

GET TO KNOW :

The Oklahoma City Bombing

Governors Frank Keating,
Brad Henry and Mary Fallin

Oklahoma City and Tulsa
redevelopment

“Indian Gaming”

Tornado Alley

September 11, 2001

Oklahoma’s Centennial
Celebration

OBJECTIVES :

Find out about the Oklahoma
City Bombing and the public
response;

Understand how urban
redevelopment projects and
agriculture contribute to the
state’s economy; and

Learn how lotteries, Indian
gaming and casinos contribute
to education.

*Do you think the
Oklahoma City
Bombing did or did
not prepare the U.S.
for future terrorist
attacks?*

*Why was it necessary
to redevelop Tulsa’s
Brownfields? What led
to this problem?*

*What are the
main staples
of Oklahoma’s
agricultural industry?*

*How did
September 11, 2001, affect
America’s perception of
the world and the world’s
perception of the United
States?*



1990

1995

2000

1991 The collapse of the Soviet Union
Operation Desert Storm.

1992 The official end to the Cold War.

1993 Use of the Internet grows.
Bombing of the World Trade Center.

1994 Nelson Mandela elected President of
South Africa.

1995 Frank Keating inaugurated 25th governor
Oklahoma City Bombing.

1997 Bricktown Ballpark opens.

1998 Construction of the
International Space Station.

1999 Moore is hit by an F-5
tornado.

CHAPTER 18

Tragedy and Triumph

It was business as usual in Oklahoma City, April 19, 1995, when, at 9:02 a.m., tragedy struck in the form of a bomb that destroyed the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. Oklahoma suffered the worst domestic terrorist attack on U.S. soil with 168 people killed. Of those who died, 19 were children. More than 800 people were wounded. Damage extended to a 48-block area of the downtown.

Oklahomans, devastated by the fact that such an event brought Oklahoma to international attention, showed courage and strength in dealing with this manmade disaster. They responded with generosity and hospitality to those who came to help. The memorial Oklahomans provided is a place of solace and welcome, not only for those who live here but also for those who come to show their respect.

THE 1990S SAW GREAT ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY. The introduction of portable music and phones, together with the Internet, changed all of our lives. For the most part we were a nation at peace. The American economy recovered from a recession and grew strong. Personal incomes grew and productivity was on the rise. There were new developments in medicine and technology.

During the 1990s, America grew by almost thirty-three million people — the largest increase of any decade in our country's history. There was a large increase in immigration from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia. For the first time in seventy years, one in ten Americans was born in another country. At the same time, the population was getting older. Baby boomers were reaching the age of retirement, which added to the nation's health care costs.

Oklahoma City's skyline was growing in 2011 with the construction of the **DEVON ENERGY CENTER**, destined to be the tallest building in the state. The U.S. Rowing High Performance Sports Center on the Oklahoma River is in the foreground. It has become one of the premier rowing training centers in the country.

2005

2010

2000 Oklahoma City National Memorial dedicated.

Mapping of the human genome.

2001 World Trade Center destroyed by terrorist attack.

Operation Enduring Freedom begins in Iraq.

2003 Brad Henry becomes 26th governor.

2004 Indian casinos start operating.

2007 Oklahoma Centennial Celebration.

2012 Devon Energy Center opens.

2011 Mary Fallin inaugurated 27th governor of Oklahoma — first woman to hold the office.

Osama bin Laden killed.

2010 Chickasaw Cultural Center opens.

2013 Moore struck by an F-5 tornado.



Rescue begins after the Murrah Building bombing.

On April 19, 1995, at 9:02 on a Wednesday morning, Linda Harmon waited to do business at Cashion’s Community State Bank, some twenty-two miles from downtown Oklahoma City. Suddenly, the bank she was in shook with a loud noise that sounded like thunder, though it was a clear day.

Brian Jester, co-owner of the Bricktown Brewery Restaurant, parked his car at the Galleria. He walked toward the Oklahoma County Courthouse where he planned to do business. As he crossed Harvey near Park Avenue, a “huge concussion” knocked him to the pavement. At the same moment he saw “the top fly off” the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building, just a few blocks away. “That had to be a bomb,” he thought immediately.

What became known as the Oklahoma City Bombing?

Jester was right. A rented Ryder truck had parked in front of the Murrah Building. The truck carried a homemade bomb. When it exploded, it destroyed the front half of the building, killing 168 people, including 19 children. It injured more than eight hundred.

The Murrah building housed most of the federal offices assigned to Oklahoma City. A day-care center was there for the children of federal workers and others in the area. The building had been hit by a terrorist attack, something that people had thought would never happen in America's **heartland**.

Within minutes, Oklahoma City went into action. Police, firefighters, and hospital staff used procedures they had practiced repeatedly. They were prepared for natural disasters and other large emergencies. Amid the dust, smoke, and debris, volunteers located victims, stabilized them as much as possible, and sent them to waiting hospitals. They took care of immediate tasks swiftly and effectively in spite of strong emotions at the grisly scene.

