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| Growth in population lead to possible threats to groups of people living together. | Villagers built defensive structures such as palisades and ditches. |
| The Ice Age came to an end, causing the extinction of mega fauna. | Archaic Indians hunted smaller game, perfecting the use of the atlatl in order to hunt successfully. |
| The land that is now Georgia was abundant in clay and was located in a hot and dry climate. | Southeastern Archaic Indians developed pottery before their northern counterparts. |
| The Woodland Indians learned how to plant and grow their own food (horticulture). | Inhabitants were able to stay in one place and develop permanent settlements. |
| A class structure was fully in place in the Mississippian Culture. | Chiefs and Priests lived in houses on mounds within villages. |
| Prehistoric cultures believed in some sort of spirituality. | Conical mounds during the Woodland Era and pyramid-like Temple Mounds during the Mississippian era were constructed. |
| Clovis points were found in Georgia. | Archeologists and Historians know the Paleos were here. |
| The population of what is now the southeastern United States increased during the Mississippian era. | Villages entered into chiefdoms, or alliances for security. |