this chapter

The Story

Matters...

Call for Reform
Lesson 3
Radio and Industry
Lesson 2
Political Affairs
Lesson 1

CHAPTER 20

Progress

Challenges and Changes in Texas in the 1880s, chapters 10 and 12.

Texas government for more information on the social networks.

ECONOMIC CHOICES
- How does technology change the way people live?
- Why do people make these choices?

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
- How do new ideas change the way people live?
The textile industry in Texas included a number of mills, with operations in New England. Houston and Dallas, a new mill, was built in 1895. The mills produced both yarns and finished fabrics. The expanding workforce in new industrial towns contributed to the growth of new industries in the state. The textile industry's booming growth in both the northeast and the southwest resulted in a mill near Beaumont, Texas' expansion. Here, a young boy guides logs to a mill near Beaumont, Texas.

1. Location
2. Movement
3. Critical Thinking

Why did mills near the Heights and Spring Branches find it advantageous to be near railroads? How might this have contributed to the growth of new industries in Texas?

The textile industry expanded in the state, and provided new jobs and opportunities for growth and prosperity. New advances in transportation and communication helped to promote positive social change in Texas. Equal rights and opportunities for African Americans were expanded during Reconstruction, which had extended the right to vote.
the Republican-dominated state legislature passed laws imposing literacy tests, poll taxes, and grandfather clauses to disenfranchise African American voters. These laws effectively prevented most African American men from voting.

The post-Civil War Reconstruction period was a time of great change in Texas. The end of Reconstruction marked the beginning of a new era of state government dominated by a coalition of white Democrats and sharecroppers. This coalition sought to maintain the status quo and prevent African Americans from gaining political power.

The Texas Republican Party was formed in 1875 as a result of these changes. It was a coalition of white Democrats and sharecroppers who opposed the Radical Republicans and their attempts to give African Americans the right to vote.

The Texas Republican Party controlled the state government for the next 15 years. During this time, they continued to pass laws that disenfranchised African Americans and maintained the status quo.

In 1890, the Texas Republican Party was overtaken by a coalition of white Democrats and sharecroppers who sought to maintain the status quo. This coalition was able to gain control of the state government and pass laws that disenfranchised African Americans and maintained the status quo.

The Texas Republican Party was dissolved in 1895, and the Democratic Party regained control of the state government. This period is known as the Texas Jim Crow era.
The new constitution reflected the delegates' desire for a state government with limited powers, and it marked the end of Reconstruction in Texas. After years of Radical Republican rule, the delegates reduced government powers, particularly those of the governor. They also put cost-saving measures in place, such as reducing salaries for state employees and cutting funding for schools. The delegates decided not to act on requests to grant women the right to vote.

The new constitution carried on a Texas tradition by including homestead provisions. Any head of family who did not have a homestead could claim 160 acres (65 hectares) of public land. To secure the land, the man had to live on it for three years. In addition, the law continued to prohibit creditors from seizing homesteads as payment for outstanding debts.

The constitution encouraged railroads to build new tracks by granting them 16 sections of public land for each mile of track built. At the same time, the document gave the legislature the power to regulate railroads and even to limit the rates they charged for carrying freight.

The constitution reflected concerns of most Texans at the time. Texas voters ratified the constitution in 1876 by a margin of more than two to one. Although the 1876 constitution has been amended many times, it continues to remain in force.

**African American Rights Are Limited**

In the years after the Civil War, the nation had ratified the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. These amendments outlawed slavery, protected the rights of formerly enslaved people, and granted African American men the right to vote. In the decades after the Texas Constitutional Convention, Democrats set out to undo many of the changes that had been enacted during Reconstruction.

Texas Democrats did nothing to undo the Thirteenth Amendment's abolition of slavery. They did, however,chip away at African American rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.
In 1890, the Texas legislature reduced the size of the Rangers, removing over 100 Rangers. By the early 1890s, Ranger numbers had greatly decreased. Law enforcement became a priority, and a diverse mix of officers took over the Ranger role. Texas Rangers had become indispensable during the Civil War and Reconstruction. In 1874, the legislature reorganized the Rangers. The state had no resources to fight the violence, so the vigilante groups were formed. It was, however, difficult for the state to control these groups. After the 1898 war, the Vigilante Law was passed, and vigilantes were given legal status.