Because of modern communications technology, the Bombing story made it around the world in minutes. A few hours after the explosion, Linda Cavanaugh, a local TV news anchor, woke up in Vietnam, where she was on assignment. She tuned in to a morning news show and was surprised to see her co-workers on Vietnam television. Thousands of miles away from home, she heard the story.

Brave men and women from around Oklahoma and all across the country came to help. Many picked their way through the remains of the shaky, dangerous structure, looking for survivors. A **volunteer** nurse from Moore was killed by falling debris as she searched for victims.

Injured victims were also brave. One was Diana Bradley, who was trapped in the basement of the building. She was pinned under hundreds of pounds of wreckage, which rescuers could not

move. She suffered the amputation of her leg with primitive surgical tools and no anesthetic. The surgeon stood in water up to his waist while performing the operation. Rescuers were then able to remove Bradley.

In the next few days, a photograph snapped by Charles H. Porter IV, a downtown bank employee, became the international symbol of the tragedy. It showed fireman Chris Fields carrying the body of one-year-old Baylee Almon. The emotional pain on the man's face reflected the feelings of the world, and especially those of Oklahoma.

Who was Timothy McVeigh?

At 10:30 a.m. on April 19, a highway patrolman named Charlie Hanger was on Interstate 35 near Billings. He noticed a car without a license tag and pulled it over. The car's driver was Timothy McVeigh. The patrolman discovered McVeigh was carrying a gun. Shortly thereafter, McVeigh was in the Noble County jail. Within days, he was charged in the Bombing deaths of the eight federal officers who died in the attack.

An **extensive** investigation led to the arrest of Terry Nichols, a former army buddy of McVeigh. The state charged that the two men had conspired to blow up the building and purposely chose a time when a large number of people would be killed.

Attorney Stephen Jones of Enid agreed to represent McVeigh. The federal trial occurred in U. S. District Court in Denver, Colorado. On June 2, 1997, a jury found McVeigh guilty of the deaths of the eight federal officers who died in the Bombing and on three weapons or explosives counts. On June 13, a judge sentenced him to die by lethal injection. McVeigh was executed at Terre Haute, Indiana, on June 11, 2001.

Terry Nichols was also found guilty, but the jury could not agree on a sentence. Judge Richard Matsch sentenced Nichols to life in prison without parole. Appeals began for him. District Attorney



THE SURVIVOR TREE 9:25 a.m.
April 19, 1995

Bob Macy of Oklahoma County vowed to bring Nichols back to Oklahoma to stand trial for killing those who were not federal agents. Eventually, Nichols was tried in McAlester, found guilty on 168 counts, and sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole. Oklahoma spent more than \$10 million on the controversial prosecution. Nichols received the same sentence he was already serving on federal charges.

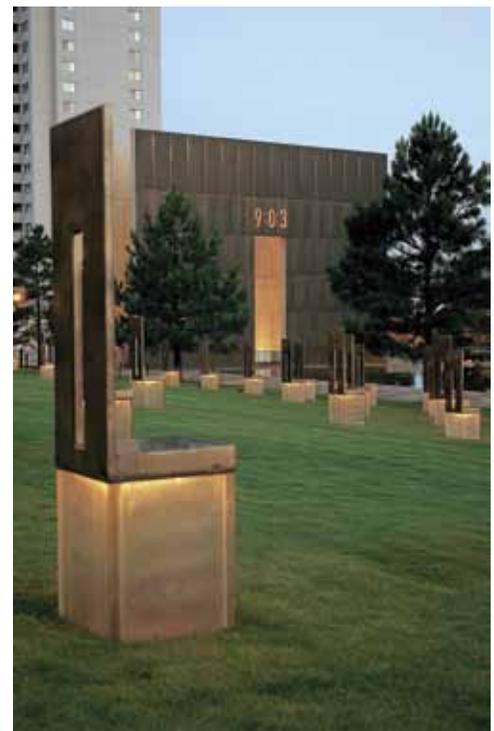
In addition to McVeigh and Nichols, Michael Fortier of Kingman, Arizona, was convicted of a felony. A friend of McVeigh, he had previous knowledge of the attack but did not alert the police. Fortier received a twelve-year prison sentence. He was released in January 2006 after serving about 85 percent of it.

What was the public response to the Bombing?

Following the Bombing, people from around the world responded with money, gifts, and letters for the victims and their families. They set up college funds for children whose parents had been killed. They set up trust funds to help pay for individual costs of the tragedy.

Truckloads of equipment and supplies rolled in from other states and were used to search for victims. Some supplies went to victims' families. Local restaurants donated meals for workers, and businesses gave materials.

