Name	Class Date	
GUID	DED READING	
Oklah	noma: Land of Opportunity 11: Boomers, Sooners, and Oklahoma Territory	
	Dissolving a Way of Life ns: Use the information from pages 270 - 281 to complete the following.	
1.	In 1870, federal policy toward Native Americans began to change from and	
	to up the Indian nation	ns.
2.	In 1871, passed a law stating no new treaties wo be made with Indian tribes, since they were no longer nations.	ould ——
3.	rights were severely affected by the since negotiations were no longer needed for Congress to make changes in Na American matters.	
4.	In the 1880s, several people with sincere intentions believed that it was in the interests of the to tribal member	
5.	A reform group known as of New York, work with Massachusetts Senator, chairman of the Congressional Indian Affairs Committee, to develop a plan to " the Indians by dividing their lands into	ked he "
6.	Fletcher and others felt that allotment would India into white	ans
7.	In 1887, Congress passed the authored by Senator Dawes.	
8.	The Dawes Act dissolved tribal, primarily in we Oklahoma, and gave specific amounts of to each individual	estern I
9.	Initially, the act did not extend to lands occupied by the	
10	0. In 1895, Congress ordered a of Indian Territory.	

	Class Date
11.	The Dawes Commission was also directed in 1895 to make a roll and to begin making assignments without tribal
12.	Intended to force and, the 189
13.	According to the, tribal lands could be divided and Ind could be abolished unless they land allotments.
14.	The abolished tribal courts and made everyone in Indian Territory to federal law and the laws of Arkansas.
15.	All who had been allotted land were made of the United States.
16.	However, the "" were a small minority in t lands they received, which were to remain in their possession forever, ""
17.	Pressure had been mounting to open to white settlers a tract of land in the of Indian Territory called the ""
18.	of Indian Territory called the ""  Mixed-blood Elias C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee leader of the same name, felt that and the Indians' would be best served by the Unassigned Lands.
18. 19.	of Indian Territory called the ""  Mixed-blood Elias C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee leader of the same name, felt that and the Indians' would be best served by the Unassigned Lands.  The idea of white settlement in the "
18. 19. 20.	of Indian Territory called the ""  Mixed-blood Elias C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee leader of the same name, felt that and the Indians' would be best served by the Unassigned Lands.  The idea of white settlement in the " was also promoted by Dr. Morrison Munford in the Kansas City Times.  Munford was the first to use the term to describe the movement.
18. 19. 20.	of Indian Territory called the ""  Mixed-blood Elias C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee leader of the same name, felt that and the Indians' would be best served by the Unassigned Lands.  The idea of white settlement in the " representation of the Kansas City Times.  Munford was the first to use the term to describe the

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	24.	. Indians tried to battle the movement by ser Washington, D.C., to remind officials of the Americans.	nding to th	_to ne Native
	25.	. The legal wrangling over in the nation's	the Unassigned Lands	continued
	26.	Sensing the inevitable, Muscogee (Creek) tribe and others offered Lands for almost million.	of th to give up all claims to the Un	e assigned
	27.	An written by on March 2, 1889 to settlement.	Indiana Representative was rushed through o open the Unassigned Lands	to
	28.	. The bill was attached as a Appropriation Act, which left President little choice but to sign it into law.	(an addition) to the annual	Indian
	29.	. Anyone eligible under the allowed to enter the area at noon on April 2	would 22, 1889, and claim a homeste	d be ad.
	30.	. Illegal were to	be escorted from the area.	
	31.	gain title to it.)	no settles on unoccupied land i	n order to
	32.	. Despite hundreds of patrolling troops, seve stake out choice claims.	eral did	slip by and
	33.	. (A was a person who before the appointed time.)	crossed the starting line of a	land run
	34.	The lure of free land brought, white, white	and old, to the to the	and e
	35.	. Within a few, all of the tw Unassigned Lands were claimed.	vo ad	res of the
	36.	. Homesteaders had to pay a small filing the land years before they the property.	and could obtain actual	on to

