

Teacher's Guide For

Ancient History:

Ancient Pueblo People:

The Anasazi

For grade 7 - College

Programs produced by
Centre Communications, Inc. for
Ambrose Video Publishing, Inc.

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Published and Distributed by...
Ambrose Video Publishing
145 West 45th St., Suite 1115
New York, NY 10036
1-800-526-4663
24-Hour Fax 212-768-9282
<http://www.ambrosevideo.com>

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MATERIALS IN THE PROGRAM

Teacher's Guide -This Teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this program. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following:

- Suggested Instructional Notes
- Student Learning Goals
- Lesson Plan
- Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students

INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

It is suggested that you preview the program and read the Student Goals and Teacher Points. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt the program to the needs of your class. Please note that this show is set up to be played continuously and you will probably find it best to follow the program in the order in which it is presented, but this is not necessary. The program can be divided into chapters accessed through the DVD's Menu Screen under Chapter Selects. In this way each chapter can be played and studied separately. A proposed Lesson Plan based on chapter headings accessed through the DVD menu screen can be found on page 4 of this Teachers Guide. It is also suggested that the program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional program outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the program you may wish to copy the **Test Questions on Blackline Masters 1A** and distribute it to your class to measure their comprehension of the events.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ANCIENT HISTORY: ANCIENT PUEBLO PEOPLE :THE ANASAZI

Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People: The Anasazi is a new approach to presenting in an exciting way *Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People: The Anasazi*. The program is designed to present *Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People: The Anasazi* in a way that promotes successful student learning. The program begins with Spanish Conquistadors in 1541 coming upon the Anasazi, an exceptional culture with outstanding architectural wonders. It was a culture that thrived not because of gold and silver but because of advanced agriculture. The program continues with the unique geography of the four corners region and its impact on Anasazi culture. It then traces the rise of the maize culture that enabled the Anasazi to become skilled artisans and builders of North America's most distinctive buildings prior to the arrival of European colonists. The architecture of these buildings is examined next. Finally, though the Anasazi left no written records, archaeology tells the tale of this remarkable culture's accomplishments and social structure.

Student Goals - In this Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People: The Anasazi program students will learn:

- The Anasazi culture was unlike anything the Spanish Conquistadors had ever seen before
- The Anasazi culture was based on advanced farming
 - It lasted for 1000 years
 - The Anasazi built spectacular cliff dwellings
- The homeland the Anasazi occupied the Colorado Plateau also known as the Four Corners Regions
 - Colorado Plateau is a distinctive and rich mixture of two ecological biomes
 - It is a very harsh land with dramatic changes in temperature and rainfall
 - It produced unlikely conditions for people to survive by agriculture
- The Four Corners Region was first inhabited by people who earned their living by hunting wild game and gathering fruits, seeds and roots
- The Anasazi emerged as a distinct culture when they shifted from hunter-gatherers to agriculturalists
 - The Anasazi grew corn, beans and squash
 - Because of agriculture, the Anasazi began living in large multi-family units
- During their 700-year presence, the Anasazi built many pueblos across the four corners region
 - How a pueblo was constructed
 - What kivas were used for
- No firsthand accounts or written records exist about Anasazi social structure
 - There is no evidence of kings, queens or an elite ruling class
 - To be such a successful maize culture they had to develop agricultural specialists and high level of social organization
- Anasazi were skilled architects, builders and artisans
 - They produced mysterious and distinctive rock art
 - They were among the best potters in the world
- The Anasazi did not disappear, their culture changed and they became the modern-day Hopi, Pueblo and Zuni Native Americans

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

The design for this program was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Era 3: Revolution and the New Nation- Standards 1 and 3 for grades 5-12, Era 9 Postwar United States -Standard 4 for grades 5-12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 - Standards 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (#4 - #7), Standard 8.8 (#1) and Grade 11, Standards 11.1 (#2, #3), 11.3 (#5), 11.5 - (#3, #4) and 11.10 (#2, #3) and Grade 12, Standards 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5.

SUGGESTED LESSON PLAN

Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People: The Anasazi has been laid out so that it can be viewed in its entirety, or by selecting the DVD menu screen, individual chapters can be viewed separately to create a lesson plan. Each chapter presents a part of the uniqueness of the Anasazi and their extraordinary history. Chapters begin with an introduction of the Anasazi and how through an advanced agricultural system they survived and succeeded in building a thriving culture with spectacular buildings in the arid land of the four corners region. The program then examines their homeland, the rise of the maize culture, the Anasazi's unparalleled architecture, their social structure and accomplishments. In addition, historical themes are clearly presented, using state of the art visuals.

