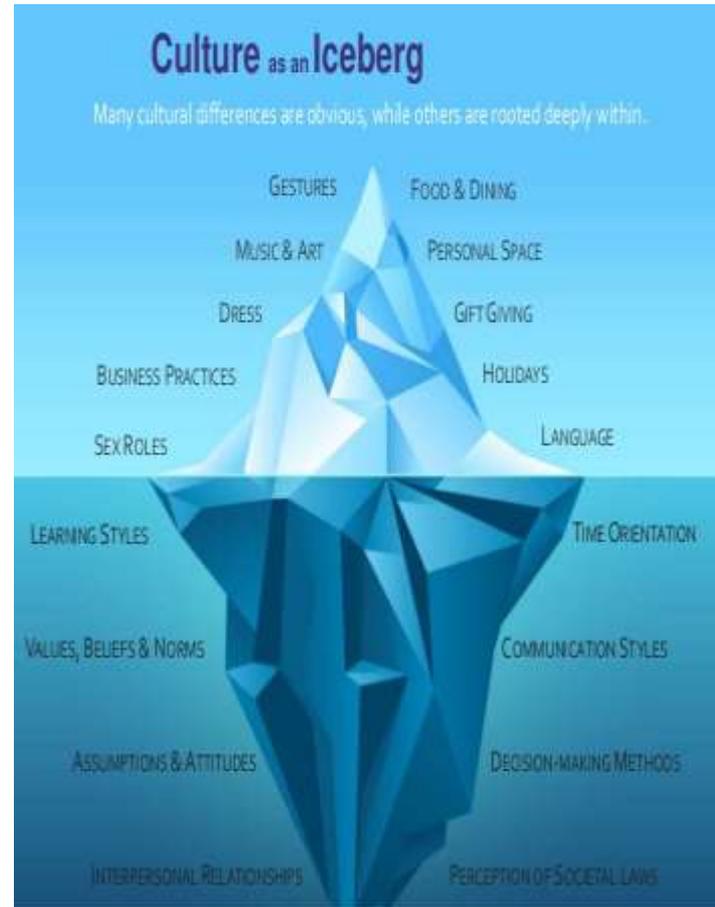




Arkansas History  
Cultural Role Model  
Project

# Cultural Iceberg

- The cultural iceberg is something that we completed as a group. It was a big iceberg, on a bulletin board. The visible iceberg on the top of the water, is all the stuff that is easy to see about someone.
- The students are learning the bottom of the iceberg is remains hidden.
- We used this interactive lesson to teach our fourth grade partners learning procedures, expectations, and motivation.



# Role Model Responsibility

- 7<sup>th</sup> grade students mentored 4<sup>th</sup> grade students.
- As the project unrolled, students began to realize the importance of leadership.
- Project responsibilities were divided and students gained cooperative and leadership skills.
- Student leaders kept track of the project and regional group progress.



# Research and Cooperation

- As the project grew, students worked together seamlessly.



