

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 9: Trouble on the Plains

Section 1 From Destruction to Reconstruction

Directions: Use the information from pages 214 - 217 to complete the following.

1. The end of the war did not bring instant _____ to everyone, even though the guns had become _____ for the moment.
2. The country, _____ and _____, had to begin the process of turning chaos to order.
3. The process of _____ lives was different in the _____ from that in other parts of the country, and many things contributed to this.
4. Two congressional _____ passed during the height of the Civil War in 1862 made a huge _____ on the country for years to come.
5. The _____ began the process of building a _____ and _____ line across the country.
6. Sometimes called one of the most _____ pieces of legislation in the history of the United States, the _____ turned over vast amounts of public land to _____.
7. Anyone at least _____ - _____ years of age and head of a household could claim _____ acres of public land.
8. Before the land was theirs, homesteaders had to pay an _____ filing fee, _____ on the land, _____ a home, make _____, and _____ for _____ years.
9. State _____, _____ men, land _____, and _____ industry people joined the settlers in efforts to relocate thousands of Indians.
10. Two U.S. senators from Kansas— _____ and _____—introduced a Reconstruction plan for the Indian Territory in 1862 that involved taking over some of the _____ of the Five Tribes and using it to relocate Kansas tribes.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. When the Civil War ended, terms of the new _____ with the Indian tribes were largely dictated by _____ from those areas that were now being opened to _____ settlement.
12. After the _____, tribal leaders were called to a _____ at Fort Smith in September 1865.
13. Commissioner of Indian Affairs D. N. _____ told the Indians that, by joining the _____, the tribes had _____ earlier _____ with the United States.
14. Cooley further stated that each tribe must proclaim _____ peace, abolish _____, add the _____ (former slaves) to the tribe, and _____ part of their lands for other tribes.
15. In 1866, leaders of the _____ met in _____, _____, to negotiate new treaties.
16. The treaties abolished _____ and granted the _____ tribal citizenship with the same rights as the Indians, including _____ and _____.
17. The treaties also provided for _____ between the United States and other tribes, for _____ rights-of-way, and for a single, _____ government for the Indian Territory.
18. The war had taken away almost a quarter of the _____ of the Five Tribes, and the U.S. _____, as before, took away much of their _____.