Texas After World War II

Chapter 25: The Story Matters...

The civil rights movement brought significant change to the United States after World War II. Organizers such as Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X led the struggle to secure full and equal treatment for African Americans. In addition, while these struggles were brought about justice, Mexican Americans and women led their own efforts for civil rights. Mexican Americans and women led their own efforts for civil rights. While these struggles were bringing about justice, the population and economy of Texas were both growing. The period from 1945 to 1990 was a time of great change.
Place & Time: Texas After World War II

Chapter 25

The decades after World War II were a time of great social, political, and economic change in Texas. Women and members of ethnic minorities demanded and received greater equality. New technologies increased the productivity of Texas workers and changed the economy. Cities grew larger, and new highways linked places in Texas to each other and to cities in other states.

Step Into the Place

MAP FOCUS: The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 created a system of interstate highways that connected cities in Texas to each other and to the major cities around the country.

LOCATION: Where in Texas were the first highways in the interstate system built?

REGIONS: By 1950, interstate highways had connected Texas to which states?

CRITICAL THINKING: How do you think interstate highways affected the growth of cities in Texas? Why?

In 1964, President Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act into law. The law banned segregation in public facilities such as courthouses, parks, restaurants, hotels, and theaters and provided legal recourse for individuals being treated unfairly. The law marked a major step toward more equal society.

1955
- Texas schools begin to desegregate
- Rehabilitation Act passes

1956
- Montgomery bus boycott begins
- Montgomery bus boycott begins

1957
- Civil Rights Act passes
- Civil Rights Act passes

1958
- Texas Congressmen begin to support civil rights
- Texas Congressmen begin to support civil rights

1959
- Civil Rights Act passes
- Civil Rights Act passes
100,000 by 1947. African Americans, who were voting in larger numbers than ever before, began voting in the Democratic primaries as a result of the New Deal. By 1944, the U.S. Supreme Court, in Smith v. Allwright, ruled that the all-white primaries violated the 14th Amendment. This was a landmark decision that paved the way for the Democratic Party's acceptance of African Americans.

In the 1940s, African Americans began to challenge segregation in Texas. The period of this era was marked by the rise of the civil rights movement in the United States. The movement demanded equal treatment and equal rights. Inspired by these events, African Americans in Texas began to challenge segregation. This period, from 1945 to 1980, is called the era of civil rights and segregation. In 1945, Texas entered a new historical era called the era of civil rights and segregation.

Equal Rights

Civil Rights and Equal Rights Lesson

Why does conflict develop?

Essential Question:

It Matters Because

Chapter 25

Taking Notes: Identifying

Reading Helpdesk

Contrasting and Comparing

holistic and multicultural

The Importance of a Good and Fair Election

The importance of a good and fair election is the key to a healthy democracy. A good election is one where all citizens have the opportunity to vote and have their voices heard. A fair election is one where the process is transparent and impartial. Both are crucial for a healthy democracy.

In the chapter, the importance of a good and fair election is discussed. This includes the role of the government in ensuring that all citizens are able to vote and the importance of a transparent election process. The chapter also explores the role of the media in election coverage and the impact of biased reporting on the outcome of an election.

The Importance of a Good and Fair Election

How did African Americans challenge segregation in Texas?

In the 1940s, African Americans formed groups to demand equal rights. These groups included the NAACP, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. They used nonviolent protests and civil disobedience to demand equal rights. These protests included sit-ins, boycotts, and marches.

The 1940s saw a significant increase in African American activism. This was due in part to the Civil Rights Movement, which gained momentum in the 1950s and 1960s. The movement was led by figures such as Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X. Their efforts helped to bring about significant changes in the treatment of African Americans in Texas and across the United States.

Guiding Question:

How did African Americans challenge segregation in Texas?

It Matters Because

Endure
Lulu Belle Madison White was a Texas civil rights activist who played an important part in the fight against segregation.}

Lulu Belle Madison White graduated from high school in Elmo, Texas, and took some college courses before moving to Houston. There she married Julius White, a businessman and member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). In 1928, Lulu Belle White then earned a bachelor's degree from Prairie View College and began teaching.

In the 1930s, Lulu Belle White left teaching to devote her time to the NAACP. She was an excellent organizer and fundraiser, helping to set up local NAACP chapters throughout Texas. She later became the NAACP's director for Texas, making her one of the leading civil rights leaders of the period. When the Supreme Court issued the Smith v. Allwright decision, which allowed African Americans to vote, White began organizing efforts to fight discrimination. Shortly before her death in 1957, the NAACP created the Lulu Belle White Freedom Fund in her honor.

In 1949, White was named the NAACP's state director for Texas. From that position, she continued to organize efforts to fight discrimination. Shortly after her death in 1957, the NAACP created the Lulu Belle White Freedom Fund in her honor.

The major Texas case at this time involving African Americans was Sossett v. Painter. Heman M. Sweatt was denied admission to the University of Texas School of Law because of his race. At the urging of civil rights activist Lulu Belle Madison White, Sweatt sued the school, and in 1950, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in his favor. As a result, several colleges in Texas began to integrate.

The basis for segregation was the Supreme Court's 1896 decision in Plessy v. Ferguson, in which the Court said that "separate but equal" public facilities were legal. The facilities provided to African Americans were often unequal, however. Schools for African American children generally had out-of-date books, old desks, and run-down facilities.

