LESSON PLAN: Waste Not, Want Not

MD Social Studies VSC Standards - 4 th grade	Standard: Peoples of the Nations and World Topic: Elements of Culture Indicator: Describe the various cultures of early societies in Maryland.
	Standard: History Topic: Settlement and Beginnings of New Societies Indicator: Describe Native American societies indigenous to Maryland
	Standard: GeographyTopic: Modifying and Adapting the EnvironmentIndicator: Describe how people adapt to, modify and impact the natural environment
Objective:	 Students will: Compare and describe the elements of culture including shelter, recreation, education, oral traditions, art, music and language of Native American societies. Through interaction with reproduction Woodland Indian items and discussions concerning everyday lives to gain understanding of indigenous people survived in the past without modern technologies. Describe the ways the Woodland Indians adapted to and modified the natural environment in order to survive. Discuss the possible consequences of these modifications
Grade Level:	$3^{rd} - 5^{th}$
Length of Lesson:	30 – 45 minutes
Overview:	This lesson will use class discussion, hands-on investigation of replica tools and objects, and a Venn diagram to examine how Woodland Indians used the resources in their environment.
Teacher Background:	The Native Americans knew their environment very well. They paid close attention to animal trails, the seasons, and locations where various food resources could best be found. Because they relied so heavily upon their environment, Woodland Indians used resources frugally and little went to waste. One of the most important resources in their environment that they used was the white-tailed deer.
	Deer were to the Eastern Woodland Indians what the buffalo (Bison) were to the Western Plains Indian tribes. A deer carcass could provide nearly everything a Woodland Indian needed in order to survive. In addition to supplying a large amount of meat, every deer had a skin, inner organs, bones, hooves and antlers that were useful for survival. The white-tail deer was a department store on legs.
	Food Meat could be grilled, added to a stew or dried for jerky and pemmican Some organ meats such as the heart and liver were also eaten

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	Deer fat was used in cooking
	Marrow from the inside of bones was eaten
	Hides were tanned to make:
	Clothes
	Moccasins
	Robes
	Bags or sacks
	Tents and mats
	Cordage
	Scraps were boiled to make glue
	Sinew (came from tendons in the legs and back)
	Binding stone tools to handles
	Bow strings
	Tying up bundles and bags
	Sewing clothes and moccasins
	Bones
	Awls
	needles
	scrapers
	fishhooks
	garden hoes (scapula or shoulder bone)
	Antlers
	Sharpened into arrowheads or spear points
	Pressure flakers for making stone tools
	Tent pegs
	Wedges for splitting wood for basket making
	Hooves
	Boiled to make glue
	Dried hooves tied to a stick as a rattle
	Other
	Brain tissue used to soften hides during tanning
	Bags were made out of the stomach or bladder
Lesson Procedure:	1. Ask students to consider "What are the basic needs of every human?" [food, water, clothing, shelter] Discuss how people without 21 st century technology would obtain these necessities.
	2. Using the laminated image of a white-tailed deer, talk about how important this one animal was to the Woodland Indians. Ask the students what they think the



	different parts of the deer could be used for. Use the replica tools and objects listed in the materials section to illustrate this discussion.
	3. Ask the students to complete the Waste Not, Want Not worksheet listing all the uses of white-tailed deer.
Materials:	Objects Elk Antler billet (hammer) Deer Antler pressure flaker Hafted scraper Hafted knife or Arrow (Sinew) Fishhook & line Tanned deer hide Bone flesher Bone beamer Awl Needle Rattle Images White-tailed Deer Worksheet Waste Not, Want Not.