

CHAPTER 27

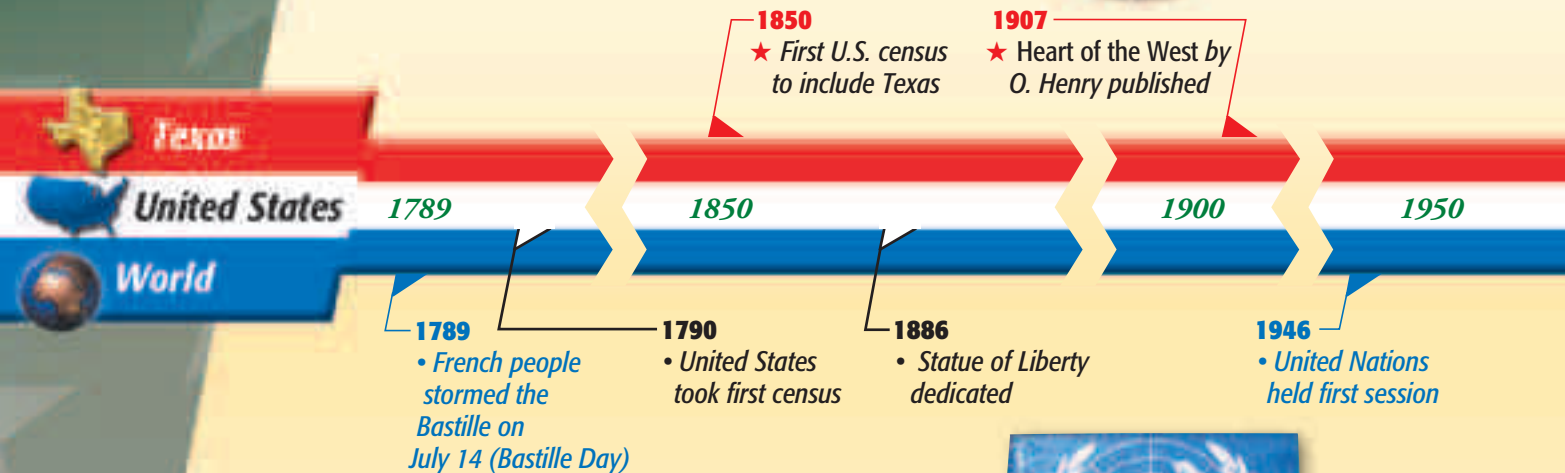
The Texas Heritage

Why It Matters

Every ten years the United States conducts a census, or a count, of the population. Comparing data from different time periods is a good way to determine how the states and nation are changing. Census 2000 showed important shifts had taken place in Texas. Even in the midst of change, Texans find ways to preserve their rich cultural heritages.

The Impact Today

States use census numbers to draw the boundaries of electoral districts. Where the lines are drawn influences who will be elected to Congress, the state legislature, county commissioners courts, and city councils. Each census, therefore, has a direct political impact that lasts for 10 years.

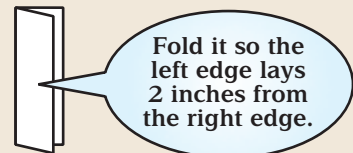




Bluebonnet Field, by Julian Onderdonk. Texas possesses both a natural beauty and a rich multicultural heritage.

Compare-Contrast Study Foldable Make the following foldable to collect information to help you determine how Texas's past has affected the lives of Texans today.

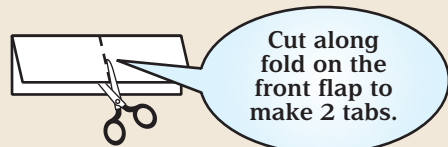
Step 1 Fold a sheet of paper from side to side, leaving a 2-inch tab uncovered along the side.



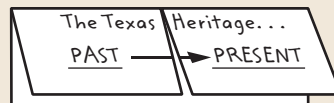
Step 2 Turn the paper and fold it in half.



Step 3 Unfold and cut along the inside fold line.



Step 4 Label the foldable as shown.



Reading and Writing As you read the chapter, record what you learn about the heritage of Texas under the appropriate tabs. Use this information to compare and contrast Texas—past and present.



2000
★ U.S. census counted 20.8 million people in Texas

2001
★ Texan Lance Armstrong won third straight Tour de France race

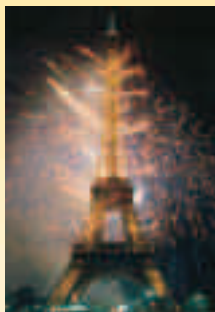
1975

2000 2001 2002

1970
• First celebration of Earth Day held on April 22



1999
• Worldwide New Year's millennium celebrations



2000
• U.S. census counted 281.4 million people in the nation

2000
• World population just over 6 billion people

TEXAS HISTORY Online

Chapter Overview
Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 27—Chapter Overviews** to preview chapter information.



Turn-of-the-Century Texas

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

The United States census provides important information about population changes in Texas.

Key Terms

census
growth rate
ethnicity

Reading Strategy

Identifying Connections Texas is developing global economic connections. Complete a chart like the one shown here by listing the countries related to each economic link.

Economic Link	Countries
Spanish language	
Petroleum	

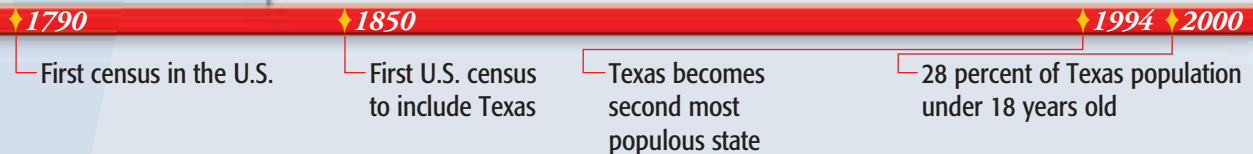
Read to Learn

- how the population of Texas compares to the rest of the U.S. in ethnicity and age.
- about populated areas.
- about the future of Texas's economy.

Section Theme

Continuity and Change Census results help to predict future needs in Texas.

