

TEACHER'S RESOURCE BOOK

Chapter 13 - THE FINAL CONQUEST

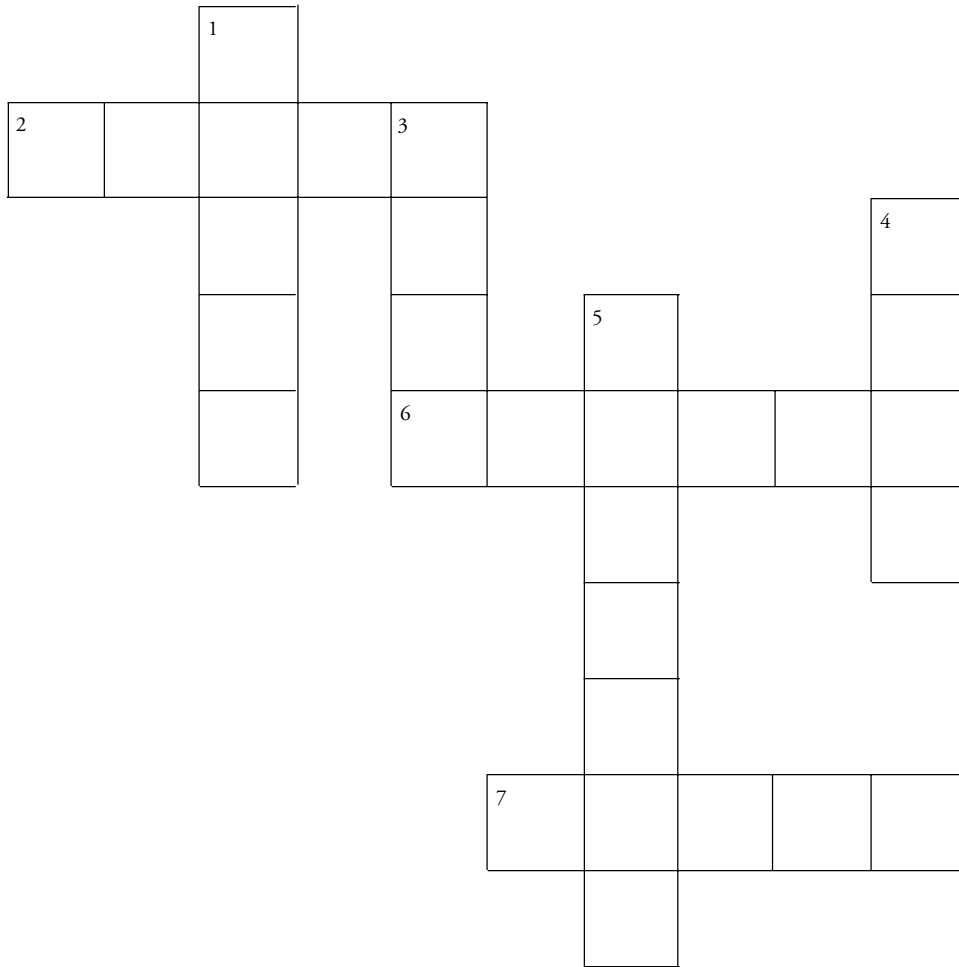
I. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What were the major problems in the earliest judiciary system for Indian Territory and how were the problems solved?
2. Why did the Indians request the establishment of a federal court in Indian Territory?
3. Why did outlaws take refuge in Indian Territory?
4. Trace the right of whites to own property in Indian Territory, from the time of Indian settlement to the opening of unoccupied lands for white settlement.
5. Trace the movement from land ownership by the Indian tribes to allotments by severalty.

