

UNIT



7

The Early 20th Century

1900–1950

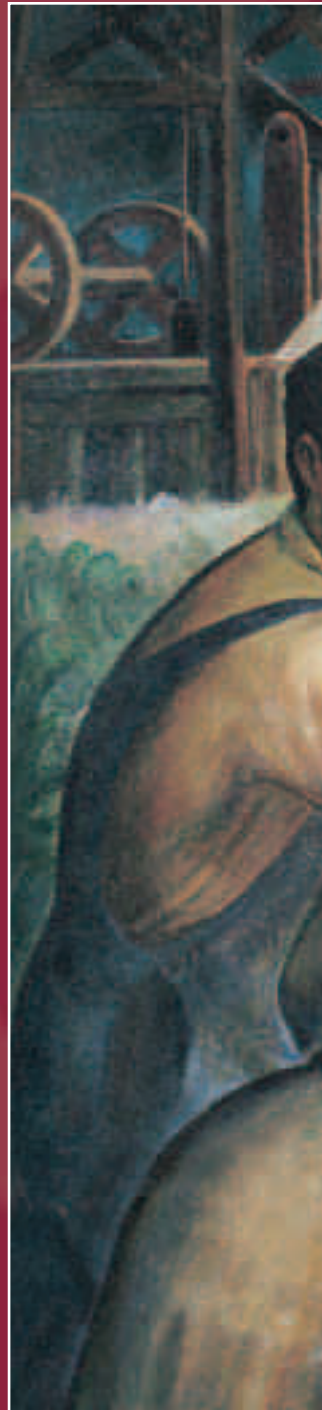
Why It Matters

As you study Unit 7, you will learn about Texas in the first half of the 1900s. Texas and the United States faced economic depression and world war during the first half of the twentieth century. Texans acted boldly in response to both challenges. By doing so they provided vital national leadership necessary to solve the crises.

Primary Sources Library

See pages 696–697 for primary source readings to accompany Unit 7.

South Texas Panorama by Warren Hunter (1939) was originally painted for the walls of the Old Post Office Building in Alice, Texas. When the building was destroyed, the mural was moved to the Smithsonian Institution for preservation. A scene from that mural is shown at right.





*“We are passing through
a critical period . . .”*

—Governor Coke R. Stevenson,
Inaugural Address, January 19, 1943



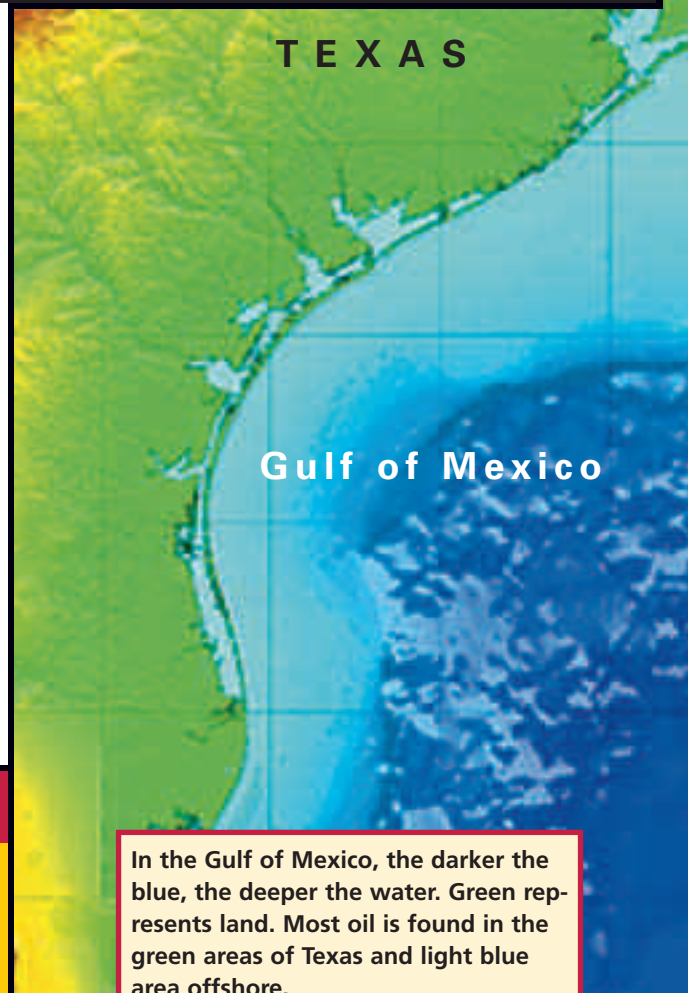
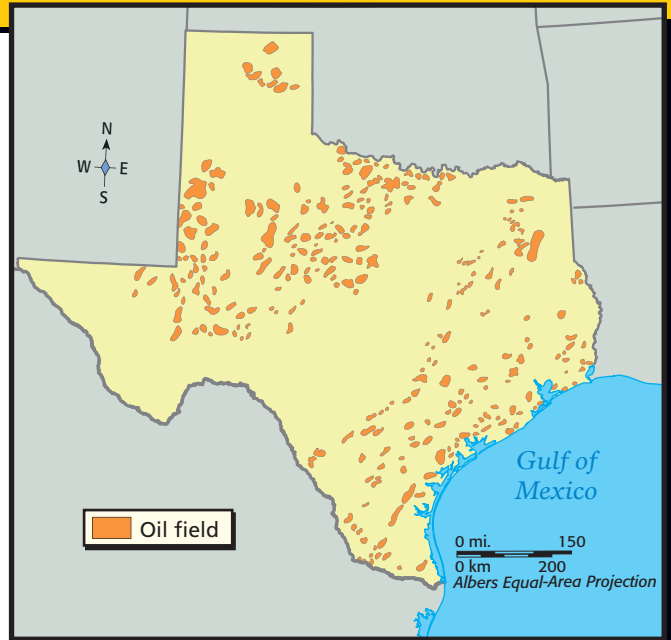
TEXAS OIL