In the early 1950s, an African American family, the Brown family, sued the Topeka, Kansas, school system on the grounds that segregating their daughter's school was not equal to all-white schools.

**Integrating Schools**

- boycott
- sit-in
- freedom riders
- literacy test
- lawsuit
Public schools for African Americans faced a racial barrier that prevented them from accessing quality education. Continued segregation meant that African American students could not excel in equal to white students.

Laws that supported segregation were in place, such as the “separate but equal” doctrine. However, African American communities fought against these laws, leading to various legal battles and protests.

In the 1950s, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a landmark ruling in Brown v. Board of Education, which declared that separate educational facilities were inherently unequal. This decision paved the way for desegregation and equal educational opportunities for all students.
Freedom Riders

The civil rights movement in the United States in the 1950s and 1960s included a大胆活动, Freedom Riders, who traveled through the South to challenge segregation in bus terminals and bus depots. The Freedom Riders were a group of college students and activists who refused to sit in separate sections or sit at separate tables in restaurants, and demanded the same rights as whites. They were met with violence and harassment, but their actions helped to bring attention to the issue of segregation in the South. The U.S. government was accused of failing to address the issue of segregation, and the Freedom Riders' efforts helped to bring about the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed segregation in public places.
Mexican Americans Organize for Their Rights

After World War II, Mexican Americans had elected offices in Texas. African American women also elected to the state legislature. The African American woman elected to the state senate was the first African American woman elected to local and state offices.

In 1965, the Voting Rights Act made it illegal to disfranchise a citizen on the basis of race. After the passage of the Voting Rights Act, African Americans faced new obstacles to voting rights. Voter registration laws were often used to disenfranchise African Americans. The Voting Rights Act made it illegal to use voter registration laws to disfranchise citizens.

Voter registration laws were often used to disenfranchise African Americans. The Voting Rights Act made it illegal to use voter registration laws to disfranchise citizens. Voter registration laws were often used to disenfranchise African Americans. The Voting Rights Act made it illegal to use voter registration laws to disfranchise citizens.
education given to Mexican American students.

Texas high schools protest the poor quality of
public high schools, M Yao led workshops in several
hispanic high schools. M Yao led workshops in several
programs for hispanic American students and
writing of more hispanic American teachers and
prominent on educational issues. The group took
formed a group called the hispanic American
in March 1979, college students in San Antonio
in March 1979, college students in San Antonio
groups and push for equal rights.

If hispanic other American Americans to form new
as officials. While the action did not produce results,
arguing in their favor to prove the government
labor leaders organized a march for the right to
housing scraps in the fields and drinking water.
concluding, the predominantly hispanic American
in the summer of 1966, film workers in the Rio
in the problems of migrant workers.

the registration of hispanic American voters and
in 1961, in the next few years, the US court became involved in
Hernandez v. Lugo (1961), a federal court ruled that the
Hernandez v. Lugo (1961), a federal court ruled that the
the court ruled that Hispanic Americans were property under the
the court ruled that Hispanic Americans were property under the
His lawyers argued that the Texas law
His lawyers argued that the Texas law
on June 18 in Jackson County, where Hernandez's trial took place.
before the Supreme Court. Pete Hernandez had been
before the Supreme Court. Pete Hernandez had been
in 1954, Hispanic lawyers argued the case of Hernandez v. the
in 1954, Hispanic lawyers argued the case of Hernandez v. the
He attended the funeral.

as deceased veterans. Members of Congress and other officials
DC, a piece of honor for casualties of America war so well
in the service of the American National Cemetery in Washington.
in the service of the American National Cemetery in Washington.
President Lyndon B. Johnson flew in the US's honor to inaugurate
in the service of the American National Cemetery in Washington.
in the service of the American National Cemetery in Washington.

because it was hispanic American American. Carola protested the decision
allow Longoria's family to have service in the cemetery.
return to Texas for burial. While Carola protested his decision
in the case of the burial of World War II veteran Felix
in the case of the burial of World War II veteran Felix
in the case of the burial of World War II veteran Felix

soldiers' clothing and equipment within a year, the forum had
Mexican Americans and Politics

The activities of the Mexican American groups have noticeable leaders in their communities. MALDEF encouraged Mexican Americans to become lawyers and brought lawsuits to end discrimination, especially against women. Another new group, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), worked to increase Mexican American voter registration in Texas and other states. It also supported social and cultural changes such as bilingual education in schools and political offices in Crystal City and Cotulla. KRF supported social

The Mexican American movement has been a powerful force for change in government. The movement for civil rights for Mexican Americans was led by the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Some members of MALDEF in Crystal City formed a new political

Critical Thinking

How was protest taught? Mexican Americans attend a
Women Seek Equal Rights

Women push for change.

women's rights supporters formed the National Organization for Women (NOW) and other groups continued to work to make more women a presence in politics and public office. NOW organized town meetings for women to become more involved in politics and take active roles in local, state, and national elections.

Texas women's rights groups worked to enact the Equal Rights Amendment in the state legislature. In 1972, the Equal Rights Amendment was approved by local legislatures, and in 1973, the amendment was approved by the state legislature. However, it failed to be ratified until 1974.

