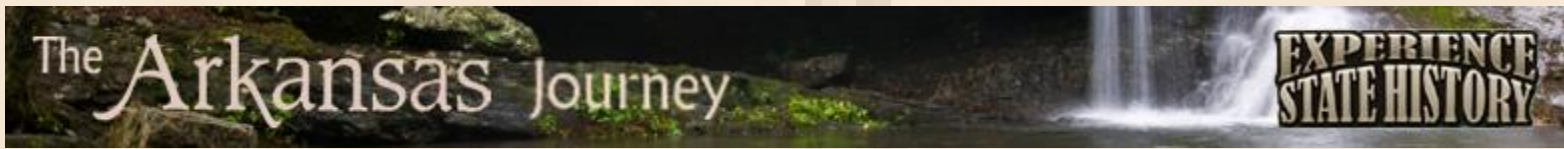


Welcome to Arkansas History

Chapter 1- The Natural State





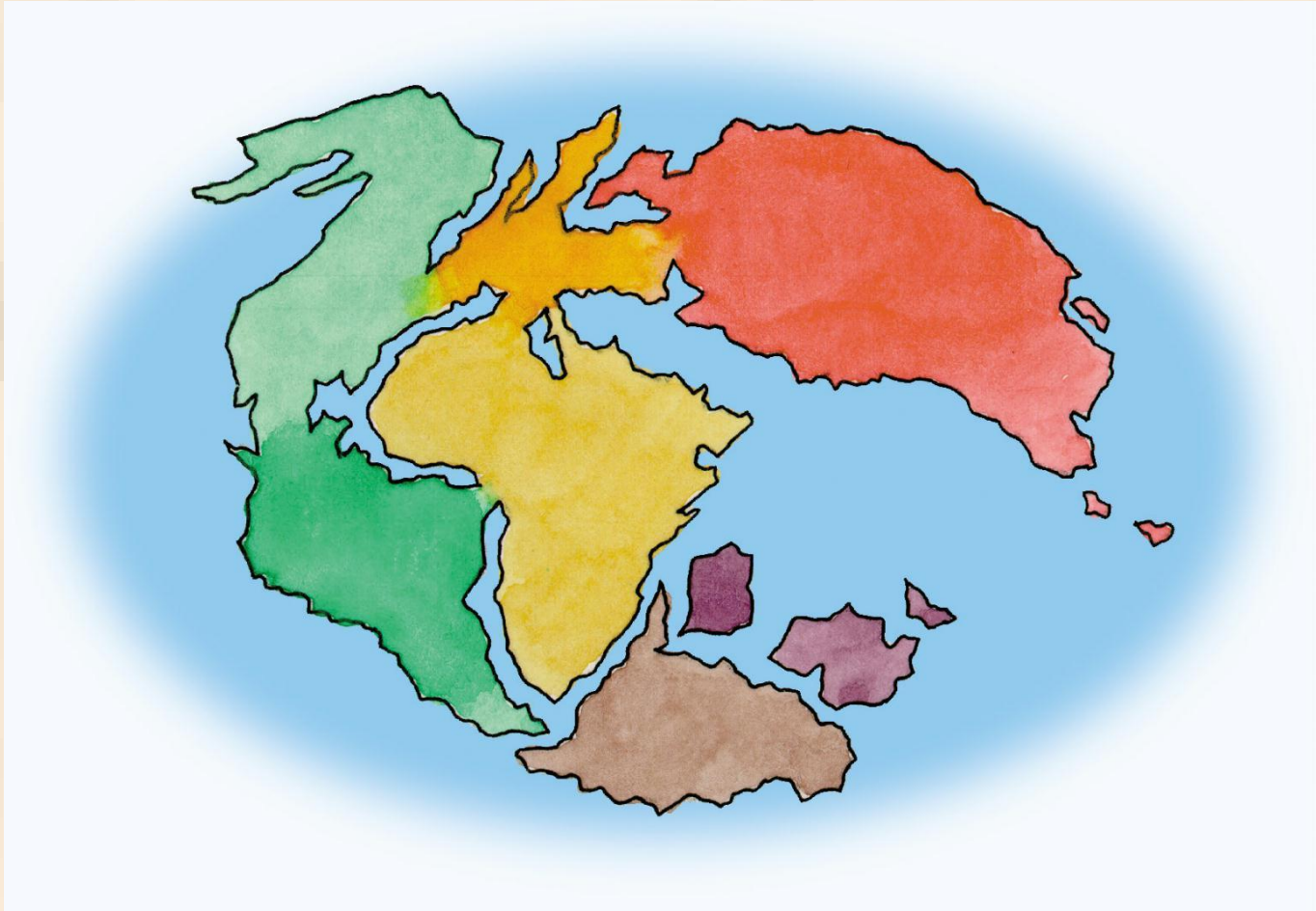
- **Geology**

- The study of how the earth was formed and how it has changed over time.

- Geologist** – scientist who study the earth and it's features

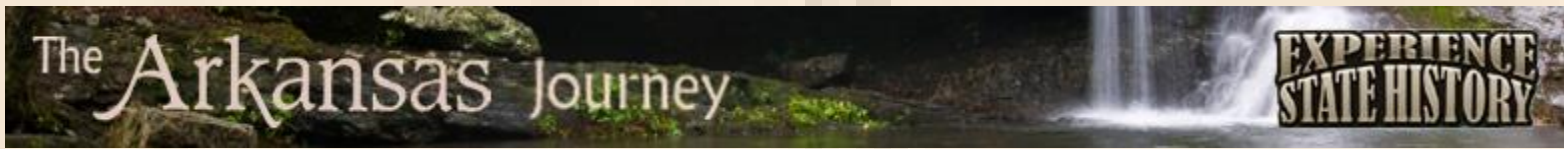
- **Pangaea**

- Ancient land mass or supercontinent



- **Gulf Coastal Plain** – formed over long periods of warming and cooling at the end of the last ice age.





- At about the same time as the Gulf Coastal Plain was formed, other forces lifted Northern Arkansas.
- [Plate Tectonics](#) - Theory that states, under the earth's crust, the earth is covered with a series of plates that move causing changes in the earth's surface.

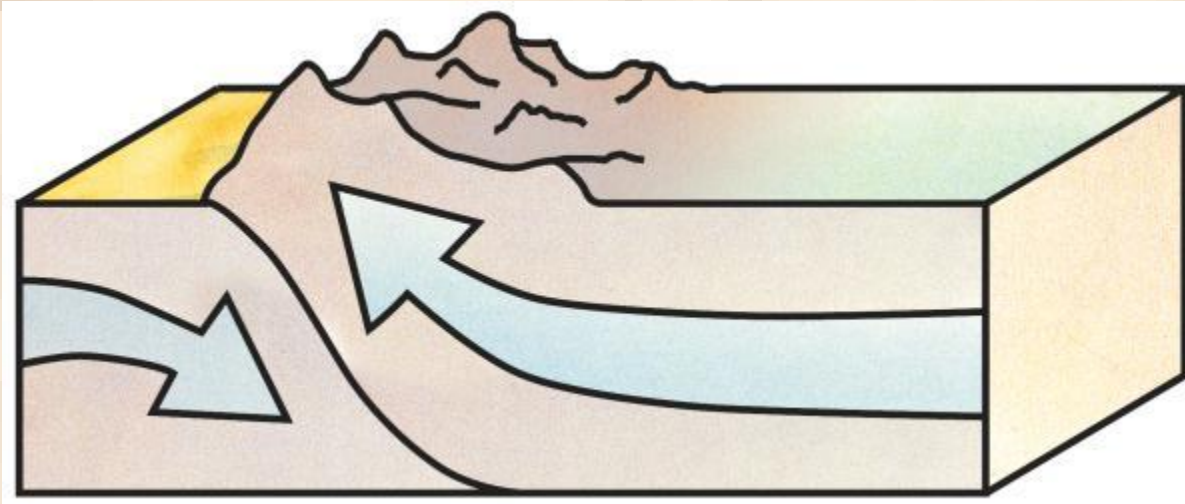
The Arkansas Journey

EXPERIENCE
STATE HISTORY



Discovery
EDUCATION

- One plate is being lifted over another causing the earth's surface to lift up.

