**Chapter 12 Study Guide**

1. **Important World War I dates:** 
   1. **WWI Begins: 1914** – (Started over the Assassination of Franz Ferdinand in Serbia)
   2. **USA Enters WWI: 1917** - (The Germans sank a ship called the ***Lusitania*** when America was neutral)
   3. **WWI Ends: 1914** – (German people was becoming low on food, supplies, etc. But, Military was strong)
   4. **Women in Oklahoma Vote**: **1919**
   5. **Native Americans in Oklahoma vote**: **1920**
   6. **Women Vote in First Major Election**: **1920**
2. **World War I Facts**
   1. **New Technologies –Germany had the best technology and military**
      1. Tanks – Never used before in combat.
      2. Machine Guns – Pump action shotguns were the only thing they had before
      3. Grenades
      4. Mustard Gas – Killed thousands in the trenches, leaving scars and burns on faces.
      5. Artillery – could be fired over a mile long away.
      6. Planes **– USA Aviators would train at Fort Sill including Wiley Post**
   2. **Epidemics**
      1. The main epidemic that spread throughout Europe and made its way to USA was **Spanish Flu**
      2. Spanish Flu was a huge cause of death in the trenches because rats were everywhere.
   3. **World War I Draft and Famous Oklahomans in WWI**
      1. Students and young boys were drafted to WWI in the USA. First arrived in 1917 in trench warfare. For Oklahoma boys they were called the 36th Infantry
      2. **Choctaw Indian Joseph Oklahombi** was the wars most decorated soldier.
         1. Helped capture enemy prisoners, more than any other soldier.
      3. George Price Hayes, Samuel H. Sampler, and Harold L. Turner – All Received a Medal of Honor
      4. By the end of WWI, 90,527 Oklahomans served in WWI. 5,000 African American, 4,154 were wounded, 1,064 were killed.
      5. **World War I was nicknamed, “The Great War.”**
   4. **Green Corn Rebellion**
      1. When the draft happened in the USA, many people did not want it.
         1. Some for political or religious reasons. Most of these people were called, **“Socialists”**
      2. **This Socialist Group was called, “Working Class Union.” Or (WCU)**
         1. The WCU opposed the draft because they were peaceful people.
         2. In 1916, the WCU changed from peaceful to violent, burning buildings and beat up people.
         3. Eventually called for the overthrow of the government of the USA.
         4. They even made a date to revolt attack: August 2, 1917 at midnight
            1. People would roast green corn and beef BBQ’s on their way to Washington DC
         5. The revolt was not a success, and the WCU members were charged with Sedition
            1. Many people however were hurt in killed in small skirmishes.
            2. ***Sedition means treason***
3. **WWI in Oklahoma**
   1. **Women**
      1. They replaced the men in factories, stores, streetcars, and railroads. They operated farm machinery, became salespeople, and engineers.
         1. This starts the idea that women were equal to men.
      2. After the War is over in 1918, women push for ***suffrage (*Women’s right to vote) – *1919***
         * 1. ***19th Amendment – Women’s Right to Vote***
           2. **Women get to first vote in a Presidential Election in 1920.**
         1. **Women pushed for the banning of alcohol (Prohibition) in 1920.** 
            1. **(18th Amendment) – Women Called this the “Temperance Movement”**
      3. When the men return, women change in the **“Roaring 20’s”**
         1. Women start to wear **high skirts**, and **BOB their hair**, and party. Acting like they are free.
         2. They start to believe they are just as good as men.
   2. **African Americans**
      1. African Americans, like women also worked in areas where white men left to fight
      2. They had the opportunity to show what they could do to the entire country
         1. Some men were even fighting overseas being drafted.
      3. **Tulsa Race Riots**
         1. Started over a 19yr. old African American stepping on a woman’s foot in an elevator. She said he assaulted her.
         2. The Newspaper posted false things about the event that led to the arrest of the young man.
         3. In prison, angry whites wanted to take the man out and lynch him. 2,000 men.
         4. African American’s began to gather now to prevent the lynching.
            1. Both white and black were armed.
         5. Shots fired, and chaos started, riots happened, and lots of looting.
         6. Whites began burning many African American neighborhoods.
            1. This made it where many had to live in tents in the winter of 1921.
         7. Because of this incident, whites and blacks had deaths, 36 total – 26 black, 10 white.
         8. 1,300 homes were destroyed. Made 4,200 blacks homeless.
   3. **Red River Decision**
      1. **The Adams Onis Treaty of 1819** decided that the Red River belonged to the United States, in 1924 a court case proving that Oklahoma owned the Red River, not Texas was proved.
         1. However, the land and mineral rights of the Red River, were owned by the USA.
4. **Political People in the Roaring 20’s in Oklahoma**
   1. **Governor J.B.A. Robertson**
      1. In Oklahoma he established Workers Compensation – Injured on the Job
      2. **He upgraded the training of teachers and their certifications**
         1. **Created a subsidized textbook program.**
      3. **He constructed over 1,300 miles of HWY in Oklahoma.**
      4. During his time in office, a rescission happened.
         1. Banks began to close, people did not trust him anymore. Even tried to IMPEACH him.
         2. He did not get impeached by only 1 vote.
   2. **Alice Mary Robertson**
      1. **Became the 2nd woman to ever be elected to the USA Congress. – She was Creek**
         1. Nicknamed, “Miss Alice”
      2. She grew up turning her home into a **“Sawokla**” a Creek word meaning “**The Gathering Place**.”
         1. **Sawokla was an orphanage for Creek Indian Girls**
      3. She founded a school for orphanage called the “**Minerva Place”**
         1. Nicknamed after the Roman God of Wisdom.
         2. **Later became, The University of Tulsa.**
      4. **First woman to preside over a session of the House of Representatives.**
         1. She pushed for Prohibition & women’s suffrage (Women’s Right to Vote)
   3. **Governor John “Iron Jack” Walton**
      1. When Walton becomes Governor, the KKK was on the rise in Oklahoma.
         1. He became the first governor whose administration convicted a Klansmen
      2. **He stood up to the KKK** and tried to control them, and they tried to get him IMPEACHED.
      3. Walton pushed for an Anti-Klan law.
      4. **The KKK and Oklahoma convicted him** of, “illegal collection of campaign funds” He was removed from office.
         1. **Shortest term for a governor in Oklahoma History**
         2. **He was replaced by Governor Martin E. Trapp**
      5. **Ku Klux Klan**
         1. They wore hoods, and burned crosses. Major purpose was to keep African Americans from having the right to vote, and the right to equality.
         2. The KKK would often **Lynch** many African American men if they did anything suspicious to a white female or male.
            1. Lynching – was usually whipping, or beating an individual, by a group.
   4. **Governor Henry Johnston, “the KKK Governor”**
      1. He was a part of the KKK group in Perry Oklahoma.
      2. When he ran for office, he immediately had KKK support.
         1. As a result he won the election
      3. When he was elected, many did not trust him because he was a part of the KKK
         1. They did not trust his advisors either,
            1. Including First Cabinet Woman member: Mrs. O.O. Hammond
      4. People pushed for impeachment, it succeeded.