

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

Chapter 13: Growing Pains

Section 1 Politics

Directions: Use the information from pages 324 - 332 to complete the following.

1. The Oklahoma _____ convened for the first time on Statehood Day, and _____ of Durant was selected to serve as the _____.
2. Governor _____ first _____ act was to appoint previously chosen Robert L. _____ of Muskogee and Thomas P. _____ as the U.S. _____ from Oklahoma.
3. Haskell also took action that first day to prevent the _____ from laying a _____ pipeline from Washington County, Oklahoma to Kansas.
4. Haskell and others wanted to use the state's natural gas _____ to build new _____ in Oklahoma rather than in other states.
5. Oklahoma's first _____ convened in December 1907.
6. For the most part, the _____ set the tone for the legislative session as it had for the state _____.
7. Following the lead of other states, the first legislature established a _____ holiday.
8. _____ were authorized to keep the new government operating.
9. (A _____ is an amount charged citizens and businesses by their governments —federal, state, local — to pay for services provided.)
10. A tax based on _____ was adopted, as were taxes on _____ and real _____.
11. _____ from property taxes was earmarked for local government and public _____.

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12. Taxes were also set on the gross revenue from _____, _____ mines, and _____ lines, and for the gross production of _____, _____, _____, and _____.
13. An _____ tax, sometimes called a “ _____,” was placed on property.
14. Before statehood, each territory had developed its own _____ structure.
15. Locations for territorial schools were selected primarily as a result of _____ and _____ contributions from local communities.
16. The legislature wanted to provide educational _____ throughout the state.
17. _____ overtones also defined the first legislature and many of those that followed.
18. Oklahoma was not alone in the way it dealt with the _____ issue.
19. In 1896, the U.S. _____ ruled in ***Plessy v. Ferguson*** that _____ Americans could be _____ (separated) from whites if _____ facilities were provided.
20. The first issued acted upon by the _____ was Senate Bill Number 1, which segregated African Americans on _____ cars and in _____ rooms.
21. Blacks and some members of the _____ Party were _____, and _____ broke out in several towns.
22. African Americans also suffered under _____ (actual, if not legal) segregation.
23. The Oklahoma City Board of Commissioners enacted an _____ (a local law) making it illegal for a person to move into a block on which 75 percent of the buildings were occupied by people of a different _____.
24. In spite of everything, blacks were generally better off in _____ than in the _____.

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25. For instance, compared to Texas, more black _____ in Oklahoma attended _____, fewer were _____, and the average value of a black-owned _____ was double that of one in Texas.
26. The territorial government in Oklahoma was primarily _____, but in 1907 the _____ Party took control.
27. Another national party, the _____ Party, also gained strong support in the new state.
28. For seven years after statehood, the Socialist vote _____ in Oklahoma; in 1910, there were _____ Socialist Party members in our state than in any other.
29. The voters supported candidates who promised to create publicly owned _____ (organizations owned by and operated for those using their services), provide state _____ for farmers, and force the _____ of large land holdings.
30. In 1910, the _____-controlled legislature added a _____ law similar to those in other southern states that limited _____ by African Americans.
31. The bill sent to Oklahoma voters provided that, to _____ to vote, a person had to prove that he could _____ and _____ parts of the state constitution or was a _____ of a _____ who was _____ on January 1, 1866.
32. This was commonly called the _____.
33. Born in Nebraska and raised in Kansas, _____ moved to Oklahoma Territory with her father in the 1890s.
34. She worked as a _____ and _____, but she found that her passion was in _____ and _____.
35. Barnard became the first woman in the _____ elected to a _____ position, that of commissioner of _____ and _____.
36. Barnard's vision of a good _____ was "one which turns out the largest percentage of prisoners _____ return to a life of _____."

