

OKLAHOMA!

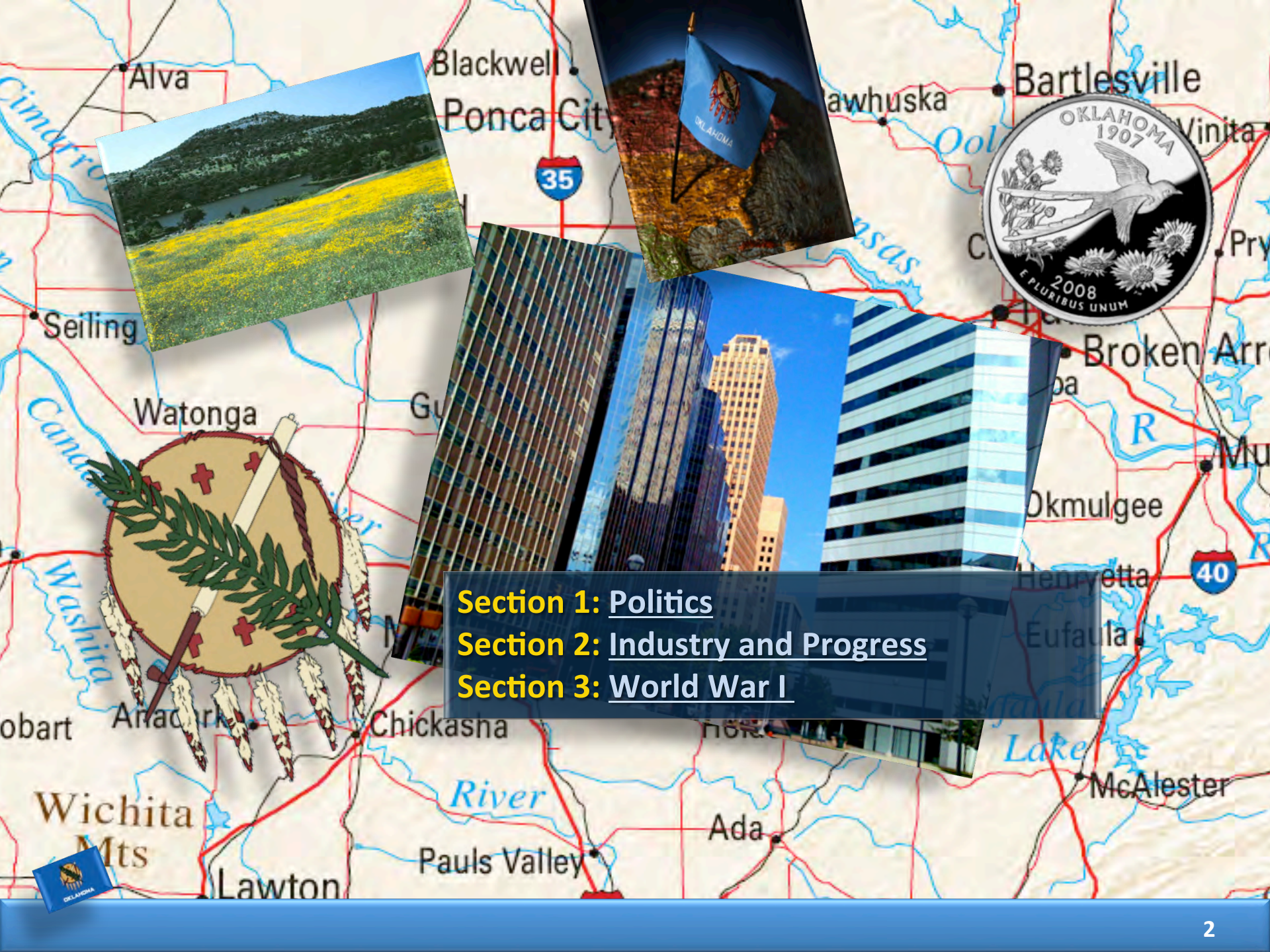
Land of

Opportunity



Chapter 13:
Growing Pains
STUDY PRESENTATION





Section 1: Politics

Section 2: Industry and Progress

Section 3: World War I

Section 1: Politics

➤ Essential Question:

- How did political decisions affect the lives on Oklahomans in the early 1900s?



