

Oklahoma History  
Chapter 1, Section 3

First and Last Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Class Hour \_\_\_\_\_

*Find the vocabulary entry in your class notes and put it on the line. Spelling counts!  
Remember to use full names, military rank, and/or titles when applicable.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
These are materials found in the environment that are useful to humans: soil, vegetation, minerals, and water.
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
These are long periods without rainfall. A lengthy one in the 1930s was known as "The Dust Bowl."
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
These are the transition area between the western grasslands and the eastern woodlands. Author Washington Irving, on a surveying mission in Indian Territory, called this area "forests of cast iron."
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
These energy sources were created underground millions of years ago from the remains of prehistoric plants and animals.
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
This is a mineral produced only in Oklahoma, and is used in medicines and dietary supplements. It is usually added to salt.
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
These are underground pools contained in porous gravel, rock, and sand. They hold water that seeps down into them from rainfall, lakes, and ponds.
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
This is one of Oklahoma City's reservoirs, opened east of Moore in 1963. It provides water and flood control for the metropolitan area.
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
This body of water carries two-thirds of Oklahoma's runoff.
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
This is the longest river in Oklahoma. In the Panhandle, it is also known as the Beaver River, and a portion in central Oklahoma is designated the Oklahoma River.
10. \_\_\_\_\_  
This body of water creates Oklahoma's southern border. At various times in the history of North America, it has been an area of conflict.