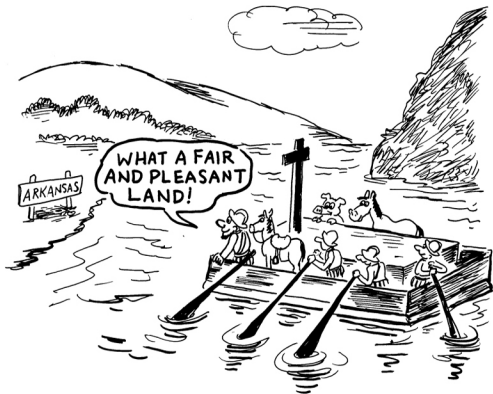




ADVENTURE TALES OF ARKANSAS



A Cartoon History of a Spirited People



June 18, 1541--Hernando DeSoto crossed the mighty Mississippi and discovered Arkansas.

ADVENTURE TALES OF ARKANSAS

A Cartoon History of a Spirited People

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Spirit eludes exact definition. It is intangible, yet we all feel it and are moved by it. Often it characterizes a person or a group; sometimes it springs from a place.

The Spirit that springs from the place called Arkansas may be heard in the country music, felt in a friendly handshake, seen at a Razorback football game, or smelled in the fresh scent of the mountain air. For centuries, through good times and bad, this Spirit has inspired Arkansans with optimism and perseverance, daring them to venture into the unknown and explore new worlds.

All are touched by this Spirit, and some have reflected it in remarkable ways. William Woodruff blazed a journalistic trail in 1819 by founding the *Arkansas Gazette*, the oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi. Herman Davis saved an entire company of American soldiers during World War II by wiping out four enemy machine gunners. Hattie Caraway broke new ground in 1932 when Arkansans elected her as the first woman to serve in the United States Senate.

It is, then, the sweeping Spirit of this 150-year-old state that inspired *Adventure Tales of Arkansas*. Because we could not tell the whole story, we have chosen to dip selectively into the well of history and folklore, into those times of high adventure. Along the way we have seasoned the tales with a little salt of our own, but the history is true and the Spirit uncompromised.

Adventure Tales of Arkansas was written, illustrated, and printed in Arkansas by Arkansans. We are grateful to Hillary Rodham Clinton, Tom Dillard, Walter Nunn, KLRA's "Brother" Hal Webber, and many other generous, insightful Arkansans for their invaluable counsel.

By providing *Adventure Tales of Arkansas* for all 32,686 fifth grade students in the Arkansas public school system, the Winthrop Rockefeller Foundation and the contributing sponsors are making possible the achievement of our original purpose: the creation of an extensive and appreciative awareness of Arkansas' exciting history, an awareness that stirs a deep sense of pride in our great state. We thank them for their generosity.

Serving as publisher of *Adventure Tales of Arkansas* has been my privilege and an experience I shall cherish always. Long live the Spirit of Arkansas!

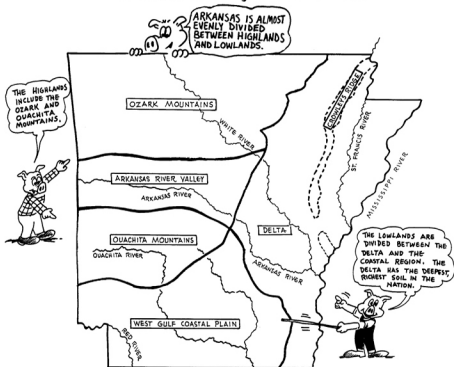
Philip R. Jonsson
Signal Media Corporation
Little Rock, Arkansas

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In the beginning there was the land ...

The place we call Arkansas lay under the sea for millions of years. And then --beginning a grand adventure-- the land slowly emerged. About 2 million years ago, the sea covering Arkansas finally receded. Arkansas is our gift from the sea.



The land—

with its rich soil, its abundant forests, its scenic mountains, its clear rivers— has always been an inspiration to the ARKANSAS SPIRIT.

-- And Then Came the Indians: Prehistoric --

20,000 B.C.

ADVENTURES IN AMERICA began about 20,000 B.C. when some prehistoric adventurers first crossed the land bridge between Asia and North America.



10,000 B.C.—Paleo-Indian

HUNTER-GATHERERS—These early Americans lived a nomadic existence, hunting and gathering their food. Because they had to follow their food supply they could not settle down in one place, and they had to travel in small groups—usually in bands of about 30 people. The dog was their only tame animal.



500 B.C.—Woodland

FARMERS—The development of agriculture led to a new village-based life for some groups. By controlling their food supply, they could live in one place and support larger populations. Corn, squash, and beans were the major crops.



SHELTER—Early Americans built homes from a variety of materials, depending on the geography and climate of their region. They used animal skins, wood, brush, dirt, clay, stone, straw, grass, and ice.



700 A.D.—Mississippian

-- MOUND BUILDERS --

SOME EASTERN TRIBES BUILT MOUNDS FOR BURYING THEIR DEAD. BY 700 A.D. THEY WERE BUILDING TEMPLES ON THEIR MOUNDS TO WORSHIP THE SUN.



1492 A.D.

-- CITY FOLKS --

THE RUINS OF ONCE GRAND CITIES BUILT BY THE ANASAZI AND HOHOKAM STILL DOT THE SOUTHWEST.

PUEBLO BONITO IN CHACO CANYON (1000s A.D. TO 1200s) HOUSED MORE THAN 1,000 PEOPLE IN 800 ROOMS.



PREHISTORIC CULTURES IN THE UNITED STATES



THE STORY OF ARKANSAS INDIANS WENT UNWRITTEN UNTIL THE FIRST EUROPEAN EXPLORERS CAME TO ARKANSAS IN 1541. FROM THEIR WRITTEN ACCOUNTS WE KNOW THAT...



Sometime before the 1500's new groups of Indians began settling in Arkansas. They remained until the final Indian removal of 1835.



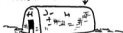
Caddo Indians drifted into Arkansas from Mexico and Texas. They settled in southwestern Arkansas and became skilled farmers. They lived in thatched houses and made beautiful pottery.



The Osage Indians were warlike. Brave, tall, strong—they could run 60 miles in a day. Related to Quapaw Indians, the Osage lived in southern Missouri but hunted in northern Arkansas. They sometimes raided Quapaw and Caddo villages.



The Quapaw Indians lived in houses like this



and made nice pottery.