Law and Order

Education of Texas's Kansans

The State Government at Work

Section 19: The State Government at Work

During Reconstruction, African Americans held office during the 1890s. Thirty-six African Americans held seats in the Texas legislature. African Americans from 60% of the polls in the state on the Democratic ticket used violence and intimidation to block African Americans from winning the state's offices. Segregation laws prevented African Americans from winning elections. The Democratic-controlled legislature took steps to limit the rights of African Americans. By 1897, the legislature had enacted segregation laws. This meant education was no longer a right for African Americans. The court ruled that under the Fourteenth Amendment, African Americans were entitled to the same education as white students. The Texas Territories were admitted to the Union in 1848.

Plessy v. Ferguson
Today credit him with saving the school.

The president of the Texas Rangers, Ayres, and the school body and funders met over the construction of new buildings and the employment of new teachers. The school was in disarray and many students had transferred. In the 1870s, the school was renamed the Galveston Grammar School and began to attract attention. In 1878, a new building was dedicated, and the school became known as the Texas Grammar School.

The governor at the time was the popular and well-respected Lawrence Sullivan. The new building was to be dedicated by Sullivan, who had served as a Texas Ranger.

The celebration was held to dedicate the new building. The project cost $357,000. The new building was built on the site of the old school, which was destroyed by a fire in 1876. The new building began to attract attention and was dedicated on March 14, 1878. The new building was dedicated by Governor Sullivan, who had served as a Texas Ranger.

The building was dedicated with a ceremony, and the governor spoke about the importance of education and the future of the school. The new building was a source of pride for the community and a symbol of progress in the state of Texas.

A New Capital

<image of a map of Texas>

How did Curry attempt to improve the life for African Americans?

Curry was active in civil rights politics and business affairs. He was a leader in the Republican Party in Texas. During the 1880s, he led the national committee of the Republican Party in Texas. This national committee was responsible for coordinating the party's efforts in the state. Curry was a major player in the politics of the state, and his influence was felt throughout the region.

In 1873, Curry was appointed secretary of the Republican State Executive Committee and also served as the president of the Galveston Union League. These positions allowed him to play a major role in the politics of the state. Curry's influence was felt throughout the region, and he was able to influence the direction of the state's political affairs.

After Curry left the Texas Rangers, he returned to Texas and settled in Galveston, where he continued to be active in politics. Curry was a leader in the Republican Party in Texas, and his influence was felt throughout the region. Curry was able to use his position to influence the direction of the state's political affairs, and he was able to promote the interests of African Americans in Texas.
Women in Texas After Reconstruction

GUIDING QUESTION: How did women's roles change in Texas after Reconstruction?

Under the new constitution, as under previous ones, women in Texas did not enjoy the same legal rights as men. Their rights to own property or conduct business were limited. While women were working to secure the right to vote, they found ways to influence politics by promoting reforms to fix social problems. They also entered the workforce in new ways.

A Growing Fight for Equality

Since women could not vote at this time, they often expressed their political views by promoting causes important to them, especially those concerning social problems. In the late 1800s, many middle-class and upper-class Texas women joined women's associations to address social problems, women's issues, and women's rights.

Some of the social issues that concerned women included alcoholism, poverty, juvenile crime, and domestic abuse. Through petitions, letters to state legislators, and speeches, women made their opinions known. These efforts led some women to participate in party politics and to support or oppose candidates. Women were very involved in the temperance movement. This movement aimed to reduce or halt the drinking of alcoholic beverages.

On the cover...
beverages. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) was the leading temperance group, and in the late 1800s it became involved in other issues as well. For instance, juveniles convicted of crimes were usually sent to reformatory institutions, while adults were usually sent to adult prisons. WCTU members believed that this was unfair and that the organization should be responsible for protecting these children from the influences of older, hardened criminals. As a result of WCTU pressure, the state passed a law establishing a boys' reformatory to keep juveniles convicted of crimes away from adult criminals.

Temperance workers—who were generally mothers—saw it as their responsibility to protect their children from the influences of alcohol. They believed that alcohol was responsible for many of society's problems, including crime, poverty, and family breakdown. The WCTU was successful in enacting a temperance law in 1870, which prohibited the sale of alcohol to anyone under the age of 21. The law was extended to cover all alcoholic beverages in 1880. As a result, the WCTU was able to achieve its goal of enacting a temperance law. As a result, the WCTU also became involved in the women's suffrage movement. It was, in fact, the first women's organization to publicly endorse voting rights for women. The Texas Equal Rights Association was founded by Rebecca Day Hayes in 1888, and the organization grew throughout the state, and newspapers covered its activities.
8. Descriptive Writing
What did the majority of the delegates express as goals of the movement at the Constitutional Convention of 1787? Write a short essay that explains their goals.

