

THE HUNTER'S EDGE

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Film #10-102

SUBJECT AREA: Human origins, cultures of people, primitive technology, beginning archaeology, introductory anthropology.
GRADE LEVEL: High School, College, University, Adult
LENGTH: 16mm color/sound - 28 minutes

Produced by: NORM HOLVE and IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY
Directed by: DR. EARL H. SWANSON, JR.,
with the assistance of the
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
PURCHASE PRICE: \$325.00 - **RENTAL PRICE** \$25.00

SYNOPSIS

Don Crabtree, Research Associate in primitive technology at Idaho State University Museum, demonstrates prehistoric blade making by both pressure and percussion techniques. Detailed artist drawings illustrate core and blade types and terminology. Crabtree demonstrates the methods for making cores and how those cores are held in vises for pressuring off blades. Slow motion photography shows what the eye cannot see normally.

A replica of a Sheritaki core is made by Crabtree. He also creates miniature blades using the microburin technique as well as other geometric forms such as lunates, serrated blades, end scrapers, burins and double burins. Numerous other tools and simulated weapons are shown and discussed.

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pressure | 10. Lunates |
| 2. Percussion | 11. Arris or ridge |
| 3. Core edge | 12. Marginal fissures |
| 4. Blade scars | 13. Distal end |
| 5. Bulb of force | 14. Dorsal surface |
| 6. Negative bulb of force | 15. Ventral surface |
| 7. Compression rings | 16. Sheritaki technique |
| 8. Microburin | 17. Preform |

INTRODUCING THE FILM

Student preparation - Survey student interest, knowledge and comprehension of lithic technology by:

1. Examination of replica cores and blades and interpret lithic technology as it applies to human origins and culture.

CONCEPTS

1. Blade making by early man reached highly refined levels of perfection in many areas of the world.
2. Blades were the source of the hunter's cutting edge and were in common use during the Upper Paleolithic period.
3. Blades of varied sizes, shapes and types were developed and used by Early Man both as tools and weapons.
4. Blades were so important in human history that they persisted in high civilizations and survived in specialized forms into the twentieth century.

QUESTIONS

1. What characteristic differences are there between blades made by pressure and blades made by percussion? Describe these differences.
2. Interpret the tools Early Man probably created and used for blade making.
3. How would you compare the micro blades of British Columbia and Alaska with the pre-Columbian blades from Mexico with regard to manufacture, function, materials and size?

HOW TO GET THIS FILM: To borrow prints, inquire at your local School District Audio Visual Center, County School Superintendent's office or your Public Library. To rent films, write to your nearest University Film Rental Library. Ask your Audio Visual Coordinator to buy prints so you may use them frequently at no charge.

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