

# LOST CITY MUSEUM

Ancestral Puebloan Culture

**!! Please do not touch, write on, or put clipboards on the glass!!**

1. In the **Pottery** case, when was the earliest pottery found within Moapa Valley? What was it called?

2. A. Look in the **Pottery** case. How do pottery designs change over time?

B. Notice that the pottery throughout the museum varies in colors. Why are the bowls different colors such as red, white, and gray?

3. Before metals were available, Ancestral Puebloans chipped stone or carved bone for tools. Look in a couple of different cases to find examples of tools (**Hunting, Farming, Mining, Trade**, etc.). Sketch a rough outline of the tool and describe its use. Some tools can be used in multiple ways.

This _____ was used for:	This _____ was used for:	This _____ was used for:

## LOST CITY MUSEUM

### Ancestral Puebloan Culture

**!! Please do not touch, write on, or put clipboards on the glass!!**

4. In the **Mining** and **Trade** cases, you will note a wide variety of items that were mined and traded by the Ancestral Puebloans. List three items and explain how they were used.

Example: Turquoise was used for Jewelry

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ was used for \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ was used for \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ was used for \_\_\_\_\_

- 5) In the **Daily Life** case, note the different game pieces on display. Using the text in the exhibit along with your imagination, invent a game where these items might have been used in.

How would you use these pieces in a game? What are the rules? Are there turns? How many people play (One person, two people, a group, divide into teams)? How do you win?

**Landscapes of Change****!! Please do not touch, write on, or put clipboards on the glass!!**

1. Landscapes of change is an exhibit that highlights changes in climate, time period, tool manufacture, and animals available for hunting. Fill in the table with animal and tools mentioned in the exhibit.

Years Ago	Climate	Hunting: animals and implements
15,000 – 10,000		Animals:  Tools:
7,500 – 5,500		Animals:  Tools:
5,000 – 1,500		Animals:  Tools:
1,500 – 800		Animals:  Tools:
800 – 150		Animals:  Tools:
150 – 50		Animals:  Tools:

2. The Cat Claw Cave was an extraordinary archaeological site where many different types of artifacts were found.
- A. What types of artifacts were found there?
- B. The archaeologists also discovered animal bones at the site. What specific type of animal bones were discovered in the cave?

**Landscapes of Change**

**!! Please do not touch, write on, or put clipboards on the glass!!**

3. St. Thomas was a city that was abandoned due to the rising waters of Lake Mead after the completion of Hoover Dam. In recent years, the St. Thomas site was exposed again, leaving the Park Service questioning how to document and protect the historic site.

A. In what ways did the Park Service document the site and its artifacts?

B. What types of items were discovered at the site?

4. There is a factory under Lake Mead. What was the factory called, what did they produce, and what was the product used for?

**BONUS QUESTION**

Who is Nampeyo?

