# NATIVE AMERICAN DATEDLINE: ARKANSAS

## PREHISTORIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PALEO-INDIAN</th>
<th>ARCHAIC</th>
<th>WOODLAND</th>
<th>MISSISSIPPI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>8500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>900</td>
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</tbody>
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Nomadic hunter-gatherers enter present-day Arkansas
Gradual shift to more settled lifeways; local edible seed plants domesticated in Late Archaic
Small villages and burial mounds; pottery
Large towns develop; maize agriculture; complex societies

**DALTON CULTURE**
8500 – 8000 B.C.
Earliest cemetery in America in NE Arkansas

**POVERTY POINT CULTURE**
ca. 2000 – 1000 B.C.
Massive earthworks in NE Louisiana; trade networks and cultural influence extend into SE Arkansas

**HOPEWELL/MARKSVILLE CULTURE**
200 B.C. – A.D. 300
Trade, ritual, and burial ceremonialism

**PLUM BAYOU CULTURE**
A.D. 600 – 1000
Toltec Mounds constructed in central Arkansas

**MISSISSIPPIAN, PLAQUEMINE, and CADDOAN CULTURES, ca. A.D. 900 – 1600**

**PARKIN PHASE**
A.D. 1350 – 1600
Mississippian in NE Arkansas

## PROTOHISTORIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1500</th>
<th>1600</th>
<th>1700</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>1900</th>
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1543–1673 No record of contact between Indians and Europeans
1541 De Soto crosses the Mississippi and meets Parkin phase people at Casqui
1542 De Soto dies in present-day Arkansas
1673 Quapaws welcome Marquette, Jolliet
1682 Quapaws welcome La Salle, who claims territory for France
1686 Tonti establishes first Arkansas Post
1687 Joutel visits Caddos on the Red and Ouachita Rivers
1690 Tonti visits Koroas and Caddos
1690s Tunicas of SE Arkansas move to Yazoo River area in Mississippi; Caddos abandon most of SW Arkansas
1763 France cedes territory to Spain and England
1788 Caddos abandon villages on the Great Bend of Red River, move south to Caddo Lake vicinity
1790s Cherokees begin to settle in Arkansas; a few Choctaws, Chickasaws, Coushattas, and Delawares follow
1800 United States acquires Louisiana Territory
1803 United States acquires Louisiana Territory
1808 Osages cede control of most of NW Arkansas to U.S.
1817 A Cherokee reservation was established in Arkansas
1820 Dwight Mission established among the Cherokees
1825 Osages granted a reservation in Kansas
1826 Quapaws removed to Red River area in Louisiana
1828 Arkansas Cherokees removed to Indian Territory
1831–32 Choctaw Trail of Tears crosses south Arkansas
1838–39 Cherokee Trail of Tears crosses Arkansas
1845 Caddos granted reservation lands in Texas
1849 Osages granted a reservation in Kansas
1850 Caddos removed to Indian Territory
1859 Quapaws removed to Indian Territory
1867 Indian Allotment Act splits reservations into family allotments
1890s Ghost Dance and Peyote religions introduced in Indian Territory
1934 Indian Reorganization Act restores civil rights
1967 Arkansas Act 59 protects archeological sites on state land
1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
1991 Arkansas Act 753 protects unmarked graves

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Produced by the Arkansas Archeological Survey (a unit of the University of Arkansas System), 2475 North Hatch Avenue, Fayetteville AR 72704

www.arkansasarcheology.org

Prehistoric dates are estimates based on various published sources and are subject to revision; updated November 2007