

Midway Independent School District



Texas History  
Grade 7

Course Handbook

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**MAJOR ISSUES & EVENTS**

**Quick Summary**

Coastal Plains – Karankawas, Coahuiltecans, Atakapans  
 Southeastern – Caddoes, Wichitas  
 Plains – Comanches, Apaches  
 Pueblos – Jumanos, Tiguas

Characterized by the distribution of various American Indian tribes across the regions of Texas prior to the arrival of Europeans to the region including, the Karankawas, Coahuiltecans, Atakapans Caddoes, Wichitas, Comanches, Apaches, Jumanos, and Tiguas.

This era includes contemporary concepts of government and geography.

**GEOGRAPHY**

**NATURAL**

- **Mountains and Basins** region is located in the southwest of Texas with the Rio Grande River marking its southern boundary and is characterized by mountain, basin, and desert landforms and a climate of hot days, cold nights, hot short summers, cold winters. The region is home to cattle, sheep and goat ranching and Big Bend National Park.
- **Great Plains** region stretches across the Texas Panhandle and into west Texas and is characterized by canyons, escarpments, plains, aquifers, and plateaus. The region experiences hot summers and cold winters. The expanse of distance between waterways necessitates irrigation in the region. Ranching, wind farming, oil drilling, and agriculture are common economic activities in the region.
- **North Central Plains** stretches from the Red River in the north into central Texas and is characterized by rolling prairies with few rivers and hot summers and cool winters with periods of cold. The region is home to several military bases, agricultural activities and manufacturing.
- **Coastal Plains** stretch from the Red River in the north through east Texas along the Texas Gulf Coast and into the Rio Grande Valley. The region is characterized by many rivers, rolling hills, forests in some places, and plains nearer to coastline. The climate tends to be somewhat temperate and the region is supported by timber, agriculture, oil and gas, and technology industries. The region in home to many urban centers.

**GEOGRAPHY (Continued)**

**Waterways**

Sabine River	Brazos River
Red River	Colorado River
Rio Grande River	Guadalupe River
Nueces River	San Antonio River
Neches River	Pecos River
Trinity River	Canadian River

**Natural and historic landmarks**

Llano Estacado  
 Balcones Escarpment  
 Palo Duro Canyon  
 San Jacinto Monument  
 Capitol Building  
 Big Bend National Park  
 Padre National Seashore  
 San Antonio Missions / Alamo  
 Big Thicket National Preserve

**Modern Major cities**

San Antonio	Ft. Worth
El Paso	Dallas
Houston	Lubbock
Brownsville	Amarillo
Austin	Midland
Houston	Odessa

**Local points of interest**

Courthouses  
 Natural/wildlife areas  
 Institutions of higher education

**Natural  
Texas & Its  
People**

**CULTURE**

CULTURES OF AMERICAN INDIANS IN TEXAS PRIOR TO EUROPEAN COLONIZATION

- Gulf Coast – nomadic and hunters/gatherers
- Karankawa – Southeast, used dugout canoes to fish and hunt small animals. Cabeza de Vaca wrote about Karankawas.
- Coahuiltecan – South Texas, ate bugs and small animals
- Atakapan – hunted small animals and fished in dugout canoes, some farming
- Plains – nomadic, dependent on the buffalo, and were fierce warriors
- Comanche – used every part of the buffalo, lived in tipis, domesticated animals before they were introduced to the horse by the Europeans
- Apache – used buffalo hide to protect themselves from the harsh landscape. For part of the year lived in farming communities along rivers and streams called rancherias.
- Kiowa – recorded oral histories on their tipis, made beautiful crafts, developed a calendar, and were the most feared group on the plains
- Puebloan – sedentary, farmers, and lived in houses made of adobe
- Jumano – besides farming, hunted, traded, and lived in beautiful painted adobe homes
- Tigua – known for their beautiful pottery
- Southeastern Texas – sedentary food rich environment and complex social systems
- Caddo – built dome shaped huts, organized government system led by a chief, women played important roles, greeted European with the word Tejas, which means friends
- Wichita – hunted buffalos, grew crops, and known for the tattoos around their eyes known as “raccoon eyes”

**CULTURE (continued)**

CONTEMPORARY CULTURAL REGIONS

- African-Americans – East/Southeast Texas
- Mexican Americans/Tejanos – South Texas
- Cowboys – West Texas

**GOVERNMENT**

**Political Regions**

Dallas/Ft. Worth Metro

Houston Metro

Austin/San Antonio corridor

Age of Contact	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS</b> <b>Quick Summary</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Spanish exploration</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Fort St. Louis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>French exploration</td> <td>Pineda mapping Texas</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabeza De Vaca</td> <td>Spanish conquistador</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LaSalle</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>The era is about the Spanish and French exploration of Texas. Spanish exploration was led by Cabeza De Vaca. René-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de LaSalle being the primary French explorer in Texas.</p> <p>1519 – Pineda maps Texas 1537 – Cabeza de Vaca reports on Texas 1685 – LaSalle establishes Fort St. Louis</p>	Spanish exploration	Fort St. Louis	French exploration	Pineda mapping Texas	Cabeza De Vaca	Spanish conquistador	LaSalle		<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS (continued)</b></p> <p><b>IMPORTANT INDIVIDUALS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Alonso Álvarez de Pineda</b> was the first explorer to map the coast of Texas.</li> <li>● <b>Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca</b> and his writings – shipwrecked and captured by American Indians, he ended up traveling across Texas, and was the first person to write about, and report about Texas.</li> <li>● <b>Fray Damián Massanet</b> Convinced the viceroy of New Spain to colonize East Texas and convert the Caddoes to Catholicism</li> <li>● <b>Alonso De León</b> and Massanet were sent (1690) with several priests and about 100 soldiers to colonize East Texas. Resulted in many missions in East Texas even though these missions failed.</li> <li>● <b>José de Escandón</b> (1750s) Military commander and governor of Nuevo Santander. Led Spain's expansion effort in South Texas. Sent settlers, soldiers and priests to settle the lands between the Rio Grande and Nueces River establishing missions, presidios, and settlements. Moved La Bahia mission and presidio from the Guadalupe River to the present-day site of Goliad</li> <li>● <b>Antonio Margil de Jesús</b> (early 1700s) Spanish Franciscan priest. Founded several missions in East Texas including Nuestra Señora de los Dolores and San Miguel de los Adaes. Due to the problems in East Texas, he moved to San Antonio and founded San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo, one of the five missions in San Antonio today.</li> <li>● <b>Francisco Hidalgo</b> (early 1700s) Priest at Mission San Francisco de los Tejas. Contacted French Catholic priests to provide religious services to the local native people when Spanish priests were not available. Caused Spanish to be suspicious of French colonization</li> </ul> <p><b>EUROPEAN COLONIZATION OF TEXAS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>MISSIONS</b> were Spain's main way of colonizing and were expected to be self supporting. The first missions were established in the El Paso area, then East Texas and finally in the San Antonio area. Missions were used to convert the American Indians to the Catholic faith and make loyal subjects to Spain.</li> <li>● <b>TOWNS</b> and settlements were built near the missions and colonists were brought in for colonies to grow and survive. First group of colonists to establish a community was the Canary Islanders in San Antonio (1730).</li> <li>● <b>RANCHES</b> more conducive to where missions and settlements were thriving (like San Antonio). Cattle were easier to raise and protect as compared to farming.</li> </ul>
	Spanish exploration	Fort St. Louis								
French exploration	Pineda mapping Texas									
Cabeza De Vaca	Spanish conquistador									
LaSalle										
<p><b>REASONS FOR EXPLORATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Gold</b> the Spanish heard that there was gold in Texas. The Spanish wanted to increase their global wealth.</li> <li>● <b>Glory</b> expeditions were led by conquistadors looking for wealth and fame for themselves.</li> <li>● <b>God</b> the Catholic Church agreed to help support the expeditions to convert American Indians in Texas to Christianity and increase the wealth of the Church.</li> </ul> <p><b>CONFLICT BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Conflicts reinforced Spanish claim to Texas, which led to an increase in the number of missions and presidios being constructed in Texas.</li> <li>● Rene-Robert Cavalier, Sieur de LaSalle was given ships, colonists, and soldiers by the French King to start a new colony at the mouth of the Mississippi. He landed at Matagorda Bay instead. He tried to establish a colony, but failed because of attacks by American Indians and disease. LaSalle left the colony to find a way home and was believed to be shot by his own men. Spain feared that France would try to claim Texas and renewed their colonization efforts in Texas.</li> <li>● The "Chicken War" – French soldiers were sent to capture a Spanish mission in East Texas because of a conflict between France and Spain in Europe. The French soldiers looted the mission and captured a Spanish soldier. The French leader was thrown from his horse because of the chickens in the courtyard. The Spanish soldier was able to escape. The story was exaggerated and embarrassed the Spanish viceroy. Spain became more determined to hold Texas.</li> </ul>										

