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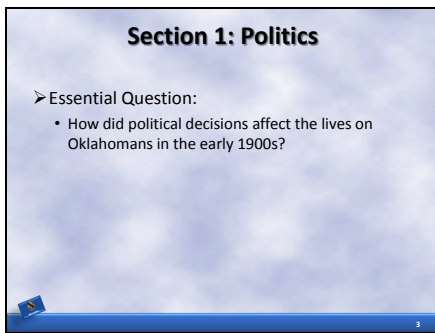
Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

Chapter 13: Growing Pains QuickNotes

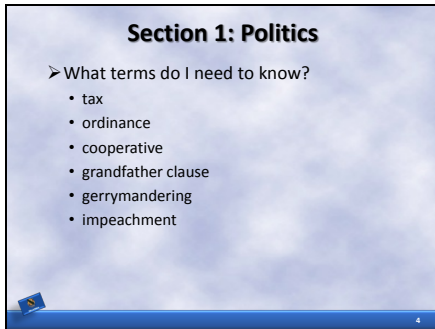
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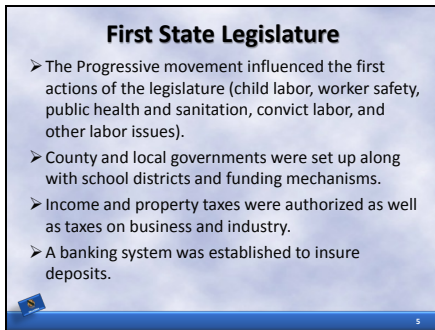
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Higher Education

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

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Legal Discrimination

- *Plessy v. Ferguson*: A 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 a home in a white neighborhood and being arrested for trying to move in. He eventually won a court ruling in his favor.
- 1910: Blacks were 8% of population of OK and many all-black towns existed.

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Political Parties

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

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Social Reform

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



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Moving a Capital

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

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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

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Section 2: Industry and Progress

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

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Section 2: Industry and Progress

- What terms do I need to know?
 - headright



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Black Gold

- The development of the internal combustion engine increased demand for petroleum.
- Nellie Johnstone No. 1 in Bartlesville was the first commercial oil discovery. It produced over 100,000 barrels of oil.
- Discoveries near Tulsa made it the "Oil Capital of the World."
- Many workers moved to the region and boosted the economy.
- The Glenn Pool field produced over 325 million barrels of oil.
- Cushing Field was a huge source with up to 300,000 barrels a day. It created a glut of oil that pushed prices down.
- Healdton oil field in southern Oklahoma had shallow wells that were cheaper to operate and became the 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 the tribe when oil was discovered.

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Building Roads

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

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Section 3: World War I

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

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Section 3: World War I

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

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Introduction

- World War I involved the U.S. and many other countries.
- The Central Powers were led by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria.
- The Allied Powers were led by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia.
- The United States was proclaimed neutral by Woodrow Wilson in 1914, but that changed.

Allies	Central Powers
Great Britain	Austria-Hungary
France	Germany
Italy	Turkey
Russia	Bulgaria

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Oklahomans in the War

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

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Council of Defense

- 1917: The Council of Defense was created to help with the war effort with conservation of food and energy, Liberty bonds, and savings.
- The Oklahoma Loyalty Bureau was 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; it was associated with the Socialist Party.

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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 1/2 of the 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.



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Pandemic

- > 1918: Spanish Flu outbreak
- > The flu 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: The German army surrendered and an armistice was signed.
- > The 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 Native Americans were granted citizenship.

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