Partially decayed plants and animals that lived hundreds of millions of years ago may be heating your home or helping your family car run. The plants and animals have been transformed, or changed, into oil and gas.

Oil Formation

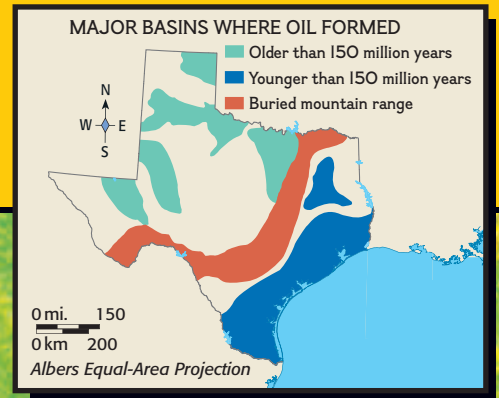
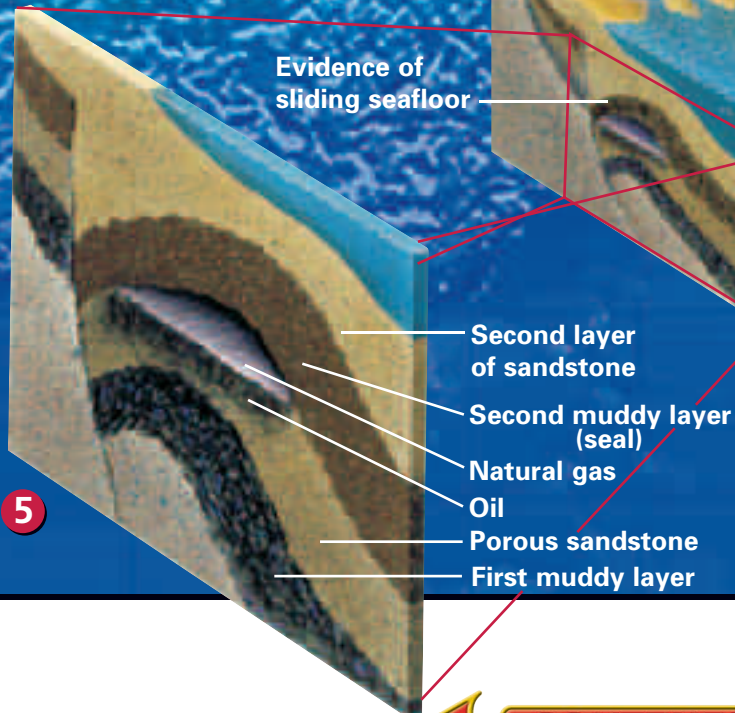
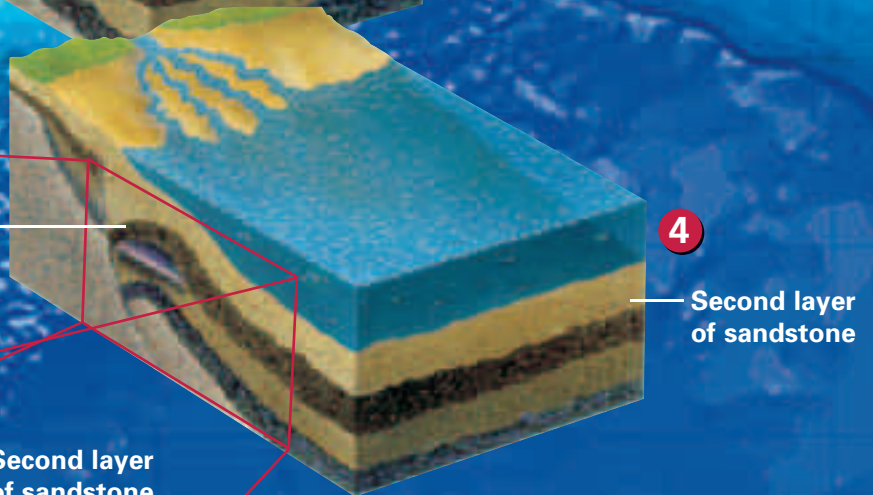
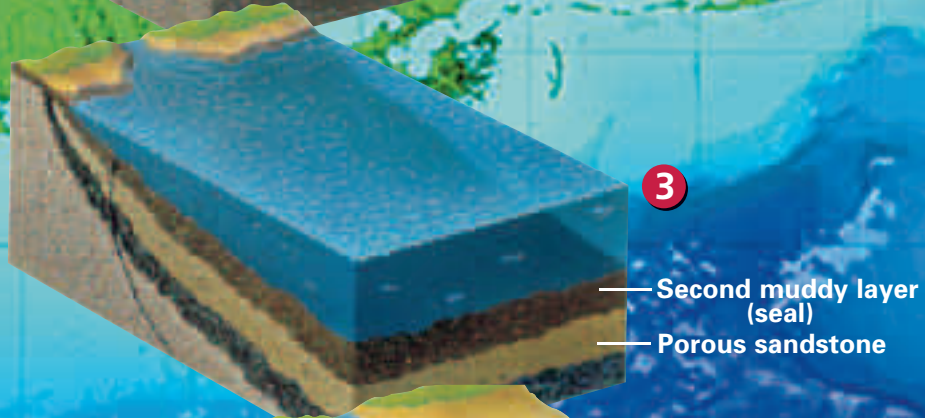
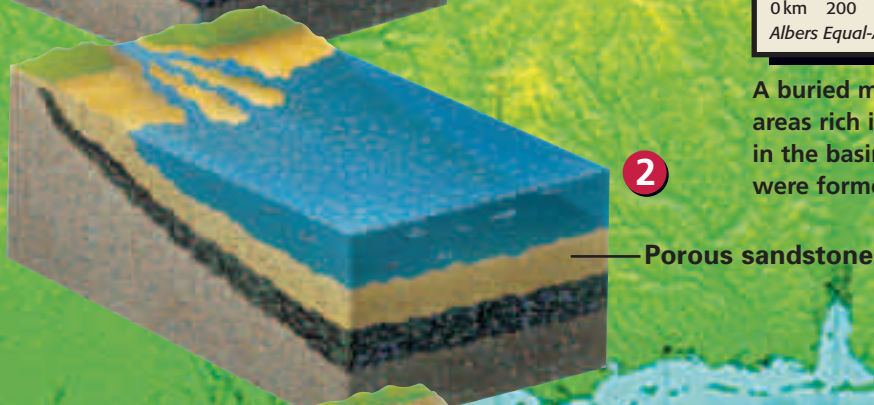
- 1 Millions of years ago the ancient Gulf of Mexico covered what is now South Texas. Billions of tiny plants and animals living in the Gulf died and sank into the muddy ooze at the bottom of the seafloor.
- 2 When the sea level fell, rivers brought sand and other sediments from the mountains and covered the decaying plants and animals. As time passed the sediments gradually hardened into sandstone, a rock that has pores, or spaces.
- 3 When the sea level rose again, another muddy layer was deposited. It formed a seal over the porous rocks.
- 4 As layers built up, the weight caused the seafloor to sink and slide. Pressure, time, and heat changed the partially decayed plants and animals into oil and gas.
- 5 Oil and natural gas rose through the holes in the porous sandstone until they were trapped by the seal. Today geologists look for those reservoirs, or pockets of trapped oil, when they want to drill for oil.

