

The Way of the O-gah-pah



Painted by Ardena Moore

Purpose:

The purpose of this web-quest is to give students an opportunity to gain an understanding of the role the Ogahpah Indians (Quapaw Indians) played in the perpetuation of Arkansas Post.

Using QR Codes, this lesson integrates technology, group collaboration and student driven discussions that lead students to conclusions concerning the Quapaw and Arkansas Post.

Students will learn about the Quapaw lifestyle and their interactions with Early Europeans. After students are given time to find information, the lesson allows for discussions between the groups.

Through discussions, the class should become aware that the Quapaw were friendly towards the French and Spanish and welcomed them into their territory.

This lesson is also meant to bring to the attention of the student that the Quapaw fought to protect Arkansas Post. At the time Henri de Tonti established a trading settlement at Arkansas Post, there were only seven men left behind to run the post. The Quapaw number around 2500 and they welcomed the French into the area. Without the aid of the Quapaw, the French would not have been able to protect the post. The websites used have information on the Early Europeans the Quapaw aided and Arkansas Post.

This is a discovery packet, done before the teacher presents information on the Quapaw, giving students a chance to find information on their own and allowing them to join in discussions when the lesson begins.

State Standards

- EA.2.AH.7-8.2
- EA.2.AH.7-8.4
- EA.2.AH.7-8.5
- EA.2.AR.7-8.6

“The French found the Quapaw Indians.. civil, liberal and of a gay humor.” R. Coleman



Objectives:

The objective in this lesson is to bring awareness of the important role the Quapaw Indians had in the history of Arkansas Post.

Using data collected from websites and park resources by scanning QR Codes, students will gain an understanding of the Quapaw role in the perpetuation of Arkansas Post. Students will learn about the different European settlers that claimed Arkansas Post as their home and which settlers the Quapaw aided. This lesson will allow students to draw conclusions and have whole group discussions on their answers. Students will also have the opportunity to draw a replica buffalo robe using information and ideas drawn from exhibits and resources the students investigate.

Social Studies Curriculum Standards:

EA.2.AH.7-8.2: Identify significant elements in the success of pre-historic cultures in Arkansas:

- Location
- Food sources

EA.2.AH.7-8.4: Identify Arkansas Post as the first permanent European settlement in Arkansas.

EA.2.AH.7-8.5: Discuss reasons for migration to pre-territorial Arkansas (e.g., Mississippi Bubble)

EA.2.AH.7-8.6: Discuss the changing ownership of Arkansas

- France
- Spain
- United States

Lesson:

Students will scan the QR Codes on each sheet and using the article associated with that code, answer questions about the Quapaw and Arkansas Post.

One sheet in the Student Packet allows students to name the rivers in Arkansas.

Next, when all pages are done, students will discuss all answers from their sheets as a whole-group discussion.

Instructor will have a whole class lecture on the Quapaw and students will have information to join in discussions

Students will then draw a replica of a buffalo hide.

Materials:

Students will be using their phones and will need to download a barcode reader application. It is advised to let students choose which one they would like to download, but one can be found through the Apple Store and the Play Store. One can also be found by doing a Google search.

Print Student Question Packets.

Brown Paper Bags (optional)

Classroom Preparation:

Arrange desk for group work. Packets can be printed and each group of students can be given one packet or each student can be given a packet.

Time:

Can be done in 4 to 7 days, depending on what you include in your lesson, planning for one or two days for students to answer the questions in their packets are recommended.

Time should be included that will allow students to discuss their answers. Students should be allowed to discuss their findings as a student-led whole class discussion. Review can be done after the discussion; all questions that the students were confused on should be discussed and clarified.

One day is recommended for students to draw their buffalo robes.

Quiz can be given or a bell-ringer to assess understanding and retention of material or a test can be done after a thorough lesson planned by the instructor.

Check for Understanding questions have been included that can be used as a bell-ringer or quiz when students have completed their packets and discussions, as a form of assessment.

Lesson Modifications:

The lesson can be done with or without the QR Codes.

The links to the articles can be accessed on the Arkansas Post website and children can still do a web-quest with laptops, computers or iPads.

