



S'edav Va'aki Museum

Overview Video Worksheet

Fill in the blank

1. S'edav Va'aki (formerly Pueblo Grande) is a _____ and an _____ site.
2. _____ is a resource that all people need to live in a desert.
3. The main source of water for Phoenix in prehistoric time was the _____ River.
4. List at least 3 tools the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People used to build canals

5. The Ancestral Sonoran Desert People dug _____ miles of canals.
6. Canals were used to bring water to their _____ and to their _____.



7. Some of the crops that the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People grew included

8. The Ancestral Sonoran Desert People lived in the Valley of the Sun for over _____ years.

9. Archaeologist look at changes in _____ over time.

10. List some types of material culture an archaeologist might look at



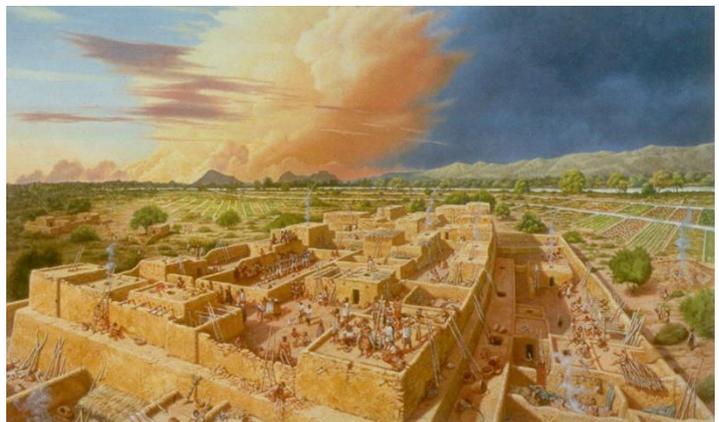
11. List the types of houses the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People built and lived in

12. Oval shaped depressions in the ground are called

_____.

13. Va'aki is another name for a _____

_____.
(Hint: Archaeologist use this name to describe the large earthen structure at S'edav Va'aki formerly Pueblo Grande).



14. List activities that may happened on and around the platform mound



S'edav Va'aki Museum

Dig It! Video Worksheet

1. Archaeological sites are formed when the things built by ancient people are covered by sediment over time. The newest items are found in the _____ layer and the oldest items are found in the _____ layer.
2. Archaeologists go backwards through time as they excavate the layers to _____ what life was like in the past.
3. Stratigraphy – What types of items might be found in each layer?



Modern Layer

Historic Layer

Hohokam Era

Archaic Period

Paleo-Indian

Sterile Zone

Modern Layer: _____

Historic Layer: _____

Hohokam Era: _____

Archaic Period: _____

Paleo-Indian: _____

Sterile Zone: _____

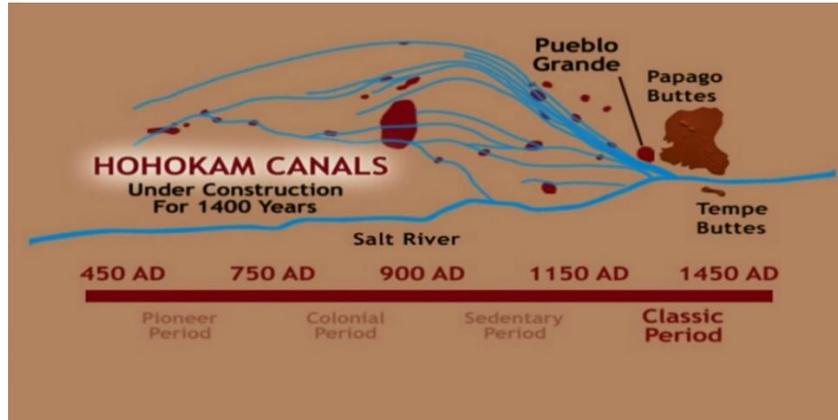
4. Archaeologist study _____ cultures.

