

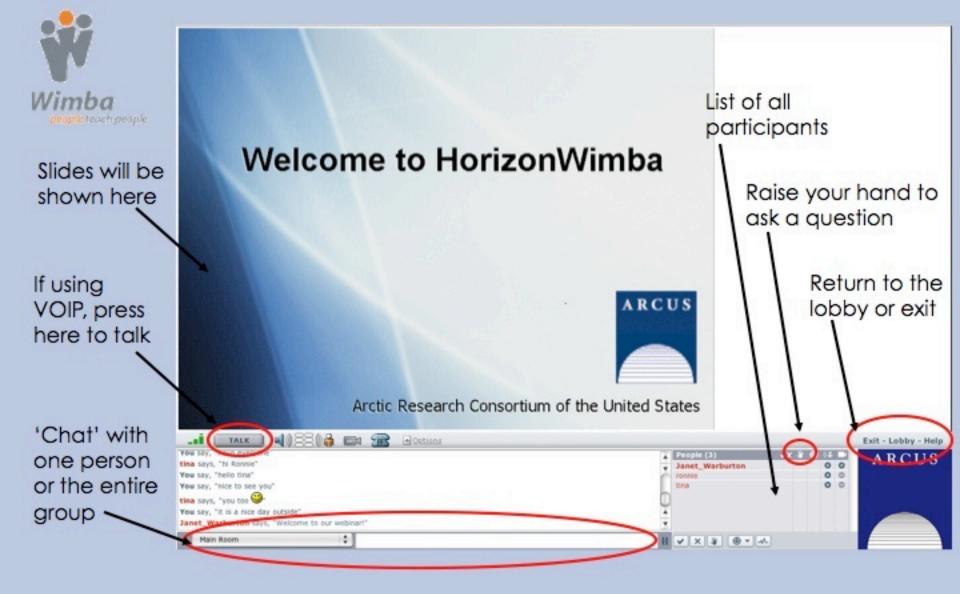
Michael Wing

and the archaeology team in Oulu, Finland

28 May 2009

7:30AM Alaska Daylight Time [5:30AM HST, 8:30AM PDT, 9:30AM MDT, 10:30AM CDT, 11:30AM EDT].





Please note: Today's event will be recorded and archived at www.polartrec.com.



Roll Call

When called, please state your:

- ✓ Name
- √ School / Classroom
- √ The number of students participating from your classroom today



International Polar Year (IPY)

The International Polar Year (2007-2009) is an exciting scientific campaign focusing on the world's polar regions!

IPY is a time for discovery, science, learning, and awareness about the polar regions with activities for youth, scientists, and the public.

www.ipy.org



What is PolarTREC?

PolarTREC is a professional development experience in which K-12 teachers are paired with researchers in authentic polar research experiences.

In the next three years over 40 teachers from around the United States will join scientists in the Arctic and Antarctica in celebration of the International Polar Year!

www.polartrec.com



Today's Presenters:



Michael Wing
PolarTREC Teacher
Sir Francis Drake
High School
San Anselmo, CA



Greg Korosec
Ph.D. Candidate in
Archaeology at the
State University of
New York



Where are Mr. Wing & the Team?





Prehistoric Human Response to Climate Change

Yli-Ii, Finland

by Michael R. Wing Sir Francis Drake High School San Anselmo, California

May 28, 2009







We are a team of over twenty *archaeologists* and students from three Universities:

