THE INDIAN YEARS

COLORING BOOK

This coloring book was adapted from *The Indian Years* (Living with the Texas Past Series, No. 1), published by the Office of the State Archeologist, Texas Historical Commission.

TEXAS PARKS & WILDLIFE

Life's better outside.®

Cultural Resources Program
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744

Indian Life in Texas

Indian life in Texas began thousands of years ago. The early Indians lived by hunting animals and gathering wild plants for food. The Indians made spear points of stone for hunting. Some of the animals that the first Texans hunted cannot be found here today. One of these is the mammoth. The mammoth was an animal that looked like a large, woolly elephant. Now the mammoth is extinct, like dinosaurs and other animals of long ago.

For thousands of years, the Indians of Texas lived in much the same way. The animals that they hunted changed. The kinds of tools that they made changed. But the Indians still hunted animals and gathered wild plants. They still made spear and dart points of stone. They moved about from place to place to find food.

About 2,500 years ago, some Texas Indians learned to plant corn. The farmers began to stay in one place instead of moving around to find food, They began to live in villages. They learned how to make pots from clay. And they had new tools, the bow and arrow. Soon, all Indian groups began to use the bow and arrow instead of the spears that the earlier Indians had used.

None of these Indians had a written language. They passed their history on by telling stories. They also left paintings, called rock art, in caves. The time when they lived, before written history, is called prehistory. The stone tools and other things the Indians left behind are the only clues to prehistory. Scientists called archeologists study these clues to learn about the Indians of long ago.

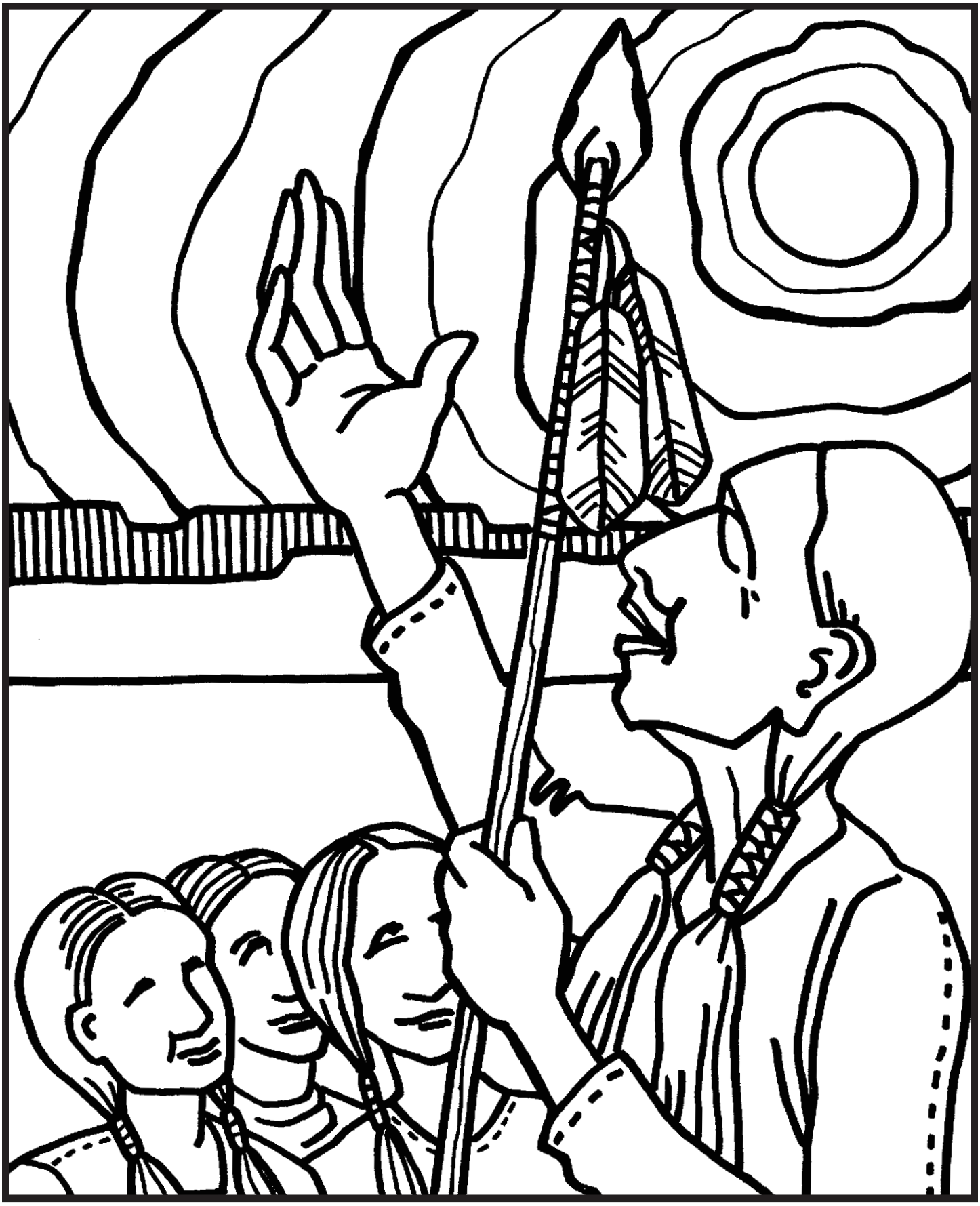
Spanish explorers came to the New World 500 years ago; written history, or the historic period, began when they arrived. An explorer named Coronado came north from Mexico to Texas in 1542. Other explorers soon followed. Later, settlers came to Texas from other parts of America. Many Indians were pushed out of the lands of their ancestors. None of the Indians who were here before Coronado still lives in Texas today. All of the Indians who now live in Texas came here during the historic period.

