# **Guided Notes: Water and Dust**

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

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 **(answer here)**

shot clear water out of the ground like a Yellowstone geyser.

Then during eleven long drought years – **(answer here)** to **(answer here)** – 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 **(answer here)** from farmers or cities only if half an inch of rain fell within a **(answer here)** or so.

Hot Springs is named for clear water that **(answer here)** out of the ground at 87 degrees – warm as a hot bath.

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

South Dakota’s lakes increased from 257 to nearly **(answer here)** hundred in 1950. Lots of settlers left western South Dakota after back-to-back dry years – **(answer here)** and **(answer here)**.

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

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

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

In 1997, for example, gigantic **(answer here)** melted and put eastern farmlands under water. Dry Black Hills forests **(answer here)** 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 **(answer here)** and **(answer here)**.

