

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

Chapter 14: The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

Section 1 The Roaring Twenties

Directions: Use the information from pages 352 - 363 to complete the following.

1. A wide range of events unfolded in Oklahoma in the _____.
2. The _____ industries grew.
3. There were technological advancements in _____, _____, _____, and household items.
4. The older _____ questioned the new _____ of the younger generation.
5. _____ and _____ were common in most of the country, and Oklahoma had its own share of _____ fights, _____ clashes, _____ and _____, and mob whippings.
6. After World War I, the population began a trend of shifting from _____ to _____ areas, primarily as people searched for jobs.
7. The returning _____ quickly turned their attention toward finding _____ and _____, both of which were in short supply.
8. A high demand for a short supply of consumer goods caused a period of _____ (an increase in the prices of goods and services, while purchasing power decreases).
9. Many laborers demanded higher _____, and labor unions called for _____.
10. About 9,000 Oklahoma _____ miners joined 450,000 miners nationwide in a strike November 1, 1919, when an agreement couldn't be reached for better _____ and _____.
11. Authorities declared _____ (a temporary use of military rule when civil authority breaks down) in the area of trouble in eastern Oklahoma.

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12. The “ _____,” or fear of _____ takeover, that swept the country after the war caused many people to take quick action against anything that appeared to be _____ - _____.
13. The unsettled times also lead to the rebirth of the _____, reorganized in 1915 with a white, native-born Protestant supremacy agenda.
14. Its members were anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, anti-African American and opposed to _____ and _____.
15. One of the more _____ African American communities in the United States at this time was _____, just north of downtown _____.
16. About fifteen _____ people lived in the thriving area known as the “ _____.”
17. No one knows exactly what _____ on May 30, 1921, in Tulsa that led to one of the worst _____ in America.
18. Dick Rowland, a 19-year-old African American _____ (shoeshine man) stepped into an elevator in a downtown Tulsa office building to go to a “ _____” washroom.
19. The _____ elevator operator was 17-year-old Sarah Page.
20. Possibly Rowland _____ as he stepped into the elevator and _____ Page’s arm to steady himself, or he may have stumbled into her as the elevator lurched.
21. Startled, Page _____, and the frightened Rowland _____ away.
22. Rowland was _____ the next morning and taken to the Tulsa County Courthouse.
23. The afternoon edition of the _____ carried news of the incident and talked of _____ the teenager, who they _____ of assaulting the elevator operator.
24. By 4 p.m. that afternoon, _____ whites began gathering at the courthouse; by 7:30 p.m., several _____ had congregated.

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25. _____, the Tulsa sheriff, tried unsuccessfully to calm the crowd.
26. Several _____ gathered on Greenwood Avenue to discuss the situation, and some, armed with _____, went to the courthouse to _____ the sheriff.
27. _____ were flying.
28. By 10 p.m., the first _____ was fired, possibly by accident, but it triggered a quick response by the crowd.
29. The Oklahoma _____ troops from Oklahoma City finally arrived by train on June 2, and _____ was declared.
30. The official count of the _____ was twenty-six blacks and thirteen _____, but other _____ placed the number of dead closer to one hundred or three hundred.
31. No _____ were made for the loss of _____ and _____, and Sarah Page _____ to file charges against Dick Rowland.
32. Oklahoma's oil _____ had just begun to be tapped prior to the 1920s.
33. By the early 1920s, Oklahoma had become the _____ oil producer in the nation.
34. The first _____ (chemicals derived from petroleum or natural gas) plant in the Southwest was established at Tallant in Osage County in 1926.
35. _____ preservative and _____ were the first chemicals processed at the plant.
36. A darker side of the oil _____ resulted in the Osage _____ in the 1920s.
37. At least _____ Osage Indians were murdered, including _____ members of the family of Lizzie Q. Kyle, as _____ - _____ schemed to inherit their riches.
38. _____ production reached its peak in Oklahoma in 1920, yielding almost _____ million tons.

