



**Arkansas Historic
Preservation Program
Education Program**

Lesson Plans for Arkansas Students

Civil War Sites and Battlefields in Arkansas

Learning from local and statewide historic places



Pea Ridge National Military Park

Written by Amanda Sobel Driver, Education Outreach Coordinator for the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
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1500 Tower Building • 323 Center • Little Rock, Arkansas 72201 • Phone (501) 324-9880

Fax (501) 324-9184 • TDD (501) 324-9811

Website: www.arkansaspreservation.org • Email: info@arkansaspreservation.org

An Agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage

Civil War Sites and Battlefields in Arkansas Lesson Plan

GRADE LEVEL

3-12

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Was Arkansas affected by the Civil War?

ARKANSAS CURRICULUM FRAMEWORKS:

Social Studies, Grades 3-4

H.6.3.2 Students will examine historical people and events of Arkansas such as the Civil War.

H.6.4.12 Students will analyze changes in Arkansas from past to present.

Social Studies, Grades 5-8

H.6.5.21 Students will identify and locate significant Civil War sites of the Union and Confederacy including, Washington, Arkansas; Pea Ridge; Prairie Grove.

Arkansas History, Grades 7-8

SR.5.AH.7-8.6 Students will explain the existence of dual governments in wartime Arkansas:

Washington, Arkansas; Little Rock, Arkansas

SR.5.AH.7-8.7 Students will identify the major Civil War battlefields in and near Arkansas.

Arkansas History, Grades 9-12

SR.5.AH.9-12.6 Students will explain the existence of dual governments in wartime Arkansas:

Washington, Arkansas; Little Rock, Arkansas

SR.5.AH.9-12.7 Students will examine the major Civil War battlefields in and near Arkansas.

LESSON OBJECTIVE

Students will learn how Arkansas was affected by the Civil War at the following battlefields and sites: Little Rock Arsenal, Old State House, Pea Ridge Battlefield, Prairie Grove Battlefield, Headquarters House in Fayetteville, Confederate State Capitol in Washington.

MATERIALS/RESOURCES

Anticipation guide, class set of booklets on Civil War Sites and Battlefields in Arkansas with guided reading questions, PowerPoint on the Civil War Sites and Battlefields with teacher notes (available on the AHPP website Education Page at www.arkansaspreservation.com), projector, computer, RAFT handout, and map activity.

INTRODUCTION OR FOCUS

Arkansas was a divided state during the Civil War. Although Arkansans voted to secede from the United States and join the Confederate States of America, some Arkansans still supported the Union. Other Arkansans owned larger farms and plantations, were slaveholders, and supported secession.

People from all walks of life were affected by the Civil War in Arkansas. Men fought in battles as soldiers leaving the women in charge of tending not only to their families but also the farms. Adults and children alike were impacted by the loss of family members or the destruction of their homes and communities. Several sites in Arkansas have been preserved because of their significance and association with the Civil War. These sites symbolize the men, women, and children who were affected by the Civil War and represent their stories and struggles.

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

1. IF NOT USING THE AHPP POWERPOINT:

Begin with an Anticipation Guide: (Anticipation Guide is included on the AHPP PowerPoint found on website – see below.) Write on the board or type up and distribute the following five statements (or similar statements of your choice) and ask students to mark true or false for each statement. Let the students know that there will be no assessment of the answers before the lesson, but they should pay attention as the lesson progresses to learn the correct answers.

1. Arkansans only supported the Confederacy during the Civil War.
2. The Battle of Pea Ridge was a Union victory.
3. Only soldiers were affected by the Civil War in Arkansas.
4. The Confederate State Capitol moved from Little Rock to Helena.
5. The Battle of Prairie Grove was a Confederate victory.

Take a poll with a show of hands to see who answered true or false for each statement. Do an informal assessment of student knowledge to guide you on how much time your class will need to spend on instruction on the framework.

2. Guided instruction: Go through the PowerPoint together as a whole group (PowerPoint and teacher notes are available on the AHPP website Education Page (www.arkansaspreservation.com)). Anticipation Guide listed above is included in AHPP PowerPoint. While instructing with the PowerPoint, ask students to identify which images are primary sources and which are secondary sources.
3. After the PowerPoint, students should complete the map activity identifying the sites and battlefields individually or in pairs.