II. ACTIVITIES

1. Circle the three words or phrases on the right which relate to the subject on the left.
 - (1) ISAAC PARKER: Congress; General; Judge; Confederacy; 88; notorious
 - (2) FORT SMITH: federal court; navy port; army post; C.C. Curtis; Isaac Parker; John Thomas
 - (3) DAWES COMMISSION: enrollment; removal; Myrtle Daws; trade; Seminole Agreement; Indian Appropriations Act
 - (4) ATOKA AGREEMENT: coal; asphalt; railroads; 8 years; cattle trails
 - (5) "CRAZY SNAKE": Pleasant Porter; Isaac Parker; Creek; Chitto Harjo; rebellion; Choctaw

2. CROSSWORD PUZZLE



DOWN:

- 1. One of the West's most famous bank robbers and gang leader
- 3. Belle Starr's first husband
- 4. Belle Starr's farm and outlaw haven
- 5. The outlaw for whom Belle Starr named her farm

ACROSS:

- 2. A famous outlaw family
- 6. Bill _____, the leader of an outlaw gang
- 7. A famous female outlaw

Chapter 14 - OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

I. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Trace the status of "No Man's Land" from the time that Indian tribes were removed to Indian Territory to the time of statehood.
2.
 - (a) Explain how provisional governments work and why they are not completely effective.
 - (b) How does government by the consent of the people in the operation of Oklahoma Territory's provisional government compare with government by consent of the people in the present United States?
3. Compare and contrast the nine territorial governors and their accomplishments.

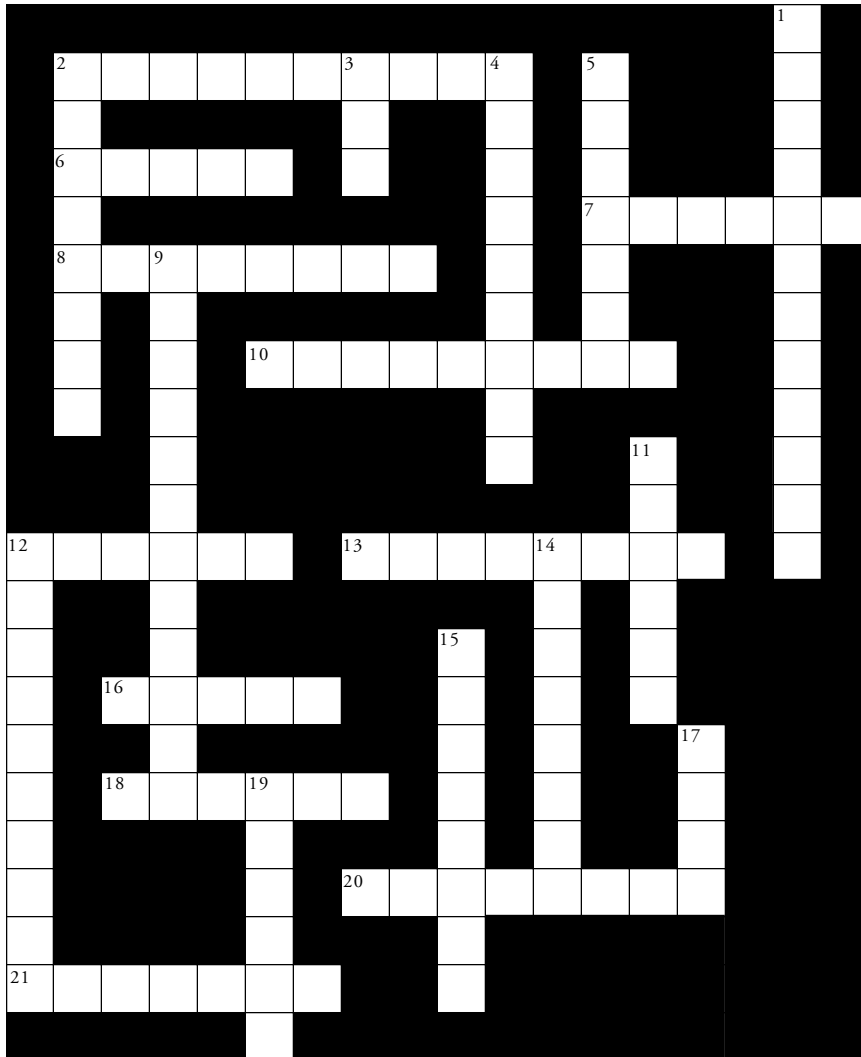
II. ACTIVITIES

1. Set up an arbitration committee to settle land disputes.
 - A. In one dispute, two settlers claim the same parcel of land. Each claims that the other is a "sooner." There are no witnesses on either side to support or disclaim the allegation. The committee must arbitrate a settlement.