<b>Spanish Colonial</b>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS</b>  <b>Quick Summary</b>  Roman Catholic religion  Missions and Presidios  Civil Settlements  Canary Islanders  Founding of San Antonio  Camino Reale</p> <p>This era is about the establishment of missions and presidios by Spanish colonial and religious leaders.</p> <p>1682 – Spaniards established the first Texas mission at Corpus Christi de la Ysleta  1731 – East Texas missions are moved to San Antonio  1718 – Founding of San Antonio  1782 – Mission San Jose is completed in San Antonio and other missions are built  1810 – Father Hidalgo’s speech encourages Mexicans, Texans, and others to fight for independence</p> <hr/> <p>SETTLEMENT OF TEXAS  <b>Purpose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Secure Spanish control in New World</li> <li>● Gold, silver, and resources</li> </ul> <p><b>Method</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Resettled other Spanish colonists (e.g., Canary Islanders)</li> <li>● Missions, presidios, and civil settlements</li> </ul>	<p><b>GEOGRAPHY</b>  INTERACTION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Early settlers adapted to the environment by using local materials, such as timber and rock for construction of buildings, homes, and furnishings. In order to adapt to the climate of the region homes were built with a breezeway for shade and to catch the breeze, and came to be known as Dog Run homes. Buckskin clothing was made from deer hides. Wells were used to gain access to underground water.</li> <li>● In order to adapt to the arid climate of the western regions of Texas, cattle ranching became more prominent as an economic activity as opposed to farming.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Mexican National Era</b></p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS</b>  <b>Quick Summary</b>  Mexican Constitution of 1824  Old Three Hundred  Moses Austin  Stephen F. Austin  Erasmus Seguin, Sr.  Martin De Leon  Empresarios  Agriculture  San Felipe de Austin  Battle of Medina</p> <p>This era is characterized by the Anglo colonization of Texas with the empresario system following the establishment of Mexico as independent from Spain and the creation of the Mexican Constitution of 1824.</p> <p>1820 – Moses Austin gets permission from Spanish authorities to colonize Texas with Americans, but dies before he completes his plans  1821 – Mexico gains independence from Spain  1821 – Stephen F. Austin continues his father’s dream by settling 300 families from the United States. They are known as the “Old Three Hundred.” There were three requirements for settlement: must convert to Catholicism, must become a Spanish/Mexican citizen, must be of good moral character.  1823-1825 National Colonization Laws  1824 – Mexican Constitution of 1824  1825-1830 Empresario Contracts</p> <hr/>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS (continued)</b></p> <p>MEXICO BECOMING AN INDEPENDENT NATION FROM SPAIN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Philip Nolan</b> a filibuster from the United States that was sent to Texas with Spanish approval, but Spain was suspicious of the U.S. taking control of Texas</li> <li>● <b>Gutierrez Magee Expedition</b> José Bernardo Gutiérrez (follower of Father Hidalgo) and Augustus Magee (former U.S. soldier) organized the Republic of the north and proclaimed Texas independent of Spain, but were defeated. It encouraged others to free Texas and Mexico from Spanish rule.</li> <li>● <b>Galveston Pirates</b> Jean Lafitte and other pirates attacked Spanish ships</li> <li>● <b>Long Expedition</b> Dr. James Long led a group from Mississippi to Nacogdoches where he declared Texas independent from Spain. While looking for military support, he was captured, taken to Mexico City, and shot.</li> <li>● <b>José Gutiérrez de Lara</b> Leader of the Mexican Republican Army of the North and opposed Spanish Rule Joined <b>Augustus Magee</b> and his men, which became known as the Gutierrez-Magee Expedition; Supported several filibuster expeditions. First Governor of Mexican Texas.</li> <li>● <b>Battle of Medina</b> Fought August 18, 1813, along the Medina River south of San Antonio between the republican forces of the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition and the Spanish royalist army. The Republican army lost miserably, but it encouraged others to participate in the revolution.</li> <li>● <b>Mexican Federal Constitution of 1824</b> Written after Mexico’s independence from Spain. The republic took the name of United Mexican States, and was defined as a representative federal republic with Catholicism as the official religion. Created the state of Coahuila y Tejas, merging the two provinces</li> <li>● <b>Merger of Texas and Coahuila as a state</b> Merger stated in the Mexican Federal Constitution of 1824 Texas was not organized as a separate state because of its small population.</li> <li>● <b>State Colonization Law of 1825</b> Law that colonized Coahuila y Texas. Allowed Stephen F. Austin and other empresarios to receive land grants in Texas</li> <li>● <b>Slavery</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>1821</b> colonists could bring enslaved people to Texas and buy land depending on the number of enslaved people brought. Mexico offered full citizenship to free African Americans, including land ownership and other privileges.</li> <li>○ <b>1823</b> sale or purchase of enslaved people was forbidden in Texas; required children of enslaved people be freed when they reached age fourteen.</li> <li>○ <b>1827</b> the legislature of Coahuila y Tejas outlawed the introduction of additional enslaved people and granted freedom at birth to all children born to enslaved people.</li> <li>○ <b>1829</b> Mexico abolished slavery, but it granted an exception to Texas.</li> <li>○ <b>1830</b> importation of enslaved people was illegal in Texas.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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<p><b>Mexican National Era</b></p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS (continued)</b></p> <p>SETTLEMENT OF TEXAS</p> <p><b>Mexican Purpose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase population in northern Mexico</li> <li>• Economic - large ranches and small businesses</li> </ul> <p><b>Method</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empresarios grants</li> <li>• Supporting towns already in the area; Large ranches</li> </ul> <p><b>Individuals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Erasm Seguin</b> Tejano rancher who represented Texas at the Mexican Constitutional convention; located land for the Austin Colony and supported Texas independence.</li> <li>• <b>Martin De Leon</b> Mexican empresario who settled 200 Mexican families in South Texas (between the Lavaca and Guadalupe River). He and his wife founded the town of Victoria in 1824.</li> <li>• <b>Green DeWitt</b> (1831) an important American empresario who settled 166 families in the area near present day Gonzales</li> </ul>	<p>SETTLEMENT OF TEXAS</p> <p><b>Anglo Purpose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase population in Texas</li> <li>• Economic opportunities – large farms to grow cash crops and small businesses</li> <li>• New start</li> <li>• Escape debt</li> </ul> <p><b>Method</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empresarios grants - allowed because of the National Colonization Law</li> <li>• Settled in northern Texas farming/agriculture</li> </ul> <p><b>Individuals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Moses Austin</b> (1820) first American to work with the Spanish government to settle Americans in Texas</li> <li>• <b>Stephen F. Austin</b> (1821) first American to recruit and settle Americans in Texas/Mexico. He settled 300 families and was known as an empresario. This led to the colonization of other American settlers in Texas/Mexico.</li> </ul>
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<b>Texas Revolution</b>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS</b>  <b>Quick Summary</b>  Texas PreRevolution and Revolution  Law of April 6, 1830  Turtle Bayou Resolutions (1832)  Arrest of Stephen F. Austin (1834)  Battle of Gonzales – “Come and Take It” (October 2, 1835)  Constitution of 1836  Declaration of Independence (March 2, 1836)  Washington-on-the-Brazos  Battle of the Alamo – “Remember the Alamo” (March 6, 1836)  Fannin’s Surrender at Goliad (March 27, 1836)  Battle of Coleto Creek (March 19-20, 1836)  Battle of San Jacinto (April 21, 1836)  William B. Travis  James Bowie  Sam Houston  Santa Anna  George Childress  Lorenzo de Zavala</p> <hr/> <p>Characterized by the rising tensions between Texas empresarios and settlers with the Mexican government culminating in the Texas Revolution and independence for Texas.</p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS (continued)</b></p> <p>PRE-REVOLUTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fredonian Rebellion – in 1826, in Nacogdoches, a group of Texans formed the Fredonian Republic led by the Edwards Brothers, claimed the area was no longer under Mexican control. Stephen F. Austin sided with the Mexican government and marched to Nacogdoches to help stop the rebellion. It ended quickly.</li> <li>● Mier y Terán – in 1828, the Mexican government sent Gen. Manuel Mier y Terán to investigate the conditions in northern Texas. He found that the Anglo-Americans outnumbered Mexicans 10 to 1. The report resulted in the Law of April 6.</li> <li>● Law of April 6, 1830 – in 1828, the Mexican government sent Mier y Terán to report on the new immigrants moving into Texas. He reported concerns about the Anglo Americans. This resulted in the Law of April 6 which outlawed immigration from the U.S. to Texas and canceled all empresario grants that had not been fulfilled. It did encourage European immigration. Enslaved people could no longer be brought into Mexico to work, and customs duties were imposed on all goods entering Texas from the U.S.</li> <li>● Turtle Bayou Resolutions – Anahuac settlers gathered at Turtle Bayou following the uprising at Anahuac. John Austin was sent to retrieve a cannon to be brought back from Brazoria and drafted resolutions pledging continued loyalty to Mexico under the Constitution of 1824. Santa Anna seemed to support the Constitution of 1824. This event resulted in Colonel Jose de las Piedras ordering the release of William B. Travis and Patrick Jack from jail. Bradburn was dismissed from his command with the Mexican army,</li> <li>● Arrest of Stephen F. Austin – Austin travels to Mexico to meet with Mexican officials and delivers the resolution written by Texas officials about their concerns. When he gets there, Santa Anna has become the leader of Mexico, but so much time has gone by that Austin sends a letter back to Texas to tell Texas officials to establish a state government. He gets a meeting with Santa Anna that agrees to many of the grievances and returns to Texas. On his return, he is arrested for treason because of the letter he wrote to Texas officials earlier. He is not allowed to return to Texas until summer of 1835.</li> </ul>
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**MAJOR ISSUES & EVENTS (continued)**

REVOLUTION

- **Battle of Gonzales (1835)** First battle of the Texas Revolution – October 2, 1835  
Citizens of Gonzales would not give up a cannon that was given to them by the Mexican government to protect them from American Indians. A militia led by J.H. Moore flew a flag over the cannon which said "Come and Take It". Lieutenant Francisco Castaneda led 100 men to Gonzales to take the cannon. The militia fired the cannon on October 2 at the Mexican soldiers, a battle began, and so did the Texas Revolution.
- **William B. Travis's letter "To the People of Texas and All Americans in the World"** Travis wrote this letter to recruit men to help him and his men at the Alamo after Santa Anna showed up in San Antonio, February 23.
- **Declaration of Independence** March 2, 1836
- **The siege of the Alamo** February 23 – March 6, 1836
  - Sam Houston ordered the Alamo to be destroyed.
  - James Bowie and James Neill decided that the Alamo was too important.
  - James Bowie and William Travis began to recruit supporters.
  - Santa Anna arrived in San Antonio.
  - The Texans moved into the Alamo and for 13 days fought the Mexicans.
  - The fall of the Alamo occurred on the morning of March 6, 1836.
  - 1800 Mexican troops fought against approximately 189 Texans.
  - All Texans were killed, and approximately 600 Mexican soldiers were also killed.
- **Constitutional Convention of 1836** Texas delegates met at Washington-on-the-Brazos. Declared independence from Mexico on March 2, 1836; Wrote a constitution to form an ad interim government for the Republic of Texas.
- **Fannin's surrender at Goliad** Colonel James Fannin surrendered his 300 men at the Battle of Coleto because he was pinned on the open prairie. Texans fought the Mexicans off, but Fannin decided to surrender to prevent more deaths. Captives were marched to Goliad, and Urrea told them they were not going to be killed, but Santa Anna ordered the captives to all be shot on March 21. March 27, 1836 - Mass Execution of men at Goliad
- **Battle of San Jacinto** (Texas independence) April 21, 1836 Shortest battle in history. Sam Houston led the Texas forces – 800 men. Santa Anna led the Mexican forces – 1300 men. Houston burned every way out of San Jacinto and attacked the Mexican Army about 3:00 p.m. The battle lasted 18 minutes. Santa Anna was captured the next day and surrendered to Sam Houston
- **Treaties of Velasco** June 1836