The Quapaw and Osage Indians were two of the Dakota tribes that moved from the Ohio Valley to the Mississippi River in the 1400s. Here they split up; the Quapaws went downstream, and so they were called Uqaxpa, meaning "downstream people." Some early writers translated Uqaxpa as "Quapaw." Others translated it as "Arkansa." Soon "Quapaw" was used to mean the people, and "Arkansa" meant their land.



The Quapaws built their villages near the mouth of the Arkansas river. They were the unofficial greeters of all who traveled the river highways.



GOLLY, THOSE QUAPAWS WE MET BACK THERE WERE NICE, FRIENDLY FOLKS!



The Quapaw spirit of hospitality and friendliness was noted by all who met them at their river door. These traits have become an Arkansas tradition—part of the

ARKANSAS SPIRIT!



-- Indian Removal --

1541

1808 1835

2000

U.S. Indian Policy

in the 1800s was based on the white settlers' desire for the red man's land

The policy included:

- Containment (of Indians on hunting lands)
- Concentration (on reservations)
- Removal (to Indian territory)

Arkansas occupied center stage in this drama.

In 1808 the U.S. persuaded the Osage tribe to sell its land to the U.S. and move to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). In 1817 and 1820 the Cherokee and Choctaw tribes were moved to Arkansas reservations. In 1818 the Quapaw tribe was confined to a reservation in Arkansas.



The Osage tribe, now in Oklahoma, bitterly resented the Cherokee Indians for occupying their Arkansas homeland. Fort Smith was built in 1817 to keep peace between the two tribes.



In the 1820s Sequoyah, a Cherokee leader, invented the Cherokee alphabet. This was the first Indian tribe to have a written alphabet.



Using their own alphabet, the Cherokees translated the Bible into their language. They also published their laws and constitution in the Cherokee language.



In 1830 Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, forcing all Indians east of the Mississippi River to move to Indian Territory (Oklahoma). The Caddo and the Quapaw tribes also went to Oklahoma.



Because of the sadness of the Indians' journey, this event was called the "Trail of Tears."



-- Spain Discovers Arkansas --

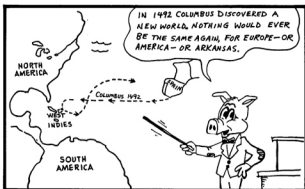
1500 1542

2000

A SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE lured the first white man to Arkansas.

The year: 1541 – over half a century before the English settled Jamestown, Virginia.

The man: Hernando De Soto – a bold Spanish Conquistador, eager to win fame and fortune in the New World.



Eight years later, in 1500, Hernando De Soto was born in Jerez de los Caballeros, Province of Extremadura, Spain.



This province was "Hog Country," sort of. In fact, Pizarro – who conquered Peru – was a hog herder from this area. De Soto grew up dreaming of the New World. Do you suppose he ever dreamed that he would:

- (1) discover Arkansas?
- (2) be the first to record its history?
- (3) bring the first hogs to Arkansas?



De Soto's family was of the nobility – but poor. So a wealthy count, Don Pedro de Avila, adopted him and sent him to school to become a great man.



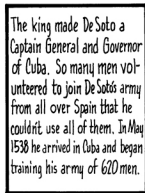
But Hernando, age 19, had something else on his mind: Isabella, Don Pedro's beautiful daughter.



Enraged, Don Pedro ordered DeSoto to leave.

DO YOU DARE TO COURT MY DAUGHTER? YOU'RE TOO POOR, HERNANDO!





DeSoto landed at Tampa, Florida, on May 18, 1539, with an army of 620 men in armor and 223 horses. They soon began a 2000 mile journey searching for gold in Indian villages.



DeSoto also brought a herd of pigs.

WHY DO YOU SUPPOSE THEY BROUGHT US ALONG?

I JUST SAW THE MENU, AND I KNOW WHY.



During their quest for gold, DeSoto and his men treated the Indians harshly.



The Indians soon learned that if they told the Spaniards they had no gold, the Spaniards would leave.



On May 21, 1541 - 2 years after landing in Florida - De Soto discovered the Mississippi River, the largest he had seen.

WE'LL CALL IT THE RIO GRANDE.

OR HOW ABOUT 'MISSAGACEBE' (GREAT RIVER)?



While DeSoto's men were making barges for crossing the river (it took almost a month to make them), Indians in 200 canoes paddled by the Spaniards' camp each day, firing a barrage of arrows.



FINALLY, ON JUNE 18, 1541, DE SOTO CROSSED THE MIGHTY MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND SET FOOT ON ARKANSAS SOIL AT SUNFLOWER LANDING, ABOUT 20 MILES BELOW HELENA, ARKANSAS. (SOME THINK THE SITE WAS NEAR MEMPHIS).



De Soto's probable route through Arkansas: June 1541 - May 1542



THE SPANIARDS PASSED THROUGH LOTS OF INDIAN VILLAGES WITH LARGE POPULATIONS. TODAY YOU CAN VISIT MANY OF THESE PLACES ALONG DE SOTO'S ROUTE.



Unable to find gold in the Delta villages, De Soto traveled into the mountains.



DeSoto and his men visited the Hot Springs area.



In Caddo Gap, near Hot Springs, DeSoto and his men were attacked by Indians. Fearing he would be killed, the Conquistador decided to abandon his search for gold. De Soto followed the Ouachita River into Louisiana, heading for the Gulf of Mexico and Cuba. His army numbered only 300, and they had only 40 horses. Near Ferriday, La., De Soto died from a fever.

DeSoto's men buried him in the Mississippi River, fearing what the Indians would do if they learned De Soto was not a god.



What was DeSoto's legacy to Arkansas?

GOLD?
SILVER?
DE SOTO AUTOMOBILE?
DE SOTO POP?



It was the SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE:

daring to venture into the unknown and explore new worlds.

And the symbol of this spirit is familiar to all Arkansans...

It is: The Razorback Hog...



WOOD, PIG! SOOIE!
A descendant (we think) of The Spanish Hog.



-- France Claims Arkansas --

1541

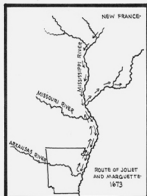
1673

1763

2000

After DeSoto's departure 131 years passed before white men came again to Arkansas. In 1673 a small expedition of Frenchmen left Canada (New France) to explore the Mississippi River. They wanted to extend their empire by opening trade routes and Christianizing the Indians.

The expedition was led by Louis Joliet, a fur trader, and Father Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit priest who spoke five Indian languages.



They stopped in Arkansas. The friendly Quapaws on the west bank of the Mississippi River (near present day Arkansas Post) saved them the trouble of continuing down river.



