

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

Chapter 8: The Civil War in the Indian Territory

Section 1 Divided Loyalties

Directions: Use the information from pages 192 - 195 to complete the following.

1. _____ is a natural part of life, brought on by our different _____, _____, and _____.
2. _____ (taxes) on goods, both imported and exported, were viewed differently by the northern and southern states.
3. There were also regional differences on whether _____ or _____ authority should prevail.
4. This came to be known as the issue of _____.
5. By the 1850s, _____ had joined agriculture in importance in the North, and thousands of immigrants arriving in the Northeast provided _____ for its factories.
6. The South's economy was based on _____.
7. Most people in the southern states lived on small _____ and owned _____ slaves.
8. Fewer in number, the powerful, _____ southern plantation owners strongly believed that African _____ were _____ to their economy and lifestyle.
9. With a larger population, the North had more _____ in the U.S. House of Representatives, and the southern states believed that their way of life was _____.
10. _____ had once existed throughout the United States.
11. But it had died out in the _____, because _____ provided cheap labor needed by the North's economy.
12. Slavery might also have died out in the South had _____ not become such an important part of the South's _____.

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13. In 1819, the United States had _____ - _____ states.
14. Eleven were _____, states that did not allow slavery; eleven were _____, states that did permit slavery.
15. The 1820 _____ established the 36 ° 30' N parallel as the line dividing the slave and the free states.
16. The balance was threatened when _____ applied to become the thirty-first state in 1849.
17. Senator _____ of South Carolina spoke out for states' rights and demanded that the balance between slave states and free states be maintained.
18. He threatened that the southern states would _____ (break away) from the Union if the balance was not maintained.
19. Even though opposed to slavery, both _____ of Kentucky and _____ of Massachusetts proposed the Compromise of 1850 to save the Union.
20. After eight months of heated debate, the _____ _____ tried to resolve many of the issues.
21. Also included in the compromise was a new and stronger _____, which required all citizens to help recover fugitive slaves.
22. The _____ (those against slavery) became even more active with the _____, which was a secret network of safe places for slaves to hide as they escaped to the North or Canada.
23. Tempers flared again when the _____ - _____ of 1854 was passed.
24. The act formed Kansas and Nebraska Territories and provided _____, which allowed those living in those two territories to decide for themselves if they wanted slavery.
25. Violence between proslavery and antislavery groups broke out in Kansas, and that territory came to be called "_____."

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26. More fuel was added to the slavery debate by the 1857 U.S. Supreme Court ruling in the _____ case.
27. The court ruled that slaves were “beings of an _____ order (with) no rights which white men were bound to _____.”
28. The _____ election of 1860 brought the tensions to a head.
29. The _____ Party split over the issue of slavery.
30. The Northern Democrats supported _____ of Illinois, and the Southern Democrats nominated _____ of Kentucky.
31. The North-dominated _____ Party nominated _____ of Illinois on a platform that _____ slavery and supported free western _____, protective _____, and a _____ railroad.
32. John Bell of Tennessee was nominated by the newly formed _____, which primarily stood for maintaining the Union and the Constitution.
33. Lincoln had no support in the _____.
34. In fact, he wasn't even on the _____ in a number of southern states.
35. Almost immediately, southern states began carrying out their _____ to _____.
36. _____ withdrew from the _____ on December 20, 1860.
37. Within six weeks, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____ had followed.
38. In February 1861, these seven states formed a new government called the _____.
39. _____ of Mississippi was chosen as its president.

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40. War broke out between the North and South in April _____ at _____
_____ near Charleston, South Carolina.

41. Both sides were confident of a _____ .

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Chapter 8: The Civil War in the Indian Territory

Section 2 Indian Territory Joins the Confederacy

Directions: Use the information from pages 196 - 207 to complete the following.

