

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 10: Rebuilding Indian Territory

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 _____.

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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.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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.

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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 _____.