Nine years later (1682) Robert La Salle led another French expedition down the Mississippi River.



He was determined to reach the Gulf of Mexico.

On the way to the Gulf of Mexico he stopped in Arkansas at a friendly Quapaw village (near Arkansas Post). He must have really liked Arkansas, because he said...



Some days later, having reached the mouth of the Mississippi at the Gulf of Mexico, La Salle made an even larger claim:

"Louis the Great, King of France and of this Country, the ninth of April, 1682 -

I do now, in the name of His Majesty, take possession of this country, to which I have given the name Louisiana...

its frontiers shall stretch as far as all the rivers which flow into the Mississippi."



And so in 1682, Arkansas became a part of the French Empire.



After that, La Salle's fortunes declined. In 1687 he got lost in Texas and was killed there by one of the men in his expedition.



But in 1686 Henri de Tonti, one of La Salle's lieutenants, came back down the Mississippi River and established Arkansas Post at a Quapaw village.



ARKANSAS POST WAS THE FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT IN ARKANSAS. ESTABLISHED IN 1686, IT IS 30 YEARS OLDER THAN NEW ORLEANS.



Henri de Tonti -known as the Father of Arkansas -was an Italian by birth, a Frenchman by circumstance, and an Arkansan by choice. He had an iron hand -literally!



"THE 'ARKANSAS SPIRIT' TOOK SHAPE UNDER DE TONTI'S LEADERSHIP AT ARKANSAS POST."



The Arkansas Spirit de Tonti's contribution

- ① VISION (SAW STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE.)
- ② GENEROSITY (GAVE LAND TO SUPPORT MISSION AT POST)
- ③ CONCERN for LEARNING (GAINED KNOWLEDGE FROM INDIANS)
- ④ ECONOMIC FORESIGHT (SAW TRADE OPPORTUNITIES)
- ⑤ COURTESY and HUMOR
- ⑥ FRIENDSHIP and HOSPITALITY

In March, 1721, Benard La Harpe left Arkansas Post to explore the Arkansas River. He discovered the site of Little Rock.



As a result of the French and Indian War, France lost its North American land in 1763, and Arkansas became part of the Spanish Empire.

BEFORE 1763:



AFTER 1763:



-- Arkansas Begins its American Adventure --

1541

1803 1836

2000

As a U.S.
possession in 1803.

As a U.S.
territory in 1819.

As a state
in 1836.

In 1804 President Thomas Jefferson sent two explorers, Thomas Hunter and William Dunbar, to explore the Arkansas region. They explored the Ouachita River as far as Hot Springs.

I SEE BY YOUR REPORT, GENTLEMEN, THAT ARKANSAS HAS FEWER THAN 1,000 WHITE SETTLERS AND ONLY ONE WHITE SETTLEMENT, ARKANSAS POST. DO YOU THINK WE GOT OUR MONEY'S WORTH IN ACQUIRING THIS AREA?

YESSIR, MR. PRESIDENT. NO DOUBT!

IT'S THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY!

ON NOVEMBER 10, 1815, SURVEYORS PROSPECT ROBBINS AND JOSEPH BROWN SET THE INITIAL POINT FOR ALL OFFICIAL SURVEYS OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE IN A SWAMP AT THE CORNER OF LEE, PHILLIPS, AND MONROE COUNTIES NEAR BRINKLEY, ARKANSAS. THE SITE IS NOW A STATE PARK AND A NATIONAL MONUMENT.

FIFTH PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
BASE LINE
INITIAL POINT

By 1819 about 14,000 white settlers had moved to Arkansas – enough for Congress to organize the area as a Territory. On March 2, 1819, President James Monroe signed a bill making Arkansas a Territory, with Arkansas Post as its capital.



The western border extended all the way to the 98th meridian.

The new Territory was divided into five counties.



The new Arkansas Territory drew two important adventurers in 1819. One was Thomas Nuttall, a noted naturalist, who studied plant and animal life from Arkansas Post to Fort Smith. He gave the first scientific reports on Arkansas.



Another was William E. Woodruff from New York, who established the Arkansas Gazette at Arkansas Post in 1819. In 1821 he moved the newspaper to Little Rock. The Arkansas Gazette is the oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi.



In 1821 the Territorial Capital was moved from Arkansas Post to Little Rock, BECAUSE ...



In Little Rock a two-room, frame building was erected for the Territorial Legislature. From 1821 to 1835, four Territorial Governors presided there:

Governor James Miller
(1821 - 1824)
Governor George Izard
(1825 - 1828)
Governor John Pope
(1829 - 1835)
Governor William Fulton
(1835 - 1836)

Governor James Miller (1821-1824) from New Hampshire was remembered for saying, "I'll try, Sir," in the War of 1812. Miller made the phrase an Arkansas slogan.



Governor Miller was frequently out of the state. During his absence Robert Crittenden, Secretary of State, was acting Governor.



Governor George Izard (1825-1828) from South Carolina brought a fine library with him to Arkansas. He encouraged people to read.



Governor Izard organized the government in an efficient way by having officials keep systematic records.



Governor John Pope (1829-1835) from Kentucky led a campaign to build a new capitol. He also chose the site: a block on Markham Street that was an old Indian burial ground. When some objected, Pope said:



The new capitol was ready for occupancy in 1836. It served as the capitol until 1911. Today it is called the Old State House and is considered one of the South's most beautiful antebellum structures.



Meanwhile, many people migrated to Arkansas from Tennessee and other states. They traveled along the Southwest Trail (sometimes called the Military Road) that led to Texas.



Some say: "Those who could read stayed in Arkansas. Those who could not went on to Texas."



Three famous frontier adventurers left their mark on Arkansas:

- Sam Houston
- James Bowie
- David Crockett

Soon to be heroes in the Texas War for Independence in 1836, they tried to interest Arkansans in the Texas-Mexico struggle.



Sam Houston lived with Cherokee Indians near Russellville for three years (1829-1832) before going to Texas.



According to legend Houston planned the Texas Revolution at a tavern in Washington, Arkansas.



Jim Bowie and Davy Crockett were both killed in the Texas battle of the Alamo. Bowie was still holding his famous "Bowie knife".

The knife was made for Bowie by James Black, the noted blacksmith from Washington, Arkansas.



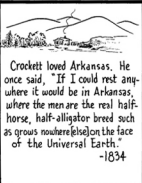
As for Davy Crockett, his Little Rock admirers held a big banquet in his honor. Afterwards, the townspeople challenged the famous marksman to a shooting match.