4. Collaborative or group work: Students should follow along as the teacher reads the guided reading questions for the first historic site. Make sure the students understand that this gives them an idea of what information to find as they read the excerpts. Students can read the excerpt individually or in pair/share style. Each student will complete one copy of the guided reading questions in pairs (agreeing on the answers). The teacher should monitor the pairs to see if there are questions from the students. The remaining five site question sets can be completed in the same manner.
5. Come back as a whole group and go over the answers or take up the work and score the answers.

ENRICHMENT/DIFFERENTIATION

RAFT Activity

Purpose: Students will demonstrate their understanding of how Arkansans were affected by the Civil War.

RAFT (Role/Audience/Format/Topic) Strategy: Ask students to imagine that they live in Arkansas during the Civil War. Each student should pick one of the six listed roles and write about the topic to the audience in the format that coincides with the role chosen. The teacher may also add or remove roles from the list as needed.

CLOSURE

The teacher will display the same five statements from the previous anticipation guide and ask students to write their answers as true or false. After asking for a show of hands after each statement, the teacher can do an informal assessment in class by observing whether the students have answered more statements correctly as a whole. The teacher will take up the written true or false statements to more specifically determine the knowledge level of each student.

Civil War Sites and Battlefields in Arkansas Reading Guide and Questions

Arkansas was a divided state during the **Civil War**. Many Arkansans in the Ouachita and Ozark Mountain regions in the north and northwest portions of the state supported the Union, while people living in southern Arkansas and in the Mississippi Delta region typically had larger farms and **plantations**, were slaveholders, and supported **secession**. Although Arkansans voted to **secede** from the United States and join the Confederate States of America on May 6, 1861, some Arkansans still supported the Union during the Civil War.

People from all walks of life were affected by the Civil War in Arkansas. Men fought in battles as soldiers leaving the women in charge of tending not only to their families, but also the farms. Both adults and children were impacted by the loss of family members or the destruction of their homes and communities. The sites described here symbolize the men, women, and children who were affected by the Civil War and represent the stories and struggles of Arkansans on both sides of the battlefields. Several places in Arkansas have been **preserved** because they are important Civil War sites.

The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program identifies, evaluates, registers, and preserves the state's **historic** and cultural resources. The National Register of Historic Places is the country's official list of historically significant sites worthy of **preservation** and is one of the AHPP's most popular programs. All six of the sites discussed on the following pages – Little Rock Arsenal, Old State House, Pea Ridge National Military Park, Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park and Borden House, Headquarters House, and Confederate State Capitol – are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

KEY TERMS

Civil War: war in the United States from 1861 to 1865 between the northern states (Union) and the southern states (Confederacy)

Plantations: Large farms and estates where crops such as cotton, tobacco, coffee, and sugar cane were harvested. Enslaved people lived and worked on southern plantations.

Secession: the act of leaving or separating (from the United States)

Secede: to withdraw or leave

Preserve(d): To keep something safe—to protect something from being hurt or destroyed.

Historic: Describes something that is important in history.

Preservation: Efforts to keep historic places safe and protected from being destroyed or neglected.

Little Rock Arsenal (Pulaski County)

The federal government approved construction of the Little Rock Arsenal in 1836, the same year that Arkansas became a state. Arkansas was a rural state on the western frontier, so Arkansans wanted a federal **arsenal** built so they would feel protected. The Tower Building, which stands today, was built in 1840 and used as a warehouse to store ammunition. More than thirty other buildings were added to the arsenal location, but none of these remain today.

The Little Rock Arsenal had an important role in the Civil War. After Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860, people in Arkansas and other southern states began talking about secession, or withdrawing from the United States of America. Captain James Totten was commander of the arsenal at that time. In February 1861, two months before the Civil War began, about 1,000 armed militiamen from southern Arkansas surrounded the arsenal. The **militia** had heard that federal reinforcements would soon be sent to the arsenal and they wanted to prevent the arrival of the reinforcements. Captain Totten was outnumbered with only about 75 federal troops; so after a very tense week, he and his men surrendered the arsenal and left Little Rock for St. Louis. Some historians think that if shots had been fired at the Little Rock Arsenal, the Civil War could have begun in Arkansas instead of in South Carolina at **Fort Sumter**.

