Arkansas Social Studies

Arkansas History (9-12)

Adopted 2022

History - United States Beginnings through the 1820s

3. **Understand key historical periods from the United States' Beginnings (Era 1) through 1850 (Era 4). This includes the patterns of social, economic, and political change over time and the ways people view, construct, and interpret the history of the United States.** H.3

   Eras 1 (Prehistory-1540), 2 (1541-1763), and 3 (1754-1802)

   1. Compare pre-European cultural characteristics of early Indigenous populations in Arkansas:
Caddo
Chickasaw
Osage
Quapaw
Tunica H.3.ARH.1
   2. Analyze the impact of European explorers on Indigenous populations and the environment:
Hernando De Soto
Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet
René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle
Henri de Tonti
Bernard de la Harpe H.3.ARH.2
   3. Analyze reasons for migration to pre-territorial Arkansas, including physical geography, natural resources, and economic opportunities. H.3.ARH.3

History - United States History 1800-1900

4. **Understand key historical periods from Expansion and Reform, 1801-1861 (Era 4), to the Development of the Industrial United States, 1870-1900 (Era 6). This includes the patterns of social, economic, and political change over time and the ways people view, construct, and interpret the history of the United States.** H.4

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Era 4 (1803-1860)

1. Evaluate the intended and unintended consequences of public policies in Arkansas from the early 1800s:
Louisiana Purchase: opening of Arkansas to U.S. settlement
Missouri Compromise: Statehood and expansion of slavery
Indian Removal Act: Osage, Caddo, and Quapaw relocation H.4.ARH.1
2. Explain the process of Arkansas gaining territorial status and its advantages to settlers, including state and county court systems, government assistance, transportation, and economic growth. H.4.ARH.2
3. Analyze actions of territorial officers and early governors and their effects on the development of Arkansas. H.4.ARH.3
4. Evaluate the effects of human-made and natural disasters on Arkansas such as New Madrid earthquake, river flooding, disease outbreaks, and tornadoes. H.4.ARH.4
5. Evaluate reasons for and impact of human settlement on various regions of Arkansas, including economic growth, agriculture, growth and development of roads and railroads, land grants, and establishment of schools and local government. H.4.ARH.5

Eras 5 (1861-1874) & 6 (1875-1900)

6. Analyze causes and effects of the secession of Arkansas from the Union, including the role of slavery and states' rights, Lincoln's call for a militia, cooperationists, and various state leaders. H.4.ARH.6
7. Research social, economic, and political effects of the Civil War on citizens in various regions:
Social and economic effects: (e.g., resource scarcity, changes in Southern way of life)
Political effects: (e.g., civil unrest, guerrilla warfare, abolition of slavery, lack of government, shifts in leadership and power, dual governments) H.4.ARH.7
8. Analyze the historical significance of and reasons for Arkansas's involvement in the Civil War, including events, battles, and people in various regions of Arkansas:
Events: (e.g., the Little Rock arsenal incident, the Secessionist Convention, split loyalties, Sultana Disaster)
Battles: (e.g., Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Helena, Camden Expedition, guerrilla warfare)
People: (e.g., Henry Rector, Isaac Murphy, David O. Dodd, Arkansas Peace Society, Harris Flanagin, Theophilus Holmes) H.4.ARH.8
9. Examine the effects of emancipation and Reconstruction in Arkansas, including the Freedmen's Bureau, the sharecropping system, the Brooks-Baxter War, the Arkansas Constitution of 1874, election of black legislators, restoration of Confederate voting rights, and subsequent Jim Crow laws. H.4.ARH.9
10. Examine the effects of social and economic transformations on various regions and segments of the population, including the rise of various industries (e.g., oil, mining), prosperity, transportation networks (e.g., railroad growth), migration/immigration, and education reform. H.4.ARH.10

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History - United States History since 1890

5. **Understand key historical periods from the Emergence of Modern America, 1890-1930 (Era 7), to the Contemporary United States, 1968 to Present (Era 10). This includes the patterns of social, economic, and political change over time and the ways people view, construct, and interpret the history of the United States.** H.5

   Era 7 (1901-1930)