**MAJOR ISSUES & EVENTS (continued)**

SIGNIFICANT INDIVIDUALS

- George Childress – chaired the committee in charge of writing the Texas Declaration of Independence
- Lorenzo de Zavala – helped write the Texas Declaration of Independence and helped design the ad interim government at
- Washington-on-the-Brazos; was elected Vice President of the new republic
- James Fannin – led the Texans at Coleto Creek and surrendered to Urrea; later he was executed at Goliad by order of Santa Anna
- Sam Houston – leader of the Revolutionary Army during the Texas Revolution
- Antonio López de Santa Anna – dictator of Mexico, and military leader of the Mexican Army during the Texas Revolution
- Juan Seguín – served with Travis at the Alamo, but survived because he was sent out as a messenger to warn Sam Houston about the events at the Alamo. He continued to serve under Sam Houston at the Battle of San Jacinto.
- William B. Travis –military leader of the Texas forces at the Alamo; was killed by Mexican forces at the Alamo

**CITIZENSHIP**

- Texans would not live under a dictatorship and their civil liberties like speech, religion, press, and assembly would be protected under a constitution.
- Slavery was allowed under the Texas Constitution.

**GEOGRAPHY**

- The fall and spring brought heavy rains and cold fronts that made it very difficult to travel, especially across rivers (e.g., Brazos and Trinity).
- **The Runaway Scrape and the path to the San Jacinto battleground** was made very difficult because of heavy rains and cold fronts.
- **Battle of Coleto** Fannin stopped in an open prairie to give his men a rest, but the Mexicans were able to surround them. Fannin's men had no natural resources to protect themselves, resulting in a defeat.

**Republic of Texas  
(1836-1845)**

**MAJOR ISSUES & EVENTS**

**Quick Summary**

Influenced by the United States government  
Sam Houston  
Mirabeau Lamar  
Anson Jones  
Recognition as a nation  
Conflict with American Indians  
Border disputes with Mexico  
Debt and lack of capital

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Characterized by the administrations of Sam Houston, Mirabeau Lamar, and Anson Jones as Texas established itself as an independent republic.

- 1836 – Sam Houston is elected president
- 1838 – Mirabeau Lamar is elected president
- 1840 – Council House Fight
- 1842 – Mier Expedition
- 1841 – Sam Houston is elected president
- 1844 – Anson Jones is elected president
- 1845 – Texas is annexed into the United States

**MAJOR ISSUES & EVENTS (continued)**

- **President Sam Houston** (1841-1844) – according to the Constitution, a person couldn't be elected two times in a row. Most Texans were unhappy with the conflict during Lamar's administration and re-elected Houston. His main focus was to return peace, decrease the public debt, and prepare Texas for statehood.
- **President Anson Jones** (1844-1845) – supported Houston's policies. He maintained peace with the American Indian tribes, tried to limit spending, and turned over Texas to the United States.
- **Texas Navy** – during Houston's administration, the Navy protected the Texas coast, but it was a drain on the nation's finances. Lamar had Congress issue bonds to purchase ships. Ships were used to conduct unsuccessful secret peace negotiations between Texas and Mexico, blockading the Mexican coast, and an invasion of Mexico. Most Navy officers were recruited from the U.S. Navy. Very costly, and most uses not successful. Houston tried to sell the Navy during his second term, but was unsuccessful. When Texas was annexed, the Texas Navy was taken over by the U.S. Navy.
- **Texas Rangers/Mier Expedition** (1842) – as a result of the Santa Fe Expedition, Mexico began to invade Texas. Houston sent Texas Rangers to guard the border, and the threat was over. 300 Texans remained and crossed into Mexico to Mier. A battle enraged for two days, and the Texans surrendered. Texans were marched to Mexico City and executed by Santa Anna.
- **Jack Coffee Hays** – one of the best-known Texas Rangers. A surveyor of the Republic of Texas and a captain of a Texas Ranger company.
- **Chief Bowles** – during the Lamar administration (1839), Chief Bowles was ordered to lead the Cherokees out of Texas. Bowles refused. Lamar ordered the militia to drive them out by force. Bowles was killed, and the Cherokees were forced to present-day Oklahoma.
- **William Goyens** – a free African-American who was a well-to-do businessman. He was a blacksmith, wagon manufacturer, freight hauler, mill owner, landowner, and farmer in Nacogdoches. He was of mixed race and spoke Spanish and several native Texan languages. Goyens was an important negotiator for Texas with the Cherokees.
- **Mary Maverick** – she and her husband, Samuel, established a large ranch near the San Antonio area. She recorded her daily life in diaries and journals between the days of the Republic of Texas and the Civil War. Maverick worked hard making sure the history of Texas was preserved.

Republic of Texas  
(1836-1845)

**MAJOR ISSUES & EVENTS (continued)**

- **José Antonio Navarro** – served as Bexar’s (San Antonio) representative in the Texas Congress. He tried to protect Tejano land claims and other rights; he was a voice of Tejanos. Supporter of Mirabeau B. Lamar and a critic of Sam Houston. Chosen as one of President Lamar’s commissioners to accompany the Texan Santa Fe expedition. Delegate to the Convention of 1845, which decided annexation, and helped write the state constitution. Served in the Texas Senate
- **Cordova Rebellion / the role of racial and ethnic groups (American Indians and Tejanos)** – after the Texas Revolution, there was an influx of Americans to Nacogdoches, where the population was primarily Mexican. Some Mexicans living in Nacogdoches remained loyal to Mexico. One loyalist was Vicente Cordova. Vicente Cordova, along with American Indians who were loyal to Mexico, began to organize with almost 400 people along the Angelina River. Before anything happened, the group was defeated, yet the distrust of Mexicans and American Indians resulted in Lamar’s decision to remove the Cherokee from Texas.
- **Council House Fight** – during the Lamar’s administration on March 19, 1840 a group of Comanche leaders agreed to meet in San Antonio to surrender all Anglo captives. One captive, Matilda Lockhart was delivered. Texans were angry, and refused to let the Comanche leave. The Comanche tried to leave and were attacked resulting in the death of seven Texans and many Comanche leaders who were unarmed and outnumbered. To this date, the Comanche nation refuses to make peace with the Texas Rangers over this event.
- **Santa Fe Expedition** – during Lamar’s Administration in June 1841 Lamar sent troops to claim the western boundary of Texas, all the land east of the Rio Grande, which included Santa Fe, and a part of present-day New Mexico. Mexico did not agree, and neither did the citizens of Santa Fe. By the time the Texans got there, they were exhausted and short of supplies. Texans were captured and marched to Mexico City, and then thrown into prison. The expedition was a failure and cost a great sum of money and Mexicans began raiding Texas again.
- **Slavery** – the status of African Americans changed dramatically during the Republic of Texas. Slavery was legalized, and freed enslaved people in Texas had to get an act of Congress to remain freed in Texas.

<p><b>Early Statehood (1845)</b></p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS</b>  <b>Quick Summary</b>  Slave State  Mexican War  Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo  Rio Grande River determined as border  Compromise of 1850  Manifest Destiny</p> <p>Characterized by Texas' annexation into the union of the United States of America as a slave state and the subsequent war between Mexico and the United States.</p> <p>1845 – the year Texas becomes a part of the United States  1846 – the Mexican War  1846 – the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo  1850 – Compromise of 1850</p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS (continued)</b></p> <p>EVENTS, AND ISSUES DURING EARLY STATEHOOD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S.- Mexican War – Mexico claimed the Nueces River as its border, and the United States/Texas claimed the Rio Grande. War began at Brownsville when a small battle breaks out, and American blood is shed.</li> <li>• Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo – was signed to end the U.S.- Mexican War and resulted in the Mexican Cession of land forming the Southwest of the United States. Mexico accepted Texas as part of the United States, and the United States paid \$15 million to Mexico. The Rio Grande River was established as the border of Texas/ United States.</li> <li>• Slavery – the number of enslaved persons in Texas grew substantially in Texas from the time of statehood to the Civil War. Most enslaved populations were concentrated in East Texas. Enslaved persons were considered personal property and were forbidden to marry or have a family, to bear arms, to assemble, or to testify against whites. Despite these restrictions some planters allowed marriages. Some enslaved persons resisted by running away, breaking tools, burning barns, stealing farm animals, or slowing down their work. In the 1850s paranoia about potential slave insurrections was spreading as it was in the American South.</li> <li>• Compromise of 1850 – established the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. The annexation of Texas and the subsequent Mexican Cession heightened the tension in the United States about the spread of slavery. In the midst of this tension a dispute over the western boundary of Texas erupted. As a part of a compromise bill proposed by Henry Clay to deal with the expansion of slavery issue, Texas gave up a part of its western and northern territory for a payment of \$10 million.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>EVENTS LEADING TO TEXAS ANNEXATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the most pressing issues for the leaders of the new Texas Republic was the overwhelming debt. Efforts to raise revenue were ineffective and money was needed to provide for security, as well as to pay public officials and bureaucrats. The republic faced threats from American Indian tribes and from Mexico which refused to recognize Texas as independent.</li> <li>• Many of the settlers in Texas had a deep connection to the United States as many had migrated to Texas from the United States. These settlers were familiar with republican government and had approved a constitution for Texas that resembled that of the United States.</li> <li>• In 1844 President John Tyler had negotiated a treaty of annexation with Texas officials, yet the treaty was rejected by the U.S. Senate. Most likely because anti-slavery supporters opposed the admission of Texas as an expansion of slavery in the United States and because of the threat of war with Mexico.</li> <li>• At the end of President Tyler's term with the support of President-Elect James K. Polk a joint resolution passed both houses of the U.S. Congress and Texas was admitted into the United States on December 29, 1845.</li> </ul>	

