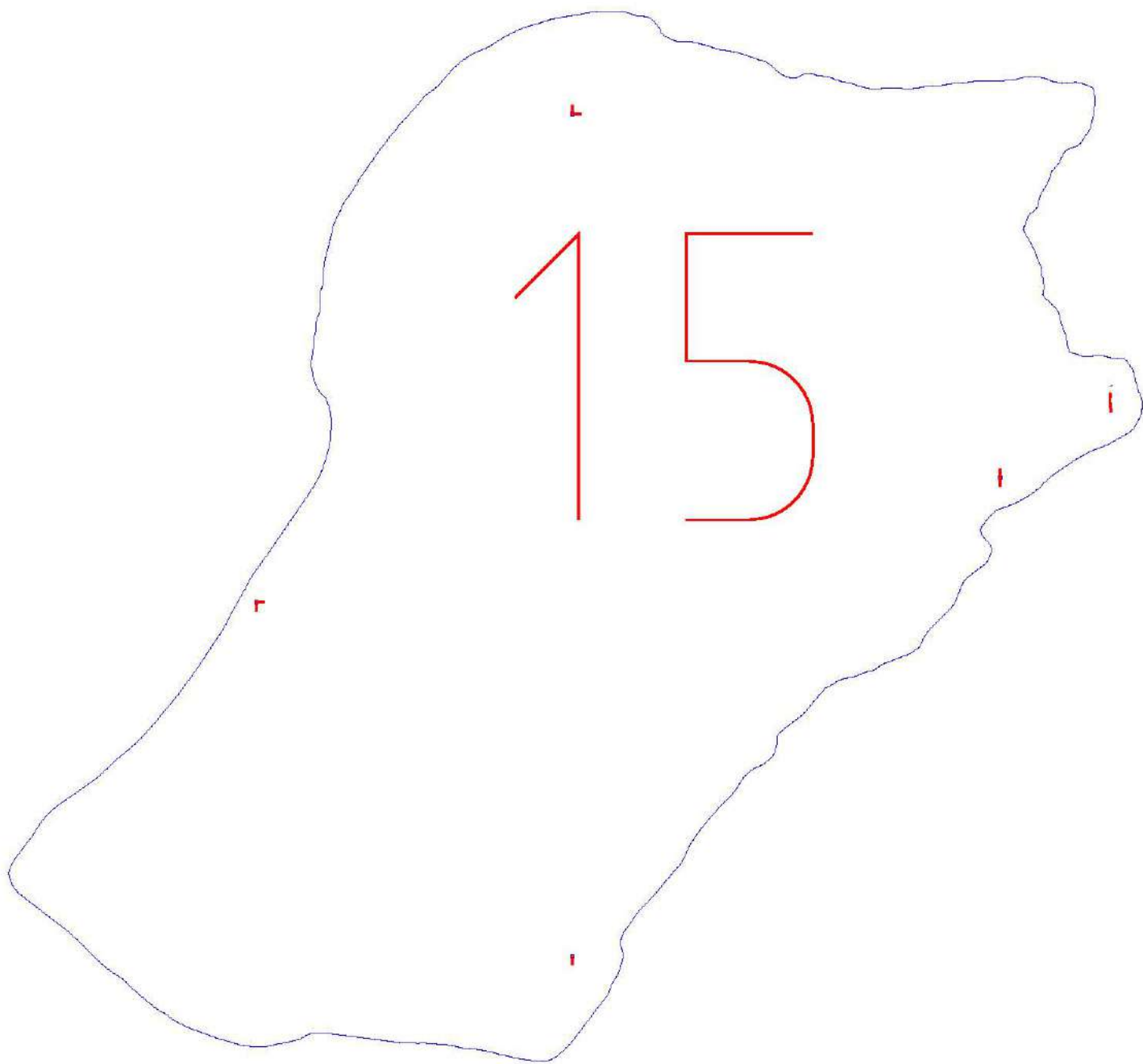
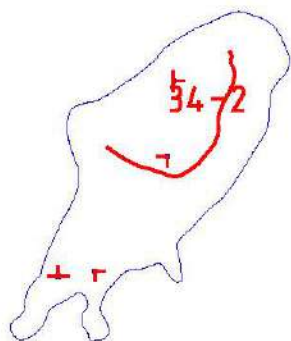
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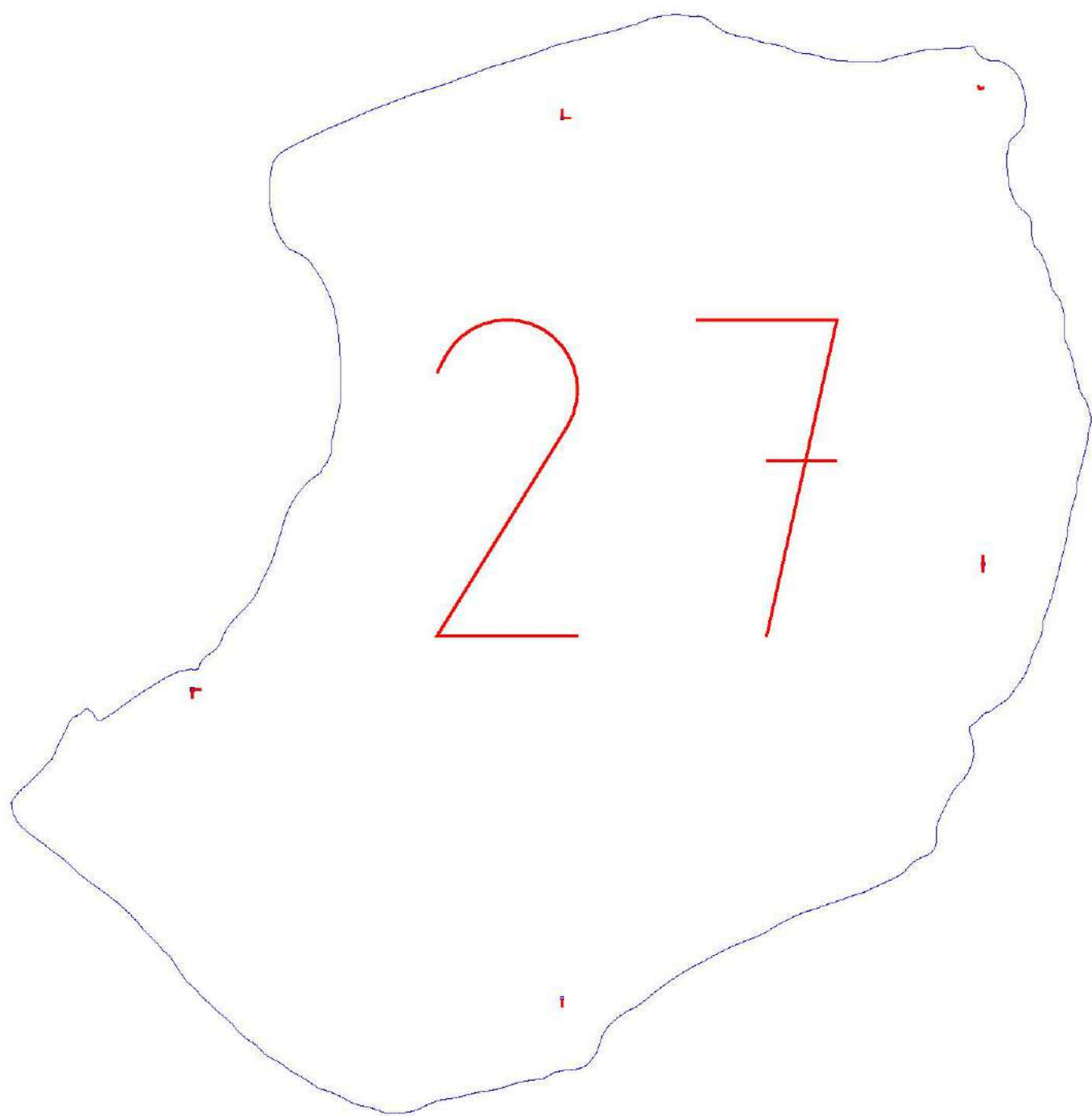