5. Paleontologist study _____



S'edav Va'aki Museum

Canal Videos Worksheet



Circle an answer

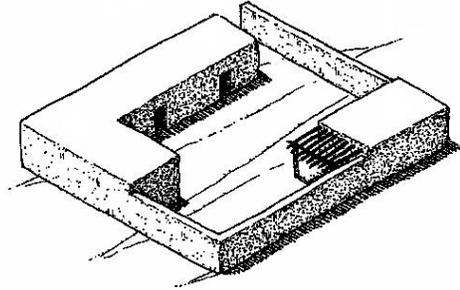
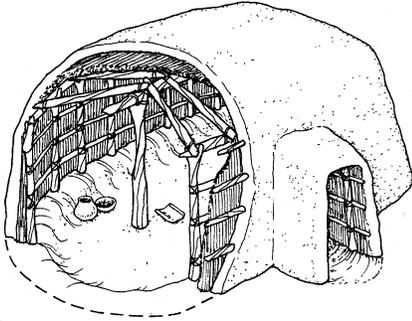
1. True or False Not all canals located by archaeologist were being used at one time.
2. True or False Over several centuries canals were constructed, abandoned, and sometimes reconstructed.
3. True or False The location of the canal head was constant and never changed.
4. Some canals were _____ miles in length and reached widths of over _____ feet.
5. There were as many as _____ independent canal systems, in the Salt River Valley, requiring organized management.
6. Divert water from the river into the canals the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People (Hohokam) used a _____ made of log and brush.
7. _____ regulated water flow inside the canals at canal intersections.
8. A network of _____ canals were used to transport water to the fields.
9. Controlling canal _____ was key to maintaining an even flow of water.
10. Canals were constructed with tools made of _____ and _____.



S'edav Va'aki Museum

A Place to Call Home Worksheet

1. The two types of houses constructed by the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People (the Hohokam) were the _____ and the _____.



Pithouses (A.D. 450 – 1450)

2. Steps used to build a pithouse included
- Digging a _____ into the ground
 - Lining the pit with _____ (nature's cement)
 - Using _____ along the side of the walls
3. Pithouses were used primarily to store _____ and to sleep.
4. Most activities took place _____.
5. All pithouses tended to be _____ shaped with one small entranceway.
6. Small fire pits were used as a source of _____ inside of the pithouses.
7. _____ is a term used to describe when items are found in the place they were left by past people.

Material Culture

8. What type of technique was used by the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People to

make pottery? _____ and



9. What type of pottery are the Ancestral Sonoran Desert people known for making?

_____ - on - _____ pottery.

10. Archaeologists use the pottery that they find to tell them where the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People _____ they were going, _____ types of items they were trading, and _____ they were trading with. (*hint: think of "w" words*)

11. What item would you sleep on in a pithouse? _____

12. What type of items did the Ancestral Sonoran Desert people make?

13. A cluster of pithouses tended to be arranged around a central _____. The Ancestral Sonoran Desert people were a communal society.

Compound Houses (AD 1150 – 1450)

14. Compound houses contain one or more house surrounded by a _____ and with a private central _____.

15. Compound houses tended to be _____ shaped and are built on top of the ground surface.

16. The walls are made from _____ and _____.

17. The interior surfaces of the compound house walls were not lined with



S'edav Va'aki Museum

Designs on Rocks Worksheet

1. Petroglyphs are _____ on rocks.
These _____ hold meaning to the people who made them.

2. True or False Scientists know the exact meaning of the symbols used in petroglyphs.



3. "Rock art" can be found where? _____

4. Name the different types of "rock art"

G_____

P_____

M_____

P_____

C_____

5. What types of "rock art" are made by people in the Phoenix area?



6. A _____ is a tool used to peck away the desert varnish on a rock to create a petroglyph.

7. Three methods used to create petroglyphs were

D _____ P _____

I _____ P _____

A _____

8. Three types of symbols or images that have been used in petroglyphs

9. What is the possible purpose of a petroglyph? _____

10. Match the word to the correct definition:

relative dating

painting of an image on a stone surface

symbol

keeping something from damage or decay

desert varnish

image created by pecking desert varnish off a stone surface

preservation

an image that represents something else (idea, object, relationship)

pictograph

a brown black coating found on exposed rock surfaces in desert environments petroglyph method of figuring out how old something is by comparing it to so