The Little Rock Arsenal served as a Confederate arsenal until Union troops took over Little Rock in the fall of 1863. Today the Tower Building at the arsenal is a preserved site and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and as a **National Historic Landmark** because it was the starting and ending point for Union General Steele's **Camden Expedition**. It now serves as the MacArthur Museum of Arkansas Military History.

KEY TERMS

Arsenal: a place where military equipment and weapons are stored or made

Militia: a group of citizens who organize for military service

Fort Sumter: a federal military fort in South Carolina upon which Confederates fired

National Historic Landmark: a very important place that is significant to United States history

Camden Expedition: Union General Steele's planned attack on Texas led him from the Little Rock Arsenal through southwest Arkansas. His troops clashed with Confederate troops along the way on five different battlefields, but he did not reach Texas. The mission was a failure, and he had to retreat back to Little Rock.

The Little Rock Arsenal Guided Reading Questions

Directions: After reading the questions, read the passage and then answer the questions in the space provided below.

1. What is an arsenal and why was a federal arsenal built in Little Rock?
2. Why did the militiamen surround the arsenal in 1861?
3. What did Captain Totten do after the militia surrounded the arsenal?
4. Why is the Tower Building a National Historic Landmark?

Old State House, Little Rock (Pulaski County)

Arkansas's first state **capitol** building, today called the Old State House, was built in Little Rock from 1833-1842. When Arkansas became a state in 1836, the state government offices moved into the capitol. The Old State House was designed as a Greek Revival-style building. The ancient Greeks had a governing style called democracy, or rule by the people. Americans also established a democratic government, so Greek Revival became a very popular style in American **architecture**. Buildings constructed in this style are usually **symmetrical** with large columns.

The Old State House served as an important building in Arkansas's Civil War history. By March of 1861, seven southern states had seceded from the United States. **Delegates** from across Arkansas met in Little Rock for a secession convention, but they decided to stay in the Union. On April 12, 1861, Confederates in South Carolina fired on the federal Fort Sumter, and President Lincoln asked 780 men from Arkansas to volunteer to suppress the **rebellion**. However, Arkansas Governor Henry Rector refused to send the men. On May 6, 1861, Arkansan delegates met again at the state capitol and voted 69-1 to secede from the United States of America. Isaac Murphy, a school teacher from Madison County in Northwest Arkansas, was the only man who voted not to secede.

The Old State House became the capitol for the Arkansas Confederate government until the Union army took control of Little Rock in September 1863. The Old State House then became the Union capitol of Arkansas and Isaac Murphy was sworn in as the **governor** of the state.

Not only is the Old State House listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but it is also a National Historic Landmark. Today the former capitol building serves as a museum.

KEY TERMS

Capitol: a building where government officials meet and work

Architecture: the art and science of designing buildings

Symmetrical: visually the same on all sides

Delegate(s): person(s) chosen to represent a larger group of people

Rebellion: an act (sometimes violent) against people or organizations of power

Governor: a person elected as head of the executive branch of state government

Old State House Guided Reading Questions

Directions: After reading the questions, read the passage and then answer the questions in the space provided below.

1. What architecture style is the Old State House?
2. Was Arkansas one of the first states to secede from the Union?
3. How many men from Arkansas did President Lincoln request to volunteer?
4. Who was the only delegate who did not vote for secession on May 6, 1861?

