

Chapter Thirteen Test (Page 1)

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE

Directions: Place the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Railroads could make or break a new community because
- A. railroads helped the town's economy to grow.
 - B. railroads brought in more people who felt less isolated from family and friends when they relocated.
 - C. railroads could move crops, cattle, and minerals more quickly to markets.
 - D. All of the above are true.
- _____ 2. All of the following but one were important railroads in Oklahoma. Which one is INCORRECT?
- A. Central Pacific
 - B. Santa Fe
 - C. Rock Island
 - D. Katy
- _____ 3. Bricktown in Oklahoma City was a famous area in the 1900s because of
- A. baseball.
 - B. restaurants.
 - C. stock yards.
 - D. freight yards.
- _____ 4. Interurbans were
- A. restaurants.
 - B. electric trolleys.
 - C. hotels.
 - D. sleeper trains.
- _____ 5. All but one of the following were important crops in Oklahoma. Which one could NOT survive well in Oklahoma?
- A. cotton
 - B. corn
 - C. sorghum
 - D. oats
- _____ 6. Broomcorn was used for
- A. making brooms.
 - B. making popcorn.
 - C. making hominy.
 - D. making sweet corn.
- _____ 7. The biggest threat to a cotton crop was
- A. lack of rain.
 - B. the boll weevil.
 - C. lack of suitable land.
 - D. lack of suitable equipment for planting.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter Thirteen Test (Page 2)

Directions: Place the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 8. Subscription schools were
- A. courses taken through printed material purchased by mail order.
 - B. schools where parents paid a monthly fee.
 - C. schools that were established by the Homestead Act.
 - D. schools strictly for African American children.
- _____ 9. The act that provided for the establishment of schools was the
- A. Homestead Act.
 - B. Railroad Act.
 - C. Curtis Act.
 - D. Organic Act.
- _____ 10. Important minerals mined in Oklahoma were
- A. coal, lead, and zinc.
 - B. salt, silver, and coal.
 - C. coal, tin, and gypsum.
 - D. gypsum, zinc, and silver.
- _____ 11. The Oklahoma mineral that was featured at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair was
- A. coal.
 - B. silver.
 - C. gold.
 - D. gypsum.
- _____ 12. The largest ore strike came in 1913 in the town of
- A. Picher.
 - B. Gotebo.
 - C. Wakita.
 - D. Duncan.
- _____ 13. Gold fever hit which area of Oklahoma?
- A. Kiamichi River area
 - B. Black Mesa area
 - C. Wichita Mountains area
 - D. Salt Plains area
- _____ 14. Fearing that Oklahoma Territory would dominate Indian Territory, tribal leaders called for
- A. a constitutional convention for the state of Sequoyah.
 - B. a constitutional convention for the state of Oklahoma.
 - C. a resolution for Oklahoma to retain territorial status.
 - D. a resolution to join the state of Texas.

Chapter Thirteen Test (Page 3)

Directions: Place the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 15. The act that provided for the joining of the twin territories into the single state of Oklahoma was called the
A. Curtis Act.
B. Enabling Act.
C. Dawes Act.
D. Organic Act.
- _____ 16. When Oklahoma became a state, what was the plan for its capital?
A. It would immediately be moved to Oklahoma City.
B. Two separate capitals would be established—one for each of the “twin territories.”
C. Guthrie would remain the capital for fifty years.
D. Guthrie would remain the capital until 1913.
- _____ 17. The president of the Oklahoma constitutional convention was
A. Charles N. Haskell.
B. Pleasant Porter.
C. William Renfrow.
D. William H. Murray.
- _____ 18. The new state of Oklahoma was originally divided into how many counties?
A. 67
B. 72
C. 75
D. 79
- _____ 19. All but one of these is a belief of the Progressive Party. Which one is INCORRECT?
A. Government is best suited to correct society’s problems.
B. U.S. senators should be elected by the people.
C. Corporations should be free to operate without government interference.
D. A graduated income tax would be a fair tax for working people.
- _____ 20. Carrie Nation was famous for her campaign against
A. unfair treatment of women.
B. the evils of alcohol.
C. child labor laws.
D. separation of the races.
- _____ 21. Laws that limited the rights of black citizens in the late 19th and 20th centuries were called
A. Black Codes.
B. Prohibition laws.
C. Jim Crow laws.
D. Black Suffrage laws.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter Thirteen Test (Page 4)

Directions: Place the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 22. The President of the United States at the time of statehood for Oklahoma was
A. William Henry Harrison.
B. William McKinley.
C. Theodore Roosevelt.
D. William Howard Taft.
- _____ 23. The President of the United States signed the Statehood Proclamation on
A. September 16, 1907.
B. October 16, 1907.
C. November 16, 1907.
D. December 16, 1907.
- _____ 24. The first governor of the State of Oklahoma was
A. Charles N. Haskell.
B. Pleasant Porter.
C. William Renfrow.
D. William H. Murray.
- _____ 25. Oklahoma joined the United States as the
A. 43rd state.
B. 44th state.
C. 45th state.
D. 46th state.

II. MATCHING

Directions: Match the following men with their accomplishments.

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| _____ 1. William Hirt Hastings | A. The last territorial governor of Oklahoma |
| _____ 2. Pleasant Porter | B. A Democrat who became the first governor of Oklahoma |
| _____ 3. Charles N. Haskell | C. Chaired the first Sequoyah constitution committee and later represented Oklahoma in the U.S. House of Representatives |
| _____ 4. William H. Murray | D. A Democrat elected as president of the Oklahoma statehood convention |
| _____ 5. Frank Frantz | E. Creek Indian leader who presided at the Sequoyah convention |