

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 11: Boomers, Sooners, and Oklahoma Territory

Section 1 Dissolving a Way of Life

Directions: Use the information from pages 270 - 281 to complete the following.

1. In 1870, federal policy toward Native Americans began to change from _____, _____, and _____ to _____ up the Indian nations.
2. In 1871, _____ passed a law stating no new treaties would be made with Indian tribes, since they were no longer _____ nations.
3. _____ rights were severely affected by the _____, since negotiations were no longer needed for Congress to make changes in Native American matters.
4. In the 1880s, several people with sincere intentions believed that it was in the best interests of the _____ to _____ their tribal lands to _____ tribal members.
5. A reform group known as _____, led by Alice _____ of New York, worked with Massachusetts Senator _____, chairman of the Congressional Indian Affairs Committee, to develop a plan to “_____” the Indians by dividing their lands into _____.
6. Fletcher and others felt that allotment would _____ Indians into white _____.
7. In 1887, Congress passed the _____ authored by Senator Dawes.
8. The Dawes Act dissolved tribal _____, primarily in western Oklahoma, and gave specific amounts of _____ to each individual _____.
9. Initially, the act did not extend to lands occupied by the _____.
10. In 1895, Congress ordered a _____ of Indian Territory.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. The Dawes Commission was also directed in 1895 to make a _____ roll and to begin making _____ assignments without tribal _____.
12. Intended to force _____ and _____, the 1898 _____ was a blow against tribal rights.
13. According to the _____, tribal lands could be divided and Indian _____ could be abolished unless they _____ to land allotments.
14. The _____ abolished tribal courts and made everyone in Indian Territory _____ to federal law and the laws of Arkansas.
15. All _____ who had been allotted land were made _____ of the United States.
16. However, the “_____” were a small minority in the lands they received, which were to remain in their possession forever, “_____”.
17. Pressure had been mounting to open to white settlers a tract of land in the _____ of Indian Territory called the “_____”.
18. Mixed-blood Elias C. Boudinot, _____ of the Cherokee leader of the same name, felt that _____ and the Indians’ _____ would be best served by _____ the Unassigned Lands.
19. The idea of white settlement in the “_____” was also promoted by Dr. Morrison Munford in the *Kansas City Times*.
20. Munford was the first to use the term _____ to describe the _____ movement.
21. (_____ were those who took part in the land “_____” of the late 1800s when western land was opened to settlement.)
22. The Indians followed the boomer movement with _____.
23. All non-Indians were _____ from being in _____ Territory by federal _____ and treaties, but boomers used brazen tactics to get _____ or over-look the law.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

24. Indians tried to battle the movement by sending _____ to Washington, D.C., to remind officials of their _____ to the Native Americans.
25. The legal wrangling over _____ the Unassigned Lands continued in the nation's _____.
26. Sensing the inevitable, _____ of the Muscogee (Creek) tribe and others offered to give up all claims to the Unassigned Lands for almost _____ million.
27. An _____ written by Indiana Representative _____ was rushed through _____ on March 2, 1889 to open the Unassigned Lands to settlement.
28. The bill was attached as a _____ (an addition) to the annual Indian Appropriation Act, which left President _____ little choice but to sign it into law.
29. Anyone eligible under the _____ would be allowed to enter the area at noon on April 22, 1889, and claim a homestead.
30. Illegal _____ were to be escorted from the area.
31. (A _____ is one who settles on unoccupied land in order to gain title to it.)
32. Despite hundreds of patrolling troops, several _____ did slip by and stake out choice claims.
33. (A _____ was a person who crossed the starting line of a land run before the appointed time.)
34. The lure of free land brought _____ and old, _____ and rich, men and _____, white and _____ to the "_____."
35. Within a few _____, all of the two _____ acres of the Unassigned Lands were claimed.
36. Homesteaders had to pay a small filing _____ and _____ on the land _____ years before they could obtain actual _____ to the property.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

37. Oklahoma City was estimated to have a population of _____ on its first day of existence.
38. A _____ and a _____ (sign) were all that was needed to set up shop in the new towns.
39. Homesteading a _____ meant much more than building a _____, although that was an important step.
40. The _____ of the area determined in large part the type of shelter a family built and the type of _____ they grew.
41. Shipping in _____ was far too _____.
42. So early settlers used their _____ or a _____ until they could build a dugout or “_____.”
43. Sometimes a house was built from the _____, which contained the densely packed roots of the prairie _____.
44. If the family’s _____ was successful, in a few years they built a _____ frame house with wood floors.
45. A _____ garden helped feed the family.
46. _____ was often made from a sourdough “_____,” which took the place of dry _____, and most settlers carefully brought their “starter” with them.