

OKLAHOMA ACTIVITY PACKET

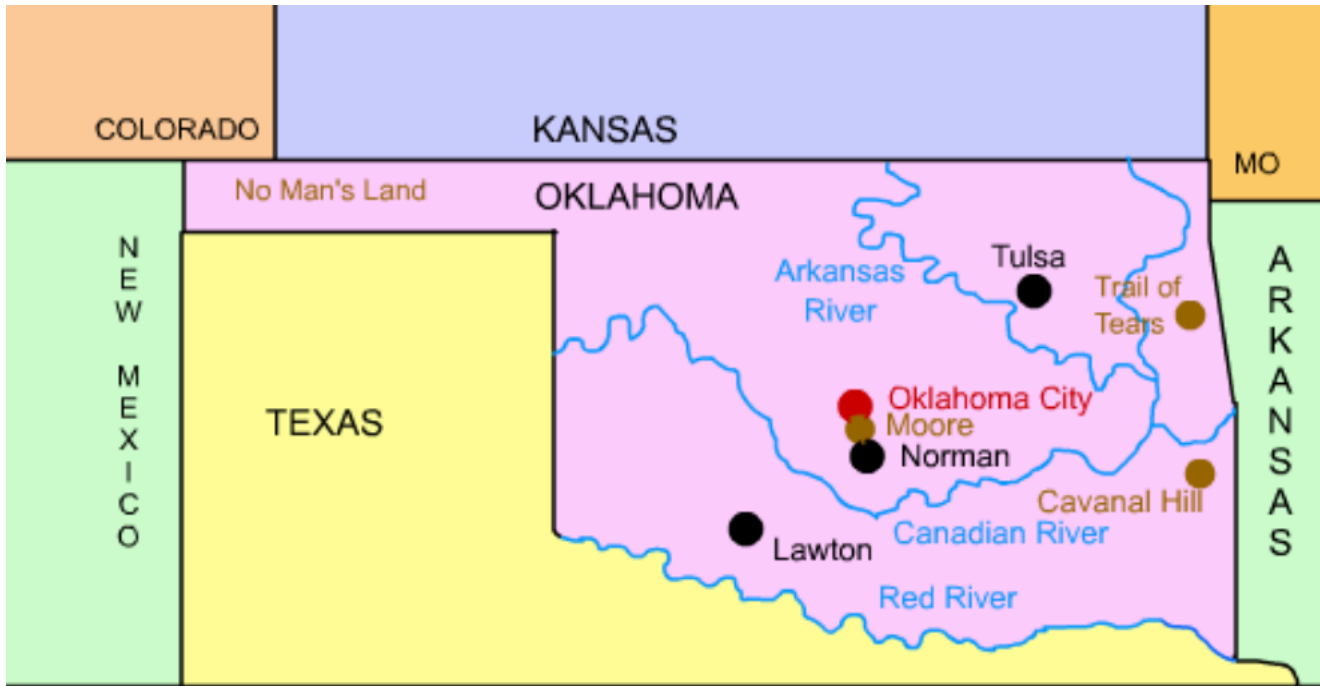


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OKLAHOMA



Capital: Oklahoma City

Area: 69,903 sq. miles (20th)

Population: 3,950,000 (28th)

Date of Union Entry: 11/16/1907 (46th state)