Pea Ridge National Military Park (Benton County)

The Battle of Pea Ridge was the largest Civil War battle fought in Arkansas. Although the battle took place at Pea Ridge in Northwest Arkansas, the battle was fought over control of Missouri. Missouri was a slave state that did not secede from the Union. It was one of four **border states** during the Civil War. A Confederate army of Missouri men led by Major General Sterling Price formed to bring Missouri into the Confederacy, but a Union army led by Major General Samuel Curtis pushed Price's Confederate troops out of Missouri and across the border into Arkansas. On March 7-8, 1862, the Union army led by Curtis and the Confederate troops led by Major General Earl Van Dorn fought in the fields and forests of Pea Ridge and around a family's home called Elkhorn Tavern. Half of the Union soldiers at the Battle of Pea Ridge were **immigrants** from Central Europe and Germany, and Confederate soldiers at the battle included Native Americans led by Cherokee Colonel Stand Watie.

The Elkhorn Tavern, owned by the Cox family, was named after a pair of elk antlers placed on its roof. It was built at the intersection of two major roads, so it was a place where travelers often spent the night in peace times. During the Civil War, the roads were used to ship supplies. The Cox family lived at the home when the war broke out, and they had to hide in the basement for their safety during the battle! By the evening of March 7, the battle was at a **standstill**; Confederates claimed the land around Elkhorn Tavern and used the home as a hospital to treat injured soldiers. The next day, the Union army surprised and overwhelmed Confederate troops with cannon fire, which led to a Confederate retreat. The Battle of Pea Ridge was a Union victory that saved the state of Missouri for the Union.

The Elkhorn Tavern stood until the next year when it was burned Confederate **bushwhackers**. After the war, the Cox family rebuilt the home and lived there for a number of years. Today the Elkhorn Tavern serves as a **monument** of the men who died in the battle and as a tribute to the Cox family. The National Park Service **reconstructed** the house to look similar to how it may have appeared during the war.

KEY TERMS

Border states: slave states that decided not to secede and remained in the Union during the Civil War

Immigrants: people who leave their home country to live permanently in a foreign country

Standstill: a situation when there is no movement; in this case, neither side is leading the battle

Bushwhackers: people who engaged in guerilla warfare by attacking the enemy in a manner not allowed in organized battle

Monument: a structure that honors notable people or the memory of the dead

Reconstructed: to rebuild

Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park (Washington County)

The Battle of Prairie Grove was a major Civil War battle that took place in Northwest Arkansas on December 7, 1862. General Thomas C. Hindman organized a Confederate army hoping to seize Missouri and defend Arkansas from the Union. Hindman's troops and the troops of Union Generals Francis J. Herron and James G. Blunt met on a **ridge** near Prairie Grove. Fighting took place on the ridge and near the family home of the Bordens.

Union soldiers were better equipped than the Confederates with guns, ammunition, and food; so after a day of fighting, General Hindman ordered his troops to retreat during the night. The Battle of Prairie Grove was a Union victory, but **casualties** were about equal on both sides with over 2,700 total men killed, wounded, or missing.

The Borden family supported the Confederacy. They were warned that a battle was about to take place on their property, so the family escaped a mile away to their neighbor and relative William Morton's farm. Other neighbors joined them in the Morton **cellar** where a total of about twenty men, women, and children hid from the bloodshed and violence of the battlefield. The heaviest fighting took place around the Bordens' house and orchard. When they returned to their home the next day, the Bordens found it burned to the ground. Later in life Caldonia Ann Borden, who was nine years old at the time of the war, said that when the "**Yankees**" burned her house, they also burned two of her uncles' houses the same evening. The Union officers took her grandmother's house as headquarters so it was saved. The Borden family rebuilt their house after the war in the late 1860s and lived there until the early 1900s.

KEY TERMS

Ridge: the top of a chain of mountains or hills

Casualties: people killed or injured in a war or battle

Cellar: a room or shelter for storage or safety usually found underground

Yankees: nickname for Northerners during the Civil War (the nickname for Southerners was Rebels)

**Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park
Guided Reading Questions**

Directions: After reading the questions, read the passage and then answer the questions in the space provided below.

1. When was the Battle of Prairie Grove fought and who won the battle?
2. Who were the generals during the battle and on which side did they serve?
3. Where did the Borden family go during the Battle of Prairie Grove?
4. What happened to the Borden home during the Battle of Prairie Grove?