See: <http://www.nps.gov/arpo>

Modifications need to be made if there are not enough students with compatible phones. The articles can be printed and placed around the room, with packets of the questions given to all students. This lesson can be done in groups, with each group turning in one packet, or all students turning in their own work.

Buffalo robes can be drawn on the printout provided or students can cut out a buffalo skin from a brown paper bag. Have students wad the bag up and straighten it out before drawing on it (this gives the robe a more realistic look.)

There are many different ways this lesson can be done. It is your choice, depending on your classroom, students and available technology.

Modifications for Students:

Students with vision disabilities may need larger print on all articles. The phone screen might be too small so an iPad may be a better choice of an electronic device for these students.

Students with Autism or Dyslexia may have difficulty and need assistance. A laptop could help and having aide with locating sites and the reading of all materials.

The sites being used for this lesson include:

<http://www.nps.gov/arpo>

http://www.ehow.com/about_4570550_what-did-quapaw-indians-live.html

http://www.bigorrin.org/quapaw_kids.htm

<http://www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net/encyclopedia/entry-detail.aspx?entryID=550>

<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/usa/states/arkansas/outline/map.GIF>

<https://www.google.com/search?q=maps+of+quapaw+villages&source>

<http://www.google.com/culturalinstitute/exhibit/%C2%A0plains-indians/ARNaockD?hl=en-GB>

Reference:

Coleman, R. E. (2000). *The Arkansas Post Story*. Southwest Cultural Resource Center: Eastern National

Arkansas' name comes from what tribe of Indians? _____

What does the name of the Indians mean? _____

What did the Quapaw grow to eat? _____

What types of animals were hunted in the area? _____

Did the Quapaw have cars? If not, what did they use as transportation? _____

Can you describe the clothing the Quapaw women wore?

Can you describe the clothing the Quapaw men wore?

Why do you think the Quapaw settled in the Mississippi River Valley?



The Quapaw arrived in the Arkansas River Valley between _____ and _____.

What European settlers arrived around 1673?

The Quapaw Indians intermarried with the _____ during the colonial period and were strong allies of the _____.

Who did the Quapaw support and fight against, in war?

Who did France cede their Louisiana colony to in 1762?

Why do you think the Quapaw were important during war for the French and Spanish but not the United States?

The following countries owned Arkansas Territory:

_____ and _____.



Where did the Quapaw live?

Can you describe the types of houses these Indians lived in?

The author describes the Quapaw as congenial. What does this mean?

What other word did the author use to describe the Quapaw Indians?

Describe the land where the Indians live and what it was good for:

What other cultural pursuits and skills did the Quapaw have?



Arkansas Post was called _____.

In the year _____, a Frenchman, by the name of _____, established the Arkansas Post.

What type of post was Arkansas Post?

Arkansas Post was the first _____ French Settlement in the lower Mississippi Valley.

What reason was given for the post relocating?

