



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Flagstaff Area National
Monuments

6400 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, Arizona 86004

Walnut Canyon, Wupatki, and
Sunset Crater Volcano National
Monuments

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Water Hunt Maze Activity: Pre-Visit Lesson

Grades 4-6

Subjects: Social Studies, Science

Grade Level: Grades 4th-6th

Lesson Overview:

In this activity students must reach the river at the *top* of the maze by beginning at the *bottom* of the maze. In addition to the activity provided the students will need two six sided dice.

Guiding Questions: How was water collected in the past? What were different methods used for collecting water?

Lesson Objectives:

Students will:

1. Understand how water was collected by people in the past.
2. Describe different methods for water collection.
3. Answer trivia questions based around archaeology and past cultures.

Arizona State Standards Addressed:

SS04-S1C1-04: Describe how archaeological research adds to our understanding of the past.

SC04-S1C4-01: Communicate verbally or in writing the results of an inquiry.

SS05-S1C1-05: Describe how archaeological research adds to our understanding of the past.

SC05-S1C4-01: Communicate verbally or in writing the results of an inquiry.

SC06-S1C4-08: Describe how archaeological research adds to our understanding of the past.

Materials:

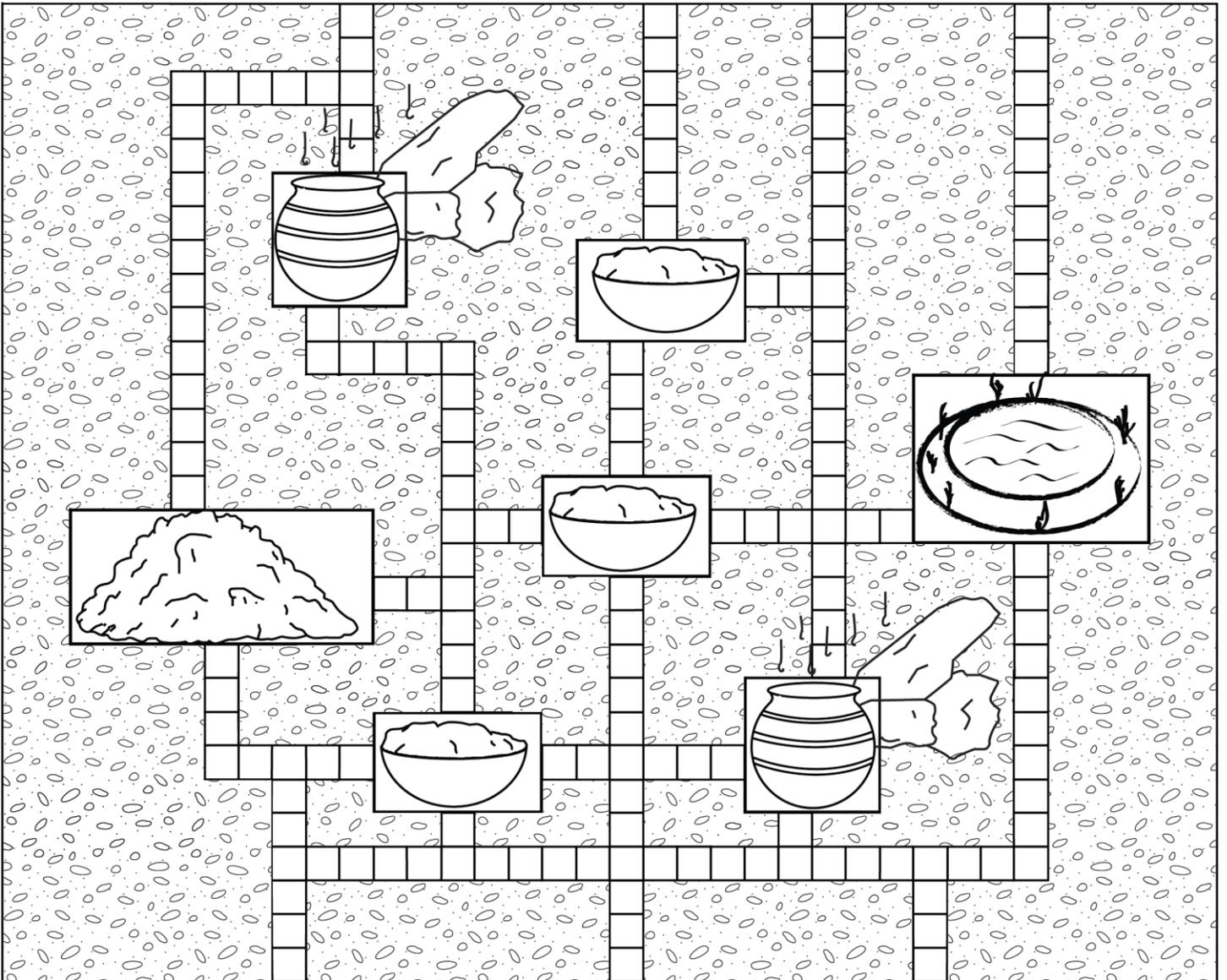
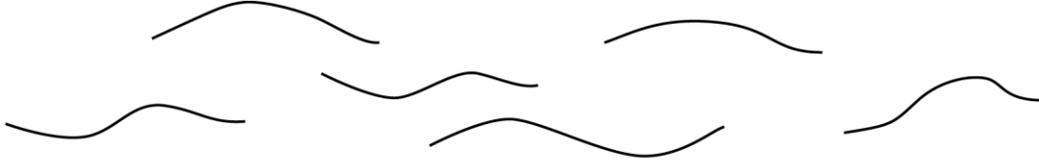
- Two six-sided dice
- Water Maze Worksheet
- Water Source Key
- Trivia Questions
- Trivia Questions Answer Key

