

Arkansas History
for
Grades 7-8

Social Studies
Curriculum Framework

Revised 2006

Arkansas History

Arkansas History provides a study of the history of Arkansas. The course addresses the geographic features and economics of our state, focusing on political, social, religious, military, scientific, and cultural developments that have occurred over time. This course is more rigorous than Arkansas History in grades K-6. This one-semester course stresses application, problem-solving, higher-order thinking skills, and use of classroom performance based/open-ended assessments with rubrics. Arkansas History is required by Act 787 of 1997 and the Standards for Accreditation; it does not require Arkansas Department of Education approval.

Strand	Standards
Geography	
	1. Students shall research the geographical regions of Arkansas.
Early Arkansas	
	2. Students shall examine the pre-territorial periods of Arkansas.
	3. Students shall explain the significant contributions of early explorers.
Territorial Period to Statehood	
	4. Students shall examine factors related to statehood.
Secession through <i>Reconstruction</i>	
	5. Students shall examine the causes and effects of the Civil War on Arkansas.
<i>Reconstruction</i> through <i>Progressive Era</i>	
	6. Students shall identify political, social, and economic changes in Arkansas.
World War I through the 1920s	
	7. Students shall examine the political, social, and economic growth in Arkansas.
Great Depression	
	8. Students shall discuss the effects of the Great Depression on Arkansas.
World War II to Present	
	9. Students shall examine the effects of World War II and other events upon the modernization of Arkansas.

Strand: Geography

Content Standard 1: Students shall research the geographical regions of Arkansas.

G.1.AH.7-8.1	Compare and contrast the six geographical land regions of Arkansas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ozark Mountains (plateau)• Ouachita Mountains• Arkansas River Valley• Mississippi <i>Alluvial Plain</i>• Crowley's Ridge• West Gulf Coastal Plain
G.1.AH.7-8.2	Identify and map the major rivers of Arkansas
G.1.AH.7-8.3	Describe factors contributing to the settlement of Arkansas (e.g., climate, water, accessibility)
G.1.AH.7-8.4	Research the origins of key place names in Arkansas (e.g. towns, counties, and landforms)
G.1.AH.7-8.5	Examine the economic effect of Arkansas' natural resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• diamonds• bauxite• forestry products• oil

Strand: Early Arkansas

Content Standard 2: Students shall examine the pre-territorial periods of Arkansas.

EA.2.AH.7-8.1	Compare and contrast pre-historic cultures in Arkansas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Archaic• Woodland• Mississippian traditions
EA.2.AH.7-8.2	Identify significant elements in the success of pre-historic cultures in Arkansas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• location• food sources
EA.2.AH.7-8.3	Compare and contrast the cultural characteristics of early Indian tribes in Arkansas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Osage• Caddo• Quapaw
EA.2.AH.7-8.4	Identify Arkansas Post as the first permanent European settlement in Arkansas
EA.2.AH.7-8.5	Discuss reasons for migration to pre-territorial Arkansas (e.g., <i>Mississippi Bubble</i>)
EA.2.AH.7-8.6	Discuss the changing ownership of Arkansas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spain• France• United States
EA.2.AH.7-8.7	Describe the effects of the <i>New Madrid Earthquakes</i> on Arkansas using primary and secondary sources and available technology

Strand: Early Arkansas

Content Standard 3: Students shall explain the significant contributions of early explorers.

EA.3.AH.7-8.1	Discuss the impact of the first European explorers in Arkansas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hernando De Soto• Robert de LaSalle• Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet
EA.3.AH.7-8.2	Identify key individuals and groups related to the settlement of Arkansas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Henri De Tonti• John Law• Thomas Nuttall• William Dunbar• George Hunter• Henry Schoolcraft• G.W. Featherstonhaugh• Bernard de La Harpe

Strand: Territorial Period to Statehood

Content Standard 4: Students shall examine factors related to statehood.

TPS.4.AH.7-8.1	Explain the effects of the Missouri Compromise on Arkansas's settlement patterns
TPS.4.AH.7-8.2	Explain the advantages of territorial status (e.g., court system, government assistance, transportation, economy)
TPS.4.AH.7-8.3	Discuss the process leading to territorial status (e.g., Northwest Ordinance, township, sections)
TPS.4.AH.7-8.4	Identify the contributions of Arkansas' territorial officials: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• James Miller• Robert Crittenden• Henry Conway• James Conway• Ambrose Sevier• "The Family"
TPS.4.AH.7-8.5	Describe the movement of the territorial capital from Arkansas Post to Little Rock using available technology
TPS.4.AH.7-8.6	Discuss the contribution of William Woodruff's, <u>The Arkansas Gazette</u> to the growth and development of Arkansas
TPS.4.AH.7-8.7	Discuss the process to achieve statehood: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• petition for statehood• congressional approval• Michigan/Arkansas• June 15, 1836
TPS.4.AH.7-8.8	Discuss the decline and removal of American Indian tribes in Arkansas

Strand: Secession through *Reconstruction*

Content Standard 5: Students shall examine the causes and effects of the Civil War on Arkansas.