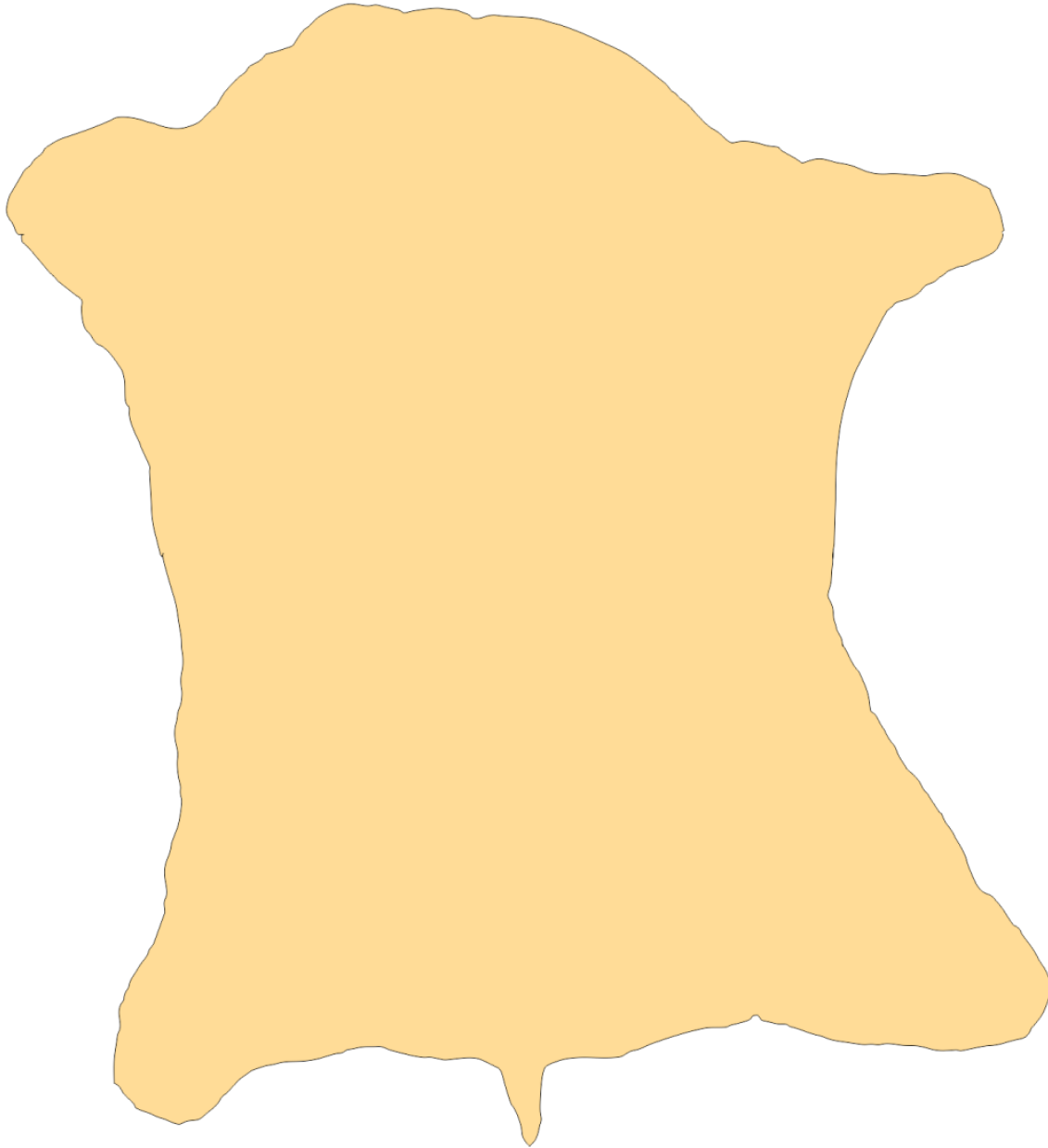
In 1783, Spain owned the Louisiana Territory, which Arkansas Post was a part of. During the time the Spanish owned Arkansas Post, they clashed with the _____, in the _____ War.

During which war was Fort Hindman built and why?

Who Destroyed the fort at Arkansas Post?



Scan the QR Code to see examples of buffalo hides that Indians have painted, then using the hide below, draw your own buffalo robe.



http://www.bigorrin.org/quapaw_kids.htm

Arkansas gets its name from what tribe of Indians? *Quapaw*

What does the name of the Indians mean? *Downstream people*

What did the Quapaw grow to eat? *Corn, beans, squash (they might add fruit and tobacco, this information is on some of the other articles they have to read for this unit and is correct.)*

What types of animals were hunted in the area? *Deer, small game (rabbits, beaver, fox - you can discuss what that might be), buffalo*

Did the Quapaw have cars? If not, what did they use as transportation? *No, they used dug-out canoes and dogs that pulled sleds.*

Can you describe the clothing the Quapaw women wore? *Long deerskin dresses, buffalo-hide robes, moccasins*

Can you describe the clothing the Quapaw men wore? *Breechcloths with leather leggings, moccasins, buffalo-hide robes. Chiefs wore headdresses*

Why do you think the Quapaw settled in the Mississippi River Valley?

Plenty of food, transportation, good place to grow crops



http://www.bigorrin.org/quapaw_kids.htm

The Quapaw arrived in the Arkansas River Valley between **1543** and **1673**.