Headquarters House, Fayetteville (Washington County)

The Headquarters House in Fayetteville was built by Judge Jonas Tebbetts and his wife Matilda Winlock Tebbetts in 1853. Jonas Tebbetts was born in New Hampshire, but moved to Arkansas in 1839. The Tebbetts home was built in the Greek Revival-style with a symmetrical appearance and a **pediment** above the front door supported by Classical columns.

Fayetteville was **occupied** by both the Confederacy and the Union, and the Tebbetts house served as headquarters for each side when they took over the city. Jonas Tebbetts was a Unionist who greatly opposed secession. Because he was loyal to the Union, he was arrested and held prisoner in Fort Smith for a short time before he was set free. When Union troops occupied Fayetteville after the Battle of Pea Ridge, Tebbetts invited them to set up headquarters in his home. Fayetteville was not a safe place for the Tebbetts family to stay, however, so they left for the safer North in November 1862.

Union Colonel M. LaRue Harrison lived in the Headquarters House after Tebbetts left while the Union controlled the city. Confederate Brigadier General William Cabell led troops to Fayetteville to attack the Union hoping to claim Northwest Arkansas for the Confederacy. During the Battle of Fayetteville on April 18, 1863, several local families hid in the cellars of the Tebbetts house and his neighbor William Baxter's abandoned home for protection. When the battle ended one of the survivors, Sarah Yeater, returned to her little house behind the Baxter's home to find her home and bed mattress full of bullet holes! The battle was a Union victory, but Colonel Harrison and his men left Fayetteville soon after and Confederate troops took over command of the city.

Many buildings in Fayetteville, including William Baxter's home and a women's college, were destroyed during the Civil War, but the Headquarters House was saved. It was later **restored**, and today it serves as a museum.

KEY TERMS

Pediment: a triangular gable on the front of some buildings, usually found in Classical architecture

Occupied: to control

Restore(d): to bring a building back to its original condition.

Headquarters House Guided Reading Questions

Directions: After reading the questions, read the passage and then answer the questions in the space provided below.

1. What architecture style is the Headquarters House?
2. Did Judge Tebbetts support the Union or the Confederacy?
3. Which side used the Tebbetts house as headquarters?
4. Which battle took place near the Headquarters House and who won?

Confederate State Capitol, Washington (Hempstead County)

During Arkansas's **territorial** and early statehood days, the town of Washington in southwest Arkansas had an important position on the **Southwest Trail**. Washington grew as a thriving town of farmers and plantation owners. The Hempstead County Courthouse in Washington was constructed in 1836 as a two-story wood building.

In the fall of 1863, the Confederate government feared that Little Rock would soon be captured by Union troops, so Confederate supporters began moving south and settled in Washington. Little Rock became the fourth southern state capital to fall to the Union when it was captured on September 10, 1863. Confederate Governor Harris Flanagin ordered that the capital be moved from Little Rock to the courthouse in Washington. The town of Washington served as the seat of state government from the fall of 1863 to the end of the war. Arkansas was truly a divided state with two state governments in operation – the Union government met at the Old State House in Little Rock with Isaac Murphy serving as governor and the Confederate government met in Washington with Governor Flanagin. Washington became an overcrowded town; every home with a spare bedroom or attic was filled by **refugees**, barns were used as bedrooms, and people lived in tents where there once had been cotton fields.

In April 1864, Union General Frederick Steele and his troops came close to invading Washington during the Red River Campaign or Camden Expedition towards Texas. Union and Confederate troops fought at Prairie D'Ane close to Washington. The wounded from the Battle of Prairie D'Ane were brought to Washington and every building and home in town was used as a hospital to treat the injured. Seventy-four unknown Confederate soldiers were buried in Washington at the Presbyterian cemetery.

After the war, the former capitol was again used as a courthouse until a new one was built in 1874. Then it was used as a schoolhouse, a justice of the peace office, a residence, and a museum. The building was preserved in 1928. Today it is not only listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but it is also a National Historic Landmark because of its association with the Camden Expedition. The town of Washington is now the Historic Washington State Park.

KEY TERMS

Territorial period: the time period before Arkansas became a state and was a United States territory

Southwest Trail: a system of roads and trails that connected St. Louis, Missouri to the Red River valley in Texas in the 1800s and went through Arkansas

Refugees: people who flee their towns, states, or countries to escape war

Confederate State Capitol Guided Reading Questions

Directions: After reading the questions, read the passage and then answer the questions in the space provided below.