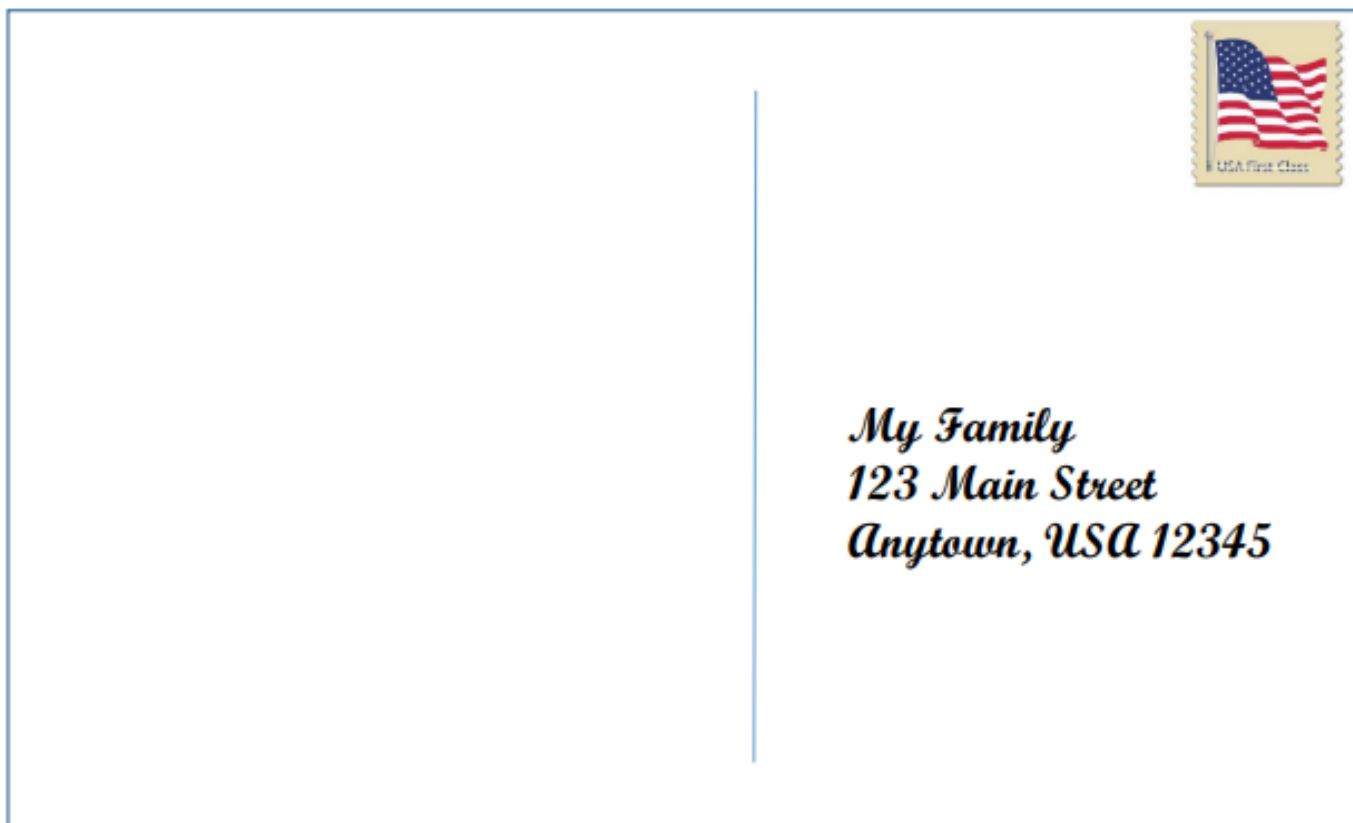
## Archaeology Room

**!! Please do not touch the sand or rocks. !!**

**The center display is an actual Anasazi house floor over 1000 years old.**

1. Part of this long case tells a story of the Conservation Civilian Corps (CCC), a group of young men ages 18 to 25, who were hired by the government during the Great Depression in the 1930s. These men often worked far away from home. At the Lost City, they had the opportunity to work as archaeologists.

Imagine you are working with the CCC at the Lost City; helping with archaeological digs. On the postcard below, compose a short note to your family about what you are doing. Describe what types of items you might have found at the digs, the types of tools that you used, etc. Think about what the CCC members might have told their families when writing back home.



2. Find the small models of Ancestral Puebloan houses in the long glass case. These housing structure types are in order from oldest (pit house, left) to newest (pueblo, right).
  - A. Why do you think that people transitioned into living in pueblos?
  - B. Notice the way that Ancestral Puebloans stored their belongings changed. What are the advantages of having the separated storage bins from the main house?

