Oil and a New Century

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:
- Why do people make economic choices?
- How do government policies change?
- Why does conflict develop?

The Story Matters...

By the late 1880s, oil collected from oil fields in places like Pennsylvania and Ohio was burned to provide light. Texans knew oil existed beneath their lands and they began to search for large deposits.

In 1901, a crew seeking oil was drilling on a hill called Spindletop near Beaumont, Texas. Suddenly, a gusher of oil shot high into the air. With the discovery of more huge deposits, Texas entered a new economic era. Workers for the new oil rigs poured into the state and the population of Texas continued to grow.
In the early 1920s, oil was becoming an important resource. The liquid could be used for lighting, as well as a fuel for machinery. The discovery in 1901 of a huge deposit of oil beneath the hill called Spindletop would bring immense changes to Texas's economy and history. Oil brought new wealth to the state, and Texas residents worked to improve society.

**Step Into the Place**

**MAP FOCUS**

The Texas oil boom saw oil production in the state increase more than one hundred times. While other parts of the country were also producing oil, Texas would quickly become the nation's leader in production.

**LOCATION**

In which areas of the state were the Texas oil fields located?

**REGIONS**

What states near Texas also established major oil fields by 1920?

**CRITICAL THINKING**

According to the map, which states were producing more barrels of oil than Texas in 1920?
Important to Texas, Businessperson I. Parent Thought

Every Texas farmer and rancher has dreamed of oil becoming 

THE FIRST TEXAS OIL FIELDS

Kerosene supplied the future expectation for oil. Kerosene was so popular that people burned it in their homes. In 1870, the first oil well in Texas was discovered. This well, called "Rattlesnake," was pumped to provide light. Demand for kerosene soared, and the demand for oil grew.

People in Texas had known about oil for many years. It was a valuable resource that could be used for various purposes. In 1870, a group of investors purchased a property and began drilling for oil. They discovered oil in a well they had drilled, and this marked the beginning of the oil industry in Texas.

How did the discovery of oil change Texas?
The Spindletop Gusher

As important as the Corsicana find was, production from that field in 1900 could not match what came out of a single well in 1901 on a hill near Beaumont called Spindletop. Previous attempts to drill Corsicana failed because the drilling equipment was not suited to the task. The new team, however, that used a new type of drill bit, was able to drill on January 10, 1901, the drill reached 1,159 feet (350 m) deep, and workers had a high pressure of 100,000 barrels of oil spouted out of the well before it was capped. The well was producing 75,000 barrels a day.

The Oil Boom Spreads

Spindletop’s success encouraged more oil drilling in southeastern Texas. Investors formed new oil companies. Some did not survive, but the companies that later became Texaco, Gulf, and Exxon were made at Sour Lake in 1902, Baston in 1903, Humble in 1905, and Goose Creek in 1908. Some companies built pipelines to carry oil from the oil fields to refineries being built along the Texas Gulf Coast.
10,000 to 50,000 in just a few months in 1901 as new oil workers flocked to Beaumont, near Spindletop, lumped from the ground. The oil boom of 1901 was driven by the discovery of oil in the Spindletop field near Beaumont. This field was quickly exhausted, and oil production declined by 1904. When production boomed nearby, it was thought that the town would boom as well, but this was not the case. Oil was not found in the same underground pool causing the oil rush of 1901.

Some early oil fields produced for only a short time. Too many oil wells were pumped from the same underground pool causing the oil to dry up.

**Oil Boomtowns**

Oil was widely used in the oil industry. Will Hall was a roughneck who worked in the oil industry. He was a partner in the Spindletop field, and his partner, Howard Hughes, made an important contribution to the industry in the early 1900s. Hughes also discovered the Spindletop field.

Texas, home to oil fields and the oil industry, saw a greater demand for oil as it became a major player in the global economy. Fields were found in the state, and the industry grew rapidly.

**Geography Connection**

Drilling also spread elsewhere in the state. In North Texas, oil was found in the early 1920s.