Geologists have also discovered a lot of oil and natural gas in the western part of Texas. Rocks that contain oil and gas resources in the western region were formed in an earlier period when shallow seas covered the area.



LEARNING from GEOGRAPHY

1. Where are the oldest oil basins in Texas and approximately how old are they? (See inset map.)
2. What conditions changed decayed plants and animals into oil and gas?



A buried mountain range separates two areas rich in oil. Rocks that later yielded oil in the basins of West Texas (green in inset) were formed in an earlier period.

CHAPTER 20

A New Century

Why It Matters

In the first years of the twentieth century, Texas began to change from a rural state in which most people depended upon agriculture to a state with growing industrial cities. Ranches continued to be turned into farms. Immigration from Mexico increased in response to the political unrest there and to the demand for workers in Texas.

The Impact Today

Texas's role as an energy capital for the United States began at Spindletop in 1901. Although the dependence upon oil has lessened in recent years, energy production remains an important segment of the Texas economy.



1900

★ Galveston hurricane of 1900

1901

★ Spindletop gusher

1900

1905

1900

• Boxer Rebellion in China

1901

• Theodore Roosevelt became president



1909

• National Association for the Advancement of Colored People formed

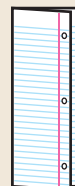


By the mid 1920s, Houston had all the characteristics of a “modern” industrialized city. Shown here is a view of Texas Avenue and Main Street, the center of the retail business district.

