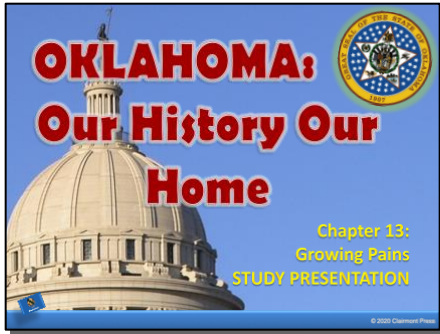




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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 13: Growing Pains QuickNotes



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**Section 1: Politics**

➤ Essential Question:

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

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**Section 1: Politics**

➤ What terms do I need to know?

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

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**First State Legislature**

➤ The Progressive movement influenced the first actions of the legislature (child labor, worker safety, public health and sanitation, convict labor, and other labor issues).

➤ County and local governments were set up along with school districts and funding mechanisms.

➤ Income and property taxes were authorized as well as taxes on business and industry.

➤ A banking system was established to insure deposits.

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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 13: Growing Pains QuickNotes

### 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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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 13: Growing Pains QuickNotes

### 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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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 13: Growing Pains QuickNotes

### 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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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 13: Growing Pains QuickNotes

### 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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# Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

## Chapter 13: Growing Pains QuickNotes

### 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.
- 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1919): national prohibition amendment
- 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1920): women granted right to vote
- 1924: All Native Americans were granted citizenship.

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