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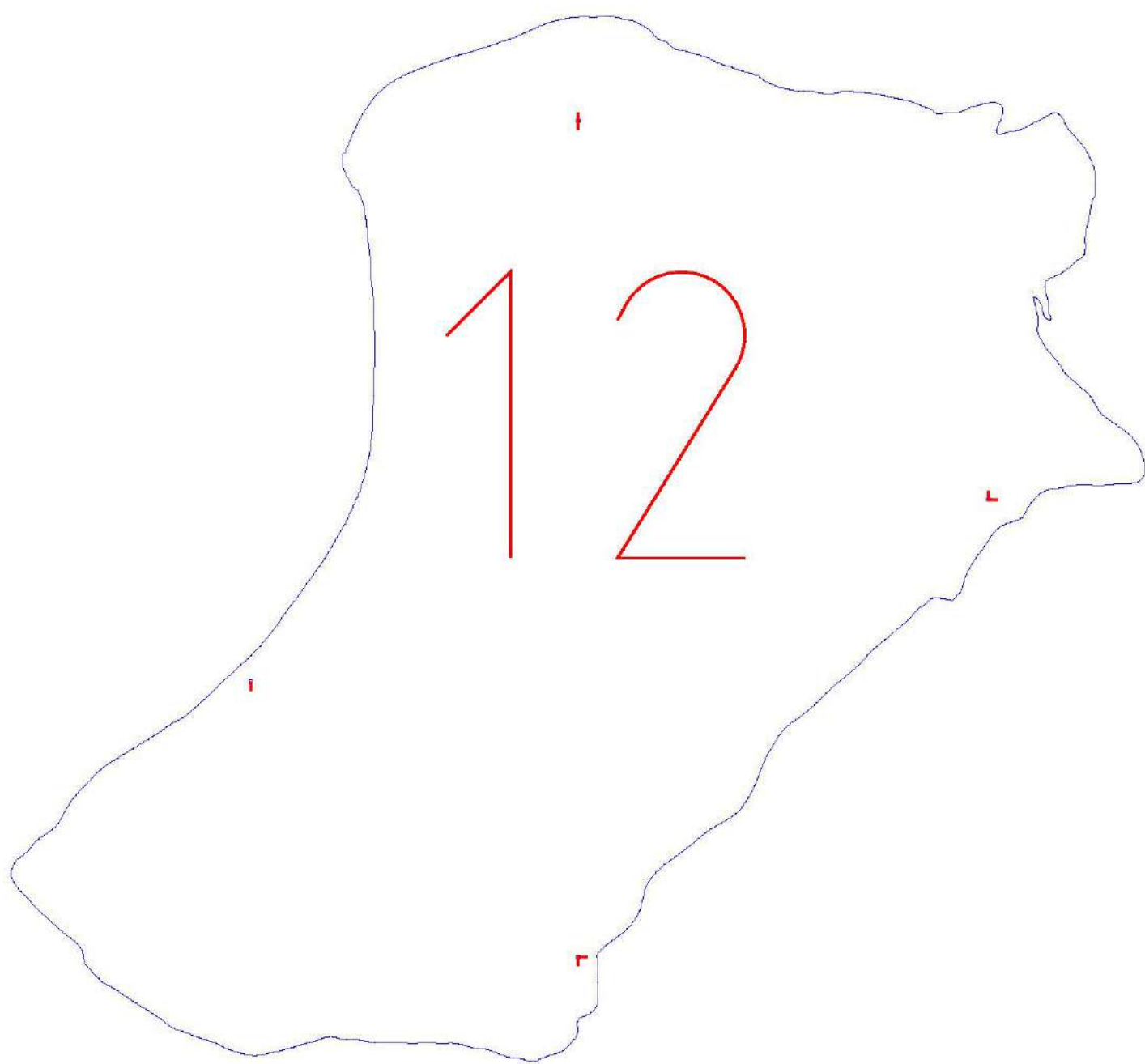
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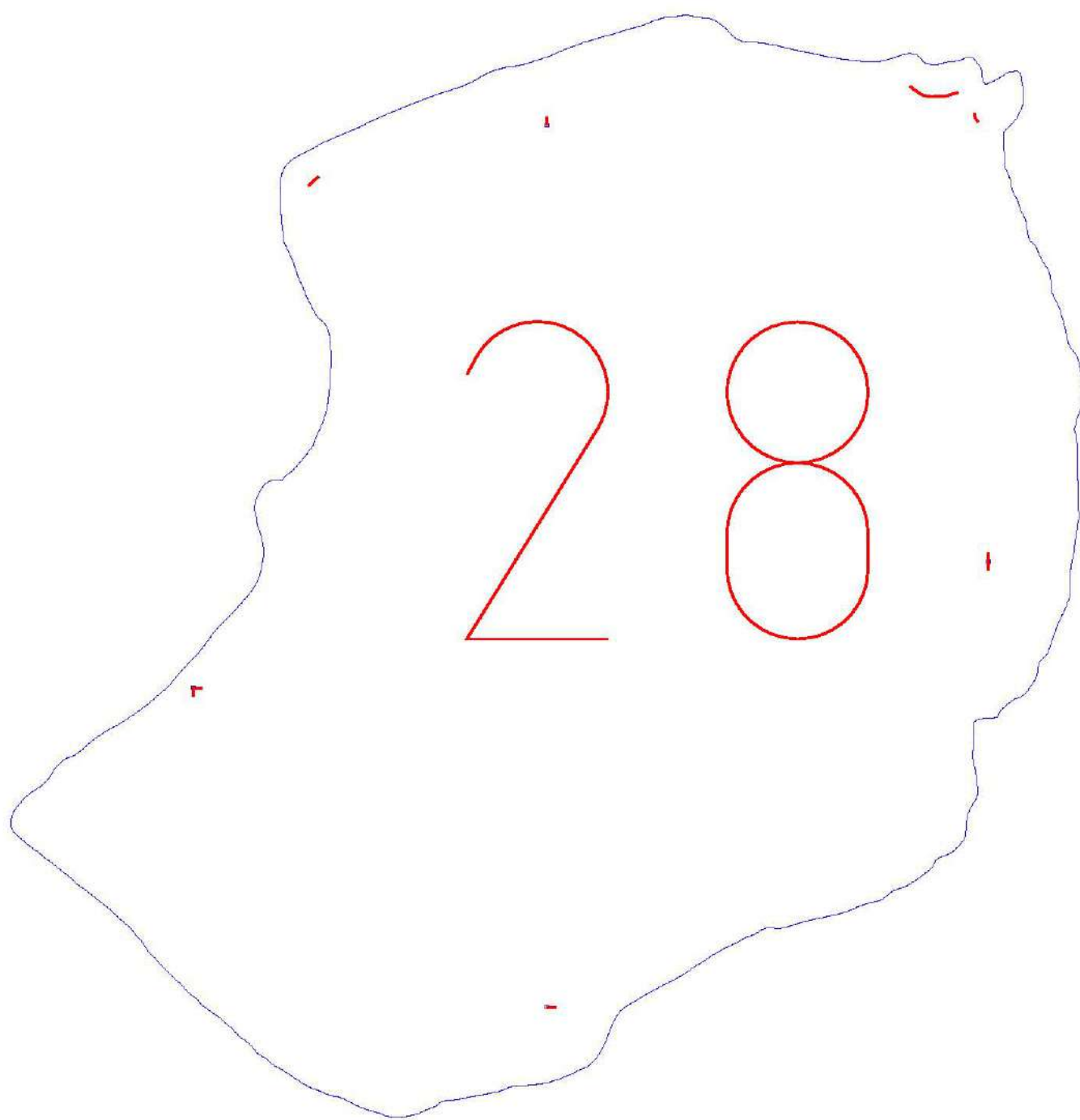