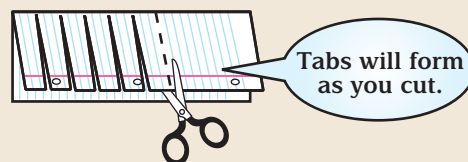
Identifying Main Ideas Study Foldable

To fully understand what you read, you must be able to identify and explain key vocabulary terms and chapter concepts. Use this foldable to identify, define, and use important terms and phrases in Chapter 20.

Step 1 Fold a sheet of notebook paper in half from side to side.



Step 2 On one side, cut along every third line.



Step 3 Label your foldable as shown.



Reading and Writing As you read the chapter, write an explanation of each term or phrase on the back of each tab of your foldable. Then, under each tab, write an original sentence correctly using the term or phrase.

1912

★ Houston chapter of NAACP formed

1914

★ Houston Ship Channel officially opened

1915

1914

• World War I began in Europe

1913

• Mohandas Gandhi, leader of Indian Passive Resistance Movement, arrested

1917

• U.S. entered World War I



1919

• Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition) ratified

1920

• Nineteenth Amendment (Woman Suffrage) ratified

1920

TEXAS HISTORY Online

Chapter Overview

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 20—Chapter Overviews** to preview chapter information.

CLICK HERE

The Modern Era Begins

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

The new century brought many changes to Texas.

Key Terms

derrick
scrip
conservationist
retail
white-collar

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information In the early 1900s, oil was discovered in three main areas of Texas. Draw a chart like the one below and list the three oil fields and nearby towns.

Oil Field	Nearby Town

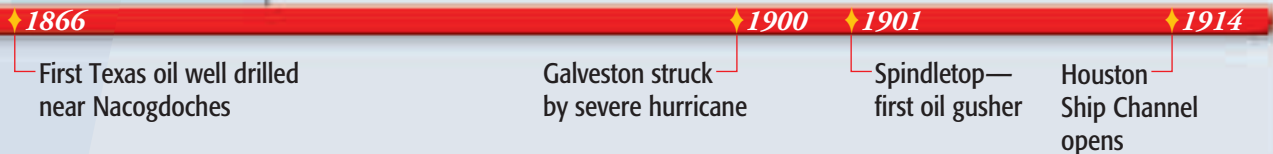
Read to Learn

- what event devastated Galveston.
- why Spindletop was important.
- how the oil industry promoted growth.

Section Theme

Economic Factors Remote areas of Texas became accessible, and economic growth occurred in every area of Texas.

Preview of Events



Hallie Crawford Stillwell

A Texas Story

By 1910 even the most remote sections of Texas—like the Big Bend region—were accessible to settlers. As did many other families, Hallie Crawford and her parents decided to make one last move. “The last move I made with my family was in 1910 to Alpine, Brewster County, Texas. It offered opportunities to make a good living, the school system was good, and Uncle Jim and his family also lived there.”

—*I’ll Gather My Geese* by Hallie Crawford Stillwell

Into the New Century

The beginning of the modern era is marked by two momentous events that occurred in southeast Texas in 1900 and 1901. One of these involved water, the other involved oil.

Disaster Strikes Galveston

In many ways, Galveston was the most modern Texas city. It had the first electric lights and telephones in the state. A magnificent opera house, built in 1894, hosted world-class performers.

On September 8, 1900, **Galveston** was struck by a hurricane of unbelievable force. The storm battered the city for 12 hours, with winds reaching 120 miles (194 km) an hour. High-cresting tidal waves completely covered the island. When the storm was over, dazed Galvestonians discovered that 6,000 of their neighbors had perished in the water and rubble. Half of the city lay in ruins. Thousands were left homeless. It was the worst natural disaster in U.S. history. In its wake, the **Women's Health Protective Association** organized to inspect and safeguard cemeteries, streets, markets, dairies, schools, hospitals, and parks. To cope with the emergency, a new type of city government was formed (see page 466).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built a seawall to provide protection against any future hurricanes. After it was completed, all of Galveston behind the seawall had to be raised. Houses that had withstood the hurricane were jacked up, and engineers pumped sand from the bay under them. Some buildings in Galveston were raised as much as 10 feet (3 m).

After Galveston was rebuilt, it resumed its traditional role as a port of entry for immigrants.

Rabbi Henry Cohen greeted Jewish people fleeing from persecution in Russia and eastern Europe. Italians came through Galveston on their way to farms in the Brazos Valley. Italian, Lebanese, and Greek newcomers also found jobs in the growing cities of the Coastal Plains region, such as Houston and Beaumont.

Reading Check Explaining Why was the Women's Health Protective Association formed in Galveston?

Oil—Texas Gold

Only four months after the hurricane and less than 100 miles away, another event occurred that changed the economy of Texas and the U.S. The event was the discovery of a major oil deposit.

People had known about oil for centuries. Native Americans had probably used it for medicine. Survivors of the de Soto expedition found deposits of sticky tar on the Texas coast. They used it to fix leaks in their boats.

In later times Anglo Americans used oil to grease the axles on their wagons. In the 1840s a Canadian scientist discovered how to make kerosene fuel from petroleum. Kerosene lamps provided much better light than did candles. As the demand for kerosene grew, operators began drilling for oil. In 1859 Edwin Drake drilled the first successful oil well in Pennsylvania, near Titusville. Soon drilling began in Ohio and West Virginia.