THE CROWD WAS SURE DAVY COULDN'T HIT ANOTHER BULL'S EYE, AND URGED HIM TO SHOOT AGAIN. HE DID, BUT MISSED THE TARGET COMPLETELY. HOWEVER, HIS "RECOVERY" WAS BRILLIANT:



WHAT DO YOU MEAN MISSED? THE SECOND BULLET WENT THROUGH THE SAME HOLE AS THE FIRST.



Crockett loved Arkansas. He once said, "If I could rest anywhere it would be in Arkansas, where the men are the real half-horse, half-alligator breed such as grows nowhere[else] on the face of the Universal Earth."

-1834



Arkansas territory grew so rapidly that by 1836 it had enough population to petition for statehood. On January 30 a state constitution was adopted and sent to Congress for approval. Charles Fenton Mercer Noland was paid \$500 to take the document to Washington, D.C. But it took him over a month to get there.

By that time the Arkansas Gazette containing a copy of the constitution had arrived in Washington, D.C.



It was the Gazette copy of the Arkansas Constitution that was submitted to Congress.

SOME CONGRESSMEN OPPOSED ARKANSAS' PETITION BECAUSE OF SLAVERY. A COMPROMISE WAS REACHED WHEN ARKANSAS WAS PAIRED WITH MICHIGAN-- A FREE STATE-- FOR ADMISSION TO STATEHOOD. CONGRESS APPROVED THIS ARRANGEMENT, AND...



On June 15, 1836, President Andrew Jackson signed the bill admitting Arkansas into the Union as the 25th state.



Little Rock held a great celebration on July 4th. Fireworks and festivities marked the beginning of Arkansas' adventure in Statehood.



JAMES S. CONWAY, A DEMOCRAT, BECAME THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE STATE. AMBROSE SEVIER AND WILLIAM FULTON WERE THE FIRST SENATORS; ARCHIBALD YELL WAS THE FIRST CONGRESSMAN.



The Democratic Party was the majority party in Arkansas until the Civil War.

I STAND FIRMLY FOR STATES' RIGHTS, ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT, AND A LIMITED ROLE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.



The Democratic Party in Arkansas was controlled by the Conway-Johnson-Sevier Dynasty, sometimes called "The Family." "The Family" monopolized political offices in Arkansas from 1836 until 1860.

ON MY EXTREME RIGHT, THE SECRETARY OF STATE, UNCLE PETE.... NEXT, THE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE, COUSIN WILL.... ALSO, MY NEPHEW....

PARTY RALLY



-- Tall Tales of Arkansas --

1541

1830 1860

2000

Regional writers mixed truth & fiction to create colorful stories of pre-Civil War Arkansas.

Charles F.M. Noland of Batesville, Arkansas, wrote humorous stories about horse racing, hunting, fishing, and politics. He was read widely in the U.S. and in England from 1836 to 1858.



Thomas Thorpe wrote "The Big Bear of Arkansas" in 1841. It soon became the most famous story about Arkansas and was translated into German, French, and Italian.

Frederick Gerstaecker, a German writer of international reputation, lived in Arkansas from 1838-1841. Through his novels he portrayed Arkansas to America and Europe.



A world traveler, Gerstaecker fell in love with Arkansas. He wrote:

IN ARKANSAS I SPENT THE BEST YEARS OF MY YOUTH; THERE FOR THE FIRST TIME I FELT FREE AND INDEPENDENT.... FOR ME, THE NAME WAS MAGIC.



Albert Pike of Little Rock gained fame as a poet with "Hymns to the Gods," published in England in 1839, and "The Fine Arkansas Gentleman."



Sanford Faulkner is considered to be the author of "The Arkansas Traveler," a humorous dialogue printed about 1858.



Edward P. Washburn painted "The Arkansas Traveler" in 1858. It is one of the best known paintings in Arkansas.



"The Arkansas Traveler" was the official state song from 1949 until 1963. It was the first country song recorded for radio.

Blacks in Arkansas

1541

1721

2000

Out of West Africa, blacks were brought as slaves to Arkansas —perhaps as early as 1541. Three black slaves landed with DeSoto in Florida, and one, named Robles may have come as far as Arkansas.



In 1721 John Law started a French colony near Arkansas Post. At least a dozen black slaves were brought there.

Arkansas Black Slave Population

1820 - 1,612
1830 - 4,576
1840 - 19,935
1850 - 47,000
1860 - 111,115

From their rich African culture, blacks brought many skills to the New World.

BACK IN AFRICA I WAS A CARPENTER AND A WOOD CARVER.



Other skills brought over included iron smelting, basketry, pottery and music. But in Arkansas, most blacks worked in cotton production. Cotton was the main crop between 1836 and 1960, so blacks made a vital contribution to Arkansas economy.



The Civil War was a turning point in black history. Slavery was abolished by President Lincoln in 1863, and over 5,000 freed slaves in Arkansas joined the Union army.



During Reconstruction blacks were made citizens and given the vote. Both Republican and Democratic parties tried to recruit black voters.



After the Civil War there were over 100,000 freed, enfranchised blacks in Arkansas. But after 1890, "Jim Crow" laws enforced segregation and kept blacks from voting.



Between 1900 and 1954, blacks developed their own businesses, colleges, and churches.

OUTSTANDING BLACK LEADERS

J.C. CORBIN
Founder Branch
Normal School
MIFLIN GIBBS &
SCIPIO JONES
Attorneys
W.A. GRANT STILL
America's Greatest
Siber Composer
L.C. DAISY BATES
Civil Rights Leader



THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT SINCE THE 1950s HAS HELPED RESTORE THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENSHIP TO BLACKS. THEIR PERSISTENT QUEST FOR FREEDOM IS A TESTIMONY TO THE HUMAN SPIRIT.



-- Arkansas Secedes from the Union --

1850 1852 1854 1857 1860 1861

Compromise of 1850 Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet B. Stowe Kansas-Nebraska Act Dred Scott Decision Lincoln elected President Arkansas seceded and joined the Confederacy

In 1861 Arkansas prepared to celebrate 25 years of statehood. Instead, it seceded from the Union and with 10 other Southern states formed a new nation: the Confederate States of America. WHY?



DURING THE 1850's CONFLICTS OVER SLAVERY AND STATES' RIGHTS HAD CAUSED DEEP DIVISIONS BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

Arkansas hoped to avoid these conflicts.

WE HAVE FEWER SLAVES THAN ANY OTHER SOUTHERN STATE. MAYBE WE WON'T HAVE TO BE INVOLVED IN ANY CONFLICT.