# American Indian Tribes of

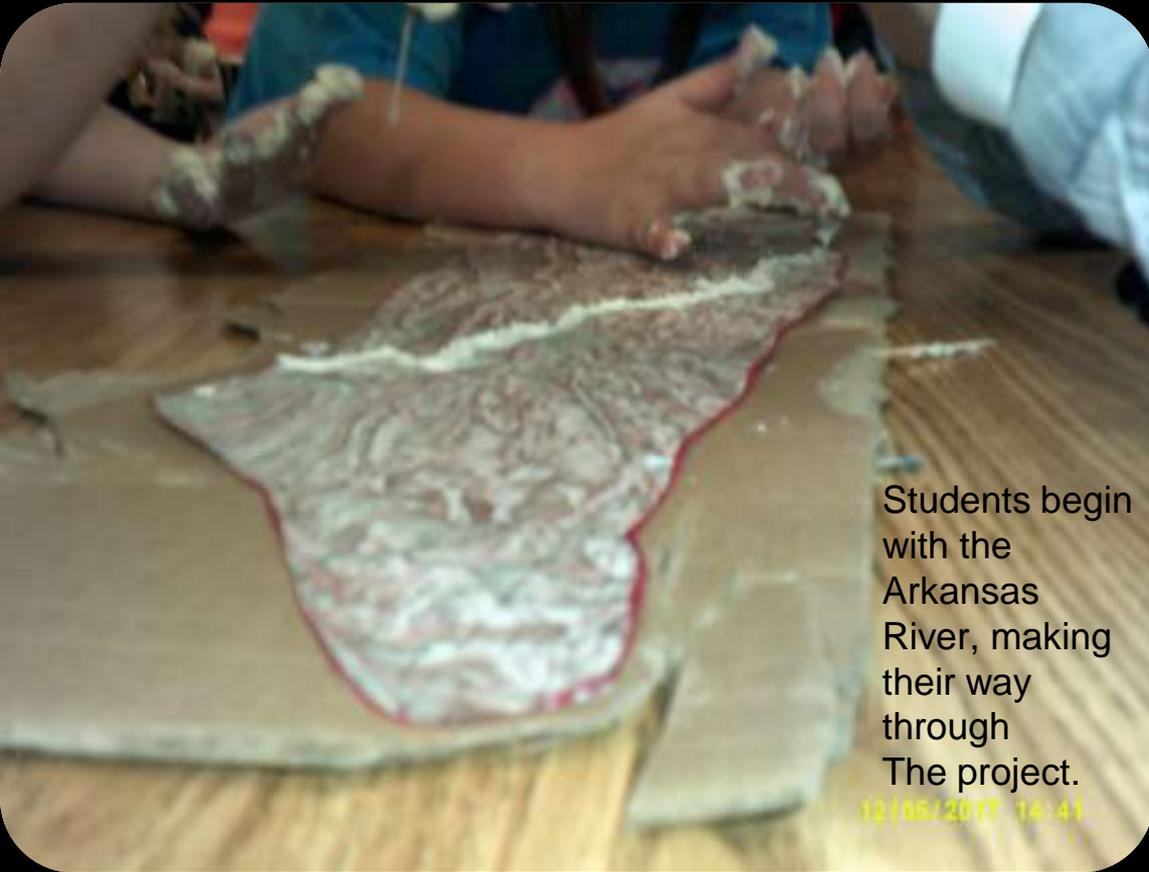
## ARKANSAS



## Native Americans In Arkansas

- Culture
- History
- Treatment

# Spanish and French Explorers – Student Research



Students begin with the Arkansas River, making their way through The project.

10/05/2017 14:41

In 1534 the French settlers' experience in colonial Arkansas was vital to the history of the French presence in the Mississippi River Valley. The French settlers at Arkansas Post forged alliances and cohabited with the “Arkansas” Indians (Quapaw), the native inhabitants of what became Arkansas, who were known of their consistent loyalty to the French.



<https://www.arkansas.com/native-american/trailoftears.aspx>

# The Trail of Tears

- After treaties for peace Andrew Jackson removed the Indians 1830 with the Indian Removal Act.
- Cherokee Rose Legend –Cherokee roses geminated where tears dropped on The Trail of Tears
- The trail of tears went right through Harrison, Arkansas.
- The other states the Native Americans were marched through include: Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri toward Oklahoma.



<https://ztevetevans.wordpress.com/2016/05/24/cherokee-folklore-the-legend-of-the-cherokee-rose/>

# European Native American Trading Day

- After learning early Arkansas Native American Culture, and European exploration of Arkansas, the students experienced Native American European trading.
- Student tribes responded differently.
- One tribe passively listened to their chief, while the food was traded to Europeans for trinkets.
- The other tribe members voiced their opinion, trying to influence the trading choices.
- The simulated trading event allowed students to realize how easily people groups could be cozened.

# Groups take Different Learning Approaches



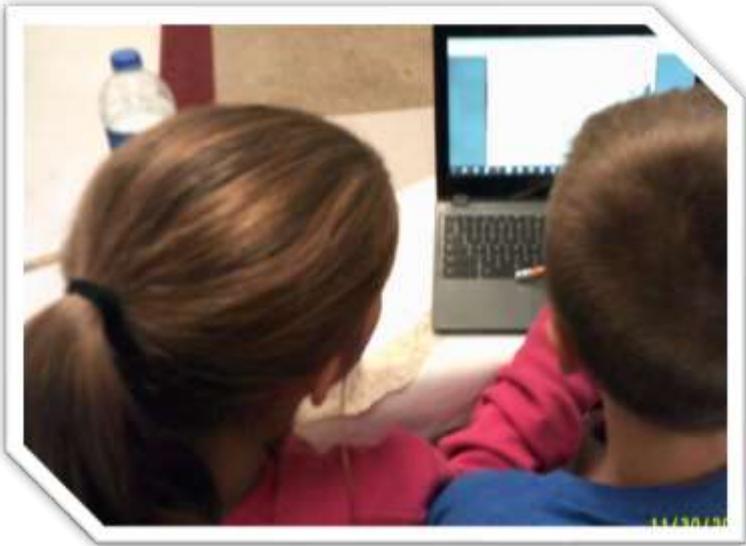
# Drawing and Planning

Planning played an important part in student learning during the project.