1. Confederate officials were very aware of the rich _____ in the Indian Territory.
2. Those resources included abundant _____ and _____ herds for food, hides and mounts; _____; lead deposits for making _____; plentiful supplies of _____; and _____ for additional soldiers.
3. The Territory was also _____ located as a buffer between North and South and could be a central _____ west of the Mississippi.
4. In February 1861, Texas leaders approached the _____ about aligning with (_____) the Confederacy, but some of the Indians declined and decided “simply to do nothing, to keep quiet and to comply with our treaties.”
5. The _____, however, quickly spread to the Indian Territory.
6. Some of the Five Tribes wanted to remain _____ (not take sides).
7. Joining the South’s cause would mean the loss of a large amount of _____ owed to the Indians by the _____ government, but many believed they had already been _____ by the U.S. _____.
8. The _____ of federal troops left the tribes to _____ for themselves.
9. Some tribal members even held out hope that, if the South _____, the Indians could return to their _____ homes.
10. Confederate President Jefferson Davis name Albert Pike as _____ of Indian Affairs.
11. Pike and McCulloch [commander of the Indian Territory] traveled together to meet with Cherokee Chief _____ at his home in Park Hill.

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12. They urged Ross to sign a _____ with the Confederacy, but he refused saying that the war would destroy his people and that it would be cruel “to engage them in (_____) quarrel.
13. Pike continued his mission by _____ a treaty with the divided Creek Nation in July, followed by treaties with the Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes.
14. The Confederacy assumed _____ of the tribes and became responsible for all the obligations to the Indians imposed by former treaties with the United States.
15. (A _____ occurs when someone legally has the authority to make _____ for and _____ for and _____ all of the property of someone.)
16. At a meeting of 4,000 _____, the tribe decided to _____ the Confederate cause.
17. A Confederate _____ (a station in a remote or sparsely populated area) was built in the Indian Territory on the Texas Road in November 1861.
18. Pike’s mission through the Indian Territory had opened old _____.
19. The Indians who supported the _____ or who wanted to remain _____ felt overpowered by those who favored the Confederacy.
20. In spite of the Confederate treaty, Upper Creek leader Opothleyahola and a large number of followers appealed to the “ _____ ” (President Lincoln) in Washington, D.C., for help.
21. The group became known as the _____, but included about 6,500 Indians from many other tribes.
22. Battles raged on many fronts in the eastern half of the country, and most resulted in _____ victories in the first half of the war.
23. _____ forces won a decisive battle at Pea Ridge in northwestern Arkansas in March 1862.
24. The loss at _____ weakened the Confederate position in the West.
25. In May 1861, freed slave and abolitionist _____ called for African Americans to _____ in the Civil War.

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26. The _____ was the first engagement of the Civil War in which _____, _____, and _____ troops fought side by side.
27. Union troops were tired and hungry but somewhat _____ (strengthened) by news of great victories earlier in the month at _____ and _____.
28. Word reached the Territory of a Confederate plan to have Cooper's Indian and Texas regiments join with General William Cabell's Fort Smith forces to _____ Union troops at Fort Gibson.
29. Union General _____ decided to attack first, before the two Confederate forces could join.
30. On the night of July 15, he quickly began moving _____ and _____ across the swollen Arkansas River towards _____, a principal Confederate _____.
31. The Battle of Honey Springs was the _____, _____, and most _____ Civil War battle in the Indian Territory.
32. From September 1863, with the fall of Fort Smith, to the _____ by the Confederate Indians in the summer of 1865, the only warfare in Indian Territory was _____ activity.
33. A _____ is a member of a small military group that harasses the enemy.
34. Colonel _____, a Confederate raider primarily based in Kansas, periodically roamed the Indian Territory.
35. Indian _____ sometimes stole _____ and _____ and _____ Indian homes or villages.
36. _____ raided anything military that could be used by the enemy.
37. Neither the North nor the South had anticipated the many Indian _____.
38. Confederate Brigadier General _____ attempted to care for the refugees along the Red River Valley, which sometimes numbered almost fourteen _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

39. On April 9, 1865, at _____
_____ in _____, Confederate General _____
_____ surrendered to Union General _____
_____, ending the Civil War.

40. The last Confederate commander to surrender was General _____
_____, who gave up his sword at Doaksville on June 23, 1865.

41. The Indian Territory was _____.

42. _____, fields, fences, and _____ were
destroyed.

43. All too soon, the Indians had to once again find ways to _____ their
lives.