Celebrities such as Troy Aikman and other Dallas Cowboys as well as Oprah Winfrey came to give comfort personally to victims and their families, encouraging rescuers and other volunteers. Reba McEntire, Vince Gill, and Garth Brooks — all native Oklahomans and country music stars — combined their talents to raise money for those



affected by the disaster. They and other celebrities contributed money to emerging causes and expressed sympathy and admiration for the people of Oklahoma.

Volunteers came from everywhere. Oklahoma became known for its **hospitality** and its spirit of appreciation. Even the crime rate went down markedly in Oklahoma City during the weeks after the Bombing.

Seventy-five buildings in downtown Oklahoma City suffered damages from the blast. A fence was erected around the Bombing site, and it became the medium at which the world expressed its grief. People left flowers, toys, notes, pictures, clothing, and innumerable other items to mourn the dead.

The site is now called the Oklahoma City National Memorial Museum. It has become a popular destination for visitors to the Oklahoma City area. The Symbolic Memorial opened on April 19, 2000. One year later, the Memorial Center Museum opened in the Journal-Record building. Also included in the Memorial is the Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism.

The Memorial included the “survivors’ tree.” Gnarled and heavily damaged by the blast, a lone tree across the street from the Murrah building found the strength to live. It seemed to reflect the spirit of the survivors.

President Clinton met with family members of victims when he visited the state shortly after the Bombing. He came back to see them on the first anniversary of the tragedy.



OKLAHOMA CITY NATIONAL MEMORIAL

As a result of the **devastating** event, the federal government built barriers in front of its buildings and took other precautions to prevent such incidents in the future.

Some Oklahomans are saddened by the fact that the event which brought Oklahoma to international attention was a deliberate, manmade tragedy in which 168 people died. Most are proud that Oklahomans showed courage and strength of character in dealing with the death and **devastation**.



FRANK KEATING, the 25th governor of Oklahoma

Who was Governor Frank Keating?

The governor at the time of the Murrah Building Bombing, and from 1995 to 2003, was Frank Keating. He won two consecutive terms and was only the second Republican governor to do so.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1944. His family moved to Tulsa when he was six months old. He graduated from Cascia Hall School in 1962 and received a B.A. in history from Georgetown University in 1966. He earned a law degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1969 and became an FBI agent the same year. In 1972, he was an assistant district attorney in Tulsa.

Keating won a seat in the Oklahoma State Senate in 1974 and served seven years, rising to the level of Senate Minority Leader. He was appointed U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Oklahoma in 1981. He was the highest ranking Oklahoman in the Reagan and George H. W. Bush administrations, when he worked in the Treasury, Justice, and Housing and Urban Development Departments. Keating returned to Oklahoma just prior to his run for governor. He won the 1994 and 1998 elections.

Governor Keating's accomplishments included overseeing the largest road construction project in Oklahoma history: The legislature approved spending \$1 billion to fund highway repairs and improvements. Keating also made the first cut in the state income tax in fifty years. During his terms, there was a dramatic decline in welfare rolls, and right-to-work became the law of the land in Oklahoma.

He raised more than \$20 million in private money to build a dome on the Oklahoma State Capitol. The building was originally designed for a dome, but state funding for it ran out during World War I.



The **AT&T BRICKTOWN BALL PARK** opened in 1998.

The governor won national recognition for his leadership after the Murrah Bombing. Because the attack left some children without any parents, one of his goals was to provide for them. He and First Lady Cathy Keating raised \$6 million for their college scholarships.

Keating wrote a children's book about humorist Will Rogers and another book about Theodore Roosevelt.

What was the MAPS project?

The Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area Projects plan, known locally as MAPS, led the country in renewal projects of its kind. It began in December 1993, when voters approved a special five-year, one-cent sales tax. MAPS proposed construction or **renovation** of nine urban projects:

- a Triple-A baseball park
- the Civic Center Music Hall
- the convention center
- a sports arena

- the downtown canal
- riverfront areas
- a trolley system
- the library
- the fairgrounds.

The canal, patterned after San Antonio's Riverwalk, opened for traffic in 1999. Despite the fact that one of the excursion boats sank the first day, the canal quickly became a popular attraction. It flows through Bricktown, a former industrial area that was refurbished with fine restaurants and unusual shops. Clever landscaping and updated warehouses make interesting and attractive sights for passengers on the canal.

The new AT&T Bricktown Ball Park was originally named after Southwestern Bell. It is the home field for the Oklahoma City Redhawks, formerly the Oklahoma City Eighty-Niners, a farm-level baseball team for the Texas Rangers. The ballpark opened for the 1998 season, replacing All-Sports Stadium near the fairgrounds.

In December 1999, voters extended the five-year sales tax to cover a 3 percent cost overrun on the project. In 2001, voters also approved the MAPS for Kids proposal to improve student achievement in Oklahoma City's school district and other Oklahoma County school districts, build seven new schools, and renovate sixty-five others.

What was the Tulsa Redevelopment Program?