Preview of Events



Michael Dell

A Texas Story

When Michael Dell was a freshman at the University of Texas in 1984, he had already traded stamps and sold newspaper subscriptions. His attention turned to electronics. Instead of building computers to sell, he decided to sell computers first, then build them. He formed Dell Computer. The company soon had sales of over \$2 billion with more than 4,800 employees. Census 2000 data showed that Williamson County was Texas's second-fastest growing county in the 1990s. Dell Computer, located in Round Rock, is one reason.

The Census

Every 10 years the United States is required by the Constitution to count its people, or conduct a **census**. The first U.S. census was in 1790, but Texas was included for the first time in 1850. The writers of the U.S.

CLICK HERE



Student Web Activity Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 27—Student Web Activity** to learn more about Census 2000.

Constitution ordered the census to determine how many members each state could send to the U.S. House of Representatives. States with large populations send more members than do states with small populations. The census also provides information concerning how Texas and other states change. By comparing census data from various years, historians can note trends.

Population

In April 2000, census takers throughout Texas and the United States gathered information for the 22nd U.S. census. The data showed that in some ways Texas was similar to the rest of the United States, and in some ways it was different. According to the census, the population of the United States was 281,421,906. Texas’s population was 20,851,820, or about 7 percent of the U.S. population. In 1994 Texas passed New York to become the second most populous state. Only California has more people than Texas.

Texas grew by 3.8 million people in the 1990s. This was a 22 percent increase for the decade. The percentage increase in population is called the **growth rate**. A growth rate is positive if more people are born or move into the state than die or leave the state. Nevada had the highest growth rate in the nation, and Texas ranked eighth. The net increase in population meant that Texas gained two members in the U.S. House of Representatives. Because the number of representatives in the House is frozen at 435, this means that other states lost members.

Ethnicity

The census asked people to identify themselves by race and **ethnicity** (national or cultural heritage). The chart on this page compares the ethnic makeup of Texas and the United States.

The percentages do not add up to 100 percent because for the first time people answering the census were allowed to select more than one category, thus reflecting a multicultural heritage. Nationally, about 4 percent of the population claimed membership in more than one race or culture. Texans claimed mixed heritages at a much higher rate—almost 18 percent.

If you divide the population by the land area, you can determine how many people there are per square mile. In an interesting coincidence, the figures for Texas and the United States are the same. There are 79.6 people per square mile in both Texas and the United States as a whole.

Where Do Texans Live?

Census 2000 showed that 4 counties—Harris, Dallas, Tarrant, and Bexar—have populations greater than 1 million. The combined populations of those counties account for 40 percent of the state population. The next 4 largest counties in population are Travis, El Paso, Hidalgo, and Collin. The combined populations of the 8 most

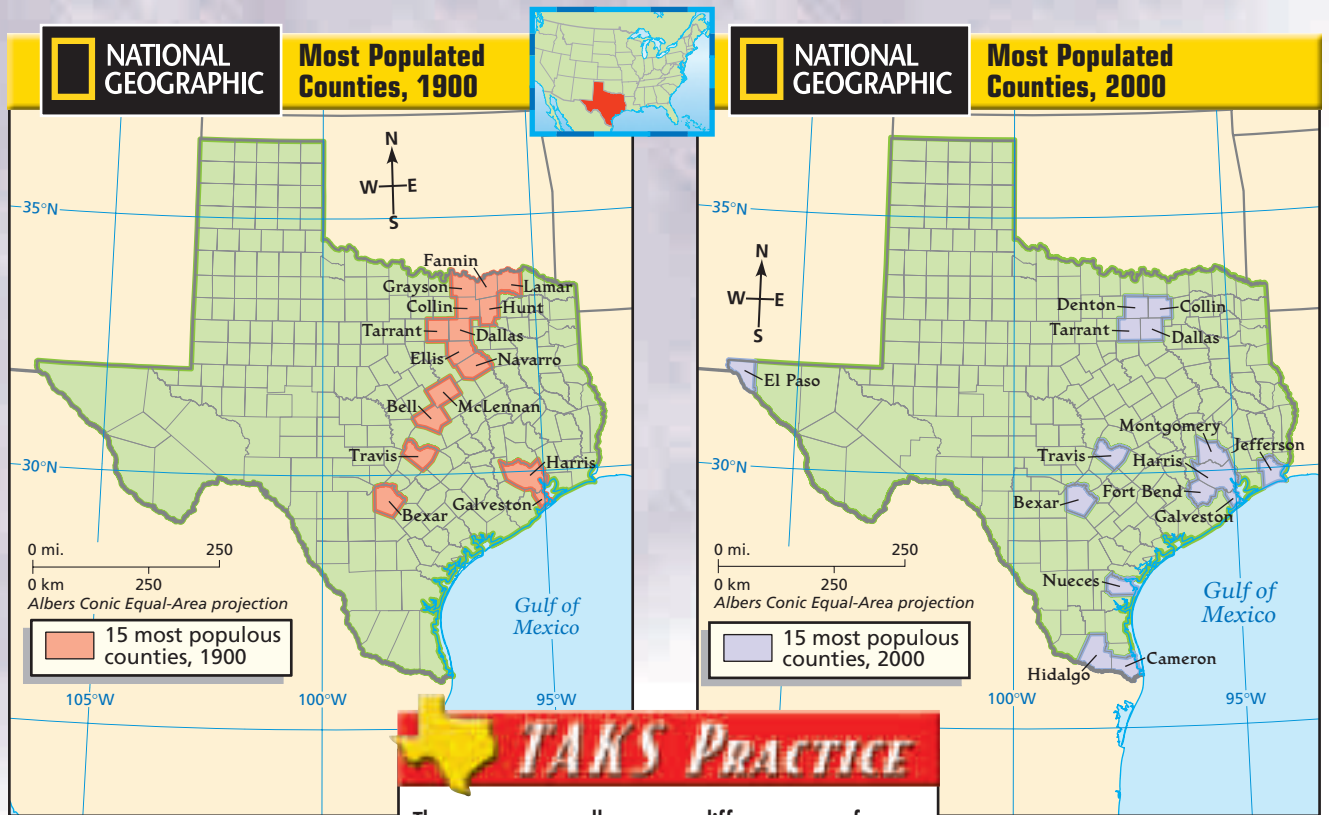
Comparing Ethnic Distributions

Census 2000 Category	Texas	United States
White persons	71.0%	75.1%
Black or African American persons	11.5%	12.3%
American Indian persons	0.6%	0.9%
Asian persons	2.7%	3.6%
Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin	32.0%	12.5%
Total	117.80%	104.4%

TAKS PRACTICE

Comparing This chart compares ethnicity of Texans to that of the United States. *Why do you think the figures add up to more than 100 percent?*





The census count collects many different types of population statistics including county populations. **Analyzing Data** What can you conclude about county population changes in Texas between 1900 and 2000?

populous counties comprise 52 percent of the population of the state. Out of 254 counties in Texas, more than half of the population lives in only 8 of them. From these figures, it is easy to see that the population is not evenly distributed. In fact, 51 Texas counties have fewer than 5,000 people. Only 2 of these 51 counties—Kenedy and McMullen—are east of Interstate 35. The least populated county in Texas—and in the entire United States—is Loving County. It has a population of 67.