SUGGESTIONS: Divide the land equally; draw lots; effect a partnership; question the parties to determine if one of them is lying; look at any physical evidence such as claim stakes, times of claim filings, description of the parcel of land for accuracy; examine qualifications; ask each party what he expects to contribute to the community if he stays; how each expects to improve the land.
 - B. In another dispute, a man who had filed a claim as the head of the household died before he could move onto the claim. His widow alleges that the claim is hers as the surviving head of household. A male settler says that the death of the male claimant released the parcel of land and he has now filed a claim on the land as the new owner.

SUGGESTION: Obtain a copy of homesteading rules and determine the rightful owner.

2. CROSSWORD



ACROSS

2. The President signed this on May 2, 1890.
6. A county in Oklahoma Territory.
7. The Cherokee _____ was a strip of land .
8. President who signed the Organic Act.
10. A person who takes the law into his own hands.
12. The real Cherokee Strip was in _____.
13. The cattle stealers who lived in No Man's Land were called _____.
16. Gov. Frantz was a _____ Rider.
18. He was the first territorial governor.
20. President _____ appointed Gov. Jenkins.
21. He was the only Democrat among the territorial governors.

DOWN

1. Some people called Governor Seay this name meaning "someone from the North who took advantage of the South."
2. Means "Land of the Red Man"
3. Initials of the fifth territorial governor.
4. Provisional governments were _____.
5. The President had the power to _____ governors to the territory.
9. Another name for the Public Land Strip.
11. This school was established at Edmond.
12. Town nominated as territorial capital.
14. A college for blacks was here.
15. _____ Strip was a strip of land in Kansas.
17. He took office on Feb. 1, 1892.
19. Ferguson was a/an _____ outside the territory.

Chapter 15 - LAND OPENINGS AND THE SETTLERS

I. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Tell about the most famous photographs taken of the land runs.
2. Describe the living conditions of homesteaders in Oklahoma Territory.
3. How did the runs for land in the Cherokee Outlet and in the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation differ from previous land runs?

II. ACTIVITIES

1. ETHNIC VIEWPOINT

You are an immigrant from Germany, Russia, Mexico, or China, and you are participating in the race for land in the Cherokee Outlet. Answer the following questions about yourself and write a brief description of the land opening as you saw it. (If possible, use library reference materials to learn about your country before answering these questions.)

Name _____ Age _____ M F

Country of Origin _____ Marital Status _____

Children (names and ages) _____

Other dependents _____

Type of employment before you came here _____

Why did you come to the United States? _____

Describe the Cherokee Outlet opening: _____

2. PUZZLE: WORD MAZE

Moving your pencil from box to box in any direction, connect the letters to form the words which correctly complete the statements below. In forming a single word, you may not use the same box twice; but one box may be used in several words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U	N	A	R	V	A	T	...
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
C	S	S	E	E	H	I	B
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
H	I	R	E	M	O	O	S
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
E	G	N	E	D	I	N	E
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Y	E	N	N	E	A	S	R

- (1) The Arapaho tribe favored allotments in severalty, but the _____ tribe did not.
- (2) The _____ lands were the first lands in the territory to be opened to non-Indian settlement.
- (3) Several ethnic groups settled in Oklahoma Territory, including the _____ .
- (4) Some of the lands opened to settlement had been Indian _____ .
- (5) Because of the arid condition of the Cheyenne-Arapaho lands, few _____ participated in the opening.