**Critical Thinking**

Thinking about the effects of oil on the economy and society, what impact did the discovery of oil have on Texas and the United States? How did the oil industry shape the state's economy, and what challenges did it face in the early 1900s?
The lumber Industry Booms

Finding the Main Idea: What was the major event in the lumber industry?

Elementary Vocabulary:
- Burden
- Deplete
- Derelict
- Boomtown

Guiding Question: What was the life like for Texans who worked in the lumber industry?

The lumber industry booms again

Boom, Bust, and Boom

The company's control.

The company, owned by three families, profited from the control they had over the wage laborers in the company. After the company's bankruptcy, the workers were left with little control over their own destiny.

The problem was one of the factors that led to the Texas Lumber Industry's boom. Workers had to work long hours in dangerous conditions. The industry was marked by low wages and poor working conditions.

The lumber industry booms again.

The Texas Lumber Industry became a major economic force in the state. The industry provided jobs for thousands of workers, and the growth of the industry helped to develop the state's economy.

The lumber industry booms again.

When the lumber industry boomed, the population of the area grew dramatically. New towns sprang up, and the area became a center of economic activity.

The discovery of oil in the area led to the end of the lumber industry.

The lumber industry is declining.

The decline of the lumber industry has been attributed to a number of factors, including advances in technology, changes in consumer preferences, and economic downturns.

The lumber industry booms again.

The lumber industry has made a comeback in recent years, with new technologies and improved efficiency.

The lumber industry booms again.

The lumber industry is a major contributor to the state's economy, and efforts are being made to continue its growth.

The lumber industry booms again.

The lumber industry is a major source of employment in the state, and efforts are being made to ensure that it continues to thrive.

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Houston Benefits From Oil

Texas cities were more than just mining towns; they were also centers of trade and industries. Today, the Texas oil industry is still an important part of the state's economy. But what were the early days like for the people who worked in this industry? How did the growth of Texas industries help Texas cities grow?

Guiding Question: How did the growth of Texas industries help Texas cities grow?

Reading Progress Check

Imagine a day in 1925 when a young person worked as a miner. Their job was to dig coal and bring it to the surface. What were some of the challenges they faced on a daily basis, and how did they overcome them?
Dallas Became a Commercial Center

By 1980, Dallas had become the major city in central Texas. Manufactured goods from the North were shipped by rail to Dallas, and cotton was shipped out. Companies from the northern and eastern United States often chose Dallas as the location in which to establish branch offices, primarily because of its excellent rail connections. The Neiman Marcus Company, a local specialty store that would in time become an internationally recognized leader in fashion and merchandising, opened in Dallas in 1907.

GROWTH OF LARGEST TEXAS CITIES 1900-1920

In the early 1900s, the population of Texas's largest cities boomed. These cities grew as they became centers for industry, manufacturing, and trade. The expansion of Texas's railroads helped make such growth possible.

By 1920, four Texas cities—Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio—were each home to more than 100,000 people.
4. **Summary**

   This chapter focuses on the economic and political growth industries in Texas, their importance, and their contribution to the state's economic growth. The importance of the industries in Texas is discussed, and their overall impact on the state is highlighted. The industries are also compared and contrasted, and the differences and similarities between them are identified. The chapter ends with a summary of the most important points covered in the chapter.

5. **Reviewing Vocabulary**

   - Houston
   - Dallas
   - Corpus Christi
   - Fort Worth
   - San Antonio
   - Austin
   - Galveston
   - El Paso

   Vocabulary words include:
   - Houston (largest city)
   - Dallas
   - Corpus Christi
   - Fort Worth
   - San Antonio
   - Austin
   - Galveston
   - El Paso
   - Attractive
   - Historical
   - Cultural
   - Educational
   - Federal Reserve Bank

6. **Other Cities**

   Houston, Texas' largest city, is located in Harris County. It is known for its sunny weather, historic attractions, and cultural and educational institutions. The city is home to many museums, such as the Houston Museum of Fine Arts. Houston is also known for its oil and gas industry, which has contributed to its economic growth.