The Growth Rate

Population growth rate is one of the most important statistics learned from the census. City and county governments, school districts, the Texas Department of Transportation, health care providers, and businesspeople all need to know which areas are growing and which are not.

Census 2000 revealed that some areas are growing very rapidly. The greatest growth has been in the suburbs of Dallas, Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio, and Houston. Collin County, in the eastern part of the state, was the fastest growing of all Texas counties in the 1990s. It grew by 86 percent.

Denton, Williamson, Fort Bend, and Montgomery Counties also experienced rapid growth, especially in suburban areas.

The U.S.–Mexican border areas also saw significant growth. The lower Rio Grande Valley and El Paso experienced increases in population primarily as a result of people moving there to take advantage of new business opportunities.

Other parts of the state experienced either population declines or flat growth rates. Those counties were mainly in the Lower Plains, High Plains, and western Edwards Plateau. Several mid-size cities such as Wichita Falls, Abilene, Beaumont, San Angelo, and Orange grew at rates less than the overall state growth rate.

Reading Check Identifying Who benefits from knowing the growth rate from the latest census?

How Old Are Texans?

The Texas population is younger than is the overall U.S. population. On April 1, 2000, 28.2 percent of Texans were under 18 years of age. The figure for the United States was 25.7 percent.



Picturing History

These Texas teens reflect some of the many ethnicities that make up the state's population. **What percentage of Texans were under 18 years of age in 2000?**

It is important for business, education, and government planners to know the age distribution of the population because older and younger populations need different services. For example, areas with a younger population need more elementary schools, baseball and soccer fields, and pediatricians. An older population usually requires more retirement homes, bus services, and medical facilities.

Knowing the age distribution in the workplace is important in planning for the future. If a

large percentage of the workers are between the ages of 55 and 65, it is safe to predict that in the next 10 years companies will have to recruit new employees to take the place of people who retire.

Looking Ahead

Both an increase in population and an increase in the diversity of Texas's population seem likely in the future. Population increases often follow strong economic conditions. Texas is large enough that economic downturns in one sector of the economy often can be offset by strengths in other areas. In addition, growing international trade can lead to increases in diversity. Because of Texas's historical and cultural ties to Mexico, many Texans speak Spanish and are able to conduct business in Latin America. Texas's petroleum heritage means that it has ties to the Middle East, Indonesia, and Africa. As trade increases to those areas of the world, Texans are certain to be involved.

Texas recently has recognized the importance of human resources in commerce and industry. Experience has shown that economic progress occurs when people of diverse cultural backgrounds share their talents and work together.

Reading Check Evaluating Why would a healthy economy lead to an increase in population?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Use the terms **census** and **ethnicity** in a sentence that shows you understand their meanings.
- Reviewing Facts** Which counties experienced the greatest growth rate in the state in the 1990s?

Reviewing Themes

- Continuity and Change** In what way did Michael Dell's business success cause a change in Williamson County's population?

Organizing to Learn

- Organizing Information** Create a chart like the one shown below and draw on your experiences to list the services that are important to younger and older populations in Texas.

Younger Population	Older Population

Critical Thinking

- Predicting Consequences** Congress is limited to 435 representatives. Since Texas gained 2 seats, what must have happened to other states' representation?



Problem Solving Starr County reports a total population of 53,597. Of this number, 52,000 are of Hispanic heritage. Calculate the approximate percentage of Hispanics in the county.



Texas and the Arts

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

The diversity of Texas provides a rich artistic heritage.

Key Terms

folklore
los corridos
 pictograph
 petroglyph

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information As you read this section, complete a chart like the one shown below, filling in names of artists for each art form.

Art Form	Artist
Folklore	
Historical literature	
Fiction and poetry	
Theater	

Read to Learn

- about different types of art.
- about famous Texans.
- how artists reflect their heritage and experiences in their creations.

Section Theme

Culture and Traditions Whether factual or fictitious, realistic or abstract, the arts of Texas represent enormous diversity and beauty.

Preview of Events

◆ 1892

Elisabet Ney finishes life-size marble statue of Sam Houston

◆ 1926

“Blind” Lemon Jefferson records “Long Lonesome Blues”

◆ 1941

J. Frank Dobie’s *The Longhorns* is published

◆ 1991

Sandra Cisneros’s “Woman Hollering Creek” is published



Peanut plant

A Texas Story

“My grandfather had farmed in the north part of the county and even further to the west, toward Freer . . . [H]e farmed mostly grain sorghum and a few acres of watermelons. He raised peanuts one year. He told us to pick all the peanuts we could find . . . We never found any, not knowing they grew underground, and he laughed so much and told the story many years.”

—Lionel G. García,

I Can Hear the Cowbells Ring, Arte Público Press, Houston, 1994

Folklore

Texas’s ethnic diversity has created a rich literary and artistic heritage. **Folklore**, or stories told orally and passed down from generation to generation, is especially valuable in preserving the history and culture of Texas. Some of the stories are true, while others are fiction. Many are

legends, blending fact with fiction. These interesting stories might be told in verse, song, or ballad.

Many of these stories have been collected. **J. Frank Dobie**, probably the best known of Texas folklorists, collected and published a large number of folktales and legends from many cultural groups in Texas. Some of his books look at cowhands and ranching, including *The Longhorns* (1941) and *The Voice of the Coyote* (1949). Dobie once noted that the African American folklorist and historian **J. Mason Brewer** was “the best storyteller of [African American] folklore anywhere in America.” Brewer was born in Goliad County and moved to Austin. He recorded stories in *The Word on the Brazos*, and poetry in *Heralding Dawn*. African American poet **Bernice Love Wiggins** self-published *Tuneful Tales* in 1925.