Section 1: Politics

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- tax
- ordinance
- cooperative
- grandfather clause
- gerrymandering
- impeachment



First State Legislature

- Progressive movement influenced first actions of the legislature (child labor, worker safety, public health and sanitation, convict labor, and other labor issues)
- County and local governments set up along with school districts and funding mechanisms
- Income and property taxes were authorized as well as taxes on business and industry
- Banking system established to insure deposits



Higher Education

- University of Oklahoma, University of Central Oklahoma, and Oklahoma State University were joined by other public colleges
- Private colleges: Epworth (Oklahoma City University), Henry Kendall College became Tulsa University
- 1909: established three normal schools to train teachers
- Additional schools created for study of mining, industry, and agriculture



Legal Discrimination

- *Plessy v. Ferguson*: Supreme Court ruling that said segregation was legal as long as equal facilities were provided for blacks (“separate but equal”)
- Oklahoma began to debate and pass laws that made segregation legal; many protests began
- Oklahoma City law prohibited blacks from moving into “white” neighborhoods
- William Floyd challenged the law by purchasing and home in a white neighborhood and being arrested for trying to move in – eventually won court ruling in his favor
- 1910: Blacks were 8% of population
- Many all-black towns existed



Political Parties

- 1907: Democrats controlled government
- Socialist Party had support – made of unionists, miners, immigrants and intellectuals
- Many blamed their poverty on the wealthy and saw Socialist Party as the answer to this problem
- Voters supported break-up of large land holdings, government support for farmers, and cooperatives
- Republicans began to gain some power; Democrats blamed on black voters
- A.C. Hamlin (Republican) was first black representative in 1910
- New laws created to limit blacks' voting power – “grandfather clause” said that person could not vote unless they descended from a person who could vote in 1866 or could pass a written test



Social Reform

- 1907: Kate Barnard became first woman elected to state office – commissioner of charities and corrections
- Worked to move Oklahoma's prisoners back to the state from Kansas where they suffered in poor conditions
- McAlester: site of first state penitentiary
- Barnard worked on additional laws for protection of children, orphans, and the mentally ill



Moving a Capital

- Guthrie made capital by Organic Act, but Democrats did not like the Republican influence there
- Voters chose Oklahoma City as capital
- Gov. Haskell quickly moved government offices to a hotel in the city
- Governor also worked to keep railroad rates low and prohibition laws enforced



Oklahoma's Next Governors

➤ Lee Cruce:

- started plans for a state capitol building; completed in 1917 (dome in 2002)
- angered legislature by trying to cut budget
- fought against gerrymandering of districts to help Democrats get re-elected
- started the Oklahoma Department of Highways

➤ Robert L. Williams

- tried to reduce state spending
- expanded state highway system
- created worker's compensation system
- limited women's workday to 9 hours
- funds for veterans, widows, and orphans



Section 2: Industry and Progress

➤ Essential Question:

- What types of changes most affected the economy of Oklahoma in the early 1900s?



Section 2: Industry and Progress

- What terms do I need to know?
 - headright



Black Gold

- Development of internal combustion engine increased demand for petroleum
- Nellie Johnstone No. 1 in Bartlesville was first commercial oil discovery – produced over 100,000 barrels of oil
- Discoveries near Tulsa made it “Oil Capital of the World”
- Many workers moved to the region and brought boost to the economy
- Glenn Pool field produced over 325 million barrels of oil
- Cushing field was huge source: up to 300,000 barrels a day – created glut of oil that pushed prices down
- Cushing: “Pipeline Crossroads of the World” – pipelines of 11 companies cross here
- Healdton oil field in southern Oklahoma had shallow wells that were cheaper to operate – became first state-regulated oil field
- Regulators began conservation strategies that were used in other states to prevent waste
- Osage lands had mineral rights stipulations which provided money to tribe when oil was discovered



Building Roads

- Automobile brought many changes – more flexible than rail
- Good Roads Association began work to get road improvements that would help automobiles (bridges, pavement, etc.)
- 1909: first “paved” highway in OK was gravel road
- 1913: first road plans ran north-south with one running east-west
- Counties and towns levied taxes to pay for roads – 3,000 miles of dirt roads by mid-1920s
- Costs for fighting World War I took funds from highway projects
- National highway plan was still needed



Section 3: World War I

➤ Essential Question:

- What types of changes most affected the economy of Oklahoma in the early 1900s?



Section 3: World War I

- What terms do I need to know?
 - draft
 - council of defense
 - dissenter
 - pandemic
 - armistice



Introduction

➤ XXX



Oklahomans in the War

- 1917: Selective Service Act: men had to register for a draft – over 400,000 in Oklahoma
- 1,064 Oklahomans died in the war; 10 million soldiers died worldwide
- Camp Doniphan & Fort Sill set up to train field artillery
- Some Choctaw used their own language as a code to send secret messages for the Allies



Council of Defense

- 1917: council created to help with war effort in the states, conservation of food and energy, Liberty bonds and savings
- Oklahoma Loyalty Bureau charged with locating those disloyal to the government
- Once found, men could be beaten or tarred and feathered; their homes and businesses might be painted yellow
- Speaking, teaching, or printing the German language was forbidden
- Some men refused to sign up for the draft or tried to avoid it on medical or religious grounds, or by marrying
- Green Corn Rebellion: Oklahoma farmers who refused to be drafted and leave their families; associated with the Socialist Party



