

1. Title / Content Area:	Settling the Sand Dunes
2. Historic Site:	The Great Sand Dunes Region: Early Peoples
3. Episode:	https://video.rmpbs.org/video/settling-the-sand-dunes-4qqavd/
4. Developed by:	Century Middle School Educators
5. Grade Level and Standards:	<p><i>Grade Level:</i> 3rd – 5th</p> <p><i>Standards:</i> Colorado Social Studies Standards 1-4</p> <p><i>Prepared Graduate Competencies:</i></p> <p>Content in this Document Based Question (DBQ) link to Prepared Graduate Competencies in the Colorado Academic Standards</p> <p>3rd : PGC 1-5, 7</p> <p>4th : PGC 1-5, 7</p> <p>5th : PGC 1-5, 7</p>
6. Assessment Question:	What peoples have lived in this area and how does archaeology show us evidence of their presence and activities in this place?
7. Contextual Paragraph	<p>The San Luis Valley and the region surrounding Great Sand Dunes National Park, Zapata Ranch, and the Trujillo Homestead has been an important location for not only contemporary peoples but ancient peoples as well. Archaeology shows that this is one of the earliest settled regions in Colorado, and new discoveries are continuing to be found through detailed research in the area. A recent report from R. Laurie Simmons and Marilyn A. Martorano (Published in the Colorado Archaeological Society Journal) states:</p> <p><i>“The site was visited briefly in 2002 by RMC Consultants, Inc. to map the location and evaluate the potential for future work. During the site visit and another brief visit by National Park Service employees Fred Bunch and Dr. Adrienne Anderson, evidence of structural remains was observed, including burned adobe, cobbles, and milled wood. Artifacts seen on the surface included fragments of burned glass, Native American ceramics, fragments of decorated china, vesicular basalt ground stone, and a lid to a child’s miniature toy tea set. The Native American ceramics</i></p>



included sherds representing two bowls of San Juan Red-on-tan Tewa ware that date between 1750 and 1925, sherds identified as Taos Micaceous, and one sherd identified as indeterminate micaceous, likely attributed to Apache potters (Reed 2006a). The latter sherd is similar to Ocate Micaceous produced between the mid-1500s and 1750. A Colorado Historical Society (CHS) State Historic Fund (SHF) archaeological assessment grant was received in June 2006 to record the Teofilo site, and make recommendations for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility and for future site research and protection/preservation (Martorano 2007). Results of the archaeological assessment revealed a wealth of artifacts on the site and locations of several structures and features, including the remains of a large burned adobe structure and a possible barn/stable constructed of large upright wooden posts. The Teofilo homestead site retains excellent archaeological integrity and recommended further work includes site testing and ground penetrating radar (GPR) investigations.”

8. Connection to Historic Preservation

There are multiple listings of historic places in this region which illuminate the important history of the area. Much of the archaeology mentioned in the film is located throughout the region, but specific examples can be found at Zapata Ranch Headquarters (Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993) Medano Ranch Headquarters (Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993) and the Pedro Trujillo Homestead (Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2004) and other archaeological locations.

Colorado Encyclopedia states:

“In 2004 the Pedro Trujillo Homestead was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The next spring, Benjamin and Carole Fitzpatrick toured the homestead while staying at Medano-Zapata Ranch. The house was in disrepair and the Nature Conservancy did not have the resources to properly preserve it, so the Fitzpatricks decided to fund a restoration effort. Work began in 2006, stalled for a few years while the Fitzpatricks tried to secure outside grants, and was completed in

2010. The house was placed on a new foundation, the roof was patched, the windows and doors were restored, and a fence was built to keep the ranch's bison away.

In 2002 the Teofilo Trujillo Homestead was rediscovered by RMC Consultants and J. Robert Linger. In 2006 RMC completed an archaeological assessment of the site using grants from the State Historical Fund and the National Park Service. The Teofilo Trujillo Homestead has experienced very little disturbance since Teofilo sold the land in 1902. The site still includes the ruins of an adobe structure (probably his burned house) as well as several artifact scatters that could offer new information about life at Hispano ranches in the late nineteenth century.

In 2012 the Teofilo and Pedro Trujillo Homesteads were named a National Historic Landmark, making them the first Hispano homesteads in the Southwest to achieve that distinction.

Document Based Question (DBQ)

Colorado Experience Video: 2:55 – 5:05	GUIDING QUESTIONS: 1. What are three items mentioned in the video that show that early peoples existed in this region? 2. What groups of early peoples lived here according to the evidence found? 3. What Does Dr. Holly Norton, State Archaeologist for Colorado, state is the coolest thing in archaeology as of late?
	
https://www.pbs.org/video/settling-the-sand-dunes-4qqavd/	

Ancient Tones: The Lithophones	GUIDING QUESTIONS: 1. Based on the article, Marilyn Martorano is looking for information on lithophones in the region. Why is this a significant possible archaeological find? 2. How does the discovery of lithophones give us information about the early peoples that lived in this region? 3. Why is Ms. Martorano asking the community for samples of lithophones? What would they possibly have them in their possession?
	
http://cozine.com/2017-january/ancient-tones-lithophones/	

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Native American Peoples	<p>GUIDING QUESTIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Based on this image, what is one of the reasons the early peoples would be in the San Luis Valley near the Great Sand Dunes?2. Why would this region be important to their livelihood?3. The video mentions other native tribes in this region as well. Who were they and why would they come here?4. Based on the documents here and the video clips you have watched, what evidence do we have that they have been present here?
 <p>https://www.pbs.org/video/settling-the-sand-dunes-4gqavd/</p>	

Assessment Question	
What peoples have lived in this area and how does archaeology show us evidence of their presence and activities in this place?	
Response	