# Learning in Comfort

- Students enjoyed unique learning styles.



# Salt Dough Team Strategic Planning



- The first steps...

# Following the Recipe



Is the what the salt dough should look like?



# Groups had Unique Responsibilities

- Practice
- Practice
- Practice
- Makes perfect
- While having fun!!!



# Making a Plan and Using Resources



- Students learned to use resources available.
- Identifying substrate types was part of the hands-on learning.

# Dividing work and Materials

- Students learned to divide the work.
- Each student's talent was valued.
- Students shined as they pushed their conventional learning limits.



# Teamwork Leads to Problem Solving

- Each team member's opinion was respected as the students worked together solving problems that crept up during the project.



# Land Features

- Map skills come to life!



# Making Mountains

- Building terrain features was a cross-curricular task.



# Alliance

- Students learned many hands pulling together in a combined effort contributed to a swift payoff.



# Solving Problems





# Student Led Research

A scenic view of a river winding through a forested valley. The river is blue and flows through a sandy bend. The surrounding hills are covered in dense forest with vibrant autumn foliage in shades of green, yellow, orange, and red. The sky is overcast and grey.

# Arkansas History

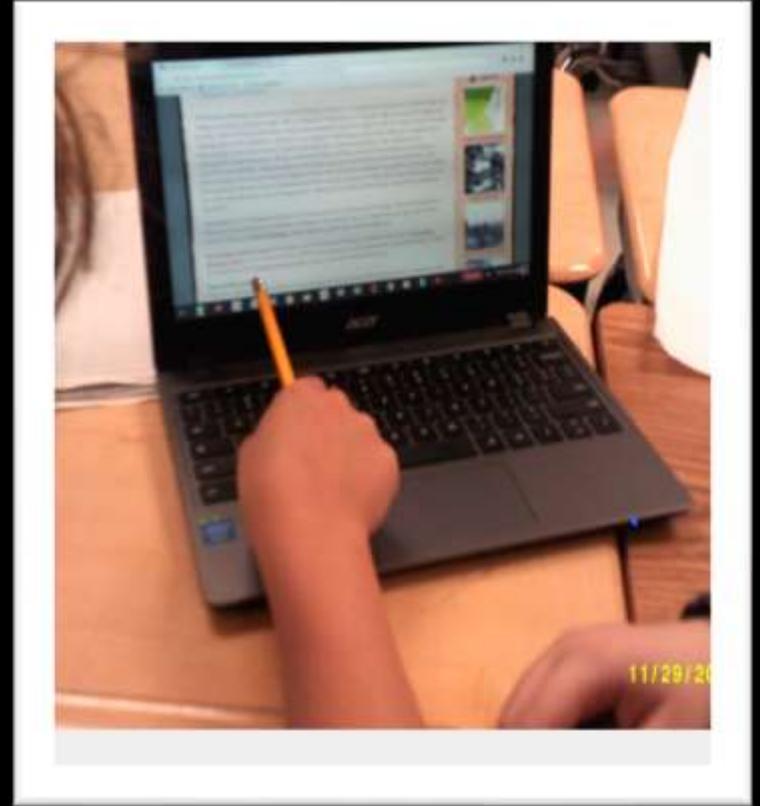
## Culture reflection

“The culture reflection that I noticed is back then children would do their work and would not slack, but in today's culture people are different. People slack and don't do their work. For an example I had to go all around the room during our project to get people to do their work. Then as soon as I would get some on track someone else would get off track. It was very stressful. Some people did not even get a slide done. Today's culture is a lot different than the past culture,” seventh grade lead historian student.

How did world events impact  
Arkansas culture and economics?

