

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 4: Oklahoma in Early America

Section 1 Colonial America

Directions: Use the information from pages 92 - 99 to complete the following.

1. _____ wanted any wealth discovered in the vast lands of the _____ and to save the _____ of the Indians.
2. The Spanish, however, saw no value in the _____ itself or in the people, other than as _____.
3. _____ wanted the _____ (profitable) _____ trade and the Indians knowledge of the _____.
4. _____ wanted the land the Indians lived on for its own _____ as well as the profitable _____.
5. Spain wanted the people in North America to become _____, while the British were determined that they be _____.
6. The Spanish established a colony at _____ (now in Florida) in 1565, and the English founded _____ (Virginia) in 1607.
7. The French established their first trading _____ in what is now _____ about the same time.
8. Both _____ and _____ established colonies along the upper _____, which threatened _____ stronghold.
9. With the discovery of _____ in 1741, _____ trading ships pushed south along the Pacific Coast in search of _____ and _____.
10. Alarmed by the _____ traders, Spain turned its attention to the _____ gateway to Mexico, expanding its territory northward to the San Francisco Bay area.
11. By the early 1700s, Spain claimed most of _____ (excluding the panhandle) and all the land south and west to the _____ Ocean.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

12. Its Mexican mission _____ (the area at the edge or just beyond a settled area) kept expanding into those lands.
13. _____ were charged with winning souls and converting Indians into " _____ " citizens.
14. The _____ claimed the massive western Mississippi River drainage basin, including the area that became _____, along with the Great Lakes region and parts of Canada.
15. _____ controlled the Atlantic coastal area and part of northern Canada.
16. _____ quickly saw the benefit in courting some of the native Indian tribes to become _____.
17. In addition to providing opportunities for _____, the Indians could _____ settlers from other tribes and countries.
18. _____, _____, and _____ colonists all used the hostilities among tribes to their own benefit, _____ tribe against tribe.
19. _____ played one colony against another for the benefit of their own people.
20. The _____ usually treated the Indians as _____, and the natives in turn saw the French in much the same way.
21. From 1689 to 1763, France, Spain, and Great Britain fought a series of _____.
22. One of these wars started in North America and was called the _____ and _____.
23. By the 1750s, the French had pushed into the _____ Valley, seeking more _____ trade.
24. The _____ were eyeing the same territory from their Atlantic Coast colonies.
25. The British government wanted the _____ trade, and its colonists wanted the _____.
26. Fighting erupted in 1754 when the British tried to _____ their claims to the area.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

27. Great Britain had a strong _____ with the six tribes of the Iroquois _____ of present-day New York.
28. (A _____ is another term for an alliance.)
29. Several western _____ allied with the French in the battles that waged back and forth in North America for _____ years.
30. In 1762, _____ entered the war to help _____.
31. France needed _____ and _____ aid from Spain, and in 1762 the secret _____ of Fountainebleau was signed.
32. (A _____ is a formal agreement between two or more nations.)
33. As part of the treaty, France gave up _____ west of the Mississippi River (including Oklahoma) and the “_____.”
34. The fighting ended in North America in 1760, but a _____ was not signed until 1763.
35. The _____ resulted in huge changes for the three European powers, and colonists, and natives in their territories.
36. On November 3, 1763, the governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia met with representatives of the southern _____ nations — Creek, Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickasaw — to talk about the issues of too many _____ and _____ (trespass or intrusion without permission) on their lands.
37. With Spain’s newly acquired land came the problem of having to find a way to overcome the _____ many Indians had for the Spanish.
38. The Spanish also wanted the Indians to help keep the British east of the _____.
39. But in spite of Spanish efforts, _____ and other _____ (hunters gone for long periods of time) headed west.
40. After the 1760s, Great Britain controlled much of the _____ on North America’s eastern coast, but it was not enough to pay off huge _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

41. Many _____ began to tire of British _____ and to resent its policies, which were beginning to include more and more _____.
42. In 1765, the British _____ (legislature) passed the _____ and colonists became increasingly angry.
43. " _____ " became a common cry as things such as _____, paper, _____, and coloring for paints were taxed.
44. _____ continued to rise between the colonists and _____.
45. On _____, _____, the _____ War broke out with battles at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts.
46. The colonists received support from _____ in 1778 and from _____ a year later.
47. The _____ colonists and their allies defeated the British, and Great Britain _____ in October 1781.
48. In 1787, the _____ adopted its first formal written _____.
49. A _____ is a document that sets up the framework of a _____ (or any other organization) and establishes the rules under which that organization will operate.
50. The _____ continent had a new _____ power, and it represented those who were eager to move west.
51. The term _____ came to be used later for Americans' desire to gain new land and to spread their _____ and _____.