Chapter 16 - STATEHOOD

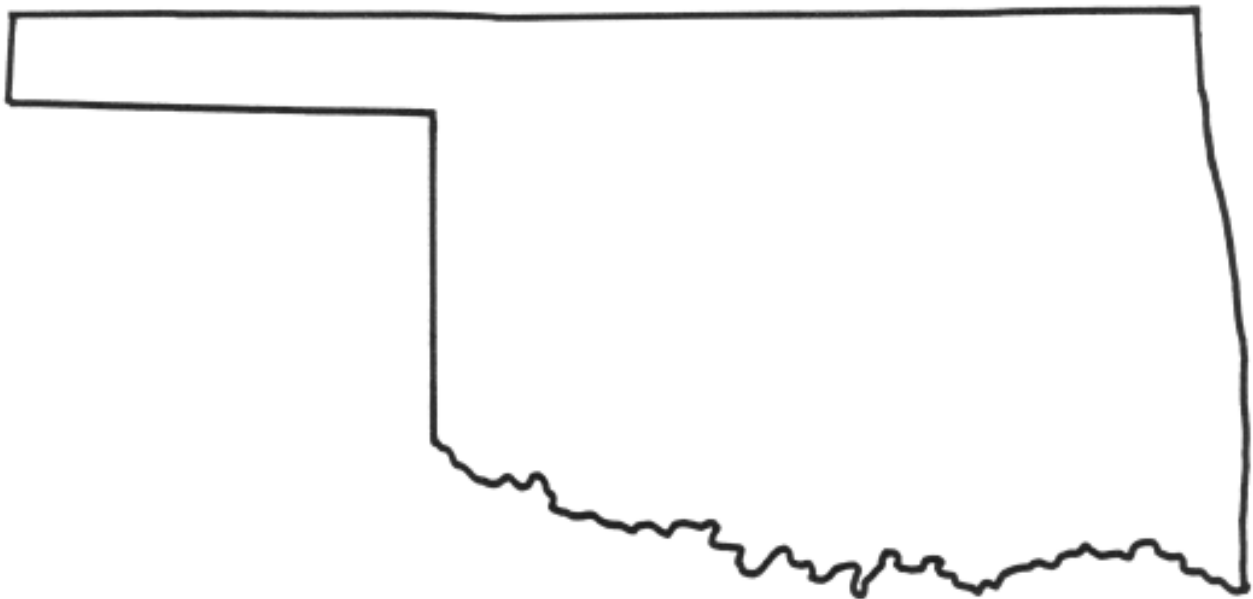
I. DISCUSSION QUESTION

Trace the movement toward statehood, including efforts for statehood for each of the territories as separate states, efforts for a state for blacks, efforts for a state for Indians, and efforts for both of the territories as a single state.

II. ACTIVITIES

1. MAP

On the following blank map of Oklahoma, locate these towns which are important in this chapter: Oklahoma City; Guthrie; Kingfisher; Eufaula; Fort Gibson. Use a wall map or a road map for reference, and mark each town with an "x" and its name.



2. STATE OF SEQUOYAH

Let the students pretend that they are members of the Sequoyah Convention and expect Indian Territory to become the state of Sequoyah. Students are to select state symbols for the new state. They may not use any of Oklahoma's state symbols. They should use symbols fitting for the eastern half of the state. They are to select a state bird, flower, rock, tree, reptile, fish, animal, and grass.

3. PUZZLE: NAME SCRAMBLE

The letters in the answers to the following identifications are scrambled. Put the letters in the proper order for the correct answers. (No middle initials are used.)

- _____ (1) RYAMWORNBMAILSILWON
A black woman who came from
Tennessee
- _____ (2) EJAMSNANMOR
A Cherokee lobbyist
- _____ (3) NIMNEJAB KINFLARN TEFTELAYA
First territorial settler to be nominated for
a national office
- _____ (4) LARCHES SLELHAK
Creek Representative at the Sequoyah
Convention
- _____ (5) LIWMAIL YUMRAR
President of the Constitutional
Convention
- _____ (6) RENEG RUCNIR
First black legislator
- _____ (7) DENIW BECCAM
Former Kansas State Auditor

STUDENT ACTIVITY BOOK

Chapter 13 - THE FINAL CONQUEST

I. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write a short definition of each word below.

1. incarceration _____
2. jurisdiction _____
3. refuge _____
4. preside _____
5. larceny _____
6. manslaughter _____
7. alien _____
8. speculation _____
9. vigorously _____
10. penalize _____
11. subsequent _____
12. reprimand _____

II. COMPLETION. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with the word or words that would complete the sentence correctly.