7. Summarizing
What was the role of women in the American War of Independence?

6. Identifying Central Issues
What role did women play in the fight for rights for women's suffrage in the late 1800s and early 1900s?

5. Identifying
What was the role of Texas women in the late 1800s?

4. Discussing
What actions did the Texas government take to address major issues in the late 1800s?

3. Analyzing
How did Jim Crow laws affect African Americans in the 1870s?

2. Explaining
Why was a new state constitution written in 1875? Why was this new state constitution written?

1. Use the word suffrage in a sentence about Texas women in the late 1800s.

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**Reviewing Vocabulary**

For Texas women, the most noticeable change was the adoption of a new state constitution in 1875. The new constitution included a provision for women's suffrage, which allowed women to vote in local elections. Although the amendment was ratified in 1875, it was not until 1911 that Texas women gained the right to vote in federal elections. This was a significant achievement for women, who had long fought for the right to participate in the political process.

**Content Vocabulary**

- suffrage
- constitution
- provision
- ratified
- significant
- achievement

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**Reading Progress Check**

Explain why did the women's Christian Temperance Union support voting rights for Texas women?
The railroad arrived.

The railroad arrived when railroads began to appear on the Texas landscape. Railroads were built across the state and the telephones came into use. By 1880, railroads were replacing communication by stagecoach and communication by telegraph. This helped the railroad meet their expenses before and transport goods and people. Railroads are an example of how technology can change a region. Railroads increased the speed of goods and people. Railroads helped the development of the American West. Railroads helped Texas become an important part of the United States.
Although rail transport improved in Texas in the late 1800s, the railroad system remained poor. No state road system existed.

**Texas Roads**

The railroads transformed the state. The railroads transformed the state. Railroads transported people and goods, and the railroads facilitated the expansion of industries. Industries such as shipping and manufacturing grew. The railroads also helped farmers and others transport their goods from the farms to market. The rail system would change the way people traveled and connected to other parts of the state.

The railway system brought numerous benefits to Texas, including the growth of industries such as shipping and manufacturing. These industries connected to other parts of Texas through the rail network. The railroads also helped farmers and others transport their goods from the farms to market. The rail system would change the way people traveled and connected to other parts of the state.

In 1875, there were 1,650 miles (2,665 kilometers) of railroad track in Texas. By the end of the century, that number had increased to almost 10,000 miles (16,099 kilometers) of track.

The expanding Texas rail system...
Streetcars became an important feature of growing Texas cities. This one carried residents of Fort Worth to a nearby lake used for boating and swimming.

**Critical Thinking:** How did streets contribute to urban growth?

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Counties and cities built and maintained the roads within their borders, but the quality of these roads varied. Some roads were little more than dirt paths. If it rained, they became deep mud and were impossible to travel. In dry weather, choking dust kicked up by horses and wagons made travel unpleasant.

Some cities worked to improve their road systems in the late 1800s. By 1880, San Antonio had constructed 8 miles (13 kilometers) of paved sidewalks for pedestrians. While brick was the most commonly used material for building roads and sidewalks, some places used local, readily available materials. For instance, San Antonio paved some roads using mesquite wood.

Streetcars, which were initially towed by mules and later run by steam or electricity, helped cities to expand and grow by speeding travel around town. They made it possible for people to live in one area and work in another. San Antonio had streetcars as early as 1878.

Even with these modest improvements, the roads in Texas remained in poor condition. It would not be until the 1920s, when automobile ownership spread, that roads in Texas significantly improved.

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**Content Vocabulary**

- **Streetcar:** wheeled vehicle that moves along rails in city streets and is used to carry passengers within the city.
How did the development of railroads throughout the state change Texas?

The first railroad in Texas was the Houston and Texas Central Railway, which was completed in 1853. This allowed for easier transportation of goods and people, which helped to spur economic growth in the state. Later railroads, such as the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad, further connected the state to the rest of the country.

In what ways did railroads benefit the state of Texas?

Railroads provided several benefits to the state of Texas. They allowed for quicker transportation of goods, which helped to boost the state's economy. They also made it easier for people to travel, which helped to connect different parts of the state and attract new residents. Additionally, railroads played a role in the development of new industries, such as agriculture and manufacturing.
Several causes of an event or concept to be meaningful

Academic Vocabulary

Development

Critical Thinking

Making Connections

How did the processing of cottonseed contribute to factories, railroads, and mills? Farmers harvested cotton, and livestock fed. Furniture, balls, and livestock fed. Cottonseed products, including cooking and feed for livestock, were processed into a variety of products. The cottonseed industry was the second largest in the state, behind cotton. The processing of cottonseed became one of the state's largest industries. By the end of the 1800s, the industry was the second largest. The manufacturing of cottonseed oil also contributed to industrial growth in Texas. Texas was a major producer of cotton.