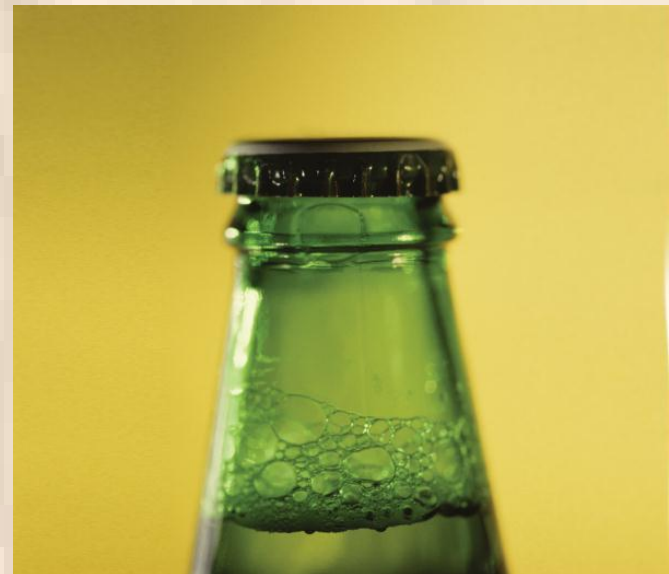


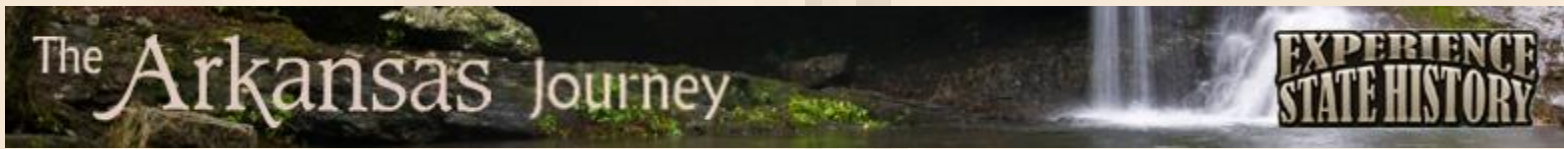
- **New Madrid Fault Line** - fault line running from Arkansas across Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri.
- **Seismologist** – scientist who study earthquakes.





- **Richter Scale** – measures the size and strength of an earthquake.
- Like earthquakes, volcanic activity shapes the features of the earth.
- Mount St. Helens erupted in Washington State in 1980.

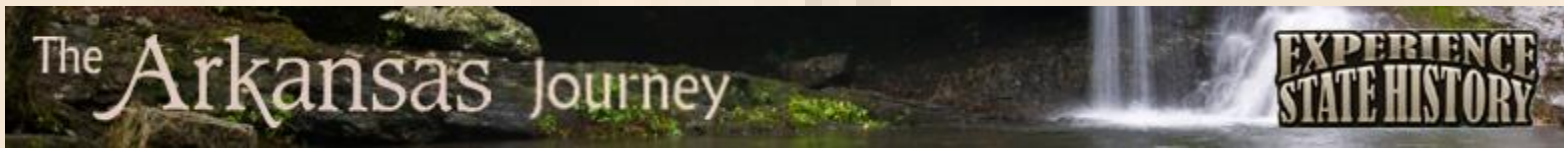




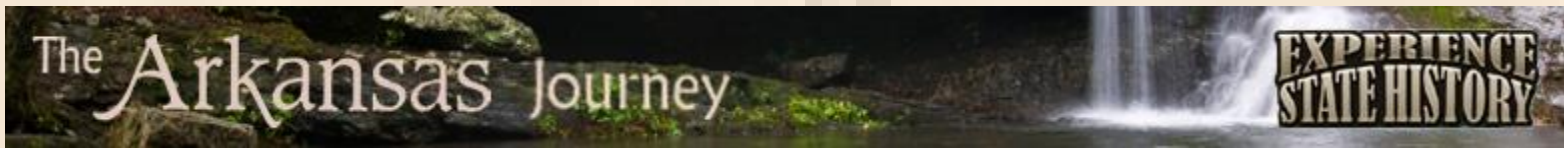
- **Magma** – solid, liquid, or gaseous material that rises to the surface.
 - Depending on heat and pressure, the magma may rise gently and flow out or with extreme pressure, it can erupt violently.
 - As pressure builds within the earth, it forces magma and ash to the surface.
 - Mount St. Helens is one of many located in North America along the “Ring of Fire,” which circles the Pacific ocean

- Mount St. Helens erupting in 1980.

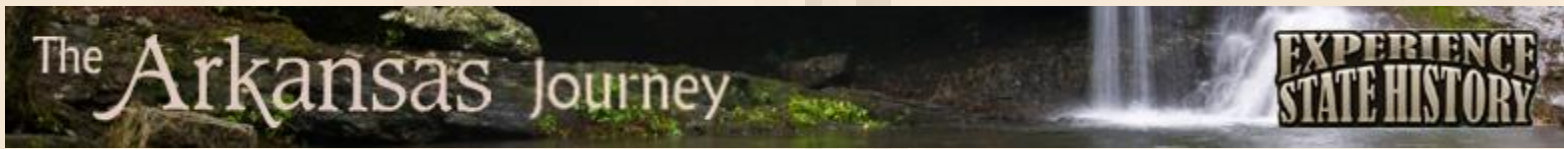




- Rock Formations –
 - 3 types of rock
 - Igneous
 - Sedimentary
 - Metamorphic
- **Igneous** – means “From the Fire”
- Igneous Rock forms when lava or magma cools.



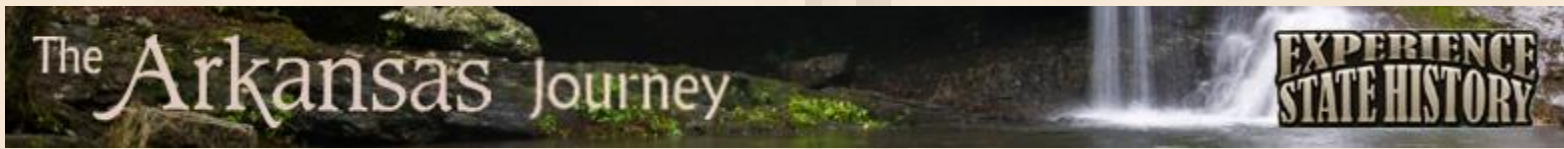
- Sedimentary Rock – formed when material is deposited by wind, water, and erosion. This material is known as **sediment**.
 - Over time this material is layered and pressed to form rock.
 - Sedimentary Rock is the most common in Arkansas



- **Metamorphic Rock** – formed when heat and pressure transforms Igneous or Sedimentary Rock into another type of rock
 - Example: limestone > marble

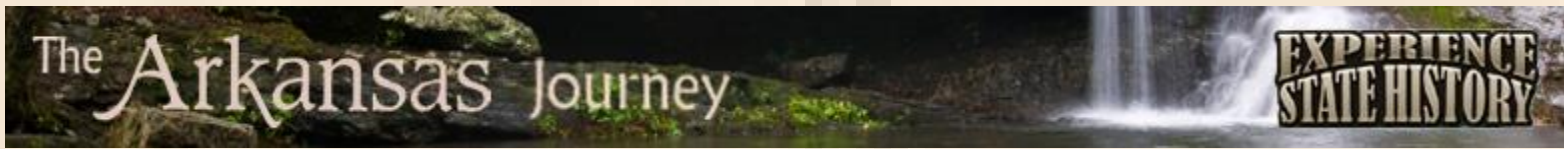
- Fossils – Traces of Arkansas Past
 - Fossils can be found throughout Arkansas
 - Fossils are traces or imprints of ancient plants or animals.





