



Do You Want to Be an Archaeologist? / Artifact Bingo

Topic: Students will identify objects they will see when visiting Fort Davis. They will understand the procedures used in an archeology study.

Objectives and Standards: Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills (TEKS)

<http://www.tea.state.tx.us/teks/>

Grade 6
Social Studies
113.22: 21,22,23
Language Arts
110.22: 1,2,3,4

Grade 7
Social Studies
111.23: 20, 21, 22
Language Arts
110.23: 1,2,3,4

Grade 8
Social Studies
111.24: 30,31,32
Language Arts
110.24: 1,2,3,4

Materials:

- Bingo cards—duplicate for each student or group
- Artifact Cards—duplicate for each student or group
- Artifact Cards for teacher or caller who describes and identifies the artifacts
- Coordinate cards

Activity:

1. Have the students read and complete the Do You Want to Be an Archaeologist? reading and questions.
2. Explain to students that archeologists and historians cataloging an historic site divide the dig into a grid with coordinates that help them locate and record each object found.
3. Play Artifact Bingo:
 - * This game can be played by small groups or by individual students. Duplicate the grid card. Duplicate and cut out the artifact pictures. One card and picture set per student or group. Put the teacher’s set of artifact cards and the coordinate cards in separate bags.
 - * Students will mark their grid with coordinates A-E, 1-5. Example:

	1	2	3	4
A				
B				
C				
D				
E				

4. The teacher or caller will need a grid card, artifact pictures, and the coordinate cards.
5. The teacher pulls out an artifact description card and reads the description of the artifact. Students locate the artifact described. Then, the coordinate card is drawn and students locate the artifact in the correct unit. The teacher places the artifact on his/her grid so that the activity can be checked. The game pieces can be made into transparencies, making this an overhead activity.

Fort Davis

National Historic Site

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



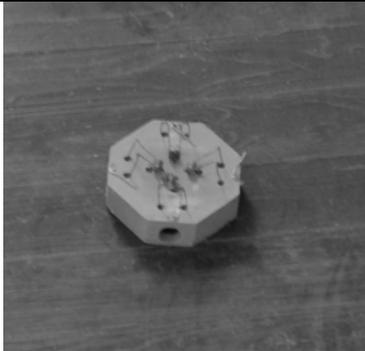
Curriculum Materials Grades 6-8

Student Activity: Artifact Bingo



Artifact Description Cards for Teacher

- Cut apart and put into a bag.
- Draw one picture card and one coordinate card.
- Read the definition.
- Students will locate their picture and place on the coordinate space.



Rodents were a big problem on the frontier. Houses were not built or sealed from the elements as they are today. This “choke trap for mice” helped catch uninvited visitors.

Mousetrap



A tin cup was an important part of a soldier’s equipment. Not only did it hold his morning coffee, but it was sometimes used to prepare meals of hardtack and salt pork, to eat from, to lather up soap for shaving, and even for digging or scooping. It was truly a multi-purpose object.

Tin Cup



Did you ever think how people got irons hot before there was electricity? Detach the wooden handle and put the metal bottom on a hot stove. When the bottom gets hot, re-attach the handle and iron your clothing. Sometimes an iron came with three detachable bottom pieces. This was called a “sad” iron— meaning heavy.

Sad iron



Forerunner of the modern machine gun, a Gatling Gun fired 350 bullets per minute. But officers preferred to leave them at the fort rather than take them on campaign because they were difficult to move and often prevented troops from quickly pursuing the enemy. Imagine chasing a band of Apaches through the mountains while pulling a Gatling Gun behind!

Gatling Gun



Water was essential on campaigns and patrols. A soldier carried his water in an army-issued metal canteen like this one. An outer cover of cotton helped keep the water cool, especially when the cloth was slightly damp.

Canteen



Doing laundry by hand was a chore before modern washing machines. Clothing was expensive and people had few changes of clothes. These carved wooden items were used to hang clothes to dry.

Electric clothes driers were far in the future.

Clothes pins



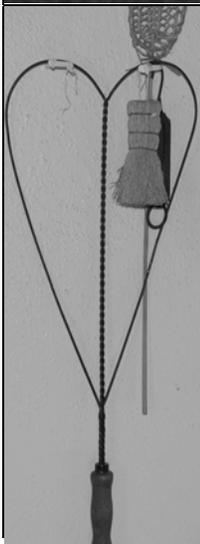
This was the most widely worn headgear in the army. Made of dark blue wool, it had a stiff leather visor and narrow chin strap. It was usually worn at the fort. The insignia on the front shows that this cap belonged to a soldier in the 10th Cavalry, Troop H.

Forage Cap



Beginning in the 1880s, many well-equipped kitchens had a metal-lined cabinet to store food and keep it cool with a large block of ice. Do you know how they made ice? In 1888, Fort Davis had an ice machine that made ice by putting ammonia under compression.

Ice Box



Floors of officers' houses were sometimes covered with carpets that collected dust. They were cleaned by hanging the carpet outside over a clothes line and beating it with this heart-shaped metal object to force out the dust.

AACHOO!

Carpet Beater



Ah! The smell of a freshly baked apple pie and warmth on a cold day came from this black monster. It took lots of practice to learn to cook on a wood-burning stove since there was no thermostat to control the heat, and someone had to chop wood to keep the fire going!

Cast-Iron Stove



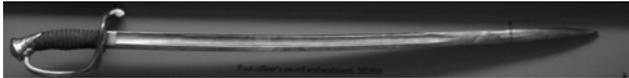
Pull and Push! Pull and Push! This was the latest in floor cleaning technology in the late 1800s. All that was required was muscle power.

Vacuum Cleaner



Found in the barracks, this barrel was how soldiers got a drink of water. With all the soldiers drinking out of the same one or two cups, no wonder disease spread. Think how modern drinking fountains prevent the spread of illnesses like colds.

Water Barrel



During the time of Fort Davis, a saber was mostly a ceremonial piece of equipment. It was hard to sneak up on the enemy with sabers rattling!

Saber



There was no running water in the house. To wash up, you had to bring in a bucket of water to fill a pitcher, wash your face and hands, and then empty the dirty water from the bowl.

Pitcher and Bowl

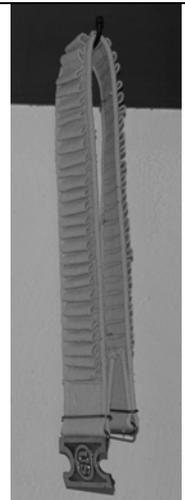
This was the soldier's alarm clock and timepiece. It woke him in the morning, and throughout the day different bugle calls told him to perform certain duties on post. The bugle was also an essential way to relay orders when the army was out in the field on campaign.

Bugle



This military uniform belt of canvas held copper or brass cartridges around the soldier's waist, making them easier to get to in a fight. Previously cartridges were carried in a leather box on the soldier's belt.

Cartridge Belt



Coordinate Cards for Teacher:

Cut apart and draw one with each picture. Students will place picture on the coordinate drawn.

A1

A2

A3

A4

B1

B2

B3

B4

C1

C2

C3

C4

D1

D2

D3

D4

Artifact Bingo
Label the coordinates