# Civil Changes in Education

Americans had the invested the importance of education. Education has entailed both formal instruction in schools. Improvements were considered about the Arkansas education system, but the desire for improvements to education extended beyond. The improvements were made over time.



# Great Depression

The Great Depression lasted from 1929 to 1939.

- The Great Depression was during world II in North America.
- Everyone lost their money.
- It was the hardest time for people.



Students learned about the past, making connections for genuine growth.

# Ozark Mountains

Ozark Plateau

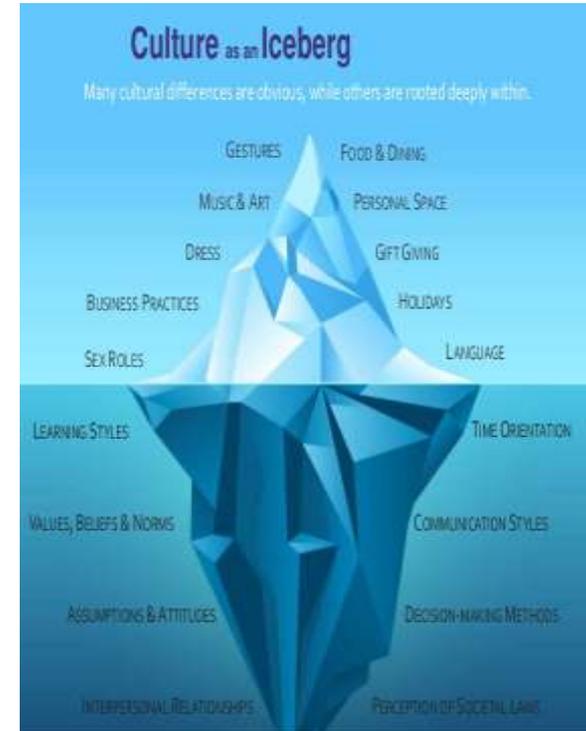
# Home, Sweet Home

- This region is one big plateau. It's also shaped by hollows, bridges, springs, and geographic isolation.
- The Ozark Mountains are home to many beautiful places such as Sam's Throne and Lost Valley.



# Tourism: Cultural Change in Arkansas

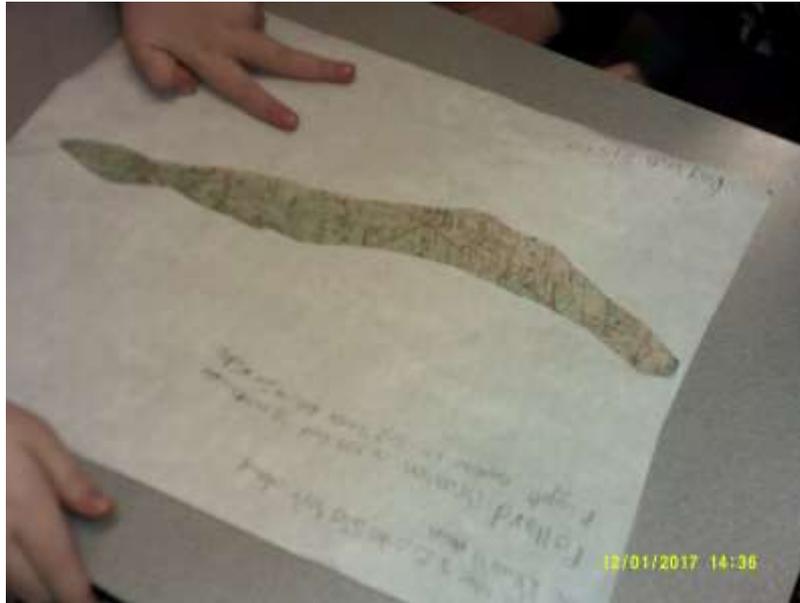
- The first settlers in the Ozark Mountains were the Paleo-Indians or Bluff Dwellers, and the Yeoman farmers which came from the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky.
- When the Osage Indians came to the Ozark Plateau. They hunted and farmed. The people had adapted to the land. Later, the land adapted to the people.
- We have many of the same resources as we did back in the day such as water, timber, minerals, oil, natural gas, and coal.
- We don't spend nearly enough time outside as we did then since we have all this technology.
- Native Americans still live in the Ozarks, two Native Americans to my Nanny's church.
- We do have many more buildings and highways (deforestation).