State Bird: Scissor-tailed Flycatcher

State Flower: Oklahoma Rose

State Tree: Redbud

Highest Point: Black Mesa – 5,705 feet

Motto: Labor Conquers All Things

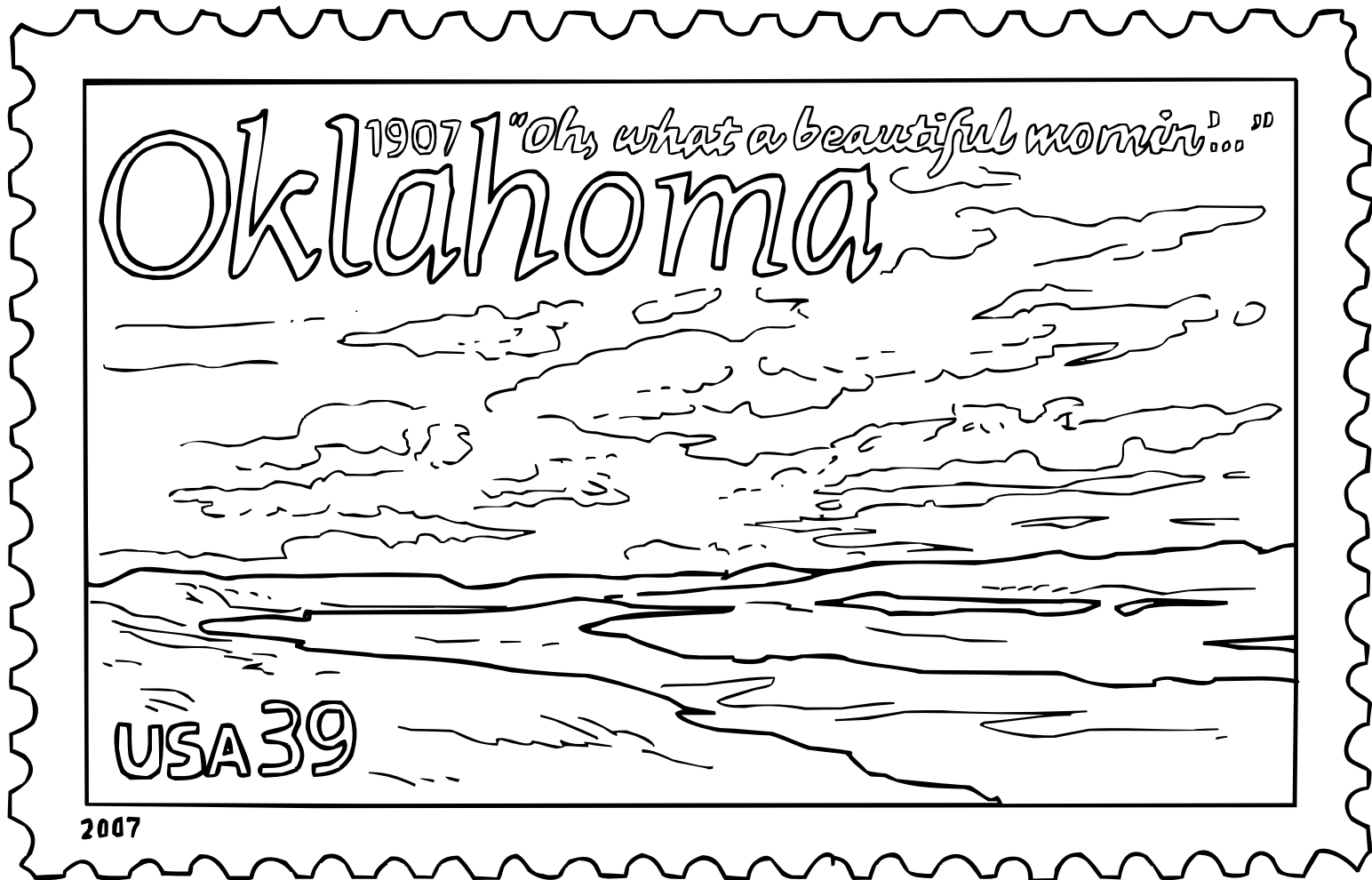
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OKLAHOMA



Oklahoma stamp

39 cents

The Great Plains

The Great Plains is a huge, mostly treeless area of prairie and grasslands in the middle of the United States. It includes parts of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Texas, Oklahoma, and all of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Its industries include farming, ranching and manufacturing. Huge rivers such as the Missouri, Arkansas, and Platte, flow through the heart of the Great Plains. These rivers and their wetlands are important habitats for many kinds of migrating birds such as ducks, geese, cranes, and gulls.

The Great Plains area is the native home of the American bison. Millions once roamed the plains before they were settled in the 1800s. The number of bison, however, fell drastically by 1900 until there were only a few hundred left. Prairie dogs, badgers, coyotes, and burrowing owls are among the wildlife that live in the Great Plains. The area is sometimes called "Tornado Alley" because most of the nation's tornadoes occur here.

1. What would I NOT expect to see much of in the Great Plains?

- A. Grasslands
- B. Forests
- C. Farms
- D. Wildlife

2. What is NOT true about the American bison?

- A. They roamed Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas before the Great Plains were settled
- B. There were more bison before settlement of the Great Plains than in 1900
- C. Prairie dogs and coyotes could be found in the same places as bison
- D. By 1900, the number of bison went up

3. What does “drastically” mean as used below?

The number of bison, however, fell drastically by 1900 until there were only a few hundred left.

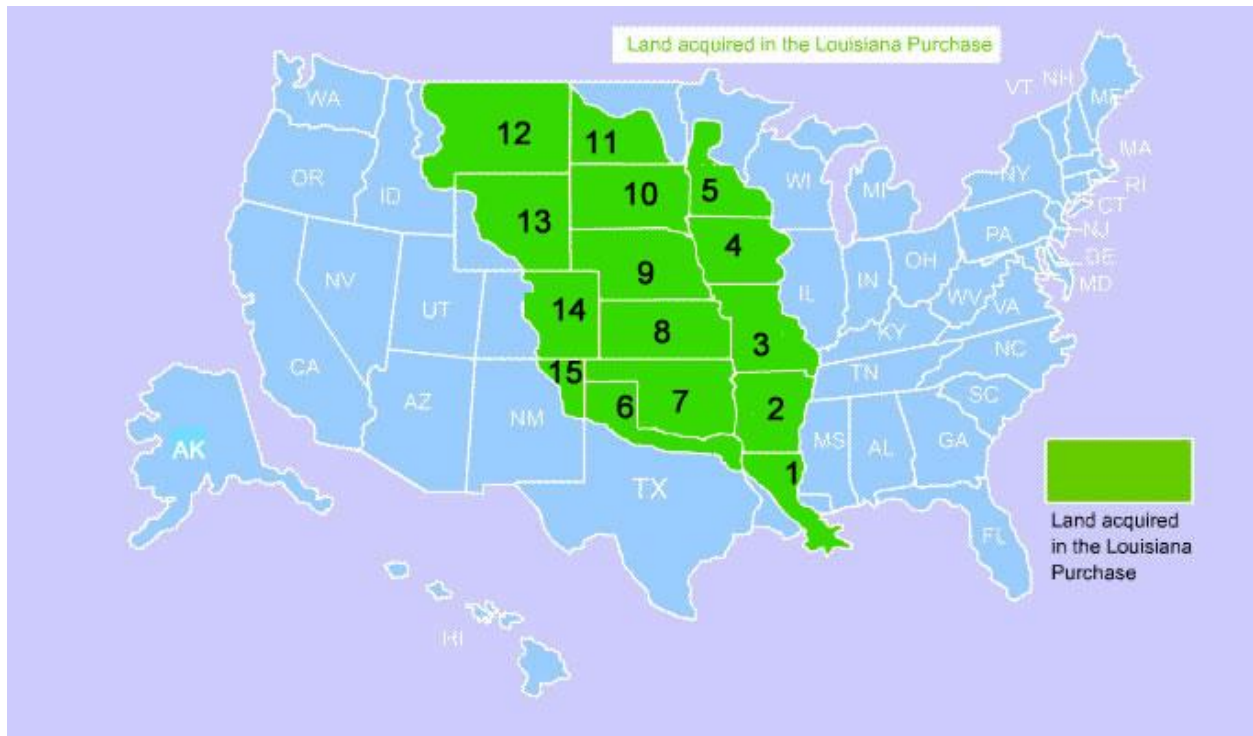
- A. The number of bison fell a lot
- B. The number of bison fell a little bit
- C. The number of bison stayed about the same
- D. The number of bison fell to none