Geography is the study of people and places.

- Arkansas is the 29th largest state.
 - 53,182 square miles
 - 6 states border Arkansas
 - Missouri
 - Oklahoma
 - Texas
 - Louisiana
 - Mississippi
 - Tennessee



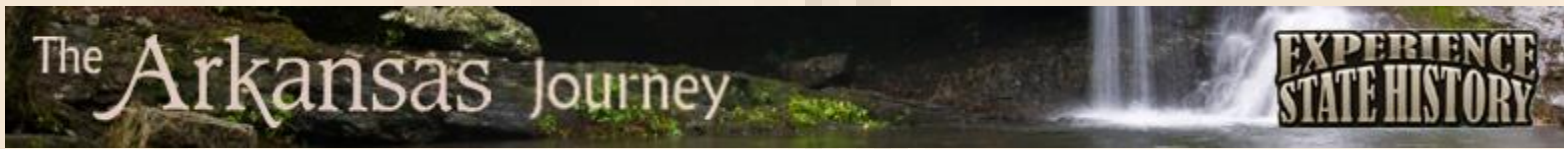
- Locating Places on the earth
 - Latitude and Longitude
 - Exact Location
 - Fayetteville 36 degree N near 94 degree W
 - Louisiana Purchase – Survey starts in Arkansas
 - Baseline in Phillips County
 - Baseline Road in Little Rock



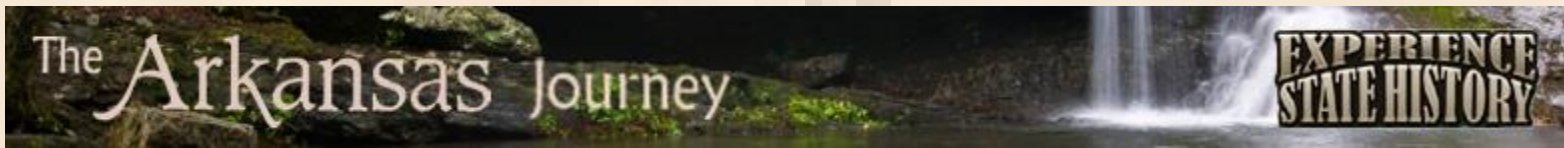


Meandering River

- Land of Abundant Waters
 - Two types of Rivers
 - Fast moving (Rolling Rivers)
 - meandering



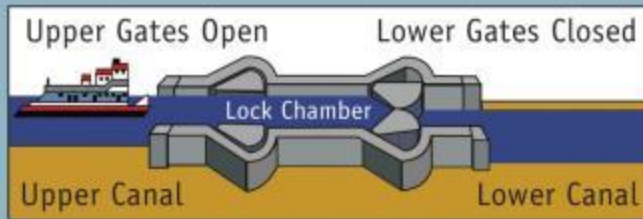
- Rolling Rivers
 - Change the landscape
 - Native Americans lived by the rivers
 - Canoe
 - Keelboat
 - Steamboat
 - Irrigation
 - Towns and cities built along river banks



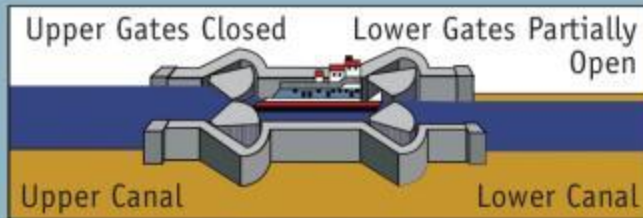
- Largest Rivers
 - Mississippi(320 miles along Arkansas)
 - Largest river in the United States
 - Fourth largest river in the world
 - Headwaters in Minnesota – flows 2,300 miles to the Gulf of Mexico.
 - Arkansas
 - Headwaters in Colorado
 - Flows 1,450 miles into the Mississippi River.
 - Series of locks and dams



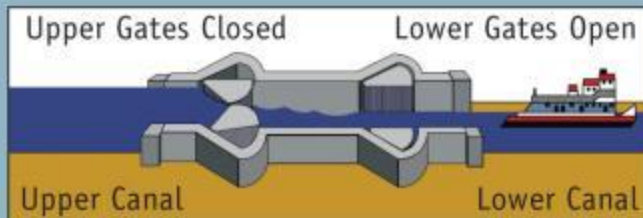
How a Lock Works



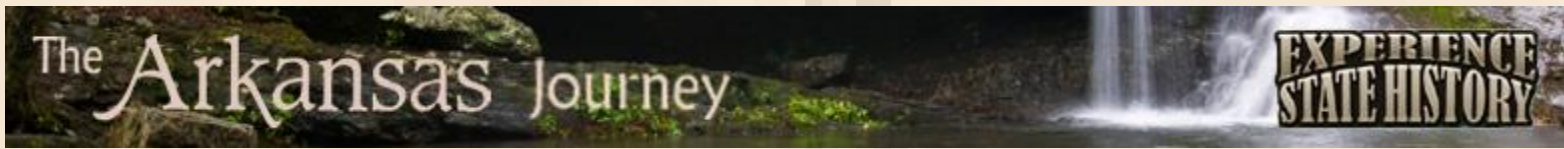
The upper gates are opened, and the lower gates are closed to allow the water level to rise within the lock chamber.



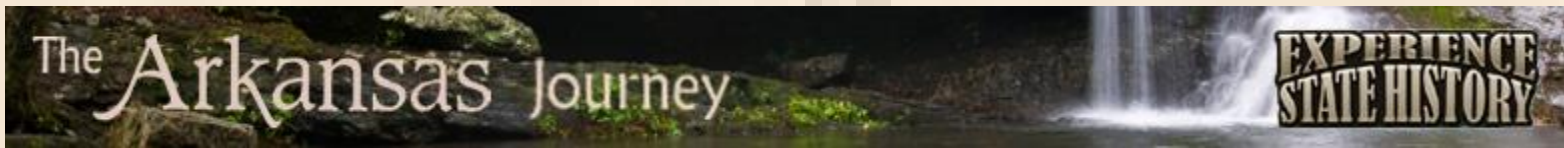
The boat enters the lock chamber, and the upper gates close. The lower gates are then partially opened to release water slowly from the chamber, lowering the boat.



When the water level in the chamber is even with the water level in the lower canal, the lower gates are opened, and the boat can proceed.