Early  
Statehood

Student Notes (this page is blank)

<p><b>Texas During the Civil War (1861-1865)</b></p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS</b>  <b>Quick Summary</b>  Civil War (1861-1865)  States' Rights  Slavery  Confederate States of America  Last battle fought of the Civil War  Blockade</p> <p>Characterized by Texas' secession and participation in the American Civil War.</p> <p>1861 – Sam Houston resigns as governor of Texas  1861 – Texas secedes  1861 – Civil War begins  1865 – The Civil War ends and Abraham Lincoln is assassinated  June 19, 1865 – Enslaved people in Texas receive news from General Gordon Granger in Galveston that enslaved people have been emancipated</p> <hr/> <p>EXPANSION OF SLAVERY: INVOLVEMENT IN CIVIL WAR</p> <p>Texas has been admitted to the United States as a slave state despite opposition from those in the United States who opposed the expansion of slavery. Efforts to resolve the conflict over the expansion of slavery into newly organized territories resulted in the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, yet tensions continued to escalate. The 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln led many political leaders in the South to believe that the federal government would eventually abolish slavery. Secession of South Carolina and other southern states brought the issue to attention in Texas. Governor Sam Houston did not support secession as growing public sentiment did. He refused to call a secession convention so several members of the Texas legislature issued a call for the convention without the governor. The group met on January 28, 1861 and voted 166 to 8 to sever ties with the union. Though a referendum was needed for a legitimate process of secession. In February of 1861, Texans, most significantly those in counties in East Texas, overwhelmingly voted in favor of secession: 46,153 to 14,747. Many German immigrants and Texans living along the frontier voted against secession. Sam Houston, who refused to take the oath of loyalty to the Confederate States of America, was deposed and replaced by the lieutenant governor, Edward Clark.</p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS (continued)</b></p> <p>TEXAS AND THE CIVIL WAR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Battle of Galveston</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ July 1861 – the Union Navy began to blockade Texas ports</li> <li>○ October 1862 – a Union fleet sailed into Galveston Harbor and Confederate forces retreated.</li> <li>○ Confederate General John B. Magruder recaptured it by converting two steamboats into gunboats by lining their sides with cotton bales, earning the nickname “Cotton Clads”</li> <li>○ January 1, 1863 – General John B. Magruder and his men captured several hundred Union soldiers.</li> <li>○ The city of Galveston was again under Confederate control</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Battle of Sabine Pass</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1863 – The United States. made plans to invade Texas.</li> <li>○ Union General William B. Franklin and 5,000 troops hoped to land an army near Sabine City, and then march overland to attack Houston and Beaumont</li> <li>○ Ft. Griffin at Sabine Pass was guarded by Confederate Lieutenant Richard Dowling and Davis Guards</li> <li>○ September 8, 1863, Union soldiers attacked, but the Davis Guards fought back, marking a complete victory for the Confederacy</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Battle of Palmito Ranch</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered on April 9, 1865, but Confederate forces did not stop fighting for another month because word spread slowly.</li> <li>○ May 12, 1865 – the Union army moved inland to occupy Brownsville.</li> <li>○ Collided with Confederate troops led by John S. Ford, who captured over 100 Union troops</li> <li>○ Union troops informed the Confederate troops that the war was over.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## GOVERNMENT

- Despite opposition from Governor Sam Houston, Texans voted to approve an ordinance of secession and with that Texas seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy.
- Governor Houston refused to swear allegiance to the new government and was replaced by Lt. Governor Edward Clark.
- Federal property in Texas was seized, as Union troops evacuated the state and Texas Confederates took over the frontier forts.
- Camps for military instruction and for housing prisoners of war were established.
- Texan men joined the Confederate Army, including 25,000 by the end of 1861.
- As the war progressed it is estimated that between 70,000 and 90,000 Texans saw military service in the Confederate ranks. A report from Governor Lubbock in 1863 indicated that 90,000 Texans served in the army.

## CITIZENSHIP

### Lawrence Sullivan "Sul" Ross

The 19th governor of Texas, a Confederate States Army general during the American Civil War, and a president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, now called Texas A&M University

## GEOGRAPHY

- Communication during the 19th century was very slow. The American Civil War ended April 9, 1865. Confederate soldiers were still fighting May 12 - May 13, 1865 in Texas because they had not heard that Robert E. Lee surrendered.
- Enslaved people in Texas did not hear about their emancipation until June 19, 1865
- Texas was not devastated during the war because few battles were fought in Texas in comparison to the rest of the southern states.
- Crops were still planted/sold through Mexico and circumvented the Union blockade.

## CULTURE

- Over 2,000 from Texas served in the Union Army.
- Union and Confederate officials both tried to recruit Mexican Texans in the Rio Grande region, indicate the significance of this location along an international boundary.
- The Union of Loyalty League was formed by German immigrants as a show of loyalty to the United States, yet they faced violent retaliations from Texas Confederates.
- Many Union supporters were violently attacked, some were arrested, and executed.
- Anglo settlers in far West Texas moved from the frontier areas in retreat from Comanche and Kiowas as they took advantage of the reduced military protection.
- Women contributed to the war effort by sewing flags, uniforms, clothing, and tents for the soldiers, and showed their support by marching in parades, writing newspaper editorials, fund raising for soldiers, participating in aid societies and organizing local militias.
- Women who had husbands who left to fight in the war ran family businesses including directing enslaved laborers on plantations.
- Population of enslaved persons in Texas increased from 182,00 in 1860 to more than 230,000 by the end of the war with a mass relocation of enslaved people by slaveholders from across the South.
- Numbers of runaway enslaved people increased, as did the plans by enslaved persons to lead rebellions.
- Enslaved African Americans in Texas achieved freedom with the arrival of Union forces in Texas on June 19, 1865 (Juneteenth or Emancipation Day in Texas).

## ECONOMICS

- Transportation was disrupted as stagecoaches became crowded and ran behind schedule and roads and bridges went unrepaired.
- No railroads were built and some in East Texas were torn up, leaving soldiers, supplies, and cotton to be moved by wagons, oxen teams, mules, or horses.
- Trade with Mexico became important as the only Confederate state with an international border, Texas benefited from the materials imported from Mexico.
- Instability and smuggling along the border with Mexico increased.
- Shortages of goods, such as salt, coffee, medicine, clothing, shoes, and farm equipment resulted and homespun clothing became common.
- Farmers planted corn to (instead of cotton) to provide more food..
- Ranchers no longer had the labor for large cattle drives (laborers were in military).
- Several newspapers were unable to operate because of a shortage of paper.
- Taxes were raised to pay for military supplies and create an arms factory.
- Manufacturing increased as a result of the blockade of Texas, including the running of a textile mill with inmate labor at the Texas State Penitentiary.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Reconstruction (1865-1874)</b></p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS</b>  <b>Quick Summary</b>  13th Amendment – ended slavery  14th Amendment – citizenship given to African Americans  15th Amendment – suffrage given to all males  Radical Republicans  Military Districts  Removal of American Indians on the frontier  Cattle Industry booms  Constitution of 1876</p> <p>Characterized by Texas' participation in Reconstruction (1865-1874). Slavery as an institution in Texas was ended, with the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment. Former enslaved African Americans were granted citizenship with the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment and all males were given the right to vote with the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Constitution of 1876 was implemented.</p> <p>1870 – Texas is readmitted to the United States  1874 – Reconstruction ends in Texas  1876 – the Constitution of 1876 is adopted. (This is the constitution used in Texas today.)</p>	<p><b>GOVERNMENT (continued)</b>  TEXAS CONSTITUTION (1876)  <b>Principles of limited government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Republicanism</b> government should be based on the consent of the people; people exercise their power by voting for political representative <i>Article III. SEC. 4. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors, and their term of office shall be two years from the day of their election.</i></li> <li>● <b>Limited Government</b> principle that requires all U.S. citizens, including government leaders, to obey the law. <i>Article III. SEC. 14. Senators and representatives shall, except in cases of treason, felony or breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislature, and in going to and returning from the same, allowing one day for every twenty miles such member may reside from the place at which the Legislature is convened.</i></li> <li>● <b>Checks and Balances</b> each branch of government checks the other branches <i>Article IV. SEC. 14. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the Legislature shall be presented to the governor for his approval. If he approves he shall sign it; but if he disapproves it, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, in the other house, by which likewise it shall be reconsidered; and, if approved by two-thirds of the members of that house, it shall become a law; but in such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. Article XV. SEC 1. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the House of Representatives</i></li> <li>● <b>Federalism</b> system of government where power is shared between the federal and state governments. <i>Article I SEC. 1. Texas is a free and independent State, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and the maintenance of our free institutions and the perpetuity of the Union depend upon the preservation of the right of local self-government unimpaired to all the States.</i></li> <li>● <b>Separation of Powers</b> division of basic government roles into branches <i>Article II. SEC. 1. The powers of the government of the State of Texas shall be divided into three distinct departments</i></li> <li>● <b>Popular Sovereignty</b> government in which the people rule; a system in which the residents vote to decide an issue <i>Article VI. SEC. 3. All qualified electors of the State, as herein described, who shall have resided for six months immediately preceding an election within the limits of any city or corporate town, shall have the right to vote for mayor and all other elective officers.</i></li> <li>● <b>Individual Rights</b> a personal liberty and privilege guaranteed to U.S. citizens by the Bill of Rights <i>Bill of Rights – 29 Sections SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit. The faith of the people of Texas stands pledged to the preservation of a republican form of government, and, subject to this limitation only, they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think expedient.</i></li> </ul>
	<p><b>GOVERNMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● May 1865 martial law was imposed and a provisional governor was appointed. By 1866 former Confederates had regained political control. The First Reconstruction Act was passed which divided the South, including Texas, into military districts.</li> <li>● Removal of Confederates and Congressional Reconstruction facilitated Texans taking steps towards being readmitted to the US. A new constitution and ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment and Fifteenth Amendment. A new constitution was adopted in 1869 and in February of 1870 Texas was readmitted.</li> <li>● Conservative businessmen, planters who wanted to keep their Black workforce, and small farmers who blamed their economic woes on freed Blacks, allied to oppose the reforms of the Constitution of 1876. This coalition elected political leaders who took power in 1872 and called for a second convention to write a new constitution.</li> </ul>	

