

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 13: Growing Pains

Section 2 Industry and Progress

Directions: Use the information from pages 334 - 340 to complete the following.

1. Previous discoveries of such _____ as coal, zinc, lead, gypsum, and salt had somewhat _____ what became of Oklahoma.
2. The discovery of large fields of _____ made even more dramatic changes to the _____ and its _____.
3. The development of the internal combustion _____ and _____, Oklahoma _____ fields, and our network of _____ went hand in hand.
4. The oil discoveries would also play a part in the “ _____”.
5. _____ and early _____ knew oil sometimes appeared in springs and creeks in Indian Territory.
6. In the 1800s, some people believed oil had _____ value; it was also used as a _____ and as _____ for lamps and lanterns.
7. _____ is credited with drilling the first well in what became Oklahoma near Chelsea in 1890.
8. The first _____ oil discovery was the _____ No. 1 well in Bartlesville, which hit oil on _____, 1897.
9. Both wells had to be _____ because, without _____ tanks, _____, or a _____, the local market could not use all the oil.
10. The _____ came to Bartlesville in 1899, and the Nelly Johnstone well opened again and eventually produced over _____ barrels of oil.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. _____ and _____ flooded into _____ when oil was discovered in 1901 at Red Fork, a small community southwest of Tulsa.
12. Tulsa soon became known as the “ _____ ”.
13. Jobs for _____, _____, _____, and _____ (laborers) grew as did the industry.
14. The first _____ oil field, the Glenn Pool, was discovered in 1905 south of Tulsa.
15. Robert _____ and Frank _____ were drilling the _____ No. 1 (named for the Creek woman who owned the land).
16. Out of _____, but not _____, the partners were drilling through sandstone 1,400 feet below the surface when the _____ started making a _____ noise, and _____ started spewing from the pipe casing.
17. The light, “ _____ ” (containing less sulphur than found in “sour” oil and thus requiring less refining) oil was excellent for _____ and _____.
18. Tom Slick, the “ _____ ”, and his partner, C. B. Shaffer, drilled the discovery well for the huge Cushing-Drumright field in 1912.
19. The Cushing field was the nation’s _____ oil source for eight years; at its peak in May 1915, the field produced _____.
20. Cushing, known as the “ _____ Crossroads of the World,” lives up to its title today with a maze of pipelines from all parts of the country crisscrossing the area.
21. The first _____ was drilled in the Osage Nation in 1897, but the discovery of a field near Avant in the early 1900s brought the _____ to the area.
22. When the Osage lands were _____ in 1906, one of the stipulations provided one _____ for each of the original allottees for the _____ rights.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

23. A _____ is an interest for each tribal member in the _____ collected from mineral leases, sale of lands, etc.
24. _____ were coming into use about the same time as many of Oklahoma's _____ fields were being developed.
25. _____ had altered the landscape and shaped the United States to some extent, but the _____ would prove to be an even stronger force of _____.
26. Recognizing the growing importance of the automobile, _____ and others formed the _____ Association in the early 1900s.
27. The first "_____ " highway in the state was a few miles of gravel roadway in Watonga, built in 1909.
28. Counties and towns were largely responsible for the first _____, and they could _____ (impose) _____ for them.
29. The first _____ aid road act was passed in 1916.
30. Roads for automobile _____ across the country were sporadic and _____.
31. Groups of people representing automobiles and _____ manufacturers, road and _____ builders, and road _____ providers envisioned a _____ of roads that would _____ the nation.