Below is a list of the program and its chapters. Using this program, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues and themes mentioned in *Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People – The Anasazi*.

Program Chapters

- Introduction
- Anasazi Homeland
- Maize Culture
- Anatomy of a Pueblo
- Social Organization
- Anasazi Accomplishments

Chapter One: Introduction

Student Goals - In this Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People: The Anasazi chapter students will learn:

- The word Anasazi is a Navajo word meaning *ancient enemies*
- When the Spanish Conquistadors arrived they encountered spectacular dwellings unseen before
- The Anasazi culture was mysterious and robust
 - It was based not on gold and silver but on advanced farming
 - It lasted for a 1000 years and was descended from a culture that existed for over 3000 years
 - The Anasazi built spectacular cliff dwellings
 - The abandonment of these wonderful cliff dwellings at the height of their glory has shrouded the Anasazi in mystery

Chapter Two: Anasazi Homeland

Student Goals - In this Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People: The Anasazi chapter students will learn:

- The homeland the Anasazi occupied during their thousand year history is the Colorado Plateau, also known as the Four Corners region
 - It is one of the most mysterious and magical regions on the planet
 - Modern day Pueblo peoples consider it a center of spirituality

- Colorado Plateau has produced a distinctive and rich mixture of two ecological biomes that challenged the Anasazi to survive
 - Paleo-ecological information shows the area has been a very harsh land with dramatic changes in temperature and rainfall
 - There were major climate shifts during the Anasazi's occupation
 - These were unlikely conditions for people not only to survive by agriculture but also to thrive

Chapter Three: Maize Cultures

Student Goals – In this Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People: The Anasazi chapter students will learn:

- The Four Corners Region was first inhabited by people who earned their living by hunting wild game and gathering fruits, seeds and roots
- The emergence of the Anasazi as a distinct culture began with the shift from hunter-gatherers to agriculturalists
- The Anasazi grew corn, beans and squash
 - The earliest form of corn is actually a wild grass and is called maize
 - The cobs are only about an inch long
 - Over the centuries Indians breed it to grow larger with more rows
 - Corn also diversifies genetically
- Because of agriculture, the Pueblo people change from hunter gatherers to more a sedentary life style
- A 1000 to 1200 years ago something brought these people together to live in villages
 - Anasazi began living in large multi-family units
 - Anasazi developed a cooperative life style
 - They first lived in pit houses then transitioned to kivas
- During these 1200 years, Anasazi life cycles between single family farms, and grouping together into larger villages that result in spectacular buildings

Chapter Four: Anatomy of a Pueblo

Student Goals – In this Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People: The Anasazi chapter students will learn:

- Pueblos were built out of resources available in the Four Corners region
 - Trees for beams had to be hauled from as far away as 50 miles
- During their 700-year presence, the Anasazi built many pueblos across the four corners region, some with as many as 1000 rooms
- How a pueblo was constructed
 - Well engineered lasting up to 1000 years
 - The Anasazi had no draft animals or the wheel for hauling building materials
 - Building pueblos required big labor investment, asking young men to spend a great amount of time hauling materials to a building site

Chapter Five: Social Organization

Student Goals – In this Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People: The Anasazi chapter students will learn:

- No firsthand accounts or written records exist about Anasazi social structure
- There is no evidence of kings, queens or an elite ruling class
- Social organization changed as the Anasazi cycled from small groups and villages to the larger cities requiring more complex governing
- To be such a successful maize culture they had to develop agricultural specialists and high level of social organization

Chapter Six: Anasazi Accomplishments

Student Goals - In this Ancient History: Ancient Pueblo People: The Anasazi chapter students will learn:

- Anasazi were skilled architects, builders and artisans
- They produced mysterious and distinctive rock art
 - Pictographs are images on painted the rock
 - Petroglyphs are images pecked into the rock
 - While mysterious, rock art can tell us how the Anasazi viewed their place in the world
- Anasazi were some of the best potters in the world
 - They made exceptionally beautiful and functional gray cooking pots
 - They made beautifully decorated bowls and jars
- The Anasazi did not disappear, their culture changed and they became the modern-day Hopi, Pueblo and Zuni Native Americans

ANSWERS TO BLACKLINE MASTER 1A QUIZ

1-c; 2-d; 3-a; 4-a; 5-c; 6-a; 7-b; 8-d; 9-b; 10-a; 11-d