**Reconstruction  
(1865-1874)**

**GOVERNMENT (continued)**

**STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT**

- Municipal level
  - Structure – city limits, Mayor-Council-City Manager government
  - Function – provide government services, police and fire protection, emergency medical services (ambulances), sewers and water lines, inspection of health and sanitation rules, and zoning rules that govern what kinds of buildings may be placed in certain parts of the city.
- County (254 Counties)
  - Structure – precincts: each precinct has a county commission, headed by a county judge.
  - Function – Help the state collect taxes, oversee and administer law enforcement, and provide services to the rural population.
- State
  - Structure – Representative and Senate districts
    - Executive Branch – Governor
    - Legislative Branch – Representatives and Senators
    - Judicial Branch – Judges
  - Function – maintain highways and state law enforcement, interpret and enforce laws, a prison system, and a National Guard, supports public schools, colleges, universities, and public health

**SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

- State and local governments are funded by taxes, including property taxes to fund education and sales tax. Sales taxes are the largest source of tax revenue for for state and local governments. Large building projects especially those for schools are funded with the sale of bonds.
- State and local governments collect fees from issuing licenses and permits.

**CITIZENSHIP**

**RIGHTS OF TEXAS CITIZENS**

- Rights defined in the Texas Constitution and Texas Bill of Rights
- Article One of the Texas Constitution -Texas Bill of Rights
  - Freedom of worship →Equality under the law
  - Freedom of speech and press →Fair trial and rights of the accused in criminal prosecutions
  - Freedom of assembly →Rights of crime victims
  - Protection from unreasonable searches and seizures

**CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES**

- Texas citizens have the civic responsibility to follow the laws, pay taxes, serve jury duty, act as witnesses in court, and vote.
- Civic participation is important for communities to thrive. Individuals and groups can civically participate by addressing any issues of public concern through lobbying, informing others, signing a petition, serving as an elected official, volunteering, serving on a board, attending governmental meetings, or organizing events.

**TEXAN PRESIDENTS**

Dwight Eisenhower, Lyndon B. Johnson, George H.W. Bush, George W. Bush

**CULTURE**

- An immediate problem following the end of the Civil War was violence and lawlessness. Bands of young men and gangs of horse thieves roamed parts of Texas. Along the border Anglos attempted to drive Tejanos from their land. Most of the violence was racial in nature and targeted at Blacks or Union men. Eventually the legislature established a state militia to support the state police.
- Black Codes were created by the state to place restrictions on Blacks. The Ku Klux Klan targeted Blacks and Unionists with violence. Segregation was enacted.
- Constitution of 1869 granted Black male suffrage, established public education, restored voting rights to former Confederates, and established a bureau to encourage immigration. The Constitution of 1876 granted universal male suffrage, shifted public education to local districts. provided funding to establish the University of Texas and required the creation of a higher education institution for Black youth.
- Steps were taken by government officials to remove the American Indians from the plains of Texas, as leaders in Texas did not support giving land for reservations.

**ECONOMICS**

- Freedmen's Bureau was created to assist newly freed people with the transition from slavery to freedom. Enacted policies that forced Blacks to continue to work on farms and plantations where many of them had been enslaved. Blacks worked for wages or for shares and the practice of sharecropping expanded.
- Economic development was encouraged with a variety of policies. Money was given to railroad companies to expand. Homestead laws were passed to encourage immigration and expansion of farming. Tax exemptions were granted to textile factories. The cattle industry developed along with steady urban growth.

**Cotton  
Cattle and  
Railroads**

**MAJOR ISSUES & EVENTS**

**Quick Summary**

Cotton	Closing of the open range
Cattle trails	Conflict with American Indians
Cowboys	Buffalo Soldiers
Railroads	Quanah Parker
Military posts in West Texas	Windmills (windpump or windwheel)
European immigration	Barbwire
Population growth	

Defined by economic development of the cotton and cattle industries in Texas, facilitated by the building of railroads. Population of Texas grew and the frontier was eventually closed with the invention of windmills and barbed wire.

- 1866-1900 – cotton reigns king in Texas
- 1866-1890 – cattle ranching thrives
- 1876-1885 – rapid expansion of railroads in Texas

**EXPANSION OF THE TEXAS FRONTIER**

- Large amount of land
- Large supply of wild longhorn on the Texas frontier
- Demand for beef in the northern and eastern United States
- Longhorns were worth \$40 a head in northern city packinghouses

**Effects of westward expansion on American Indians**

- Battles between Comanche, Apaches, Kiowas, and the U.S. Army
- Forced to move to reservations in Oklahoma

**Buffalo soldiers**

- African American soldiers who were in the 9th and 10th Cavalry and 24th and 25th Infantry Regiments stationed in Texas. They were former enslaved people who fought during the Indian Wars. American Indians gave them this nickname for their bravery.

**Quanah Parker**

- Last Chief of the Comanches. His tribe roamed West Texas.
- Mother was Cynthia Ann Parker and father was Chief Peta Nacona. Mother was captured as a small child and raised by Comanches.
- He eventually surrendered after evading capture by the U.S. cavalry. He assimilated to American culture and influenced other American Indians to do the same.

**MAJOR ISSUES & EVENTS (continued)**

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE CATTLE INDUSTRY**

**Spanish beginnings**

Cattle were brought to the Americas by the Spaniards; prior to the Civil War longhorn cattle roamed freely and mixed with other cattle; increasing numbers of cattle migrated into western Texas and populated the region from the Rio Grande to the upper Panhandle; following the end of the Civil War the price of cattle increased significantly, which attracted ranchers into the business, resulting in a Texas cattle boom; long cattle drives began from Texas to the Kansas, Colorado, and Missouri creating cattle trails, such as the Chisholm Trail and the Goodnight-Loving Trail in an effort to move cattle to markets; ranchers consolidated land and huge “land and cattle” companies emerged to control the industry, including the JA Ranch owned by Charles Goodnight and the XIT ranch, both in the, and the King Ranch in South Texa; ranchers in South Texas collaborated with vaqueros to operate the ranches where a kinship relationship developed between vaqueros and ranch owners; Panhandle ranchers hired cowboys and an employee-employer relationship developed; by the 1880s the cattle boom waned when long drives became less cost effective. Expenses on the trails had increased and cattle sold for less after having lost weight along the trails. Kansas enacted laws forbidding Texas cattle to enter the state in summer and fall and the range could no longer support the amount of cattle being taken to market. The introduction of barbed wire brought a final end to the cattle drives; a devastating winter in 1886-1887 caused the death of many cattle and was a final blow to the cattle boom; by the turn of the century cattle ranching had shifted to raising livestock in fenced pastures. The windmill (windpump or windwheel) facilitate raising cattle in areas without ready access to bodies of water and growing winter feed for livestock.

**Cowboy way of life**

The traditions and dress of Spanish vaqueros were adapted by American cowboys; Cowboys came from a diversity of backgrounds, including African-Americans, Native Americans, Mexicans, and settlers from the Eastern United States; many were former Civil War soldiers, former enslaved persons, and some were women; Cowboys worked long hours caring for cattle and horses, repairing fences and buildings, and conducting long cattle drives; many lived in shared living quarters or a “bunkhouse” and worked in groups; the work of a cowboy involved using a lasso more than a gun; cowboys faced many hazards, especially the threat of stampedes and endured extreme weather conditions

Famous cowboys – Daniel Webster “80 John” Wallace, Bose Ikard, Oliver Loving, Charles Goodnight, Maria del Carmen Cavillo, Elizabeth “Lizzie” Johnson Williams

**MAJOR ISSUES & EVENTS (continued)**

**GROWTH OF RAILROADS**

- Allowed raw materials in Texas to be sent to northern markets
- Texans had fast, inexpensive, and reliable transportation.
- Cause for the industrialization of Texas
- Contributions of James Hogg
  - As Texas Attorney General, and Governor, he worked at reforming big business fighting to protect citizens from unjust businesses practices. Supported the creation of the Texas Railroad Commission that protected citizens from unfair practices by railroads

**GOVERNMENT**

Range wars – farmers and ranchers battled between each other. Destroying fences and burning pasture land which resulted in gunfights and lower property values. Fence cutting became a felony

**CULTURE**

Farmers moved west. New methods of farming – dry farming, irrigation, and terraces; Increase of sharecropping and tenant farming, which resulted in many people in deep debt. Tenant Farming – farmers who rented land on which to grow crops. Sharecropping – farmers who rented land, tools, seeds, and/or houses and promised part of their crop as payment Growth of population and towns in West Texas. Use of barbed wire to fence-off land.