PWD BK P4000-0003B

In accordance with Texas State Depository Law, this publication is available at the Texas State Publications Clearinghouse and/or Texas Depository Libraries.

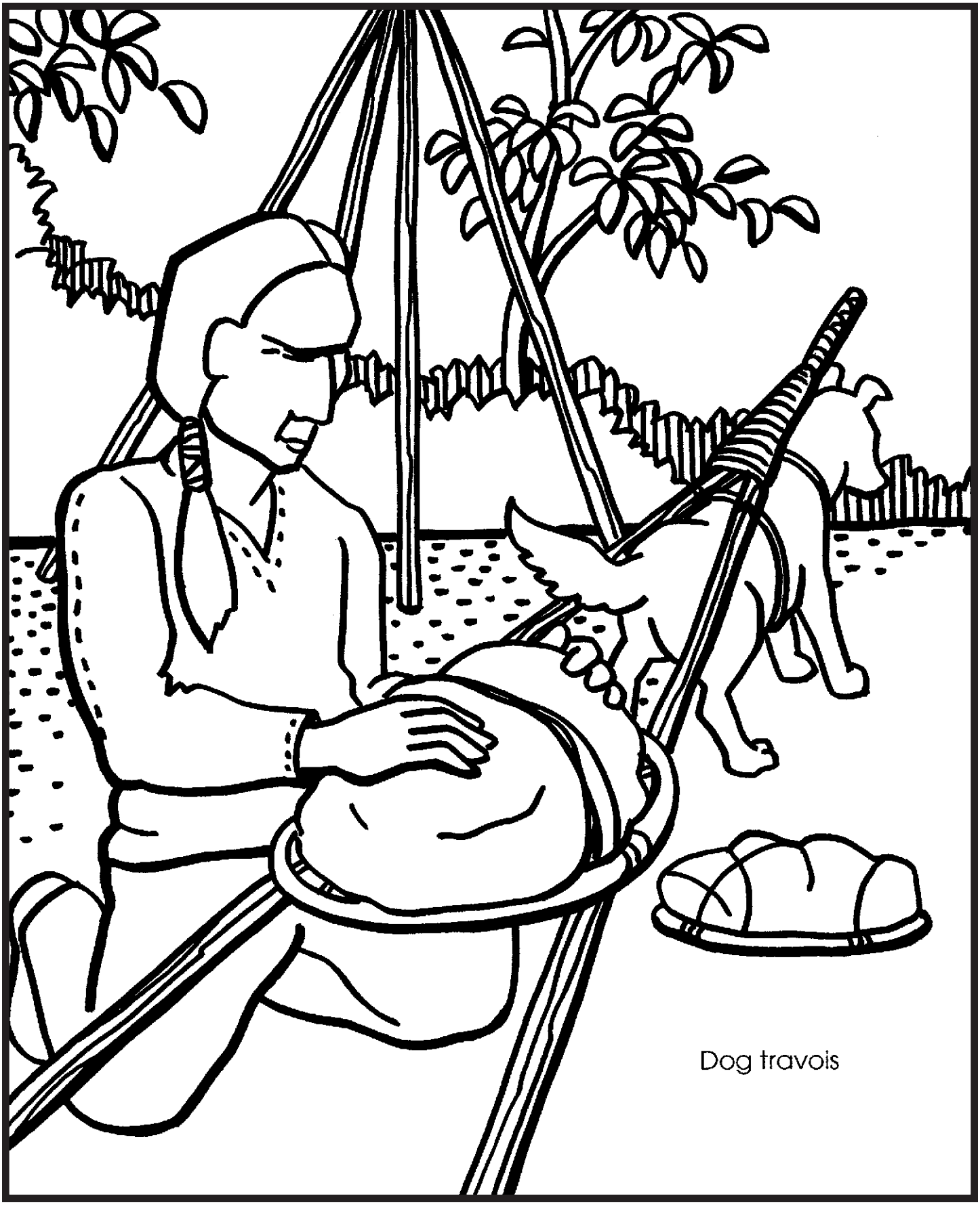
TPWD receives federal assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and other federal agencies. TPWD is therefore subject to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, in addition to state anti-discrimination laws. TPWD will comply with state and federal laws prohibiting discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex or disability. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any TPWD program, activity or event, you may contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Assistance, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Mail Stop: MBSP-4020, Arlington, VA 22203, Attention: Civil Rights Coordinator for Public Access.

