

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

Chapter 4: Oklahoma in Early America

Section 1

Colonial America

Directions:

Use the information from pages 92 - 99 to complete the following.

1. _____ wanted any wealth discovered in the vast lands of the _____ and to save the _____ of the Indians.
2. The Spanish, however, saw no value in the _____ itself or in the people, other than as _____.
3. _____ wanted the _____ (profitable) _____ trade and the Indians knowledge of the _____.
4. _____ wanted the land the Indians lived on for its own _____ as well as the profitable _____.
5. Spain wanted the people in North America to become _____, while the British were determined that they be _____.
6. The Spanish established a colony at _____ (now in Florida) in 1565, and the English founded _____ (Virginia) in 1607.
7. The French established their first trading _____ in what is now _____ about the same time.
8. Both _____ and _____ established colonies along the upper _____, which threatened _____ stronghold.
9. With the discovery of _____ in 1741, _____ trading ships pushed south along the Pacific Coast in search of _____ and _____.
10. Alarmed by the _____ traders, Spain turned its attention to the _____ gateway to Mexico, expanding its territory northward to the San Francisco Bay area.
11. By the early 1700s, Spain claimed most of _____ (excluding the panhandle) and all the land south and west to the _____ Ocean.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

12. Its Mexican mission _____ (the area at the edge or just beyond a settled area) kept expanding into those lands.
13. _____ were charged with winning souls and converting Indians into " _____ " citizens.
14. The _____ claimed the massive western Mississippi River drainage basin, including the area that became _____, along with the Great Lakes region and parts of Canada.
15. _____ controlled the Atlantic coastal area and part of northern Canada.
16. _____ quickly saw the benefit in courting some of the native Indian tribes to become _____.
17. In addition to providing opportunities for _____, the Indians could _____ settlers from other tribes and countries.
18. _____, _____, and _____ colonists all used the hostilities among tribes to their own benefit, _____ tribe against tribe.
19. _____ played one colony against another for the benefit of their own people.
20. The _____ usually treated the Indians as _____, and the natives in turn saw the French in much the same way.
21. From 1689 to 1763, France, Spain, and Great Britain fought a series of _____.
22. One of these wars started in North America and was called the _____ and _____.
23. By the 1750s, the French had pushed into the _____ Valley, seeking more _____ trade.
24. The _____ were eyeing the same territory from their Atlantic Coast colonies.
25. The British government wanted the _____ trade, and its colonists wanted the _____.
26. Fighting erupted in 1754 when the British tried to _____ their claims to the area.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

27. Great Britain had a strong _____ with the six tribes of the Iroquois _____ of present-day New York.
28. (A _____ is another term for an alliance.)
29. Several western _____ allied with the French in the battles that waged back and forth in North America for _____ years.
30. In 1762, _____ entered the war to help _____.
31. France needed _____ and _____ aid from Spain, and in 1762 the secret _____ of Fontainebleau was signed.
32. (A _____ is a formal agreement between two or more nations.)
33. As part of the treaty, France gave up _____ west of the Mississippi River (including Oklahoma) and the “_____.”
34. The fighting ended in North America in 1760, but a _____ was not signed until 1763.
35. The _____ resulted in huge changes for the three European powers, and colonists, and natives in their territories.
36. On November 3, 1763, the governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia met with representatives of the southern _____ nations — Creek, Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickasaw — to talk about the issues of too many _____ and _____ (trespass or intrusion without permission) on their lands.
37. With Spain’s newly acquired land came the problem of having to find a way to overcome the _____ many Indians had for the Spanish.
38. The Spanish also wanted the Indians to help keep the British east of the _____.
39. But in spite of Spanish efforts, _____ and other _____ (hunters gone for long periods of time) headed west.
40. After the 1760s, Great Britain controlled much of the _____ on North America’s eastern coast, but it was not enough to pay off huge _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

41. Many _____ began to tire of British _____ and to resent its policies, which were beginning to include more and more _____.
42. In 1765, the British _____ (legislature) passed the _____ and colonists became increasingly angry.
43. " _____ " became a common cry as things such as _____, paper, _____, and coloring for paints were taxed.
44. _____ continued to rise between the colonists and _____.
45. On _____, _____, the _____ War broke out with battles at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts.
46. The colonists received support from _____ in 1778 and from _____ a year later.
47. The _____ colonists and their allies defeated the British, and Great Britain _____ in October 1781.
48. In 1787, the _____ adopted its first formal written _____.
49. A _____ is a document that sets up the framework of a _____ (or any other organization) and establishes the rules under which that organization will operate.
50. The _____ continent had a new _____ power, and it represented those who were eager to move west.
51. The term _____ came to be used later for Americans' desire to gain new land and to spread their _____ and _____.

GUIDED READING

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Chapter 4: Oklahoma in Early America

Section 2 The Louisiana Purchase

Directions: Use the information from pages 100 - 109 to complete the following.

