**Chapter 10 Study Guide**

1. Where did Oklahoma Get its name
   1. **Choctaw Chief Allen Wright coined the term, “ Oklahoma” meaning LAND OF THE RED MAN**
      1. Originally intended only for the **Eastern Half of the Natives (Home of 5 Civilized Tribes**)
      2. Later became Oklahoma Country, it was the common name for the Unassigned Lands
      3. **In 1890 The Western Half of Oklahoma became, “Territory of Oklahoma”**
2. **What was Provisional Government**
   1. Met in Guthrie and Oklahoma City to set up **provisional (TEMPORARY) governments**
      1. However, the provisional or temporary governments were unofficial
      2. They set up schools and town marshals and committees to stop people from arguing over land claims.
         1. They also with the help of the army, set up banks, cafes
         2. Tent cities were disappearing and homes were going up
3. **How did Rural Life Develop**
   1. There was a lack of lumber on the prairie, most of it was for farmland.
      1. Life was difficult on plains
   2. Most families lived in “Dugouts” or “Soddies”
      1. **Dugouts -These are shelters dug from a hillside covered with logs and dirt roofs.**
      2. **Soddies – were homes made from blocks of turf, stacked like bricks.**
         1. Snakes were common in both of these
   3. Water was scarce
      1. “Cisterns” were put in place – to catch rainwater
   4. There were hardly any railroads so supplies did not come too often.
   5. B**iggest crop for the homesteaders was: cotton and cowpeas. Later the best became WHEAT**
      1. Kansas and Oklahoma was the breadbasket of the world. Today it is Kansas.
   6. Prairie life at first was hard because many people missed the planting season after the Land Run
   7. The first people wanted a government, **they voted the first government in Guthrie**
4. **What was No Man’s Land and Organic Act**
   1. President Harrison signed the Organic Act in 1890
      1. **Organic Act – placed the tribes in Territory of Oklahoma (western half). It opened it to homesteaders. Created a lawsuit so that Oklahoma would get GREER COUNTY from TEXAS**
         1. **It also placed the Public Land Strip (NO MANS LAND) in it as well so people could colonize.**
         2. **Problem was that NO MANS LAND was ungoverned.**
         3. **Proclaimed Guthrie as the temporary Capital of Oklahoma Territory.**
         4. **Created the Oklahoma Supreme Court**
         5. **Created a bicameral government system**
            1. **Two government legislature system (House and Senate)**
         6. **It would appoint a governor**
            1. **Governor would hire officials**
         7. **Created Norman (Oklahoma University)**
         8. **Created Stillwater (Oklahoma State University) AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL “taught farming”**
         9. **Created Edmond (Central State University) NORMAL SCHOOL – school trained “teachers”**
            1. **This act also created public school for children.**
            2. **Created zones of 16 & 36 for public schools**
            3. **Created zones of 13 & 33 for higher education like universities**
      2. No Man’s Land
         1. Also called **“Cimarron Territory”**
         2. Had many outlaws, and gamblers, cattle rustlers (Stealers) because it had no law.
         3. 3,000 settlers rushed to get land here.
         4. Formed government there in 1887
         5. **Gave NO MANS LAND the name “Beaver County” under the Organic Act**
5. **Territorial Governors**
   1. George W Steele - 1891
      1. **First territorial governor of Oklahoma Territory**
      2. Angered many lawmakers (legislators)
         1. Resigned because no one liked him.
      3. Replaced by Robert Martin
   2. Abraham Jefferson Seay - 1892
      1. Appointed by President Harrison because he was a local to Oklahoma Territory
      2. Many called him a “Carpetbagger”
         1. Carpetbagger – a dirty or dishonest politician
      3. Pushed for school improvements and statehood.
   3. William Cary Renfrow – 1893
      1. Gave the city of Langston a university “Langston University” AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL for BLACKS
      2. Gave the city of Alva a university “Northwestern State University” NORAMAL SCHOOL for BLACKS
      3. Gave the city of Norman a sanitarium
         1. School for the mentally ill
   4. Cassias McDonald Barnes - 1897
      1. Appointed by President McKinley
      2. Gave the city of Weatherford a university, “Southwestern University” NORMAL SCHOOL
      3. Under Barnes the Oklahoma legislature (congress) created a public buildings: deaf, blind, reform, and schools for the insane.
         1. Barnes vetoed it (Struck it down)
      4. President did not hire him for a 2nd term
   5. William Miller Jenkins - 1901
      1. Appointed by President McKinley
      2. Improved the system of appraising and leasing school lands.
      3. He became corrupt and had federal charges put on him.
         1. President McKinley, was only one who backed him…. But he got assonated.
         2. So Teddy Roosevelt fired him.
   6. Thompson Benton Ferguson – 1901
      1. Appointed by Teddy Roosevelt
      2. Cared for the mentally ill, by getting lands and buildings at Fort Supply
      3. Created a newspaper in Watonga, and was the least controversial of all governors.
      4. Was not appointed for a 2nd term
   7. Frank Frantz – 1906
      1. **Last territorial governor of Oklahoma Territory**
      2. Youngest guy to be appointed.
         1. Appointed by his buddy Teddy Roosevelt after the Mexican American War
         2. They were rough riders together
      3. The only problem was, when he was elected Oklahoma was on the verge of becoming a state.
6. **Jerome Commission**
   1. **Also known as the Cherokee Commission**
      1. It was to persuade tribal leaders to accept allotments in severalty (individually) for their members.
      2. Receiving 160 acres of land
         1. Rest of land would be bought by the government and opened to settlement
7. **2nd & 3rd & 4th Land Run**
   1. 2nd Land Run September 22, 1891 – Opened lands of the Sac and Fox, Pottawatomie, Iowa, and Shawnee lands.
      1. 20,000 people ran but only 5,600 could get land claims
   2. 3rd Land Run – April 19, 1892
      1. Cheyenne didn’t want allotments individually, however the Arapaho did, and tribe got in a fight over it.
      2. Because Arapaho said yes, the US Government opened up the Cheyenne and Arapaho land
         1. 25,000 participated
         2. In this land run, there were horse drawn buggies, busses, a hot air balloon, and a jockey
         3. Pandemonium existed in this Land Run
         4. Very few Sooners were in this land run.
   3. 4th Land Run – May 1895
      1. **Last Opening was the Kickapoo Reservation**, it was very small
      2. Last area to be opened to the Land Runs
      3. **Cherokee Outlet Opening** 
         1. **People waited for this territory to open up**
         2. Racers had to register and show registration papers
         3. More Sooners in this run than previous
   4. Kiowa and Comanche Lands
      1. **Settled and opened by lottery**
      2. **These lands were setup 50,000 acres for grazing and pasture**
8. **Largest Ethnic Group in Oklahoma Territory was African Americans**