In 1996, the Environmental Protection Agency was planning to grant thirty cities special grants for "re-vitalizing" properties. Tulsa Mayor M. Susan Savage urged The Tulsa Industrial Authority to apply for an EPA grant. The next year, the EPA awarded Tulsa a \$200,000 Brownfields Assessment Pilot Grant.

Urban properties that have never been developed (built on) are called "Greenfields." "Brownfields" are abandoned or under-used industrial and commercial properties. The grants are especially important where environmental hazards might exist. Tulsa was Oklahoma's Brownfields pilot city. It began by choosing forty-six locations to bring back to life.

Real estate agents and developers were the key to getting this project on its way. They found people interested in moving into the finished projects, thereby giving incentives to owners to refurbish the lands and buildings.

The need to rebuild parts of Tulsa came out of industrial expansion in the 1970s and 1980s. Companies left downtown and built factories and buildings on what had been farmland. This left several properties with environmental problems. The area was described as an eyesore, and Mayor Savage said it had begun to look more like the "rustbelt instead of the sunbelt."

One Chamber of Commerce official said that rebuilding Tulsa would not be easy or inexpensive. It would be easier and cheaper, though, than dealing with declining property values, displaced residents

and businesses, urban blight, and other problems that come with Brownfields. The city considers this program central to its economic development.

What was agriculture like in Oklahoma as the twentieth century came to a close?

Some 84,000 farmers and ranchers operated in the state. The agriculture industry dealt with ups and downs, but it was still a major contributor to the state economy. Agriculture provided \$6.1 billion to the economy annually.

Wheat was still the No. 1 cash crop in the state, although production declined because of weak prices. Drought, or the reverse — too much rain — affects prices, too. Wheat production affects the cattle industry because it can provide winter pasture for cattle, and after harvest, the straw is sometimes baled for feed. Most Oklahoma wheat farmers sow hard red winter wheat. Planted in the fall, it grows during the winter and is harvested in the summer.

Forestry and its related industries continue to expand in southeastern Oklahoma. The continuing **demand** for lumber and paper has greatly increased the importance of forestry products. Weyerhaeuser Corporation has become the major corporation involved in the lumber industry and in tree farming.

Other cash crops also provide **revenue** for Oklahomans. Peanuts, cotton, soybeans, and even flowers go from farm to market in the state. Cannas are the primary flower crop, but Dream Valley Farms near Cache supplies many poinsettias for the Christmas season.

How were the pork and poultry industries changed in the late 1990s?

Oklahoma agriculture underwent dramatic changes during the last five years of the century. Perhaps the most notable change was the rapid increase in the production of hogs. Previously, the highest number of hogs produced was 1.6 million



in 1911. Production dropped significantly then so that by 1998, production began to exceed the 1911 record.

Hog farms are both farmer-operated and company-operated, and they are located all across the state. However, northwest Oklahoma has most of the largest operations. Although the farms have provided many jobs, nearby residents complain of noxious odors that they say make living in the area very unpleasant.

Raising chickens is also a major cash industry for farmers in Oklahoma, particularly in the eastern part of the state. Travelers in the area easily recognize the long, low chicken houses there. The business raises about 245 million USDA broilers every year.

Oklahoma's major crop each year is hard red winter wheat. Much of the crop is sold to other countries. Getty Images

What are pollution issues in Oklahoma?

Properly managing the waste of these corporate farms has an impact on public health. In 2007, the Environmental Protection Agency found that Seaboard Foods was not meeting regulations for hazardous waste. The EPA fined the company for violating both the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act. Seaboard agreed to deal promptly with leaks in pipes and storage ponds and to fertilize with manure in ways that will avoid contaminating soil and water. The estimated cost of this clean-up was more than \$5 million.

The EPA monitors the poultry industry, too, for pollution. Based on a citizen's complaint, the agency inspected a poultry

farm in Garvin County in 2007. The EPA found “numerous violations” of the Clean Water Act and demanded immediate action from the owner. The following year, Oklahoma Attorney General Drew Edmondson filed suit against several poultry farms in Arkansas. He charged that their waste in the Illinois River polluted Oklahoma’s water.

Why did the corrections business “go private?”

Major changes in the Oklahoma Department of Corrections occurred in the last five years of the century. The DOC had experienced lawsuits based on overcrowding, at times bringing about the early release of some convicts. These early releases were not popular with the public or lawmakers. One suggestion to relieve the problem was to allow private businesses, in addition to the state, to run prisons.

Governor Frank Keating faced some **controversy** over this idea. The DOC had estimated that it could build and operate a 1,000-bed prison more cheaply than paying private prisons to do it. Keating disputed the DOC figures. He was one of the strongest boosters of the private enterprises. Officials signed the first contract for a private prison in January 1996. It provided for construction of the Great Plains Correctional Facility. Space may be leased by any state but, primarily, it is leased to house Oklahoma inmates.