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37. Barnard worked tirelessly for laws to _____ child labor, require _____ attendance, and provide facilities for _____ and the _____ ill.
38. The Enabling Act of 1906 designated _____ as the _____ of Oklahoma until at least 1913.
39. Eager to move the capital from the Republican hotbed, Governor _____ called for a special _____ on Saturday, June 11, 1910, to determine whether Guthrie, _____, _____, or _____ would be the capital city.
40. _____ received the most votes.
41. _____, an Ardmore banker, was elected Oklahoma's _____ governor in 1910.
42. Governor Cruce attempted to _____ government and cut _____, a move that angered the Legislature.
43. The _____-controlled Legislature wanted to redraw the districts to weaken the Republican _____, a process called _____.
44. Cruce spent a great deal of time _____ the Legislature, which began _____ the executive branch.
45. The governor escaped _____ by a single vote.
46. (_____ is the process of charging a public official with wrongdoing while that official is still in office.)
47. Democrat Robert L. Williams of Durant resigned as _____ and was elected _____ in 1914.
48. During his term, the Legislature enacted a _____ (government insurance for accidental death or injury in the workplace), limited a _____ workday to _____ hours, and established funds for _____, widows, and orphans.
49. During William's tenure, the U.S. _____ struck down the state's grandfather clause that, in effect, had silenced the _____ vote.

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Section 2 Industry and Progress

Directions: Use the information from pages 334 - 340 to complete the following.

1. Previous discoveries of such _____ as coal, zinc, lead, gypsum, and salt had somewhat _____ what became of Oklahoma.
2. The discovery of large fields of _____ made even more dramatic changes to the _____ and its _____.
3. The development of the internal combustion _____ and _____, Oklahoma _____ fields, and our network of _____ went hand in hand.
4. The oil discoveries would also play a part in the “ _____ ”.
5. _____ and early _____ knew oil sometimes appeared in springs and creeks in Indian Territory.
6. In the 1800s, some people believed oil had _____ value; it was also used as a _____ and as _____ for lamps and lanterns.
7. _____ is credited with drilling the first well in what became Oklahoma near Chelsea in 1890.
8. The first _____ oil discovery was the _____ No. 1 well in Bartlesville, which hit oil on _____, 1897.
9. Both wells had to be _____ because, without _____ tanks, _____, or a _____, the local market could not use all the oil.
10. The _____ came to Bartlesville in 1899, and the Nelly Johnstone well opened again and eventually produced over _____ barrels of oil.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. _____ and _____ flooded into _____ when oil was discovered in 1901 at Red Fork, a small community southwest of Tulsa.
12. Tulsa soon became known as the “ _____ ”.
13. Jobs for _____, _____, _____, and _____ (laborers) grew as did the industry.
14. The first _____ oil field, the Glenn Pool, was discovered in 1905 south of Tulsa.
15. Robert _____ and Frank _____ were drilling the _____ No. 1 (named for the Creek woman who owned the land).
16. Out of _____, but not _____, the partners were drilling through sandstone 1,400 feet below the surface when the _____ started making a _____ noise, and _____ started spewing from the pipe casing.
17. The light, “ _____ ” (containing less sulphur than found in “sour” oil and thus requiring less refining) oil was excellent for _____ and _____.
18. Tom Slick, the “ _____ ”, and his partner, C. B. Shaffer, drilled the discovery well for the huge Cushing-Drumright field in 1912.
19. The Cushing field was the nation’s _____ oil source for eight years; at its peak in May 1915, the field produced _____.
20. Cushing, known as the “ _____ Crossroads of the World,” lives up to its title today with a maze of pipelines from all parts of the country crisscrossing the area.
21. The first _____ was drilled in the Osage Nation in 1897, but the discovery of a field near Avant in the early 1900s brought the _____ to the area.
22. When the Osage lands were _____ in 1906, one of the stipulations provided one _____ for each of the original allottees for the _____ rights.

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23. A _____ is an interest for each tribal member in the _____ collected from mineral leases, sale of lands, etc.
24. _____ were coming into use about the same time as many of Oklahoma's _____ fields were being developed.
25. _____ had altered the landscape and shaped the United States to some extent, but the _____ would prove to be an even stronger force of _____.
26. Recognizing the growing importance of the automobile, _____ and others formed the _____ Association in the early 1900s.
27. The first "_____ " highway in the state was a few miles of gravel roadway in Watonga, built in 1909.
28. Counties and towns were largely responsible for the first _____, and they could _____ (impose) _____ for them.
29. The first _____ aid road act was passed in 1916.
30. Roads for automobile _____ across the country were sporadic and _____.
31. Groups of people representing automobiles and _____ manufacturers, road and _____ builders, and road _____ providers envisioned a _____ of roads that would _____ the nation.