Women's work and politics. In many workplaces, women now demand equal opportunities in the workplace. Women have made significant inroads in politics in the early 1970s, particularly with the election of women to Congress. Women also worked for equal economic and political rights after World War II. During the war, women took jobs that had been traditionally held by men. Women served in the Texas Supreme Court, and in 1990, Kay A. Gardner became the first woman in American history to serve on the board of representatives in the Texas House of Representatives. In the early 1980s, she was appointed to the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1980, Henry B. Gonzalez became the first Mexican-American to serve on the board of representatives in the House. He served as an advisor to Presidents Johnson and Nixon, and was appointed ambassador to Costa Rica. He then became the first Mexican-American to become an ambassador, when he was appointed to the post of ambassador to Costa Rica. He served as the mayor of El Paso from 1977 to 1981, Raymond Tellez served as the mayor of El Paso.

Women's rights credit to women's new discrimination practices in the workplace. Women now demand equal opportunities in the workplace, and women have made significant inroads in politics, particularly with the election of women to Congress. Women also worked for equal economic and political rights after World War II. During the war, women took jobs that had been traditionally held by men. Women served in the Texas Supreme Court, and in 1990, Kay A. Gardner became the first woman in American history to serve on the board of representatives in the Texas House of Representatives. In the early 1980s, she was appointed to the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1980, Henry B. Gonzalez became the first Mexican-American to serve on the board of representatives in the House. He served as an advisor to Presidents Johnson and Nixon, and was appointed ambassador to Costa Rica. He then became the first Mexican-American to become an ambassador, when he was appointed to the post of ambassador to Costa Rica. He served as the mayor of El Paso from 1977 to 1981, Raymond Tellez served as the mayor of El Paso.
Texas women were integral to the American Women's Movement and the struggle for women's rights in Texas. By the early 1970s, women had won more than 60 public offices in Texas, the first female mayors of Austin and San Antonio, respectively. By the early 1970s, Anna Raichle became the first African American woman elected to the Texas Legislature. In the late 1970s, Texas women were elected to the Houston School Board and the Texas Legislature in 1978. Alice M. Powell became the first African American woman elected to the Texas Legislature. Women also achieved success in gaining public office. During this period, many women entered careers that had been closed to them before, such as law and medicine.

Chapter 25

4. Explaining Discuss President Johnson's commitment to the civil rights movement and his use of leadership skills to accomplish its goals.

5. Comparing and Contrasting Compare and contrast the work done by Lillian and by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and the freedom riders played in the civil rights movement.

6. Explaining What gains did women make in the 1960s and 1970s to improve their lives?

2. Reviewing What new historical events began in the 1940s and 1950s?

3. Describing Explain the role that James Farmer played in the civil rights movement of the 1960s.

4. Explaining Discuss the historical events that began in the late 1940s and early 1950s. How long did it last, and what were its consequences?

Annotating the Guiding Questions

1. Use the terms casuist and moral judgment in a sentence about societal issues.

Reviewing Vocabulary

Periods How did women's participation in the workplace change during this period?

Summarizing

Reading Progress Check

For additional information in this lesson, use Foldables.

The National Women's Conference was a major event in the movement for women's rights. The conference was held in Houston. The aim of the conference was to develop a national plan to increase opportunities for all American women in all areas of work and politics.
The Cold War begins. The spread of communism.

The Cold War was a period of decades during which the United States and the Soviet Union engaged in a struggle for influence over the countries of the world. The two superpowers were often referred to as the "Iron Curtain," and their Cold War was marked byproxy battles, arms races, and political and ideological competition.

The Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. This allowed for the reunification of Germany and the establishment of a new political order in Eastern Europe. The end of the Cold War also brought about the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the beginning of a new era of international relations.

The Cold War had a profound impact on global politics and continues to influence the world today. Some of the key events and issues that shaped the course of the Cold War include the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, and the rise of the Chinese Communist Party.

The Cold War ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. This allowed for the reunification of Germany and the establishment of a new political order in Eastern Europe. The end of the Cold War also brought about the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the beginning of a new era of international relations.
The Red Scare

The conflict in Korea heightened tensions in the United States, where fear of communism was already strong. For many people, communism represented the opposite of the American way of life. In countries where communism gained power, citizens had few freedoms. Communist countries did not hold free, democratic elections. Citizens in those countries could not own businesses or choose their own jobs because the government controlled all factories and farms. As Communists took over the governments of several European countries and China, many Americans feared that communism was spreading throughout the world. In 1949, the Soviet Union successfully built an atomic bomb, an event that ended the United States' sole control of nuclear weapons and added to Americans' worries.

Some Americans feared that Communists were gaining power not only abroad but also in the United States. Several government workers were found guilty of revealing American secrets to the Soviet Union. These incidents sparked concerns about spying and the strength of U.S. defense systems. Some people worried that Communists were influencing the motion picture business, education, and labor unions, which would undermine American democracy. The U.S. Congress held hearings to investigate and reveal suspected Communists. Some citizens who were suspected of communist leanings lost their jobs.

This period of fear and pursuit of suspected Communists became known as the "Red Scare." Communists were labeled as "Reds" because of the red color in the Soviet flag. Many Americans complained that the search for Communists was a violation of Americans' fundamental rights. However, those who voiced such complaints ran the risk of being labeled as Communists themselves. Some people accused of being Communists fought back. John Henry Faulk, an Austin native, was a radio star in New York City. He lost his job when an anti-Communist organization claimed that he belonged to the Communist Party. Faulk sued the Communist Party, and was awarded $3.5 million for libel. That decision came years later, however, and Faulk was never able to get his job back.

