

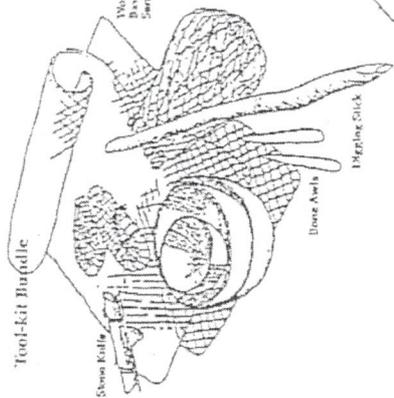
# Timeline of Texas Indians

Paleo-Indians Period • 9,200 B.C. - 6,000 B.C.

Archaic Period •

9,200 B.C. - 6,000 B.C.

Texas Indians of this period follow and hunt the last of the big mammals of the Ice Age. Paleo-Indians have chopping and scraping stone tools, and they use spears, sometimes thrown with the help of a spear-throwing stick called an atlatl.



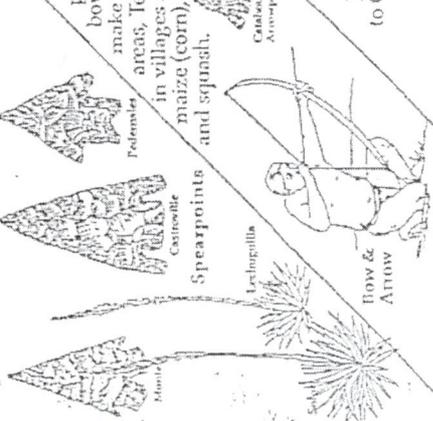
6,000 B.C. - 500 A.D.

Texas Indians of this period depend on medium and small game animals. They also collect edible wild plants. They have many different stone tools, use plant fibers to weave mats and baskets and continue to throw spears with atlatls. In some places, they paint pictures on rock surfaces.



500 A.D. - 1,000 A.D.

Texas Indians of this period start to use the bow and arrow and to make pottery. In some areas, Texas Indians live in villages and grow maize (corn), beans and squash.



1,500 A.D. - Present

Texas Indians of this period are in contact with various Europeans: the Spanish, the French and, finally, the Anglos. The Europeans introduce horses and guns as well as cloth and metal pots, knives and axes. Conflicts with whites are continuous and, by 1875, all of Texas' original Indian groups have been killed or forced to move to Oklahoma.