**ECONOMICS**

- Agricultural industry increased of revenue for state
- Products were moved, sold, and transported across the nation.
- New cash crops were grown in Texas (e.g., wheat, sorghum).
- Cotton and corn grown across the state
- Crops affect inflation
- Income from agriculture exceeded income from cattle ranching by 1900s.
- Expansion of the railroad
- Cattle ranching becomes a business, rather than a way of life
- Growth of large ranches
- Sheep ranching increased

**SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

Barbwire  
Windmill (windpump or windwheel)  
Improvements in quality of beef

**GEOGRAPHY**

- **American Indian Wars** U.S. Army trapped the Comanche in the Palo Duro Canyon, their winter home and protected by flat land of High Plains. Their defeat forced the Comanche to move to reservations in Oklahoma.
- When windmills were invented, farmers and ranchers were able to water their crops and animals on their own property without need of a river or aquifer.
- Railroad in Texas allowed people to travel, live, and create new businesses in all areas of Texas, including South and West Texas, and they were able to transport crops and cattle across Texas and the United States.

**INTERACTION WITH THE ENVIRONMENT**

The environment was modified by the development of cattle trails used en route to railroads centers. Eventually fences were used to keep livestock together, closing the open range. Railroads built across Texas further modified the environment and contributed to the growth of towns in West Texas.

**IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENTS IN TEXAS**

- Several prominent Mexican families established ranches in South Texas even after the abandonment of the missions in Texas.
- Mexican families immigrated to Texas as part of the De León colony established along the Guadalupe River near Victoria.
- Irish settlers immigrated to Texas on two land grants from the Spanish government during the early 1800s.
- The majority of immigrants to Texas as part of the empresario land grants came from the United States.
- Cheap land motivated immigration of Europeans in the mid1800s to Texas. Among them were Germans, Wends, Swedes, Poles, Irish, Swiss, French, Norwegians, Hungarians, and Czechs. Many of these immigrants came seeking economic opportunities, fleeing the conflicts of 1848 in Europe, or because of the potato famine in Ireland.
- Germans primarily settled in New Braunfels, with many German towns established along a “German Belt” from Galveston westward to the Hill Country.
- Americans and enslaved African Americans settled mostly in East Texas
- Swedes settled in Williamson County
- Irish settled in the Rio Grande Valley, San Patricio, Refugio, and Victoria
- French who took advantage of the Colonization Laws of 1841 established Castroville west of San Antonio
- Poles settled in Panna Maria
- Czech mainly settled in Fayette County
- Italians settled in urban communities along the Texas coast
- In the 1870s Chinese immigrants came to Texas to help build the railroads, eventually settling in urban areas like Houston and El Paso

<b>Age of Oil</b>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS</b></p> <p><b>Quick Summary</b>  Hurricane of 1900  Spindletop  Populism  Progressive Era  Texas Railroad Commission  James Hogg  Growth of urban areas  Women’s Suffrage  Temperance Movement  Prohibition  World War I</p> <p>This 20th century era is described by the development of the oil industry, the development of reform movements, and the involvement of Texans in the First World War</p> <p>1880-1920 Progressive Era  1900 – Hurricane of 1900  1901 – oil discovery at Spindletop  1917-1918 – World War I  1918-1931 – Prohibition  1920 – 19th Amendment – Women’s Suffrage</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Texas’ first commercial oil well was established in Corsicana in 1894, but it was the discovery of oil at Spindletop in 1901 that confirmed for potential investors that Texas may have large oil deposits. The oil industry experienced continued growth through the 1920s, yet the Texas economy remained largely dominated by agricultural production.</li> <li>● It was during the 1950s and 1960s that Texas began the transition to an industrial economy spurred by the expansion of oil related industries, such as refineries, chemical plants, pipelines, shipbuilding, automobiles, and real estate. New professions like petroleum engineering came about and the oil industry provided a new tax base for the state.</li> <li>● Population growth and urbanization accompanied the expanding oil industry which increased jobs in manufacturing, food processing, retail sales, banking, and transportation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>GEOGRAPHY</b></p> <p>TEXANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT</p> <p><b>Galveston Hurricane of 1900</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● City commission was formed: new type of city government</li> <li>● The island was raised by 13 feet – dredged sand from the bay</li> <li>● A seawall was built to protect the island</li> <li>● Industries began to move to Houston from Galveston</li> <li>● 6,000-8,000 people were killed</li> </ul> <p><b>CULTURE</b></p> <p>Approximately 200,000 Texans fought in the war and approximately 500 women from Texas served as nurses; Texan Edward M. House served as an advisor to President Wilson; four major military camps were set up in Texas; Camp Bowie in Ft. Worth, Camp Travis in San Antonio, Camp Logan in Houston, and Camp MacArthur in Waco; dTexan women joined the workforce; Texans supported the war effort buying Liberty Bonds and volunteering for the Red Cross; Texans experience some food rationing;</p> <p><b>ECONOMICS</b></p> <p>OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION BOOMS</p> <p>The discovery of oil in Texas in the 1890s ushered in an oil boom at the beginning of the 20th century. The subsequent discovery of more oil fields helped to make Texas one of the leading oil producers in the United States by the 1940s and firmly establish the oil and gas production as an industry in Texas.</p>
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<p>Age of Oil</p>	<p><b>GOVERNMENT</b> REFORM MOVEMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Progressivism</b> early 20th century politics in Texas was dominated by progressives who believed that efficient government and strong public education would create an environment in which the industrial and agricultural economic sectors would both thrive. Progressive reforms addressed corruption with election reform, new labor regulations, tax reform, banking regulations, a restriction on trusts, creation of a state insurance program, and most significantly education reform. Many progressives felt that education opportunities across Texas at that time were unequal and they worked to address these inequalities by consolidating rural school districts, providing funding for textbooks, expanding higher education for the training of teachers, and instituting compulsory attendance. Progressives also advocated for the conservation of forests and funding for highway development, highlighted by the Good Roads Movement which emerged in 1910. While progressives made many changes in Texas, these changes were largely focused on the needs of Anglo Texans.</li> <li>● <b>Populism</b> at the turn of the century a nationwide movement of rural citizens who had not benefited from the modern lifestyle made by the growth in industry called for more government intervention in the economy to support farmers and common workers. The populist movement originated with the Farmer's Alliance which spread throughout South Texas forming a political party in 1892, known as the People's Party or Populist Party In Texas populists supported government ownership of the railroads, an income tax, eight-hour workday, direct election of senators, free coinage of silver, referendum and recall. They also supported creation of public warehouses where farmers could store excess crops until prices increased. Texas populists avoiding taking a stand on women's suffrage and prohibition. In an effort to win elections, populist candidates reached out to African-American voters, but did not argue for racial equality. Populists won some elections in 1892 and 1894 at the state level but the movement faded after 1896 when the Texas Democratic Party adopted progressive reforms that encompassed many of the Populists' ideas.</li> </ul>	<p><b>GOVERNMENT</b> REFORM MOVEMENTS (continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Women's Suffrage</b> intertwined with the progressive movement, women in Texas petitioned the constitutional conventions of 1868 and 1875 to grant women the right to vote but were unsuccessful. In 1893 the Texas Equal Rights Association was formed and a late split in the organization resulted in the formation of the Texas Women's Suffrage Association in 1903 with local chapters in almost every county in Texas by the outbreak of the First World War. Women fought for the right to vote with legislation proposed in 1915 and 1917, again unsuccessfully. In a special session of the Texas legislature in 1918 women were granted the right to vote in primary elections. Passage of the 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote in the United States.</li> <li>● <b>Agrarianism</b> several groups formed in the late 19th century to organize farmers into cooperatives. One of the most popular was The Grange or Patrons of Husbandry organized in Texas in 1873. The group shared information about farming techniques, served as a social outlet, demanded better schools, helped to create an agricultural college in Texas now known as Texas A&amp;M, and advocated for the regulation of railroads. Membership declined by the 1880s as populism grew. The Farmers' Union was organized in 1902 and grew into the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of Texas. A Colored Farmers' Union also formed. The Texas Farm Bureau became a significant rural organization supporting expansion of credit to farmers.</li> <li>● <b>Labor reform</b> Progressives in Texas were successful in limiting workhours for railroad trainmen, increasing safety standards for railroad workers, and regulating child labor.</li> <li>● <b>Conservative movement of the late 20th Century</b> during the late 1970s and 1980s religious leaders took an active role in political affairs. The Republican Party actively sought the support of evangelical voters who supported conservative political causes. The 1990s conservative movement in Texas dominated politics with each branch of government and the State Board of Education controlled by the Republican Party.</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Great Depression &amp; WWII</b></p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS</b>  <b>Quick Summary</b>  Great Depression  Boom and bust cycle of cotton and agriculture  New Deal programs  Dust Bowl  Sam Rayburn  Relieved by World War II  World War II  Rationing  Military installations  Economy improves in Texas  Large number of Texans, men and women serve in the military  Industries grow – oil and gas and agriculture</p> <p>Characterized by the economic depression of the 1930s along with the environmental devastation of the Dust Bowl, the government response to the economic crisis with the New Deal, and the role of Texas in the Second World War.</p> <p>1929-1939 – The Great Depression  1932-1941 – Dust Bowl  1941-1945 – World War II</p> <hr/> <p><b>Great Depression</b> period of economic decline characterized by price inflation and high unemployment; Texans especially those in the Panhandle suffered economically from the environmental devastation of the Dust Bowl as dust storms swept through the Great Plains causing erosion, drought, and destruction of crops; many Texans migrated to California looking for work; many in the agricultural sector suffered as prices for products dropped; demand for oil sustained the continued development of the oil industry; New Deal programs provided relief and employment in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Public Works Administration (PWA), and Works Progress Administration (WPA) building and repairing bridges, dams, roads, and parks; Texas took a prominent role in national politics, including John Nance Garner from Uvalde was Vice President under Franklin Roosevelt (1933-1941) and Speaker of the House (1931-1933); Sam Rayburn was the Speaker of the House and pushed for regulatory legislation that would protect the public interest.</p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS (continued)</b></p> <p><b>World War II</b> over 750,000 Texans served in the war, most notably Texan Audie Murphy, the most decorated soldier of the war; many Texans were awarded the Medal of Honor for service in the war and over 22,000 Texans died in the war; Texan Admiral Chester W. Nimitz served as Commander of Pacific Fleet; Texas was home to many major military bases and airfields; Avenger Field in Sweetwater, Texas served as the training facility for the Women Airforce Service Pilots (WASP); Oveta Culp Hobby became the first director of the Women's Army Corp (WAC); producing for the war effort benefited the Texas economy including the oil, lumber, cotton, and agricultural sectors; Texans sacrificed on the home front with rationing; women joined the labor force; after having served in the war, many marginalized groups became involved in a movement to gain full civil rights</p> <p><b>CITIZENSHIP</b>  <b>TEXAS LEADERS</b>  <b>Sam Rayburn</b>  He served as the Texas State House Speaker in 1911  Served as a U.S. Representative from 1912 until his death in 196  Served as U.S. Speaker of the House for 17 years (longer than any other speaker  As a longstanding member of the U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn supported regulatory legislation such as the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Communications Commission; Rayburn also pushed for building farm to market roads and providing electricity to rural areas</p> <p><b>John Nance Garner ("Cactus Jack")</b>  Vice President for Franklin Roosevelt (1933-1941); Speaker of the House of Representatives (1931-1933)</p>
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Great  
Depression &  
WWII

