

## GUIDED READING

### Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

#### Chapter 1: Where in the World is Oklahoma?

##### Section 1 What is Geography?

Directions: Use the information from pages 5 - 7 to complete the following.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the Earth's physical features and how people interact with them.
2. All life on Earth - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ - is affected by geography.
3. Geography helps us understand ourselves and where we \_\_\_\_\_, as well as our relationship with the \_\_\_\_\_ [surroundings] and with other \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are models of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Globes are divided into two halves called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The globe, like the Earth, turns on an \_\_\_\_\_, an imaginary line.
7. The north end of the axis is called the \_\_\_\_\_, while the south end is the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Halfway between the two poles is a line called the \_\_\_\_\_ that divides Earth into two hemispheres, northern and southern.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is in the northern hemisphere.
10. The horizontal lines on either side of the equator are called \_\_\_\_\_.
11. They describe \_\_\_\_\_, or the distance north (N) or south (S) of the equator measured in \_\_\_\_\_ ( $^{\circ}$ ).
12. Each degree can be further divided into smaller measurements called \_\_\_\_\_ ( $'$ ).
13. \_\_\_\_\_ minutes equal one degree.
14. Each minute can also be divided into 60 \_\_\_\_\_ ( $''$ ).
15. The lines on the globe that run north and south between the poles are called \_\_\_\_\_.

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16. The \_\_\_\_\_, a north-south line that runs through England and Africa, is the starting point for measuring degrees of longitude.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ measures the distance east (E) or west (W) of the prime meridian.
18. Oklahoma covers an area of nearly \_\_\_\_\_ square miles or 45 million \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Ranking \_\_\_\_\_ in size in the United States, Oklahoma is \_\_\_\_\_ than any state east of the \_\_\_\_\_ River, and it is larger than many European countries.
20. Oklahoma has \_\_\_\_\_ counties. \_\_\_\_\_, the capital, is almost in the geographic \_\_\_\_\_ of the state.
21. Our state's \_\_\_\_\_ is as unique as our cultural diversity.
22. The three-county strip of land that extends west from the main rectangular body of the state is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
23. Much of the state is part of a giant oval \_\_\_\_\_ that extends from Canada to Mexico.
24. The location of our state affects its \_\_\_\_\_, as do the people who call it home.

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#### Chapter 1: Where in the World is Oklahoma?

##### Section 2

##### Geographic Regions

##### Directions:

Use the information from pages 8 - 22 to complete the following.

1. Millions of years ago, most of Oklahoma was covered by a thin layer of water teeming with prehistoric \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ life.
2. Additional upheavals, changes in the climate, volcanic eruptions, and \_\_\_\_\_ (the wearing away of land) of the ancient mountains created different regions.
3. Other areas were split open, forming large \_\_\_\_\_ (deep sunken areas).
4. While considered part of the Great Plains, Oklahoma's \_\_\_\_\_ (physical features of the land such as mountains or plateaus) varies greatly.
5. Oklahoma is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ regions with very distinct physical features.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ region includes the Panhandle and land along part of the western border of our state.
7. (A \_\_\_\_\_ is a large flat-topped but steep-sided landform.)
8. Cattle and \_\_\_\_\_ feedlots, farming, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ and natural gas production are major \_\_\_\_\_ producers in the area.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ region in western Oklahoma covers a large area from the Kansas border to the far southwestern corner of the state.
10. The area is named for the white \_\_\_\_\_ buttes, which are joined by mesas and canyons, rivers, and lakes.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ are isolated hills or mountains with steep sides; they are smaller than mesas.
12. The rich soil of the region produces winter \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, alfalfa, soybeans, and \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The large, slightly rolling \_\_\_\_\_ region also extends from Kansas to Texas.

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14. The distinctive red-orange shale and clay soil base was partly formed from ancient shallow \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The fertile soil is ideal for growing \_\_\_\_\_, hay, \_\_\_\_\_, and cotton and for grasslands for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ wells dot many parts of the countryside.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ occur in many parts of Oklahoma.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ lines run north-south through central Oklahoma and east-west in the southern part of the state.
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains are among the oldest on Earth.
20. Some 500 \_\_\_\_\_ years ago, layers of eroded silt were deposited, and the mountains began to form when ancient lava flows pushed up.
21. A \_\_\_\_\_ (an instrument that records Earth's movements) at Meers monitors the Meers fault for earthquake activity.
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ region is just east of the Red Bed Plains region.
23. The \_\_\_\_\_ Prairie Preserve north of Pawhuska in the Flint Hills offers a look at one of North America's former major \_\_\_\_\_.
24. (An \_\_\_\_\_ is an interacting system of living organisms - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and so on – and their nonliving environment.)
25. Many poultry and egg farms are located in the eastern part of the state, but \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ are the main industries.
26. The \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains region is nestled in south-central Oklahoma.
27. In 1870, a somewhat random point was chosen just south of Fort Arbuckle for the \_\_\_\_\_.
28. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the starting point for the \_\_\_\_\_ system for dividing most of the state into townships and sections.

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29. Although it is called the \_\_\_\_\_, this region has many hard sandstone hills and ridges.
30. Today, the area is an \_\_\_\_\_ showplace.
31. In the region's rich soil, farmers grow everything from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the major feature of this region.
33. The \_\_\_\_\_ region in northeastern Oklahoma is part of the Ozark Mountains chain of Missouri and Arkansas.
34. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an elevated, relatively level area.
35. The \_\_\_\_\_ Mountain region of towering pine and hardwood trees in southeastern Oklahoma extends into Arkansas.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ lands, small \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ are important to the economy.
37. This southeastern region lies along the low elevation of the \_\_\_\_\_ where rich, sandy soils and a long growing season were ideal for growing \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ by early Indians.

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#### 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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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.

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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.



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#### Chapter 1: Where in the World is Oklahoma?

##### Section 4 Oklahoma's Climate

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 32 - 34 to complete the following.

1. People often confuse \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ measures the current conditions of the atmosphere: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the average weather of an area over a long period of time, such as 25-30 years.
4. The average annual \_\_\_\_\_ in Oklahoma is about \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The temperature means that Oklahoma has a long \_\_\_\_\_ season for agriculture, ranging from 168 days in the north to 225 days along the Red River.
6. Oklahoma also has a great variation in \_\_\_\_\_, which is influenced by its latitude and \_\_\_\_\_ (the height of a place above sea level).
7. \_\_\_\_\_ storms, torrential \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ can all cause damage.
8. When the temperature quickly drops below freezing, rain droplets turn into \_\_\_\_\_ (balls of ice) of varying sizes that fall to earth with sometimes destructive power.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ have occurred throughout the United States, but Oklahoma and nearby states tend to have more.
10. This area is sometimes called "\_\_\_\_\_."
11. **Tornadoes** can form when clashing \_\_\_\_\_ create funnels of winds that \_\_\_\_\_ counterclockwise.
12. Oklahoma has become a leading state in the \_\_\_\_\_ study and \_\_\_\_\_ industry.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ has long been used to power windmills to pump water from the ground and to generate \_\_\_\_\_ in some rural homes.

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14. As we look for more \_\_\_\_\_ energies to replace the need for \_\_\_\_\_ fuels, companies are responding with wind farms in the state.
15. These “\_\_\_\_\_” consist of giant wind \_\_\_\_\_ that generate \_\_\_\_\_ when the wind blows.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ lines move the electricity to the consumer.