1. The U.S. District Court that had authority over white people in Indian Territory was located at _____.
2. Prisoners from Indian Territory were imprisoned at the federal prison in _____.
3. The federal judge who became known as the "Hanging Judge" was Judge _____.
4. Indians repeatedly requested the establishment of a federal court in _____ Indian Territory.
5. No other federal agency was so hated or distrusted by the Indians as the _____.
6. The law in Indian Territory was enforced by two hundred _____ appointed by Judge _____.
7. The act that limited the authority of the Indian tribal courts was the _____ Act.
8. The Atoka Agreement involved the _____ and _____ tribes.
9. The _____ tribe rejected the Atoka Agreement, despite the fact that the tribal leaders had approved it.
10. At the advice of _____, the Creek Council rejected the 1897 Creek Agreement.
11. The _____ Tribe was the first of the Five Tribes to accept land allotments.
12. Under the allotment system, tribesmen could not sell their land for a period of _____ years.
13. A leader of the full-blood Creeks was Crazy Snake or _____.

III. TRUE or FALSE. Write the word "true" in the blank if the statement is true; write the word "false" if the statement is false.

- _____1 . The major problem with the locations of the court and prison for Indian Territory was distance.
- _____2. After 1885, all cases involving murder, manslaughter, etc., were tried in state courts rather than federal courts.
- _____3. In the 1890 Census, Indians outnumbered non-Indians three to one.
- _____4. Some gold was discovered in Oklahoma in the early 1890's.
- _____5. When non-Indians first came into Indian Territory, they could not own land.
- _____6. Allotments in severalty freed lands for white ownership.
- _____7. After March 2, 1889, all Indian tribes in Indian Territory were affected by the Dawes Act.
- _____8. Most Indians vigorously protested the work of the Dawes Commission.
- _____9. The Dawes Commission did not begin enrollments until tribal governments approved.
- _____10. The Atoka Agreement preserved the tribal citizenship and tribal judicial system for the Indians.
- _____11. If Indians refused to select a land allotment, selections were made for them.
- _____12. The Crazy Snake Rebellion was a successful Creek rebellion.

IV. MAP. The federal courts that had jurisdiction at various times over Indian Territory were located at Van Buren and Fort Smith, Arkansas; Wichita and Topeka, Kansas; Paris, Texas; and Muskogee, Ardmore, and McAlester, Indian Territory. Mark and identify each of these courts on the map below.

