

<b>Arkansas Indians</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Site types</b>	<b>Foodways</b>	<b>Important events/changes</b>
<b>Quapaw</b>	Along Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers; Mississippi Delta.	Towns with longhouses	Grew corn, beans, and squashes; gathered wild plants; hunted.	Visited by Henri Joutel in 1687; U.S. government bought their land in 1803; moved to Oklahoma.
<b>Osage</b>	Southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas	Towns with longhouses	Grew corn, bean, squashes; traded food with Europeans;	Forced to sell land in 19th century; moved to Kansas then Oklahoma
<b>Tunica</b>	Along Mississippi River in southern AR and northern Mississippi	Farms with circular (mud wall) houses	Grew corn, beans, squash; gathered wild plants, hunted; made salt; traded salt with Europeans	Joined the Biloxi Indians in 19th century; currently live near Marksville, LA.
<b>Caddo</b>	Southwest AR and parts of Texas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma	Farms with circular (grass-thatched) houses	Grew corn, beans, squash, pumpkins, and fruits; hunted and fished; produced salt.	Forced from land after 1840; moved to Texas then Oklahoma.
<b>Cherokee</b>	Moved to AR from the east; located on Arkansas River near Russellville	Log cabins	Farmed	Trail of Tears; forced to move to Oklahoma after 1828.
<b>1492</b>		<b>1539-1543 De Soto</b>	<b>LaSalle Expedition 1687</b>	<b>1850</b>
<b>Indians of Arkansas - Cross-cultural Encounters</b>				
Additional key events: Spread of disease, new religion, trade, etc.				

**Indians of Arkansas Timeline: Answer Key**