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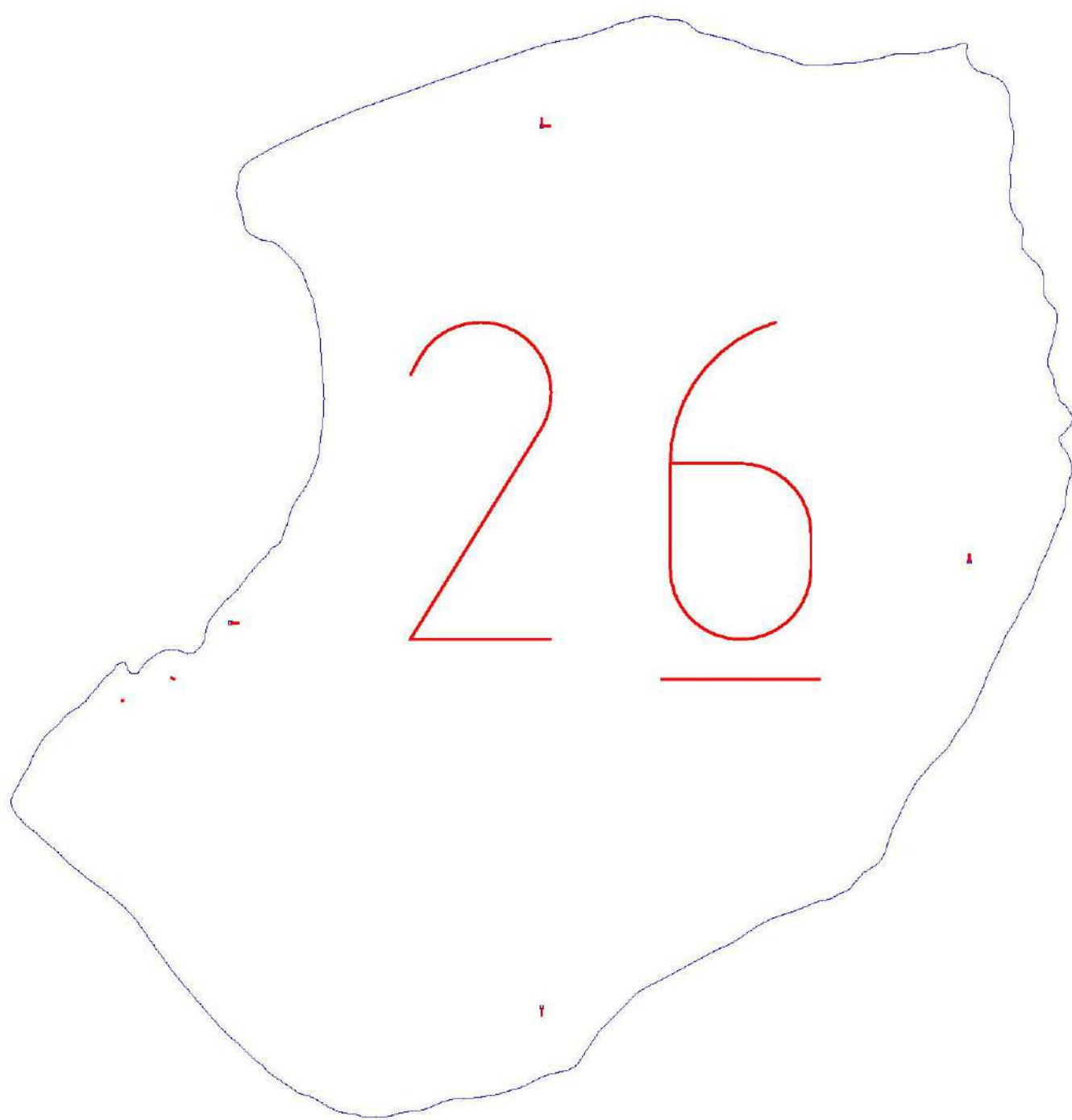
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