Américo Paredes preserved much Mexican American folklore. He was most noted for his work on *los corridos*, or Mexican American folk ballads. Among his many publications is *With His Pistol in His Hand*, a study of Gregorio Cortéz, a heroic victim of injustice. Another folklorist and novelist was **Jovita González de Mireles**.

 **Reading Check** Explaining What are *los corridos*?

Historical Literature

The first traveler to write of his experiences in Texas was Cabeza de Vaca. The Spanish explorer was shipwrecked on the coast of Texas in 1528. The first written report of buffalo in Texas was recorded in Cabeza de Vaca’s journal. Members of the de Soto (1539–1543) and Coronado (1540–1541) expeditions also wrote accounts of their travels.

Many travelers in Texas documented their experiences during the time when Texas was a part of Mexico. **Mary Austin Holley**, a cousin of Stephen F. Austin, wrote the first book in English about Texas. **George W. Kendall** wrote one of the most colorful and popular descriptions of Texas during the time of the republic. Ferdinand Roemer, a German scientist, and Frederick Law Olmsted, a keen observer, reported their impressions of Texas and Texans in the two decades before the Civil War.

Historians have told the story of Texas many times and in many ways. Henderson Yoakum, who published his *History of Texas* in 1855, was one of the most knowledgeable early historians. Another widely read Texas historian was **Anna Pennybacker**, who wrote *A New History of Texas for Schools*. For many years students learned about Texas through her books.

Some historians have written about particular periods, regions, and topics. Herbert E. Bolton, Carlos Castañeda (kahs•tah•NYAY•dah), and Charles W. Hackett are remembered for their works about the Spanish period in the history of Texas. Eugene Barker has told in heroic style the story of the Austins, colonization, and the Texas Revolution. Ralph Steen and S.S. McKay wrote about Texas during the twentieth century.

The exciting and perilous adventures of the West have interested many historians. Among the many books about cowhands and the cattle industry are works by J. Evetts Haley, W.C.



J. Frank Dobie collected many Texas folktales and legends.



Picturing History

Novels can be rich sources of historical information. *Old Yeller* by Fred Gipson portrayed the dangers of the wild Texas frontier and the bravery of a pioneer family. The Disney studios produced a film based on the book. [How are historical novels and films different from primary sources?](#)

Holden, Tom Lea, and Wayne Gard. Two of **Walter Prescott Webb's** books, *The Texas Rangers* and *The Great Plains*, are considered classics. More recently, Rupert N. Richardson's *Texas, The Lone Star State* and Robert A. Calvert's, Arnoldo De Leon's, and Gregg Cantrell's *A History of Texas* have presented a comprehensive Texas history. Ruthe Winegarten's books about Texas women include *Black Texas Women: 150 Years of Trial and Triumph*.

Fiction and Poetry

Texans have used their talents to write memoirs, novels, short stories, and poems. Good writers often draw upon their personal experiences and observations. For example, **Lionel García** used his childhood experiences in San Diego in Duval County to write amusing stories in *I Can Hear the Cowbells Ring* (1994). **Norma Cantú** used family photographs to interpret life in Laredo in *Canícula: Snapshots of a Girlhood en la*

Frontera (1997). **William A. Owens** in *This Stubborn Soil* writes about growing up in north-eastern Texas. **John Graves** wrote *Goodbye to a River* (1960), telling about his adventures on the Brazos River.

The Texas experience has been portrayed in novels, too. **Katherine Anne Porter** of Indian Creek wrote fiction; some of her important short works are set in Central Texas. **Rolando Hinojosa's** novels, including *The Valley* (1983), have received much praise. **William Humphrey** described a northeast Texas family in his novel *The Ordways* (1964). **Larry McMurtry** of Archer City wrote novels set in both the 1800s and the modern era. Many of McMurtry's novels, such as *The Last Picture Show*, *Lonesome Dove*, and *Terms of Endearment*, have been made into successful motion pictures. **James Michener's** novel *Texas* tells the Texas story from Spanish times to the present.

The Texas heritage also is prominent in the works of many short-story writers. **William Sydney Porter** lived in Texas in the late 1800s and used **O. Henry** as his pen name. He based most of his stories in *Heart of the West* on Texas scenes. "The Ransom of Red Chief" and "The Gift of the Magi" are widely read O. Henry stories. El Paso's **Dagoberto Gilb** has extended the short story tradition in Texas with "The Magic of Blood" (1993). **Sandra Cisneros** dealt with modern issues in "Woman Hollering Creek" (1991).

The Texas Poetry Society recognizes outstanding poets each year. Every two years, Texas selects a **poet laureate**, its most outstanding or representative poet. Many Texas poets have achieved distinction. Among them is **John P. Sjolander**, a Swedish American who has been called the "greatest pioneer poet of the Southwest."

Another area of importance is children's literature. Family, Mexican American culture, and the desert are all important themes for **Pat Mora**, a popular children's author from El Paso. In 1998 she was one of the Texas Institute of Letters Award winners.

 **Reading Check** **Examining** Which of Larry McMurtry's novels were made into motion pictures?

Theater, Film, and Television

Since the days of the Texas Republic, Texans have shown a special interest in the theater. Touring companies of performers visited the state, and many Texas cities had opera or theater houses by the late 1800s. Lon Morris College in Jacksonville became known as a training ground for Texans such as actors Sandy Duncan and Tommy Tune. Tune has received nine Tony Awards, Broadway's highest honor. Theater departments across the state have been helped by donations from successful artists such as Bob Hope and Greer Garson, a Dallas resident.

Both amateur and professional theater groups have performed scripts by Texas playwrights. **Preston Jones's** *Texas Trilogy* examined the confrontation between traditional values and the modern world. **Horton Foote**, from Wharton, became nationally recognized for plays such as *Driving Miss Daisy* and *A Trip to Bountiful* that drew their inspiration from Texas history.