The upheaval of the Red Scare began to lessen after one of its leaders,
The Cold War in Texas

Although the Cold War continued, its full burst began in the early 1950s. By the late 1950s, the Red scare was essentially over. Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin had levied hearings on suspected Communists in the U.S. Army in 1954. Many views, some books from libraries and schools.

Content Vocabulary

Why? Peacekeeper was built to detect enemy. Do you think the government can do a better job?

Critical Thinking

Cold War

To U.S., defenses in the early 1950s was a key problem. The Peacekeeper’s long-range workers in Fort Worth assembled.
control of the jackpots and the revenue they generated.

Reagan administration's policies, called the "New Federalism," aimed to reduce the size and power of the federal government, which had become the dominant force in American politics. The administration argued that state and local governments were better able to handle the workload and that decentralization would lead to more efficient and responsive government.

President Reagan's policies were controversial, and many Republicans opposed them. In 1982, the Republican Party faced a setback in the midterm elections, which some Democrats attributed to Reagan's policies.

Division Among Republicans

The New Federalism

Changes in Party Politics

Guiding Question: How did politics and governmental change in Texas in the 1980s?
During the 1952 presidential campaign, Republican Dwight Eisenhower promised that if elected president, he would sign the bill giving Texas control of the tidelands. Though Eisenhower was a Democrat, he supported the tidelands bill, which the Republicans nominated Shivers, putting him on both parties' ballots. Shivers won the popular vote in Texas, and won the election. Once in office, Eisenhower signed the tidelands bill.

**Changes to Texas Government**

Texas government was changing in these years as well, and Allan Shivers served as either the lieutenant governor or governor from 1947 to 1957. Through his efforts, Texas government became more modern. For example, he helped create the Legislative Council as a research arm of the state legislature. The council studies issues, reviews existing laws for possible changes, and recommends new laws. He also established the Legislative Budget Board to recommend how much money the state government should receive.

Under Shivers' direction, state spending on education increased. In addition, state funds were allocated to highways. As a result of Shivers' efforts, Texas had fewer voters than districts in cities. This meant that rural districts had fewer votes than districts in cities. In other words, each person's vote in a rural area seemed to count more than each person's vote in the city.
The Johnson Presidency

How did the Texas government respond to concerns about Communists in the 1960s and 1970s? One reason was the Redistricting Plan of 1961. The Texas legislature had to redraw the boundaries of congressional districts in 1960, and one of the goals was to ensure that each person in a district had equal value. The new districts were drawn to ensure that each person's vote was counted equally. The Supreme Court ruled in 1964 that these plans were unwise. In 1969, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the redistricting plans were unconstitutional.

Changes in population and the Democratic vote in Texas and Arizona helped President Johnson win the 1964 presidential election. Johnson became the first Democratic President to win the popular vote in Texas since the Reconstruction era.

The Johnson administration implemented a number of programs to address the nation's needs. These included the War on Poverty, the Civil Rights Act, and Medicare. Johnson was later impeached for his role in the Vietnam War, but he remained in office until his death in 1973.
President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Education Act, which provided money to schools for textbooks, library materials, and special education. Secondary education Act, which placed emphasis on the education of children. New laws provided for new and better-equipped classrooms in each school, and more money to help people attend college. The Head Start Program was designed to give poor children a chance to start school on an even footing with other children. The Great Society's goal was to improve American education. The Great Society included an effort to improve American conditions and help people to live healthier and happier lives.

President Johnson believed that it was the federal government's responsibility to end poverty and discussed programs that could help people rise above the cycle of poverty. He declared a "war on poverty." This massive program of change, known as The Great Society, was a liberal approach to ending poverty. President Johnson believed that if the federal government took the lead, it could make a difference.
Growing numbers of Texans refused government welfare, even refused to accept federal money to pay for school lunches that did not meet the needs of local programs. Some school boards could not meet the needs of local programs. Some school boards could meet the needs of local programs but federal funds were turned down.

The federal government spent money on programs that were designed to help the poor. The government spent money on programs like Head Start, which provided educational and health services to young children in low-income communities. Millions of children received these services through the federal government's Head Start program.

Impact of the Great Society

In 1967, the Great Society began to focus on education, with the passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This act provided federal funds to support education at all levels, from preschool to college. The act was intended to improve the education system and provide equal opportunities for all students.

The Great Society also included programs to address the needs of the elderly. Medicare was established in 1965 to provide health care for people 65 years of age and older. Medicaid was created to provide health care for low-income families. These programs helped to reduce the impact of poverty and improve the overall health of the nation.

The Great Society was a time of great change in the United States. It was a time of hope and progress, but it also brought its share of challenges. The struggle to improve education, health care, and economic opportunities for all Americans continues to this day.
Great society

Explaining

Reading Progress Check

and coexistence

managed small stores and restaurants in Houston
Texas. Texas allowed Vietnamese to "sell" names to
work in factories or in the garment industry. The
Dow Chemical Company has a large Vietnamese
population in Houston. They formed new
comunities that of Vietnamese. They formed new
community centers.

geographically along the Gulf of Mexico similar to
the city of Houston. The climate and
tropical weather they found the climate and
weather of Houston made many Vietnamese
refugees. Thousands of South Vietnamese
refugees came to Houston. Why do you think
refugees choose this city?