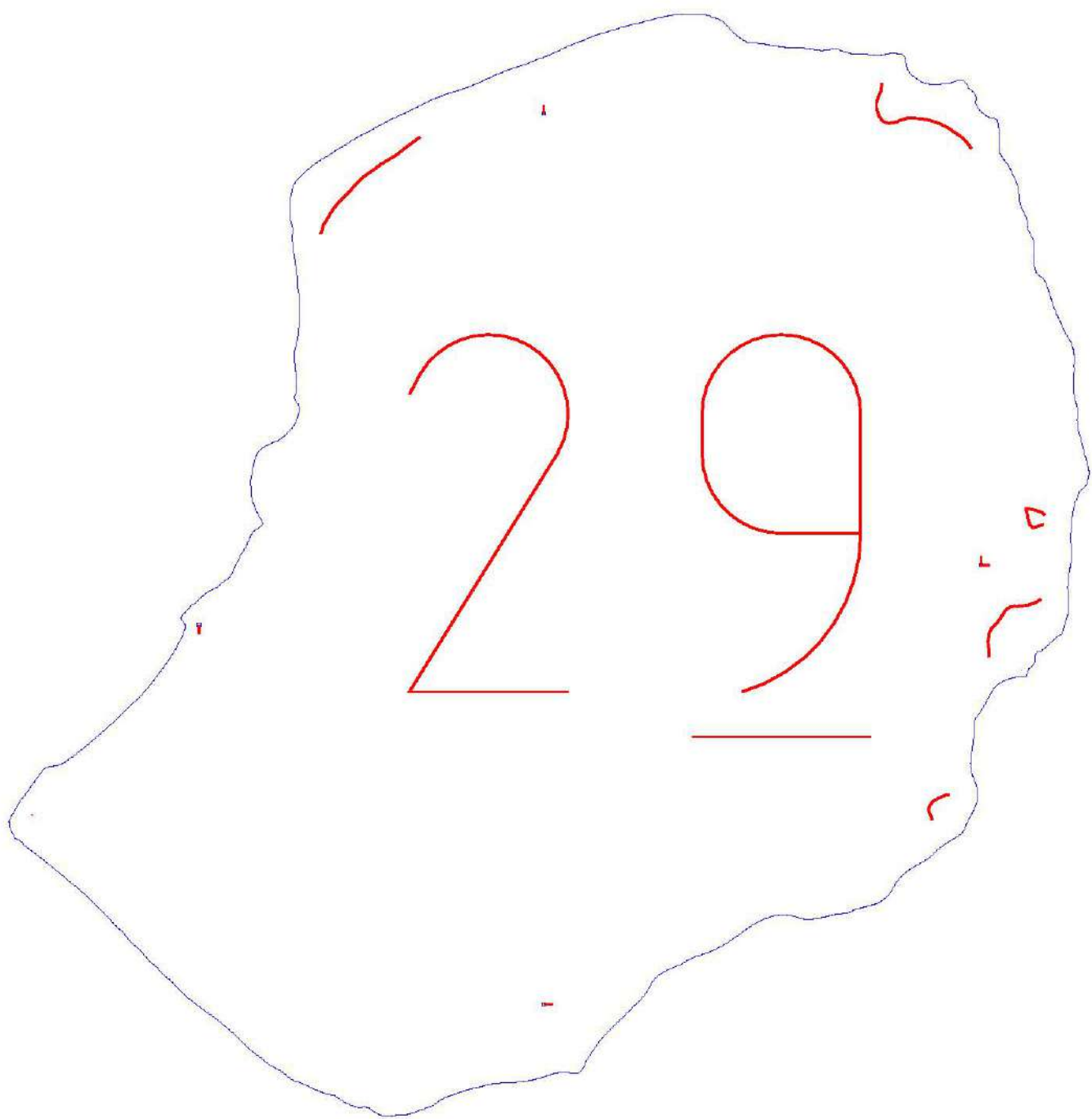




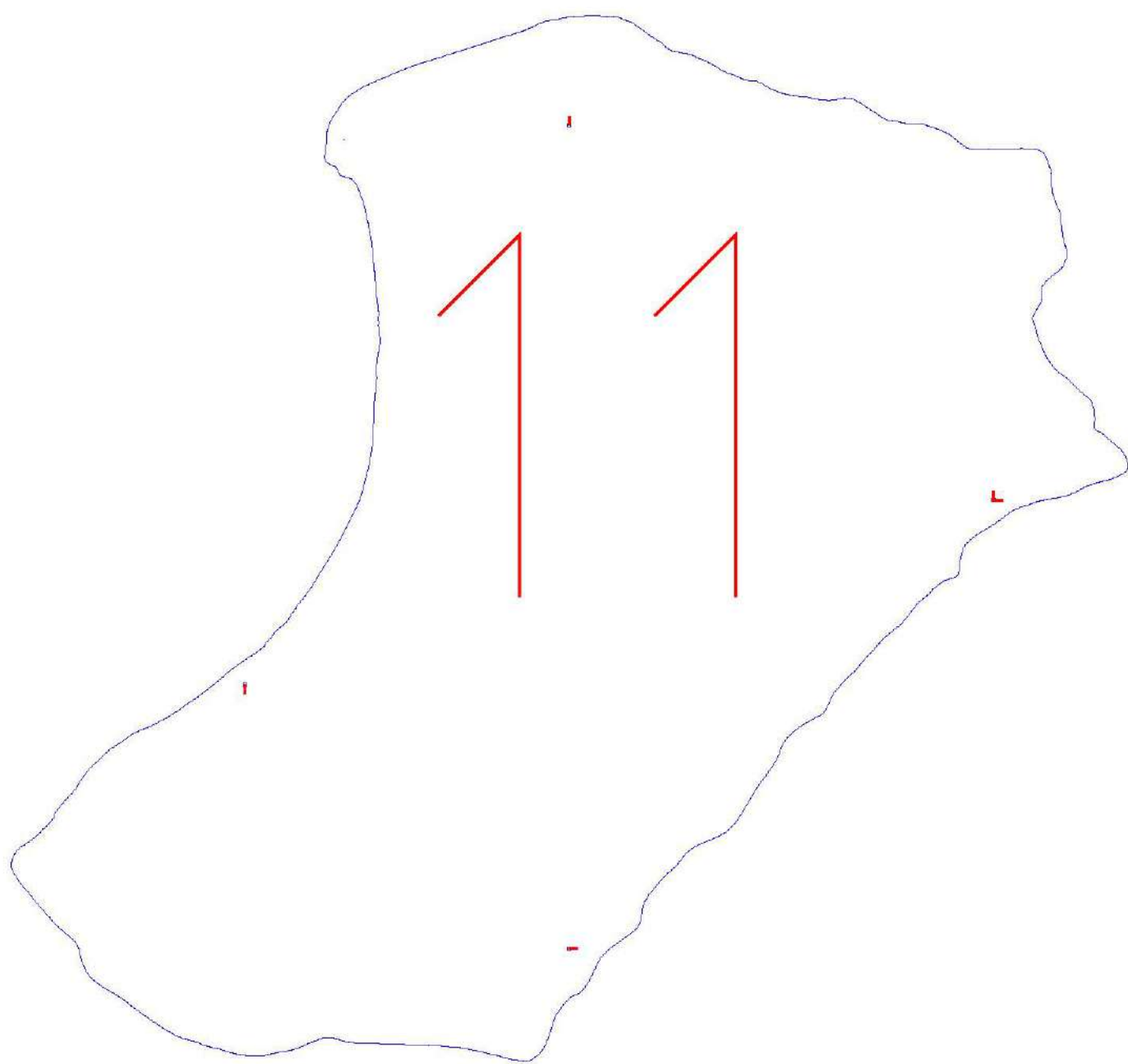


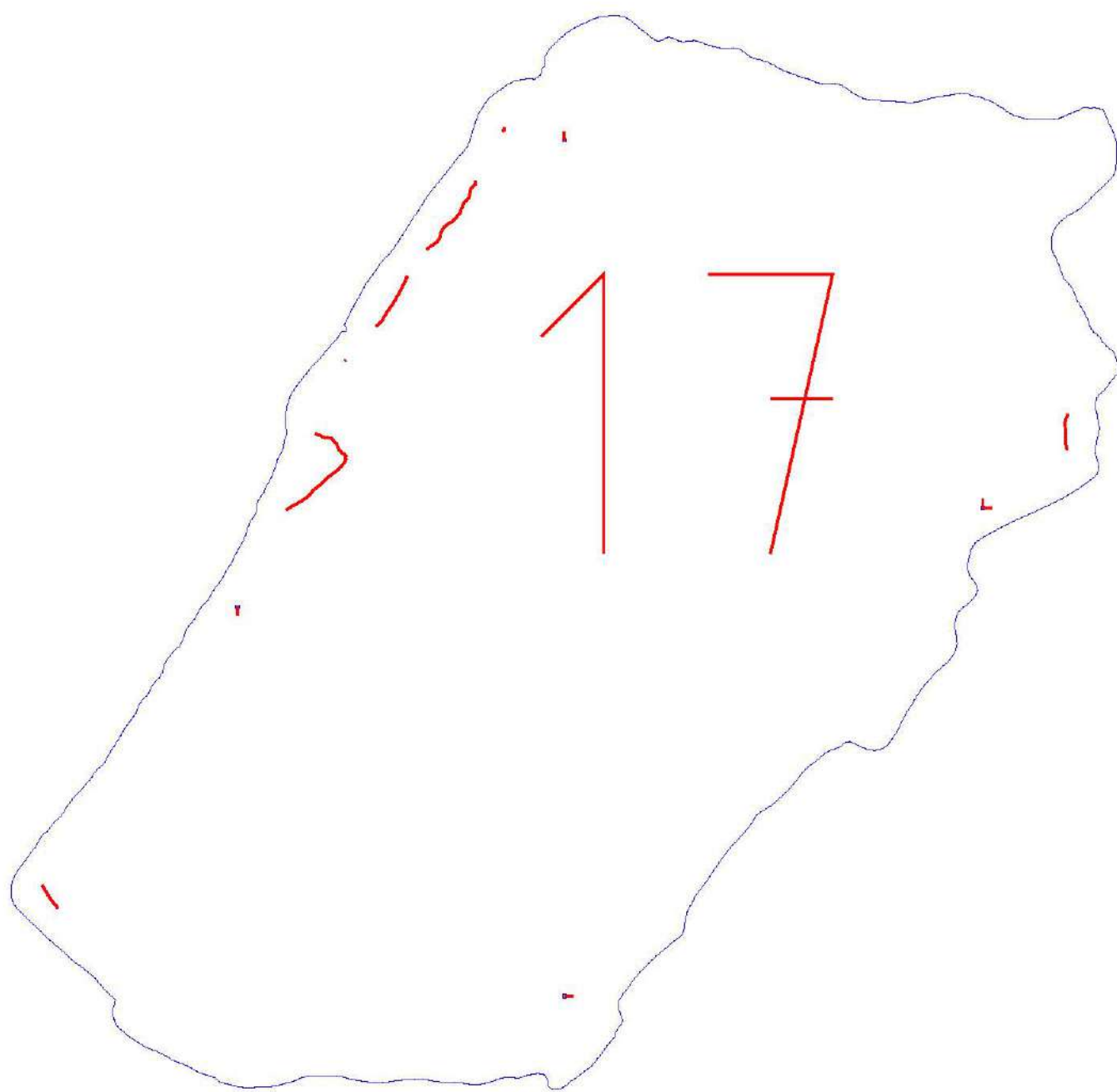


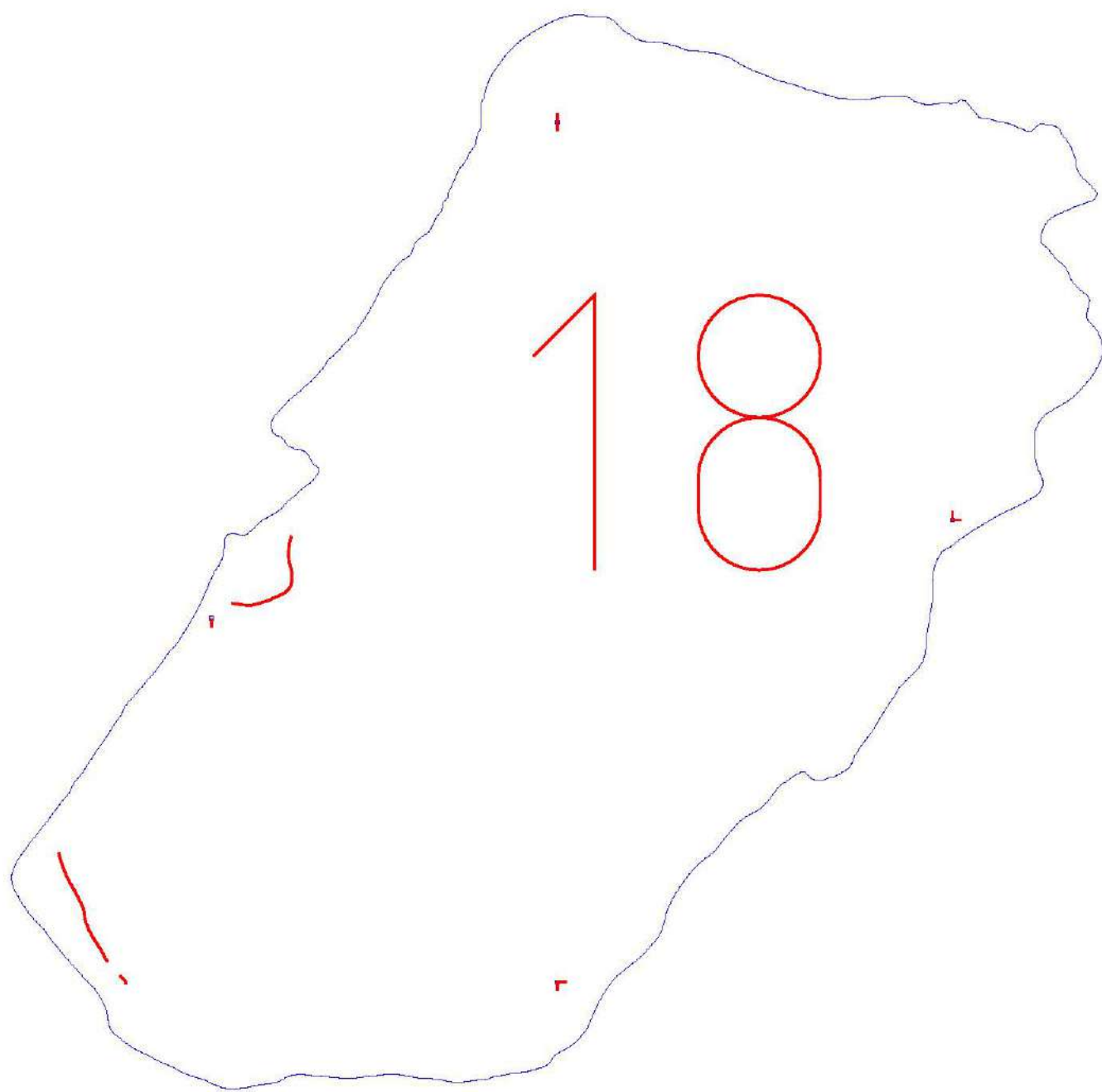