Name		Class Date
	37.	Oklahoma City was estimated to have a population of on its first day of existence.
	38.	A and a (sign) were all that was needed to set up shop in the new towns.
	39.	Homesteading a meant much more than building a, although that was an important step.
	40.	The of the area determined in large part the type of
	41.	shelter a family built and the type of they grew. Shipping in was far too
	42.	So early settlers used their or a until they could build a dugout or ""
	43.	Sometimes a house was built from the, which contained the densely packed roots of the prairie
	44.	If the family's was successful, in a few years they built a frame house with wood floors.
	45.	A garden helped feed the family.
	46.	was often made from a sourdough "," which took the place of dry, and most settlers carefully brought their "starter" with them.

Name	Class	Date
GUID	ED READING	
	oma: Land of Opportunity 11: Boomers, Sooners, and Oklahoma Te	rritory
Section 2 Direction	Comparison of the comparison o	282 - 290 to complete the
1.	For almost a after the 188 Unassigned Lands, there was no territory.	
2.	In May 1889, citizens from Guthrie and control to discuss for (temporary) government.	mmunities to the north held a orming a
3.	Citizens from communities south and west plan, and a meeting ofCity, on July 15, 1889.	
4.	The majority of the people at the Frisco co	
5.	When the 51 <sup>st</sup> Congress met in December presented the	
6.	On May 2, 1980, Congress finally passed for the Territory of	
7.	The first section of the act specified that included all of the, including	land west of the Land.
8.	The president would appoint a, and	,supreme court judges.
9.	The Organic Act also initiated action to del land between the Red River and its north f County.	ermine of the ork, territory claimed by Texas as Greer
10.	No Man's Land () had been somewestablishment of the borders of Kansas and	hat of a land island since the d Texas.

Name _		Class	Date
	11.	There had also been some confusion or	ver whether the strip of land was part of the
	12.		were drawn to
	13.		rights when it was
	14.	President when he ap of Indiana as the	overlooked the people in pointedterritorial
		Many people in the territory felt the pres	
	16.	Governor arrived traveled throughout the territory to meet	
	17.	A variety of	groups were represented in the territory.
	18.	In addition to the Party, the Party, the or Party we	Party, the Party, and the
	19.	Governor Steele called anterritorial	for August 5 to elect the
:	20.	The first introduced and under the laws of the territory.	in the council was an act to provide for the of persons
2	21.	A contract was signed with Kansas to p the (state	lace Oklahoma in e prison) at Lansing, Kansas.
2	22.	The legislature quickly adopted a system	m of
:	23.	The Organic Act had appropriated \$50,0 reserved Sections 16 and 36 of each benefit of public schools.	000 for, and for the use and

ne _		Class Date
2	24.	(A consists of 36 one-mile-square parcels of that are called Each
		contains 640 of land.)
2	25.	The first legislative session provided for establishing a territorial at Norman, an and college at Stillwater, and a
		college at Stillwater, and a (teacher training institution) at Edmond.
2	26.	With more than available land, the government wanted to encourage the on the western reservations to give up their lands.
		give up theirlands.
2	27.	By November 1893, the commission had secured eleven with Indian tribes through various means that dissolved the
2	28.	More than million acres of land were now available for opening to homesteaders.
2	29.	The turmoil in Oklahoma Territory was reflected in the territorial
3	30.	The last territorial governor was
3	31.	Frantz, a former postmaster and Osage Indian, led the territory into
3	32.	The and of Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache tribal lands was signed in October 1892.
3	33.	The three tribes kept about 500,000 acres of lands, called the, for their common use.
3	34.	To improve the land method, the 3.5 million acres were distributed by a
3	35.	Beginning on August 6, each land office drew 125 registration cards each day, with each card numbered consecutively as it was drawn.
3	36.	A different was used when it came time to distribute the lands of the Big Pasture.
3	37.	The land was in 160-acre tracts to the highest in December 1906.