What European settlers arrived around 1673? *French*

The Quapaw Indians intermarried with the *French* during the colonial period and were strong allies of the French. (Students may put Spain here, which is correct but the Quapaw had a strong alliance with France, accepting them as family.)

Who did the Quapaw support and fight against, in war? *Helped France and Spain, fought against the British, Chickasaw and other tribes.*

Who did France cede their Louisiana colony to in 1762? *Spain*

Why do you think the Quapaw were important during war for the French and Spanish but not the United States? *There were less French and Spanish people living at Arkansas Post and they needed the protection of the Quapaw, the Americans did not.*

The following countries owned Arkansas Territory:

France, Spain and United States



http://www.ehow.com/about_4570550_what-did-quapaw-indians-live.html

Where did the Quapaw live?

Examples of answers (all are correct): Mainly in Arkansas, villages, rectangular or square houses.

Can you describe the types of houses these Indians lived in?

Long rectangular houses, built of pole framework, covered by cypress bark.

The author describes the Quapaw as congenial. What does this mean?

Pleasant, enjoyable, very friendly

What other words did the author use to describe the Quapaw Indians?

Culturally-advanced, prosperous, welcoming

Describe the land where the Indians live and what it was good for:

They lived near the Arkansas River and the soil was rich, excellent for growing crops.

What other cultural pursuits and skills did the Quapaw have?

Making pottery artist in pipe carving

Basket weaving beadwork



<http://www.nps.gov.arpo>

Arkansas Post was called *Post de Arkanssea*

In the year *1686* , a Frenchman, *Henri de Tonti*, established the Arkansas Post.

What type of post was Arkansas Post?

Trading Post

Arkansas Post was the first *permanent* French Settlement in the lower Mississippi Valley.

What reason was given for the post relocating?

Flooding

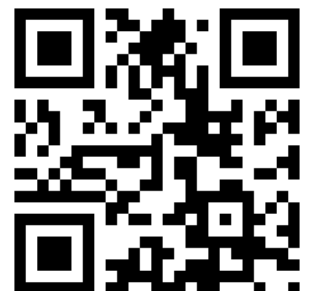
In 1783, Spain owned the Louisiana Territory, which Arkansas Post was a part of. During the time the Spanish owned Arkansas Post, they clashed with the *British*, in the *Revolutionary* War.

During which war was Fort Hindman built and why?

Civil War to keep the Union from gaining control of the Mississippi River

Who Destroyed the fort at Arkansas Post?

The Union Troops



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Check for Understanding:

Before you started this project, you had ideas of how Indians interacted with the settlers. After reading through the articles, is your opinion different? Please explain what is different or not different that you learned in this unit.

Why do you think the Quapaw decided to stay in the Mississippi River Valley?

How did the Quapaw benefit from providing aid to the early settlers?

Compare and contrast the Quapaw Indians and the Chickasaw Indians with respect to Arkansas Post:

What contributed to the decline in the number of Quapaw Indians, before and after they lived on a reservation?

Why didn't the United States depend on the Quapaw as the Early Europeans had?

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Check for Understanding:

Before you started this project, you had ideas of how Indians interacted with the settlers. After reading through the articles, is your opinion different? Please explain what is different or not different that you learned in this unit.

Most students picture the Indians fighting all settlers, when in fact; the Quapaw welcomed the French and became their allies. The French and Quapaw married, giving both sides another reason to help and protect each other.

Why do you think the Quapaw decided to stay in the Mississippi River Valley?

Note: The Arkansas River Valley is part of the Mississippi River Valley and sometimes is interchanged throughout the articles.

Soil was good for aquaculture, animals were plentiful, and the rivers were a method of transportation

How did the Quapaw benefit from providing aid to the early settlers/

The Quapaw able to get supplies they did not have before the settlers came. They traded for guns, tools, knives, blankets and flour. They could trade their furs, bead work and some food items, like corn, for items they needed.

Compare and contrast the Quapaw Indians and the Chickasaw Indians with respect to Arkansas Post:

The Quapaw aided the French against the Spanish and British, while the Chickasaw helped the British.

What contributed to the decline in the number of Quapaw Indians, before and after they lived on a reservation?

Before: Small Pox, war

After: Flooding, starvation

Why didn't the United States depend on the Quapaw as the Early Europeans had?