   Dallas, located in the same state, is the second-largest city in Texas. It is known for its business and financial services, including banking and insurance. Dallas is also home to many educational institutions, such as Southern Methodist University and the University of Dallas.
People on the Move

Economic and cultural development

The population changes of the early 1900s contributed to the state's growth and development.

It Matters Because

How did immigration and migration change Texas in the early 1900s?

Essential Questions

Why do people make economic choices? How do new ideas change the way people live?

Migration and Everyday Life

Lesson 2

Game Information

Graphic Organizer

These More Online!
Entrepreneur

A person who

starts a business and is willing to

take risk in order to make money

Community

A group of people

Chapter 21

The sociological perspective

Looking at the society from the perspective of how the structure and hierarchy of the society plays a role in the behavior of people.

Academic Vocabulary

The sociological perspective looks at the society from the perspective of how the structure and hierarchy of the society plays a role in the behavior of people.
Texas grew far more oil than any other state. In 1900, Texas was still the most important cash crop, and the trend to the Great Plains from the South continued. Cotton was still the most important cash crop, and these moves created the value of oil and all industrial products. In addition to the oil industry, the local value of farm products was also increasing. Even though many Texas moved to cities and towns in the early 1900s, Texas remained a rural state. As late as 1920, two out of every three Texans lived in places with a population of fewer than 2,500 people.

Rural Life in the Early 1900s

Despite changes in African American life in the early 1900s, African American women were more than twice the rate for married white women. In the state's largest cities, women worked outside the home. This was true in all parts of the state. In 1900, almost 20 percent of married African American women were employed. However, most African American women in the state worked in local, small-scale industries. African American women in the early 1900s formed social organizations. The Texas Federation of Colored Women's Clubs was formed in 1909, and similar clubs emerged in other African American communities. These organizations offered insurance and other services to their members. In Fort Worth, William M. McDonald used his connections with the Masons to help him start banking services to their members. In Fort Worth, William M.
Many workers on Texas farms were tenant farmers. A large number of them were Mexican American or African American. They worked on the farms, but they were not owners. The cost of living doubled between 1913 and 1920, and life for tenant farmers grew harder. Corn was needed for feed, and cotton and wheat could be sold for cash. More corn was needed for feed, and fewer tenant farmers could sell it. Tenant farmers became more and more poor as the number of large cotton and beef farms increased. The number of tenant farmers continued to drop.
In the early 1900s, Texas farms moved from fruit and vegetables to cotton farming. Cotton became the major crop, and the farms expanded. The increase in cotton production led to the growth of the Texas economy. The Texas economy became more diversified, with industries such as oil and railroad construction becoming important. By the 1920s, the Texas economy had diversified and was more stable. The economy became less dependent on just one crop or industry. The growth of the Texas economy was due in part to the development of the railroads and the growth of the oil industry. The railroads made it easier to transport goods and services, while the oil industry provided new economic opportunities. As a result, the Texas economy became more diversified and stable.
Progressive Reform

GUIDING QUESTION: What impact did the Progressive reformers have on Texas in the early 1900s?

As more Texans moved to cities, new problems developed. At the same time, the public's awareness of social and political problems grew. Many of the reformers who worked to solve those problems during this period were part of the Progressive Movement. Progressivism in Texas focused on several different issues and succeeded in enacting several reforms. They were more successful than the Populists of the late 1800s except in Texas in the area of business regulation.

A Disaster Leads to Reform

In many ways, Galveston in 1900 was the most modern city in Texas. It was the first in the state to have electric lights and telephones. It also boasted a magnificent opera house, built in 1894, that hosted world-class performers.

On September 8, 1900, Galveston was struck by a powerful hurricane. The storm battered the city for hours, with winds reaching as high as 120 miles per hour. High waves washed over the island, breaking houses to pieces and then smashing those pieces against other houses. When the storm was over, the city was in ruins.
human services. The mayor has the power of the executive branch to head departments such as public safety and emergency management.

To prevent future hurricanes, the City of Galveston, Texas, adopted the commission form in 1905 and in 1907 in Houston, El Paso, and Dallas. This model was followed by other cities. Galveston’s commission succeeded by relying on expertise and efficiency. The success of this model was due to the city’s geography, economic base, and history.

