

Nacogdoches Timeline



Subject and Grade Social Studies/Texas History, 4th and 7th

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Time duration One 45-minute class period

Objective Students create a timeline to understand how long people have lived in the area near Nacogdoches, Texas.

TEKS *Social Studies, Grade 4*

(1A), explain the possible origins of American Indian groups in Texas

(1B), identify and compare the ways of life of American Indian groups in Texas before European exploration such as the Lipan Apache, Karankawa, Caddo, and Jumano

(1C), describe the cultural regions in which American Indians lived such as Gulf, Plains, Puebloan, and Southeastern

(2C), explain when, where, and why the Spanish established settlements and Catholic missions in Texas as well as important individuals

(3A), analyze the causes, major events, and effects of the Texas Revolution, including the Battle of the Alamo, the Texas Declaration of Independence, the Runaway Scrape, and the Battle of San Jacinto

(8A), describe ways people have adapted to and modified their environment in Texas, past and present, such as timber clearing, agricultural production

(8B), explain reasons why people have adapted to and modified their environment in Texas, past and present, such as the use of natural resources to meet basic needs

(19C), organize and interpret information in outlines, reports, databases, and visuals, including graphs, charts, timelines, and maps

Social Studies, Grade 7

(1A), identify the major eras in Texas history, describe their defining characteristics, and explain the purpose of dividing the past into eras, including Natural Texas and its People; Age of Contact; Spanish Colonial; Mexican National; Revolution and Republic; Early Statehood; Texas in the Civil War and Reconstruction; Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads; Age of Oil; Texas in the Great Depression and World War II; Civil Rights; and Contemporary Texas

(2A), compare the cultures of American Indians in Texas prior to European colonization such as Gulf, Plains, Puebloan, and Southeastern

(20C), organize and interpret information from outlines, reports, databases, and visuals, including graphs, charts, timelines, and maps

Materials

- student handout sheets
- pens, pencils
- ruler
- computer access

**Activities
and
procedures**

Step 1: Put students into pairs.

Step 2: Students use handout to create timeline, either by hand or by using a free online timeline maker such as the one at

<https://www.canva.com/create/infographics/timeline/>

Step 3: When timelines are complete, students answer three synthesis questions, either in writing or orally.

Closure

Ask students to share their answers to the synthesis questions out loud to the whole class.

**Extension
Activities**

Students can read more about archeology at Naconiche Creek and the Caddo at

www.texasbeyondhistory.net/naconiche/. Additional lesson plans on the Caddo are also located here.

Assessment

Completed timeline and appropriate answers to synthesis questions.

From Naconiche to Nacogdoches: Making a Timeline of Human History

1. Work with a partner to make a timeline about the Nacogdoches area.
2. You can draw a straight line on paper with a ruler to make a timeline, or use a free online timeline maker.
3. If you are drawing by hand, first draw a long, vertical, straight line down the middle of your paper using a ruler. Label the bottom of the line 11,000 B.C. Label the top of the line A.D. 2029. B.C. stands for “before Christ”, and A.D. stands for “Anno Domini”— meaning, “in the year of our Lord.” It is used to denote the years after the birth of Jesus. This is one way to count long periods of time.
4. Make a short horizontal line going out from the long vertical line to mark each event. For each event, write the date on the left side of the short horizontal line, and the title of the event on the right side. Do not write the comments on the timeline. They are additional description just for your information.
5. Place the following events on the timeline in correct chronological order, from the oldest to the most recent:

2,900 B.C. Hunter-gatherers

Comments: People who hunt deer and gather hickory nuts camp along Naconiche Creek in northern Nacogdoches County. Archeological evidence includes projectile points, deer bones, and camp debris.

11,000 B.C. Clovis mammoth hunters

Comments: Ancient mammoth-hunting people come through the Nacogdoches area. Archeologists have found scattered Clovis spear points as evidence of this.

A.D. 1716-1773 Mission period

Comments: During this time, the Spanish built several missions in the area such as Mission Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de los Ais in the present-day town of San Augustine. All of the missions in East Texas were abandoned by 1773.

A.D. 1542 Spanish explorers in area

Comments: Men with De Soto’s expedition from Spain meet the Caddo near Nacogdoches.

A.D. 800-1000 Caddo villagers grow corn

Comments: Caddo people living in villages begin to grow corn near Naconiche Creek. Charred corn cobs have been found as evidence.

A.D. 400 People first grow squash

Comments: People living at Naconiche Creek grow gardens with squash. Archeologists found charred fragments of squash rind and squash seeds as evidence of this.

A.D. 1690-93 First Spanish mission in area

Comments: Spanish priests built Mission San Francisco do los Tejas near the present-day town of Weches, Texas.

A.D. 1820 Fredonia Rebellion

Comments: Haden Edwards attempts to break northeast Texas away from Mexico, but is unsuccessful. He uses the Old Stone Fort in Nacogdoches as his headquarters.

A.D. 2000 Nacogdoches is 221 years old

Comments: How old are you?

A.D. 1200 Washington Square Mound Center

Comments: Caddo villagers build earthen mounds for ceremonies in what is today the city of Nacogdoches. They also grew corn, beans, and squash and lived in large thatched houses.

A.D. 1846 Texas joins the U.S.

Comments: Texas becomes a state of the United States.

A.D. 1836 Texas independence from Mexico

Comments: Sam Houston defeats Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto.

A.D. 1936 Old Stone Fort rebuilt

Comments: The Texas Centennial Commission rebuilds the old structure. The centennial celebrated 100 years since Texas won independence from Mexico.

A.D. 1979 Nacogdoches is 200 years old

Comments: Happy Birthday!

300 B.C. Mossy Grove people

Comments: People living at Naconiche Creek begin making pottery. Archeologists found pottery fragments as evidence.

A.D. 1845 Nacogdoches University

Comments: The Republic of Texas grants a charter for a university in Nacogdoches. The original building still stands in town.

A.D. 1779 Gil Ybarbo brings settlers

Comments: Ybarbo established the first city government in Nacogdoches and builds the Old Stone Fort as his house.

A.D. 2029 Nacogdoches is 250 years old.

Comments: You will never be this old!

6. Answer these questions:

a. How long have people lived in the Nacogdoches area?

b. How old is the city of Nacogdoches today?