1. Why did Governor Flanagin move the Confederate capital from Little Rock to Washington?
2. Who were the two governors in Arkansas that served at the same time?
3. Which battle was fought near Washington?
4. Name three uses for the former capitol building after the Civil War?

Guided Reading Questions Teacher Guide

Little Rock Arsenal

1. What is an arsenal and why was a federal arsenal built in Little Rock?
A place where military equipment and weapons are stored or made; so Arkansans would feel protected on the western frontier
2. Why did the militiamen surround the arsenal in 1861?
To prevent the arrival of federal reinforcements from reaching the arsenal
3. What did Captain Totten do after the militia surrounded the arsenal?
Surrendered the arsenal and went to St. Louis
4. Why is the Tower Building a National Historic Landmark?
It was the starting and ending point for the Camden Expedition.

Old State House

1. What architecture style is the Old State House?
Greek Revival
2. Was Arkansas one of the first states to secede from the Union?
No
3. How many men from Arkansas did President Lincoln request to volunteer?
780
4. Who was the only delegate who did not vote for secession on May 6, 1861?
Isaac Murphy

Pea Ridge National Military Park

1. Why and when was the Battle of Pea Ridge fought?
For control over Missouri; March 7-8, 1862
2. Who won the Battle of Pea Ridge?
Union or United States
3. Who lived in the Elkhorn Tavern and where did they go during the battle?
The Cox family; They hid in the basement
4. What happened to the Elkhorn Tavern in 1863?
It was burned by Confederate bushwhackers.

Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park

1. When was the Battle of Prairie Grove fought and who won the battle?
December 7, 1862; Union victory
2. Who were the generals during the battle and on which side did they serve?
**General Thomas C. Hindman – Confederate
General James G. Blunt and General Francis J. Herron**
3. Where did the Borden family go during the Battle of Prairie Grove?
To a cellar at William Morton's house a mile away
4. What happened to the Borden home during the Battle of Prairie Grove?
It was burned by Union soldiers.

Headquarters House

1. What architecture style is the Headquarters House?
Greek Revival
2. Did Judge Tebbetts support the Union or the Confederacy?
Union
3. Which side used the Tebbetts house as headquarters?
Both sides – the Union and the Confederacy – depending on who occupied Fayetteville
4. Which battle took place near the Headquarters House and who won?
Battle of Fayetteville; Union victory

Confederate State Capitol

1. Why did Governor Flanagin move the Confederate capital from Little Rock to Washington?
Little Rock was captured by the Union army on September 10, 1863.
2. Who were the two governors in Arkansas that served at the same time?
Governor Harris Flanagin (Confederate) and Governor Isaac Murphy (Union)
3. Which battle was fought near Washington?
Battle of Prairie D'Ane
4. Name three uses for the former capitol building after the Civil War?
Any three from the following: courthouse, schoolhouse, justice of the peace office, residence, museum, Historic Washington State Park

Identifying Civil War Sites – Map Activity

Identify the location of the Civil War site or battlefield below by placing the correct letter next to the name. (One letter will be used twice.)