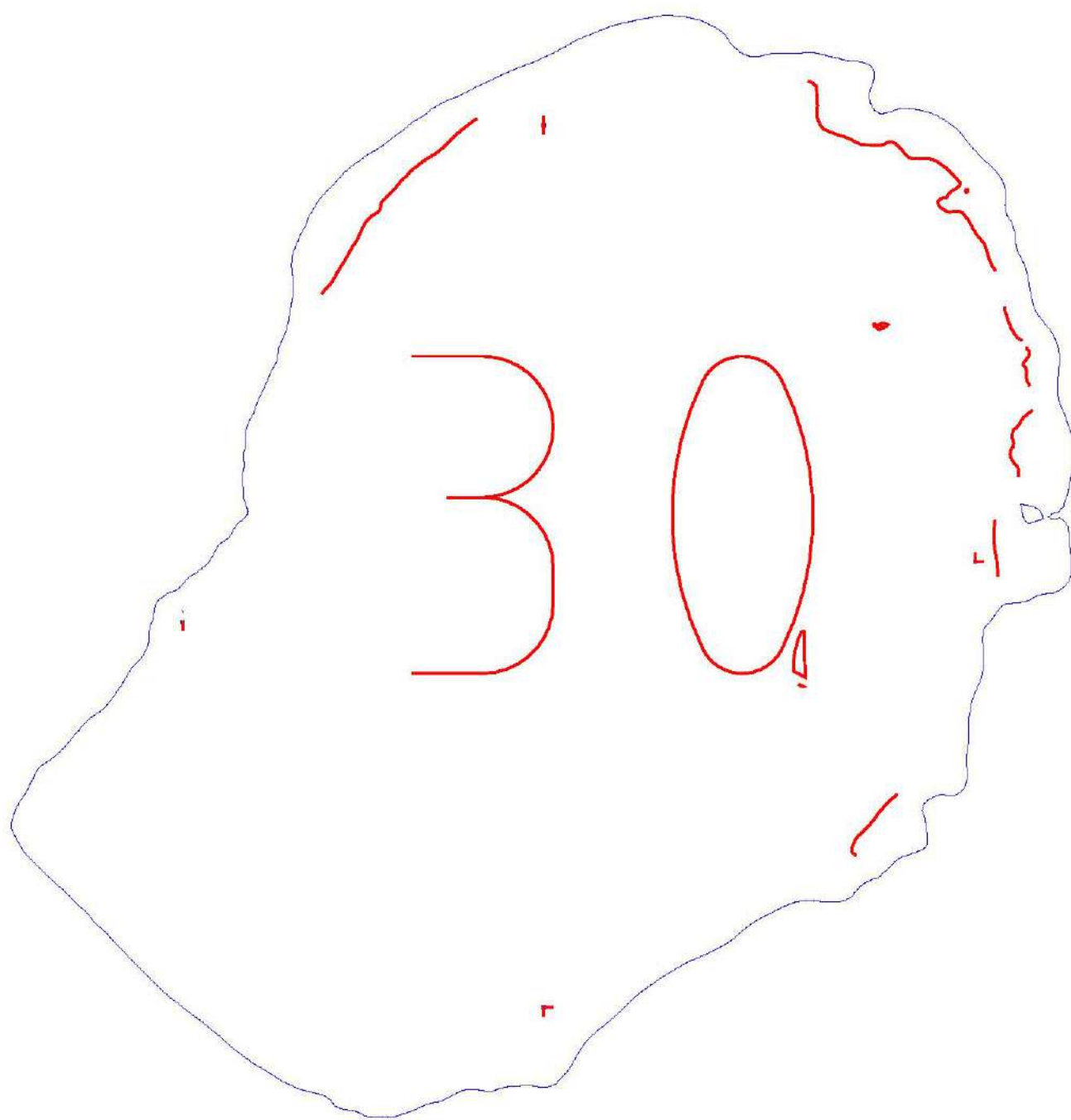


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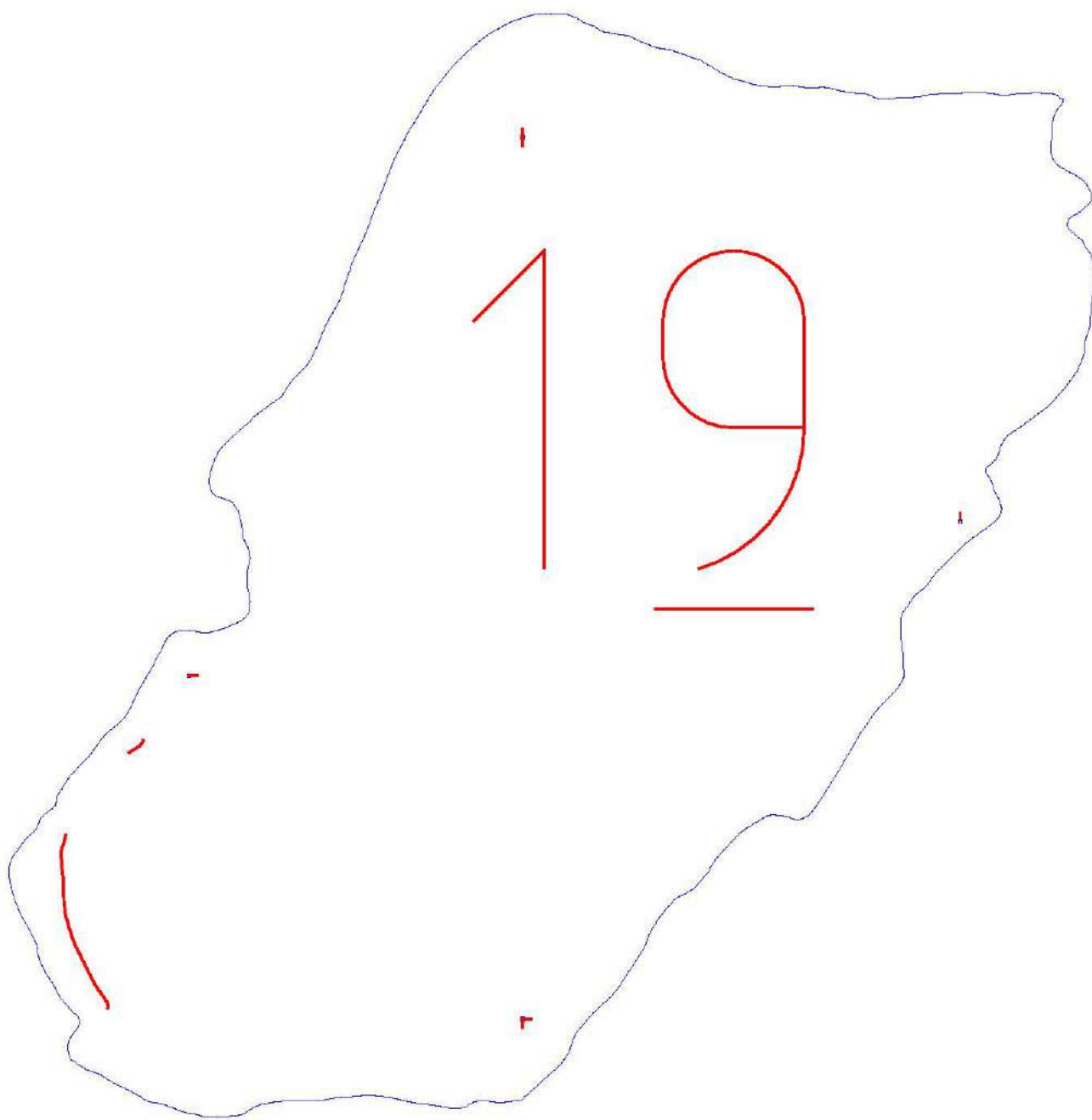
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