

## GUIDED READING

### Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

#### Chapter 6: New Land, New Beginnings

##### Section 1 Forts

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 146 - 149 to complete the following.

1. A flurry of \_\_\_\_\_ posts, some temporary and more permanent ones, were set up in the first half of the 1800s.
2. The posts helped maintain \_\_\_\_\_ among the variety of people in the territory, as some cultures adapted to the changes and others didn't.
3. The military also worked to ease tensions as both \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ tried to draw the Plains Indians into their \_\_\_\_\_ for control of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Osage's \_\_\_\_\_ of the Kiowa Indians was one of many attacks by \_\_\_\_\_ Indian tribes on other Indians, white \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Those attacks brought a new urgency to \_\_\_\_\_ (discussions between people who try to come to an agreement on something) with the Plains Indian tribes.
6. In the summer of 1834, General \_\_\_\_\_ led an expedition from Fort Gibson that was designed to impress the Wichita, Kiowa, and Comanche with the U.S. military \_\_\_\_\_, in the hopes of securing a \_\_\_\_\_ treaty.
7. The treaty signed in \_\_\_\_\_ provided that \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ would not be harmed, and that all \_\_\_\_\_ would be at peace with each other.
8. Fort \_\_\_\_\_ was built in 1834 near Swallow Rock on the \_\_\_\_\_ River in what is now LeFlore County as an entry post for relocated \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Troops stationed at this post in the Choctaw Nation also attempted to stop illegal \_\_\_\_\_ from coming into the territory.
10. In 1838, it was converted into the Fort Coffee \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

11. (An \_\_\_\_\_ was a school similar to a high school of today.)
12. Fort \_\_\_\_\_, in Delaware County, was built in 1838 in the \_\_\_\_\_ Nation.
13. Fort \_\_\_\_\_ was founded in 1842 near Durant to protect the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ tribes.
14. Fort \_\_\_\_\_ was set up near present-day Davis in 1851 to prevent harm to the southeastern tribes.
15. Fort \_\_\_\_\_ in Caddo County was originally built in 1859 for the same \_\_\_\_\_ (the activity of keeping the peace by military force).
16. Even though the land in Indian Territory was being \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ out in treaties, a formal \_\_\_\_\_ had not been conducted.
17. (To \_\_\_\_\_ land is to make a detailed map of an area, including its boundaries and elevation.)
18. In 1831, Reverend \_\_\_\_\_ was commissioned to survey the boundaries of the \_\_\_\_\_ Cherokee \_\_\_\_\_ set out in the treaty of 1828.
19. \_\_\_\_\_, son of frontiersman Daniel Boone, surveyed the boundary between the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ Nations in 1833.
20. Changes in the surrounding areas also affected \_\_\_\_\_ Territory.
21. \_\_\_\_\_ claimed the Panhandle until 1836, when \_\_\_\_\_ claimed it.
22. After refusing to abide by \_\_\_\_\_ to ban \_\_\_\_\_, convert to \_\_\_\_\_, and stop settlement by \_\_\_\_\_, the Texans \_\_\_\_\_.
23. The Texans were defeated at the \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_, but they defeated General \_\_\_\_\_ at San Jacinto and won their \_\_\_\_\_.

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#### Chapter 6: New Land, New Beginnings

##### Section 2 Adapting to Indian Territory

**Directions:** Use the information from pages 152 - 165 to complete the following.

1. There were no established \_\_\_\_\_ in the Indian Territory when the southeastern tribes moved west.
2. There was not much \_\_\_\_\_, and the people had little with which to start a new life.
3. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ had to pick up the pieces of their \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ completely over.
4. As part of the \_\_\_\_\_ treaties, most tribes had been promised \_\_\_\_\_, household \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ items, and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In some cases, \_\_\_\_\_ failed to set aside the \_\_\_\_\_ that was needed to purchase items.
6. Some \_\_\_\_\_ took advantage of the Indians' \_\_\_\_\_ payments, and, with offers of whiskey, left them \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ were the first order of business for the new arrivals.
8. Some tribal members arrived with \_\_\_\_\_, while others were \_\_\_\_\_ (suffering in extreme poverty).
9. The first Choctaw \_\_\_\_\_ had been written in 1825 in \_\_\_\_\_, the state that abolished Choctaw \_\_\_\_\_ in 1829.
10. In 1834, the Choctaw \_\_\_\_\_ a new constitution that gave the lawmaking authority to \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ elected council members.
11. An extensive \_\_\_\_\_ provided safeguards for \_\_\_\_\_ (rights believed to belong to all people).