4. The Great Plains...

- A. has small rivers.
- B. includes parts of Kansas and Nebraska.
- C. includes all of Wyoming and Colorado.
- D. often gets tornadoes.

Louisiana Purchase Printable

Label the states carved from the Louisiana Purchase



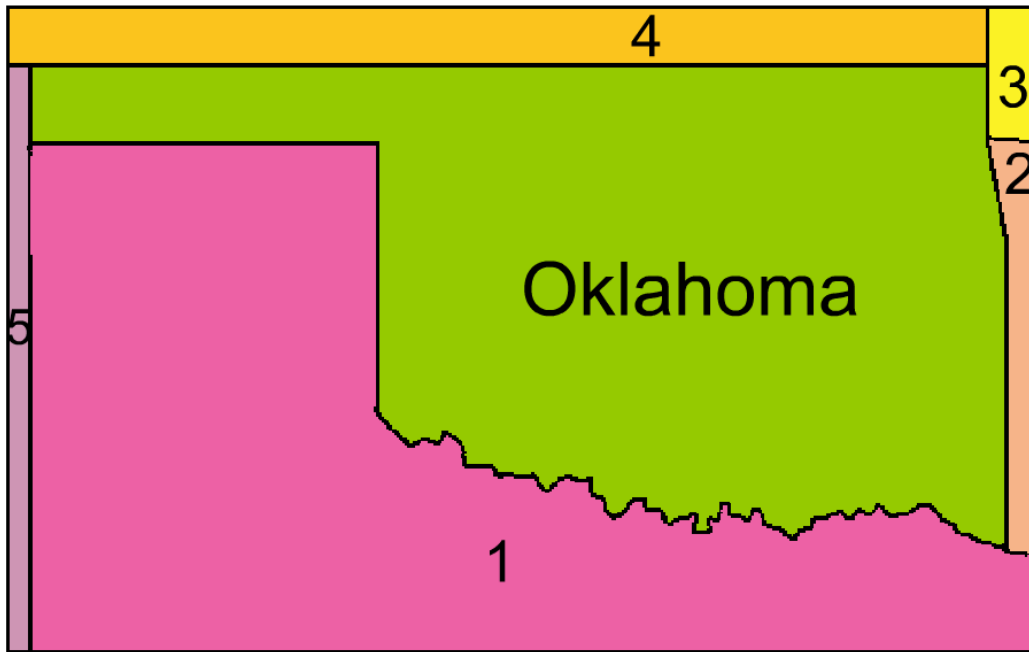
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

Answers

- 1. Louisiana**
- 2. Arkansas**
- 3. Missouri**
- 4. Iowa**
- 5. Minnesota**
- 6. Texas**
- 7. Oklahoma**
- 8. Kansas**
- 9. Nebraska**
- 10. South Dakota**
- 11. North Dakota**
- 12. Montana**
- 13. Wyoming**
- 14. Colorado**
- 15. New Mexico**