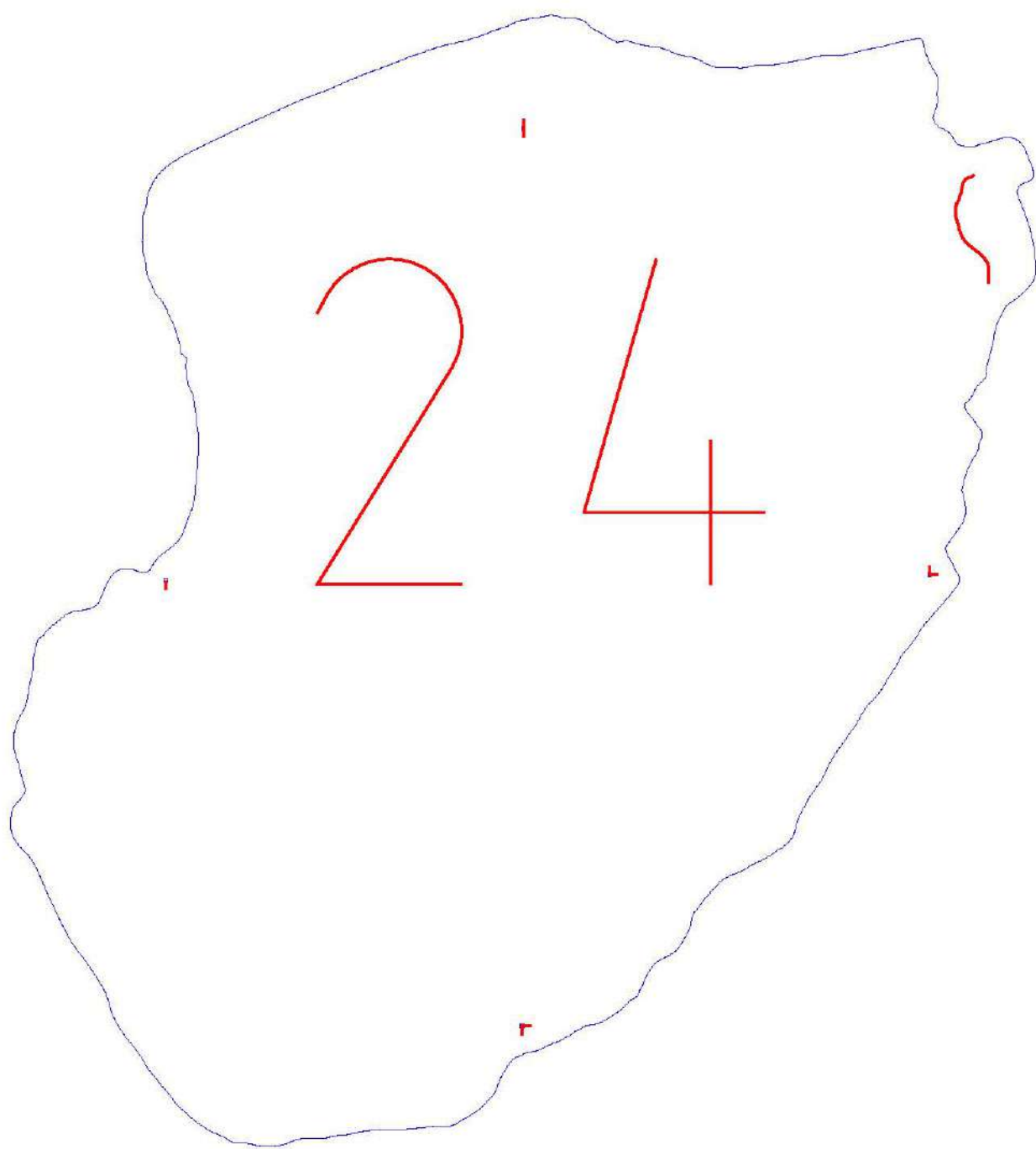
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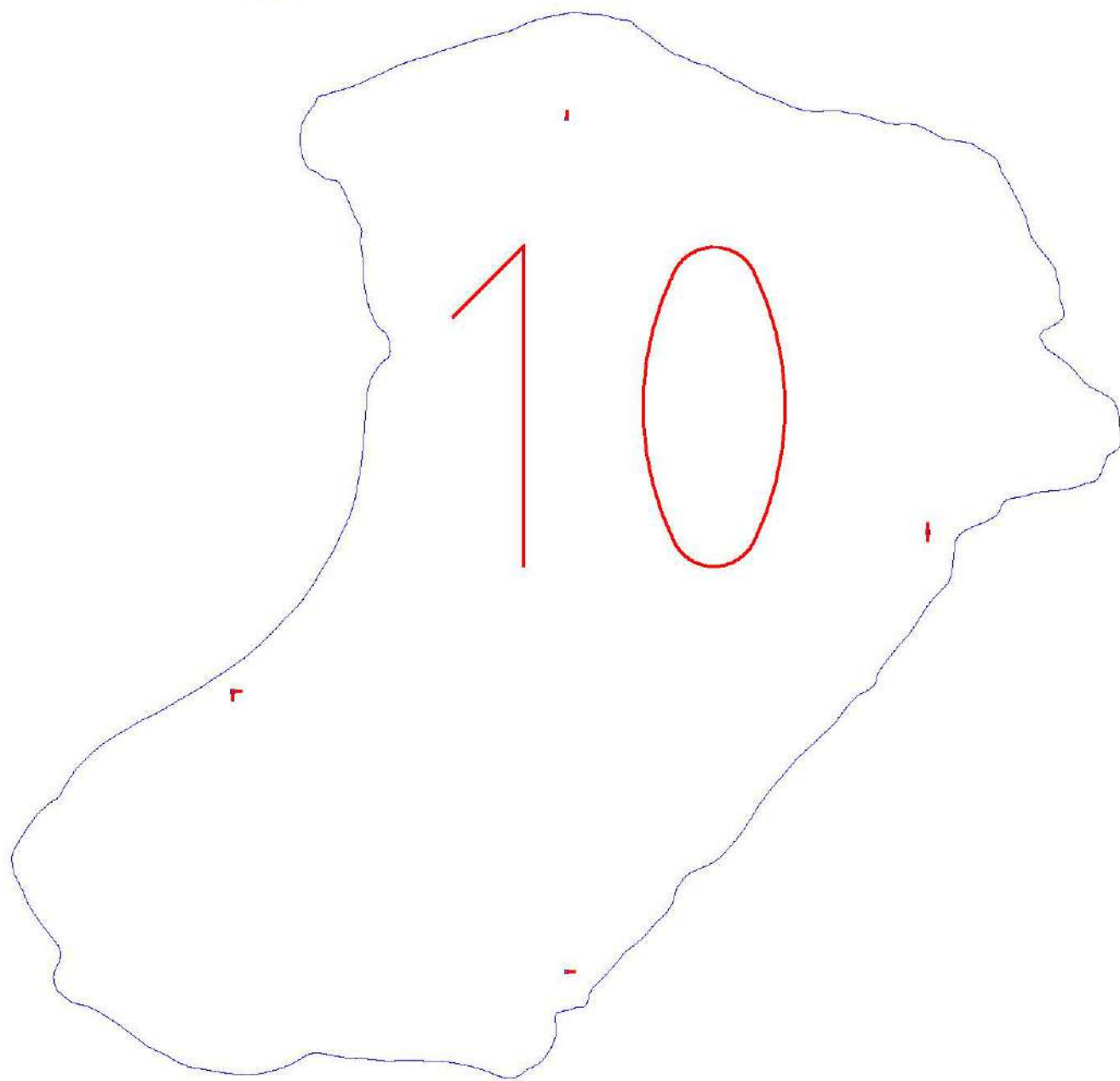
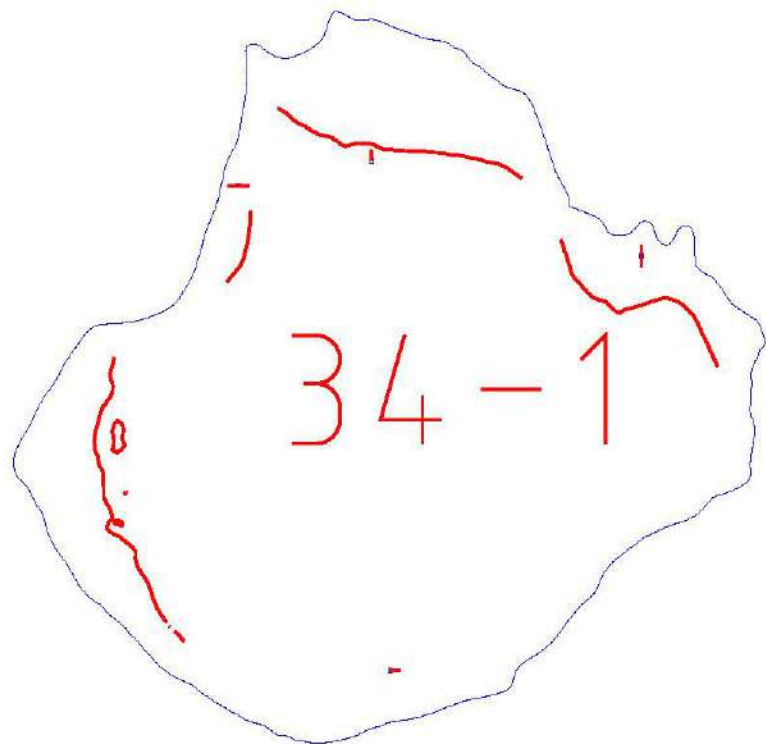