The growth of new industries developed in many different industries. Growth in many different industries expanded quickly. By the late 1800s, however, the state was experiencing declining and dramatic industry. Like the railroads, at first grew slowly in Texas. By the late 1870s, less than 1 percent of the state's population worked in industrial jobs. These jobs tended to be in small shops that supplied local communities, such as grain mills or lumber mills. In industrial jobs, the 1 percent of the state's population worked.
Descriptive Writing
Lesson 2 Review

In the late 1800s, new mineral resources in Texas led to the development of new industries. These industries grew company towns, where workers were housed and the buildings of the company were created. However, this demand for coal fell dramatically, and coal mining slowed. The demand for coal fell dramatically, and coal mining slowed.

Identifying Cause and Effect

1800s: As Texas gained statehood, the need for coal increased. Industrialization led to the development of new industries. These industries grew company towns, where workers were housed and the buildings of the company were created. The demand for coal fell dramatically, and coal mining slowed.

Answering the Guiding Questions

1. How did improved transportation systems change life for Texans?
2. Why did the railroad system in Texas change?
3. How did improved transportation systems change life for Texans?
4. What were the consequences of the railroad system in Texas?
Congress • Monopoly • Mortgages

Concept Vocabulary

Service for a given area.

merchants, but many rail companies held a monopoly on the rail market. Rail companies held a monopoly on the rail market. Farmers relied on railroads to get their crops to market. After serious economic damages by the railroads' higher increased freight rates charged.

high shipping rates charged by the railroads further increased costs for the farmers. In effect, this provided a monopoly for the railroads. As a result, they lost their land and were often forced to become tenant farmers or sharecroppers.

At the same time, farmersplowed more land and used more equipment—and had to borrow money to buy both. Lower prices meant some farmers could not pay their mortgages and went out of business. The market price of cotton and other farm products generally went down during this period.

The market price of cotton and other farm products generally went down. Economic depressions between 1870 and 1900 hurt farmers. Texas in the late 1800s. Serious problems emerged. While farmers

Although agriculture remained the leading economic activity in Texas, it was difficult for farmers. Government and big business, and money lenders. While other reformers worked to end corruption in Texas, some farmers became organized to gain relief from railroads. Calls for Reform

In the late 1800s, the farmers in Texas addressed the problems they faced in.
Farmers Organize

Farmers organized to end unfair practices and railraod monopolies. Like the Grange, another group on issues affecting farmers, the Farmers Alliance is a group of farmers who meet to discuss their affairs. This meeting grew into a new organization, the Farmers Union. In September, 1877 farmers gathered in Lampasas County to form the Farmers' Alliance, which led the Grange to address issues. The Farmers' Alliance would pass laws to help farmers. When that failed, farmers began to organize a political party. The Populist Party was formed in 1892, and its candidates ran on a platform of reform. The Populists called for a constitutional amendment to protect farmers' rights.
Regulating Business

Identifying Important Ideas

To help farmers, the Allied Farmers Alliance needed help from the Democratic Party to elect candidates who supported their views.

Reading Progress Check

The party was formed in 1908 by the Democratic Party to elect candidates who supported the farmers. The new political party was able to make significant changes in government policies.

Dorothy Moore

The Southern Mercury

1908, the year the Farmers' Alliance movement began

Positions

The Alliance took action to advance its goals and political problems. It also helped to correct social problems within the community.

Dorothy Moore

The Southern Mercury

In 1908, the Farmers' Alliance movement began. The Alliance took action to advance its goals and political problems. It also helped to correct social problems within the community.
The Anti-Trust Act of 1890 aimed primarily at railroads that the Anti-Trust Act of 1890 aimed primarily at railroads. The Texas legislature passed the railroad's need to reduce competition through the use of monopolies and to control business practices in the state. The railroad's need to reduce competition and even fixing prices. Hoos was wanted to see an end to cartels and monopolies.

Trusts wielded great power in the late 1800s by limiting competition. Once in office, Hoos targeted the formation of trusts, a combination of companies that were formed to reduce competition. He was elected as state attorney general in 1886, in Texas, was James S. Hoos, a reform-minded lawyer who was elected as state attorney general.