Causes and Effects of the Destruction of Galveston

Causes

- A powerful tropical hurricane hits the city.
- Tidal waves batter the island for 12 hours.
- Winds reach 120 mph.

Effects

- 6,000 citizens die; thousands more are left homeless.
- Galveston adopts a new form of government to handle rebuilding.

Graphic Organizer Skills

On September 8, 1900, a fierce hurricane destroyed or damaged most of the city of Galveston.

Drawing Conclusions How would an emergency test the government?





Picturing History

Saratoga escaped the period of lawlessness that many oil boomtowns experienced.

What was the discovery that started the oil boom in 1901?



In 1866 **Lyne T. Barret** drilled the first oil well in Texas, a few miles east of Nacogdoches. It produced only 10 barrels per day, but by 1890 the field at Oil Springs, as it was known, had 40 wells and a pipeline to Nacogdoches. In 1894 a driller searching for water near Corsicana found oil at a depth of 1,050 feet (320 m). Soon other wells were drilled, starting an oil boom in the area. Joseph S. Cullinan built a refinery at Corsicana to process the crude oil. Cullinan pioneered using natural gas for home heating and lighting, and using oil to power locomotives. This was the first refinery built west of the Mississippi River.

Spindletop—the First Gusher

South of Beaumont on the coastal prairie was a small hill named Spindletop. Earlier attempts to drill for oil near Spindletop had been unsuccessful, but oilmen such as **Pattillo Higgins** and **Anthony Lucas** remained optimistic. Another well was started, with Lucas in charge of the drilling. On January 10, 1901, the rotary drilling bit dug 1,139 feet (347 m) into the ground, and mud started coming up the hole. There was brief silence. Then mud, gas, and oil started shooting into the air, as high as 100 feet

(31 m). The well flowed nonstop for the next 9 days. It is estimated that 100,000 barrels of oil flowed per day until the well could be capped.

There had been nothing to compare with the **Spindletop gusher**, and the almost unbelievable flow of oil continued. In 1901 the Spindletop Oil Field yielded more than four times as much oil as had been produced the year before by all Texas oil wells combined. In 1902 Spindletop production quadrupled.

Beaumont changed overnight. Oil prospectors and drillers descended on the city. Oil companies like the Texas Company (later Texaco) were started. Within a few months, the population of Beaumont increased from 9,000 to 50,000. There were not enough places for people to stay. Hotel rooms were rented for 8-hour shifts. Barber chairs and pool tables served as beds.

Spindletop boosted overall economic development, both within Texas and beyond the state. Business leaders built a refinery in Pennsylvania to refine Spindletop oil. Others constructed refineries, pipelines, ocean tankers, and storage facilities. More important, the success of Spindletop encouraged oil drilling in other locations.

Reading Check **Examining** How did oil discoveries change Beaumont?

Boomtowns in Southeast Texas

Oil operators began drilling all around Beaumont. Within two years of the Spindletop discovery, oil fields opened at Sour Lake, Saratoga, and Batson. In 1904 drillers discovered oil near Humble, 20 miles (32 km) north of Houston. The Humble Oil Company became the multinational corporation known as Exxon–Mobil.

Early boomtowns were noisy, dirty, hazardous, and crowded. Charles Jeffries, an oil worker, recalled his days at Sour Lake:

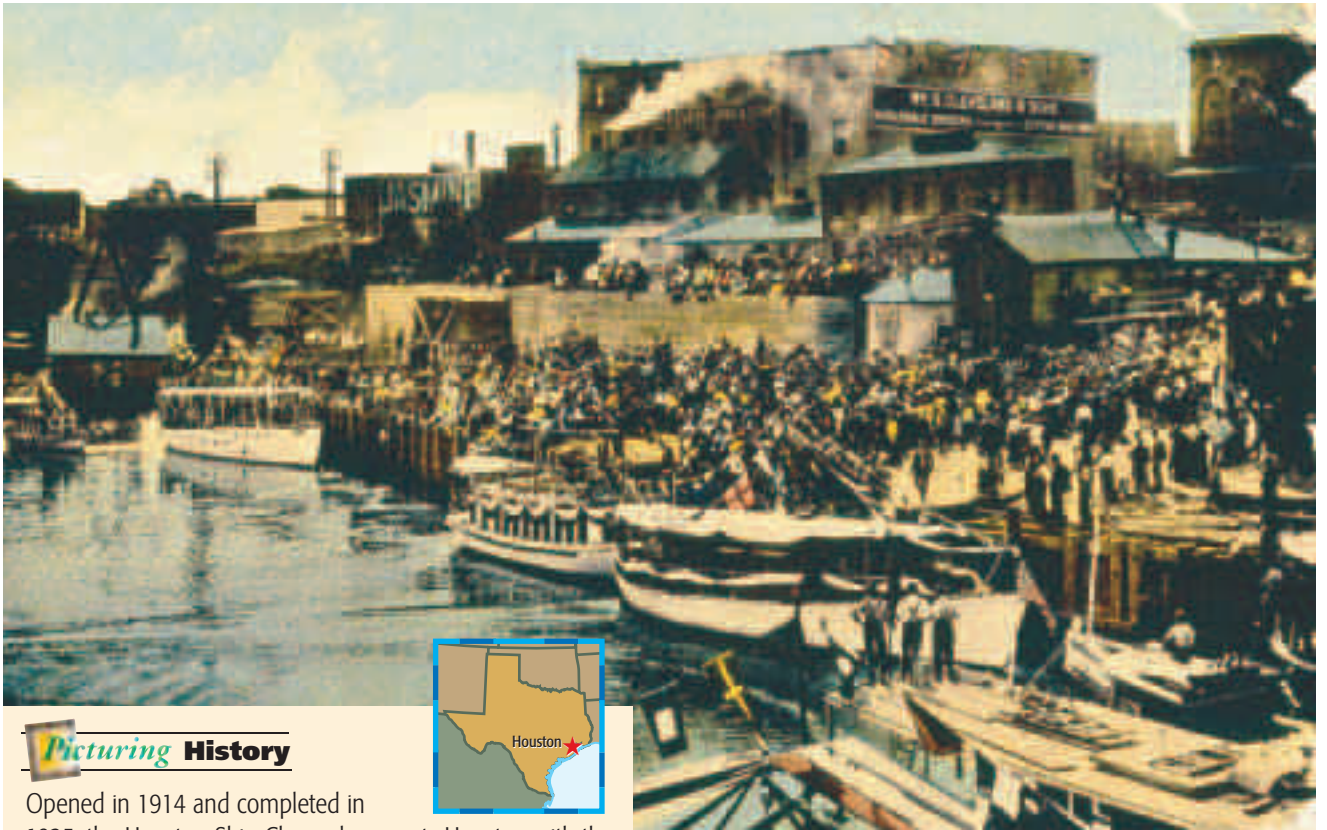
“It was the gas fresh from the wells, less diffused and more highly impregnated with sulphur, that the workers dreaded. This kind had hardly any scent, but it was as deadly as a murderer. Its effect when breathed was much like that of chloroform. If a person, or any other living animal, inhaled a few strong breaths of it, he would fall over unconscious; and if he lay in it and continued to breathe it, he would die as surely as if chloroformed.”

Oil production moved nearer the Texas coast with the opening of the **Goose Creek Oil Field** in 1916. This field was unusual because some of its wells were drilled in the waters of Galveston Bay. Because of its coastal location, operators built a major refinery nearby. For many years it was one of the largest refineries in the world. A new settlement near the refinery joined with the communities of Goose Creek and Pelly to become the prosperous town of Baytown.

Houston Benefits From Oil Discoveries

Houston reaped the most benefit from the oil discoveries of the Coastal Plains. As oil fields grew around it, Houston became the center of oil business activities. Houston was prepared to become the leading city. In 1900 it had a well-developed rail network. Its city motto was “Where 17 Railroads Meet the Sea.” Petroleum companies needed the banking, insurance, transportation, and legal services that Houston could provide.





Picturing History

Opened in 1914 and completed in 1925, the Houston Ship Channel connects Houston with the Gulf of Mexico. **Why was building the channel important to Houston's growth?**

Particularly significant was the construction of the **Houston Ship Channel**. Small vessels had navigated Buffalo Bayou to Houston since the days of the Republic, but the bayou was not deep enough to handle modern ships. **Congressman Thomas Ball**, for whom the town of Tomball was later named, secured funds from the U.S. Congress to deepen the channel. On November 10, 1914, President Woodrow Wilson pressed a telegraph key in the White House that fired a cannon to officially open the Houston Ship Channel.

Lumber Booms in East Texas

The oil boom in southeast Texas created a demand for products needed by the oil industry. One such product was lumber. The **derricks**—high towers that held the drilling equipment—were made of wood. Houses and stores required large amounts of wood. The early 1900s saw the lumber industry expand in the Piney Woods of East Texas. Rail lines crisscrossed East Texas,

making it easy to get the lumber to market. Workers often lived in towns created by the lumber companies. Camden, Kirbyville, and Diboll all had their origin as company towns.

The life of a lumber worker was not easy. Every aspect of a lumber worker's job, from cutting the tree to sawing it into boards, was dangerous. There were many injuries. In 1913 the Texas legislature created a system to pay for job-related injuries that today is known as workers' compensation.

Lumber workers often rented their houses from the company and were paid in company **scrip** rather than currency. Scrip was "money" that could be spent only at company-run stores. Due to this, workers often stayed in debt to the company store. Attempts by lumber workers to organize labor unions were unsuccessful.

The lumber operations created thousands of acres of deforested lands. Some people believed these lands should be used for farming, but **conservationists** (people concerned with preserving natural resources), such as **W. Goodrich Jones**, replanted pine trees. Today the Texas timber industry actually plants more trees than it harvests.