S'edav Va'aki Museum

ANSWERS PAGE: Overview Video Worksheet

Fill in the blank

1. S'edav Va'aki (formerly Pueblo Grande) is a museum and an archaeological site.
2. Water is a resource that all people need to live in a desert.
3. The main source of water for Phoenix in prehistoric time was the Salt River.
4. List at least 3 tools the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People used to build canals
Digging Sticks Torus (Stone Ring) Axes
5. The Ancestral Sonoran Desert People dug hundreds of miles of canals.
6. Canals were used to bring water to their villages and to their crops.



7. Some of the crops that the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People grew included
Corn Beans Squash Cotton

8. The Ancestral Sonoran Desert People lived in the Valley of the Sun for over [a thousand years](#).
9. Archaeologists look at changes in [material culture](#) over time.
10. List some types of material culture an archaeologist might look at

[Pottery](#)



[Stone Tools](#)

[Architecture](#)



11. List the types of houses the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People built and lived in

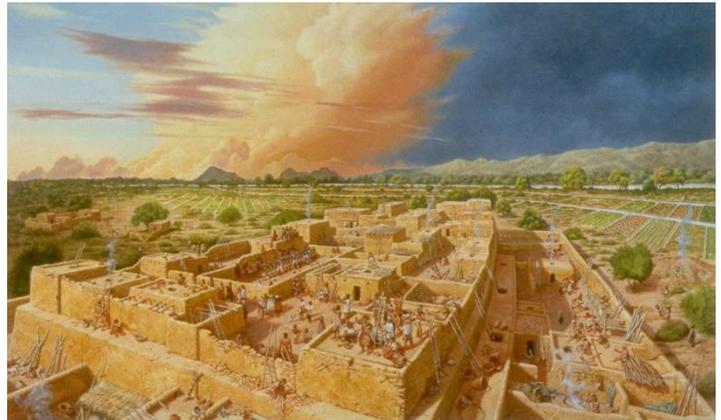
[Pithouses](#)

and

[Compound Houses](#)

12. Oval shaped depressions in the ground are called [ball courts](#).

13. Va'aki is another name for a [platform mound](#).
(hint: Archaeologist use this name to describe the large earthen structure at S'edav Va'aki formerly Pueblo Grande).



14. List activities that may happened on and around the platform mound

[Food preparation](#)

[Making tools](#)

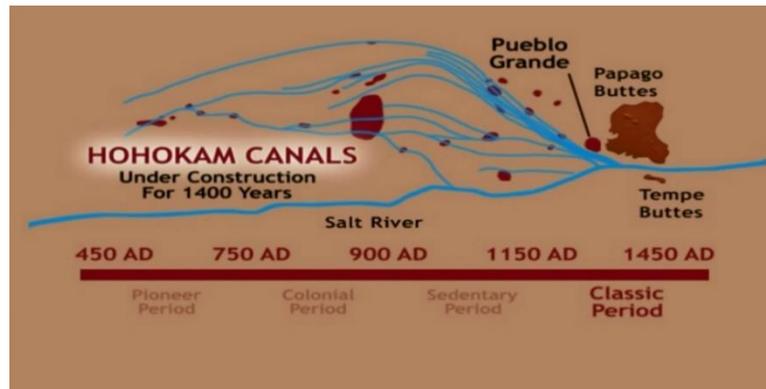
[Ceremonies and/or directing the work of others](#)

[Working on the wall \(maintaining the platform mound\)](#)