By 1975, more than 400,000
refugees had settled in
Texas, especially along the Gulf
of Mexico. Why do you think
refugees choose this city?

Analyze

Critical Thinking

The War in Vietnam

As the war dragged on for several years, the number
of American soldiers in Vietnam increased
significantly. The war became larger and more
deadly.

President Johnson focused on economic and civil rights programs

Congress passed new civil rights laws through
the Federal Government. The Federal Government
sponsored programs to help Vietnamese and other
countries to immigrate. The effects of some congress
laws were not favorable. Since Johnson's time,
the country of Vietnam has been divided. A war has been
begun by a new country of Vietnam. It is
remained to be seen if the war would not be favorable.
The United States of America, since 1964
Johnson increased American involvement
in Vietnam. As the fighting intensified,
United States troops began to leave Vietnam.
Johnson also increased American involvement
in Vietnam. By 1964, Johnson increased American
involvement in Vietnam. Central Vietnam was
controlled by the Communist Government of
North Vietnam. A war had ended in 1955 with
a Communist Government in North Vietnam. A war had ended in 1955 with
a Communist Government in South Vietnam. The
Communist Government in South Vietnam was not
supported by the American Government, which
controlled the war. In 1954, the Geneva
Conference had ended the war in Vietnam.

The war cost billions of dollars. The
war cost billions of dollars. The cost of the war increased.
There was not enough money to
pay for the war. The war cost billions of dollars. The
war cost billions of dollars. The cost of the war increased.
There was not enough money to
pay for the war. The cost of the war increased.
There was not enough money to pay for the war.
Exploring Progress Check

1. Why were the elections of John Tower and William Clemens significant?

2. What was the political impact of the state legislature's changes in the 1970s? Was the Texas Sunset Act the law that led to this? Describe the role of the public in these changes.

3. What was the political impact of the legislative changes of the 1970s on Texas? Was the state legislature more open to public input since the 1970s?

4. What was the effect of the 1970s on the government's position on education and social issues?

5. What were the economic and social impacts of the 1970s on Texas?

6. How did Texas's political landscape change in the 1970s?

Reviewing Vocabulary

Conservative State Politics in the 1970s
Texas experienced after World War II and about the social and economic changes that occurred during the period. How did the effects of new construction projects change Texas?

Growth and Changes

It matters because economic changes Texas experienced had both positive and negative effects.

From 1945 to 1980, Texas became an urban, industrial state. The social and economic changes Texas experienced had both positive and negative effects.

Reading Helpdesk

Academic Vocabulary

undergo dramatic changes

Academic Vocabulary

undergo dramatic changes
The Interstate highway system is a network of highways that allow travelers to easily travel across the United States. This system has revolutionized transportation, making it easier to travel for business, pleasure, and other needs where they could be sold. The system has also increased the efficiency of transporting goods from cities where they are manufactured to industries and business centers located in automobile travel areas. The Interstate highways became essential to the nation’s economy, enhancing the role of interstate travel across the country.

In 1962, a section of the interstate highway was completed, the first part of the interstate system along the Interstate. This allowed the military to use the highways to quickly move troops. In addition, the highways would allow motorists to drive safely at higher speeds and make regular stops. The elimination of traffic effluxes or traffic lights on the new highways and the need for new highways provided 78 billion dollars to the states to help them build new highways. The Interstate system connected all major cities and provided a faster highway system. It supported the economy and increased the nation’s economic growth.

The Interstate highway system is a network of highways that allow travelers to easily travel across the United States. This system has revolutionized transportation, making it easier to travel for business, pleasure, and other needs where they could be sold. The system has also increased the efficiency of transporting goods from cities where they are manufactured to industries and business centers located in automobile travel areas. The Interstate highways became essential to the nation’s economy, enhancing the role of interstate travel across the country.

In 1962, a section of the interstate highway was completed, the first part of the interstate system along the Interstate. This allowed the military to use the highways to quickly move troops. In addition, the highways would allow motorists to drive safely at higher speeds and make regular stops. The elimination of traffic effluxes or traffic lights on the new highways and the need for new highways provided 78 billion dollars to the states to help them build new highways. The Interstate system connected all major cities and provided a faster highway system. It supported the economy and increased the nation’s economic growth.
A Water Crisis Spurs Action

The sound of water rushing on dry ground in the city of Houston is a reminder of how crucial water is. The loss of underground aquifers, a natural water source, has led to the formation of dry, cracked earth. Many residents are concerned about the future of their city, with rising sea levels and more frequent extreme weather events.

Critical Thinking:

People think insubria.

The posterior economic boom

the use of the subsurbs

social change was connected to

Making Connections

Cultural Thinking:

people living in suburbs

saw a rise in the number of

SKILLS PRACTICE

read about a problem or change

Content Vocabulary:

Suburbs: Growth, Cities Decline

The population, traffic jams, and accidents in the community where there is no green space also brought about an increase in crime. Busing routes and service stations were not met by infrastructure, creating a drop in the service. Towns that were once quiet neighborhoods saw a drop in their service routes. Many residents found that their reserves were quickly exhausted.

The growth of the interstate highway system also had some tourism industry.

service stations, restaurants, and hotels to service people's travel needs. Another result was the rapid growth of the Texas travel and tourism industry.
Agricultural Productivity Increases

Exploring: Why did Texas have to expand its transportation facilities such as highways and airports during this period?

