

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 6: New Land, New Beginnings

Section 2 Adapting to Indian Territory

Directions: Use the information from pages 152 - 165 to complete the following.

1. There were no established _____ in the Indian Territory when the southeastern tribes moved west.
2. There was not much _____, and the people had little with which to start a new life.
3. Most of the _____ had to pick up the pieces of their _____ and _____ completely over.
4. As part of the _____ treaties, most tribes had been promised _____, household _____, _____, _____ items, and _____.
5. In some cases, _____ failed to set aside the _____ that was needed to purchase items.
6. Some _____ took advantage of the Indians' _____ payments, and, with offers of whiskey, left them _____ and _____.
7. _____, _____, and _____ were the first order of business for the new arrivals.
8. Some tribal members arrived with _____, while others were _____ (suffering in extreme poverty).
9. The first Choctaw _____ had been written in 1825 in _____, the state that abolished Choctaw _____ in 1829.
10. In 1834, the Choctaw _____ a new constitution that gave the lawmaking authority to _____ - _____ elected council members.
11. An extensive _____ provided safeguards for _____ (rights believed to belong to all people).

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

12. By 1860, Choctaw government included three branches: _____, _____, and _____.
13. _____ had worked with the Choctaw in Mississippi and had established good _____.
14. The missionaries encouraged the Choctaw to formally _____ their children if they were to co-exist with the white people.
15. Not all Choctaw, however, were sold on the idea of the white _____ education.
16. Some parents wanted their children to help _____ and _____.
17. The first Choctaw school was started in _____, before their relocation.
18. One of the first schools in the new territory was _____, founded in 1833 by Alfred and Harriet _____, Presbyterian missionaries who had made their way west with the Choctaw.
19. Wheelock was started under a large oak tree near Millerton to provide an advanced education rather than simple vocational skills and _____ (the ability to read and write).
20. Other missionaries with the Choctaw represented Baptist and Methodist churches and the American Board of Commissioners for _____.
21. (A _____ is a building or compound belonging to a group sent out to do _____ or _____ work.)
22. Many Choctaw continued to _____ and _____, while others began to build _____.
23. By 1837, the Choctaw were _____ and _____ in their new homes.
24. Two _____ gins were built near the Red River to process the _____ of cotton, and more were planned.
25. _____ slaves helped make the cotton industry successful in the territory and helped build the large _____ homes of their owners.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

26. _____, a very successful Choctaw _____ grower, had five large plantations, owned some _____ hundred slaves, and had his own _____.
27. The _____ policed the Choctaw Nation.
28. They rode and fought hard and didn't carry _____ equipment like _____ did.
29. Much later, in the 1880s, the Light Horsemen teamed with the U.S. _____ to rid the country of outlaws.
30. The Muscogee (_____) Confederacy had relocated to Indian Territory generally in two groups.
31. As the _____ Creek arrived, they settled on _____ and _____ along the Arkansas and Verdigris rivers in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory.
32. The Upper Creek moved with their community groups and reestablished _____ along the _____ River and its branches.
33. Creeks used _____ to build their houses, which ranged in size from one _____ to a _____ log cabin with a 10-foot passageway through the middle.
34. Creek tribes within the confederacy lived in groups or _____ (*tawla*), each having a _____ (*micco*), and its own individual _____.
35. Each town had a principal _____, a _____, and _____ (people who enforced the laws).
36. _____ were collected by two people called the _____.
37. Town members were expected to do their share of _____ including fencing, plowing, planting, tending, and harvesting.
38. The Indians watched for _____ from wild plants and the _____ to determine when to plant crops.
39. A few Creek, such as _____, were considered to be _____, but the majority of Creek people had no _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

40. Some Creek owned a large number of _____ who helped them produce excellent crops of _____, as well as sweet _____, beans, peas, _____, peaches, _____, and _____.
41. The Creek were _____ of white people, and many _____ missionaries for trying to make them give up their tribal _____.
42. As _____ gradually became less abundant, the Creek began to see the value of _____ and _____.
43. The united Creek wrote a _____ in 1860 that called for a centralized _____ for the new Muscogee Nation.
44. From 1838 to 1856, the _____ were a district within the Choctaw Nation.
45. _____, the future _____ (1856 – 1858 and 1866 – 1870) of the Chickasaw Nation, built a log cabin between the Clear Boggy River and Sandy Creek in 1837.
46. As Chickasaw settled in the area, it came to be called _____.
47. The word _____ was added when the 1837 treaty required the Chickasaw to pay _____ on the Choctaw lands.
48. (An _____ is a sum of money paid annually or at some other regular interval.)
49. The industrious Chickasaw raised _____, wheat, _____, rye, and _____.
50. Luckily, white _____ (those who leave one country to settle in another) on their way to _____ in the 1840s provided a ready _____ for much of the tribe's surplus items.
51. Hostile Indians frequently raided the Chickasaw, and _____ (bold outlaws, especially in the western United States) fleeing Texas law took refuge in the _____ area.
52. The Methodist missionary _____ was designed to teach _____ to read, write, and grow _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

53. Girls learned “ _____, needle work and _____ industry.”
54. In 1844, the first _____ Chickasaw _____ was printed, and in 1848 the tribe adopted its first written constitution.
55. The almost 5,000 Chickasaw in Indian Territory grew tired of being a _____ (a group of people who are a small part of a much larger group) in the Choctaw Nation.
56. In the Treaty of 1855, the Chickasaw established their own _____ in the western portion of the Choctaw Nation.
57. The Arkansas or Western Cherokee had reestablished their government with John Jolly as principal chief when they _____ to the Indian Territory in the late 1820s.
58. The Eastern Cherokee arrived in _____ in 1839.
59. When the two bands first came together in Indian Territory in 1839, neither group planned to abandon its _____ and _____.
60. Since they were living on the same lands, the Cherokee did soon meet and eventually worked out a compromise _____ on July 12, 1839.
61. Soon, however, tribal bickering almost _____ the Cherokee Nation and put the leaders’ lives in danger.
62. The _____ wanted very much to have _____ for all their children.
63. _____ schools were promoted in the treaty of 1835.
64. In 1841, the Cherokee planned _____ public schools, with a _____ of education and teachers who were paid _____ a month.
65. In 1846, two _____ - _____ schools for advanced _____, one for _____ and one for _____, were funded; they were completed in 1851 near Tahlequah.
66. As with other tribes, the Cherokee ranged from the _____ to the very _____ off.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

67. _____ and _____ were raised on well-tended farms with log houses.
68. Battle weary, the exhausted _____ arrived cold and hungry in a land that was _____ different from their _____ home.
69. The Seminole tribe was expected to live on the Muscogee _____ lands and become part of the Creek Nation, but they _____ to live under the Creek _____.
70. In an 1845 treaty, the Creek agreed to let the Seminole _____ as a group or as they pleased in the Creek Nation, and to let them make their own town _____, subject to approval by the Creek council.
71. Seminole in the Indian Territory did not _____ to the move as quickly as the other tribes had.
72. This was partly due to being expected to become part of the _____ and partly due to the tremendous _____ shock of the move.
73. Reverend _____ of the Mariner's Church in _____ befriended John Douglas Bemo, a _____.
74. Douglas planned to _____ Bemo, who would in turn _____ and _____ to the Seminole.
75. Most Seminole, though, were not _____.
76. There had been no _____ in the Seminole Nation, but the Presbyterian Board opened _____ School in 1849.
77. Some historians refer to the period between removal of the _____ Tribes and the Civil War as "_____" but for the Seminole the "golden" time was short.