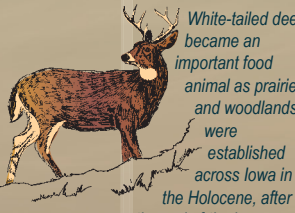


Iowa's Archaeological Timeline

Early Paleoindian	Late Paleoindian	Early Archaic	Middle Archaic	Late Archaic	Early Woodland	Middle Woodland	Late Woodland	Late Prehistoric	Historic				
11,500 - 10,500 BCE	10,500 - 8,500 BCE	8,500 - 5,500 BCE	5,500 - 3,000 BCE	3,000 - 800 BCE	800 - 200 BCE	200 BCE - CE 300	CE 300 - 1250	CE 1250 - 1673	CE 1673 - 1832	CE 1832 - 1842	CE 1842 - 1860	CE 1860 - 1885	Beyond 1885
1000 years	2000 years	3000 years	2500 years	2200 years	600 years	500 years	950 years	423 years	159 years	10 years	18 years	25 years	
<p>1000 years</p> <p>The earliest known people to arrive in Iowa made fluted spear points called Clovis and Folsom.</p>  <p>The atlatl, or spear thrower, was introduced during the Paleoindian period, increasing the distance a spear could travel and the force of its impact.</p> 	<p>2000 years</p> <p>White-tailed deer became an important food animal as prairie and woodlands were established across Iowa in the Holocene, after the end of the ice age.</p>  <p>Mammoth and Mastodon teeth and bones have been discovered in every county in Iowa. Did Paleoindian people hunt them here as elsewhere?</p> 	<p>3000 years</p> <p>The Palace site in Polk County has the earliest known burials in Iowa. Mantanza type points have been found there (4800 BCE).</p>  <p>Evidence of the first domesticated dogs in Iowa (5400 BCE).</p> 	<p>2500 years</p> <p>Archaeologists have discovered evidence for some of the earliest houses in Iowa in Polk, Louisa, and Muscatine counties. These houses are more than 6,000 years old.</p>  <p>Native copper from Lake Superior was used to make tools in Archaic times; this tanged point was found in Louisa County.</p> 	<p>2200 years</p> <p>Pottery became widespread in Iowa after 500 BCE.</p>  <p>Ground, pecked, and polished stone artifacts become common during the Archaic period.</p> 	<p>600 years</p> <p>Pottery became widespread in Iowa after 500 BCE.</p>  <p>Stemmed points like this Waubesa are common in Early Woodland sites.</p> 	<p>500 years</p> <p>Agriculture became increasingly important during the Woodland period.</p>  <p>Boone Mound was perhaps the largest Middle Woodland mound west of the Mississippi River. These sacred sites are protected by Iowa Law.</p> 	<p>950 years</p> <p>Small points found in Late Woodland sites indicate the use of the bow and arrow.</p>  <p>Effigy mounds were built by Late Woodland groups in northeast Iowa.</p> 	<p>423 years</p> <p>Mill Creek farmers in northwest Iowa created specialized raised bed gardens. This bison horn scoop was used as a gardening tool.</p>  <p>Hooded water bottle from a Mill Creek culture site.</p> 	<p>159 years</p> <p>The French arrived along the Mississippi in 1673.</p>  <p>Glenwood Collared Ware is found in southwestern Iowa.</p>  <p>Shell-tempered Oneota pottery occurs in some Late Prehistoric sites.</p> 	<p>10 years</p> <p>Black Hawk Purchase 1832; first government land purchase from Indians in Iowa.</p>  <p>After the Black Hawk purchase, Iowa opened to settlement. Settlers poured into the territory, establishing homes, farms, and businesses.</p> 	<p>18 years</p> <p>Fort Atkinson, 1840-1849, was established to monitor the Ho-Chunk who had been forced to move to the Neutral Ground in northeast Iowa.</p>  <p>The arrival of the railroad in 1855 brought a new and efficient way to carry goods from farms and factories to markets. The locations of the tracks and stations had a profound effect on the growth or decline of towns and cities in Iowa.</p> 	<p>25 years</p> <p>Cascade Mill in Dubuque County.</p>  <p>Archaeological study of central Des Moines area sites such as Coalport and Noah Creek has provided details of a 19th Century pottery industry.</p>  <p>This 1905 Beau Arts fountain, built for the Des Moines Library, was partially demolished and buried for over 50 years until archaeologists rediscovered it in 2004. The preserved font was incorporated into the newly renovated library in 2011.</p> 	



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