Making Baskets

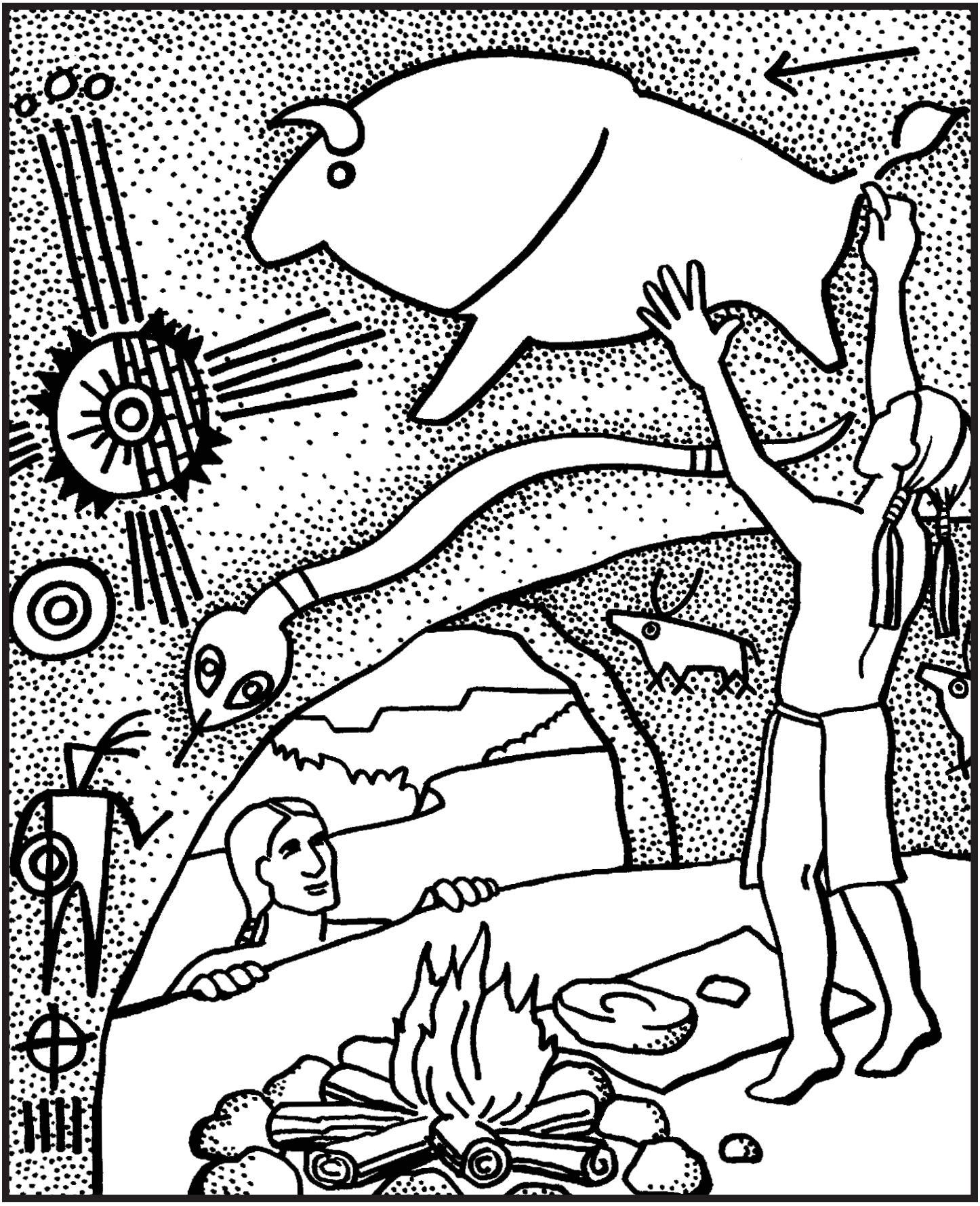


Story Telling Time

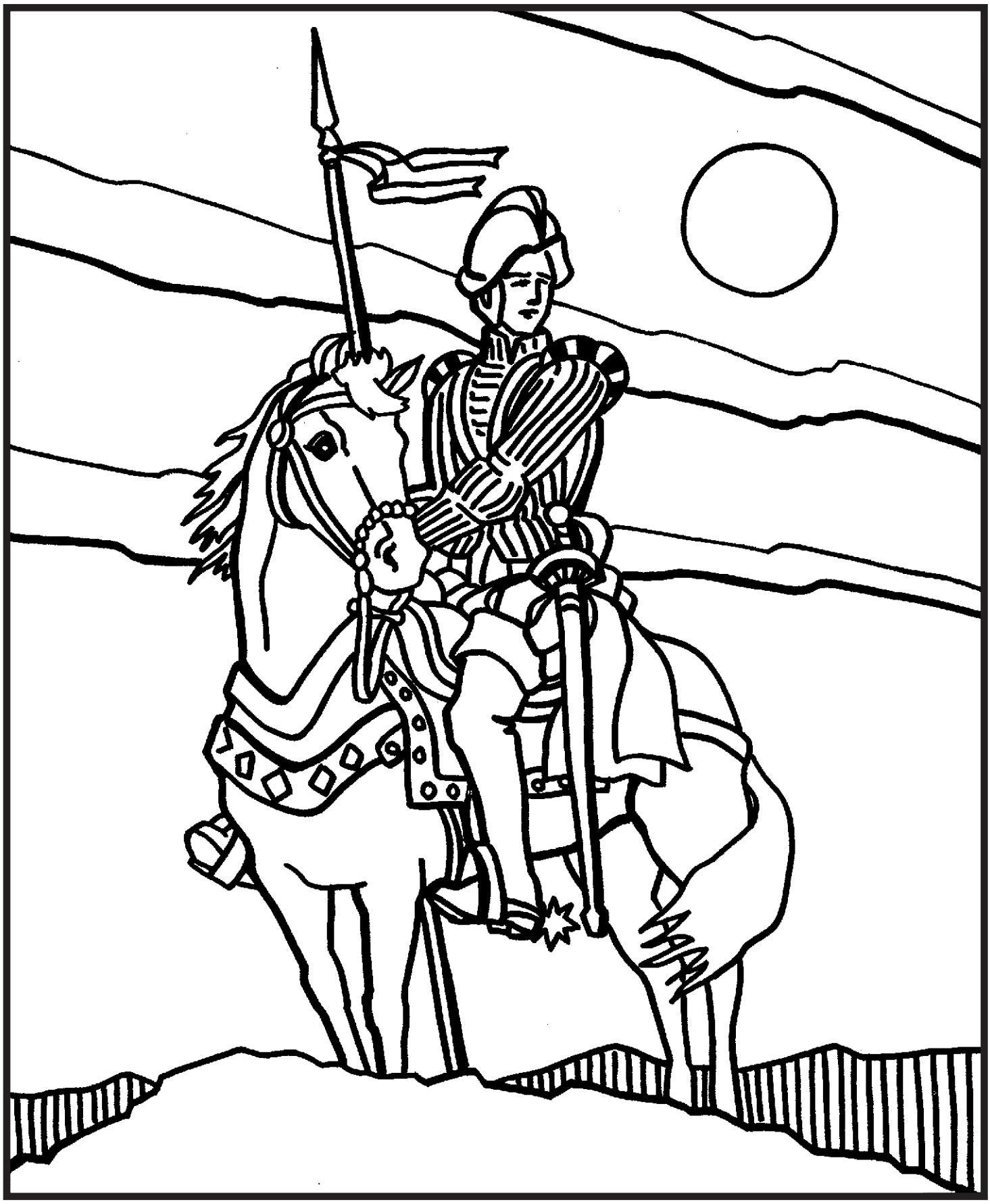
Hunting with Bow and Arrow



Packing to Move



Cave Painting



A Spanish Explorer