

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

Chapter 10: Rebuilding Indian Territory

Section 1 The Five Nations Start Over

Directions: Use the information from pages 240 - 245 to complete the following.

1. As difficult as the job of _____ was, each Indian nation set about _____ their burned houses, neglected fields, abandoned schools, destroyed towns, and crushed lives.
2. The _____ of the people proved stronger than the circumstances with which they had to deal.
3. The divided _____ of the Seminole continued in the Reconstruction years.
4. The government recognized _____ as chief, but the tribe soon _____ John Jumper to lead them.
5. Jumper resigned in 1877 to devote time to the _____; his son-in-law _____ was elected chief.
6. In spite of the differences, the Seminole organized a _____ with delegates from the fourteen bands or towns, including two bands for _____.
7. _____ was chosen as the _____ of the Seminole Nation, and a council house and capitol building were soon built.
8. Under Brown's leadership, the Seminole began to enjoy _____ and _____.
9. _____ led the Chickasaw tribe as its first _____ in 1856, an office he also held from 1860 to 1862 and from 1872 to 1874.
10. The Chickasaw very quickly turned their attention to _____ their _____ and to caring for the large number of _____.

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11. _____ were paid \$3 a month for each student in _____, but they had to buy supplies and books with part of their salary.
12. Classes were taught in _____, which forced the students to first learn English before other subjects could be studied.
13. The Chickasaw philosophy towards education was summed up later by a citizen who said, " _____, or we must _____."
14. Because of the inevitable _____ expansion, the _____ saw that they needed to change their tribal _____, which had been written for a pastoral society.
15. They wanted _____ that could better deal with the advances they believed were coming.
16. They recognized that the _____ would bring more _____ and _____ development.
17. The tribe _____ all of the Choctaw lands in common, although individuals owned their own _____ and improvements (fences, wells, barns) on the land.
18. Many Choctaw, especially the full bloods, lived in the country as _____ and _____.
19. Some _____ people coming into the area were employed as _____ farmers.
20. A _____ was a farmer who cleared the land and planted a crop, but who did not own the land.
21. The _____ had further divided the Upper and Lower Creek.
22. A new _____ written in 1867 aimed to _____ the two factions, but differences continued to arise for several years afterward.
23. Samuel Checote, a full-blood Lower Creek, was elected _____ in 1867.
24. Differences over the disbursement of government _____ and the defeat of Upper Creek Oktarharsars Harjo (also called _____) caused the Sands _____ of 1871.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

25. Harjo and three hundred followers occupied the _____ at Okmulgee, but Creek _____ (tribal policemen) and federal agents soon diffused the situation.
26. _____ and _____ were reopened in the Creek Nation.
27. _____ joined the other Indian people in rebuilding their _____ and _____ and rounding up their livestock.
28. Differences among the _____ tribal members were not completely erased by the treaty of 1866, but they were _____.
29. When _____ was elected principal _____ in 1867, the united tribe turned its attention to the common concern of dealing with the increasing pressure to open the territory to _____ settlement.
30. All _____ in the Cherokee Nation was held in common, although individuals owned _____.
31. There were basically three _____ of people in the tribe.
32. The _____ - bloods generally had small _____ and were _____ than the mixed- bloods.
33. The third class of people included the _____ laborers, who had to have permits to _____ in the Nation.
34. The Cherokee Nation had an excellent public _____ that included _____ (residential schools), an orphan asylum, a high school for blacks, and about one hundred primary schools.
35. Although the 1866 treaties had specified that tribal rights and benefits be granted to _____, it was not always an easy process.
36. A January 1866 report by _____, the commissioner of the bureau, noted that freedmen were considered _____ by the Creek and the Seminole.
37. The Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Choctaw nations were _____ in their feelings towards the African Americans.
38. _____ (separating groups by race) was common in the _____ states after the Civil War.

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39. In addition to having separate _____, many all-black towns were established.
40. All-black settlements provided _____, ready _____ for crops, and _____ assistance.
41. The U.S. government established Indian _____ in the 1800s to help the Plains Indians and others _____ (blend) into the American _____.
42. Students studied _____ subjects for half the day and _____ topics for the other half.
43. Boys usually studied _____, while girls learned _____ jobs.
44. _____ continued to work with schools as well as to organize churches in the Indian Territory.

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Section 2 Rebuilding the Economy

Directions: Use the information from pages 246 - 257 to complete the following.

