

The Changing Faces of Oklahoma

Your teacher will assign you one of the following groups of time periods. Your group will work together to create a minimum of three pages (either on paper or on the computer) that explain changes in the region during the time period which you are assigned. You must include the following:

- the major historic event(s) in the Indian/Oklahoma region. Definition of some terms can be found on the Glossary of Key Terms
- at least one map showing information about the time period. The map should be titled, indicate the historical date, and include a caption that explains what the map is showing. You may want to use one of the base maps on which to show information. You will also want to use additional resources to find maps and information (see Map 6 Resources on-line).
- an explanation regarding migration of people to Indian/Oklahoma region. Was it forced or voluntary? Why were people sent here/why did they come on their own?

You should also consider adding pictures, clip art, sound. If you are working on the computer, don't forget to save your work often.

Your group should also prepare to present your information to the class. Your pages will be combined with the rest of the class' work to create an historic atlas. Make sure you follow the guidelines below (if applicable).

Computer Parameters: _____

Software program to use: _____

Background/Background color: _____

Text Color: _____ Text Size: _____

Animation Limitations: _____

GROUP 1

Pre 1514 - 1830 Bands of Native Americans (Arapaho, Caddo, Cheyenne, Comanche, Iowa, Osage, Pawnee, Wichita) followed buffalo herds to hunt

1514 - 1682 Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and later Hernando de Soto, Spanish explorers, scouted region and looked for gold

1682 - 1762	French explorer Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle, claimed that all land drained by the Mississippi River (which included Oklahoma region) belonged to France; called Louisiana
1762 - 1800	France ceded Louisiana to Spain
1800 - 1803	Napoleon, from France, regained Louisiana from Spain
1803 - 1812	U.S. purchased Louisiana, first called the Louisiana District and then renamed the Louisiana Territory in 1805
1812 - 1819	Missouri Territory was organized out of the Louisiana; included land that was later part of Oklahoma
1819	Region became part of Arkansas Territory; present-day Oklahoma Panhandle was given to Spain in a territory land dispute; first three white settlements established: Miller Court House, Salina, and Three Forks
1824	To prepare the territory for Indian migration, U.S. army built Fort Towson and Fort Bigson

GROUP 2

1830	Indian Removal Act
1830 - 1842	Movement of five eastern tribes to Indian Territory, known as the Trail of Tears
1831	Forced migration of Choctaw Nation

GROUP 3

1836	Forced migration of Creek Nation
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GROUP 4

1837	Forced migrations of Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Seminole Nations
1850	Public Land Strip (panhandle) was acquired by the U.S. government from Texas for \$10 million; the Cherokee Nation claimed this land

1855 Treaty of Doaksville; Choctaw Nation was divided into two regions: Choctaw Nation and Chickasaw Nation, plus an area called the Leased District

Recommendation: Read excerpts from *The Settler's Map and Guide Book*

GROUP 5

1861 - 1865 American Civil War; most Native Americans in Indian Territory supported and/or fought with the South

1866 Western land of the five civilized tribes was purchased by the U.S. government (purchase was forced as U.S. government was angry with tribes for supporting the South during the Civil War); additional forced migration of Native American tribes (Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, other Plains tribes) to some of these lands

Recommendation: Read excerpts from *The Settler's Map and Guide Book*

GROUP 6

1870+ The Chisholm Trail used to drive cattle from Texas to Kansas

1870 - 1872 The Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad was built

1872 Commercial coal was mined near McAlester

1883 - 1886 Cattlemen leased land (5 year leases) from Indian Nations

GROUP 7

1887 General Allotment Act

1889 Unassigned Indian Territory land (central part region) opened to European settlement; known as Oklahoma Country. First producing oil well was drilled near Chelsea. Cherokee (Jerome) Commission established to negotiate with Cherokees and other tribes for their western lands.

1890 Territory of Oklahoma created (for European settlement); Panhandle added to territory; increased pressure for Native Americans to get allotments of land. Maps show Twin Territories: Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory U. S. government declared all cattlemen's leases invalid; president ordered removal of cattle

1893 Cherokee Outlet and Tonkawa/Pawnee lands opened to European settlement. Dawes Commission created by U. S. government to dissolve the Indian nations

1903 Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock Supreme Court case gives Congress power to break Indian treaties without consent of tribes

Recommendation: Refer to the core map, read excerpts from *The Settler's Map and Guide Book*

GROUP 8

1905 Leaders of the Five Civilized Tribes called a constitution convention at Muskogee; convention adopted a constitution for the proposed State of Sequoyah; approved by region's citizen, but refused by the U.S. Congress

1907 One combined state of former Indian and Oklahoma Territories became the State of Oklahoma

GROUP 9

1920 Oil discovered in Osage County managed by Osage Indians

1928 Oil boom in Oklahoma City; migration of oil men into region

GROUP 10

1930's Beginning of the Depression; severe drought in Oklahoma, followed by high winds, caused the Dust Bowl; many left farms

1934 Indian Reorganization Act

1941 Need for agricultural products and oil for World War II brings new settlement to Oklahoma