SR.5.AH.7-8.1	Discuss the controversy leading to the secession of Arkansas (e.g., state leaders, <i>cooperationists</i> , Secession Convention, May 6, 1861)
SR.5.AH.7-8.2	Define confederation and identify the weaknesses of the Confederacy
SR.5.AH.7-8.3	Discuss how the Union and Confederate governments exerted power to fight the war (e.g., draft, first income tax, wars recruitment)
SR.5.AH.7-8.4	Compare the Confederacy to the government under the Articles of Confederation
SR.5.AH.7-8.5	Identify the contributions of noteworthy Arkansans during the Civil War period
SR.5.AH.7-8.6	Explain the existence of dual governments in wartime Arkansas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Washington, Arkansas• Little Rock, Arkansas
SR.5.AH.7-8.7	Identify the major Civil War battlefields in and near Arkansas

Strand: *Reconstruction through Progressive Era*

Content Standard 6: Students shall identify political, social, and economic changes in Arkansas.

RP.6.AH.7-8.1	Describe the <i>Reconstruction</i> Era in Arkansas: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Freedmen's Bureau</i>• <i>Brooks-Baxter War</i>• resurgence of the Democratic Party• approval of the 1874 Constitution
RP.6.AH.7-8.2	Describe the effects of <i>sharecropping</i> on society in Arkansas
RP.6.AH.7-8.3	Describe the development of manufacturing and industry in Arkansas using available technology (e.g., railroad, timber, electricity)
RP.6.AH.7-8.4	Describe the economic challenges Arkansas farmers faced during the post- <i>Reconstruction</i> period
RP.6.AH.7-8.5	Describe the development of the public school system in Arkansas (e.g., Charlotte Stephens, Mifflin Gibbs)
RP.6.AH.7-8.6	Discuss the contributions of political leaders in Arkansas during the <i>Progressive Era</i> (e.g., Jeff Davis, Joe T. Robinson, Charles Brough, George Donaghey, Hattie Caraway)

Strand: World War I through the 1920s

Content Standard 7: Students shall examine the political, social, and economic growth in Arkansas.

W.7.AH.7-8.1	Describe the contributions of Arkansans in the early 1900s (e.g., troops to World War I, Field Kindley, Louise Thaden, Scott Joplin)
W.7.AH.7-8.2	Examine the economic effects of the oil boom on southern Arkansas
W.7.AH.7-8.3	Explore the effects of tourism on the economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hot Springs• Ozarks• Murfreesboro diamond mines

Strand: Great Depression

Content Standard 8: Students shall discuss the effects of the Great Depression on Arkansas.

GD.8.AH.7-8.1	Describe the economic and social effects of the 1927 flood on Arkansas using primary and secondary sources
GD.8.AH.7-8.2	Describe the consequences of the 1930 drought on Arkansas using available technology
GD.8.AH.7-8.3	Examine the results of bank closures on Arkansas
GD.8.AH.7-8.4	Discuss the effects New Deal programs had on society in Arkansas during the Great Depression (e.g., Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Civil Works Administration)
GD.8.AH.7-8.5	Explore the economic and social consequences of the Great Depression

Strand: World War II to Present

Content Standard 9: Students shall examine the effects of World War II and other events upon the modernization of Arkansas.

WWP.9.AH.7-8.1	Identify contributions of Arkansans during World War II: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• military• wartime industry• domestic food production to feed the military
WWP.9.AH.7-8.2	Describe the social and economic effects of World War II on Arkansans
WWP.9.AH.7-8.3	Research Japanese relocation camps and prisoner of war camps in Arkansas using available technology
WWP.9.AH.7-8.4	Examine the civil rights movement in Arkansas using primary and secondary sources (e.g., Little Rock Central, Hoxie)
WWP.9.AH.7-8.5	Identify political leaders and their major contributions after World War II (e.g., Sid McMath, Orval Faubus, J. William Fulbright, John McClellan, Winthrop Rockefeller, Wilbur Mills, Dale Bumpers, David Pryor, Bill Clinton, Mike Huckabee)
WWP.9.AH.7-8.6	Examine the economic development of Arkansas after World War II (e.g., timber industry, catfish farms, poultry industry, agriculture, retail, tourism, labor unions)
WWP.9.AH.7-8.12	Identify significant contributions made by Arkansans in the following fields: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• art• business• culture• medicine• science

Appendix

Glossary for Arkansas History
Grades 7 and 8

Alluvial Plain	Mud, sand or other material left behind by a flowing river
Brooks-Baxter War	The last act of Reconstruction in Arkansas. A dispute between Brooks and Baxter who both claimed to be the legal governor of Arkansas
Cooperationists	Those who wanted to wait on secession from the Union
Freedmen's Bureau	An organization set up by Congress in 1865 to provide food, medical care, and educational opportunities for slaves in the south
Mississippi Bubble	Failed land scheme by John Law which was intended to colonize Arkansas beginning with Arkansas Post
New Madrid Earthquakes	Violent earthquakes that shook Arkansas in 1811-1812
"The Family"	A group or faction of men formed to oppose Crittenden and his supporters
Progressive Era	The period in American history between 1900-1920, during which many leaders tried to bring changes to Arkansas and the nation
Reconstruction	The process of returning former Confederate States to the Union following the Civil War
Sharecropping	The system in which a farmer gives up a large share of his crop in exchange for being allowed to farm the land