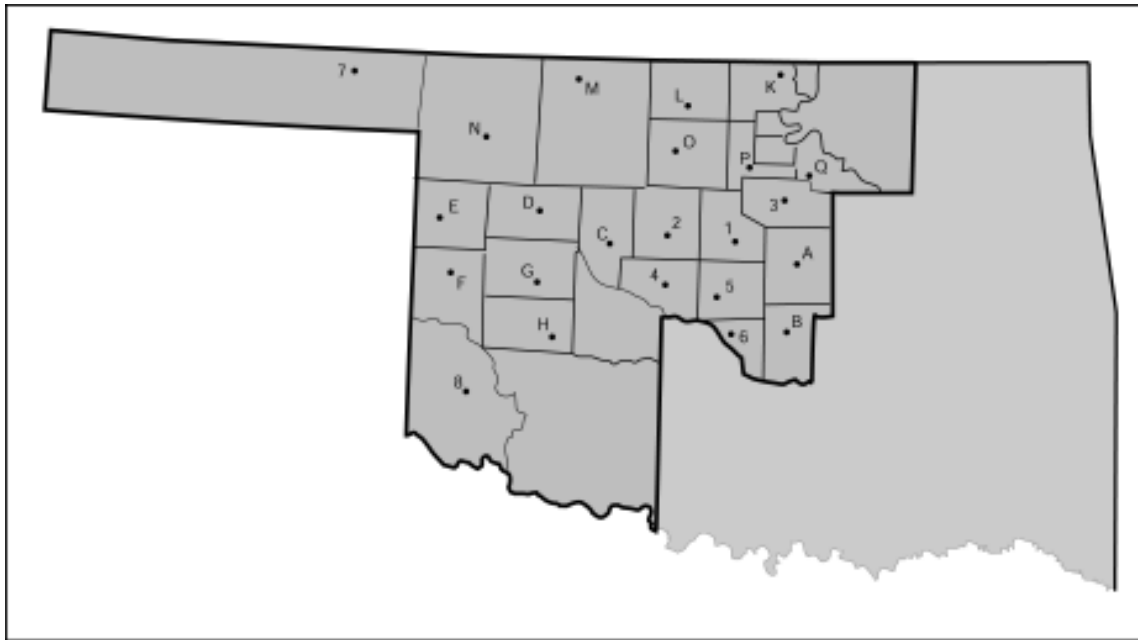


Chapter 14 - OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

I. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write a definition of each word or term below.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Oklahoma _____ | 7. "soddie" _____ |
| 2. implement (verb) _____ | 8. bicameral _____ |
| 3. provisional _____ | 9. endowment _____ |
| 4. vigilante _____ | 10. subscription _____ |
| 5. "dugout" _____ | 11. carpetbagger _____ |
| 6. school lands _____ | 12. indemnity lands _____ |

II. MAP. Identify the Oklahoma counties and county seats that were in Oklahoma territory.



III. COMPLETION. Fill in the blanks with the word or words that would best complete the sentence.

1. Oklahoma Territory was the _____ half of Indian Territory.
2. Official government for Oklahoma Territory was not established until the Oklahoma _____
_____ Act was passed.
3. Schools were supported by _____.
4. There were _____ counties named in the act establishing a government for Oklahoma Territory.
5. "No Man's Land" became _____ County.

Student's Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

6. The capital of Oklahoma Territory was located in _____.
7. The act also established a Supreme Court made up of _____ judges.
8. The act established a _____ legislature.
9. Eight of the territorial governors belonged to the _____ party.
10. The least controversial of the territorial governors was Governor _____.
11. The last territorial governor was Governor _____.
12. The last territorial governor was appointed by President _____.
13. The sections of land set aside for school lands were Sections _____ and _____.
14. In the Cherokee Outlet, Sections _____ and _____ were set aside for endowments for higher education.
15. When the First Territorial Legislature met, they spent much of their time arguing about the location of the _____.

IV. MATCHING. Match the date to the event.

- | | |
|---|--|
| _____ 1. When meetings were held to elect the first public officials and to set up a temporary government | A. August 5, 1890
B. April 23, 1889 |
| _____ 2. When the President signed a bill to establish a government of Oklahoma Territory | C. May 2, 1890
D. December 23, 1890 |
| _____ 3. When the election was held to select the first legislative assembly | |
| _____ 4. When the act passed that established the public school system | |

V. MATCHING. Match the name to the identification; some may be used more than once and some may not be used at all.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. A Choctaw chief who coined the word "Oklahoma" | A. George W. Steele |
| _____ 2. Public Land Strip | B. Chitto Harjo |
| _____ 3. Cimarron Territory | C. No Man's Land |
| _____ 4. Robber's Roost | D. Chickasaw Nation |
| _____ 5. First Territorial Governor | E. Allen Wright |
| _____ 6. A Creek who led a rebellion | F. Pushmataha |
| | G. William Cary Renfrow |
| | H. The Cookson Hills |

Chapter 15 - THE LAND OPENINGS AND THE SETTLERS

I. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write short definitions of each word below.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. negotiate_____ | 7. cistern_____ |
| 2. extract_____ | 8. retain_____ |
| 3. conveyance_____ | 9. invalid_____ |
| 4. ethnic_____ | 10. deliberation_____ |
| 5. arid_____ | 11. candid_____ |
| 6. "gyp" water_____ | 12. clamor_____ |