1860 Arkansas Census:
324,000 whites
111,115 black slaves

IT SAYS HERE THAT ABOUT 20% OF WHITE FAMILIES IN ARKANSAS OWNED SLAVES.

MOST OF THE SLAVEOWNERS LIVED IN THE SOUTHEASTERN FARMING REGION OF THE STATE.



The Secession Crisis

Following Abraham Lincoln's election as president in November 1860, South Carolina seceded from the Union and urged other Southern states to do the same.



But Arkansas waited.

The Confederate States of America

In February 1861, South Carolina and six other states organized the Confederacy, electing Jefferson Davis as president. They invited Arkansas to join. But in March Arkansas voted against secession.



Civil War

The War began April 12, 1861, when Confederate guns fired on Fort Sumter (a Federal fort) in South Carolina.



Arkansas still had not seceded.



President Lincoln requested a regiment of troops from Arkansas to fight against the Confederacy. Arkansas Governor Henry Rector refused.

Arkansas seceded on May 6, 1861, rather than fight against the other Southern states.



-- The Civil War --

1541

1861 1865

2000

Confederate Arkansas had high hopes for winning the War for Southern Independence within a few weeks. But the war lasted four years—until 1865—with Arkansas a western battleground.



Arkansans were divided over which side to support: about 66,000 men fought on the Confederate side, while 15,000 fought on the Union side.

Civil War Battles



TOURING ARKANSAS?
WHY NOT VISIT THESE
BATTLE SITES?



The Battle of Pea Ridge.

March 6-8, 1862, was the largest and one of the most important battles west of the Mississippi River. It involved over 26,000 troops. The Union won.



The Battle of Prairie Grove.

December 7, 1862, was the 2nd most important battle. The Confederates won but could not hold their ground.



The Union Army captured Little Rock on September 10, 1863. General Frederick Steele and his army occupied Little Rock and northern Arkansas until the war ended in 1865.



Meanwhile, the Confederate government evacuated Little Rock and established its capital at Washington, Arkansas.

So from 1863 to 1865, Arkansas had two capitals and two governments.



David O. Dodd,
age 17,
began an adventure
in 1863 that ended
in tragedy but
made him a hero!



David Dodd grew up in Little Rock. As a teenager he worked in a telegraph office, where he learned Morse code.



When General Steele's Union troops occupied Little Rock in 1863, David's father, a loyal Confederate, moved his family to Camden, Arkansas. David was 17 at the time.



David's father had neglected an important business matter, so he secured a pass for young David to return to Little Rock and take care of this business.

David arrived in Little Rock on Christmas Eve. After finishing his business he spent several days visiting friends, including his high school sweetheart Mary Dodge. Mary's father often entertained Union soldiers at his house. They spoke freely of Union plans in front of Mary and David.

On December 31, 1863, David started back home to Camden. Union soldiers stopped him for a routine search. They found secret information about Union plans hidden in the sole of his shoe.



David was tried and convicted for spying. He was sentenced to hang.



As David stood on the gallows, General Steele said to him:



On January 8, 1864, David O. Dodd was hanged as a Confederate spy. David O. Dodd Elementary School in Little Rock was named in his honor.

-- Reconstruction --

1541

1865 1874

2000

The Civil War ended on April 9, 1865, when Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.



THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN BROKEN UP BY THE SECEDING STATES. NOW THE UNION MUST BE PUT TOGETHER AGAIN.

LIKE HUMPTY DUMPTY PRESIDENT LINCOLN?

...SORT OF.



WHAT DOES "RECONSTRUCTION" MEAN?

IT MEANS REBUILDING SOMETHING THAT HAS BEEN TAKEN APART.



Reconstruction took place in Arkansas between 1865 and 1874. In some Southern states it lasted until 1877.

IT MUST HAVE TAKEN A LOT OF GLUE TO REBUILD THE UNION!

IT SURE DID. THE CONFEDERATE STATES HAD TO PLEDGE LOYALTY TO THE UNION AND HAD TO ABOLISH SLAVERY. BUT PRES. LINCOLN TRIED TO MAKE IT EASY.



President Lincoln
March 4, 1865

WITH MALICE TOWARD NONE, WITH CHARITY TOWARD ALL... LET US BIND UP THE NATION'S WOUNDS... TO DO ALL WHICH MAY ACHIEVE A JUST AND LASTING PEACE...



But Lincoln's lenient Reconstruction plan ended with his life - on April 14, 1865 (just 5 days after the war ended).



By 1867 Radical Republicans in Congress had enacted a new Reconstruction plan, which made it more difficult for Southern states to re-enter the Union. These states had to:

- (1) Write a new constitution giving blacks the right to vote and hold office.
- (2) Ratify the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which made blacks citizens.



By 1868 Radical Republicans in Arkansas had written a new constitution and elected Powell Clayton as governor. Arkansas was readmitted to the Union in June 1868.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE GOVERNMENTS DID SOME GOOD THINGS. BUT THERE WAS PLENTY OF CONTROVERSY.



LOOK AT THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS - A FUNDED SCHOOL SYSTEM, THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, THE A+M NORMAL SCHOOL, CIVIL RIGHTS...

YEAH, SURE, BUT ALL THAT MEANS HIGH TAXES!



-- The Brooks-Baxter War --

1541

1874

2000

The Republican Party governing Arkansas during Reconstruction had by 1872 divided into two factions: REGULAR and LIBERAL.

A contested election for governor in 1872 led to the Brooks-Baxter War, one of the most controversial events in Arkansas history.

Elisha Baxter, a regular Republican, won the election by a narrow margin, defeating liberal Republican Joseph Brooks.



There was fraud on both sides of this controversial election.



IN 1874 - TWO YEARS AFTER THE ELECTION - BROOKS OBTAINED A COURT ORDER DECLARING HE HAD WON THE ELECTION.

Brooks forced Baxter from the Governor's office.



For a short time, Arkansas had two Governors. A "mini-war" broke out between their followers in April.



Armed supporters of each leader positioned themselves along Main Street in Little Rock.

The Federal government intervened by sending troops to separate the two factions. Finally in May, President Ulysses S. Grant declared Baxter the real governor.



Reconstruction ended with the Republican Party weakened by factionalism. The Democrats regained control. A new state constitution was adopted in 1874; it has remained in force to the present time.



-- A New Beginning --

1541

1874

1900

2000

Arkansas began a unique adventure in 1874: rebuilding the state after 14 years of troubled times.

