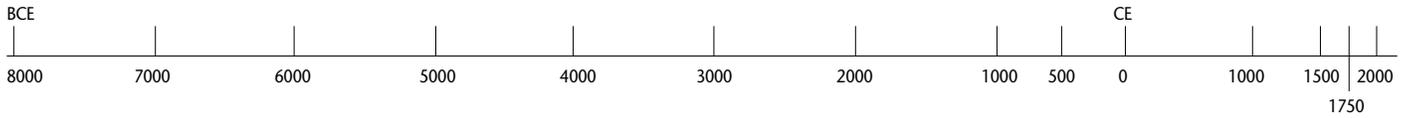


Archaeological Data—Farming Tools



Evidence

Objects used in farming, storing food, and preparing food.

8000 to 500 BCE	500 BCE to 1000 CE	1000 to 1500 CE	1500 to 1750 CE
<p>Archaeologists find manos and grinding slabs. A mano is a stone held in one hand to grind seed for flour. The seeds are ground on top of a grinding slab, which is a flat stone.</p>	<p>In addition to manos and grinding slabs, archaeologists find a few digging sticks and antler rakes.</p>	<p>Archaeologists find greater numbers of digging sticks and antler rakes. For the first time they find bison scapula hoes.</p>	<p>Archaeologists find even greater numbers of digging sticks, antler rakes, and bison scapula hoes. These tools quickly became less common once metal tools were introduced by people from the Old World.</p>

1. Describe how the artifacts changed over time.

2. Describe what you think the change tells about how people were living in relationship to food.