Today, Detroit, Minneapolis, and New Orleans all have dome stadiums. But Houston had the first enclosed sports stadium. It was called the Astrodome. It was nicknamed the Eighth Wonder of the World. The Astrodome was 18 stories tall and covered 9.5 acres (3.8 hectares). The dome was 170 feet (52 m) across and the ceiling was 208 feet (63 m) above the playing field. The Astrodome was a direct response to the regional need for an artificial turf. It was a substitute for real grass, which died in the Astrodome because of lack of sunlight.

While Texas grew, its agriculture industry was being transformed. Large commercial farms and ranches were replacing small family farms and ranches. Family-owned farms and ranches could not afford the machines, seeds, and new farming methods that now made farming or ranching profitable. As a result, the number of small farms and farmworkers decreased.

New Construction Projects

Other Texas construction projects were undertaken to serve the growing cities. Houston built a new airport that opened in 1969, and the new Dallas/Fort Worth airport opened in 1973. These airports also included offices, shops, and restaurants.

Before the drought ended, however, the scorched ground had convinced many farmers and ranchers that they could no longer make a living in the country. Many moved to Texas's growing cities.

Academic Vocabulary

project: an activity that involves many parts and may need the contributions of many individuals

Connections: Technology

The building took advantage of new technologies. Air conditioning, which was previously only available in large buildings, was now a common feature in the Astrodome.

Guiding Question: How did changes in agriculture affect the Texas economy?

Why did Texas have to expand its transportation facilities such as highways and airports during this period?
Reasons for Growth

Farm productivity increased dramatically in the postwar years. Several factors contributed to that growth. First and most importantly, farmers used technology. The increased use of farm machinery and irrigation significantly increased yields, or how many bushels of a crop were produced per acre. Better fertilizers, to enrich the soil, and insecticides, to control insects, also helped. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and Service agents helped the Texas A&M University Extension Service educate farmers about the use of new agricultural products and methods.

Second, Texas agriculture became more productive as cotton planting moved westward. The lands that were poor cotton producers, such as the sandy soils of East Texas, were converted to grassy pastures where cattle grazed. Cotton production shifted from East Texas to the High Plains.

Changes in the Livestock Industry

Texas ranchers grew more productive as they adopted methods similar to those used in factories. To do this, ranchers grouped the means of production. They began to raise cattle, where they were fed grain, were ready to be slaughtered for meat. Because the grain on which they fed was grown mainly on the High Plains, many feeders were built in that region.
New developments also occurred in the raising of chickens and turkeys. Farmers, especially in Gonzales and Shelby Counties, constructed large poultry houses and raised thousands of fowls each year. This increased production met growing national demand for eggs. Small farmers could not compete with the large-scale farming methods coming into use for raising cattle and poultry. Thousands of small farmers abandoned their farms to urban areas and moved to the cities and suburbs to start new lives.

Texas and the World Oil Market

GUIDING QUESTION: How was the oil industry in Texas affected by global events?

From the late 1940s through the 1970s, Texas was both a major oil producer and oil consumer. In 1945, Texas produced about 70% of the world's oil. In 1972, the United States imported about 30% of its petroleum needs. As a major U.S. producer, Texas became a cause for concern. Many oil-producing countries in the world, including OPEC, which was made up mostly of Arab countries—Egypt and Syria—were involved in a war with neighboring Israel. The United States had long supported Israel. In 1973 OPEC placed an embargo on oil supplies to the United States. The embargo caused a severe energy crisis in the United States. The price of gasoline shot from $1.80 a barrel in 1971 to $11.65 in 1974. The price of gasoline rose from 25 cents to 65 cents a gallon (3.79 liters). Long lines formed as motorists feared that the price would rise further. To ease the demand, motorists were allowed to buy gasoline only on particular days of the week, depending on the numbers of their license plates.

Embargo: A restriction or ban on the sale of a good to another country.
human on the moon by 1970.

In 1975, the Soviet Union launched the world's first artificial satellite, Sputnik, and the United States was shocked. The Soviet Union had taken such a technological lead that the United States felt it was falling behind in the space race.

One of the major results of the Cold War competition was the further development of technology.

Advances in Science and Technology

Identifying Cause and Effect How did the oil embargo affect the oil industry in Texas?

When prices finally did fall, all oil wells suffered. Demand for American oil then increased, and the Texas oil industry began to expand again. Workers and companies hired more workers and expanded production. Texas oil companies still made billions of dollars.

Higher oil prices caused problems for many Texans, but they were able to adjust to the new situation.
Texas contributed a number of personnel to the space program, as well. Texas colleges and universities educated 46 astronauts. They included Edward H. White, who in 1965 became the first American astronaut to perform a spacewalk. Shuttle missions and served aboard the International Space Station. Mission were completed. Walker Cunningham, one of about 44 female astronauts, flew on several space missions as well. By 2013, some 22 people born in Texas had served as astronauts. The manned Space Center—now the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center—is the nation's tallest structure and one of the United States' leading space exploration centers. In 1969, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) named its new headquarters in Houston after Kennedy's goal, and Texas played an important part in meeting Kennedy's goal.