Galveston’s government is unique in that it is a commission form of government. Each commissioner is in charge of a specific area, such as police, fire, or water services. The mayor and city council are elected by the residents, elected by the commissioners.

The Galveston hurricane of 1900 leveled much of the coastal city and severely damaged thousands of homes. Of the 8,000 people who died, a third of the city lay in ruins, and 50,000 people were homeless. At the time, it was the worst natural disaster in U.S. history.
Texas Forest Service, the following year

the legislature to create a new state department, now called the

forestry association in 1914. The group also established

industry leaders, recruited officials, and regulations to

forest conservation movement in Texas. Texas. John O'Gara’s plan led

would soon be destroyed by “Goodrich disease,” a fungal disease. Led

industrial boom made some reforms necessary that the state forests

conservation efforts. Texas was the exception. The number

During the Progressive Era, most southern states ignored

Environmental Reform

rural grass would grow higher to attain

not graduated from any school. For this reason, reform of education in

half had college degrees. Almost half of rural teachers, however, had

Most teachers in urban schools were high school graduates and more

important the qualifications of rural teachers were more difficult.

distributed for free to students,

advanced several reforms in education, including having textbooks

1916. The average student was expected to score an average of 10, a

1906 school year and the highest efficiency rate in the South. In

of school-age children were being educated. In 1920, Texas had the

Graduates were encouraged to enter graduate school as well. In 1912

and 14 to attend school for at least 60 days a year. The law was

Another 1914 law required children between the ages of 8

separate schools and teachers,

more schools. Some students of different grades levels could have

school district. The law also allowed teachers to teach in other

The Progressives also thought that the state's school system had

Reforming Texas Education

remaining a fundamental part of election law in Texas today.

amended to change several times since it was originally passed in

condemned for office. Although the Texas Election Law has been

This reform allowed voters to elect political insiders to choose

primary elections.

voters more of a role in the political process. The Texas Election Law

democracy. One reform adopted in the early 1900s gave some Texas

The Progressives believed that voting was necessary for a strong

Reforming Elections

The

Commission

FOR

NATION

OF

Texas

and

Government

Commission

March 21
Women Win the Vote

How did Texas women win the right to vote?

Less Regulation of Business

and wildlife and encouraged Texas towns and cities to create parks.

Students read an article about the regulation of business and discuss its impact on society.

Annie Web Blandon was one of the first African American women to become a lawyer in Texas. She lived from 1861 to 1945.

Texas education. Explain your answer.

Defining

in your opinion, what was Annie Web Blandon's greatest achievement in

the University of Texas at Austin. Today, several schools around the state and a dorm at the

After serving two terms in office, Blandon turned to teaching at the

were provided to students for free.

teachers, improve rural education, and create a system in which textbooks

were required to take courses as a way to prepare for teaching. However, the system of

in 1893, she became the first woman in Texas to hold a state office. She

the office of state superintendent of public instruction. In 1892, she was elected to teach

in Texas. The women who lived during this period fought for several issues, including the

Women's Suffrage. The first Texas group to work for women's suffrage was the Texas Equal Rights Association. In 1893, women were granted the right to vote. In the early 1900s, many Texas women worked to change things during this period.
to amend the Texas Constitution to allow full voting rights to women won that election in a landslide. As governor, he promised in his general election year that he would sign a bill granting women the right to vote in the primary elections. They would support him in the upcoming primary elections. They would support him in the upcoming election by making a deal with Hopkins. They would do what Hopkins wanted, and Hopkins would back the woman's right to vote in the primary elections. By supporting Hopkins, they would support women's right to vote in the primary elections. Hopkins was impeached on several charges. Found guilty and removed from office.

From 1915 to 1918, under Minnie Cunningham's leadership, women could vote in favor of better schools, more playgrounds, and improved public health. They could vote in favor of better schools, more playgrounds, and improved public health. Cunningham was successful. For example, she received women's votes for a school bond issue.

