

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

Chapter 7: Opening the West

Section 1 Westward Movement

Directions: Use the information from pages 172 - 175 to complete the following.

1. _____ saw the _____ principles of the new nation of the _____ as a welcome change from the sometimes more repressive _____ of their homelands.
2. (An _____ is one who moves to a new country to settle there.)
3. The new _____ enthusiastically embraced those _____ ideals.
4. They believed the government of their new country was _____ to the governments they had known before and that it was their mission to _____ the democratic _____ and _____ across the continent.
5. This mission came to be called _____.
6. The _____ (fast-growing) population was quickly outgrowing the original _____ states due to immigration and a high birth rate.
7. _____ downturns in 1818 and 1839 caused some people to seek new _____, and _____ land was often inexpensive and offered new _____.
8. _____, _____, and _____ were steadily pushing westward.
9. Major Stephen Long, in 1819, had referred to the land west of the 98th meridian (including Oklahoma) as the “_____.”
10. This early impression was one of the _____ reasons that the Great Plains was chosen as the new land for the _____, but it certainly didn't stop people from moving _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. Movement was quickly expanding beyond the _____ that had been created by the Louisiana Purchase.
12. (A _____ is a neutral area between two larger areas with different uses.)
13. New President _____, elected in 1844 on a _____ platform, quickly moved to make _____ the 28th state in 1845.
14. Tensions rose between _____ and the _____ over the Texas _____, a disputed border, and revolts in California.
15. (To _____ is to add on, such as adding territory to an existing town, city, or state.)
16. The tensions escalated into the _____ War, which lasted from 1846 to 1848.
17. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe, signed in 1848, the United States gained all of the _____ territories, and Mexico gave up its claims to Texas in exchange for _____ million.
18. By the late 1840s, through _____, _____, and _____, the United States controlled all of the land between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans and between Canada and the Rio Grande.

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

Chapter 7: Opening the West

Section 2 Crossing the Territory

Directions: Use the information from pages 176 - 185 to complete the following.

1. Whenever possible, the early traders and travelers used the _____ to get from place to place.
2. It was easier to travel by _____ mainly in the eastern part of the Territory, where the rivers were deeper and _____ was more abundant.
3. Early commercial craft included _____ and _____.
4. Keelboats could transport large amounts of _____, _____, and _____.
5. _____ soon began to _____ the Arkansas and Red rivers.
6. Many of the first _____ used by white people actually followed _____ or _____ paths, or trails _____ had used for hundreds of years to go between camps or to find food and water.
7. In 1848 discovery of _____ at _____ in _____ caused a flood of people to make the journey to the West Coast.
8. Many overland travelers headed for California followed southern trails, such as the _____, _____, which began in _____, Missouri.
9. William Becknell, a Missouri trader, led the first _____ pulled by _____ on the Santa Fe Trail in 1821.
10. Thousands of people, horses, mules, oxen, and wagons traveled on the Santa Fe Trail, until the coming of the _____ led to its _____ (end) in the 1870s.
11. People leaving St. Louis and heading to the Indian Territory, Texas, or Santa Fe often followed the _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

12. As white traders and settlers headed west and south, the Osage Trace came to be called the _____.
13. _____ drivers could trade for fresh horses and passengers could find refreshments and lodging at several _____ (regular stopping places) located on the Texas Road.
14. In 1849, Captain Randolph B. Marcy and troops escorted five hundred gold _____ from Fort Smith to Santa Fe.
15. At Fort Smith, they _____ supplies, made repairs, and waited for the _____ (a procession of wagons traveling in single file) to head west.
16. Caravan after caravan of wagons headed _____ on both the southern routes through _____ Territory and the more northern _____.
17. Regardless of the route, all the immigrants faced great _____, and many _____ and were buried along the trails.
18. Captain Marcy wrote a handbook, *The Prairie Traveler*, for people traveling to _____.
19. His experience proved that _____ were better suited to withstand the drastic _____ variations and the length of the journey than were _____ or _____.
20. Beginning in the 1840s there was a great deal of interest and talk of a _____ (a railroad that spans the continent from ocean to ocean).
21. With the new _____ of land and the massive _____ west, _____ authorized the War Department to conduct surveys in 1853 to find the most _____ and _____ route for a railroad from the _____ River to the _____ Ocean.
22. The invention of the _____ in the 1840s had greatly improved _____, but those telegraph lines didn't cover the newly _____ United States.
23. To fill in the large gaps between lines, messages were sent by _____, which was carried by _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

24. John Butterfield of Missouri was president of the _____
25. In 1858, Butterfield won the _____ to carry _____ between the Mississippi valley and California.
26. (A _____ is a formal, legally binding agreement between two or more parties.)
27. Stations were located at regular intervals along the _____ so that tired horses and mules could be quickly _____ for fresh ones.
28. There was not enough _____ or _____ to maintain the many trails, so a _____ system was used, as was customary in other parts of the country.
29. In 1860, the _____ proved to be an even faster way to deliver mail, but the _____ interrupted plans for a Butterfield pony express service.