S'edav Va'aki Museum

ANSWERS PAGE: Canal Video Worksheet



Circle an answer

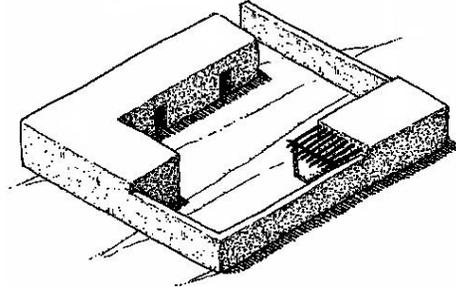
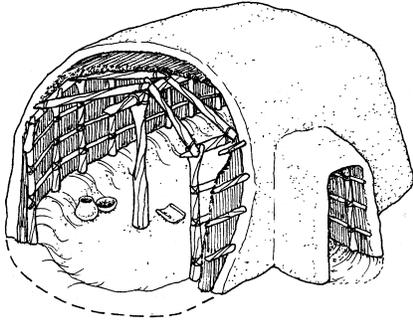
1. **True** or False Not all canals located by archaeologist were being used at one time.
2. **True** or False Over several centuries canals were constructed, abandoned, and sometimes reconstructed.
3. True or **False** The location of the canal head was constant and never changed.
4. Some canals were **16** miles in length and reached widths of over **50** feet.
5. There were as many as **16** independent canal systems, in the Salt River Valley, requiring organized management.
6. To divert water from the river into the canals, the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People (Hohokam) used a **weir** made of log and brush.
7. **Headgates** regulated water flow inside the canals at canal intersections.
8. A network of **field-lateral** canals were used to transport water to the fields.
9. Controlling canal **gradients** was key to maintaining an even flow of water.
10. Canals were constructed with tools made of **saguaro ribs** and **leveling stones**.



S'edav Va'aki Museum

ANSWERS PAGE: A Place to Call Home Worksheet

1. The two types of houses constructed by the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People (the Hohokam) were the pithouse and the adobe compound.



Pithouses (A.D. 450 – 1450)

- Steps used to build a pithouse included
 - Digging a pit into the ground
 - Lining the pit with caliche (nature's cement)
 - Using saguaro ribs along the side of the walls
- Pithouses were used primarily to store personal belongings and to sleep.
- Most activities took place outside.
- All pithouses tended to be oval shaped with one small entranceway.
- Small fire pits were used as a source of warmth / light inside of the pithouses.
- In situ is a term used to describe when items are found in the place they were left by past people.

Material Culture

- What type of technique was used by the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People to make pottery? paddle and anvil
- What type of pottery are the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People known for making?

Red - on - buff pottery.



10. Archaeologists use the pottery that they find to tell them where the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People where they were going, what types of items they were trading, and who they were trading with. (*hint: think of "w" words*)

11. What item would you sleep on in a pithouse? a Mat

12. What type of items did the Ancestral Sonoran Desert People make?

Pottery – storage containers

jewelry

stone tools - axe

clothes, shoes

13. A cluster of pithouses tended to be arranged around a central courtyard. The Ancestral Sonoran Desert People were a communal society.

Compound Houses (AD 1150 – 1450)

14. Compound houses contain one or more house surrounded by a wall and with a private central courtyard.

15. Compound houses tended to be rectangular shaped and are built on top of the ground surface.

16. The walls are made from rocks and adobe.

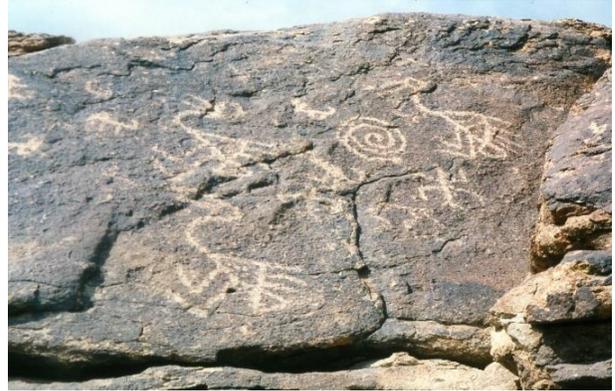
17. The interior surfaces of the compound house walls were not lined with wooden sticks / saguaro ribs.



