

Evidence-based Answer Key

Every Map Tells a Story

Question 1. House, storage building, barn, garage, dog house, slide, store, etc.

Question 2. It is a neighborhood, or farm. There are (or are not) many people living in this area.

Question 3. People eat and sleep in this location. People farm and grow food here. People play here. Workplaces?

Question 4. Depends on the map. Make note of use of street names, business or institution names

Question 5. Depends on the map.

Question 6. Ask the map's creator. Look at a different map. Go visit the actual location.

Early Explorers, Plants, and Primary Sources

Questions 1-8.

Account #	Who Wrote this Account?	Date(s)	Location	People and Places	Plants	Inferences
1	The Gentleman of Elvas	1539-1543	Parkin, AR	They built houses on higher, dry ground; stored food in their houses; cultivated open fields & groves of trees.	Walnuts, mulberry, plums (red and grey), and other trees.	The Indians cleared fields to plant trees for food; they stored nuts for later use; they ate walnuts, mulberry, and plums.
2	The Gentleman of Elvas	1539-1543	North-central AR	People lived at the base of a mountain near a river/in a river valley; they grew the "three sisters" and stored corn.	Maize (corn), beans, pumpkin.	The Indians had a surplus of food; they located their town in a place well-suited for agriculture.
3	Henry Joutel	1687	Village of Osothuoy, AR	Men, women, and children greeted them; the Indians smoked tobacco; the fields were plentiful producing 2-3 crops per year, they made tamale-like and persimmon breads;	Corn, beans, watermelon, pumpkin, tobacco, peaches, plums, nuts, persimmon, mulberries, grapes, fruits he didn't know the name of.	The Indians were welcoming and fed the travelers well; their food was plentiful; the Europeans didn't always know what the food plants were, the fields were abundant with crops.

Question 9. Indians were practicing agricultural production and gathering wild plants in the 16th and 17th century. They had large agricultural fields.

Question 10. They were growing corn, beans, and pumpkins in both the 16th and 17th centuries. They were gathering wild plant foods at both times too.

Question 11. The later account includes additional food not in the earlier account such as watermelon and peaches - introduced by Europeans (as well as tobacco, persimmon, and grapes).

Question 12. A typical meal during early colonization would be smoked meat, bread made out of corn and/or beans, beans, pumpkin, and fruit like plums, persimmons, or peaches.



Arkansas Indians	Location	Site types	Foodways	Important events/changes
Quapaw	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.
Osage	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
Tunica	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.
Caddo	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.
Cherokee	Moved to AR from the east; located on Arkansas River near Russelville	Log cabins	Farmed	Trail of Tears; forced to move to Oklahoma after 1828.
1492		1539-1543 De Soto	LaSalle Expedition 1687	1850
Indians of Arkansas - Cross-cultural Encounters				
Additional key events: Spread of disease, new religion, trade, etc.				

Indians of Arkansas Timeline: Answer Key