In 1903, Annette Elizabeth and Katherine Fingis founded a political group in Houston. Other women joined the cause as well. In Houston, Cunningham was a major force in the struggle to get women suffrage. She received women's votes in the cause as well. Cunningham was president of the Texas Women's Suffrage Association. She received women's votes in the cause as well. Cunningham was a major force in the struggle to get women suffrage.
Explain why did some reformers work to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages?

Explaining Why did some reformers work to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages?

Prohibition in Texas

Reading Progress Check

Explain why did some people oppose surplusage for women?

Specifying Why did some people oppose surplusage for women?

The Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution granted full voting rights to women, but that amendment was defeated in 1920. The Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution finally granted full voting rights to women in 1920 after a long and arduous fight throughout the United States...
As you read the lesson, use a chart like the one shown.

Voting Rights and Segregation

American with political support
these Republicans gained control of the party. This let African
Americans undo the work of the Reconstruction era and extend voting
rights to African Americans. In Texas, they continued to support African American
rights. In Texas, they thought they would always be a minority party in the South if
they continued to support African American rights. In Texas, African American politicians
have dominated politics. African American politicians have dominated politics for many years
over this state. By 1980s, though, there was a debate within the party
African Americans and African Americans supported rights for African Americans. Republican lawmakers
African Americans in Texas actually lost rights in the early 1990s.

African Americans and Reform

What challenges did African Americans face in Texas in the
early 1990s?

Guiding Question

The Struggle for Rights

Lesson 4

It Matters Because

There's More Stuff: Reading Help Desk

Essential Questions: Why does conflict develop?

Cause and Effect: Think of the Mexican Revolution

Slaves and Slavery

The Consequences of the Mexican-American War

Graphic Organizer

There's More Stuff: Reading Help Desk

Essential Questions: Why does conflict develop?

Cause and Effect: Think of the Mexican Revolution

Slaves and Slavery

The Consequences of the Mexican-American War

Graphic Organizer
formed, and by 1920 there were more than 30 chapters.

In Houston in 1922, by 1928, five more Texas chapters had been formed. The first Texas chapter of the NAACP was formed.

The organization included African Americans as well as African Americans also created organizations to work for

African American rights. Where this sign was displayed.

transmission waiting room

public facilities, like the public

segregation meant the

Resisting Discrimination

had made punching a crime.

These violent acts took place even though, in 1897, the legislature of several states were some

hurt by white mobs.

African Americans were also subject to violence. These accused

African American children attended separate

sections of town that had poor paid grades.

and education, African Americans lived in

segregation was also present in housing

railroad station waiting rooms,

water fountains, restrooms, railway cars, and

and education, African Americans
civil

Democrats also passed Jim Crow laws

were still exercising their right to vote.

160,000 potential African American voters

is estimated that about 40,000 of the

meaningful part in politics. By the 1920s, it

African Americans were unable to take a

with general elections, this restriction denied

Academic Vocabulary

Concentrating

Vocabulary

denied

Deeply to prevent from having

poor lexicon a lack of a word amount that a

lychens to pull to death, usually by a
Cultures Clash in South Texas

GUIDING QUESTION: What was life like for Mexican Americans in Texas in the early 1900s?

South Texas also experienced dramatic changes in the early 1900s. Two groups of immigrants met in the Lower Rio Grande Valley: Farmers who moved to Texas from Iowa, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas developed farms in the area to produce fruit, vegetables, cotton, and sugarcane. The other immigrants came from Mexico.

Perhaps the most important African American institution was the church. The influence of African American ministers often extended far beyond the church walls. They gave advice on political and community affairs. Church conferences and conventions searched for common solutions to problems. Private church colleges, such as Mary Allen Junior College in Crockett, Wiley and Bishop Colleges in Marshall, and Paul Quinn College in Austin, trained generations of African Americans for leadership positions. African American doctors, dentists, and lawyers had to travel out of state for training because Texas public universities at that time admitted only whites.

Some African Americans resisted discrimination by leaving Texas and the South. Many went to the industrial cities of the North, where they could find factory jobs.