Picturing History

This student production of *Godspell* is a retelling of parts of the Christian gospel. [What benefits are gained by students involved in the arts?](#)



Texas has produced many television and film celebrities. Debbie Allen and Patrick Swayze are both from Houston. Tommy Lee Jones, originally from San Saba County, is a Harvard graduate who captured starring roles in the films *The Fugitive* and *Men In Black*. Comedian Steve Martin hails from Waco, while Matthew McConaughey is a Longview native. Dallas was the birthplace of Aaron Spelling, one of the most successful television producers of all time. Spelling has a string of hit shows to his credit, including *Charlie's Angels* and *Beverly Hills 90210*. Often these famous Texans donate their time to support special benefits and fundraisers for Texas causes.

Music

The music of Texas is the creation of many cultures. African Americans have contributed much to the music of the state, especially with spirituals and blues—an expressive and emotional African American folk music. Blues musicians “**Blind**” **Lemon Jefferson** and **Huddie** “**Leadbelly**” **Ledbetter** are African Americans



Picturing History

Vocalist Lydia Mendoza, ragtime musician Scott Joplin, Country Western artist George Strait, and the rock trio ZZ Top combined cultural traditions to produce new sounds that became favorites of Texan music lovers.

[What are the cultural roots of your favorite performers?](#)

who have greatly influenced music. They set the stage for jazz, an American music that blends African rhythms and scales and European harmony and instruments. **Scott Joplin**, born the son of a former slave in Cave Springs near Linden, became known as the “father of ragtime.” Joplin also wrote an opera and composed tunes that are still popular. His music was featured in the hit movie *The Sting*.

Country western is the most popular radio format in America today, with more than 2,600 stations playing country music. Texan **Willie Nelson** developed his talent while working at a Fort Worth radio station. His popularity helped lead a new explosion of interest in country music in the 1970s and 1980s. In the 1990s, Pearsall native **George Strait** was credited with taking country back “to its roots.”

Some of Texas’s more familiar ballads and folk songs originated as well-known Mexican tunes. They were sung by artists like **Lydia Mendoza**, who was called “*La Alondra de la Frontera*,” the “Lark of the Border.” Today many Mexican American musicians play popular music known as **Tejano**, a sound that varies from country to pop. Performers such as Freddie Fender, Tish Hinojosa, and,

more recently, Selena, David Lee Garza, and Los Chamacos have attracted the attention of the nation.

Texans have made important contributions to rock music as well. One of rock and roll music’s earliest stars was **Buddy Holly** of Lubbock. Janis Joplin’s “Me and Bobby McGee” rocketed her from Port Arthur to national fame. Roy Orbison of Wink, Texas, was a favorite of the “King of Rock and Roll”—Elvis Presley. Although not a Texan himself, Elvis got his start singing in Gladewater, Texas. Rock musician **Don Henley**, formerly of the Eagles, was awarded the National Endowment for the Humanities Award in 1997. The Linden native was recognized for his efforts to preserve the environment and promote knowledge and culture. Texas rock trio **ZZ Top** is best known for its roots in the “Texas blues” sound.

Classical music fans also have reason to be proud of their Texas heritage. Symphonies are found in major cities across the state. The Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center in Dallas is one of the finest musical centers in the

nation. Here, Texans can enjoy, among other things, German and Czech compositions. Whatever the type of music, the performers draw on their Texas heritage to entertain.

Artists of Texas

The first artists of Texas were prehistoric people who left **pictographs** (ancient drawings or paintings on rock walls) and **petroglyphs** (rock carvings) on rocks and cave walls. Examples of these works are on view in the lower Pecos River region, near Hueco Tanks in far west Texas, along the Concho River near Paint Rock, and in other locations.

Europeans contributed their artistry in the days of the Spanish colonial era. Mission artists often blended Spanish and Native American patterns in their works. Mission buildings were decorated with carved figures and finely crafted

windows and doors. **The Rose Window of Mission San José** in San Antonio is an outstanding example of mission artistry. Many historians credit **Pedro Huizar** with the carving. The Rose Window is considered one of the finest works of its kind in the United States.

Throughout history, talented artists painted Texas scenes. The Mexican painter **José Sánchez y Tapia** toured Texas in 1828. Two gifted German painters moved to Texas in the 1850s. They were Hermann Lungkwitz, who often painted landscapes and city scenes, and **Friedrich Richard Petri**, known for his paintings of Native Americans and rural scenes.

At about the same time, two French painters added their talents to the artwork of Texas. **Eugenie Lavender** braved life on the frontier in the 1850s and sometimes made her paints from the juices of Texas herbs and flowers. **Theodore Gentilz** (zhahn•TEELZ) lived in Castroville and San Antonio. His paintings are of San Antonio and of the Mexican people in the mid-1800s.

Later artists—**H.A. McArdle**, **William H. Huddle**, **Robert Jenkins Onderdonk**, **Julian Onderdonk**, and **Frank Reaugh**—made

History *Through Art*

The Posse by Theodore Gentilz Though not an eyewitness to much of what he painted, Gentilz used his artist's skill to produce a valuable record of events, characters, customs, and landscapes of early Texas.

Would Gentilz's paintings be considered primary or secondary sources?



important contributions. McArdle gained fame for his mural-like paintings of historical scenes. *Dawn at the Alamo* and *Battle of San Jacinto* are just two of them. Huddle also painted historical scenes as well as portraits of important people in Texas history. His *Surrender of Santa Anna* hangs in the entrance hall of the Capitol at Austin. **Mary Bonner** was known as the “Texas Girl Etcher of Cowboys.” **Chelo Amezcua** used ballpoint pens to perfect her filigree art.

Landscape Painters

Although Robert J. Onderdonk painted portraits, both he and his son Julian are better known for their paintings of Texas landscapes. Another landscape artist, Frank Reaugh, depicted mostly ranch scenes and is known for his portrayals of longhorn cattle.

Porfirio Salinas has won national acclaim for his striking paintings of the Texas Hill Country, particularly for scenes featuring bluebonnets. **José Cisneros** of El Paso is noted for his numerous pen-and-ink illustrations of the borderlands. Works by talented African Americans such as **John Thomas Biggers** and **Carroll Simms** are on display in major galleries.

Georgia O’Keeffe was the first American woman painter to gain major recognition from art critics. She painted more than 50 watercolors while living in Canyon, Texas, in the early 1900s. She wrote about Texas at that time that “there was a quiet and an untouched feel to the country and I could work as I pleased.” The watercolors were the subjects of her first solo show in 1917.