Old State House _____

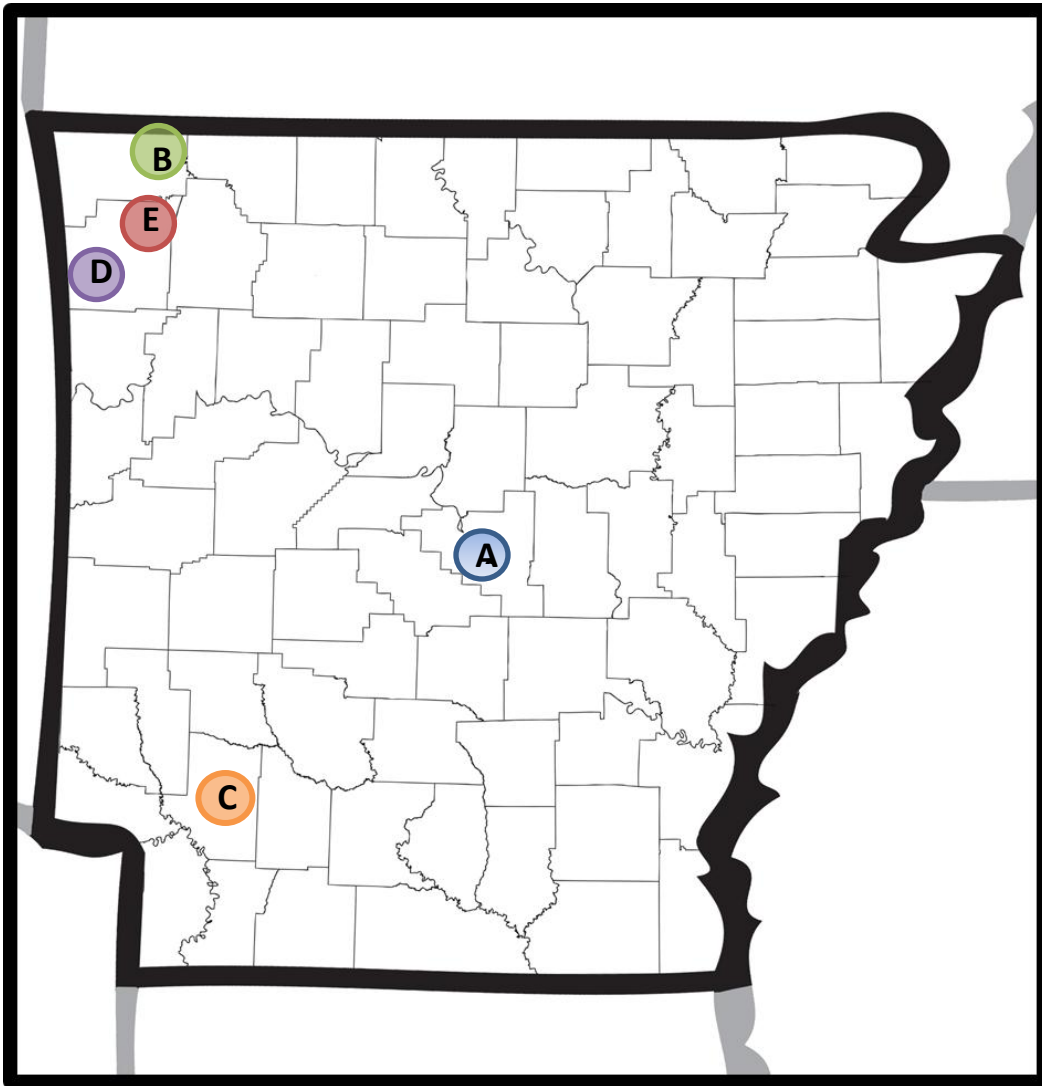
Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park _____

Pea Ridge National Military Park _____

Little Rock Arsenal _____

Confederate State Capitol _____

Headquarters House _____



Civil War Sites and Battlefields in Arkansas Enrichment/Differentiation

RAFT Examples

| Role | Audience | Format | Topic |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| Union Supporter | Self | Journal Entry | Fear of arrest |
| Confederate Soldier | Fellow Soldiers | Song Lyrics | Difficulties of war |
| Young Child | Self | Diary Entry | Home destroyed in battle |
| Wife | Soldier Husband | Love Letter | Difficulties at home and missing husband |
| Reporter | Public | Newspaper Article | Battle of Pea Ridge |
| Teenage Soldier | Mother and Father | Letter | Missing home and family |

Directions: Ask your students to imagine that they live in Arkansas during the Civil War. Each student should pick one of the six roles above and write about the topic to the audience in the format that coincides with the role chosen.

Resource List

WEBSITES

Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission www.arkansascivilwar150.com

This site commemorates the 150th anniversary of the Civil War in Arkansas by sanctioning events, encouraging research and education programs related to Civil War Arkansas, and preserving the sites that witnessed the Civil War in Arkansas. It includes lesson plans and podcasts.