   1. Investigate social, economic, and political reforms of the Progressive Era in Arkansas, including women's suffrage, growth and development of railroads, industrialism, reform of the convict lease system, and establishment of educational institutions (e.g., land grant colleges, founding of the University of Arkansas and University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff). H.5.ARH.1
   2. Analyze social events and issues in Arkansas surrounding discrimination and marginalization, including Jim Crow laws, rise of the Ku Klux Klan, Elaine Race Massacre, and school segregation. H.5.ARH.2
   3. Analyze economic developments in Arkansas during the early 20th century such as Monte Ne and Hot Springs resorts, oil boom, and the timber industry. H.5.ARH.3
   4. Evaluate social, economic, and political effects of World War l on Arkansans, including the establishment of the Arkansas chapter of the American Red Cross. H.5.ARH.4
   5. Examine responses to natural disasters in Arkansas including the Flu Pandemic of 1918, Flood of 1927, and Drought of 1930-31. H.5.ARH.5

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Era 8 (1929-1940)

6. Analyze the social, economic, and political effects of the Great Depression and the New Deal on various regions and segments of the population in Arkansas, including unemployment, protectionism, tent cities, and the role of federal programs in the state:
Civilian Conservation Corps (e.g., Crowley's Ridge State Park, Petit Jean State Park)
Federal Art Project (e.g., employed artists and musicians to record music throughout locations in Arkansas, including for prisoners at Cummins Prison, and to paint wall murals in a number of town post offices)
Works Progress Administration (e.g., Arkansas Slave Narrative; provided instruction in in-home canning and gardening classes) H.5.ARH.6
7. Analyze social, economic, and political effects of World War II on various segments of the population in Arkansas, including soldiers off to war, war casualties, rationing, homefront (including women at work, war bonds, war production plants, victory gardens), prisoner of war camps (i.e., Camp Robinson, Fort Chaffee, Camp Dermott), and Japanese-American internment camps (i.e., Jerome and Rohwer). H.5.ARH.7
8. Investigate contributions made by local, state, and national political leaders in Arkansas post-World War II. H.5.ARH.8
9. Analyze the economic development of Arkansas post-World War II such as the timber industry, catfish farms, poultry industry, agriculture, transportation, tourism, and right-to-work law impact on labor unions. H.5.ARH.9
10. Analyze multiple perspectives of the social, economic, and political effects of the Civil Rights Movement on various regions in Arkansas, including clashes between state and federal authorities:
School integration (e.g., Hoxie, Fayetteville, Little Rock, including the Little Rock Nine)
Clashes between state and federal authorities (e.g., Orval Faubus, Ronald Davies, Dwight Eisenhower)
State legislation and The Lost Year - Central High 1958 H.5.ARH.10

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Era 10 (1968 to Present)

11. Analyze the impact of Arkansas businesses and entrepreneurs locally, nationally, and globally, which may include agriculture (e.g., rice and soybean exports) and outdoor sports (e.g., duck hunting, fishing). H.5.ARH.11

12. Examine effects of social and cultural transformations on various segments of the population across Arkansas, which may include music (e.g., spirituals, blues, jazz), art, clothing, food, and demographic changes in communities (e.g., immigrant communities of Little Italy, Altus, Catholic Point). H.5.ARH.12

13. Analyze the effects of conflicts and their resolutions on the citizens of Arkansas, which may include the Vietnam War Draft, Cold War-era defense systems, missile silos (e.g., 1980 Damascus Titan missile explosion), increased trade, voluntary and involuntary migration. H.5.ARH.13

14. Analyze ways that Arkansans addressed a variety of public issues by using or challenging local, state, national, and international laws (e.g., voting, petitions, protest, communication with lawmakers and elected officials). H.5.ARH.14

15. Evaluate contributions made by various leaders and entrepreneurs in Arkansas. This may include:
Political: (e.g., Hattie Caraway, William H. Grey, Isaac George Bailey, Dorathy Allen, Winthrop Rockefeller, Bill Clinton) Business: (e.g., Don Tyson, J.B. Hunt, Sam Walton, William Dillard, Jackson T. Stephens)
Military: (e.g., Douglas MacArthur) Medicine: (e.g., Dr. Samuel Lee Kountz Jr., Ruth Beall)
Science and technology: (e.g., Isaac T. Gillam IV, Raye Jean Montague)
Social: (e.g., Daisy Bates, William Harold Flowers, John Walker)
Arts: (e.g., George Dickey, Johnny Cash, Jimmy Driftwood, Maya Angelou, Sister Rosetta Tharpe, George Newman, Billy Bob Thornton, Mary Steenburgen) H.5.ARH.15