The Home Front

- Farmers prospered during the war supplying food for troops
- Young boys volunteered to harvest crops; families grew “victory gardens” to supply some of their own food
- Zinc from Oklahoma went to the war effort
- Healdton field supplied ½ of oil used by the Allies
- Women began working in jobs vacated by men gone to war; young girls and older women packed supplies to send to troops



Pandemic

- 1918: Spanish Flu outbreak
- Spread around the world killing 20-40 million people; 675,000 died in the U.S.
- 7,000 died in Oklahoma; schools, churches, and many public areas closed or had limited access
- November 11, 1918: German army surrendered and armistice signed
- Treaty of Versailles officially ended the war on June 28, 1919
- 18th Amendment (1919): national prohibition amendment
- 19th Amendment (1920): women granted right to vote
- 1924: All Indians granted citizenship



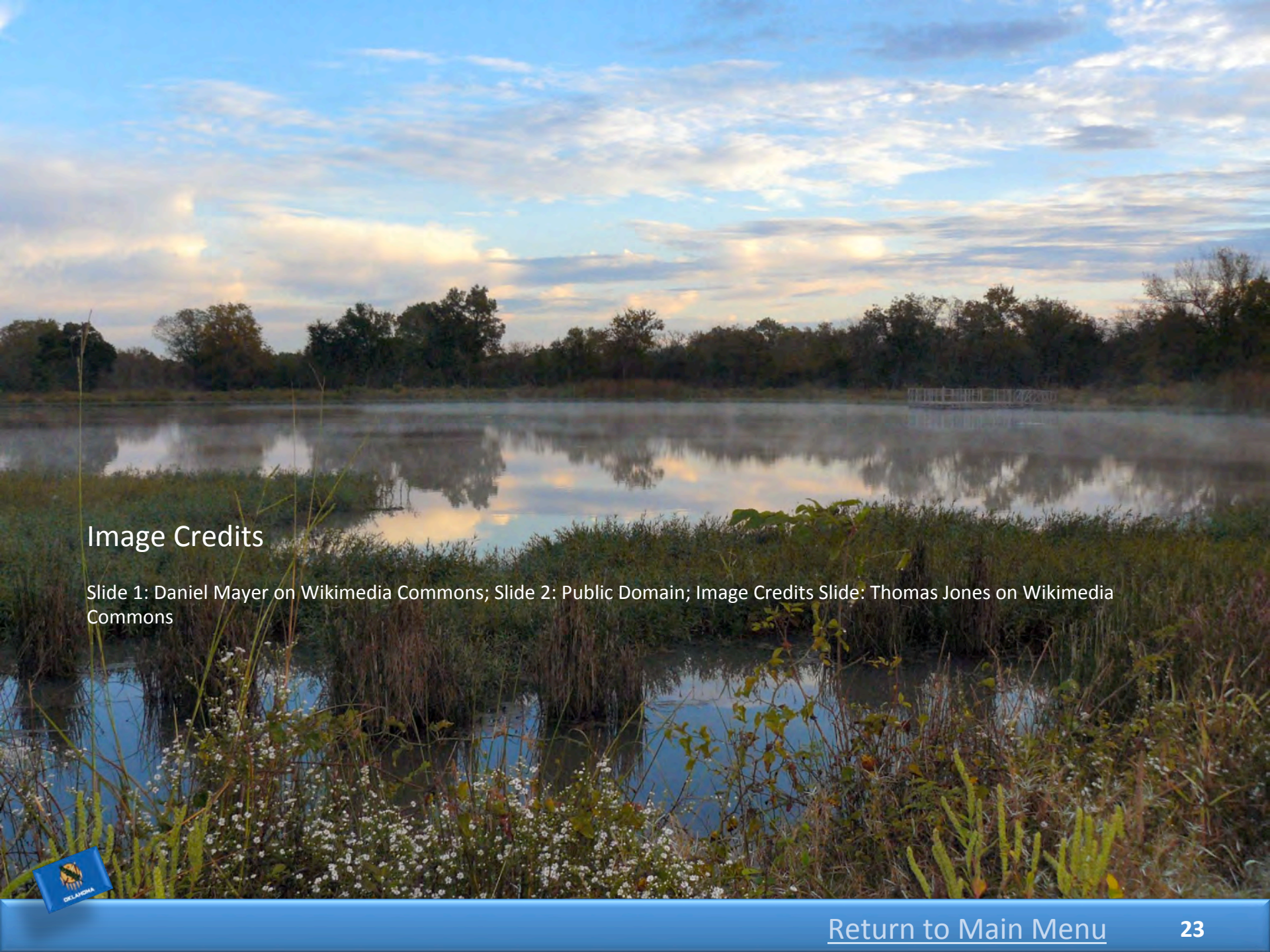


Image Credits

Slide 1: Daniel Mayer on Wikimedia Commons; Slide 2: Public Domain; Image Credits Slide: Thomas Jones on Wikimedia Commons