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

12. By 1860, Choctaw government included three branches: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ had worked with the Choctaw in Mississippi and had established good \_\_\_\_\_.
14. The missionaries encouraged the Choctaw to formally \_\_\_\_\_ their children if they were to co-exist with the white people.
15. Not all Choctaw, however, were sold on the idea of the white \_\_\_\_\_ education.
16. Some parents wanted their children to help \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
17. The first Choctaw school was started in \_\_\_\_\_, before their relocation.
18. One of the first schools in the new territory was \_\_\_\_\_, founded in 1833 by Alfred and Harriet \_\_\_\_\_, Presbyterian missionaries who had made their way west with the Choctaw.
19. Wheelock was started under a large oak tree near Millerton to provide an advanced education rather than simple vocational skills and \_\_\_\_\_ (the ability to read and write).
20. Other missionaries with the Choctaw represented Baptist and Methodist churches and the American Board of Commissioners for \_\_\_\_\_.
21. (A \_\_\_\_\_ is a building or compound belonging to a group sent out to do \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ work.)
22. Many Choctaw continued to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, while others began to build \_\_\_\_\_.
23. By 1837, the Choctaw were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in their new homes.
24. Two \_\_\_\_\_ gins were built near the Red River to process the \_\_\_\_\_ of cotton, and more were planned.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ slaves helped make the cotton industry successful in the territory and helped build the large \_\_\_\_\_ homes of their owners.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

26. \_\_\_\_\_, a very successful Choctaw \_\_\_\_\_ grower, had five large plantations, owned some \_\_\_\_\_ hundred slaves, and had his own \_\_\_\_\_.
27. The \_\_\_\_\_ policed the Choctaw Nation.
28. They rode and fought hard and didn't carry \_\_\_\_\_ equipment like \_\_\_\_\_ did.
29. Much later, in the 1880s, the Light Horsemen teamed with the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ to rid the country of outlaws.
30. The Muscogee (\_\_\_\_\_) Confederacy had relocated to Indian Territory generally in two groups.
31. As the \_\_\_\_\_ Creek arrived, they settled on \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ along the Arkansas and Verdigris rivers in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory.
32. The Upper Creek moved with their community groups and reestablished \_\_\_\_\_ along the \_\_\_\_\_ River and its branches.
33. Creeks used \_\_\_\_\_ to build their houses, which ranged in size from one \_\_\_\_\_ to a \_\_\_\_\_ log cabin with a 10-foot passageway through the middle.
34. Creek tribes within the confederacy lived in groups or \_\_\_\_\_ (*tawla*), each having a \_\_\_\_\_ (*micco*), and its own individual \_\_\_\_\_.
35. Each town had a principal \_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ (people who enforced the laws).
36. \_\_\_\_\_ were collected by two people called the \_\_\_\_\_.
37. Town members were expected to do their share of \_\_\_\_\_ including fencing, plowing, planting, tending, and harvesting.
38. The Indians watched for \_\_\_\_\_ from wild plants and the \_\_\_\_\_ to determine when to plant crops.
39. A few Creek, such as \_\_\_\_\_, were considered to be \_\_\_\_\_, but the majority of Creek people had no \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