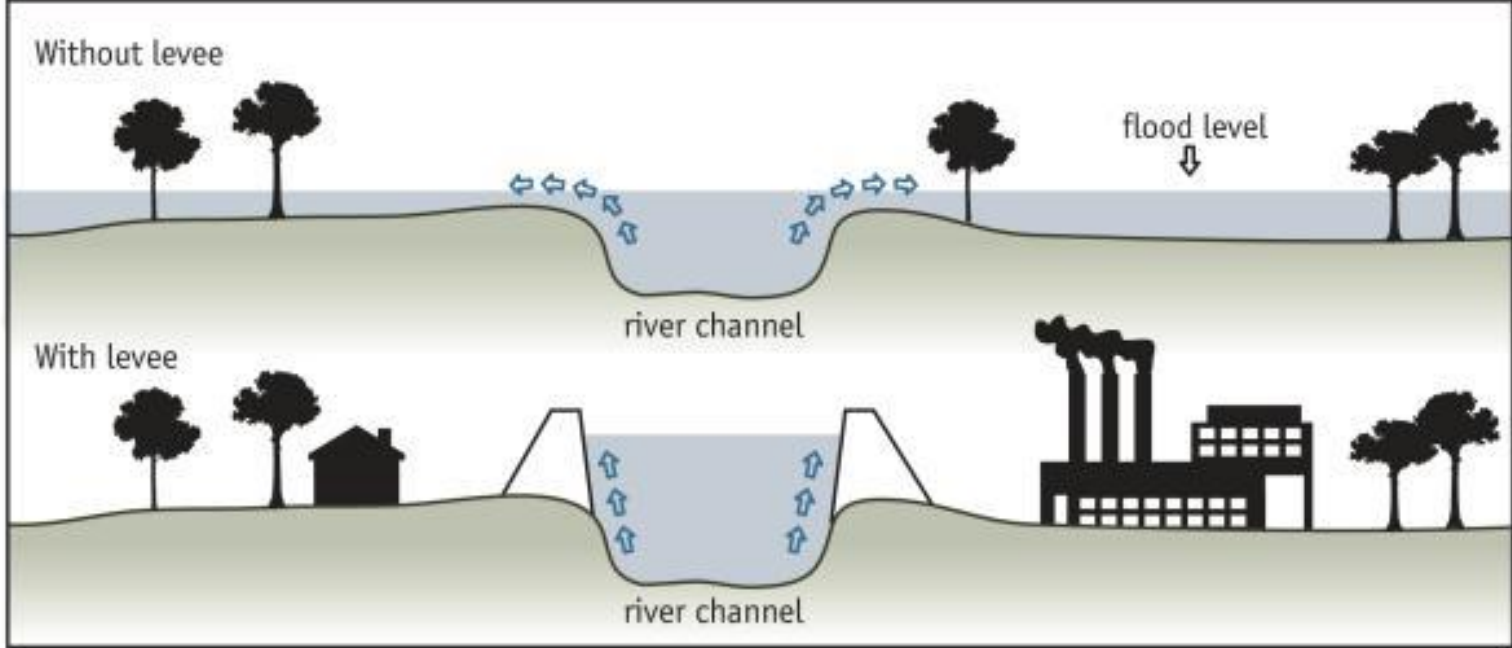


- Floodplains
 - Heavy rains cause flooding on the rivers.
 - Sediments left from flood waters leave nutrients that leave the soil rich and fertile.
- **Tributaries** – rivers that empty into other rivers or bodies of waters
 - Buffalo – Red – White – Black – Saline
 - Ouachita – St. Francis – Bayou Bartholomew



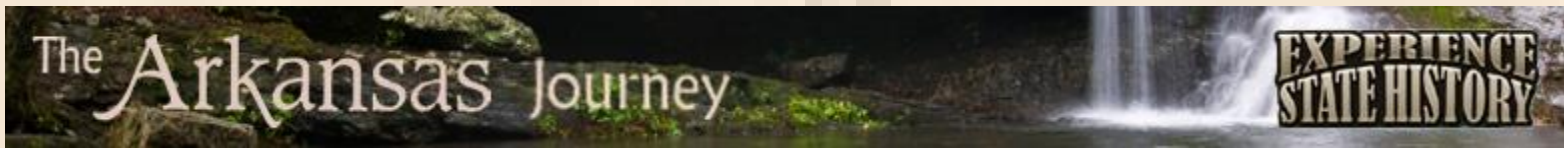
- Buffalo River
 - 1972 – Congress declares the Buffalo the nations first National River.
 - Fishing
 - Canoeing and kayaking
 - Water falls
 - Empties into the White River

How a Levee Works

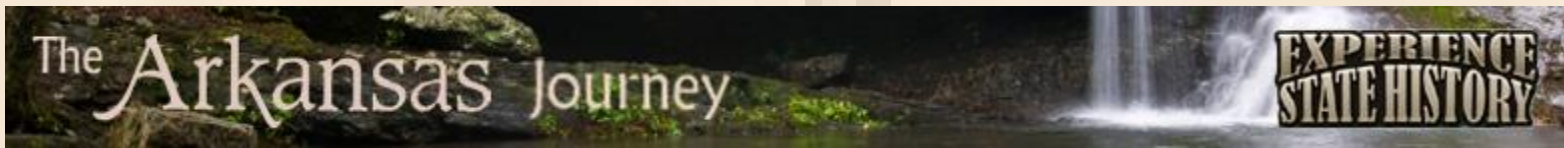




Arkansas River at Little Rock

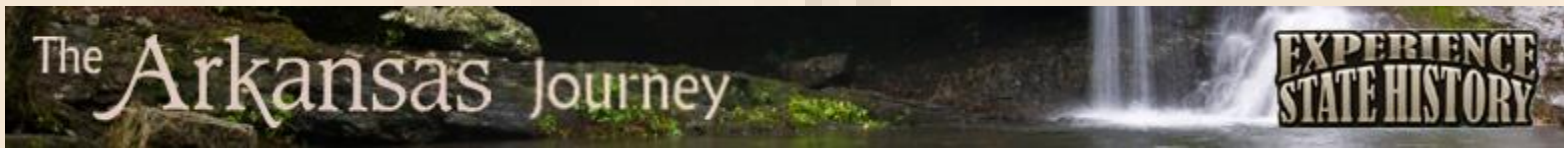


- Arkansas Lakes
 - 600,000 acres of lakes
 - Man made and natural
 - Lake Chicot
 - largest natural lake in the state
 - largest Oxbow Lake in the nation
 - Lake Ouachita – near Hot Springs
 - Bull Shoals – near Mt. Home



- Bayou Bartholomew
 - At 375 mile long, longest bayou in the world
 - Provides water for farmers
 - Fishing
 - Appears to have been named after a Catholic Saint.

Bayou – slow moving channel of water

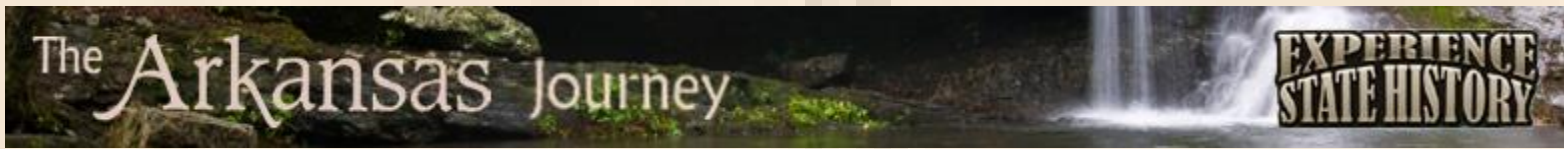


- Aquifers
 - Large bodies of underground water
 - Fresh water trapped between layers of sediment
 - Sparta Aquifer
 - Provides water to much of eastern and southern Arkansas
 - May run dry by 2049