## ECONOMICS

### BOOM-AND-BUST CYCLES OF LEADING TEXAS INDUSTRIES

#### Farming

Agriculture was the leading industry in Texas at the beginning of the 20th century. Growing urbanization resulted in increased demand for agricultural products. As the value of agricultural products increased, farmers began mechanizing to produce more crops. Overproduction by the 1930s resulted in a drop in prices. The drop in prices and the dust bowl of the Great Depression era caused many farmers to lose or abandon their farms. Increased demand during the Second World War helped the industry to revive. Following the Second World War agriculture became more commercialized in Texas.

#### Cotton

First grown by Spanish missionaries, the cotton industry in Texas was well established by 1852 with Texas ranked in the top ten of cotton producing states. Cotton production decreased during the Civil War. The 1870s introduction of barbed wire and railroads stimulate the industry which experienced steady growth since the Civil War. Increased demand during the First World War resulted in overproduction and decrease in prices. This led many tenant and sharecroppers to abandon farms. The economic depression of the 1930s coupled with the Dust Bowl resulted in a decline in the production and price declines. The increased demand brought on by the Second World War revived the industry.

#### Ranching

Following the Civil War Texas was home to a large supply of cattle. Demand for cattle in the North resulted in higher prices and increased cattle production. An economic panic in 1873 affected the industry for a short time but prices recovered and were a high levels again ten years later. The introduction of barbed wire in the late 1880s transformed the industry from open range to fenced pastures and brought about conflicts between small ranchers and large land owners. Panic and drought in 1893 put some ranchers out of business. The First World War facilitated a boom in cattle sales but by the 1920s deflation in prices was bankrupting some. During the Great Depression ranchers suffered as drought, overstock, and low prices plagued the industry. For the first time in history cattle ranchers received government aid. By the 1950s the industry and ranchers moved herds into areas previously used for cotton farming.

## ECONOMICS (continued)

### URBANIZATION

- Urban growth in Texas grew at a steady pace in the early 20th century but it wasn't until after the Second World War that the number of Texans living in urban areas outnumbered the rural population. Urbanization was facilitated initially by the building of railroads. The economic growth of the oil and gas industry and the related economic sectors provide employment opportunities for those moving to Texas and those migrating from rural to urban areas. Increased use of automobiles resulted in the expansion of a highway system in Texas. Increasing urban populations supported the expansion of manufacturing, food processing, and retail sales.
- Fewer people took jobs in the cattle, ranching, farming, and agricultural industries as generations moved to urban areas.
- Oil and gas industry jobs increased as automobile use increased along with the production of more products made from petroleum.
- Service industry jobs increased to address the needs of urban populations.

## GEOGRAPHY

### TEXANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

#### Dust Bowl

The climate in the Panhandle is windy, hot, and dry during the summer. Combined with three years of drought, and lack of soil conservation, dust storms occurred destroying crops and causing Texans to migrate from the Panhandle and Texas. It also caused a change in farming techniques and government policies.

- New Deal Programs were initiated to prevent erosion;
- Crop prices dropped
- Farms were lost to the bank
- Population decreased in Panhandle towns
- Texans migrated to California and other parts of the nation
- Implemented ways to stop erosion – planting trees, contour plowing, terracing, natural vegetation.
- Irrigation systems facilitated the adaptation to the arid environment of this region.

**Houston Ship Channel** Built in 1914, connected Houston with the Gulf of Mexico.

<p><b>Civil Rights &amp; Conservatism</b></p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS</b>  <b>Quick Summary</b>  Civil Rights  GI Forum  Dr. Hector Garcia  James Farmer  Lyndon Johnson  Henry B. Gonzalez  Barbara Jordan  Civil Rights Act of 1964  Voting Rights Act of 1965  NAACP in Texas  LULAC  Conservatism  State government  Republicans  Phil Gramm  Two-party system  George W. Bush  Immigration  Education  Tidelands Controversy</p> <hr/> <p>Characterized by the movement to bring about civil rights for all through legislation and the courts along with the resulting resurgence of the conservative political movement in Texas.</p> <p>1948 – GI Forum established  1948 – Delgado vs. Bastrop  1950 – Sweatt vs. Painter  1952 – Tidelands Controversy  1964 – Civil Rights Act  1965 – Voting Rights Act  1978 – Republican Bill Clements is elected governor, the first republican since Reconstruction  1984 – U.S. Representative Phil Gramm switches parties  1988 –Texan George H.W. Bust elected President  1994-George W. Bush elected Governor  2000-George W. Bush elected President</p>	<p><b>MAJOR ISSUES &amp; EVENTS (continued)</b></p> <p><b>CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS</b>  1929 – League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) was formed in Corpus Christi to support the rights for Spanish-speaking people.  1942 – James Farmer founded the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).  1948 – the American G.I. Forum was founded by Dr. Hector Garcia. Garcia and the G.I. Forum fought to help veterans (specifically Mexican-Americans) to obtain an education and health care.  1940s-1950s – Lulu Bell Madison White was a civil rights activist devoted to the struggle against Jim Crow in Texas. She campaigned for the right to vote, for equal pay for equal work, and for desegregation of public facilities for African Americans. She was president of the Houston chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).  1964 – Civil Rights Act was signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson  1965 – Voting Rights Act was signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson</p> <p><b>EQUAL RIGHTS MOVEMENTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grew out of the Temperance Movement</li> <li>• Chapters of the Texas Women’s Suffrage Movement were formed in major Texas cities.</li> <li>• August 18, 1920 – 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote in the United States. The Texas Equal Suffrage Association supported and campaigned for the passage of this amendment.</li> <li>• 1920s – Jane McCallum was a member of the "Petticoat Lobby," which worked for education, prison reform, prohibition, mother and child health, literacy, and the elimination of child labor. She was appointed as Secretary of State under Governor Dan Moody.</li> <li>• World War II - Oveta Culp Hobby served as the parliamentarian of the Texas Legislature and then became the Director of the Women’s Army Corp (WAC). She received the rank of colonel and received the Distinguished Service Medal (the first woman to receive this award).</li> </ul>
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**CITIZENSHIP**

TEXAS LEADERS

**Henry B. González**

U.S. Congressman who fought for equality in health care, housing, and justice for all.

**Barbara Jordan**

First African American to serve in the state senate in a century, and first African American woman from the South ever to serve in the U.S. Congress

**Raymond L. Telles**

Telles was elected El Paso's first Mexican-American mayor in 1957 and the first Mexican American of a major American city; President John F. Kennedy appointed him Ambassador to Costa Rica; In 1967, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed him chairman of the U.S. -Mexican Border Commission; In 1971, President Richard Nixon appointed him chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for the United States.

**Raul A. Gonzalez Jr.**

Houston city attorney; Served as the Assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District of Texas in Brownsville; Served as District Judge of the 103rd Judicial District

Served as Associate justice on the Thirteenth Court of Appeals; Associate justice of the Texas Supreme Court

Civil Rights & Conservatism

Contemporary  
TEXAS

**MAJOR ISSUES & EVENTS**

**Quick Summary**

- Boom and bust cycle
- Oil and gas
- Urban areas
- New immigration
- NASA
- Computer technology
- Medical technology
- Population growth

Characterized by the continued economic diversification, growth, and urbanization in Texas along with the changing demographics of the Texas population.

- Korean Conflict, Vietnam War, and Gulf Wars – military bases in Texas supported these efforts; continued economic growth; service of Texans in these wars
- Political and economic controversies includes the challenge of funding public education equitably across the state; transportation-challenges to provide for rapid population growth has resulted in increased taxes and federal funds to build highways, roads, and bridges, and toll roads
- Immigration has supplied cheap labor for construction, restaurants, hotels and other manufacturing industries; immigrants who are not citizens use government services - mostly public schools; policy issues about children who are citizens while their parents are not citizens, migration provides skilled labor for an expanding economy; home costs increase along with the cost of living; urban congestion; increase population especially in urban areas with diverse backgrounds; more representation in the U.S. Congress and the Electoral College

**CITIZENSHIP**

**TEXAS LEADERS**

**James A. Baker III**

Chief of Staff in President Ronald Reagan and President George H.W. Bush; Served as Secretary of the Treasury from 1985-1988 in the second Reagan administration, Secretary of State in the George H.W. Bush administration; The James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy at Rice University in Houston, Texas, is named for him.

**Kay Bailey Hutchison**

Female U.S. Senator from Texas; Brought federally funded projects to Texas

**GEOGRAPHY**

**TEXANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT**

- The environment was modified by the expansive building of roads as more Texans used automobiles as a means of transportation.
- Dams built to provide hydro-electric power and control flooding, reservoirs provided recreation areas.
- Irrigation of the plains has strained aquifers, some of which have dried up, yet crop yields have increased.
- Drilling for oil in the Gulf of Mexico, along with the introduction of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing extraction methods have resulted in more energy, economic growth, oil spills, oil contamination of beaches, gulf, and wildlife habitats, possible water contamination and possible increase in seismic activity.