WE HAVE A LOT OF CHALLENGES BEFORE US. YES, BUT WE ARE EQUAL TO THE TASK.

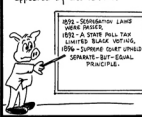


Social Challenges

Three Federal Constitutional Amendments resulted from the Civil War and Reconstruction. They changed Southern society.

- (1) 13th Amendment (1865): Abolished slavery.
- (2) 14th Amendment (1868): Granted black citizenship.
- (3) 15th Amendment (1870): Granted blacks the right to vote.

Black freedom required a difficult adjustment for Arkansas, as well as for the rest of the South. Restraints on black freedom appeared by the 1890s.



Economic Challenges

In 1874 the state war debt was over \$13 million, and the treasury was empty. Political leaders tried to reduce the debt by cutting government services and encouraging business development, especially the building of railroads.



Political Challenges

Throughout the South, a farmers' revolt against high railroad rates and political favoritism toward business led to a new national political party in 1892: The Populist Party (or People's Party).



Judicial Challenges

In 1875 Isaac Parker became Judge of the U.S. District Court at Fort Smith. To curb frontier lawlessness, he sent 79 men to the gallows. He became known as the "hanging judge."



Technology

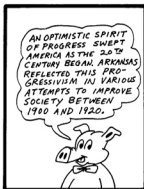
Electricity and telephones were introduced in the 1880s.



Culture

TRAVELING COMPANIES OF ACTORS AND MUSICIANS APPEARED DURING THE 1880s IN OPERA HOUSES IN HOT SPRINGS AND FORT SMITH. "SHOW BOATS" STOPPED FOR PERFORMANCES IN RIVER TOWNS.



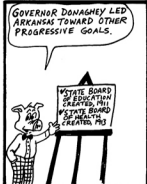


Governor George Donaghey, 1909-1913, won election promising to complete construction of the new state capitol that Governor Davis had opposed.



A Tribute to Arkansas Progressivism.

Costing about \$2,200,000, the new capitol was partially occupied in 1911 and completed in 1915, debt free. A replica of the U.S. Capitol ($\frac{1}{4}$ the size), it was built mostly from Arkansas materials. It ranks as one of the most beautiful capitols in the nation.



Governor Charles H. Brough, 1917-1921, furthered progressive reforms.

WE MUST BALANCE THE STATE'S CHECK BOOK, BUILD BETTER ROADS, AND IMPROVE EDUCATION.

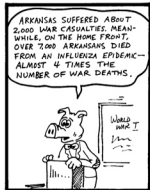
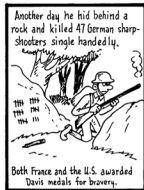
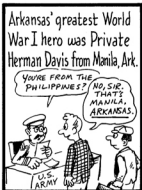
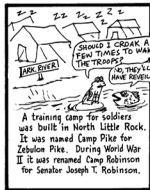


Governor Brough was best known as an intellectual. After earning a Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins University, where he studied political science under Woodrow Wilson, he taught at the University of Arkansas from 1904 to 1915.



Governor Brough was a popular public speaker and was fond of talking about Arkansas' accomplishments. He was called "a friend of education."





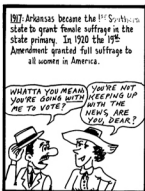
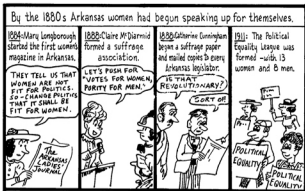
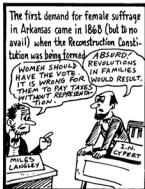
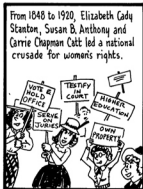
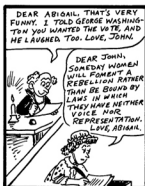
-- Women Win the Vote: A Political Adventure --

1541

1776

1920

2000



-- The Roaring Twenties --

1541

1920 1930

2000

Economic adventures captured the imagination of America in the 1920s. President Calvin Coolidge said it best: "The Business of America is Business." A booster spirit caught on in Arkansas, as business leaders organized the Arkansas Advancement Association to tell the world about Arkansas.



Arkansas citizens were urged to wear lapel buttons saying, "I am proud of Arkansas." Visitors to the state were asked to wear buttons saying, "I've been to Arkansas, and I like it."



In 1923 the legislature designated Arkansas as the "Wonder State."

WHAT WAS WRONG WITH "BEAR STATE"? THEY SAY ARKANSAS HAS OUTGROWN THAT IMAGE.



Discoveries of oil and natural gas in El Dorado (1921) and Smackover (1922) gave a big boost to Arkansas' economy.



AND SO DID THE PRODUCTION OF MINERALS SUCH AS BAUXITE, ZINC, AND LEAD. INCOME FROM MINERAL PRODUCTS INCREASED FROM \$2,448,000 IN 1900 TO \$87,000,000 IN 1925.



The prosperity of the '20s did not include the farmers. They suffered hard times -- especially after the great flood of 1927, which covered much of the state.



Tourism became a new industry in Arkansas in the 1920s, as the Model T Ford became cheap enough to afford. Over 500,000 tourists visited the state in 1926.



Travel in Arkansas was greatly improved after passage of the Martineau Road Law (1927) which led to a statewide paved highway system.



THE LAW WAS NAMED FOR GOVERNOR JOHN B. MARTINEAU WHOSE CAMPAIGN MOTTO WAS "BETTER ROADS FOR BETTER SCHOOLS." MARTINEAU WAS THE FIRST ARKANSAS GOVERNOR TO DELIVER HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS OVER THE RADIO.



- The Golden Age of Radio -

1541

1920 1940

2000

The roaring twenties were fast-moving times. One of the things responsible was radio, an invention that caused a communications revolution by putting everyone "in touch."



RADIO "ARRIVED" OFFICIALLY IN 1920 WHEN KDKA (PITTSBURGH) BROADCAST THE PRESIDENTIAL RETURNS. THE FIRST ARKANSAS STATION, WOK IN PINE BLUFF BEGAN OPERATING IN 1921.



Radio broke through rural isolation and helped unify Arkansas (which in 1920 was 80% rural).

WELL, HARDING WON. WON WHAT?



Conversely, radio brought mountain music onto the national airways, helping preserve and popularize one of Arkansas' most valuable cultural contributions: its folk music.

By the 1930 s, radio had enriched American culture by broadcasting regional performers into everyone's home. Comedian Bob Burns made Van Buren, Arkansas famous.