The church was a central part of more than only religious life for African Americans in Texas cities during the early 1900s. What role did ministers play in African American communities?
Mexican workers in the early 1900s picked a variety of crops, especially in the Rio Grande Valley and El Paso.

By the early 1900s, Mexican workers made up more than half the workforce in the United States. Mexican workers also faced prejudice, discrimination, and violence. Some were killed or wounded. Many Mexican citizens were killed or wounded. The violence was caused by tensions along the Rio Grande.

Americans also faced prejudice. Many Americans believed that Mexican workers were inferior and that they should not be allowed to work in the United States. Some Americans believed that Mexican workers were trying to take American jobs.

The Mexican Revolution of 1910-1920 led to the end of the hacienda system, which allowed large landowners to control the lives of Mexican workers. The revolution also led to the establishment of the Mexican government, which promised to protect the rights of Mexican workers.

Many Mexican workers fled to Texas to escape the Mexican Revolution of 1910-1920. They took jobs on the Rio Grande Valley farms.
In politics, Americans had little voice. Americans’ Mexican counterparts, like African Americans who benefited from the voting rights of many others through redistricting, experienced discrimination. Native-born Latinos also experienced discrimination.

Segregation and Discrimination

Involving the Rangers of brutality, mistreatment, and murder, segregation, in 1919, received several instances. Their communities. An investigation by the bureau and killed innocent members of the Valley. Rangers claimed that Texas Rangers added to the hostile feelings among the people.

In time, these efforts were effective. However, they sometimes officials also increased military patrols along the Rio Grande and eventually sent the state militia to the area. Mexican Americans increased the number of Texas Rangers stationed in the Valley, Vehicular groups, state officials trying to address the situation and improve immigration from Mexico. In the early 1950s, many refugees of the Mexican
1. **Expository Writing**

   Explain what steps African Americans took to strengthen their communities in Texas. Explain what steps Mexican Americans took to strengthen their communities in Texas. Explain what steps African Americans took to strengthen their communities in Texas. Explain what steps Mexican Americans took to strengthen their communities in Texas.

2. **Comparing**

   How were the experiences of African Americans and Mexican Americans in Texas similar? How were the experiences of African Americans and Mexican Americans in Texas different?

3. **Summarizing**

   In Texas in the early 1900s, what was life like for African Americans?

4. **Explaining**

   What types of discrimination did African Americans resist discrimination in Texas in the early 1900s?

5. **Identifying Solutions**

   How did African Americans and Mexican Americans in Texas in the early 1900s find ways to benefit from the opportunities they found?

6. **Comparing**

   How were the experiences of African Americans and Mexican Americans in Texas similar? How were the experiences of African Americans and Mexican Americans in Texas different?

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**Finding the Main Idea**

What event caused the state’s Mexican American population to grow rapidly?

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**Reading Progress Check**

What do you think was the main idea of the text?

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**Content Vocabulary**

- Mutuadistas
- Mexican American
- Found to take the first steps in
- Academic Vocabulary

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**Academic Vocabulary**

- Found to take the first steps in
- Mexican American
- Mutuadistas
- Separate schools
- Separate parks
- Segregation was also a problem for Tejas. Pías for towns

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**Word of the Week**

Mutuadistas

By the 1920s, community leaders worked to gain greater association to help maintain Mexican culture as well as friendships between Mexican-American families. These groups also called **Mutuadistas**, such as the Cima Clubs, within the Tejas community, people founded mutual aid organizations.

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**Understanding Section**

Learning Mexican American history is important to understand why the migration of workers to the United States was called the Great Migration. During the 1920s, African Americans and Mexican Americans faced discrimination at home and abroad. The first African Americans to come to Texas were freed slaves. After the Civil War, they moved to Texas to find work and start a new life. The Mexican Americans who came to Texas were also looking for work and a better life. They worked in the fields and in the oil fields. In addition, they also worked in the factories and in the mines. The discrimination they faced was severe. They were denied the right to vote, denied access to education, and denied housing. Despite this, they continued to work hard and build a better life for themselves and their families.
EXPOSITORY WRITING: How did reform movements during the Progressive Era shape the everyday lives of Texans? Write an essay describing the movements that took shape during this period and their effects on education, voting, the environment, and other aspects of life in Texas. 1C, 2C, 220