Water Hunt Maze Rules:

- 1) Students can roll two dice once per turn to decide how many squares they can move, from 2 to 12.
- 2) When the students move onto a source of water they must answer a trivia question.
- 3) Once the first question has been answered, then students will roll **both** dice to determine which question they will answer when they move onto a **small source**.
 - a. A roll of 4 means the student will answer question 4, a roll of 6 means the student will answer question 6, and so on.
- 4) Students will only roll **one** dice to determine which question they will answer when they move onto a **large source**.
 - a. A roll of 4 means the student will answer question 4, a roll of 6 means the student will answer question 6, and so on.
- 5) *Smaller* sources of water have easier questions, but only add 6 squares to whatever the students roll.
- 6) *Larger* sources of water have harder questions, but add 12 squares to whatever the students roll.
- 7) If the students answer a question incorrectly then they must wait 1 turn before rolling the dice and moving.
- 8) The first student to get to the river wins.

Water Hunt Maze:

END



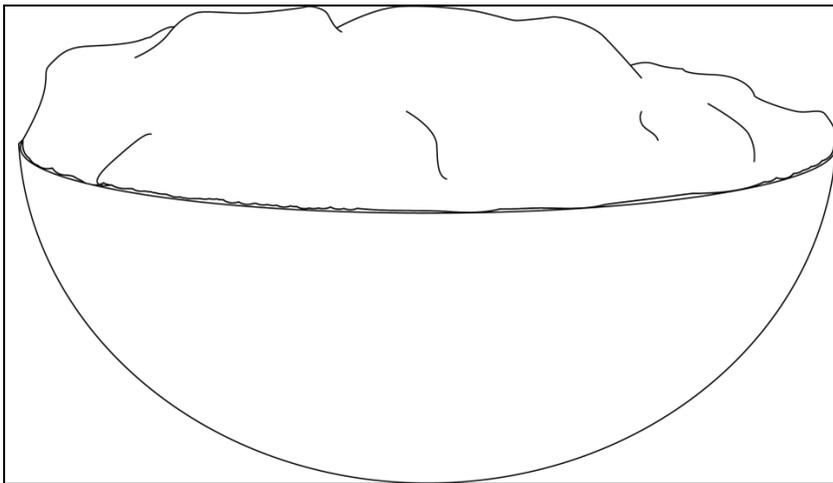
START

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™

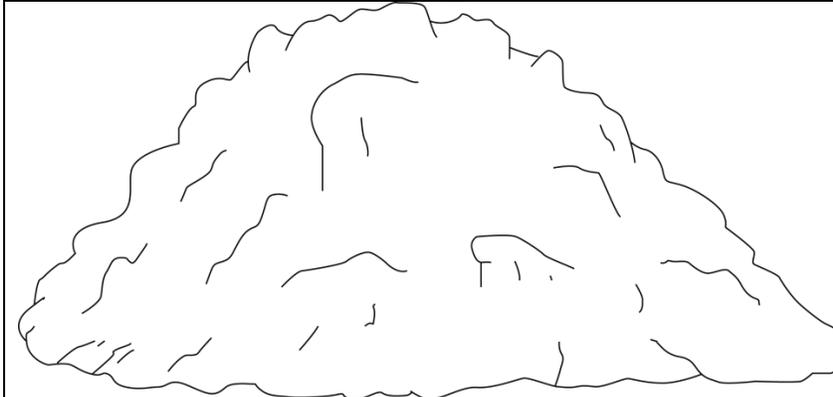
The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

Water Source Key

	<p>Natural Cistern (Large) You wander across a natural cistern, a deep pond naturally formed in some places. However, you must be careful because standing water can contain germs, mosquito larva, and other things that can make you sick. You boil the water first and use it to add 12 spaces to your roll after answering one of the large source trivia questions.</p>
	<p>Rain Bowl (Small) You discover a collection of ceramic vessels with the markings of your people. These ceramic pots were left by others to help with the journey. You use it to add 6 spaces to your roll after answering one of the small source trivia questions.</p>



Snow Bowl (Small)
You discover a group of people who pack snow into ceramic bowls and are willing to share some with you if you answer a trivia question correctly. You use it to add 6 spaces to your roll after answering one of the small source trivia questions.