"Lum and Abner," one of the most popular radio shows, took people to Pine Ridge (Waters), Arkansas every week for 22 years.



Today music has replaced comedy and drama on most radio stations, and radio has made American music popular internationally.



Popular songs express our unspoken feelings and stir our fondest memories.



Radio is a constant companion, keeping us in touch wherever we are.



-- The Great Depression --

1541

1929-1941

2000

On October 29, 1929, the New York Stock Market crashed, triggering the Great Depression of the 1930's.



THIS CRISIS BROUGHT HARDSHIP AND SUFFERING THROUGHOUT AMERICA, AND ESPECIALLY IN ARKANSAS. DURING 1930 OVER 100 ARKANSAS BANKS FAILED.



Arkansas farmers suffered from a terrible drought in 1931-32.



By 1932 cotton had dropped to 5¢ a pound - down from 20¢ in 1920, - and the average yearly farm income was \$250.



Thirty-seven percent of Arkansas' work force was jobless. Many people were penniless and starving.



Many Arkansas farm workers lost their jobs and moved out of the state.



Relief from the depression came from the federal government in 1933, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt started the "New Deal." This program put people back to work through a number of agencies.



Arkansas Senator Joe T. Robinson worked closely with Roosevelt to make the New Deal a success. Robinson Auditorium, a WPA project, is named for him.



Running on a New Deal platform, Hattie Caraway - of Jonesboro, Arkansas - became the first woman elected to the U.S. Senate in 1932.



On December 7, 1941, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian Islands brought America into World War II.



Arkansas produced many heroes, including 9 men who won the Congressional Medal of Honor.



One of America's greatest war heroes, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the Allied Forces in the Pacific, was born in Little Rock in 1880.



Arkansans entered wholeheartedly into the war effort, accepting gasoline rationing, food stamps, and a 35-mile speed limit to conserve rubber tires. They even planted "victory gardens." Women played a big role in the war effort by serving in the armed forces and by filling strategic jobs in the work force.



In 1942 the Federal government established 2 relocation camps for Japanese-Americans in Arkansas. After the war the Japanese-Americans were allowed to return to their homes.



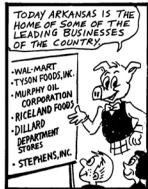
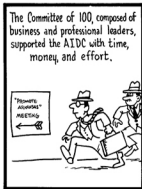
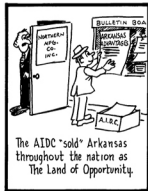
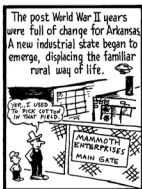
World War II ended in August 1945. The U.S. took good care of its returning soldiers by passing the G.I. Bill, which granted many benefits, including expenses for college tuition. "THE 'LAND OF OPPORTUNITY' HAS SOME REAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ME."

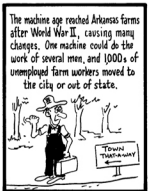
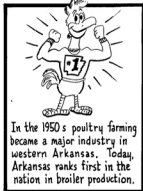
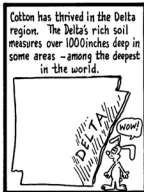
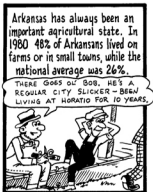


-- The Land of Opportunity --

1541

1940's 2000

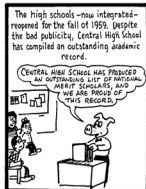
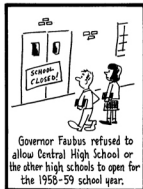
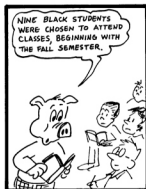
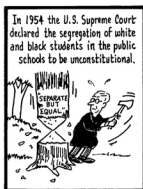




-- The Little Rock School Crisis --

1541

1957 2000



-- Winthrop Rockefeller: A Republican Adventure --

1541

1953 1970 2000

Except for the Reconstruction era, the Democratic party has dominated Arkansas politics since 1836. But in the 1960s Winthrop Rockefeller revived the Republican party in Arkansas. In 1967 he became the first Republican Governor since Reconstruction.



In 1953 Winthrop Rockefeller, member of one of America's most prominent families, moved to Arkansas from New York.



HE BOUGHT A RANCH ON PETT JEAN MOUNTAIN AND BEGAN TO RAISE CATTLE. LATER HE EXPANDED HIS BUSINESS INTERESTS.



In 1955 Governor Orval Faubus appointed Win* Rockefeller as Director of the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission.



Under Rockefeller's leadership, the AIDC helped Arkansas make the transition from a mostly agricultural economy to a more industrial economy.



Rockefeller left the Commission to become involved with the Republican party.



In 1964 Rockefeller ran for governor against Orval Faubus, his former boss, and was defeated.



I SEE WHERE GOVERNOR ROCKEFELLER IS SHUTTING DOWN GAMBLING IN HOT SPRINGS.



In 1966 Rockefeller tried again and won. He was re-elected in 1968. He helped reform state government.

Democrats regained the governorship in 1970 with Dale Bumpers' victory. However, Rockefeller's Republican administration had brought new life to Arkansas politics.



-- Arkansas' Congressional Heroes --

1541

1950s 1970s 2000

Between the 1950s and 1970s, Arkansas (with less than 1% of the nation's population) had one of the most powerful Congressional delegations in America.



WHAT ARE YOU CHAPS DOING HERE IN ENGLAND?

WE'RE FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS.

Senator J. William Fulbright of Fayetteville sponsored bills to create the United Nations and to establish the Fulbright Scholarships.

HE ALSO SERVED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. HE GAINED INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION BECAUSE OF HIS OPPOSITION TO THE VIETNAM WAR.



Senator John L. McClellan won acclaim for his investigations of labor unions and for his opposition to Senator Joe McCarthy.



WHAT'S "BIG JOHN" DOING THESE DAYS, VIRGIL?

HE'S KEEPING A CLOSE WATCH ON GOVERNMENT SPENDING.

As Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, he had a major voice in how federal dollars were spent.

He sponsored the McClellan-Kerr Navigation Project on the Arkansas river.



-- Arkansas Locks and Dams --

CONGRESSMAN WILBUR D. MILLS SERVED AS REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE 2ND DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS FOR 38 YEARS.



WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE

MILLS' BILLS

As Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, he was responsible for tax bills.

These three men: Fulbright, McClellan, and Mills brought national attention to Arkansas.



1541

1909

2000

The spirit of Arkansas can be seen, felt, and heard each time the Arkansas Razorbacks take the field.