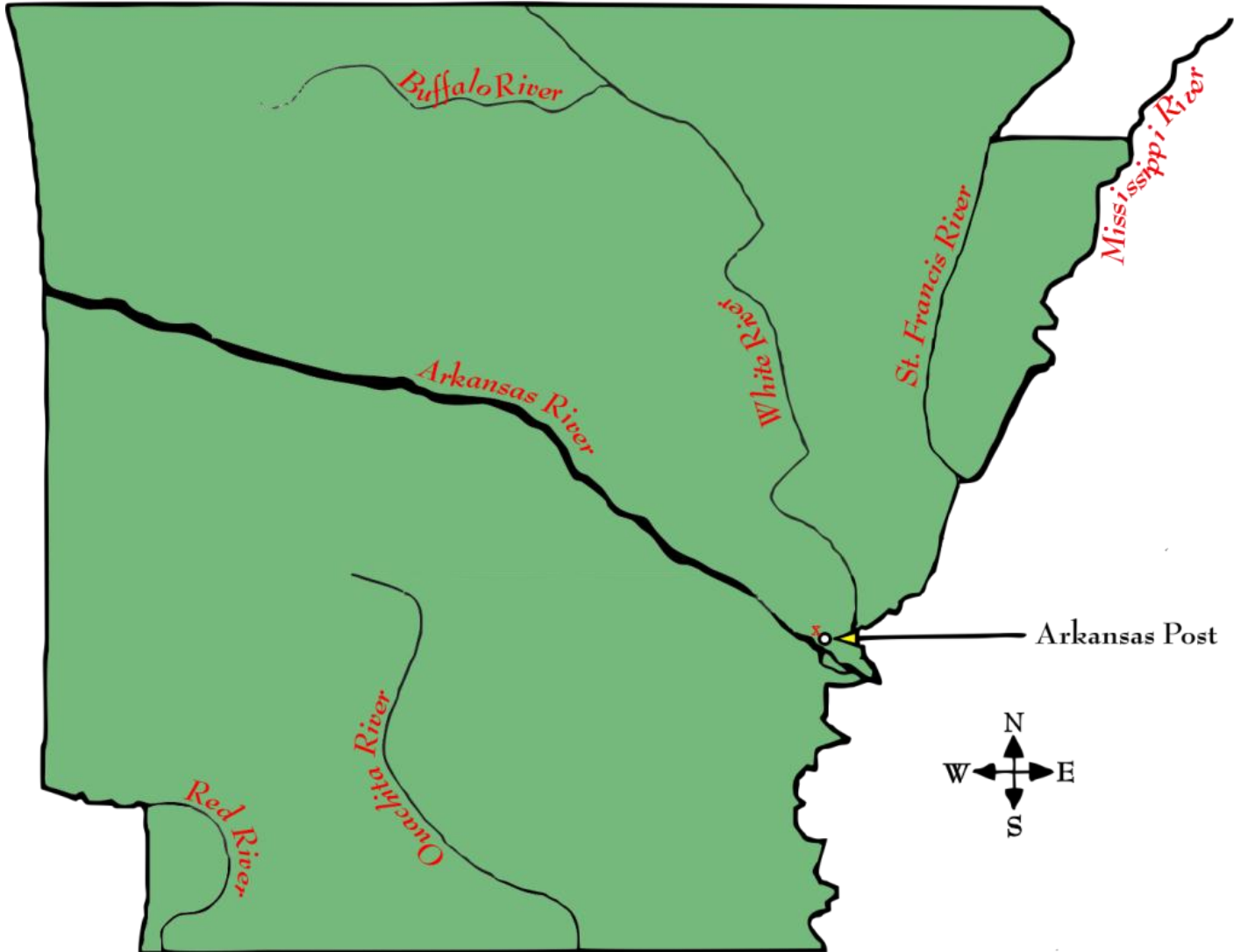
The United States had purchased both sides of the Mississippi River so the Quapaw had no hold over the territory.

The U.S. also had grown so they did not need the Quapaw to help in their battles.

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Teacher's Page, Rivers in Arkansas

Using the map below, label Arkansas' Rivers and mark where the Quapaw Indians lived:



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