

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 16: Politics, Protests, and Social Change

Section 2 State Affairs in the 1970s

Directions: Use the information from pages 419 - 429 to complete the following.

1. A _____ again won the _____ election in 1970, but only by 2,190 votes.
2. The winner, Tulsa attorney _____, immediately _____ the controversial Office of Inter-Agency Coordination.
3. He placed top priority on improving _____, including a reduced _____ - _____ ratio, _____ for every child, _____ education, and improved _____ counseling.
4. The _____ boom created a peak _____ (average daily attendance) of 566,857 Oklahoma students in 1971.
5. An investigation of _____ resulted in Hall being _____ by a federal grand jury three days after leaving office in January 1975.
6. Hall was the _____ Oklahoma governor convicted of crimes committed while in _____, and he served nineteen months in a federal _____.
7. David L. _____, age thirty-three, succeeded Hall as governor in 1975.
8. He initiated the Oklahoma Scholar-Leadership Program, the Oklahoma Summer _____ Institute, and state funding for gifted and talented programs.
9. The _____ Manpower Training Commission was established in 1975 to enhance _____ care in rural and underserved areas by providing funding assistance for medical training.
10. An Oklahoma _____ Act was first enacted in 1959, but a new law was written in 1977 during _____ term.

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11. The Open Meetings Act and Open Records Act help keep _____ meetings and records _____ to everyone, and help prevent _____ of power by elected and appointed officials.
12. After World War II, the demand for _____ in America grew rapidly, and it soon _____ production.
13. In 1948, the United States began to _____ more oil than it exported.
14. For years, the _____ and _____ of oil around the world was generally controlled by a group of American - and European-owned companies known as the “_____.”
15. In 1951, a revolution in _____ resulted in the Iranian government taking _____ of the oil industry in that country.
16. Other oil-rich nations soon _____ Iran’s example.
17. In 1960, the **Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries** (_____) was organized by _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
18. In the late 1960s, _____ began to oppose _____ in certain areas because they believed it might harm _____ and the _____; that debate continues today.
19. The added controls and regulations, coupled with _____ regulations, kept many producers from looking for oil in the _____.
20. American oil companies began _____ foreign oil because it _____ less.
21. _____ broke out in the Middle East in 1973 between _____, _____, and _____.
22. The United States and much of Western Europe supported _____.
23. Arab members of OPEC placed an _____ on oil; that is, they _____ to ship oil to the nations that supported Israel.
24. At the same time, OPEC _____ oil prices.

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25. By the end of the summer of 1974, the United States experienced its first fuel _____ since World War II.
26. The _____ was lifted in March 1974, but the effects of the _____ crisis lasted throughout the decade.
27. _____ started making _____, more _____-efficient vehicles.
28. _____ was first produced in _____ in the early 1900s, but it was not until the 1940s that its _____ increased.
29. _____ was the prize most drillers searched for, and _____ was “an unintended consequence of oil exploration.”
30. It’s estimated that 500 _____ cubic feet of natural gas was vented or burned off by oil producers.
31. Production of gas in Oklahoma doubled in the 1960s and 1970s, and was aided further by _____ (the removal of government rules and regulations).
32. _____ and _____ mines, which at one time produced _____ - _____ of the world’s zinc supply, closed in 1970.
33. A _____ deposit in Jackson County was mined from 1965 to 1975.
34. In 1971, the Oklahoma Legislature passed the _____ Reclamation Act.
35. In 1977, _____ passed the national Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.
36. Both pieces of legislation were intended to _____ society and the _____ from problems resulting from abandoned _____.
37. Better _____, _____, and _____ made it possible for fewer farmers to _____ an abundance of agricultural products in the 1960s and 1970s.
38. _____ and _____ were the top products in Oklahoma, but cotton, hay, peanuts, milk, eggs, and hogs were also important products.

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39. The abundance of _____ created surpluses that caused the market _____ to drop.
40. The frustration of farmers came to a head in 1979, when the _____ government imposed a _____ embargo against the Soviet Union following that country's invasion of Afghanistan.
41. Many farmers joined the American _____ Movement to create a more _____ voice.
42. Farmers wanted _____, which is the point where prices received for farm products keeps pace with the costs of other products and services to ensure a constant standard of living.
43. Farmers from many states joined a _____ (a procession of _____), and drove their farm implements across the country to Washington.
44. The launching of the *Sputnik* _____ caused Americans to take a long look at their _____ programs, especially those in _____ and _____.
45. In 1963, Congress passed the _____, which expanded the federal role in technology education.
46. In 1964, Tulsa opened the state's first area _____ - _____ school with an enrollment of 321.
47. Today, the vo-tech schools, renamed _____ in 1999, offer a wide variety of programs and add new ones to meet the needs of _____ and the _____.
48. When _____ began to develop, _____ patterns began changing, from large _____ stores to _____ shops and stores.
49. _____ of Tulsa's Utica Square worked for almost ten years convincing _____ backers that a shopping center could survive on the _____ of _____.
50. _____ was born in Kingfisher in 1918.
51. In 1962, he opened the first _____ - _____ discount store in Arkansas.

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52. The eleventh Wal-Mart was opened in Claremore in 1969, and Walton went on to build an _____ in the _____ store business.
53. Five Oklahomans joined Gordon _____ and Jerrie _____ at _____ in the 1960s and 1970s.
54. Thomas _____ of Weatherford was selected in the second group of NASA _____ in 1962.
55. General Stafford was also Apollo commander of the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project in 1975, which resulted in the first meeting in _____ between American _____ and Soviet Union _____.
56. Two _____ were in the fifth group of astronauts selected in 1966 – William Pogue from Okemah and Stuart Roosa of Claremore.
57. Colonel Roosa was command module pilot on _____ in 1971, the third _____ landing mission.
58. While fellow crewmen _____ and _____ landed and conducted experiments on the _____ surface, Roosa remained in lunar orbit.
59. Lasting _____ were created by Oklahomans S.E. Hinton and N. Scott Momaday.
60. One of the most prolific _____ of the era was Jimmy Webb, who was born in Elk City in 1946.
61. Webb is the _____ person to receive _____ in all three categories — music, lyrics, and orchestration.
62. Other Oklahomans were making their name in _____.
63. Paul Harvey, Curt Gowdy, Walter Cronkite, Jim Hartz, Bill Moyers, and Frank McGee were making their name in the _____ field.
64. _____ from the state were putting their names in the record books.