**Critical Thinking**

How did Texas play a prominent role in the space race program? How did the commitment to the space program of President Johnson become Johnson Space Center in honor of President Kennedy? Did the United States land on the moon?
Advances in Electronics

Texas has also been home to important contributions in the field of computer science. In the 1950s and 1960s, engineers and scientists working for Texas Instruments, a Dallas company, were laying the foundation for a new electronics industry. At that time radios and televisions relied on a technology called vacuum tubes. The first computers used electronic components, but not as currently understood, were large and fragile. Computers using vacuum tubes were in use, but not as current computers can do. Computers using vacuum tubes could process information faster than humans could, but not as current computers can do. In the 1950s, scientists developed new technology called transistors. Transistors made the first radio that used transistors. Transistors were used for transmitting signals, vacuum tubes were used for transmitting signals, and transistors were used for transmitting signals. Computers using vacuum tubes were large and had to be plugged into a source of electricity. Transistors, with transistors used in computers, could be made to fit in a pocket. When transistors were used in computers, the computers could make calculations much more quickly.

A few years later, Jack Kilby of Texas Instruments made another important advance. He invented the integrated silicon circuit. The integrated silicon circuit was the heart of modern computers. This invention led to the creation of personal computers, digital watches, and thousands of other devices. While others have made improvements on the original design, Kilby's invention ushered in the age of fast, small, and cheap integrated circuits.

In 1961, Texas Instruments introduced the first integrated circuit computer for the U.S. Air Force. The new circuits were used to control missiles and to help put astronauts on the moon. Another innovator was H. Ross Perot, who founded Electronic Data Systems in Plano in 1962. Perot's company provided data processing systems and services for large companies. Data processing involves the management of large amounts of data, and the company was also the first to develop automated teller machines (ATMs) that could deliver cash to customers.
Specialists in children's medicine:  

Dr. Benjamin C. DeBakey spent a foundation in Houston at the name that turns the page to Baylor University's medical school. He was one of the nation's leading pediatric surgeons, and he performed surgery on children. She became the first woman to work in Texas as a pediatric surgeon and the first to work on children.

Dr. DeBakey's focus was also on children. He believes that children who are left untreated will have severe defects. Hospitals for children in Calverson have studied the treatment of children suffering from heart disease.

Researchers at the university have studied the use of antibiotics as well as ways to preserve the heart in a patient's heart. Researchers at Baylor College of Medicine have made many improvements in the medical devices and procedures that have been used over time.

Many Texas medical centers and doctors are widely known for their research and development of new medical devices.

During the 1970s and 1980s, a number of important hospitals and critical thinking, Dr. Benjamin C. DeBakey was one of two Texas doctors to pioneer open-heart surgery.
Environmental Concerns

Guiding Question: What impact did economic growth have on the environment?

Growth in farming and industry helped the state's economy grow, but also raised new issues. Animal waste became a major pollutant of air, soil, and water. Fertilizers and insecticides used to grow corn and grain mixed with water and moved into the soil, contaminating drinking water.

Industry practices also raised environmental concerns. Cotton mills, smelters, paper mills, steel plants, petroleum refineries, and petrochemical plants all produced pollution. Air quality was worse in cities, such as El Paso and Houston, where those facilities were located.

The Texas legislature passed antipollution laws and set up agencies to work on problems related to pollution. In 1962, the Texas Water Commission was created to eliminate and prevent water pollution. Three years later, the state created an Air Control Board.

In 1968, the state began to fine cities that burned their garbage. Chemical manufacturing factories and oil refineries along the Houston Ship Channel were required to reduce pollution. These changes seemed to produce positive effects for the state's environment. For example, in the early 1970s, tests showed that the oxygen had increased in the waters of the Houston Ship Channel.

However, scientists found that fish, shrimp, and crabs had returned to the waters due to the improved oxygen levels.

Identifying: Why did the Texas government establish the Texas Water Commission and the Air Control Board?

Reviewing Vocabulary

Read the Guided Questions Answering the Guided Questions

1. Use the words feedlot and productivity in a sentence about changes that occurred in Texas agriculture during the postwar years. 2A

2. What effect did the interstate highway system have on railroads? Why? 2A

3. How did suburbs become self-contained communities? 2A

4. What were the positive effects of new agricultural practices during this period? What were the negative effects for some Texans? 2A, 20A, 2B

5. Exploring: What was the OPEC embargo, and how did it affect Texans and other Americans? 2A, 2B, 2C, 2B

6. Making Connections: Explain the space race's connection to the Cold War and its effects on Texas. 2B, 2A, 2B

7. Identifying: What advancements did Michael DeBakey and Denton Cooley make, and why were these advancements important? 2A, 2B

8. Describing: What were the negative consequences of economic growth on the environment? 2A, 2B

9. Narrative Writing: Write a short story describing how life for Texans changed after World War II and through the 1970s. 2A, 2B
“...I'm not asking for more spending. I'm only asking for smarter spending.

Our Medicare program...? How can you calculate and compare cost and return of our moon program and our next space station?...That's the question is really of priorities—whether the preservation of our water is really worth any amount of our next...In fact, (as) many of us have been pointing out, the costs I have cited are not such figures seem overwhelming...Perhaps unthinkable...

Such figures seem overwhelming—according to goals that were set over 20 years ago. Housing needs—according to goals that were set over 20 years ago. Educational opportunities, we have seen a $45 billion estimate for meeting our educational opportunities. We have seen the goals of the 1965 Education Act—to achieve for every child the realization of his goals...We have reached estimated bills for the repair of our cities—and (the cost)..."...Before the end of the 1960s, U.S. space effort of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth...U.S. space effort of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth...The Cold War into a space race. In May 1961, President John F. Kennedy asked Congress..."
President Johnson's message to Congress, January 31, 1965

Populated world will face tomorrow.

many of our great problems which are increasingly complex and helpless knowledge, what we are discovering and building today will help solve.

