

## **Guided Notes: Water and Dust**

Water here has meant exploration, \_\_\_\_\_, transportation, power, and \_\_\_\_\_. When South Dakota became a state in \_\_\_\_\_, it claimed only \_\_\_\_\_. lakes. Settlers, who began building Sioux Falls in the 1870s, knew the Big Sioux River would supply \_\_\_\_\_.

A man from Chicago drilled a new kind of well that made Dakotans believe water would never be scarce. He cut deep into the earth's crust, where natural \_\_\_\_\_ shot clear water out of the ground like a Yellowstone geyser.

Then during eleven long drought years – \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ – South Dakotans learned the truth about rain here: they couldn't rely on it. Rainmakers also set up pipes for sending hydrogen into the sky. Usually they collected \_\_\_\_\_ from farmers or cities only if half an inch of rain fell within a \_\_\_\_\_ or so.

Hot Springs is named for clear water that \_\_\_\_\_ out of the ground at 87 degrees – warm as a hot bath.

It (the hatchery) opened in 1899, and \_\_\_\_\_ hatched there ended up in streams and lakes all over the American West. The water moves with great \_\_\_\_\_, because the stream drops from the heights of the Black Hills down to \_\_\_\_\_ in just a few short miles.

South Dakota's lakes increased from 257 to nearly \_\_\_\_\_ hundred in 1950. Lots of settlers left western South Dakota after back-to-back dry years – \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

People called this dusty time (1933-1935) the “\_\_\_\_\_ Thirties”. The Dirty Thirties were so \_\_\_\_\_ in southwestern South Dakota that the United States government began \_\_\_\_\_ up acres from ranchers, after deciding no one could make a living there. Between 1930 and 1940, South Dakota’s population \_\_\_\_\_ by fifty thousand people.

In six hours more rain fell than the \_\_\_\_\_ areas sometimes sees in a year. After the 1972 flood, Rapid City created \_\_\_\_\_ along its creek, rather than rebuild \_\_\_\_\_ close to the water.

They’ve also fought about water, in \_\_\_\_\_, and at the state capitol in Pierre, where South Dakota \_\_\_\_\_ are made. Should someone be able to drill deep below South Dakota’s \_\_\_\_\_ and then sell the water to people in other states? Most South Dakota lawmakers have had to think about \_\_\_\_\_ rights.

In 1997, for example, gigantic \_\_\_\_\_ melted and put eastern farmlands under water. Dry Black Hills forests \_\_\_\_\_ during the 2002 drought, too. There were plenty of years when rainfall was just right, but those years tend to be forgotten, when South Dakotans recall their amazing adventures with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.