Oklahoma Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water

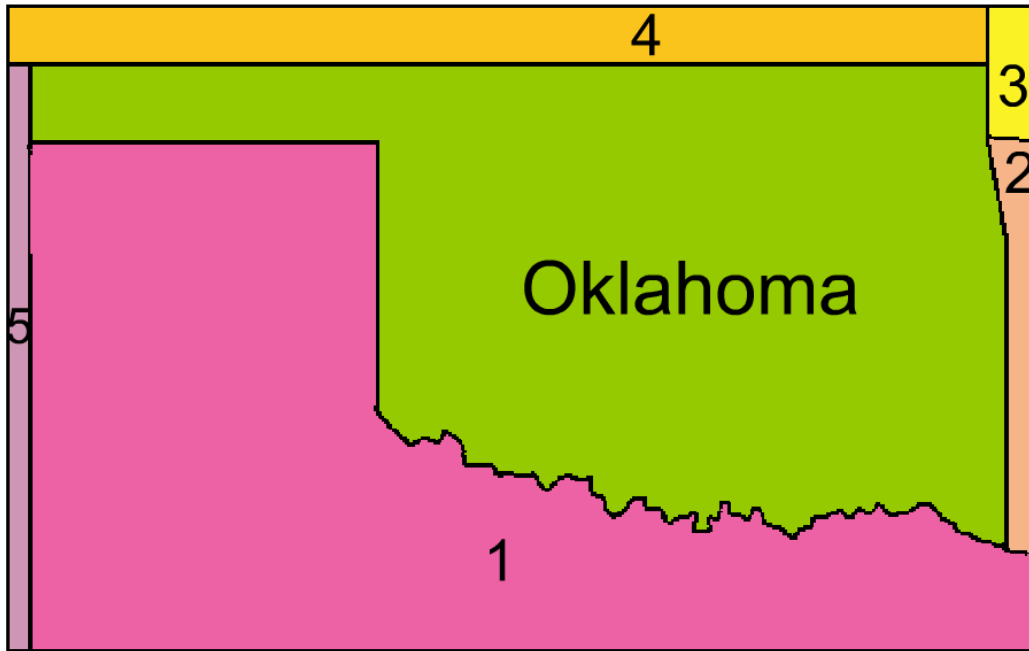


Labels

Arkansas
New Mexico
Louisiana
Texas
Kansas

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

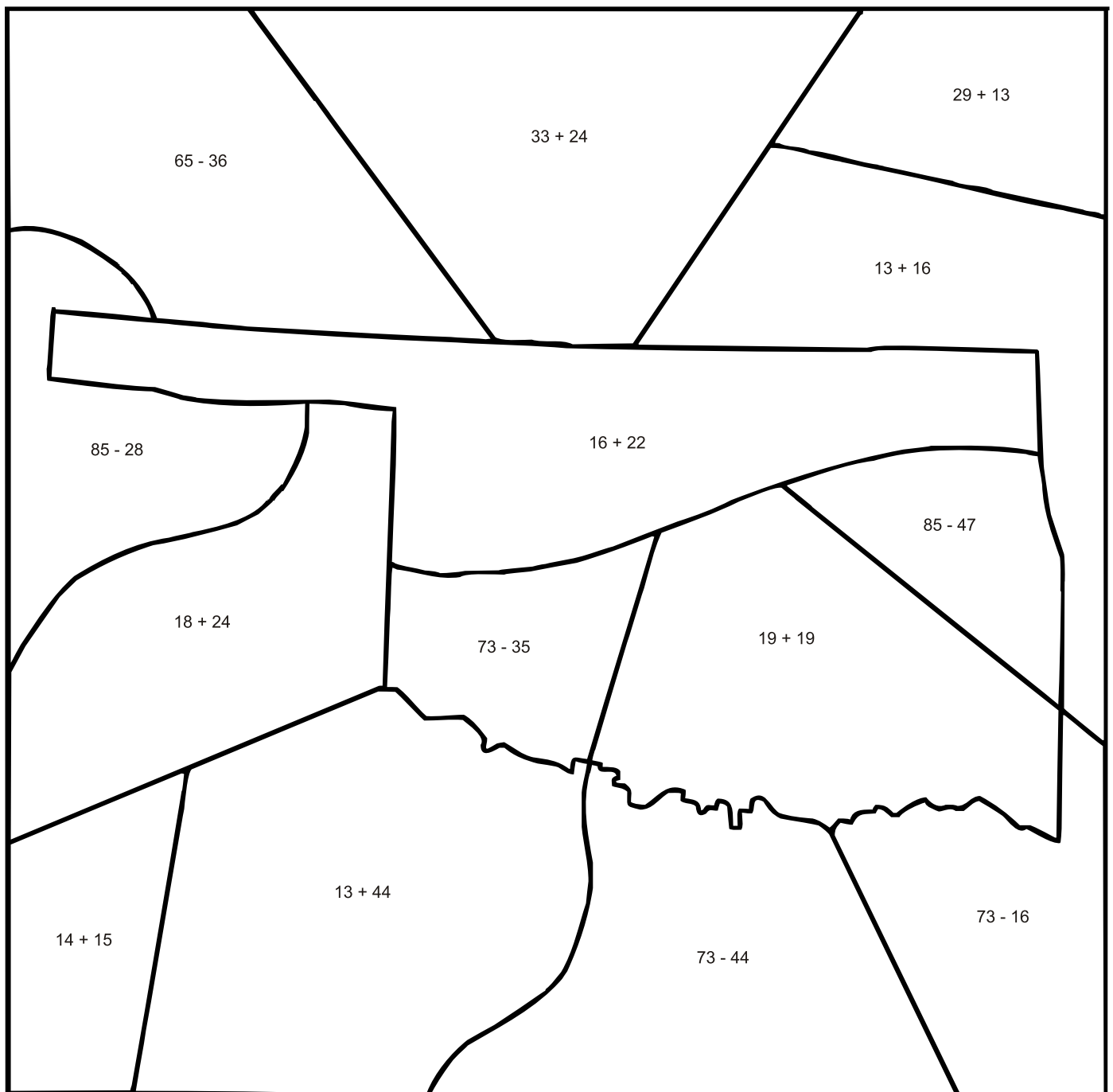
Oklahoma Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