Sparta Aquifer



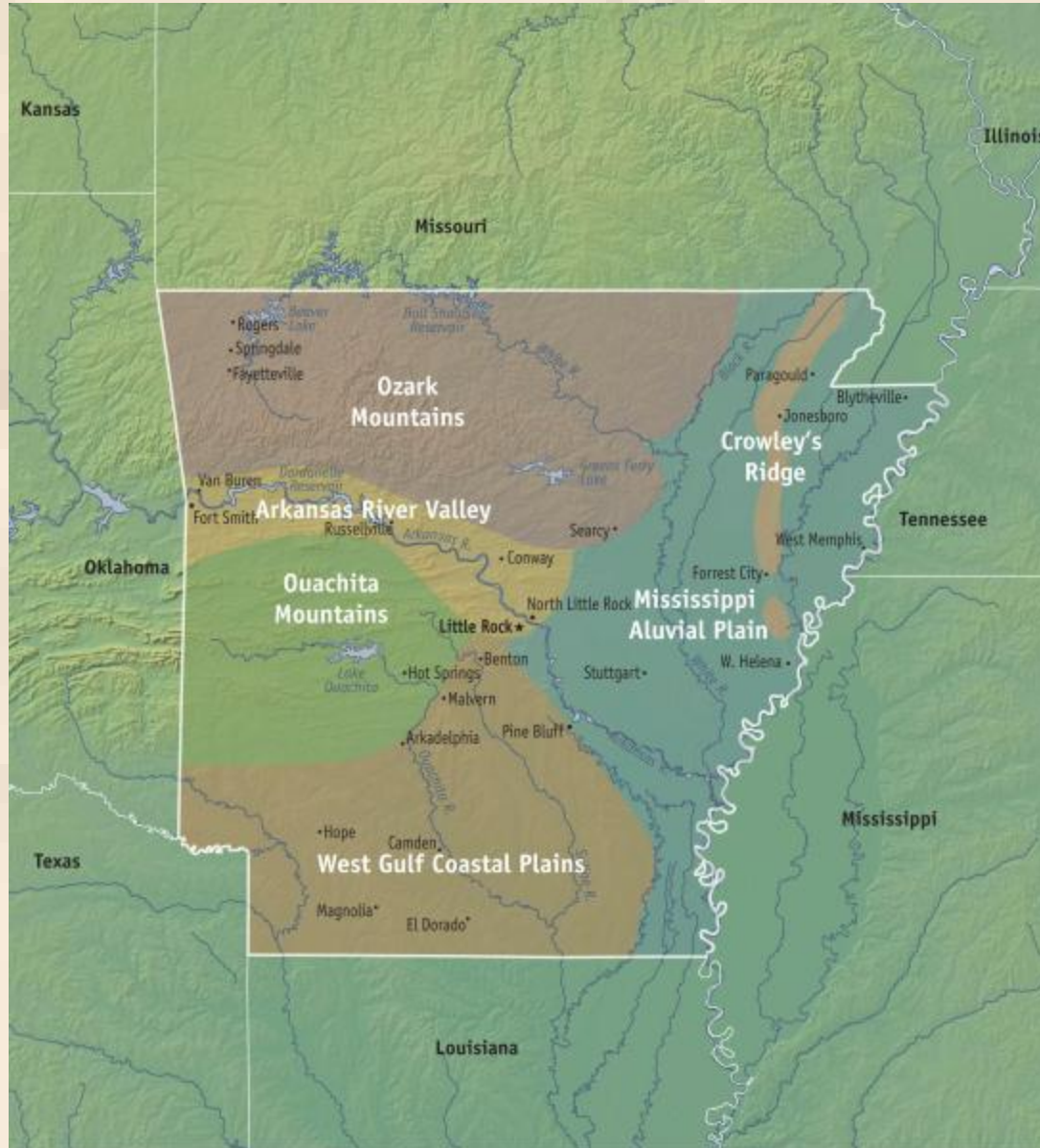


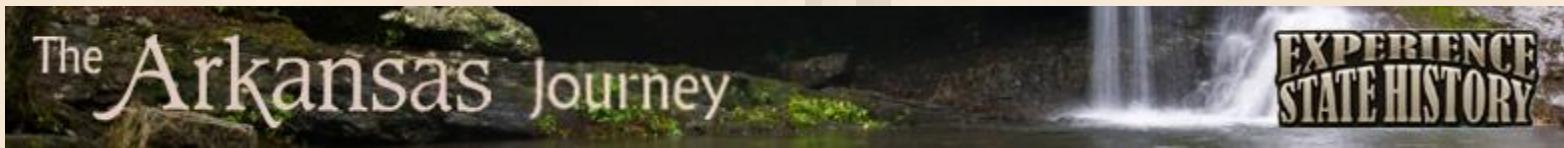


- Our Land Regions
 - 6 Diverse land regions
 - Ozark Mountains
 - Arkansas River Valley
 - Mississippi Alluvial Plain
 - West Gulf Coastal Plains
 - Crowley's Ridge
 - Ouachita Mountains

The Arkansas Journey

EXPERIENCE
STATE HISTORY

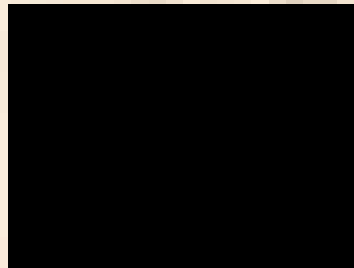
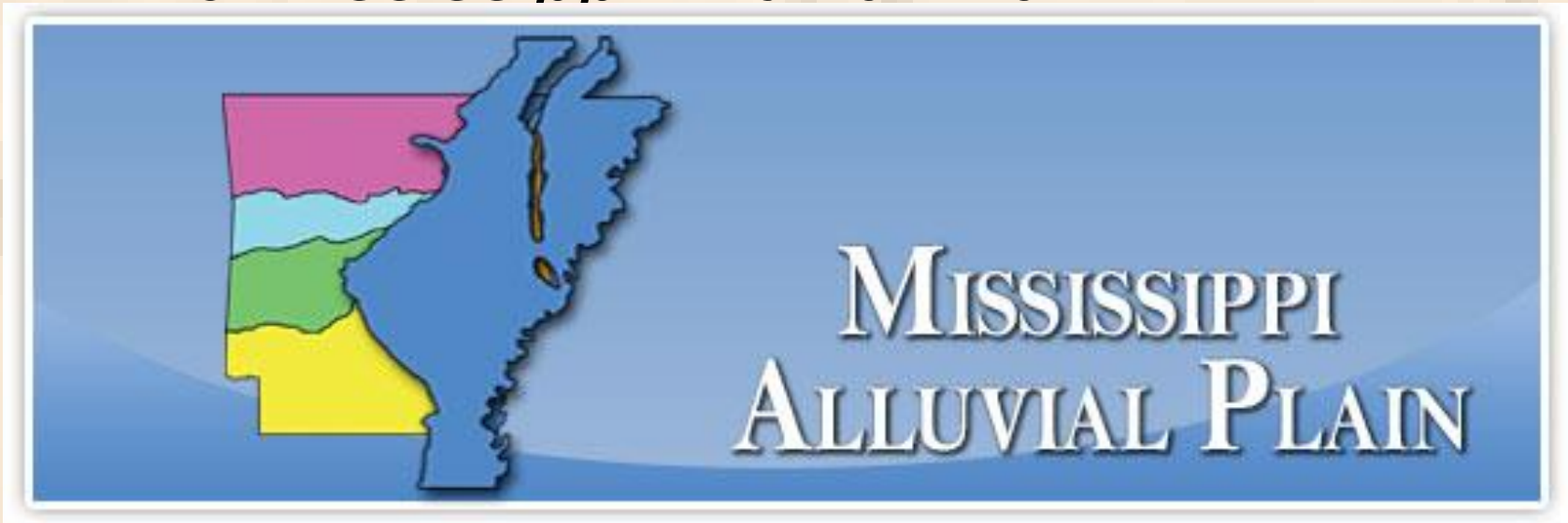




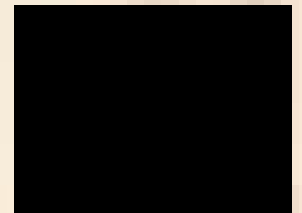
- Our Land Regions (cont)
 - Each region has a unique culture, economic, and physical features.
 - How does each areas characteristics influence what people do for work and play?