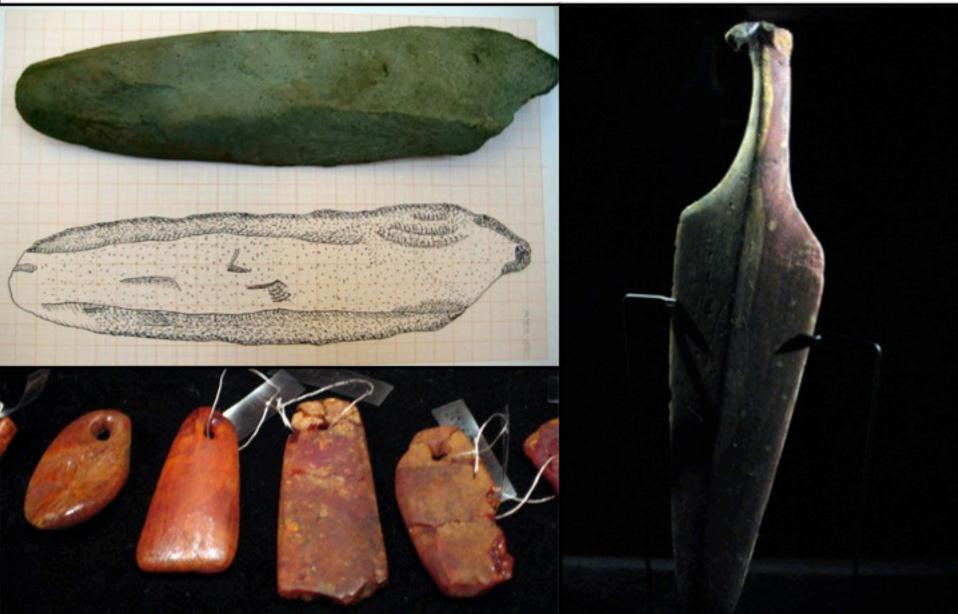
The State University of New York at Buffalo (USA)
McGill University in Montreal, Quebec (Canada)
The University of Oulu (Finland)







They made stone tools:





They ate wild foods:

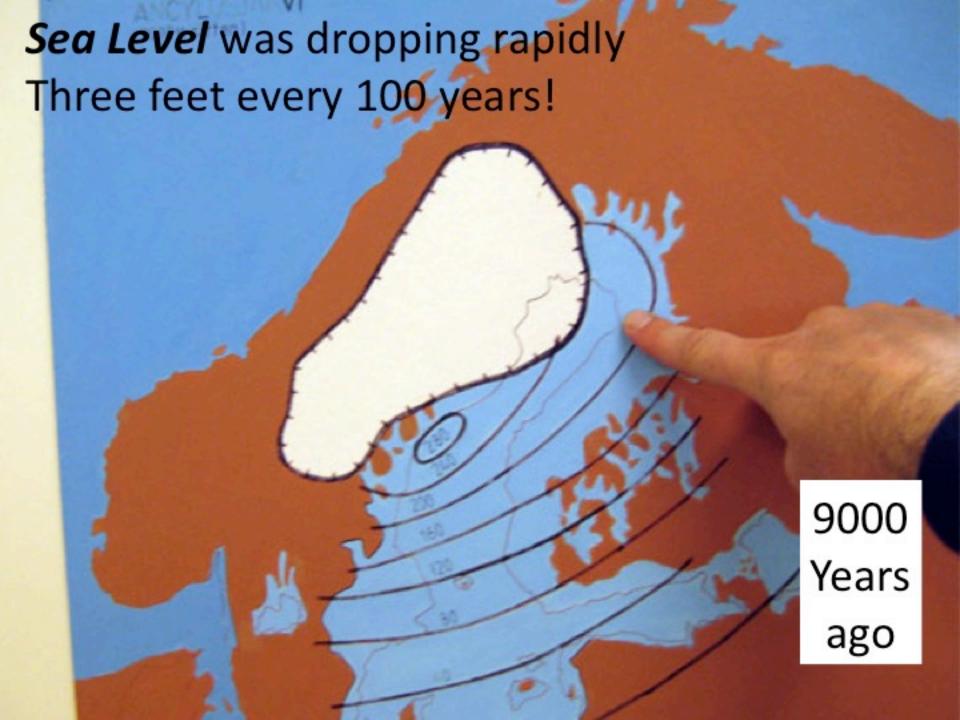




They wore animal skins:











HOW CAN WE STUDY THEM?
Very few of their things have survived:
Holes in the ground, and bits of stone