Since the first private prison was built at Hinton, others have been built in Watonga, Lawton, Sayre, Cushing, Holdenville, and McCloud. In December 1999, the Tulsa World reported that 26 percent of the state’s prison population was housed in private prisons, costing almost \$100 million a year. Much of the cost was in payroll.

In 1998, Tulsa citizens voted to fund a privately operated Tulsa City/County Jail. The issue created a conflict, particularly between County Sheriff Stanley Glanz and Mayor Susan Savage.

The sheriff said private companies cut costs and took risks for profit. He said that a private facility would not provide adequate protection for those people housed in the jail. But Mayor Savage supported the private industry. The Tulsa World endorsed it and the Tulsa Criminal Justice Authority approved it.

Unlike private long-term prisons, the Tulsa facility would be owned by the county and run by a private corporation. The operation could be redeemed and run by the county, if necessary.

The Tulsa County Criminal Justice Authority signed a contract with Corrections Corporation of America to operate the jail. In 1999, Tulsa County’s new jail began accepting inmates at the 1,400-bed David L. Moss Criminal Justice Center.

Three lawsuits were filed in an attempt to stop privatization of the jail, but none succeeded. When the CCA contract expired in 2005 and the Authority considered other bids, Sheriff Glanz won the competition. The Moss Center is now owned and operated by the county.

What happened May 3, 1999, in Oklahoma’s Tornado Alley?

Many people were reminded of the popular disaster movie *Twister* on May 3, 1999, when an F-5 tornado and a host of smaller tornadoes struck central Oklahoma. The big funnel reached more than 300 miles per hour in strength. Scenes in the movie, which had previously been labeled as ridiculous or impossible by some people who lived in Oklahoma’s “Tornado Alley,” became fact in the May 3 aftermath.

The May 3 tornado was the most powerful one in recorded history up to that time. Nearly four dozen people died, nearly a thousand were injured, and 5,200 homes were destroyed or damaged. Thirteen thousand people moved temporarily into hotels and motels because their own homes were no longer inhabitable.



The second F-5 tornado hit Moore, May 20, 2013, and had peak winds estimated at 210 mph, killing 24 people and injuring 377 others. Among the hardest hit areas were two public schools: Briarwood Elementary School and Plaza Towers Elementary School. At the latter school, 75 children and staff were present when the tornado struck and seven children died. In subdivisions, 1,150 homes were destroyed. Damages were estimated at \$2 billion.

Dozens of tornadoes touched down, wreaking havoc and devastation. The F-5 funnel cut a path of destruction more than a half-mile wide and stayed on the ground for ninety minutes. No previous storm had ever traveled at ground level for so long.

The town of Bridge Creek, southwest of Oklahoma City, all but disappeared. Part of the school survived. Every business in the Tanger Factory Outlet Mall in Stroud was damaged or destroyed, and the mall never reopened. The funnel carried away or pummeled 10,000 cars, many of them brand new and on dealership lots.

Then, on May 31, 2013, the widest tornado in recorded history stretched over rural areas of Central Oklahoma. The tornado initially touched down at 6:03 p.m. about 8.3 miles west-southwest of

El Reno. Remaining over mostly open terrain, the tornado did not impact many structures; however, measurements from mobile Doppler weather radars revealed extreme winds in excess of 296 mph within the tornado. As it crossed Highway 81, it had grown to a record-breaking 2.6 miles. After crossing Interstate 40, the tornado dissipated around 6:43 p.m., affecting more populated areas near and within the Oklahoma City metropolitan area.

The tornado killed four storm chasers, the first known deaths in the history of storm chasing. Although the tornado remained over mostly open terrain, dozens of storm chasers, unaware of its immense size, were caught off-guard. Along Highway 81, TWISTEX scientist and engineer Tim Samaras, his son, Paul, and research partner, Carl

Young, lost their lives near the Regional Airport.

Local resident Richard Henderson, who decided to follow the storm, lost his life in that same area. He snapped a picture of the tornado from his cellular phone before the tornado struck him.

Other chasers, including Mike Bettes of The Weather Channel and Reed Timmer, were either injured or had their vehicles damaged. Overall, the tornado was responsible for eight fatalities and 151 injuries. The National Weather Service referred to the tornado as “the most dangerous tornado in storm-observing history.”

Many of those injured or killed had done everything that they had been told to do. They huddled in closets or in bathtubs, covered by pillows or mattresses. Nevertheless, a lot of people lost everything they had.

After May 1999, the “safe room,” a type of storm shelter that is built inside the house, became popular among homeowners.

People from Oklahoma and around the country donated time and effort in the clean-up as well as food, clothing, furniture, and money. At one point, there were more donations than could be given away or stored. Just a few years later, survivors shared this spirit with **refugees** from Hurricane Katrina. In the new century, Oklahomans continued to respond generously in the face of other natural disasters.

What is “Indian Gaming?”