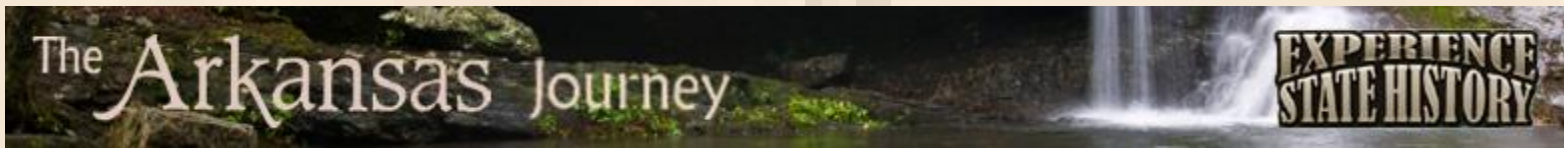
Where you live determines how you live. (What does that mean?)

- *The Mississippi Alluvial Plain*

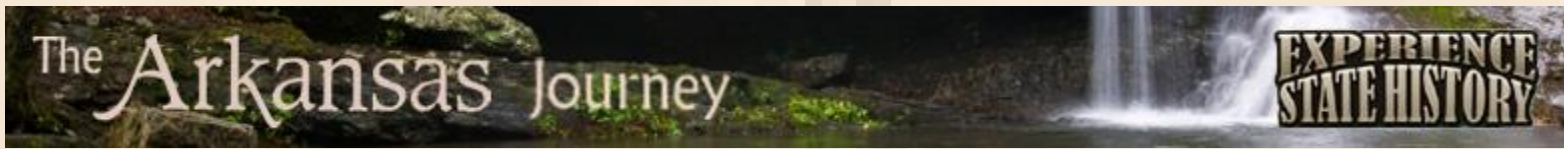


King Biscuit Time



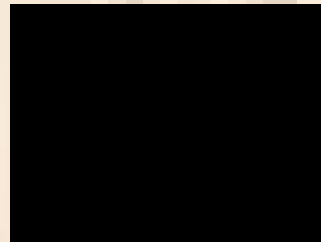


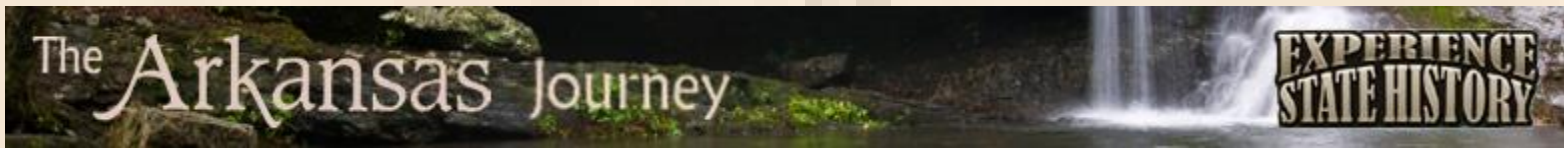
- *The Mississippi Alluvial Plain (Delta)*
 - *Runs along the eastern border.*
 - *Formed by the regions rivers and the flood water that deposited sediment over many years.*
 - *Arkansas main agricultural region*
 - *Quapaw Indians were likely the first to farm this region.*
 - *Cotton was king before the Civil War.*



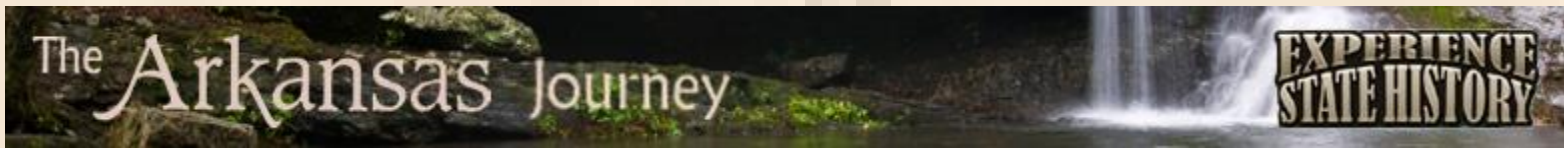
- *The Mississippi Alluvial Plain (Delta)*
 - Europeans
 - Built levees
 - Drained swamps
 - Cleared trees
 - Started growing rice
 - Livestock

The West Gulf Coastal Plain



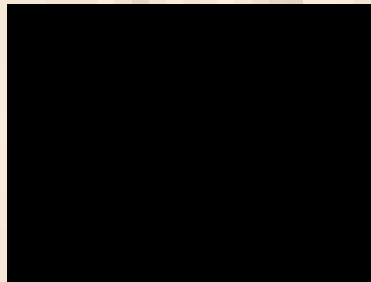


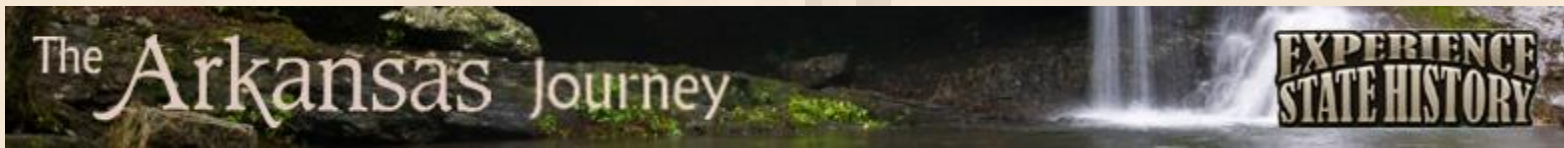
- *The West Gulf Coastal Plain*
 - Covers much of southern Arkansas
 - Rolling hills
 - Beautiful rivers
 - Bayou Bartholomew
 - Caddo Indians were some of the earliest residents.
 - Grew corn in river bottoms



- *The West Gulf Coastal Plain*
 - Timber Industry
 - Logging cut many trees in the regions
 - Oil Industry
 - Oil boom in early 1900's brought wealth to southern Arkansas
 - El Dorado & Smackover

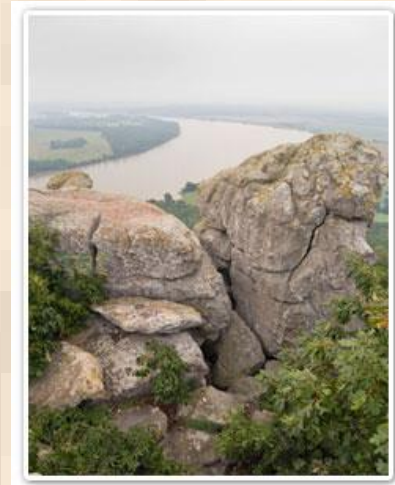
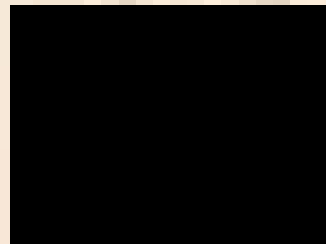
The Ouachita Mountains

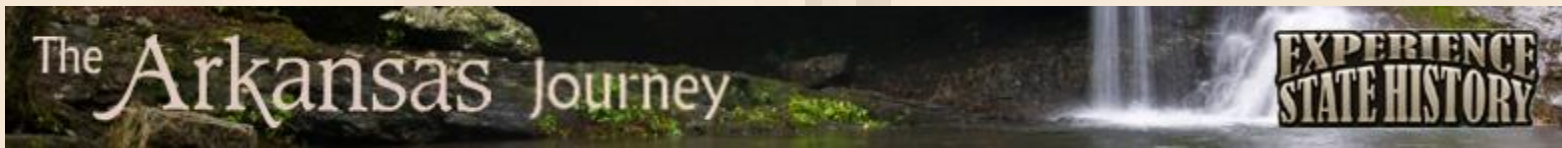




- *The Ouachita Mountains*
 - Lies in the southwest area of Arkansas
 - Mountain ridges run east to west instead of north and south.
 - Some slavery before the civil war.
 - Large timber industry
 - Tourism (Hot Springs) – several lakes, etc...