Sculpture

Well-known sculptors such as **Elisabet Ney** (see page 436), **Bonnie MacLeary**, **William McVey**, and **Charles Umlauf** are linked to Texas. Two Italians, **Pompeo Coppini** (pohm•PAY•oh kop•PEE•nee) and **Enrico Cerracchio** (ehn•REE•koh cheh•RAH•kee•oh), have contributed many famous works. Coppini created the Littlefield Memorial in Austin and the Alamo Cenotaph in San Antonio’s Alamo Plaza. El Paso-born sculptor **Luís Jiménez, Jr.**, is also known for his vibrant drawings. Other noted sculptors include **Octavio Medellin**, who was from Dallas, and **James Surls**. Born in Terrell, Surls is known for his wood carvings.

 **Reading Check** **Describing** What is the difference between historical and landscape painting?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Use the key terms *folklore*, *los corridos*, *pictograph*, and *petroglyph* in sentences to demonstrate your understanding of the terms.
- Reviewing Facts** What is a poet laureate? How often is one chosen?

Reviewing Themes

- Culture and Traditions** Throughout history, painters have depicted famous events, making important contributions to the historical record. What two paintings by H.A. McArdle commemorate historical events?

Organizing to Learn

- Charting Information** The music of Texas reflects many cultures and ethnic backgrounds. Create a chart like the one shown below and fill in the missing information.

Types of Music	Performer or Location
Ragtime, blues	
Rock and roll, country western, orchestra, opera	
Ballads, folk songs, Tejano	

Critical Thinking

- Evaluating** Choose one artist, musician, actor, or author mentioned in the chapter and tell how he or she has influenced you.

TAKS PRACTICE

Identifying the Main Idea Choose the statement below that best reflects the main idea of this section and explain why.

- People from many different countries have influenced the music of Texas.
- Cultural and ethnic diversity have enriched every art form in Texas.

Study & Writing TAKS Skillbuilder



Writing a Paragraph

Why Learn This Skill?

Writing is usually organized into paragraphs—groups of sentences that express one main idea. Well-written paragraphs help the reader more easily follow the writer’s ideas.

Paragraphs take many forms. They can be long or short. Some are factual statements. Others are poetic descriptions. Effective paragraphs, however, usually share four common characteristics.

- Each paragraph expresses one main idea.
- The main idea can be stated in a topic sentence.
- The other sentences in the paragraph support the main idea.
- The sentences are clear, easy to read, and arranged in a logical order.

Learning the Skill

Here are some steps that you can follow in writing a paragraph:

- Identify the main idea of your paragraph and write it as a topic sentence.
- Choose details that support the main idea.
- Arrange the topic sentence and the details in a logical order.
- Add transition words to make the relationship between the sentences clear. Some useful transition words are: *first, next, finally, before, after, but, therefore, however, also, for example, and because.*

Practicing the Skill

Read the group of sentences in the next column about O. Henry’s stories. Organize the sentences into a paragraph that has a topic sentence and supporting details. Add transition sentences if necessary.

- 1 The plan backfires because the boy is such a troublemaker that the bandits have to pay the father to take his son back!
- 2 Often, he wrote about the common people of the western frontier.
- 3 O. Henry’s short stories were known for their interesting characters, humor, and surprise endings.
- 4 In his story, “The Ransom of Red Chief,” two bumbling bandits kidnap the young son of a wealthy man in order to get some ransom money.

*William Sydney Porter
(O. Henry)*



TAKS PRACTICE

Writing a Paragraph Write a four- or five-sentence paragraph on a topic of your choice. For example, you could write about a favorite book, movie, or TV show. Begin with a topic sentence. The topic sentence should provide general information. The sentences that follow should include supporting details.

Glencoe’s **Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook**, Level 1, provides instruction and practice in key social studies skills.



Texans Create a Unique Culture

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

A wide variety of celebrations and festivals promote community pride and help Texans maintain their rich and diverse cultural heritage.

Key Term

reenactment

Reading Strategy

Identifying Regions As you read this section, complete a chart like the one shown below by identifying the area where each festival is celebrated.

Festival	General Location
St. Patrick's Day	
Cajun Festival	
Buccaneer Days	
Rose Festival	

Read to Learn

- why celebrations and festivals take place and why they are important.
- about Texas festivals.

Section Theme

Culture and Traditions Texans' lives are connected and enriched by a wide variety of events that celebrate their heritage and history.

Preview of Events

One Year

March 2

Texas Independence Day

April 21

San Jacinto Day

May 5

Cinco de Mayo, Mexican victory over the French

June 19

Juneteenth, freedom from slavery

July 4

American independence from England

October

Oktoberfest, harvest by German community



Irish cowboy practicing his roping skills

A Texas Story

In 1832 Irish immigrants celebrated the completion of the road from San Patricio to Matamoros. Local resident Susanna O'Docharty wrote a poem about it.

"The Mexican and Irish were friends.

Did we not meet the *alcalde* and the merchants of Matamoros

In 1832 and sing and dance beside a creek

Still named Banquette because we had a banquet there?"

Ethnic Celebrations

Throughout Texas history, people from different cultures have met and celebrated together. Spanish explorers and Native Americans often had feasts of thanksgiving and fellowship. Later Texans celebrated on religious holidays and at events connected with cattle roundups, sheep

shearings, and crop harvests. These traditions are honored throughout the state with rodeos and county fairs. These events are far more than just recreation. They contribute to the social and economic landscape of Texas as well. They promote community pride, encourage family interaction, and help maintain a rich and diverse cultural heritage.

Recent increases in population have brought increased diversity and ethnic pride as well. During the 1960s African Americans and Mexican Americans in Texas began to voice their pride in their heritage. People of other groups also began celebrating their past. One way they did this was to go to festivals. Many of these festivals had been celebrated for years. Others were new. Whether old or new, festivals had music, food, dance, art, and games. Through the 1990s, more and more people in Texas went to these festivals. Today, there are so many festivals that Texans celebrate a different one almost every week of the year.

Some of the celebrations, such as the Vietnamese holiday Tet or New Year's Day on the Chinese calendar, reflect immigration from new lands. Others such as *Cinco de Mayo*, *Diez y Seis de Septiembre*, July 4, Juneteenth, Brenham's Maifest, and Fredericksburg's Oktoberfest long have been observed in Texas. Czech Texans have the Westfest at West, the *Czhlispeil* at Flatonía, and the *Kolache* Festival at Caldwell. German Texas is

reflected in the Wurstfest at New Braunfels and Fredericksburg's Easter fires. That particular event was inspired by the story of immigrant German children who were frightened by Native American campfires in the hills. Their mothers told them that the fires were being used to boil Easter eggs.