Casinos and other gaming centers have been very successful in the state and have expanded since 2004. That year, voters legalized lotteries, certain types of electronic casino machines, and games of skill (such as Blackjack). By 2007, Indian tribes were operating more than 100 gambling facilities in Oklahoma. Today there are 143. They range from very small set-ups to very large ones, such as the Cherokee Nation’s casino in Catoosa. The state has thirty-nine federally recognized tribes and thirty-

three of them use gaming to generate income. A percentage of their income goes to the state for education purposes.

The *Tulsa World* newspaper ran an article in 2006 about the increase in Indian gaming. It said one result was that the economic power of tribal governments had grown enormously. According to reporter S.E. Ruckman, “The state’s tribes together have become the largest employer in the state. Their budgets combined exceed the state’s budget.”

Nelson Johnson was gaming commissioner for the Muscogee (Creek) Nation. He had twenty-five years of gaming management experience. When he spoke with the *Tulsa World* in 2006, he remarked, “I think it’s near saturation...Growth here is limited. What we’re going to see is more of an emphasis on management and services.”

Critics claim the state is not making the amount of money it expected to. They also say the increase in gaming causes an increase in bankruptcies and gambling addictions. As Oklahomans spend more at casinos, other parts of the economy may suffer. People choose to spend their time and money on gambling, for example, instead of on movies or concerts.

What happened on September 11, 2001?

During the 1980s and 1990s, the United States was relatively peaceful, and the economy was strong. However, there were threats against the United States and other countries. America dealt with bombings of its military ships and airplanes, but these events were always outside of the country. The 1995 Bombing of the Murrah Building was actually accomplished by Americans, and did not seem to be part of any larger plan.

The worst nondomestic terrorist attack on U.S. soil occurred on September 11, 2001. That day, nineteen men, involved with a Middle Eastern group of extremists, hijacked four American airliners.

Two of the four planes crashed into the two



The **WORLD TRADE CENTER** in New York City burns after a terrorist attack on September 11, 2001. Getty Images

World Trade Center towers in New York City. Both buildings collapsed. A third plane crashed into the Pentagon, the headquarters of the U.S. Defense Department, in Virginia. The fourth plane crashed in a field in western Pennsylvania. In that case, some of the plane's passengers fought to stop the hijackers from reaching Washington, D.C., and gave their lives to save other citizens.

Official records show that nearly 3,000 citizens died as a result of the attacks that day. The rest of the world was highly sympathetic to the United States immediately following the attacks. These events changed the way Americans looked at the world. They caused great difficulties here and overseas. They disrupted the economy and made the U.S. government realize that America's security was in jeopardy.

In addition, these attacks were not like the beginnings of other military showdowns, where two or more armies went to war against each other. There was no other army. There was just a group of nineteen terrorists who wanted to attack the United States. These people had been guided by a man named Osama bin Laden. He was a member of a very wealthy Saudi Arabian family and headed an organization called al-Qaeda.

In response, the U.S. conducted bombing raids in Afghanistan, where they believed that bin Laden and his followers were hiding. American troops caught and punished

a number of al-Qaeda members but did not catch bin Laden. Meanwhile, there were Americans at home ready to wage all-out war.



BRAD HENRY, Oklahoma's 26th governor in 2003.

Who is Governor Brad Henry?

Charles Bradford Henry finished second in the Democratic primary of 2002. Since the first-place winner had less than 50 percent of the vote, he and Henry ran again in a “runoff” election. Even though it is unusual for a candidate to come back from second place in the primary, Henry won the runoff as well as the general election.

He ran against the favorite, a Republican named Steve Largent, for governor. Many thought Largent was unbeatable. He had served in the U.S. House of Representatives after a football career and holds a place in the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

On January 13, 2003, Henry was officially sworn in as Oklahoma's 26th governor. At age 39, he was the youngest governor in the country at the time. He had served ten years in the state Senate and been chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

The governor's goals were “strengthening the state public education system and making health care more accessible and affordable to the citizenry.” But during his first year in office, the state budget was cut by 5.1 percent. This meant that budgets were cut \$235 million. The areas hit the hardest were education, health and prisons.

One of Henry's most important campaign promises was a lottery to benefit education. Voters approved the lottery in November 2004, and the first tickets were sold on October 12, 2005. A “Pick 3” game was introduced the next month, and the multi-state Powerball game was added in January 2006.

In May 2006, the state's budget was more than \$7 billion, which included \$1.1 billion in new revenues. The economy was strong because oil and natural gas prices were at an all-time high. Republicans wanted large cuts in state tax rates, and Democrats wanted funding increases in education, health care, roads and bridges. A special session was required to complete the budget. Henry was re-elected in November 2006.



Flags flying at the Pawnee Bill Wild West Centennial Show

How did Oklahoma celebrate its one-hundredth birthday?