**Limited water**

- Water restrictions mandated by city and state
- Farming in West Texas was often abandoned because of the limited water resources but ranching (cattle) was more successful.
- Increase cost of providing water
- Limitations on growth and development
- Restrictions to how much water one can use

**Alternative energy**

- Funding, tax breaks, and legislation for alternative energy sources
- Initial use of alternative energy sources is costly, but over time with more use it becomes less costly
- Citizens use alternative energy sources to cool/heat and power homes and buildings

**IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENTS IN TEXAS**

- Immigrants come to Texas seeking job opportunities. Many immigrants to Texas in the 20th century came as students in the state's higher educational institutions from a variety of places including Eastern Europe, Latin America, Vietnam, and the Middle East. Most of these immigrant groups have settled in urban areas.
- At the beginning of the 21st century Texas continues to attract a large majority of immigrants from Mexico seeking economic opportunities and many from Central America fleeing political and social oppression.
- According to an analysis of census data from Rice University released in 2015, Houston is the most ethnically diverse city in the United States.

**SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

● **TEXAS LEADERS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

- **Walter Cunningham** On the first Apollo spacecraft that carried astronauts into space. He and three other astronauts successfully orbited the Earth 163 times, returning safely after 11 days. For his bravery, he earned the American Legion Medal of Valor.
- **Michael DeBakey** Developed procedures to prevent heart attacks. In 1966, he was the first surgeon to fully implant a mechanical heart pump in a patient. The city of Houston became one of the most important medical locations in the world. Being a medical hub has led to a strong economy and political and philanthropic support of this industry. People from around the world come to Houston to receive cardiac care.
- **Denton Cooley** Was the first heart surgeon to perform a human heart transplant in 1968. Later in 1969, he was the first to use an artificial heart to replace human hearts.
- **Benny Brooks** Was the first woman to become a pediatric surgeon in the state of Texas. In her work at Texas Children's Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital in Houston, she conducted research on congenital defects, burn treatment, spleen reparation, and the prevention of hepatitis. A foundation set up in her name has advanced the surgical care of young children in Texas by endowing chairs at medical colleges, donating special equipment to hospitals and medical centers, and providing research grants for the study of pediatric illnesses and diseases.
- **Michael Dell** American entrepreneur, businessman, and author, known as the founder and CEO of Dell, Inc., one of the world's leading sellers of personal computers Dell, Inc. is one of the largest computer companies in the world. It has caused Texas to be a center for technology and has brought many jobs to Texas and around the world.
- **Howard Hughes, Sr.** Howard Hughes, Sr., from Houston, developed a new type of drill bit called the rotary drill bit. The bit made it possible to drill through very hard rock to reach oil deep underground. (1933) The drill bit revolutionized the oil industry which is one of the largest industries in Texas.
- **NASA-Johnson Space Center** Established in 1961 as the Manned Spacecraft Center. In 1973, the Center was renamed in honor of the late President and Texas native, Lyndon B. Johnson. From the early Gemini, Apollo, and Skylab projects to today's Space Shuttle and International Space Station Programs, the Center continues to lead NASA's efforts in space exploration.

**ECONOMICS**

- Demand in U.S. and international markets is met by Texas supplies of **agricultural products** including cotton, rice, sugar, vegetables, fruit, cattle, poultry, timber.
- National and international demands for **oil and gas** helps to sustain the industry in Texas. Many multinational oil companies are located in Texas.
- **Aerospace** – NASA, located in Houston (Clear Lake) and other aerospace industries brought many jobs to the Houston area.
- **Medical technology** – MD Anderson Cancer Research Hospital is the leading cancer research hospital in the nation. Most large and mid-size urban areas are medical hubs and support jobs and industries.
- **Computer technology** – companies in Austin, Dallas and other cities provide jobs and contribute to a highly educated workforce.

**BOOM-AND-BUST CYCLES OF LEADING TEXAS INDUSTRIES**

- **Oil and Gas** Discovery of oil in Texas in the 1890s started an oil boom. During the 1970s-1980s, worldwide oil shortage due to the 1973 OPEC Oil Embargo, Texas oil was in high demand. When oil producers in the Middle East increased production in the 1980s, oil prices dropped and Texas faced hard economic times. State leaders began working to diversify the Texas economy. The introduction of new hydraulic drilling techniques in the 21st century has resulted in a resurgence of oil drilling in Texas.
- **Ranching** Beef prices fell in the early 1980s. Drought, shortage of winter pastures and high grain prices were to blame. By 1988 the market had revived and was stable for seven years only to see prices fall again and finally stabilize in fall of 1995. The industry continues to be affected by weather, disease, and competition from markets outside of Texas.
- **Real Estate and Banking** The oil boom in the 1970s created a boom in home buying and real estate investment. More banks were in Texas than any other state. At the end of the oil embargo (1980s) the price of oil fell causing unemployment and a recession. Banks made large investments in commercial real estate during the recession. In 1986 Congress removed tax incentives for real estate investment and changes in the tax codes which decreased real estate values. Every major bank in Texas failed or was bought by other banks. Texas Savings and Loans were implicated in land flips and other crimes. As bad land investments were auctioned off, real estate prices collapsed. Many homes were lost and an oil bust lost jobs. The real estate market recovered in the 1990s as the diversification of the Texas economy helped to create new jobs and bring newcomers to Texas.
- **Computer Technology** After the oil bust in the 1980s, Texan leaders worked to diversify the economy by attracting technology companies to establish businesses in Texas. The industry continues to grow in Texas with many small start-up companies and major technology producers including Dell Computers operating in Texas, especially in Austin and Dallas.

**CULTURE**

DEMOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS

Growth	Anglo	Afr Amer	Hispanic	Other
2000	11,074,716	2,421,653	6,669,666	685,785
2040	12,225,486	3,995,349	29,926,210	4,435,916

Since the turn of the century, the population growth rate has been increasing. Average age is getting older with the aging of the baby boom generation, the majority of the Texas population is under the age of 65.

EFFECTS OF THE CHANGING POPULATION IN TEXAS

- **Education** Fast-growing school districts need more teachers, buildings, and resources. Demand for a greater tax base.
- **Health care** More medical hubs needed. Demand for public funding
- **Transportation** More roads and highways needed, Increased urban congestion, Toll Roads

INFLUENCE OF CULTURES ON TEXAS

**Spanish**

- Place names: **Amarillo** – means yellow. This was the color of the soil of the area and the beautiful wildflowers. Named by early settlers in this area; Most Texas rivers and landforms; **Rio Grande** “Big River”
- Vocabulary **Vaquero** – Spanish word for cowboy, **Rodeo** – a sport that is based on the skills of cowboys or vaqueros
- Religion Roman Catholic
- Architecture **hacienda** - home **Presidio** – fort, **Aceqias** – wells (aquifer), **Adobe** – brick, **Arch** – style of architecture
- Food Tortillas – flat bread made of corn, **Tamales** – dumpling made of corn flour and meat
- Arts **Corridos** – ballads, **Frescos** – mural painting found in Catholic churches, **Tejano Music** – music that originated from convergence of Spanish, German, Czech, and Polish music

**Other Cultures**

- Places: Fredericksburg, New Braunfels (German), Beaumont (French)
- Vocabulary: Kindergarten, wiener, pretzel, sauerkraut
- Religion: Lutheran (Wends, Germans), Catholic
- Architecture: Germans – half-timbered Vereins-Kirche
- Food German – Bratwurst, Italian – Pasta, Czech – Kolaches
- Arts: **Painted Churches of Texas** 15 churches with the façade of churches in Europe

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ARTS BY TEXANS

- Roy Bedichek – a lifelong outdoorsman, and animal lover, Bedichek wrote "Adventures with a Texas Naturalist", which was published in 1947. His letters, evidence of his enthusiastic correspondence, were collected into two books. Bedichek is fondly remembered as a conversationalist, folklorist, and storyteller who related all experience to the natural world. (June 27, 1878 – May 21, 1959)
- Diane Gonzales Bertrand – Bertrand is a Mexican-American author with published works of poetry, non-fiction and fiction for children and young adults. She has won numerous awards for her works that focus on Mexican American characters and her bilingual works. She continues to teach others about the art of writing.
- J. Frank Dobie –was a Texas writer who wrote about African American, Anglo, and Hispanic cowboys, as well as American Indian, Spanish, African American, and Mexican heritage. His writings developed an appreciation of the legends, the myths, and the many cultures of Texas. His best known books are *The Longhorns*, *The Mustangs*, and *A Vaquero of the Brush Country*. He also organized the Texas Institute of Letters to promote and encourage Texas writers. (1888-1964)
- Scott Joplin –was African American Texan who established ragtime, one of the most popular forms of music during the turn of the 20th century. Joplin was a talented pianist and music writer. He wrote more than 500 pieces of music, including a ballet and two operas. Among his best loved works are “Maple Leaf Rag”, “The Entertainer” and the opera *Treemonisha*. (1867-1917)
- Elisabet Ney –was an early female artist who had a studio in Austin. Ney sculpted the “great men” of frontier Texas, among them life-size figures of Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston that stand today in the national and state capitols. She also sculpted European notables. She and her husband played an active role in the establishment of Texas state universities and the Texas Fine Arts Association. (1833-1907)
- Amado Peña Jr. – a Laredo native, Pena is an artist and former secondary teacher who uses bold colors and composition to pay tribute to American Indians who survive by living in harmony within an adversarial, untamed environment. (1943-present)
- Walter Prescott Webb – as a University of Texas history professor, Webb was a well-respected historian who wrote books such as *The Texas Rangers* and the award-winning *The Great Plains*. (1888-1963)
- Horton Foote –was an American playwright and screenwriter. He was best known for his Academy Award-winning screenplays such as the 1962 film *To Kill a Mockingbird* and the 1983 film *Tender Mercies*. In 2000, he was awarded the National Medal of Arts. (1916-2009)