Irish heritage is emphasized on St. Patrick's Day. Texans dress in green and march in parades. The towns of Dublin, in Erath County, and Shamrock, located in the Panhandle, hold major celebrations. **Acadians** (also referred to as **Cajuns**) have a French heritage and celebrate mainly in southeast Texas. A highlight of most Cajun festivals is a crawfish race. Cajun bands feature fiddles and accordions playing vigorous dance tunes. African Americans with French heritage have developed a truly unique musical style called *zydeco* that adapts everyday objects for use as musical instruments. A grand ethnic celebration is held on the grounds of the Institute of Texan Cultures in San Antonio each summer.

 **Reading Check** **Evaluating** What is the importance of traditional celebrations?

Other Festivals

Festivals also celebrate an important crop or economic activity related to a community's past. Tyler hosts a Rose Festival. Gilmer celebrates its

Picturing History

The Ukrainian folk dancers (*left*) are an example of cultural diffusion—the blending of elements from different cultures. The Indian dancers (*right*) performing at the San Antonio folk festival recall their culture with intricate dance steps and motions. **What dances reflect your own cultural heritage?**



sweet potato harvest with a “Yamboree.” Athens has the Black-Eyed Pea Jamboree. Poteet residents put on a Strawberry Festival, and Luling is home to the Watermelon Thump. Brownsville has Charro Days. Both Dalhart and Stamford host reunions for cowhands who once worked on ranches in the area. Corpus Christi has its Buccaneer Days in late spring and its Bayfest in September. In early December, Galveston celebrates Dickens on the Strand.

Texas celebrates its musical heritage with a variety of events. Bob Wills, a bandleader of the 1930s and 1940s, grew up near the town of Turkey, so each year Turkey celebrates with a Bob Wills Reunion. Each summer at Palo Duro, visitors to the Canyon State Park can watch *Texas*, an outdoor musical drama by Pulitzer Prize winner Paul Green. Folk music and jazz festivals occur in several cities. In addition, Mexican American musical traditions are observed. For example, the *conjunto*, a musical style that relies on the accordion, drum, and *bajo sexto*, or 12-string guitar, remains popular.

Historical Festivals and Celebrations

Among Texas’s state holidays are Texas Independence Day (March 2), San Jacinto Day (April 21), Emancipation Day (June 19), and

Lyndon Baines Johnson’s Birthday (August 27). In addition, many Texas cities organize celebrations around historic events and buildings. People who visit Jefferson during its celebration are taken back in time to the 1800s, when it was a thriving cotton port. Events of the Texas Revolution are commemorated with the “Come and Take It” Festival at Gonzales, a celebration in San Antonio at the Alamo, and ceremonies on the San Jacinto battleground in Houston.

Importance of Celebrations

There are two important conclusions we can draw from examining the hundreds of celebrations Texans hold each year. The first is that ethnic diversity is one of Texas’s most important strengths. The presence of so many celebrations shows that pride in one’s ethnic heritage does not prevent appreciation of other people’s cultures. Texans enjoy the music, food, and dance of many traditions and learning about other people’s ideas and values. When individuals from different cultures come together, they share the



Picturing History

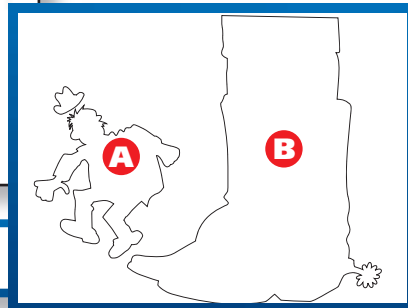
A popular pastime in Texas involves acting out important historical events, such as the defense of the Alamo. **Why do you think performances that tell the story of historical events are so popular?**





Analyzing Political Cartoons

When this cartoon was drawn in 1977, Texas was 3rd in population. Today, the Census 2000 puts Texas in 2nd place, just behind California. The increase in population is partly because of immigration from Hispanic and Asian countries. **Why do you think the cartoonist drew a look of surprise on the face of the smaller figure?**



A Average state population **B** Texas population

things they cherish. Respecting other cultures and beliefs is part of the democratic process.

Texans are proud of their unique history. Historical **reenactments** and “living histories” are often part of celebrations. In reenactments, participants dress in historic costumes, camp in tents similar to those of the period, and eat only foods available during that time. They put aside

modern conveniences such as wristwatches, radios, and air conditioners. They do this because Texas history is unique and inspiring. To understand how Texas is today, we need to look back and learn about our heritage.

✓ Reading Check Examining Why does Texas have so many different celebrations?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Write a sentence using the term **reenactment**.
- Reviewing Facts** List three crop festivals that are held in Texas, and name the city or town in which each takes place.

Reviewing Themes

- Culture and Traditions** How are religious holidays, cattle roundups, sheep shearing, and harvests significant to communities?

Organizing to Learn

- Identifying Locations** The following festivals arrived in Texas with immigrants. Create a chart like the one shown below and identify the country of origin for each festival.

Festival	Country of Origin
Tet	
St. Patrick's Day	
Cinco de Mayo	
Wurstfest	

Critical Thinking

- Decision Making** Choose a Texas festival or celebration that you would like to attend. Give at least two reasons for your interest in the event you select.



Drawing Inferences What other reasons, not mentioned in the text, might exist for cities and towns to host celebrations and fairs?

Chapter Summary

The Texas Heritage

Census 2000

- Determines the number of representatives per state in the U.S. Congress
- Reflects multicultural heritage
- Helps local governments plan for the future
- Points industry toward international business links

Literature

- Folklorists preserve tales and legends
- Historians record and analyze the past
- Historical novelists describe themes of the West
- Writers draw on personal experiences and Texas past

Music

- Blues and jazz music have strong roots in Texas
- Music reflects cultural diversity
- New and blended forms of music are created

Graphic Arts

- Ancient rock art is preserved
- Art is influenced by many cultures
- Painters record historical scenes, portraits, and landscapes

Celebrations

- Rodeos and county fairs celebrate ranching and farming activities
- Festivals celebrate diverse ethnic heritage
- Cities celebrate historical places, people, and events
- Celebrations serve to unify Texas

Reviewing Key Terms

Number your paper from 1 to 5. Next to each number, write the letter of the group of words that correctly defines the term.