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Section 3

World War I

Directions:

Use the information from pages 341 - 345 to complete the following.

1. For _____ years, _____ had been in a state of unrest with nations vying for _____ on the continent and in overseas trade.
2. On July 28, 1914, a Serbian student _____ Archduke _____, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary which sparked a _____.
3. Other European nations were quickly drawn into the _____.
4. The _____ were led by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria.
5. The _____ included Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia.
6. In 1914, President _____ proclaimed that the United States would remain _____.
7. In January 1917, _____ began a _____ (submarine) war against all _____ merchant ships trading with Great Britain.
8. Germany hoped to stop the flow of _____ to the Allies and cripple the British _____ before the United States became involved.
9. After President Wilson discovered that Germany was encouraging _____ to declare _____ on the United States, he asked _____ on April 6, 1917, to declare war on _____ "to make the world safe for _____."
10. _____ responded immediately.
11. The _____ authorized a _____ (a compulsory enrollment for military service).

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

12. Camp Doniphan was set up near Fort Sill as a field _____ training base.
13. The two camps became the “_____ of the Field Artillery,” training over 60,000 soldiers.
14. Before serving in France, young _____, who later became _____ of the United States, was sent to Fort Sill for training and was given the added duty of running the camp canteen.
15. In the closing days of the war, nineteen _____ helped the Americans Expeditionary Force (the U.S. _____) win several key battles by talking in “_____.”
16. _____ between the _____ were being intercepted and _____ by the Germans.
17. An officer overheard the Choctaw talking among themselves in their _____ language, and that became the new “_____” the Allies used.
18. In May 1917, states were asked to organize a state _____ to coordinate publicity, food and fuel conservation, military preparedness, and campaigns for _____ and war savings stamps.
19. James Monroe Aydelotte chaired the Oklahoma council, and Roberta Campbell Lawson chaired the Oklahoma Woman’s Committee of _____.
20. In addition to its many duties, the council organized an Oklahoma _____ Bureau, which was charged with locating _____ (those in disagreement or opposition) and those who were disloyal to the government.
21. Some _____ in the Canadian River valley refused to be _____ and leave their families.
22. They _____ the countryside, supposedly on their way to a demonstration in _____.
23. This “_____” took its name from the dissenters’ _____ on their march.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

24. This group's association with the _____ Party turned the public _____ the Socialists, and, by war's end, the party was finished in Oklahoma.
25. Farmers at home _____ during the war.
26. They were encouraged to _____ as much as they could, and _____ were good, compared to pre-war days.
27. Families grew their own " _____ " and _____ days of _____ or foods made with wheat so the food supplies could be used for the war effort.
28. _____ prices rose to \$2.25 in March 1918, as supplies were shipped to the war zone.
29. It was often said that the Allies " _____ to victory on a sea of Oklahoma _____."
30. Businessmen at home signed on as " _____ - _____ - _____," people who _____ their time as civil servants or government officials.
31. With so many men serving in the military, _____ began working in the _____, _____, and _____.
32. While World War I raged in _____, a silent _____ was making its presence worldwide.
33. The debate still continues on the origin of the _____ outbreak that we know now as the 1918 _____.
34. (A _____ is something that occurs over a wide geographic area; in this case, the world.)
35. Before the year was over, _____ Americans and somewhere between 20 and 40 _____ people worldwide had died from the disease.
36. _____, _____, and _____ gatherings were _____.
37. The disease _____ as mysteriously as it had appeared, but it changed families forever.

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38. On November 11, 1918, the _____ army surrendered, and an _____ (a temporary stop to the fighting) was signed.
39. The _____ (a city in France) was signed on June 28, 1919, which formally ended the war.
40. In 1919, a national _____ went into effect (the 18th Amendment), and in 1920, women received the right to _____ (the 19th Amendment).
41. In 1919, _____ American _____, if not already so designated, were given U.S. _____.
42. For _____ who had not received citizenship status by military service, allotment, or special treaty, a _____ Act in 1924 granted citizenship to all Native Americans _____ in the United States.