1. _____ seized power in _____ at the end of the French _____ in 1799, and he set out to _____ the world.
2. He wanted to restore the French empire in _____, and he persuaded Spain to give up all of _____.
3. President _____ was alarmed to learn that France would control _____.
4. In 1801, he sent _____, the U. S. Minister to France, to meet with the French foreign minister.
5. Livingston, was told to try to _____ New Orleans for _____ million, but that effort failed.
6. In 1802, Napoleon sent 20,000 French _____ to regain the island of _____, which he planned to use as a base to gain control of the _____ Valley.
7. A yellow fever _____ (an outbreak of a contagious disease) killed most of the French _____ in Haiti and changed Napoleon's future and that of the Louisiana area.
8. In April 1803, Special Envoy _____ was sent to join Livingston. They were authorized to offer up to _____ million for New Orleans and all or part of _____.
9. Napoleon agreed to sell the territory and New Orleans for _____ million.
10. The United States bought _____ million acres, or about 827,000 square miles for about four _____ an acre.
11. The constitution of the young country didn't address adding _____, but President Jefferson submitted the _____ to Congress as a treaty.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

12. After some debate, the U. S. Senate voted 24 – 7 to _____ (formally approve) the treaty.
13. In 1803, President Jefferson asked Congress to fund an _____ that would cross the Louisiana territory, regardless of who controlled it, and proceed to the _____.
14. With Louisiana now in U.S. hands, an expedition was assembled, and \$2,500 was _____ (set aside) for the trip. (The cost eventually grew to _____.)
15. President Jefferson asked _____ to be the commander of the exploration party, and Lewis asked former army comrade _____ to share the command.
16. In May 1804, the crew set out in a large 55-foot-long keelboat and two smaller _____ (canoe-shaped boats) from just upstream of St. Louis on the Missouri River.
17. The expedition, known as the _____, traveled over 4,000 miles by water and by land to reach the _____.
18. President _____ was equally interested in having another expedition explore the southwestern part of the _____ to help firmly establish the boundary between _____ and the _____.
19. Congress _____ \$5,000 for the “ _____ ” to the Southwest.
20. The 24-man military contingent included Thomas Freeman, _____ and _____, the field leader; Peter Curtis _____ student; and Captain Richard Sparks, the ranking _____.
21. Jefferson also directed the expedition to let the Indians know that there was a new “ _____ ” in Washington.
22. The _____ (fleet of boats) traveled north on the Red River as far as Natchitoches (Louisiana), where the men ran into the _____ logjam.
23. Although formal expeditions were _____, private _____ did make inroads into the area.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

24. _____ joined the U. S. Army at the age of twenty and soon became the _____ (a young person who receives experienced guidance) of James Wilkinson, the commanding general of the army.
25. In 1805, Wilkinson ordered _____ to explore the upper _____.
26. He was put in charge of a second expedition in 1806 to explore the _____ and _____ rivers and make contact with various tribes.
27. The expedition followed the _____ Trail south to the Arkansas River.
28. Meanwhile, Pike continued west toward the _____, eventually arriving in the area of the mountain _____ that is named for him.
29. _____, essential in diets and used to _____ food and _____ hides, was a valuable _____ (article of trade).
30. President Jefferson was intent on learning more about the rumored _____ on the Plains.
31. In 1811, he sent Indian agent George Champlin _____, guided by Osage San Orelle, to make friends and allies with the _____ and to find the salt mountain.
32. They came to an area that was “glistening like a brilliant field of _____ in the _____ sun.”
33. Sibley called the _____ - _____ area the “_____” and described it as 2 – 6 inches of clean, pure salt “superior I think to the imported brown salt.”
34. _____ of the U.S. Corps of _____ Engineers traveled 26,000 miles in five expeditions, two of which ventured into _____.
35. The Louisiana Purchase had come without firm _____, but the _____ - _____ Treaty of 1819 resolved the issue.
36. _____ agreed to sell _____ to the United States for _____ million.
37. Major William Bradford, from the Fort Smith post, had orders in 1819 to _____ people who were in eastern Oklahoma _____, many of whom were _____ (deserters) and fugitives.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

38. The noted British _____ Thomas Nuttall eagerly joined Bradford's company.
39. He studied _____ and _____ along the rivers and in the mountains of eastern Oklahoma.
40. _____ were extremely important to early commerce, and trading posts located near them.
41. _____ and _____ used the trading posts in the area to stock up on supplies and to sell _____.
42. By the 1830s, _____ was becoming scarce, and the _____ trade was slowing down in eastern Oklahoma.
43. Contrary to earlier reports of Oklahoma being unfit for _____, products like _____, _____, _____, and _____ shipped out of the Three Forks area were certainly agriculture related.
44. Mexico won its _____ from Spain in 1821.
45. Traders to the north hoped this would open up trade with _____ and other settlements.
46. As the young country tried to quickly find its way, the ways of the American _____ were rapidly _____ also.
47. The _____ and _____ of the people helped them adapt to the fast changing times.