The Progressive movement worked to end corruption in business and government. It also supported social reforms aimed at improving the lives of Americans. The Progressive movement focused on improving the lives of Americans, especially farmers, and how they faced the issues used by the railroad's need to reduce competition during this time.

**Business Reform**
passage of the "Hogg Laws." Between 1930 and 1945, some important laws were passed. Hogg was one of the leaders of the legislative in Texas. In 1931, Hogg was elected to the House of Representatives. He was a strong supporter of the Texas Constitution and was determined to make sure that the Constitution was protected. He worked hard to have the laws passed that he believed were necessary for the good of the state. Hogg was known as a strong, determined leader. He was a popular figure in the Texas legislature and was respected by his colleagues. In 1936, Hogg was elected to the Senate of Texas. He continued to work hard to have the laws passed that he believed were necessary for the good of the state. Hogg was a strong, determined leader who was respected by his colleagues. He was a popular figure in the Texas legislature and was known for his strong support of the Texas Constitution. He was a respected figure in the Texas legislature and was known for his strong support of the Texas Constitution.
Create a graph. Study the data in the chart, which

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number of Coal Mines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardeman</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusk</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panola</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucker</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarrant</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilbarger</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Identifying Causes and Effects**

Create a chart like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation activities and influence</td>
<td>Easy transportation and the national organization for one of these groups created a multimedia presentation that compared the two organizations in Texas. An online web page could easily be developed to contrast the differences and similarities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Social Studies Skills**

These influences:

1. Facilitate groups in Texas in the late 1800s. Briefly describe the efforts made to correct spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

2. Use your FOLAB the Essential Questions.

3. Expository Writing: In a essay, discuss the political, social, and economic influences faced by various groups in Texas in the late 1800s. Briefly describe the efforts made to correct spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

4. Thinking Like a Historian

- Memberships, activities, and influence: Expository Writing: In a essay, discuss the political, social, and economic influences faced by various groups in Texas in the late 1800s. Briefly describe the efforts made to correct spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.
Chapter 20

Assessment

Review the unit questions

1. Lawrence Sullivan "Jim" Ross
2. James "Hog" Gifford
3. Cotrell "A" H Beo
4. Women's Christian Temperance Union
5. Texas Rangers
6. Rebecca Henry Hayes
7. Lydia (Dora) McComb
8. A Line in the Sand by Zane Saari
9. Reconstruction, 1865-1877. Zane Saari

Checking for Understanding

Directions: Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Use standard grammar, spelling, punctuation, and capitalization.

1. What was the significance of the Hogg Law of 1877? Explain why it was enacted and in what context.
2. What were the founders of the Populist Party? Why were they formed? Explain how did the Farmers Alliance lead to the formation of the Populist Party.
3. What role did farmers and rural dwellers in the late 1800s and early 1870s play in the development of the Texas Rangers? Explain their role in the growth of the organization.
4. How did the railroad system in Texas influence the economy and society of the state? Explain how did the railroad system in Texas differ from the railroad system in other regions of the country.
5. How did the kind of work women did in the late 1800s reflect the economy and society of Texas at the time? Explain what changes in the workplace were made by women in Texas during this period.
6. The "Texas Rangers" were a force of the following.
7. What were the Texas Rangers?
8. What are the Texas Rangers? Explain what they were and their role in Texas history.
9. What were the Texas Rangers? Explain their role in Texas history.
10. Critical Thinking

Identifying Critical Issues

The Progressive Movement worked to end corruption in business and government. What could people do to make business practices more difficult for businesses to succeed in the late 1890s?

Summarizing Industry, ca. 1870

Summarizing Industry, ca. 1870

Businesses grew rapidly in the late 1800s. What were some of the factors that contributed to the growth of businesses in Texas?

Identifying Historical Context

How did the Texas Rangers begin? How did they help to restore order in Texas?

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Identifying Historical Context

How did the Texas Rangers begin? How did they help to restore order in Texas?
Chapter 20

Review Lesson

If you've missed Question

1. Establish limits on the number of passengers and goods
2. Charge industries to transport goods
3. Pass laws that limit truckers and transportation charges
4. Conduct inspections of firms and rail lines
5. Practice in the railroad industry

According to Alice X. how can the regulatory prevent unfair

Drawing Conclusions

When conclusion can you draw from the fact that the conclusion

Standardized Test Practice

Analogy Primary Sources

Mindless, races, company, female, Alliance, October 11, 1889

Indisputable to membership in the "Alliance"...