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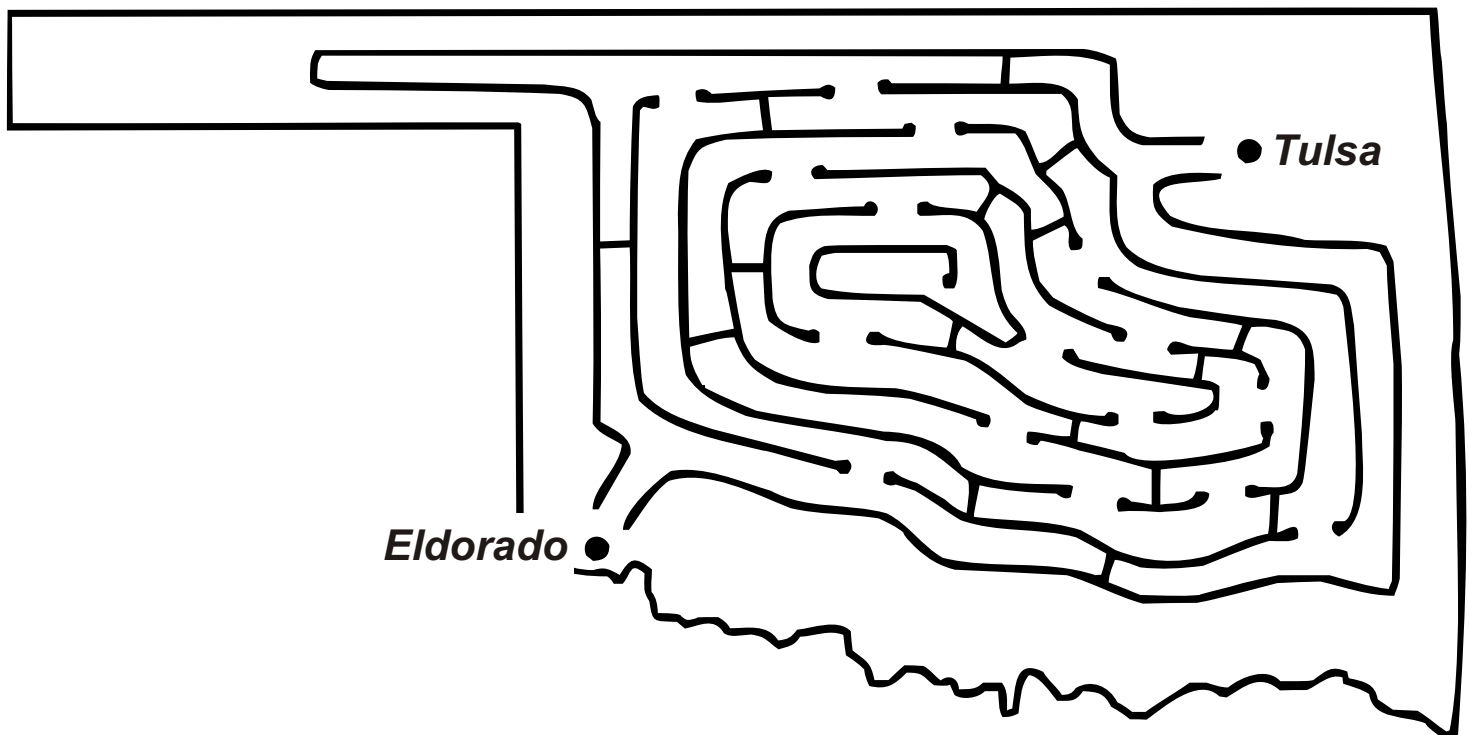


Do you know what state is pictured?

