1.Title / Content Area:	Paleo Peoples	
2. Historic Site:	Lindenmeier Archaeology Site	ROCKY
3. Episode	https://video.rmpbs.org/video/paleo-indians-smdxb2/	MOUNTAIN
3. Developed by:	Sally Purath, Poudre School District Century Middle School Team, Adams 12 School District	PBS
4. Grade Level and Standards:	Grade Level: 6 th – HS Grade Level: 6 th – HS Standards: Colorado Social Studies Standards 1-4 Prepared Graduate Competencies: Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards	HISTORY Colorado STATE HISTORICAL FUND
5. Assessment Question:	6 th : PGC 1-5, 7, 8 7 th : PGC 1-5, 7 8 th : PGC 1-5, 7 HS: PGC 1-5, 7, 8 What are the key findings at both the Lindenmeier and Dent Sites in Colorado and why is it important to preserve them?	TEACHING WITH PRIMARY
6. Contextual Paragraph	The Colorado Encyclopedia gives an excellent succinct overview of Paleo Indians and states, "The Paleo-Indian period is the era from the end of the Pleistocene (the last Ice Age) to about 9,000 years ago (7000 BC), during which the first people migrated to North and South America. This period is seen through a glass darkly: Paleo-Indian sites are few and scattered, and the material from these sites consists almost entirely of animal bone and stone tools. Available information from Paleo-Indian times documents hunting of several animals that became extinct in North America at the end of the Pleistocene, spectacularly skilled stone working by artisans who made beautifully crafted stone tools (especially spear points), and the beginning of a reliance on bison hunting that persisted on the Great Plains for 10,000 years.	SOURCES Metropolitan State University of Denver

	Although Paleo-Indians were more than just flintknappers and big-game hunters, those have been the most visible aspects of their lives since archaeologists first recognized this period in the early twentieth century. From animal kill sites to tool caches, some of the most important clues to the Paleo-Indian past have been found in Colorado. Additionally, "Colorado's Dent Mammoth site is one of very few North American archaeological sites with direct evidence of human procurement of extinct Columbian mammoth meat and bone. Deaths of its animals occurred in two or more kill events several days or weeks apart, suggesting ambushes of two herds at different times, or that several animals escaped the earlier ambush only to be ambushed again when they returned to the scene. As is common in prehistoric hunting societies, the Clovis points used to kill the animals were also used in butchering. The scientific evidence from the Dent site shows that Clovis people had a thorough understanding of Colorado mammoths, which made them skilled, successful hunters of the impressive Ice Age mammal. Additional information is located at: https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/paleo-indian-period and https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/dent-site	
7. Connection to Historic Preservation	Colorado has some of the oldest archaeology sites in America and some of the most famous. The History Colorado Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation works diligently under the guidance of state and federal regulations and the state archaeologist to preserve, document, and protect archaeology sites that are both big and small. The sites are protected, and many are listed on the National Register of Historic Places such as the listing the Lindenmeier site received in 1966. Critical to the preservation and study of the sites is that they remain intact. As with any historic or archaeological site, care should be taken not to damage or vandalize historic sites, and items can be observed but should be left behind without moving or touching them. Resources to support Archaeology education in the classroom can be found at the Project Archaeology website and materials (https://projectarchaeology.org/), or through the Bureau of Land Management	

Document Based Question (DBQ)

Document Set				
Lindenmeier Folsom Site	GUIDING QUESTIONS:			
COLORADO	 The Lindenmeier site is considered to be the first Folsom campground found. Why was this discovery important to scholars? Considering the significance of the Lindenmeier site – why is it important to preserve it? What was found at this site that was significant? Why was this discovery significant? 			
https://coloradoencyclopedia.org/article/lindenmeier-fol som-site *recommend using the 8 th Grade, 10 th Grade, or full article	S. What was round at this site that was significant: Why was this discovery significant:			

Folsom Man Sign and Transcript of Tour	GUIDING QUESTIONS:
	1. Read the account of the tour. Why was this tour so important to the participants?
	2. Rock signs once existed regularly at archaeological sites.
	3. How can secrecy around the exact location of an archaeological site help reserve it?

DEDICATED To THE FOLSON WARN With the methods FER CAMPERE THIS ARGAIN THE ARGAINST THE	4. How can it harm it?
https://history.fcgov.com/anecdotes/4	

Assessment Question What are the key findings at the Lindenmeier Site in Colorado and why is it important to preserve them?		
Response		