The space program of the United States today is the largest technological endeavor, indeed, in virtually every aspect of American science and electronics--and, indeed, in virtually every aspect of American science and electronic. And, indeed, in virtually every aspect of American science and electronic.

The space program continues to speed progress in medicine, in weather prediction, between all points on the globe; research and development in our space program continues to be different from the rest of our nation's contributions.

Equally important are the contributions of our space program here on earth. Launching of early Bird, the first commercial communication satellite, marked its first close-up view of another planet.

completed a 378 million miles, 228-day trip to Mars. Manned and unmailed Gemini flights were successfully launched; A second, spectral.

More spacecraft were orbited than in any previous year. The manned

during 1965 shows it to have been the most successful year in our history.
EXPOSITORY WRITING Write a brief essay in which you respond to the following question:

How did national and global events shape the ways Texas changed in the first decades after World War II? Support your response with examples of the social, economic, and political changes that took place during the period. (p. 16, 228, 230)

Social Studies Skills

IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS Some developments in the period following World War II raised issues that are still concerns in Texas today. Examples are the redistribution of open space due to urban growth, the negative effects of the growth of suburbs on cities, and the increase in air pollution because of the greater number of roads and vehicles driving on them. Choose a current problem that has roots in this period. Research online or in the library to find information about the problem. Use a problem-solving approach to identify a contemporary problem and possible solutions. Evaluate the solution and recommend steps to be taken. Use multimedia software or a written report to present the problem and your proposed solution. (p. 270, 272, 273)

Thinking Like a Historian

IDENTIFYING CAUSE AND EFFECT Create and fill in a diagram like the one shown here to highlight the cause and effects of five changes that occurred in Texas from the late 1940s to 1980. The five changes identified should come from any of the following areas: mobility, business, culture, politics, transportation, cities and suburbs, farms and industry. Write each cause and effect in the appropriate area of the diagram. (p. 278, 280)

Analyzing Visuals

Examine the photo of a protest in Houston, Texas, in the late 1940s. Use the image and what you have read to answer the following questions. What form of protest is shown in the photo? What are the participants protesting against? How do you know? In Texas, what groups were affected by this subject of the protest? In what ways were they affected? How effective were protests such as this in the years following World War II? (p. 270, 272, 273)
Review Question 1.2.22

Johnson, think he's trying to play with the 1965 Act, and the President's cause is... What did President Johnson mean by his statement?

**Identifying Cause and Effect: Why did President Johnson mean by his statement?**

**Critical Thinking: What led to the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Brown v. Board of Education case?**

**Summarizing: Describe the changes to the system.**

In the decades after World War II, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a decision that desegregated schools.

**Describing: How did the population of Texas change in the 1950s?**

Texas is characterized by the changing party system in the state after 1950.

**Explaining: What did President Johnson mean by his statement?**

The President was referring to the Supreme Court's decision in the Brown v. Board of Education case.

**Understanding: What were some of the results of the Brown v. Board of Education decision?**

The decision led to desegregation of schools in the United States.

**Identifying Core Elements used in the Single Subject:**

- **Comparing:** How were the American GI Foundation's views on education different from those of other organizations?

**Describing:** What were some of the results of the Brown v. Board of Education decision?

The decision led to desegregation of schools in the United States.

**Reviewing the Guiding Questions: 1. How did President Johnson mean by his statement? 2. What led to the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Brown v. Board of Education case?**

**Checking for Understanding:** Spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

Directions: Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Use standard grammar.
Identifying Points of View

Which statement refers President Reagan's beliefs about the building of the wall?
1. Building a wall is a symbol of the American Dream.
2. Building a wall would show the world how tough we are.
3. Building a wall would make illegal immigration go down.
4. Building a wall would keep out all immigrants.

Finding the Main Idea

According to President Reagan, how did the Cold War begin?
- The United States and the Soviet Union became enemies.
- The United States and the Soviet Union became allies.
- The United States and the Soviet Union agreed to work together.
- The United States and the Soviet Union disagreed over the spread of communism.

Analyzing Documents

Standardized Test Practice

Expository Writing

Write a brief essay in which you explain why the growth of suburbs in the 1970s led to a decrease in the number of middle-income residents in cities. Give examples of the effects this had on the city. In your essay, you should also discuss how the growth of suburbs affected the economy of the country.

Extended Response

State your opinion on the new law school for African Americans. Be specific.

Making Connections

According to the court, how did Texas violate the rights of African Americans in the Supreme Court case?
A. It denied them the opportunity to vote.
B. It allowed them to vote, but it was a violation of their voting rights.
C. It allowed them to vote, but it was a violation of their rights to be elected to office.
D. It denied them the opportunity to vote, but it was not a violation of their rights.

Finding the Main Idea

According to the Supreme Court, how did the United States Supreme Court compare the educational opportunities offered by two Texas law schools?
- The educational opportunities were equal.
- The educational opportunities were not equal.
- The educational opportunities were not discussed.
- The educational opportunities were not relevant.

Assessment (continued)

Chapter 25

Review Lesson

If You're Missin' Question

Need Extra Help?