### Archaeology Room

**!! Please do not touch the sand or rocks. !!**

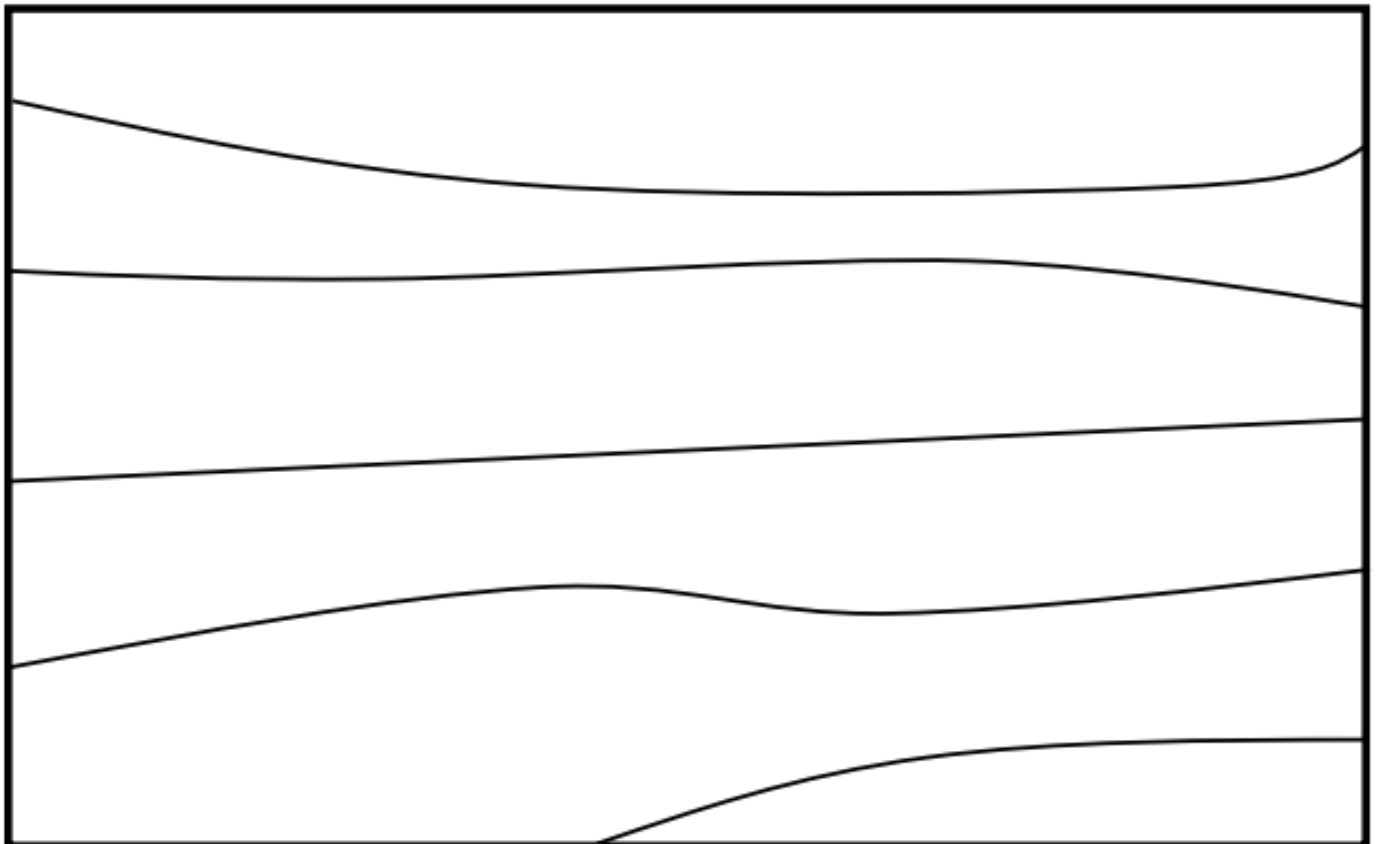
**The center display is an actual Anasazi house floor over 1000 years old.**

3. The center exhibit shows a few objects that the Ancestral Puebloans would have used in their kitchens. What do you use in your kitchen that is similar to what they used?

Ancestral Puebloan Kitchen	Your Kitchen

4. In the center display, there is a cleared floor and stratigraphic wall. Stratigraphy is used to analyze the order and position of layers at archaeological sites. This wall shows the deposits of sediment over time and the objects that are found within the different layers. The lowest layers are the oldest because sediment continued to pile on top of it over time.

In the box below, draw five different artifacts how they might have been found at a Lost City archaeological site. Use inspiration from the artifacts you have seen and learned about while at the museum.



**Archaeology Room**  
**Please do not touch the sand or rocks!**

5. In the *Willis Evans, Pit River Indian and Archaeologist* display, find the following answers:

A. In 1936, Willis Evans told Mark Harrington about the Rampart Cave. What was found inside of it?

B. Willis Evans was an instrumental part of early archaeological excavations. In what locations and in what years was he active?