Chapter 11 Study Guide

1. **Statehood Movement**  
 a. Territories were split in two sides - twin territories  
 1. **Oklahoma Territory** - West Side of State where Western Tribes  
 2. **Indian Territory** - East Side of State 5 Civilized Tribes  
 b. There was a big push to make Oklahoma Territory an official state, and then add Indian Territory later.  
 c. Most Indian leaders opposed statehood of any kind  
 d. **Dawes Commission - Began giving tribal allotments without the consent of the Indian Tribes  
 e. Sequoyah Convention - Muskogee August 21, 1905  
 1. This was a convention for a push for an Indian only State to keep separate (Indian Territory East)**  
 2. Leaders of this convention were from various tribes but most importantly - **James Norman & Charles Haskell  
 a. Other leaders**: **CHIEF PLEASANT PORTER - President of the Convention**  
 i. **William H. Murray for the Chickasaws**   
 ii. **Chief John F. Brown for the Seminoles**  
 iii. **Green McCurtain for the Choctaws**  
 iv. **Chief W.C. Rogers for the Cherokees**  
 3. They sent it to Congress for approval, and they wanted their **capitol at Fort Gibson**. But, it did not pass.  
 1. **The failure of this Sequoyah Convention marked the end of Indian Separateness.**  
 f. **Hamilton Bill - ("Oklahoma Enabling Act")**  
 1. This was the official bill for single statehood and not split territories.  
 2 .The capitol was to be Guthrie until 1913.   
 3. Passed on **November 6, 1907**  
 4. Delegates were chosen, many whites with Indian heritage. No African Americans.  
 g. **Statehood Day  
 1. Statehood day is November 16, 1907** 2. President Teddy Roosevelt proclaimed at 10:16 AM that "Oklahoma is a State"  
 3. Governor became - Charles Haskell  
 4. Oklahoma became the 46th State of the United States of America  
2. African American Ethnic Movement & Hardships  
 1. **E.P McCabe**  
 1**. Founder of the City of Langston** with the help of his newspaper *Langston City Herald*  
 2. McCabe called for blacks to make Oklahoma a African American state, and for people to migrate to the area.  
 a. African Americans moved out to make the population 8% of the territory before statehood.  
 3. He helped create an All African American college at Langston University  
 4. Today Langston is still predominately a African American population.  
 2. **Green I. Currin**  
 1. **First African American to win office** in Oklahoma (Territorial Legislature)  
 a. He won it in Kingfisher  
 2. **Currin also introduced the first Civil Rights Bill in Oklahoma** but did not pass  
 3. **Jim Crow Laws**  
 1. Jim Crow laws was the separation of whites and blacks, "segregation".  
 2. Jim Crow Laws were designed for "separate but equal" but nothing was ever equal.  
 4. **Voting**  
 1. Many tried to keep blacks from voting. Especially in Oklahoma and the southern states.  
 2. They adopted the **Grandfather Clause**  
 a. It made it where only people could vote if their father and grandfather could vote.  
 b. African Americans fathers and grandfathers could not vote because of slavery so they couldn't vote.  
   
 5. **Constitutional Convention**  
 1. Led by William H. Murray because of knowledge of Constitutional law.  
 2. Under his leadership, the Oklahoma Constitution separated the whites and blacks in public schools.  
5. **Governor Charles H. Haskell & Kate Barnard**  
 1. His administration was **most known for moving the Capitol from Guthrie to Oklahoma City**  
 2. The capitol moved on December 16, 1910, even though the Hamilton Bill said Guthrie should be it till 1913.  
 3. Haskell was a forceful governor, tried to do things daringly.   
 4. Haskell was the **First Governor of Oklahoma  
 5. Kate Barnard   
 a. First woman to be elected to an Oklahoma state office.  
 b. Her job was to help with corrections, such as jail conditions, and mentally ill facilities.  
 c. She was largely responsible for getting rid of child labor.**

6. **Discovery of Oil 1905**  
 1. The oil boom started in the city of **Glenpool.**   
 2. Discovered by: **Bob Galbreath & Frank Chesley.**  
 3. Lots of oil produced, but there was not enough transportation, and there were no pipelines.  
 a. Pipelines were finally made at statehood in 1907  
 b. Texaco and Standard Oil, brought the first ones.  
 4. With discovery of oil, boom towns occur.  
 a. Mass amounts of people came to **boom towns**, the moment the oil was gone, people left.  
 b. Problem with boom towns, they became ghost towns.  
 5. **During WWI Oklahoma contributed with mass amounts of oil for the war effort**.