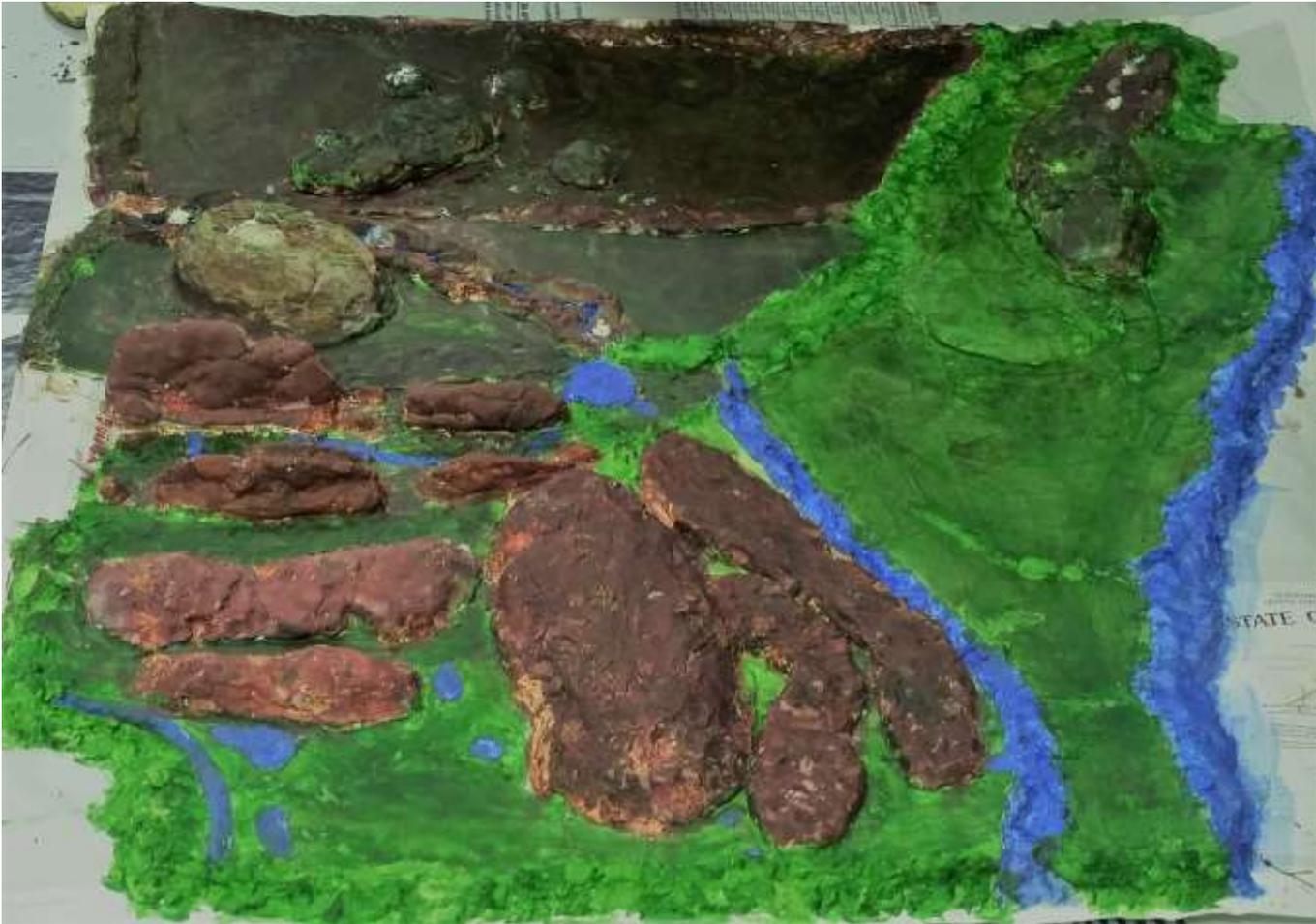


# Crowley's Ridge

## A region within a Region

- Groups worked together to create representation of Arkansas.





Arkansas

Salt Dough Map

Created by 4<sup>th</sup>  
and 7<sup>th</sup> grade

Western Grove  
School

# References

- AETN-Arkansas: A Six region Journey
- <https://www.arkansas.com/native-american/trailoftears.aspx>
- <http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/>
- <http://www.ushistory.org/us/24f.asp>