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39. During World War I, farmers were encouraged to _____ more crops and raise more _____ and _____ for the war effort.
40. By 1922, _____ was the most valuable _____ crop in Oklahoma, and the state ranked _____ in the United States in cotton production.
41. The supply was soon more than the _____, and farm _____ started to tumble.
42. Some farmers went _____ or lost their _____.
43. Interest in _____ came early to Oklahoma.
44. The first “_____” was built on flat farmland in Oklahoma City in 1910.
45. Runways were flat _____, and sometimes “_____ wallows were filled in to make a useable landing ground.”
46. Many _____ returning from the war became _____, pilots who gave airplane rides and flying and stunt exhibitions.
47. Another barnstormer was _____.
48. In 1928, Braniff and his brother Tom bought a plane for _____ and established the Paul R. Braniff, Inc., _____ with _____ between Oklahoma City and Tulsa.
49. In addition to _____ people, Braniff also carried _____ and delivered _____.
50. Another world famous aviator, _____, also used the Curtiss-Wright Field as his base and for his aircraft projects.
51. Believing that flying in high _____ would improve air speed, Post invented a _____ that allowed him to breathe and survive the higher flight.
52. The _____ and the _____ assembly line had a tremendous impact on the American _____ and lifestyle in the 1920s.
53. _____ sales went through the roof, and _____ - _____ became popular as campsites and gasoline stations were built.

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54. Tulsa booster _____ was elected president of the Associated Highways of America in 1921.
55. In 1924, he was named to the Oklahoma Highway Commission and in 1925 to the U.S. Agriculture Department's _____.
56. Congress wanted a road from _____ to _____ across the middle of the country.
57. Avery suggested that, to avoid the high peaks of the _____ Mountains, the road should turn southwest through Tulsa and Oklahoma City and then head west.
58. After much discussion, the route was agreed upon and the road was designated U.S. _____ on November 11, 1926.
59. Avery nicknamed U.S. 66, "_____."
60. _____ was good for most Americans.
61. Dance marathons featured the _____, the _____, and _____.
62. Fashions included loose-cut, _____ dresses and _____ coats.
63. The favorite _____ movie was *The Sheik*, starring Rudolph Valentino, and in 1927 the first feature-length _____ picture, *The Jazz Singer*, was made.
64. Trumpeter Louis "_____ " Armstrong launched the _____ age.
65. Towns of all sizes had _____ and _____ theaters or _____ houses; many were very ornate.
66. _____ had as much impact on America as did the automobile.
67. People could hear _____ instantly, rather than reading about it days later.
68. _____ was brought into the home with such radio programs as "Fibber McGee and Molly."

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69. Ideas, information, _____, and _____ and religious messages were broadcast to thousands.
70. Oklahoma's own _____ was a natural for radio.
71. _____, the daughter of missionaries, became the first _____ elected to the U.S. _____ from Oklahoma.
72. _____ were turbulent in the 1920s in Oklahoma.
73. Democrats won the majority of seats in both houses of the _____, and John C. _____ was elected governor by a wide margin.
74. He attempted to build _____ (strong, biased political backing) support by appointing new members to several boards, but that angered many people.
75. Walton was _____ on twenty-two counts and convicted of eleven; he was _____ in November 1923.
76. One law passed during Walton's term provided free _____ to public schools.
77. That law excluded textbooks that taught _____ theory of evolution over the Biblical theory.
78. Oklahoma became the first _____ to essentially _____ teaching evolution in public schools.
79. When Tennessee's law passed in 1925, the _____ (ACLU) offered to defend any _____ willing to test the case.
80. _____, a Tennessee biology teacher, was _____ (charged with a crime) and brought to trial.
81. This national media event featured two of the greatest orators of the time – past presidential candidate William Jennings _____ for the prosecution and Clarence _____ for the defense.

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Chapter 14: The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

Section 2 The Great Depression

Directions: Use the information from pages 364 - 374 to complete the following.

1. The confident _____ of the 1920s gave way to _____ in the 1930s as the United States and much of the world settled into what came to be called the _____.
2. A number of _____ combined to cause the Great Depression — an _____ of goods, high _____ on international trade, extensive use of _____, and _____ speculation.
3. The overproduction of _____ products was apparent in the early 1920s, causing many farmers to slow their _____.
4. Many other people, though, rushed to _____ the latest household items, radios, and automobiles, often on _____, a “_____” option.
5. International trade _____ because of high _____ (taxes) imposed by the United States and other countries.
6. The growing prosperity of the wealthiest Americans led to a rapid growth in the _____ (the place where shares of ownership — stock — in corporations are bought and sold) in the late 1920s.
7. _____ and _____ bought stocks at _____ prices, believing the value of the stock would continue to _____.
8. In the fall of 1929, however, investors began to _____ confidence in the market and began _____ their stock.
9. Investors began to _____ as the value of the stocks dropped dramatically.
10. On Tuesday, October 29, 1929, known as “_____,” the stock market “_____” and stock prices plunged.

