

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 1: Where in the World is Oklahoma?

Section 3 Oklahoma's Natural Resources

Directions: Use the information from pages 23 - 31 to complete the following.

1. _____ resources are those things found in nature that are useful to humans.
2. _____ is one of our most important natural resources.
3. Soil is composed of organic matter, _____ material, _____, and _____.
4. The soil group that extends over most of Oklahoma is called _____.
5. Generally, soil is _____, _____, or _____.
6. Different _____ grow better in different soils.
7. Peanuts, for instance, grow well in sandy soils, but require _____ because the soil drains easily.
8. _____, supplying water to land by artificial means, is expensive, but it sustains a crop during dry spells.
9. But extreme _____ (long periods without rainfall) in the 1930s and farming methods of the era caused the topsoil from the fields to blow away.
10. This resulted in what is known as the "_____."
11. Oklahoma's location places it between two _____ zones: the _____ woodlands and the _____ grassland.
12. Grasslands of _____, buffalo, and _____ grass are found in the western part of the state.
13. In spite of the impression of Oklahoma as a state of flat _____ and wheat fields, 20 percent of the land, or about 10 million _____, is _____.
14. Oklahoma forests and trees provide much more than _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

15. They are a _____ for hundreds of animals, birds, and insects.
16. The _____ (our state tree) and the _____ are the first flowering signs of spring.
17. _____ — fuels formed in the ground from the remains of dead plants and animals — have been a large part of our state's storied past, as well as its present and future.
18. _____ was first produced in the territory in 1882, but the first major oil discovery was not made until 1897 at the _____ No. 1 well near Bartlesville.
19. Word traveled quickly and _____ (oil industry risk takers) soon streamed into the territory.
20. _____ soon became known as "the Oil Capital of the World."
21. _____, the cleanest burning fossil fuel, gained importance the last half of the twentieth century.
22. Early Indians dug the first _____ by hand and sold it by the basket.
23. Commercial coal _____ began in Oklahoma in 1873.
24. No metals have been mined in Oklahoma in recent years, although at one time _____, _____, _____, and _____ were mined here.
25. _____ and _____ are found throughout the state and used for building construction and roadways.
26. The first _____ mill in Oklahoma Territory, the Ruby Stucco Mill, was located in Blaine County.
27. Gypsum is used to make _____ and _____ for construction, cement, _____, dental molds, surgical _____, paint filler, _____, soil additives, tofu and _____ of Paris.
28. The state's _____ resources have been used for centuries.
29. As early as 1815, salt was a _____ in the territory, involving many people and businesses over the years.
30. One of the most valuable resources to human life — _____ — lies beneath the surface of Oklahoma.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

31. Underground _____ of porous gravel, rock, and sand hold water that seeps down from the rainfall, lakes, and ponds.
32. These basins are called _____.
33. More than five _____ rivers and streams (or 78,578 miles), _____ - _____ major reservoirs, and hundreds of lakes and ponds supply approximately 60 percent of the water we _____.
34. Two major rivers, the _____ and the _____, have large drainage systems in Oklahoma.
35. The Arkansas River, with 328 miles in Oklahoma, begins in the Rocky Mountains and gathers _____ (streams and rivers that flow into larger rivers) during its four-state journey to the _____ River.