Many leaders wanted Texas and the rest of the South to imitate the North and develop a variety of industries. A plow factory existed at Longview, and attempts were made to create a steel industry near Rusk. Brickmakers in Henderson and Harrison Counties took advantage of excellent clay deposits to produce high quality bricks.

✓ Reading Check Explaining How did the oil industry contribute to the rise of other industries?

Dallas Dominates Central Texas

By 1900 Dallas had emerged as the major city in central Texas. Manufactured goods from the North were shipped by rail to Dallas, and cotton was shipped out. Companies from the northern and eastern United States that wished to have a branch office in the western part of the country often chose Dallas because of its excellent rail connections. Dallas also became a center for banking, insurance, and legal services.

About this time, Texas consumers began buying more ready-made clothes rather than making their own. Dallas became the leading **retail** (sold directly to the consumer in small quantities) center of Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The **Neiman–Marcus department store** was established in Dallas in 1907 by Carrie Marcus Neiman, her husband A.L. Neiman, and

her brother, Herbert Marcus. **Sears Roebuck**, a Chicago mail-order company, was America’s largest retailer. When the company’s board wanted a southwestern distribution center, it chose Dallas.

Dallas’s rail connections helped make it a **white-collar** city. Its work force included many lawyers, bankers, accountants, and business executives. These community leaders tended to support the arts and cultural activities. Dallas became known for its symphony orchestra (founded in 1900), the popular Museum of Art (founded in 1903), bookstores, and other cultural and educational attractions.

Dallas doubled its population from 1900 to 1910. By 1920 it had a population of almost 159,000. Fort Worth’s growth rate was even greater. Other central Texas cities like Waco, Austin, and San Antonio also gained population.



Carrie Marcus Neiman

✓ Reading Check Examining How did Dallas come to be considered a “white-collar city”?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

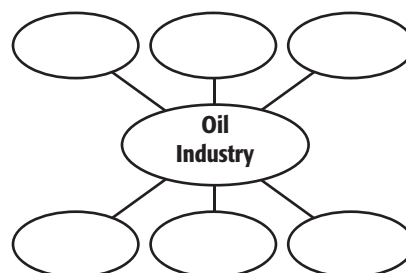
- Using Key Terms** Write a sentence for each of these key terms: **derrick**, **scrip**, **conservationist**, **retail**. The meaning should be clear from the term’s use in the sentence.
- Reviewing Facts** In what ways was Galveston the same and in what ways was it different after the hurricane of 1900?

Reviewing Themes

- Economic Factors** How did the discovery of oil impact the economic growth of Texas?

Organizing to Learn

- Analyzing** Create a web like the one below, filling in each circle with a business that was affected by the oil industry.



Critical Thinking

- Evaluating** Why was the discovery of oil at Spindletop in 1901 so important to other parts of the state?

TAKS PRACTICE

Analyzing At the top of this page, the statement was made: “Many leaders wanted Texas . . . to imitate the North and develop a variety of industries.” What industries besides oil developed in Texas in the early 20th century?

Critical Thinking TAKS Skillbuilder



Making Inferences

Why Learn This Skill?

Making inferences allows you to “read between the lines,” or draw conclusions that are not stated directly in the text. Inferences should be based on logical thinking and careful analysis.

Imagine that you hear a news report of a fire near the school bus garage. When your bus arrives late, you *infer* that the fire disrupted the bus schedule. You made an inference that was not based on direct information but that was suggested by the facts.

Learning the Skill

Use the following steps to help you make inferences.

- Read carefully for stated facts and ideas.
- Summarize and list the important facts.
- Use other information you know to decide what inferences can be made.

Practicing the Skill

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow:

The people in Galveston had never held hurricanes in too much awe . . . a storm was an occasion for school to let out, for children to slosh in the streets . . . and for crowds to gather at the beach and watch waves crash . . . People now took the storm seriously and sought shelter . . . [B]y 4 P.M. the entire island was flooded] . . .

Estimated at 120 miles per hour, the wind shifted suddenly from east to southeast, sending a five-foot tidal wave rolling over the city. It was the instant of greatest destruction. In



Galveston hurricane of 1900

the large buildings where many had sought shelter, brick walls gave way to the wall of water or were battered down by surging debris . . . Hundreds were crushed or drowned at a time.

James L. Haley, *Texas: An Album of History*

- 1 Why did people wait to take shelter from this storm?
- 2 What precautions or preparations might have spared lives and property? How did you infer this?



TAKS PRACTICE

Making Inferences Write about an event or activity that you participated in recently, but leave out one or two facts. Pose two questions about the event or activity that a friend or classmate will answer by making inferences.



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

SECTION 2

The Progressive Movement

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Reformers attempted to solve the problems created as the cities grew.

Key Terms

progressivism
commission
primary election

Reading Strategy

Analyzing Draw a chart like the one below and describe changes associated with progressivism in Texas.