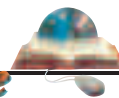
1. growth rate
2. folklore
3. ethnicity
4. petroglyph
5. reenactment
 - a. a repeat of the actions of an earlier event
 - b. traditional customs, beliefs, or stories
 - c. national or cultural heritage
 - d. a carving on a stone
 - e. percentage by which the population increases

Reviewing Key Facts

6. Explain why the writers of the U.S. Constitution required a census every 10 years.
7. According to Census 2000, which Texas county was the fastest growing? What was the growth rate (percent of growth)?
8. According to Census 2000, what areas showed population declines or flat growth rates?
9. What was storyteller O. Henry's real name?
10. Name two of the first people to write about their experiences in Texas.
11. Identify the unique musical style developed by African Americans of French heritage.
12. Name the musical style that relies on the accordion, drum, and 12-string guitar.

Critical Thinking

13. **Evaluating** Do you think the census should be taken every 10 years, as it is now, or at some other interval? Why?
14. **Making Comparisons** In the past, people used folklore as a means of passing on history to their descendants. Does folklore serve the same purpose today? In what ways do people today pass on information?
15. **Drawing Conclusions** Spirituals are often sung in churches even when there are no African American members. People with no African American heritage enjoy jazz, the blues, and ragtime. From these facts, what can you conclude about music's place in society?
16. **Explaining** How do celebrations serve the communities of Texas?



Self-Check Quiz

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 27—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the chapter test.

CLICK HERE



Geography and History Activity

- Organize in groups of two or three. Discuss and list the celebrations attended by your group members in Texas and elsewhere. Categorize events by type, using the following headings: Ranching and Farming, From a Foreign Country, Historical, Related to the Arts. Note where and in what season these events occur. Create a database of your information to share with the class. Each member should recommend their favorite event and tell why. Your group may want to interview parents, relatives, neighbors, or visit the local chamber of commerce for information.



Building Technology Skills

- Using the Internet or Library for Research** Working alone, or with one partner, research the works of one writer, artist, or musician mentioned in Section 2. As you work, keep a record of bibliographic information and/or URLs. Prepare a written or multimedia report, complete with visuals. What does this person’s work tell about him/her? Why is this body of work important to society?

Practicing Skills

- Writing a Paragraph** Review the information in the Skillbuilder on page 607. Organize the sentences below into a paragraph that has a topic sentence, supporting details, and transition words, if necessary.
 - Buddy Holly was born and raised in Lubbock, Texas.
 - He recorded several hit songs including “Peggy Sue,” “That’ll Be the Day,” and “True Love Ways.”
 - The plane was also carrying rock and roll stars Ritchie Valens and the Big Bopper, who also died in the crash.
 - Buddy Holly was a musician who made important contributions to the development of rock and roll.
 - Holly’s career ended suddenly in a tragic plane crash.



Portfolio/TAKS Writing Activity

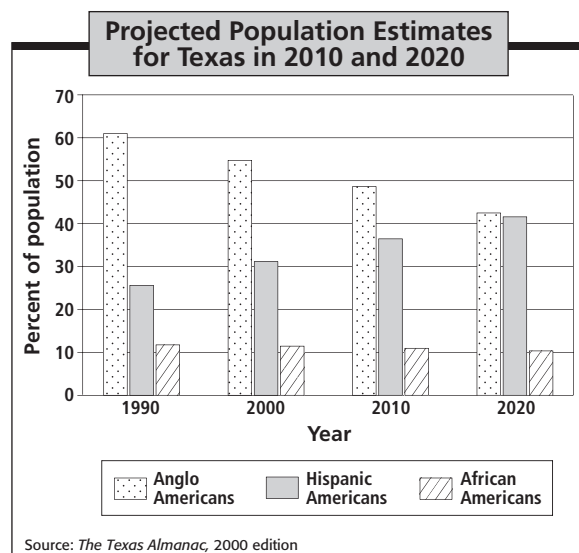
- Literature and History** Today, folktales and legends are found in children’s books. Which ones do you remember? What characteristics do they have in common? What value do these stories have for young children? Answer these questions in a three-paragraph essay, using standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation. Save this for your portfolio.

Economics and History Activity

- Texas’s increasing population means the state sends more representatives to the U.S. Congress than it did in the past. Use the library or Internet to research other ways an increasing population may benefit the economy of a state.



Use the graph to answer the question that follows.



What is the difference in the percentage of Hispanic American population in Texas between the year 2000 and the year 2020?

- A 5% B 10% C 30% D 40%

Test-Taking Tip:

Be careful when you answer questions from a bar graph with many bars. Use the legend to make sure you identify the correct information. Read the labels to confirm that you have the correct year. Finally, read the question carefully.

THE STORY OF TEXAS

THE BOB BULLOCK
Texas State
History Museum



Museum Tour **8**

Creating Opportunity Texas and the Nation

T*exans played* an active role in the nation's history. Key military bases and defense-related industries were located in Texas. By the end of World War II, Texas was poised to become a major international force in economics, politics, and technology.



- ▲ **The Texan** The AT-6 trainer plane was known as "the Texan" because it was built in Dallas. Many of the trainer planes were made of plywood because metal was scarce and needed for combat planes. The AT-6 flew at a speed of about 210 mph.

Visit The Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum in Austin to see artifacts and exhibits such as these about Texas history and heritage.



First Mini Calculator The first handheld calculator was invented at Texas Instruments. It could add, subtract, multiply, and divide.



First Artificial Heart In 1969, Dr. Denton Cooley of the Texas Heart Institute implanted a completely artificial heart into a 47-year-old man. The artificial heart kept the patient alive for 64 hours until a real human heart was available for transplant.

Space Programs Lunar modules, such as this one-third scale model built by NASA, landed 12 Americans on the moon between 1969 and 1972. The top part blasted off the moon to rejoin the command ship. The modules were developed at the Houston Space Center.



Moon Landing This spacesuit—the A5L—was worn by Neil Armstrong early in the Apollo moon program. Armstrong eventually commanded the *Apollo 11* mission that landed a man on the moon. The first word spoken from the moon was “Houston.”