II. MATCHING. Match the date to the event.

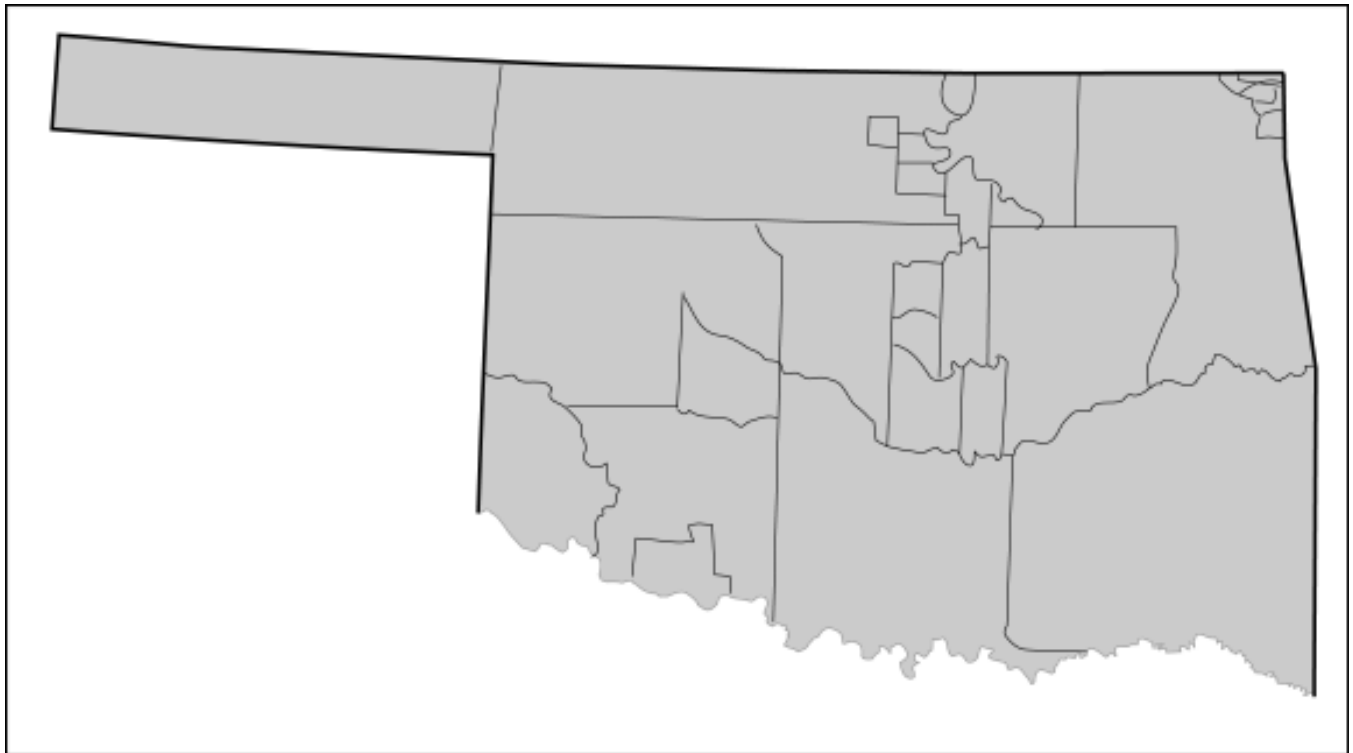
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| _____ 1. Jerome Commission appointed | A. April 19, 1892 |
| _____ 2. A run for 900,000 acres in Lincoln and Pottawatomie Counties | B. 1895 |
| _____ 3. Cheyenne-Arapaho lands opened | C. May 4, 1896 |
| _____ 4. Cherokee Outlet opened | D. September 16, 1893 |
| _____ 5. Kickapoo lands opened | E. 1906 |
| _____ 6. The Big Pasture and wood reserve sold at public auction | F. June 30, 1892 |
| _____ 7. Congress ruled Greer County in Oklahoma Territory | G. July, 1889 |
| _____ 8. Governor Seay estimated that 7,600 people settled Cheyenne-Arapahos Lands | H. September 22, 1891 |

III. COMPLETION. In the blanks, fill in the word or words that would complete each sentence correctly.

1. The Jerome Commission was also known as the_____Commission.
2. The Jerome Commission was to negotiate with the tribes in the_____half of Indian Territory.
3. Most early land holders lived in_____. (kind of shelter)
4. Farmers found that the most suitable crop for the Cheyenne-Arapaho lands was_____.
5. When land openings began, many people waited for land to be opened in the_____.
6. The most famous of all the land openings was the opening of the_____.
7. _____was a frontier photographer who took famous photographs of the land run.
8. The last area opened by a land run was the_____Reservation.