The University of Arkansas football team was originally known as the CARDINALS.

But in 1909 Coach Hugo Bezdek changed that name by calling his team a "wild bunch of razorback hogs."



The Razorback football team inspired a rallying cheer for all Arkansans:

Wooo-ooo Pig Soovie!!!



Between 1909 and 1984, the University of Arkansas had 18 head football coaches.

In 1958 Frank Broyles was named head football coach. He became the most successful football coach in the school's history.



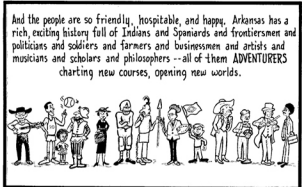
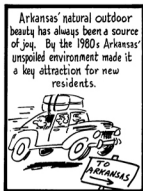
His team won 144 games and 6 conference championships between 1958 and 1976.



In 1964 the Razorback team won the national championship. In 1969 President Richard Nixon came to Arkansas to watch the Arkansas-Texas game.

Few things attract more loyalty and devotion in Arkansas than the Razorbacks.





Dale Bumpers
1971-1975

Governor Bumpers focused on three "E's":

- ♦ **Education**—He supported salary increases for teachers and helped establish a state-supported kindergarten program and community college system.
- ♦ **Environment**—He supported plans to preserve wetlands and natural wilderness areas, and he stopped a re-channelization project on the Cache River.
- ♦ **Efficiency**—He restructured more than 100 state agencies into 13 cabinet-level departments.



David Pryor
1975-1979

Governor Pryor advocated frugality in government. He also made ground-breaking appointments to various state agencies, including the:

- ♦ first African American to the state Supreme Court: William Howard
- ♦ first woman to the state Supreme Court: Elisiejane Roy
- ♦ first woman to the Governor's Cabinet: Anne Bartley.



Bill Clinton
1979-1981

Despite ambitious proposals, Governor Clinton's first term was marked by two events that led to his defeat for re-election:

- ♦ He sponsored highway improvements which the legislature funded with an unpopular increase in automobile and truck license fees.
- ♦ He agreed to the federal government's transfer of Cuban refugees to Fort Chaffee in Fort Smith, Arkansas. Several hundred refugees rioted, creating a sense of danger for Arkansans.



Frank White
1981-1983

Governor White worked to reduce the size of state government and encouraged private enterprise to assume many of the services provided by state agencies. He sponsored seven bills in the General Assembly, including the Creation Science bill which required schools that taught evolution also to teach the Biblical account of creation. The bill became a law but was declared unconstitutional by the state Supreme Court.



Bill Clinton
1983-1992

Governor Clinton was the first governor in state history to be defeated, then re-elected. He had the second longest tenure as governor. He successfully advocated new standards for public education, utility reform, highway improvements, and a "boot camp" as an alternative to jail for first-time young offenders. He resigned as governor after election as president of the United States. He became the first Arkansan to serve as president.



Jim Guy Tucker
1992-1996

Governor Tucker was the third lieutenant governor to become governor of Arkansas. He supported increased benefits for child welfare programs and increased funding for Medicaid. He resigned in 1996 because of a felony conviction from charges filed prior to his election as governor.



Mike Huckabee
1996-2005

Governor Huckabee, the fifth Republican governor in the state's history, made an agreement with the federal government that allowed the state to take control of its own welfare program. He also created ARKids First, an insurance program available to all school-age children, and sponsored a bond program to repair the interstate highway system in Arkansas.



IMPORTANT DATES IN ARKANSAS HISTORY

- 10,000 B.C.—Paleo-Indian culture
8,000 B.C.—Archaic period
509 B.C.—Woodland culture
700 A.D.—Mississippi culture
1541—Hernando De Soto explored Arkansas
1673—Marquette and Joliet explored Mississippi River
1682—La Salle claimed Mississippi River Basin for France and named it Louisiana
1686—De Tonti established Arkansas Post, first permanent settlement in Arkansas
1763—France ceded Louisiana to Spain
1800—Spain ceded Louisiana back to France
1803—Louisiana purchased from France by the United States
1806—District of Arkansas created
1811—Hemphill Salt Works, Arkadelphia: first manufacturing industry
1815—Louisiana Purchase survey point established near Brinkley, Arkansas
1817—First post office established at Davidsonville
1819—Arkansas Territory organized
1819—Arkansas Gazette founded by William Woodruff
1820—First steamboat, the Comet, arrived at Arkansas Post
1821—Cephas Washburn founded Dwight Mission School to educate Indians
1821—Capital moved from Arkansas Post to Little Rock
1822—First steamboat, the Eagle, arrived at Little Rock
1826—First steam sawmill established at Helena
1836—Arkansas admitted to the Union as twenty-fifth state
1846-48—War with Mexico; Arkansas a participant
1848—Arkansans Ambrose Sevier and N.P. Trist helped United States negotiate treaty ending Mexican War
1853—First railroad company organized in Arkansas
1857—First state geological survey
1859—School for blind founded at Arkadelphia
1861—Arkansas seceded from Union and joined Confederacy
1862—Civil War battles at Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove
1863—Isaac Murphy, first Union governor at Little Rock
1865—Governor Harris Flanagin surrendered Arkansas' Confederate government
1868-74—Radical Republicans governed Arkansas during Reconstruction
1870—15th Amendment: black suffrage
1871—State university established at Fayetteville
1874—Brooks-Baxter War; end of Reconstruction in Arkansas
1875—Branch Normal School established at Pine Bluff
1879—First telephones installed
1888—First electric lights installed
1897—Arkansas Federation of Women's Clubs organized
1906—Diamonds discovered in Pike County
1915—Compulsory school law enacted
1917-18—World War I
1920—19th Amendment: woman suffrage
1920—Oil discovered in Ouachita and Union Counties
1921—First radio station established: WOK in Pine Bluff
1928—Senator Joe T. Robinson became Democratic vice-presidential candidate
1932—Hattie Caraway elected first woman U.S. senator
1936—Statehood Centennial
1941-45—World War II
1955—Arkansas Industrial Development Commission established
1957—Little Rock school desegregation crisis
1970—McClellan-Kerr Arkansas River Navigation Project completed
1986—Statehood Sesquicentennial
1991—*Arkansas Gazette*, first newspaper in the state, published its last edition
1992—Governor Bill Clinton resigned to run successfully for the presidency of the United States; reelected president in 1996
1998—Republican Mike Huckabee elected governor; reelected in 2002
2003—Louisiana Purchase Bicentennial
-