Oklahomans celebrated one hundred years of statehood in 2007. They enjoyed musical events and museum exhibits. They held special book discussions in libraries. The Centennial Clock & Bell Project installed street clocks in towns all across the state. In the fall, Guthrie re-enacted Teddy Roosevelt's announcement. The Capital City hosted a large parade featuring high school and college bands, Indian fancy dancers, and celebrities. The citizens of the 46th state looked back with pride and ahead with great hope.



MARY FALLIN was inaugurated 27th governor of Oklahoma in 2011, the first woman to hold the office.



KEVIN STITT was inaugurated 28th governor of Oklahoma in 2019. He founded and is a former chairman and CEO of Gateway Mortgage Group.

Who is Governor Mary Fallin?

Governor Mary Fallin was elected November 2, 2010, during a historic election in which she became the first-ever female governor of Oklahoma. She was inaugurated as the state's 27th governor on January 10, 2011.

She was elected to the Oklahoma House of Representatives in 1990, which began her career of public service.

In 1994, Fallin made history by becoming the first woman and first Republican to be elected lieutenant governor of Oklahoma. She held that office for 12 years.

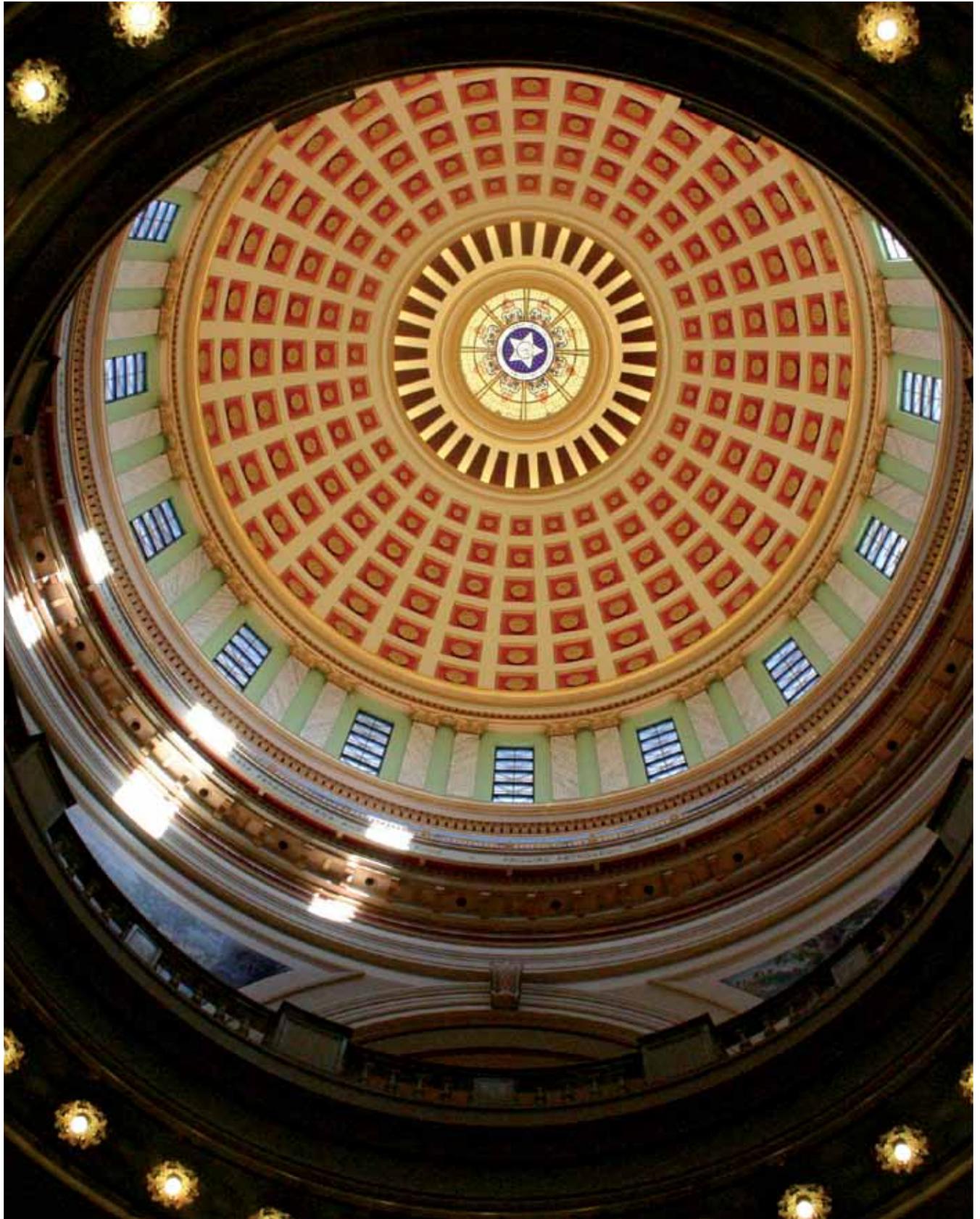
Who is Governor Kevin Stitt?