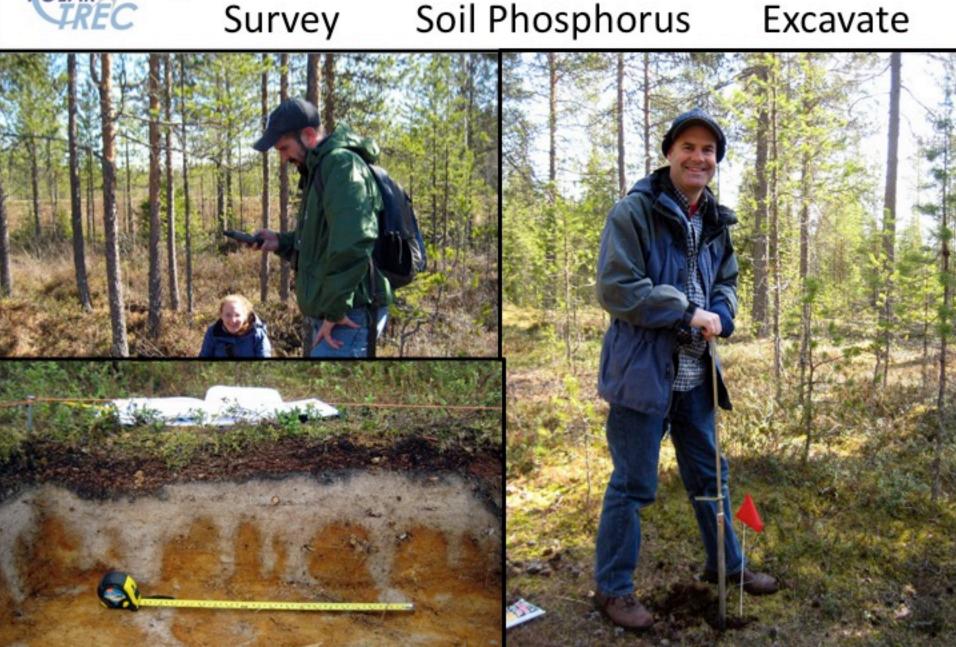




Three methods:

Soil Phosphorus

Excavate





Survey:

- Walk a contour line in the forest
- Look for shallow pits in the ground
- Map them with GPS

 (Global Positioning System)
- Sometimes do a "Shovel test"





Soil Phosphorus

- Sample soil using coring device
- Test for phosphorus
- Places where people lived have more phosphorus





- Not doing as much this year as other years
- Mostly surface surveys
- •Some *geological trenches*at earthworks

 called

 "The Thing"





What we know so far:

- •5,500 5,000 years ago *Kierikki people* were living in sturdy and well-build row houses.
- Their communities were very large, stable and prosperous, for hunter-gatherers.
- After that (~4000 years ago) people here lived in smaller, more scattered settlements in smaller, less organized houses.
- Something in their environment had changed.



Human progress is not continuous

- Sometimes, successful societies revert to simpler ways in response to changes in sea level or climate.
- Remember that we live in a time when sea level and climate are changing more rapidly than ever before.



There's a lot we don't know:

- •Did they really live only on the coast?
- Why, exactly, did they abandon their communal row-house way of life?
- Did sub-arctic peoples in other parts of the world (Canada, Russia) experience the same changes?



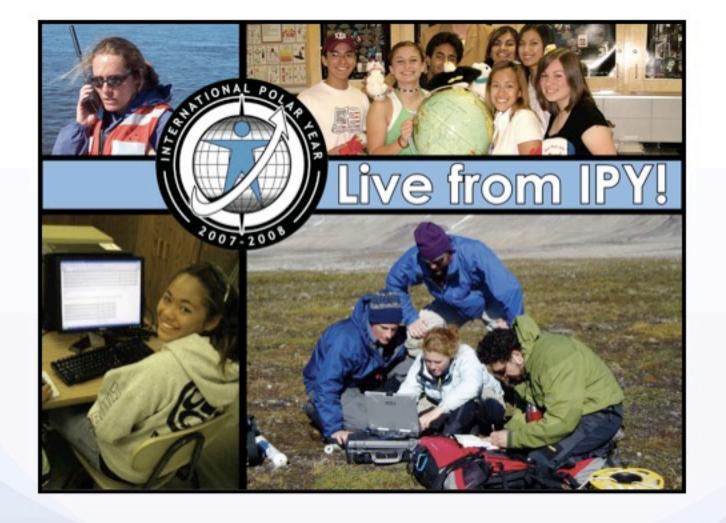












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Thank You!

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