Snow Pile (Large)
You find a large pile of fresh snow that you can boil down in ceramic bowls for fresh water. You use it to add 12 spaces to your roll after answering one of the large source trivia questions.

Water Hunt Maze: Trivia Questions

Small Sources

- 1) Any objects that are either made by or used by humans are called what?
- 2) The set of learned beliefs, behavior, and values shared by members of a group is called what?
- 3) The study of the ancient and recent human past through material remains is called what?
- 4) What is the scientific word for plant life?
- 5) When people create large farms that can feed many people what is this called?
- 6) How much rain do *arid* environments receive?
- 7) The process of shaping stone into tools is called what?
- 8) Information that can be gathered through observation are called what?
- 9) What is the scientific word for animal life?
- 10) Non-portable artifacts, such as fire pits, are called what?
- 11) Similar to a fireplace, many people had _____ in their living spaces.
- 12) What city is closest to Walnut Canyon and Wupatki National Monuments?

Large Sources

- 1) Prehistoric buildings that are partially or completely constructed below the surface of the ground in the Southwest are called what?
- 2) What are the most common types of decorated pottery located at Walnut Canyon and Wupatki?
- 3) Why is the top of Walnut Canyon a very good place to farm?
- 4) What is a dry creek or stream that seasonally fills with water when there has been enough rainfall or snowmelt?
- 5) The taming and use of livestock, such as cows, goats, sheep, etc for food and other needs is called what?
- 6) When did the Neolithic Revolution happen?

Water Hunt Maze: Trivia Questions Answer Key

Small Sources:

- 1) Artifacts
- 2) Culture
- 3) Archaeology
- 4) Flora
- 5) Agriculture
- 6) Less than 8 inches a year
- 7) Flintknapping
- 8) Data
- 9) Fauna
- 10) Features
- 11) Hearths
- 12) Flagstaff

Large Sources:

- 1) Pithouses
- 2) Tusayan White ware and Little Colorado White ware.
- 3) Because the local volcanoes created good soil with their ash.
- 4) An Arroyo
- 5) Pastoralism.
- 6) Around 10,000 B.C.E. or 12,000 years ago.