John Kevin Stitt (born December 28, 1972) is an American businessman and politician serving as the 28th Governor of Oklahoma since January 2019.

A Republican, he was elected governor in 2018, defeating Democratic nominee and former Oklahoma Attorney General Drew Edmondson. Stitt grew up in Norman, Oklahoma, and graduated from Oklahoma State University with a degree in accounting.

He and his wife Sarah have six children. A member of the Cherokee Nation, Stitt is the second Native American to serve as governor of Oklahoma after Johnston Murray.

OPPOSITE : Inside the State Capital dome. A dome was planned for the State Capitol Building when construction started in 1914, but the state ran out of money during World War I and finished the building without a dome. The dome was completed in 2002, eighty-eight years after the building was started.



Chapter Summary

The 1990s saw the birth of the technology that has changed all our lives in terms of portable music, cell phones, and the Internet. For the most part, we were a nation at peace until April 19, 1995, when Oklahoma and the nation was shaken by the Bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in downtown Oklahoma City. Brave men and women from around Oklahoma and all across the country came to help. Many of them picked their way through the remains of the shaky, dangerous structure, looking for survivors.

People from around the world responded with money, gifts, and letters for the victims and their families. Governor Frank Keating won national recognition for his leadership after the Murrah Bombing. The site is now called the Oklahoma City National Memorial Museum and has become a popular destination for Oklahoma City visitors. Voters in Oklahoma City approved the Metropolitan Area Projects plan and led the country in renewal projects of its kind. Tulsa was a pilot city to develop abandoned or underused industrial and commercial properties. These programs became central to Tulsa economic development. The agriculture industry is still a major contributor to the state economy. There was a rapid increase in corporate hog and poultry farms. Because properly managing the waste of corporate farms has an impact on public health, these industries were required to meet environmental regulations.

On May 3, 1999, the most powerful tornado in recorded history struck Moore, causing fatalities of nearly four dozen people. Moore was struck again by an F-5 tornado in 2013, killing 24 people including seven school children.

In 2010, Oklahoma elected Mary Fallin, the first-ever female governor of Oklahoma. In 2018, Oklahoma elected Kevin Stitt as governor.

THINKING AND ASKING QUESTIONS

1. Why was the bombing of the Murrah Building important to the nation?
2. Identify:
 - Timothy McVeigh
 - Terry Nichols
 - Michael Fortier
3. Why do you think the crime rate in Oklahoma City dropped immediately following the bombing?
4. Describe the tragedy that occurred on May 3, 1999, and its effects.
5. Describe the major change in corrections at the turn of the century.
6. Give examples of public funding for urban renewal projects.
7. List cash crops that thrive in the state. How do they relate to the economy?
8. List animals raised as an industry in the state. How do they cause health concerns?
9. What are the pros and cons of the large number of tribal gaming facilities?
10. Discuss the long-term effects of the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

DEFINE

Write a short definition for each word.

heartland
mourning
devastation
renovation
terrorists

IDENTIFY THESE PEOPLE

1. Timothy McVeigh
2. Terry Nichols
3. Michael Fortier
4. Stephen Jones
5. Bob Macy
6. Richard Matsch

REMEMBERING THE DETAILS

1. What was the exact time of the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Building?
2. How many people were killed in the bombing?
3. How many buildings suffered damage from the blast?
4. What major tragedy occurred on May 3, 1999?
5. How many people died in that event?
6. What is a “safe room?”
7. What were some improvements to the Capital City in the 1990s?
8. What improvements were made in Tulsa?
9. In the 1990s, how many farmers and ranchers were operating in the state?
10. In the 1990s, what was the No. 1 cash crop in Oklahoma?
11. What was the most notable change in pork production in the last five years of the century?
12. What was the controversy about hog production?

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING

1. In the elections of 1996, which political party won all the congressional district representative positions in this state?
2. Who was governor from 1995 to 2003? What was his political party?
3. Who was elected governor after him? What was his political party?
4. In 1998, who became lieutenant governor and served 12 years?
5. In the presidential election of 2000, who was declared the winner?
6. Who was sworn in as Oklahoma governor in 2011?

WRITE A PARAGRAPH FOR THE FOLLOWING

1. Describe the attacks of September 11, 2001, with complete sentences and facts. Include locations and the number of people involved. Name the extremist group that the terrorists belonged to and the group’s leader.
2. What were some of the effects (of the attacks) on the lives of ordinary citizens?
3. How did the United States government respond to the attack?
4. How did Oklahoma celebrate the centennial of statehood?

WRITING ASSIGNMENT

Summarize problems with the state’s prisons (based on earlier chapters). Then summarize the current chapter’s information about changes to the prison system. Allow time to check your paragraph(s) for a main idea and supporting details. Proofread for grammar and punctuation. Hand in the draft and the revision.

RESEARCH ASSIGNMENT

Describe the division, function, and sharing of powers among levels of government including city, county, state and tribal.