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program – Education Page

www.arkansaspreservation.com/preservation-services/youth-education

An agency of the Department of Arkansas Heritage, the AHPP website education page features lesson plans, program list, loan box information, Preserve Our Past contest information, and podcasts about historic preservation in Arkansas.

Arkansas History Commission www.ark-ives.com

As the official archives of the state located in Little Rock, the Arkansas History Commission collects and preserves source material and has several Civil War-related collections.

The Butler Center for Arkansas Studies www.butlercenter.org

The Butler Center is a department of the Central Arkansas Library System containing several Civil War-related collections.

The Encyclopedia of Arkansas History and Culture www.encyclopediaofarkansas.net

This website is a great resource for information about just about anything in Arkansas.

Historic Washington State Park www.historicwashingtonstatepark.com

This state park features several historic buildings including the Confederate State Capitol and offers student tours and programs.

MacArthur Museum of Military History www.arkmilitaryheritage.com

This museum located within the Tower Building of the Little Rock Arsenal offers student tours and programs.

National Park Service - Teaching With Historic Places www.nps.gov/history/nr/twhp/index.htm

This website features many lesson plans related to places listed on the National Register of Historic Places including Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park and 20 other Civil War sites.

Northeast Arkansas Regional Archives www.northeastarchives.org

A branch of the Arkansas History Commission, it focuses on the records of Northeast Arkansas and is located in Powhatan Historic State Park.

Old State House Museum www.oldstatehouse.com

The Old State House Museum offers guided tours for school groups as well as outreach programs.

Pea Ridge National Military Park [/www.nps.gov/peri/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/peri/index.htm)

Pea Ridge National Military Park in Benton County offers tours and programs for students.

Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park www.arkansasstateparks.com/prairiegrovebattlefield

Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park in Washington County offers tours and programs for students.

Southwest Arkansas Regional Archives www.southwestarchives.org

A branch of the Arkansas History Commission, it focuses on the records of Southwest Arkansas and is located in Washington.

Washington County Historical Society www.washcohistoricalsociety.org

The WCHS in Fayetteville has three historical properties including the Headquarters House and offers educational programs.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

Banes, Marian Tebbetts. "The Journal of Marian Tebbetts Banes." Fayetteville: Washington County Historical Society, 1977.

Banes was the daughter of Jonas Tebbetts and her journal describes her life before, during, and after the Civil War.

Baxter, William with Introduction by William L. Shea. *Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove: Or, Scenes and Incidents of the War in Arkansas.* Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2000.

Originally published in 1864, this book is a firsthand account of life in Fayetteville during the first two years of the Civil War. William Baxter was a neighbor of Jonas Tebbetts and writes about Tebbetts' arrest and destruction in Fayetteville prior to the Battle of Fayetteville.

Campbell, William S. "One Hundred Years of Fayetteville, 1828-1928." Fayetteville: Washington County Historical Society, 1977.

Pea Ridge National Military Park, Prairie Grove Battlefield State Park, and the Department of Arkansas Heritage. "The Civil War in Arkansas: A Curriculum for Students of Arkansas History." (1999-2000 School Year)

Medearis, Mary. *Washington, AR: History of the Southwest Trail.* Appendix 2-1 in *The Civil War in Arkansas: A Curriculum for Students of Arkansas History* (1999-2000 School Year).

This book provides information on the history of Washington including the Confederate State Capitol.

Scott, Kim Allen. "The Civil War in a Bottle: Battle of Fayetteville, Arkansas." *Arkansas Historical Quarterly.* 54.3 (1995): 239-268.

This article describes the Battle of Fayetteville and gives information about the Yeater family.

Yesterdays: A Walk through the Washington-Willow Historic District, Fayetteville, Arkansas.
Fayetteville: Washington County Historical Society, 1983.

This booklet provides information about the Washington-Willow Historic District including the Headquarters House.

We would like to know how this lesson plan worked in your classroom or group. Please share with us your experience with using this lesson plan and suggestions for improvement.

Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
Education Outreach Coordinator
1500 Tower Building
323 Center Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

(501) 324-9880

info@arkansaspreservation.org