29 = Red
38 = Yellow
42 = White
57 = Blue

Oklahoma State Quarter



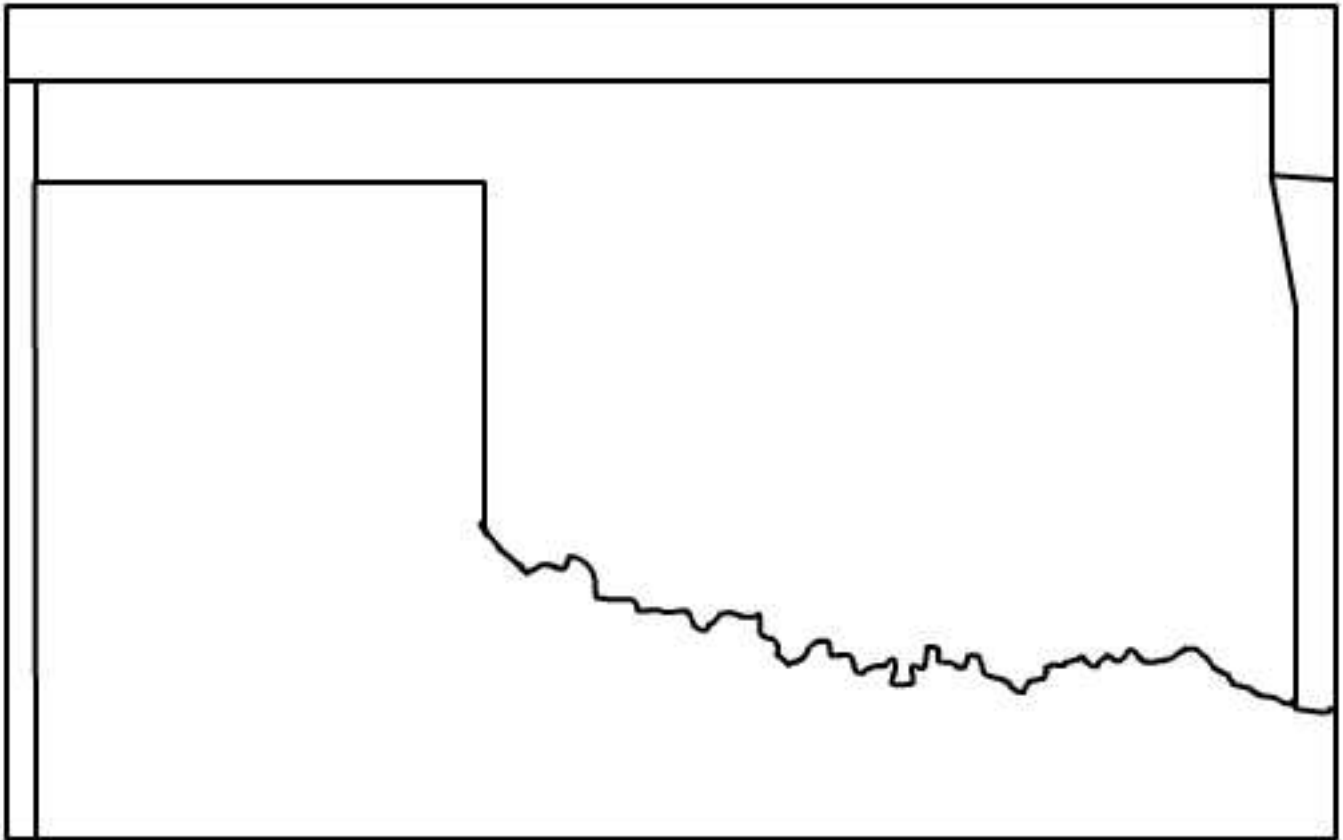


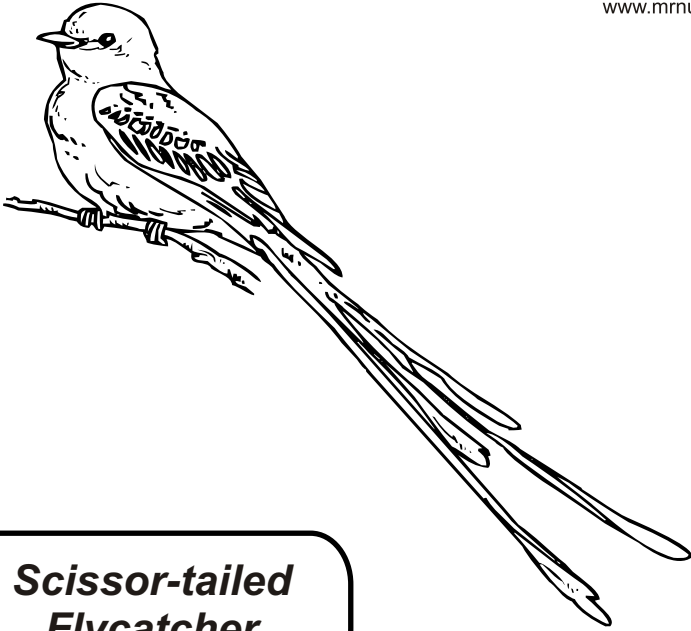
Oklahoma

The Sooner State

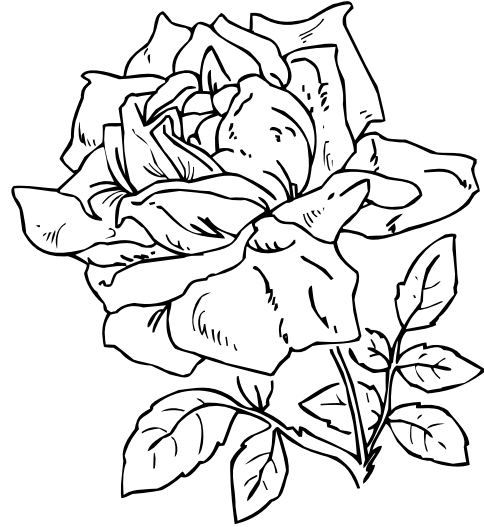


Oklahoma Printable Outline Map





**Scissor-tailed
Flycatcher**



Oklahoma Rose

Oklahoma



Oklahoma

The Sooner State

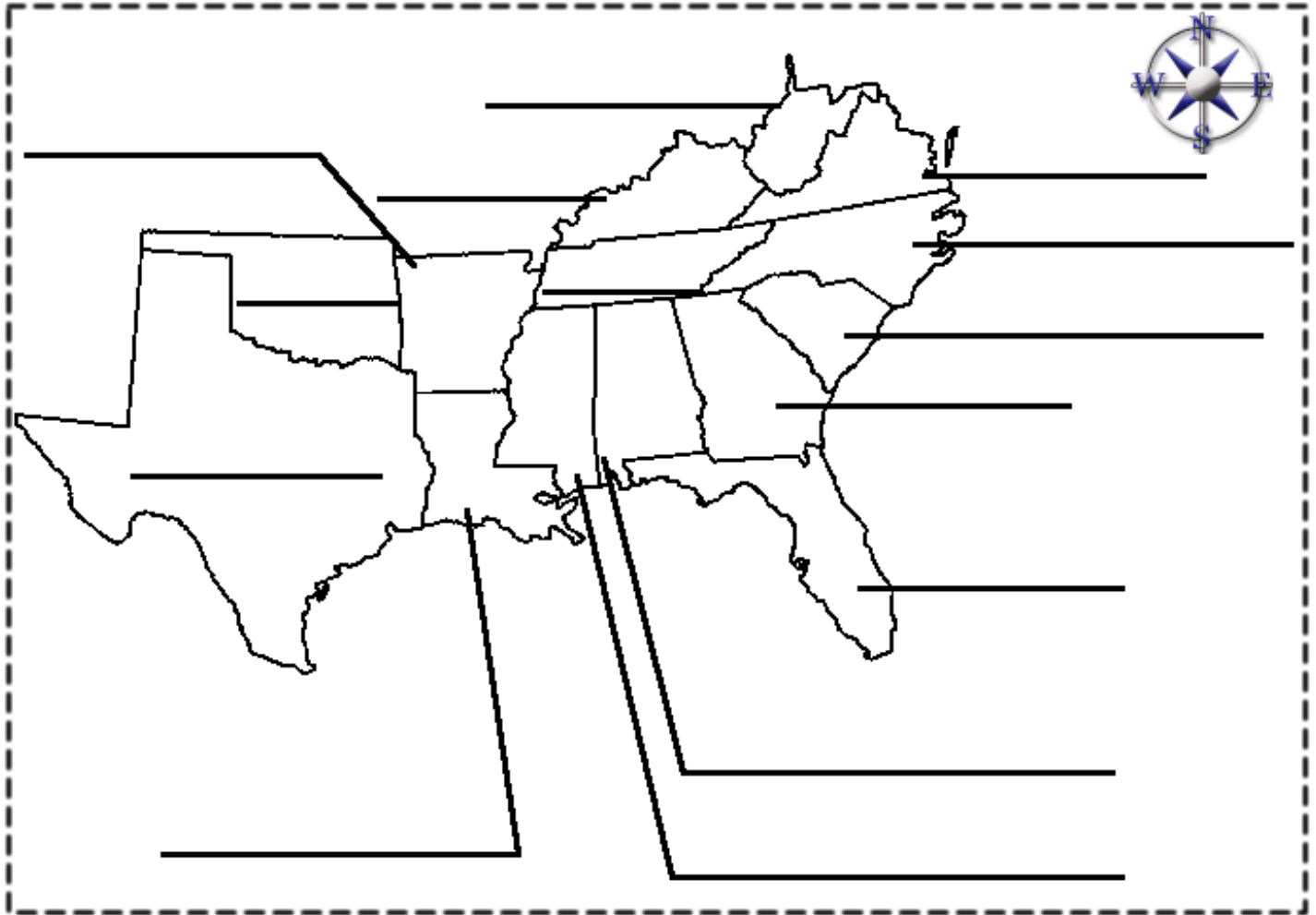


Redbud

State license plate



Southern States Label Map



Kansas Cloze Reading for Grades 1-3

Name _____

Directions: Fill in the correct blanks

Tornado Alley is a _____ of the central United States that _____ Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. The area gets its name because it is the place tornadoes are most _____ to occur in America. It's also where the most _____ tornadoes hit. Texas gets the most tornadoes, _____ by Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska. As a whole, Tornado Alley _____ 421 tornadoes _____ year.

Words:

averages
likely
includes
followed
per
portion
powerful



TORNADO Reading Comprehension

A tornado is born from a powerful storm called a supercell. Tornadoes have been reported in all states, but most tornadoes happen in the central parts of America called “Tornado Alley.” In some supercells, warm, moist air rises quickly into the atmosphere. Winds blowing at different speeds at different parts of the supercell produce wind shear and cause a horizontal, rotating column of air. A funnel cloud will form as the air column rotates faster and more tightly within the supercell. The rain and hail within the storm cause the funnel cloud to touch the ground, resulting in a tornado. The strength of a tornado is measured by what’s called the Fujita scale. The weakest tornadoes (F0) feature winds of 40–78 miles per hour, while the strongest tornadoes (F5) have winds of up to 318 miles per hour. All tornadoes can be devastating, especially if they touch down in areas with lots of people.

Tornado Outbreak

A tornado outbreak occurs when one storm system produces multiple tornadoes. Some tornado outbreaks can result in the formation of dozens of tornadoes over several states. One particularly powerful tornado outbreak occurred between April 25 and April 28 of 2011, where a record 355 tornadoes in 21 states and Canada were recorded, including an F5 tornado that completely destroyed parts of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Much of the destruction was caught on camera and broadcast across the country and internet. The same weather system produced hailstones that measured 4.5 inches across in southern Virginia. 328 people were killed as a result of the outbreak, which totaled over \$11 billion in damages.

1.) Which is NOT true about tornadoes?

- a.) They are born from supercells.
- b.) They only occur in some states.
- c.) Tornado strength is measured on the Fujita scale.
- d.) Most tornadoes occur in North America in Tornado Alley.

