

American Indian Inhabitation Timeline for the Southeastern United States including Georgia

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OUR GEORGIA HISTORY

American Indian Inhabitation Timeline Southeastern United States

Paleolithic	20000BC	8000BC	Note: paleo - old; lithic - stone. This culture is noted for its stone tools, most notably arrowheads. At Topper in South Carolina and Georgia, microtools are the earliest known evidence of this culture in North America (more). Man ("homo sapiens") probably pre-dates the development of stone tools in North America by 20,000 years.
Early	20000BC	13000BC	Early paleolithic North Americans are highly-mobile nomadic hunters who use stone to make crude tools and weapons to hunt mega-fauna.
Late	13000BC	8000BC	Some gathering occurs. Occupation of areas may be seasonal.
Archaic	8000BC	1000BC	The great leap of the Archaic period is the first cultivation of crops.
Early	8000BC	5000BC	
Middle	5000BC	2000BC	Start of sustained agriculture.
Late	2000BC	1000BC	

Woodland	2000BC	1000AD	Woodland Indians began to develop pottery and carving that tend to indicate an increasingly complex trade structure with individuals having to spend less time hunting and gathering food.
Moundbuilder	2500BC	1560AD	This unique cultural development arose in northeast Louisiana during the late Archaic era, spreading inland along the Mississippi-Missouri-Ohio River complex. In the Ohio River valley the Adena moundbuilders constructed effigy mounds. Later the Hopewell once again spread moundbuilder control. Around 800AD a final group of Moundbuilders, the Mississippians, moved east from the Mississippi and extended its control to the broadest ever, from present-day New Mexico to New York and from Minnesota to Louisiana,
Creek	1500	1836	Confederacy of about 12 independent tribes in Georgia; Name comes from the "Ocheessee Creek" Indians, English name for a group of Indians who lived near Ocmulgee River. They merely dropped the "Ocheessee" when referring to the Indians. For more information see History of the Creek Indians
Cherokee	1450	1838	For 400 years the Cherokee not only ruled present-day north Georgia, but significant areas of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio. When they were removed on the tragic " Trail of Tears " most of the Eastern Cherokee were living in Georgia, their "Enchanted Land."

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