Social Studies Skills

MAKING PRESENTATIONS: Use presentation software to create a presentation that illustrates the development of the oil industry in Texas. Include descriptions of the towns and neighborhoods you discuss, as well as the economic changes. 1A, 1B, 18, 1B, 19B, 23, 22, 23

Creating a Historical Model

LESSON 1. Examine the diagram of the oil drilling rig in Chapter 22 and explain how it was used. Include in your model representations of the drilling rig, the landscape, and the roles of the crew. 2A, 2B

Thinking Like a Historian

ANALYZING IMAGES: Examine the photograph taken near Beaumont, Texas, in 1903. What events took place in 1901? What important changes for Texas are represented by this photograph? 1C, 1B, 12B, 22, 23

Visual Literacy
Identifying Central Issues

Americans sought discrimination and tried to improve conditions among Mexicans living in Texas and other parts of the country. The central issue was how to improve the quality of life for Mexican Americans.

Critical Thinking

1. Explain why did some reformers push for steps to protect the environment of Texas in the early 1900s?

2. Identify where do you think the period ended? Give reasons.

3. List the name at least three important crops Texas marketed in the early 1900s.

4. Explain why did the population of many oil fields increase in the early 1900s?

Review the Guiding Questions

1. Describe how did ties between Anglos and Mexican Americans change over time?

2. Why did many Texas farmers move to other states in the early 1900s?

3. Why did the development of Houston and Galveston in the early 1900s change the way of life for African American women from joining social movements more successful than earlier women?

4. Explain what prevented many African American men from joining social movements to fight segregation in the early 1900s?

5. Explain how did elements of both physical and economic change contribute to the growth of Houston and Galveston in the early 1900s.

6. Explain how did the cotton industry impact the local economy in Texas and the economy as a whole?

7. Explain why did the construction of the Houston Ship Channel impact the local economy in Texas and the economy as a whole?

8. Explain why many farmers moved to the age oil field and other areas in the early 1900s.

9. Explain how did the fishery affect the population of many oil fields in the early 1900s?

10. Explain how did the expansion of the oil industry in Texas and the growth of Houston impact the local economy and the state's economy?

Checking for Understanding

1. Identify each of the following individuals and explain the role they played in the history of Texas in the early 1900s:

   a. William H. Hobby
   b. William M. McDonald
   c. W. E. Dodd
   d. W. E. Dodd
   e. William M. Hobby
   f. Charles N. Lovell
Need Extra Help:

1. The water supply is cut off, and all food in the city is damaged by water.
2. All bridges are gone and stranded sailors line the bay.
3. The whole southern part of the city, three blocks in from the Gulf is swept clear of every
   building.
4. Help from the state and the nation must be given.
5. All that is left of the city is a wreck and few homes in the entire city are
   really habitable.
6. The only south part of the city, three blocks in from the Gulf is swept clear of
   every building.
7. The bridge is the only building in recent years. It is clear of the state and nation must
   be given.
8. The bridge is the only building in recent years. It is clear of the state and nation must
   be given.
9. The only south part of the city, three blocks in from the Gulf is swept clear of every
   building.
10. The bridge is the only building in recent years. It is clear of the state and nation must
    be given.

Which statement correctly identifies the key supporting text when answering the main concern of the week?

- A. Rebuilding the city
- B. Cleaning away the stranded ships
- C. Getting food, clothing, and shelter for the survivors
- D. Bringing the dead

And what need does the writer suggest is most urgent for the city?

- A. Rebuilding the city
- B. Cleaning away the stranded ships
- C. Getting food, clothing, and shelter for the survivors
- D. Bringing the dead

Read the passage and answer the questions after the hurricane and answer the questions.

Standardized Test Practice

Extended Response

Explaning Why does the author include fellow men those "who have climbed that wall"? 23.22

Analyzing Primary Sources

Analyzing Primary Sources

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