S'edav Va'aki Museum

ANSWERS PAGE: Designs on Rocks Video Worksheet

1. Petroglyphs are symbols on rocks.
These symbols hold meaning to the people who made them.



2. True or False Scientists know the exact meaning of the symbols used in petroglyphs.

3. "Rock art" can be found where? All over the world

4. Name the different types of "rock art"

Geoglyphs

Petroglyphs

Mud glyphs

Pictographs

Cupules



5. What types of "rock art" are made by people in the Phoenix area?

Petroglyphs and pictographs

6. A hammerstone is a tool used to peck away the desert varnish on a rock to create a petroglyph.

7. Three methods used to create petroglyphs were

Direct Percussion

Abrasion

Indirect Percussion

8. Three types of symbols or images that have been used in petroglyphs

Human forms

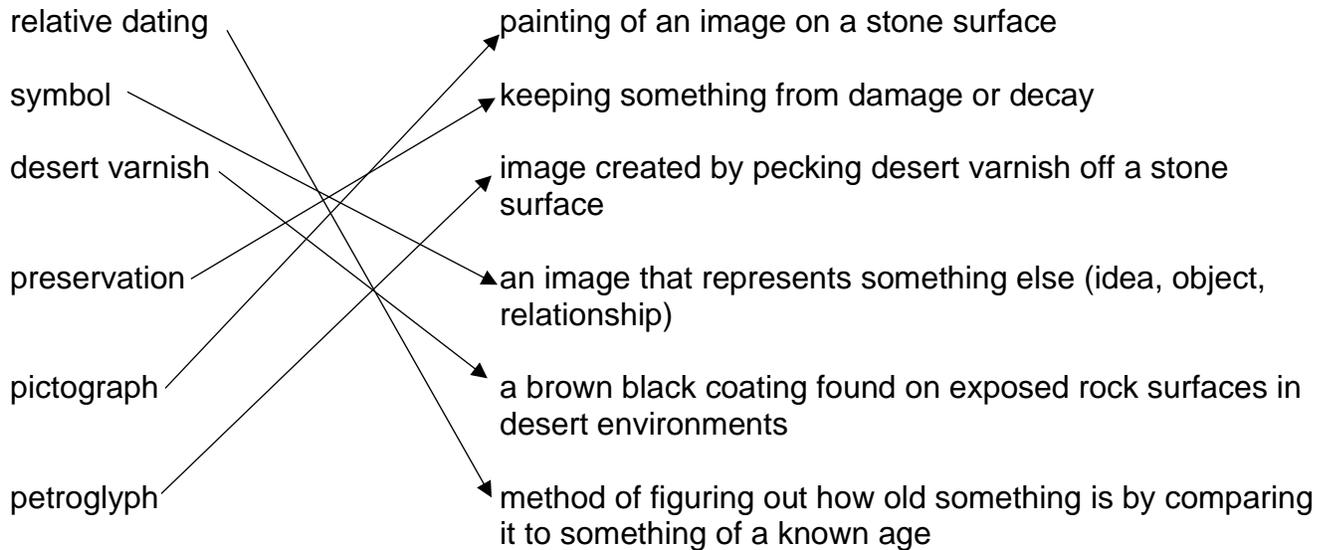
animal forms

patterns

9. What is the possible purpose of a petroglyph?

Sometimes for decorations; an image that will help them remember something that had happened; ceremonial; religious; fertility; clan symbols; marking a trail

10. Match the word to the correct definition:





S'edav Va'aki Museum

ANSWERS PAGE: Dig It! Video Worksheet

1. Archaeological sites are formed when the things built by ancient people are covered by sediment over time. The newest items are found in the top layer and the oldest items are found in the bottom layer.
2. Archaeologists go backwards through time as they excavate the layers to reconstruct what life was like in the past.
3. Stratigraphy – What types of items might be found in each layer?



Modern Layer

Historic Layer

Hohokam Era

Archaic Period

Paleo-Indian

Sterile Zone

Modern Layer: soda cans, hub caps, and candy wrappers

Historic Layer: horseshoes, wagon wheels, ceramic dishes, or metal tools

Hohokam Era: ceramic pots, shell and stone jewelry, and tools made from wood, stone, and animal bone

Archaic Period: ground stone tools and stone points used for hunting

Paleo-Indian: large stone points and bones of large animals

Sterile Zone: no artifacts or features to be found

4. Archaeologist study the remains of human cultures.
5. Paleontologist study dinosaurs.