1. As the _____ Americans began to rebuild the _____ of the Territory, changes occurred.
2. Herds of _____ became more numerous than herds of _____.
3. Wagon tracks were soon joined by _____ tracks.
4. _____ mining became more important in the Territory, and the first hints of the vast _____ beneath the _____ began to appear.
5. _____ cattle thrived on the vast, open grasslands of Texas.
6. The _____ soon outgrew the _____ in Texas, and ranchers wanted to move their cattle to better markets in the east.
7. To reach those markets, ranchers had to _____ (walk) the herds on cattle trails to the _____ (the end of the railroad lines).
8. A cattle drive was often organized by one or more ranchers who hired a head _____, or trail driver.
9. The head drover was responsible for getting the herd to a certain _____.
10. The cattle drive itself usually lasted one to three _____.
11. A _____ (slang word for "food") wagon and cook were _____ to the cattle drive.
12. Cattle _____ wound around mountains and heavy woods when possible.
13. Swift-flowing and deep _____ and _____, often coupled with _____, claimed the _____ of many of the _____, _____, and _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

14. _____ water was necessary, and natural shelter was desirable.
15. The first cattle trail in Indian Territory was the _____, which somewhat followed the Texas Road.
16. In the Boggy Depot area, the West Shawnee Trail branched out from the East Shawnee Trail in a more northerly direction toward _____, Kansas ("The _____ of the World").
17. However, when outbreaks of Texas _____ (a tick-borne disease) were discovered in longhorns, Missouri, Kansas, and other states _____ the cattle _____ from entering their states.
18. Another Kansas _____ (a restriction of people's or animals' movement to stop the spread of disease) and settlers moving further west led to a new trail through Indian Territory that was called the _____.
19. A destructive _____ in 1886 decimated herds all across the Plains region of the country, which contributed to a lower supply of _____.
20. Barbed wire _____, _____, more _____, and the _____ railroad car all contributed to the end of the long cattle drives.
21. After the Civil War, the _____ restored stages on the old Butterfield Overland Mail route.
22. The restored stage route was _____ - _____, however, because _____ were inching their way toward Indian Territory.
23. In 1863, the _____ struck out from Sacramento, California, using _____ immigrant labor to build a _____ to the east.
24. A few months later, the _____ Irish and Mormon workers spiked the first rails at Omaha, Nebraska, then continued track construction to the west.
25. On May 10, 1869, the two railroads were joined with a _____ spike at Promontory Summit, Utah, as East and West symbolically joined as an _____ nation.

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26. The new _____ railroad brought about other changes as well.
27. _____ Americans often attacked those building the “_____” tracks.
28. Railroad companies responded by hiring marksmen to kill _____, the Indians’ main _____ source.
29. Railroad tracks continued to be built in the _____, and by 1905 there were over _____ miles of track crisscrossing the land.
30. The Native Americans knew that coal was the “_____” _____.
31. _____ used coal in forges to heat and reshape metal to make _____ and _____.
32. Coal was also used for heating _____ and _____ and for _____ the burgeoning number of trains.
33. After the Civil War, veteran _____ attended school in Fort Smith, where he discovered a _____ notes about extensive coal deposits in the Choctaw Nation in an area called the Crossroads.
34. McAlester _____ a Chickasaw woman and gained _____ in both the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations.
35. McAlester soon started the _____ and leased coal mines to an operating company.
36. McAlester eventually split the _____ with the Choctaw Nation.
37. (A _____ is a payment for the right to exploit a natural resource.)
38. _____ was dangerous work, and the number of _____ accidents in the mines was high.
39. _____ about hours worked and hourly pay occurred often.
40. In 1894, the _____ cut the miners’ wages by _____ percent.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

41. On May 10, about a thousand miners went on _____ with a noisy demonstration.
42. (A _____ occurs when workers refuse to _____ until their _____ are met.)
43. _____ springs, or _____, have been present throughout Indian Territory for centuries.
44. Many people believed that the oil could be used to treat _____, _____, and _____.
45. A few early oil _____ were drilled in the Territory, but production was significant.
46. Lewis Ross, a brother of Chief John Ross, struck _____ while drilling a deep _____ well near Grand Saline in 1859.
47. Oklahoma's first _____ company, the _____, was organized in 1872.
48. The market for oil in the United States was small in the late 1800s, compared to the demand for _____.
49. The invention of the _____ a few years later brought new importance to _____.

Name _____

Class _____

Date _____