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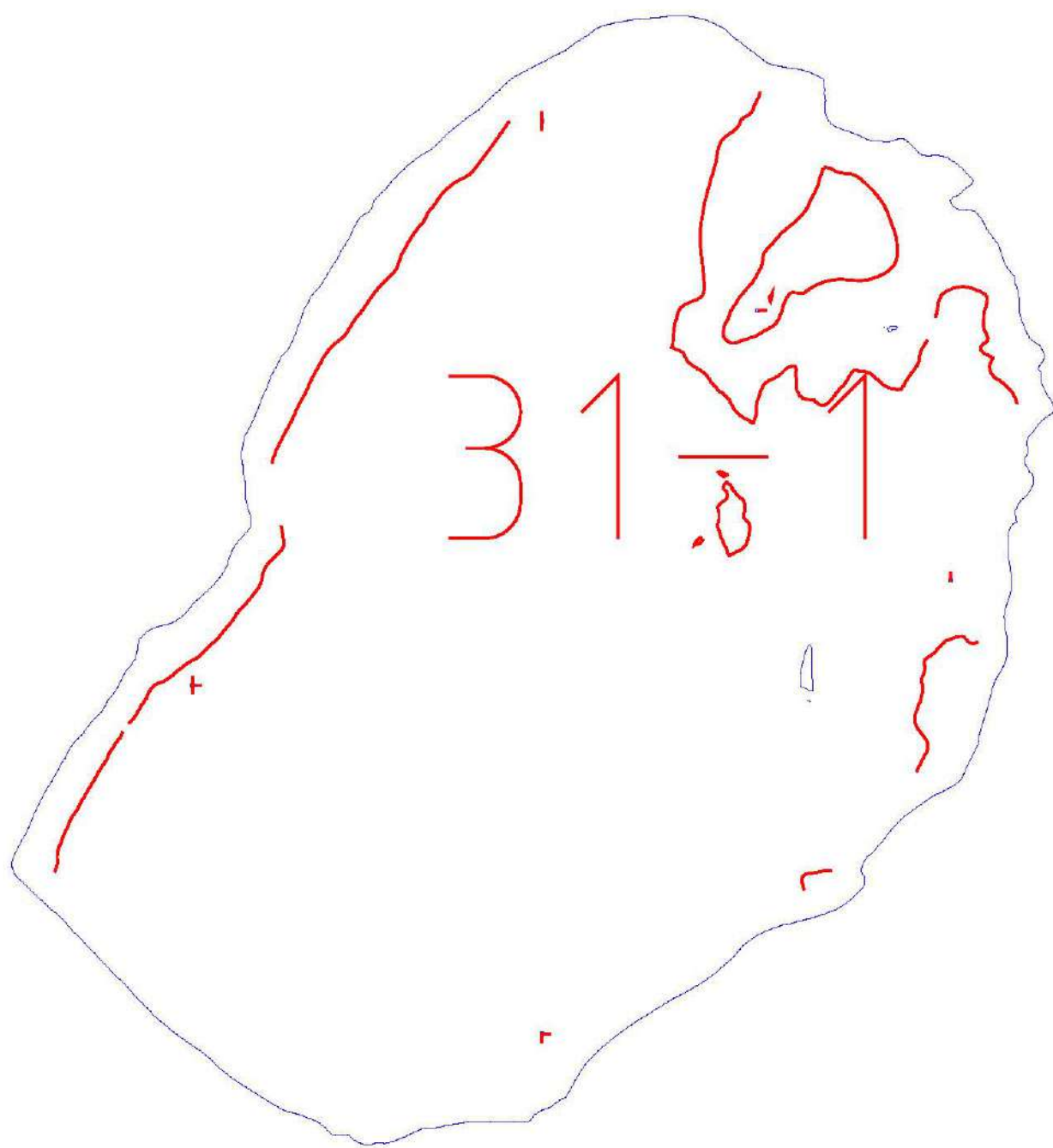
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