40. Some Creek owned a large number of \_\_\_\_\_ who helped them produce excellent crops of \_\_\_\_\_, as well as sweet \_\_\_\_\_, beans, peas, \_\_\_\_\_, peaches, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
41. The Creek were \_\_\_\_\_ of white people, and many \_\_\_\_\_ missionaries for trying to make them give up their tribal \_\_\_\_\_.
42. As \_\_\_\_\_ gradually became less abundant, the Creek began to see the value of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
43. The united Creek wrote a \_\_\_\_\_ in 1860 that called for a centralized \_\_\_\_\_ for the new Muscogee Nation.
44. From 1838 to 1856, the \_\_\_\_\_ were a district within the Choctaw Nation.
45. \_\_\_\_\_, the future \_\_\_\_\_ (1856 – 1858 and 1866 – 1870) of the Chickasaw Nation, built a log cabin between the Clear Boggy River and Sandy Creek in 1837.
46. As Chickasaw settled in the area, it came to be called \_\_\_\_\_.
47. The word \_\_\_\_\_ was added when the 1837 treaty required the Chickasaw to pay \_\_\_\_\_ on the Choctaw lands.
48. (An \_\_\_\_\_ is a sum of money paid annually or at some other regular interval.)
49. The industrious Chickasaw raised \_\_\_\_\_, wheat, \_\_\_\_\_, rye, and \_\_\_\_\_.
50. Luckily, white \_\_\_\_\_ (those who leave one country to settle in another) on their way to \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1840s provided a ready \_\_\_\_\_ for much of the tribe's surplus items.
51. Hostile Indians frequently raided the Chickasaw, and \_\_\_\_\_ (bold outlaws, especially in the western United States) fleeing Texas law took refuge in the \_\_\_\_\_ area.
52. The Methodist missionary \_\_\_\_\_ was designed to teach \_\_\_\_\_ to read, write, and grow \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

53. Girls learned “ \_\_\_\_\_, needle work and \_\_\_\_\_ industry.”
54. In 1844, the first \_\_\_\_\_ Chickasaw \_\_\_\_\_ was printed, and in 1848 the tribe adopted its first written constitution.
55. The almost 5,000 Chickasaw in Indian Territory grew tired of being a \_\_\_\_\_ (a group of people who are a small part of a much larger group) in the Choctaw Nation.
56. In the Treaty of 1855, the Chickasaw established their own \_\_\_\_\_ in the western portion of the Choctaw Nation.
57. The Arkansas or Western Cherokee had reestablished their government with John Jolly as principal chief when they \_\_\_\_\_ to the Indian Territory in the late 1820s.
58. The Eastern Cherokee arrived in \_\_\_\_\_ in 1839.
59. When the two bands first came together in Indian Territory in 1839, neither group planned to abandon its \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
60. Since they were living on the same lands, the Cherokee did soon meet and eventually worked out a compromise \_\_\_\_\_ on July 12, 1839.
61. Soon, however, tribal bickering almost \_\_\_\_\_ the Cherokee Nation and put the leaders’ lives in danger.
62. The \_\_\_\_\_ wanted very much to have \_\_\_\_\_ for all their children.
63. \_\_\_\_\_ schools were promoted in the treaty of 1835.
64. In 1841, the Cherokee planned \_\_\_\_\_ public schools, with a \_\_\_\_\_ of education and teachers who were paid \_\_\_\_\_ a month.
65. In 1846, two \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ schools for advanced \_\_\_\_\_, one for \_\_\_\_\_ and one for \_\_\_\_\_, were funded; they were completed in 1851 near Tahlequah.
66. As with other tribes, the Cherokee ranged from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the very \_\_\_\_\_ off.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

67. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were raised on well-tended farms with log houses.
68. Battle weary, the exhausted \_\_\_\_\_ arrived cold and hungry in a land that was \_\_\_\_\_ different from their \_\_\_\_\_ home.
69. The Seminole tribe was expected to live on the Muscogee \_\_\_\_\_ lands and become part of the Creek Nation, but they \_\_\_\_\_ to live under the Creek \_\_\_\_\_.
70. In an 1845 treaty, the Creek agreed to let the Seminole \_\_\_\_\_ as a group or as they pleased in the Creek Nation, and to let them make their own town \_\_\_\_\_, subject to approval by the Creek council.
71. Seminole in the Indian Territory did not \_\_\_\_\_ to the move as quickly as the other tribes had.
72. This was partly due to being expected to become part of the \_\_\_\_\_ and partly due to the tremendous \_\_\_\_\_ shock of the move.
73. Reverend \_\_\_\_\_ of the Mariner's Church in \_\_\_\_\_ befriended John Douglas Bemo, a \_\_\_\_\_.
74. Douglas planned to \_\_\_\_\_ Bemo, who would in turn \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to the Seminole.
75. Most Seminole, though, were not \_\_\_\_\_.
76. There had been no \_\_\_\_\_ in the Seminole Nation, but the Presbyterian Board opened \_\_\_\_\_ School in 1849.
77. Some historians refer to the period between removal of the \_\_\_\_\_ Tribes and the Civil War as "\_\_\_\_\_" but for the Seminole the "golden" time was short.