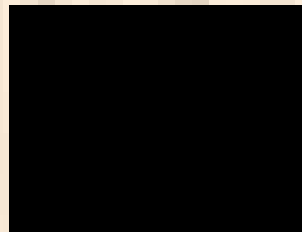
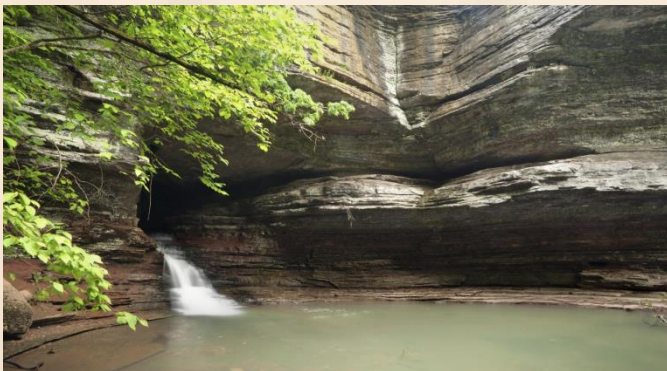
The Arkansas River Valley

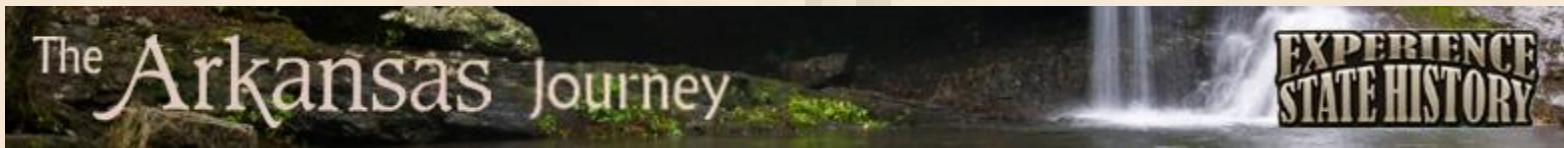




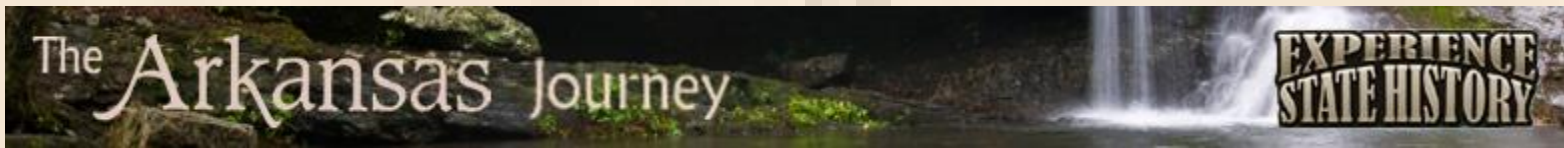
- The Arkansas River Valley
 - Located between the Ouachita Mountain to the south and the Ozark Mountains to the north.
 - Formed over many years as the Arkansas River carved out the valley.
 - Home to the Osage Indians who hunted the region before the Europeans arrived.
 - Good area for agriculture, including cotton...
 - Mount Magazine – highest peak in Arkansas
 - Stretches from Ft. Smith to Little Rock

The Ozark Mountains





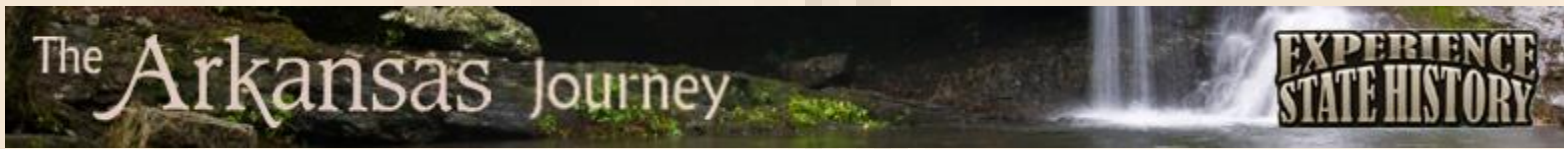
- *The Ozark Mountains*
 - Covers large corner of Northwest Arkansas
 - Ozark Plateau – steep flat top mountains
 - Heavy woodlands and deep valleys
 - Difficult to farm – difficult to travel
 - Early Indians were called “bluff dwellers.”
 - Early boom towns did not last long, drying up after the mines played out or timber was cleared.



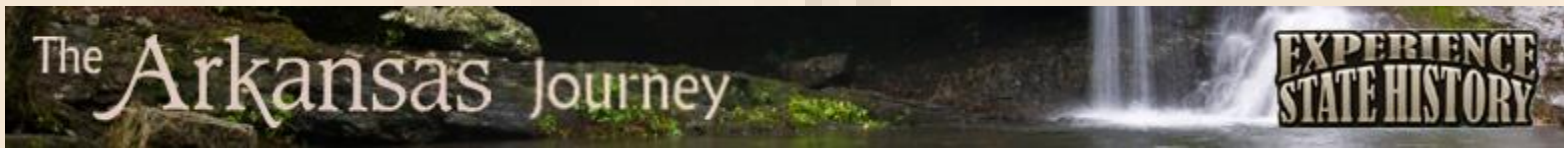
- *The Ozark Mountains*
 - Today, the Ozarks are home to many big business...
 - Wal-Mart
 - Tyson Foods
 - J.B. Hunt
 - Area includes Fayetteville, Bentonville, & Berryville
 - Tourism (Eureka Springs & Mountain View)
 - Lakes and rivers, etc...

Crowley's Ridge





- *Crowley's Ridge*
 - Smallest and most unique geographic feature in Arkansas
 - Located in eastern Arkansas
 - Starts in Missouri and runs down into the delta region of Arkansas near Helena.
 - Rises up to hundreds of feet above the delta regions in some places.
 - Loess – white sandy soil from the Mississippi River

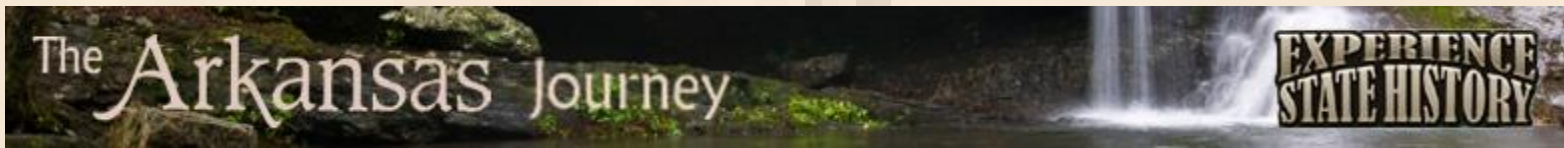


- Watching the weather
 - 4 seasons
 - Highest temperature 120 degrees
 - Lowest temperature -29 degrees
 - Around 50 inches of rain with the most falling in the Ouachita Mountains.

The Arkansas Journey

**EXPERIENCE
STATE HISTORY**





- Tornados
 - Arkansas ranks 3rd in nation
 - Meteorologist call this area Tornado alley.
 - Deadliest tornado struck in 1952
 - January 1999 – record 56 confirmed twisters
 - Most common in spring and fall (Why?)
 - Cold air collides with warm moist air creating severe weather.