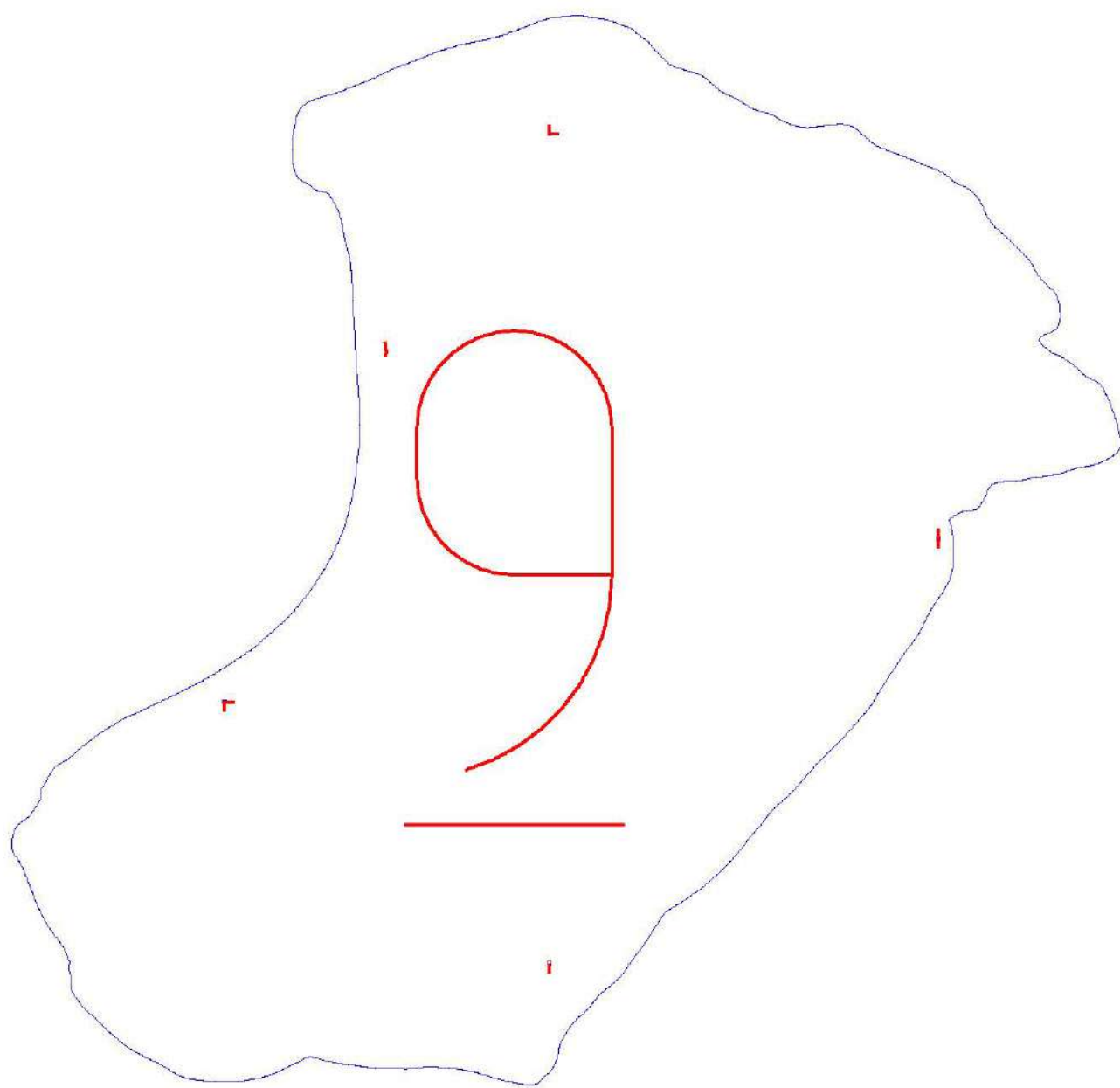
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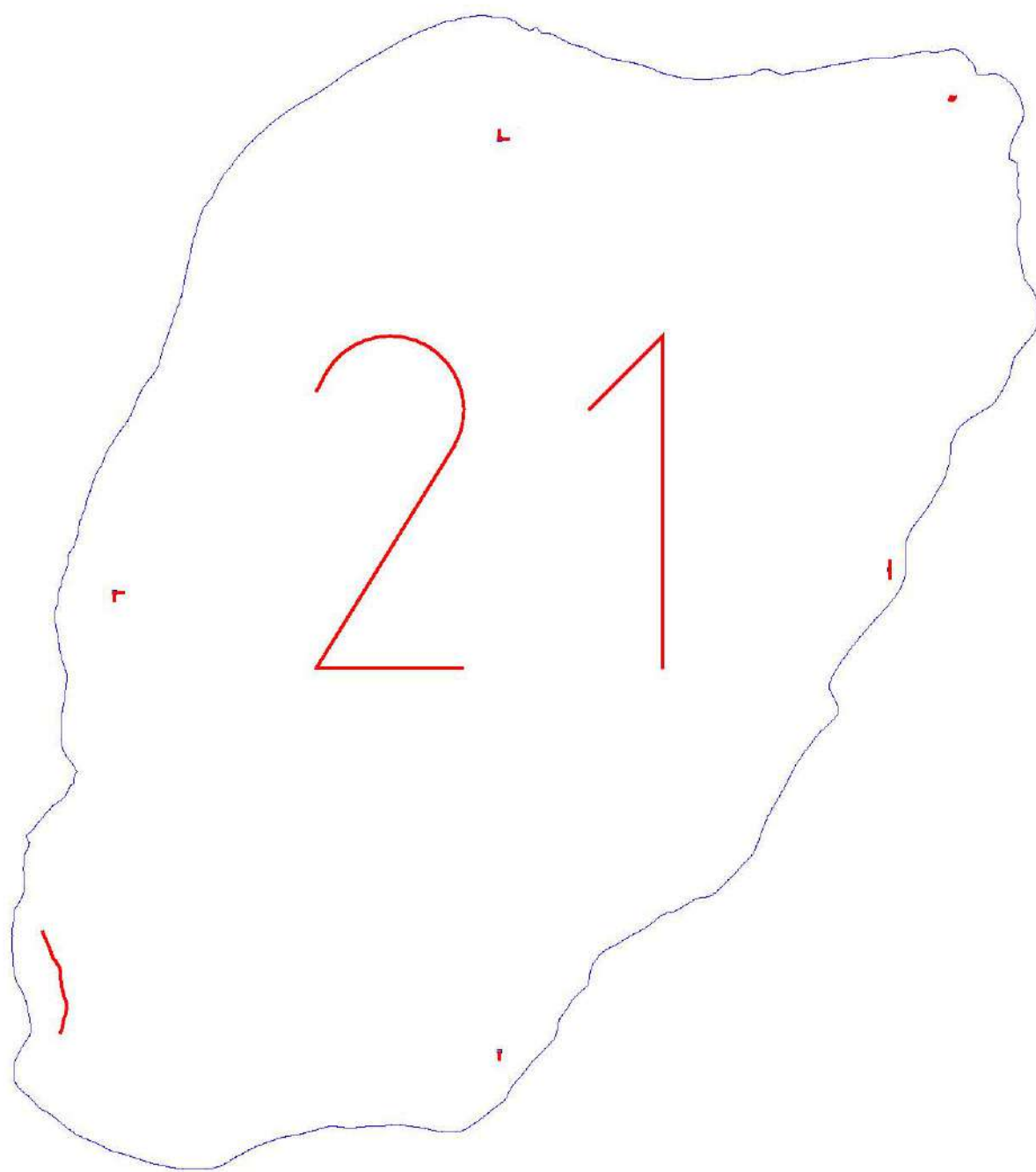
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