2.) What states have never had tornadoes?

- a.) Alaska and Hawaii
- b.) The passage doesn't say.
- c.) States outside of Tornado Alley
- d.) All states have had tornadoes.

3.) What causes the supercell to tilt downward toward the ground?

- a.) wind
- b.) warm air
- c.) rain and hail
- d.) lightning

4.) When are tornadoes most devastating?

- a.) When they hit in Tornado Alley
- b.) When wind shear occurs
- c.) When they register on the Fujita Scale
- d.) When they hit areas with lots of people

5.) Which of the following would complete the analogy:

Supercell : Tornado ::

- a.) Cloud : Lightning
- b.) Moon : Stars
- c.) Hurricane : Ocean
- d.) Thunder : Rain

6.) What is the theme of the first paragraph?

- a.) Historic Tornadoes
- b.) Wind Speed
- c.) The Fujita Scale
- d.) Birth and Strength of a Tornado

7.) Why does the author refer to the hailstones that hit Virginia as part of the tornado outbreak of April 2011?

- a.) To show that much of the damage was caught on camera
- b.) To show how long the storm lasted
- c.) To show that tornado outbreaks often happen in the spring
- d.) To show how powerful and destructive the storms were

8.) In a tornado outbreak... (select all that are true)

- a.) A single storm system can produce multiple tornadoes.
- b.) Only F5 tornadoes occur.
- c.) Storms that produce damaging hail can occur as well.
- d.) Dozens of tornadoes can form in distant locations.

9.) What did paragraph two include that paragraph one did not include?

- a.) information about the Fujita scale
- b.) information on when tornadoes become very destructive
- c.) information about how tornadoes form
- d.) a specific instance

10.) Select all that are true about the tornado outbreak of 2011.

- a.) It produced a violent hailstorm in Virginia.
- b.) It devastated Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
- c.) It spanned two nations.
- d.) It was both deadly and costly



TRAIL OF TEARS Reading Comprehension

In the early 1800s, America's population was booming and people were moving west. Westward expansion came mostly at the expense of the Indians who were often forced to move from their native lands.

In the state of Georgia, the population increased 600 percent in a matter of 40 years. As a result, many of its native tribes were pushed out. The Cherokee Indians of western Georgia had managed to keep their land until gold was discovered in their territory in 1828. In 1830, however, President Andrew Jackson authorized the Indian Removal Act. The Cherokees fought the law, and it was overturned by Chief Justice John Marshall two years later.

Just three years later, however, in 1835, the Treaty of New Echota was signed. The treaty was not authorized by the Cherokee Nation, but rather a small group of Cherokee radicals led by John Ridge. Under the treaty, the Cherokee were to leave Georgia and the government would compensate them at a price determined to be about 5 percent of the value of the land. The majority of the Cherokee Nation would never have agreed to the treaty, but the U.S. government ratified it anyway. John Ridge was thus seen as a traitor by the Cherokees and would later pay with his life. The Georgia government then staged a land lottery in which Cherokee land was divided into 160 equal portions. They were sold to anyone who had \$4.00 and who had won a chance to own land.

In 1838, General Winfield Scott and 7,000 troops invaded Cherokee land. Men, women, and children were forced to walk westward from Georgia nearly 1,000 miles with minimal facilities and food to reservations set up for them in Oklahoma. Cherokee Chief John Ross eventually was able to convince Winfield Scott that his people should lead the tribe west. Scott agreed and Ross divided the people into smaller groups so they could forage for food on their own. Although Ross may have saved countless lives, nearly 4,000 Indians died walking this Trail of Tears.

1.) What is a "treaty?"

- a.) A prize
- b.) A battle
- c.) A sale
- d.) An agreement

2.) Where were the Cherokee forced to walk?

- a.) From Oklahoma to Georgia
- b.) From one part of Cherokee territory to the other
- c.) From Georgia to Oklahoma
- d.) To Georgia from Oklahoma

3.) Who saved countless Cherokee lives on the brutal Trail of Tears?

- a.) John Ross
- b.) John Marshall
- c.) John Ridge
- d.) None of the above

4.) The Indian Removal Act was authorized after the discovery of _____ in western Georgia.

5.) Why was John Ridge viewed as a traitor by the Cherokees?

- a.) He sold his land to the U.S. government.
- b.) He represented the U.S. government.
- c.) He signed a treaty for the Cherokees that most of the Cherokee Nation would have never accepted.
- d.) He staged a land lottery for the U.S. government.

6.) What general invaded Cherokee lands for the purpose of removing them?

- a.) John Ross
- b.) Winfield Scott
- c.) John Ridge
- d.) Andrew Jackson

7.) What does "ratified" mean?

- a.) made official
- b.) overturned
- c.) constructed
- d.) classified

8.) What happened first?

- a.) John Ross convinced Winfield Scott that he should lead his people to the Oklahoma reservation.
- b.) Treaty of New Echota
- c.) Indian Removal Act
- d.) the Georgia land lottery

**9.) In 1830, _____
_____ authorized the Indian Removal Act.**

10.) Which of the following best describes the 1835 Treaty of New Echota?

- a.) Fair to the Cherokees
- b.) Unfair to the government
- c.) Unfair to the Cherokees
- d.) None of the above