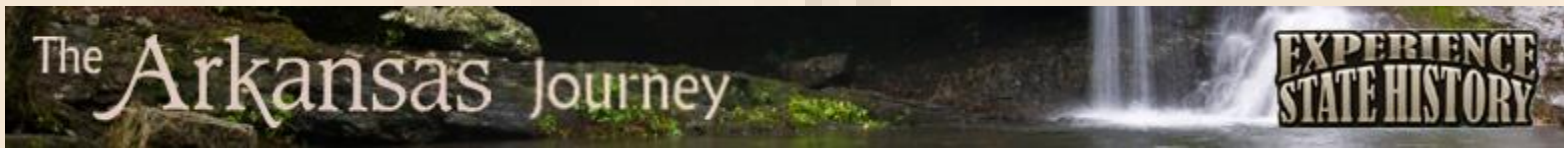
Tornado Alley



The Arkansas Journey

EXPERIENCE
STATE HISTORY





- Nature and the environment
 - Like tornados, flood impacts Arkansas
 - Levees and dams help protect homes and business.
 - 1927
 - One of the deadliest natural disasters
 - » Massive flooding caused by too much rain

The Arkansas Journey

EXPERIENCE
STATE HISTORY

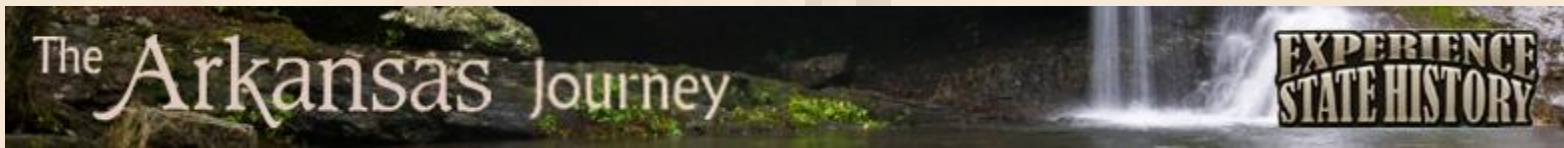
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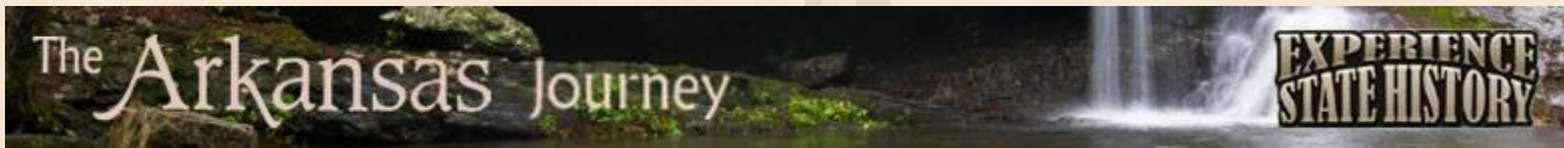
The Arkansas Journey

EXPERIENCE
STATE HISTORY

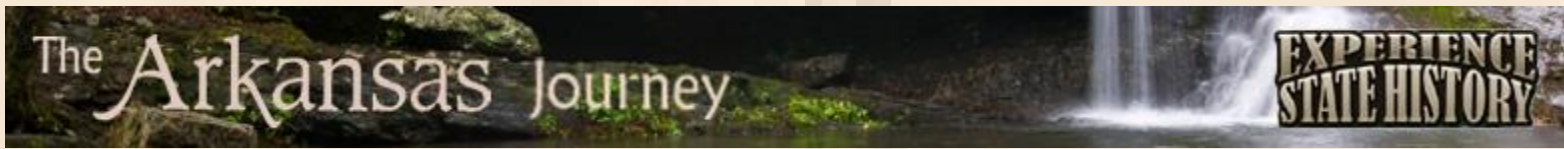




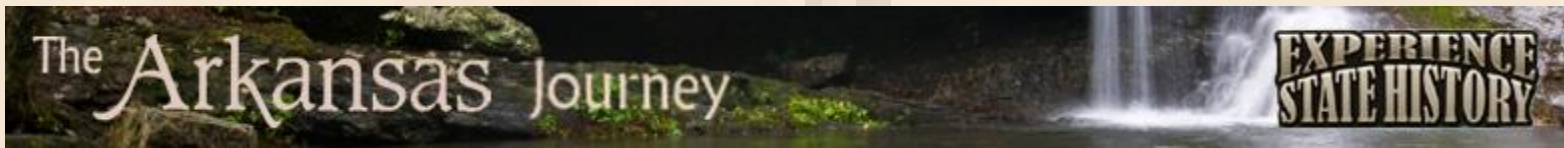
- Arkansas's Natural Resources
 - Forest
 - Minerals
 - Oil
 - Gas
 - Water
 - Transportation
 - agriculture



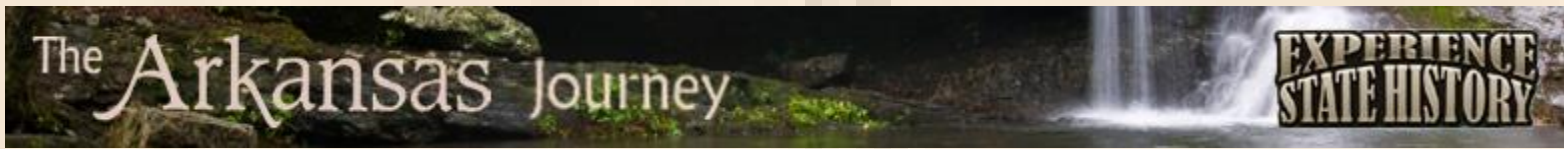
- **Arkansas's Oil**
 - Discovered in southern Arkansas
 - Created from plant and animal deposited over time
 - Heat and pressure compressed it into oil
- **Arkansas's Coal**
 - Mostly found in the Arkansas River Valley
- **Bauxite**
 - Used to make aluminum



- Our Changing Population
 - 2000 2.6 million people
 - 33 rd in nation
 - Declining birth rate
 - Number of people over 55 has increased as retired people move here.
 - Increased Hispanic population
- Rogers and Springdale have record enrollment rates this year in their schools.

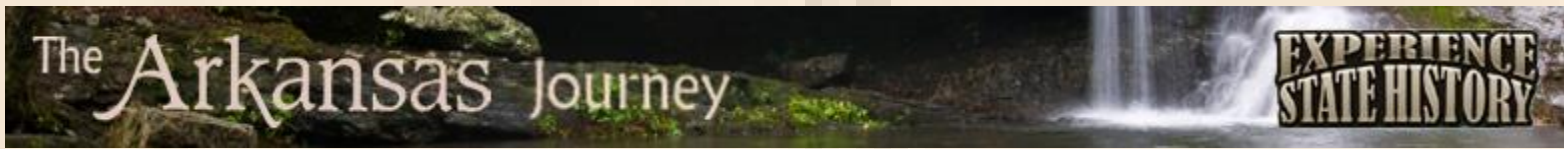


- Our Natural Ecosystem
 - Forest
 - deciduous
 - wildlife
 - Freshwater
 - Irrigation, drinking water, transportation, agriculture, etc...
 - Caves and Caverns
 - 2,000 natural caves
 - Wetlands
 - A Unique Ecosystem
 - Ornithologist – studies birds



- Chapter Audio Review (2 Minutes)
- Read/listen to the reading assignment
- Complete Assignment #4 and put your final Answers on a bubble sheet.
- Complete the map exercise.





End of Slide Show