- 9. The Kiowa-Comanche-Wichita lands were opened and settled by_____.
- 10. Nearly 500,000 acres of Kiowa-Comanche-Wichita lands were reserved for_____.
- 11. Over 50,000 acres were reserved for_____.
- 12. In the land auctions, land sold for an average of _____dollars per acre.
- 13. _____County was in dispute between Oklahoma and Texas.
- 14. The_____Act ordered a lawsuit to determine the actual boundary between Oklahoma and Texas.
- 15. The largest ethnic group settling in Oklahoma was_____.
- 16. The county that was abolished and became a part of Roger Mills and Ellis Counties was _____
_____County.

IV. MAP. Complete the following map to show the land openings in Oklahoma, naming each area.



Chapter 16 - STATEHOOD

I. VOCABULARY STUDY. Write a short definition of each word below.

- 1. allotment _____
- 2. thwart _____
- 3. initiative _____
- 4. referendum _____
- 5. suffrage _____
- 6. progressive _____
- 7. contingent _____
- 8. constitute _____

II. COMPLETION. In the blanks, write the word or words that would complete each sentence correctly.

- 1. The first territorial settler to be nominated for a national office was _____.
- 2. The first nomination was for the office of _____.
- 3. The founder of Langston University was _____.
- 4. A leader who hoped to make Oklahoma Territory a blade state was _____.
- 5. The man elected as president of the Sequoyah Convention was _____.
- 6. The five vice-presidents of the convention were representatives from the _____.
- 7. The proposed name for a state composed of Indian Territory was _____.
- 8. The capital of this state was to have been located at _____.
- 9. The Hamilton Bill was also known as the _____.
- 10. The Congressional act combining the twin territories into the state of Oklahoma was the _____ Act.
- 11. The constitution for the new state of Oklahoma was declared legal by President _____.
- 12. A man appointed head of a committee to prepare an enabling act was _____.

III. STATE CONSTITUTION. Oklahoma's Constitution was both modern and restrictive when it was passed in 1907. In the column on the left give 3 reasons why the Constitution was considered "Progressive." In the column on the right give 3 reasons why some groups did not like it.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (1) _____ | (1) _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| (2) _____ | (2) _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| (3) _____ | (3) _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

IV. MATCHING. Match the date to the event below.

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|
| _____ | 1. Oklahoma Enabling Act passed | A. January 25, 1892 |
| _____ | 2. Enrollment of Indians began | B. November 20, 1906 |
| _____ | 3. First statehood convention in Oklahoma City | C. September 17, 1907 |
| _____ | 4. Oklahoma became a state | D. November 16, 1907 |
| _____ | 5. Constitutional Convention in Guthrie | E. June 16, 1906 |
| _____ | 6. First state officials elected | F. 1905 |
| _____ | 7. First statehood bill introduced | G. December 16, 1891 |
| _____ | 8. Five bills introduced into Congress to make twin territories one state | H. June 10, 1896 |

V. MATCHING. Match names to identifications. Some may be used more than once.

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|
| _____ | 1. A Cherokee lobbyist | A. James Norman |
| _____ | 2. An attorney and builder of railroads | B. William H. Murray |
| _____ | 3. A Creek chief | C. W. C. Rogers |
| _____ | 4. Cherokee representative at Sequoyah Convention | D. Pleasant Porter |
| _____ | 5. Choctaw representative | E. Green I. Currin |
| _____ | 6. Seminole representative | F. Charles N. Haskell |
| _____ | 7. Creek representative | G. John F. Brown |
| _____ | 8. Chickasaw representative | H. Green McCurtain |
| _____ | 9. First African American elected to political office | |
| _____ | 10. President of Constitutional Convention at Guthrie | |
| _____ | 11. The first governor of the state of Oklahoma | |
| _____ | 12. Legislator who introduced first civil rights bill into the Oklahoma legislature | |