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11. By the end of the day, _____ of Americans had _____ everything.
12. Oklahoma's economy centered around _____ and _____.
13. The _____ affected everyone.
14. Cloth feed sacks were used to make clothing and quilts as people learned to " _____", _____, or do _____.
15. _____ William H. " _____ Bill" Murray won the election for _____ in 1930 and assured voters he would equalize the _____ burden and cut government _____.
16. The Legislature appropriated money to help provide for the basic needs of the people – emergency _____ rations and _____ seed.
17. When Murray took office, the state was \$5 _____ in debt.
18. Efforts to reduce the debt included forming the Oklahoma _____ Commission, adjusting _____ taxes, and reducing _____ for public institutions.
19. In 1932, the colorful Murray was _____ at the Democratic National Convention as a _____ candidate, but _____ of New York won the nomination and the presidential election.
20. Franklin Roosevelt had campaigned for a " _____ for the American people," and he and his wife, _____, were committed to easing the burden of the _____.
21. The day after Roosevelt was inaugurated in 1933, he ordered all _____ to close until they could be certified _____ by federal reviewers.
22. Roosevelt assembled a group of advisers from all over the country, known as the " _____," to develop plans and programs to create _____, strengthen the _____, and _____ society.
23. The series of laws passed by _____ came to be known as the _____.

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24. Most of the New Deal programs were known by their _____ and were sometimes collectively called “_____.”
25. The Civilian Conservation Corps (_____) was established during Roosevelt’s first month in office.
26. The CCC worked on _____ projects; constructed _____ and trails in state and national parks; installed _____ and _____ lines; built _____, fences and _____; planted _____; _____ archeological sites; and fought _____.
27. The Public Works Administration (_____) built _____, _____, and other _____ works projects.
28. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (_____) provided _____ funds for state and community relief efforts.
29. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (_____) insured individual _____ so people did not lose their money if a bank _____.
30. The Agricultural Adjustment Act (_____) was intended to limit crop production and pay land owners _____ for leaving some of their land idle.
31. Other farm-related programs were the Resettlement Administration (____); the Farm Security Administration (____); the Farm Credit Administration (____), and the Rural Electrification Administration (_____).
32. Few rural areas had _____ because it was too _____ to build and maintain power lines to a spread-out, rural population.
33. The _____ program allowed people to form _____ to share the _____ of bringing power lines to remote areas.
34. The Securities and Exchange Commission (_____) was created in 1934 to regulate _____ and the stock _____.
35. The SEC watches for and punishes abuses involving stocks such as _____ (using information gained as an employee of a corporation to make a profit from stock trading), providing false information, and using borrowed money to buy stock.

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36. The Federal Housing Administration (_____) was begun in the same year to provide _____ loans for low-income families.
37. Efforts for _____, _____, and _____ were continued in 1935 with additional federal programs.
38. Labor unions were strengthened with the _____, which protected _____ (negotiations between a labor union and an employer over wages, benefits, and working conditions).
39. The _____, one of the most _____ long-term programs of the New Deal, provided retirement and old-age benefits financed by _____ taxes.
40. It also provided _____ aid to children, the blind, widows with small children, and it established state-based _____ assistance.
41. In the early 1930s, the _____ part of the country experienced a _____; by 1932, it had moved west to the Great Plains.
42. This area was called the _____.
43. The _____, combined with thousands of hungry _____ and rabbits, _____.
44. Unrelenting strong _____ blew away the fragile _____ creating massive _____.
45. On April 14, 1935, known as _____, the worst dust storm in northwestern Oklahoma occurred.
46. Some tenant farmers, some whose farms were heavily mortgaged, and some who grew tired of the relentless _____ left their _____ in search of better conditions.
47. Two men recorded the conditions of the _____ people.
48. Author John Steinbeck's _____, the tragic drama of one Oklahoma family, caused the word _____ to be used _____ for all migrant agricultural workers.

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49. _____, born in the oil-boom town of Okemah in 1912, was a keen observer of the world around him.
50. One of the folksinger's most popular songs, "_____, _____," was written on one of his many cross-country trips.
51. By the late 1930s, farmers were using more land _____ techniques, taking into account how a field was _____ and terraced and which lands should be left in grass.
52. _____ are rows of trees planted to anchor the soil and buffer the wind.
53. The attitude of several Oklahomans in the 1930s was not only "_____ do," but "can do _____."
54. _____, _____, and _____ contributed to a _____ wave that spread across the country, and Oklahoma was right in the middle of it.
55. The ups and downs of the 1920s and 1930s served as a prelude to the 1940s and yet another global _____.
56. The events that were unfolding put to rest the idea that _____ _____ was the "war to end all wars."