Issue	Changes
City government	
Voting	
Voting for women	
Prohibition	

Read to Learn

- how Galveston's form of government changed.
- about the Terrell Election Law.
- about the suffragists.
- about Prohibition.

Section Theme

Government and Democracy The Progressive Movement produced reforms in government and society.

Preview of Events

◆ 1903

Terrell Election Law is passed

◆ 1917

Governor James Ferguson is impeached

◆ 1918

Texas women vote in primary elections

Texas prohibition law passed



Hallie Crawford

A Texas Story

In 1916, when Hallie Crawford graduated from high school in Brewster County, there were few job opportunities for women besides teaching. Teachers then did not have to go to college to be qualified to teach elementary school. Hallie remembered, "I started school in Alpine as a sixth grader, and by the time I graduated I not only had my high school diploma but also my teaching certificate. [T]eaching was certainly the most respectable job for a woman."

Galveston Reforms City Government

As more Texans moved to cities, they found new problems and became more aware of existing ones. The attempts of reformers to solve those problems became known as the **Progressive Movement**. **Progressivism** took several forms in Texas.

The storm of 1900 presented Galveston with an opportunity to set up a completely new form of city government. Galvestonians replaced their mayor and city council with a **commission** form of government. The five-member commission made the laws for the city. Each commissioner was in charge of one city department, such as police, fire, or water services. Galveston's commission form of city government worked so well that it became a model for other cities. Houston adopted it in 1905. Denison, El Paso, Greenville, and Dallas adopted this type of government in 1907. Before long, 400 cities across the nation had a commission form of government.

The Terrell Election Law

The Progressives believed that voting was the cornerstone, or fundamental basis, of democracy. In 1903 the state legislature passed the **Terrell Election Law** to ensure that elections would be carried out fairly. The law called for secret ballots and restricted campaigning near polling booths. An important provision required that major political parties hold **primary elections**. A primary election is held by a political party before a general election (in November).

Its purpose is to select that party's official candidates from a field of nominees. Those selected run in the general election. Although the Terrell Election Law has been amended, or changed, several times since it was originally passed in 1903, it remains the basic election law today.

Votes for Women

The election reforms still left women disqualified from voting. Many women were determined to change that mark of second-class citizenship. In 1893 **Rebecca Henry Hayes** of Galveston had organized the Texas Equal Rights Association. In 1903 the Finnegan sisters—Annette, Elizabeth, and Katherine—founded the **Equal Suffrage League** of Houston. Suffrage is the right to vote. Other women joined the cause, including Mary Eleanor Brackenridge of San Antonio and Minnie Fisher Cunningham of Galveston.



Picturing History

Austin suffragists stand in front of Travis County Court House in 1918. Jane McCallum was elected president of the Austin Women's Suffrage Association in 1915. [What did Texas suffragists achieve in 1918?](#)



TWO VIEWPOINTS

Prohibition

Texans were split between Progressives who favored a statewide ban on the sale of alcohol and more traditional Democrats who opposed such a ban. Read the two views below and then answer the questions.

Opposition to woman suffrage was strong. Many traditionalists argued that women had no need to vote because men would protect their rights. Others said that women would neglect their homes and children if they became more involved in political affairs.

Suffragists—those supporting women's right to vote—claimed that just the opposite was true. They said that if women had the right to vote, they could be even more effective in their traditional roles. They could cast their ballots in favor of better schools, more playgrounds, safe parks, and improved public health.

The suffragists also argued that if a woman failed to pay her taxes, her property could be sold; if she forged a check, she could go to jail; if she stole, she could be convicted; and if she defaulted on her contracts, she could be sued. In none of these cases would her father or her husband be punished. Therefore, the suffragists asked, why was it that the only place in the world that men wanted to represent women was at the ballot box?

From 1915 to 1918, suffragists wrote letters, signed petitions, and lobbied state legislators to let women vote. **Governor James Ferguson** fought against woman suffrage, but in the summer of 1917 he was charged with a variety of offenses (not related to woman suffrage). He was impeached, tried, and found guilty, even though he had already resigned from office.

In 1918 Texas women won the right to vote in party primaries by making a deal with the new governor, **William P. Hobby**. They promised that if he would sign a bill granting women the right to vote in primaries (which he had neither supported nor opposed), they would support him in the forthcoming election against impeached governor James Ferguson. Hobby signed the bill, and the suffragists threw their support to him, as

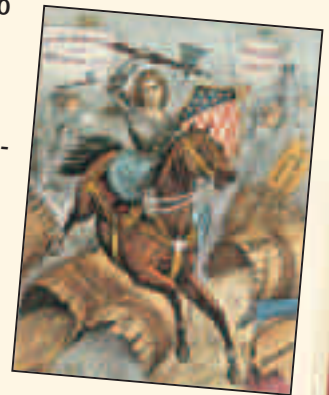
The Democratic Governor Opposes Prohibition as a Loss of Freedom

Civil liberty will give way to military dictatorship. Is the crime of taking a drink as a beverage so bad as to justify [the limitation of our freedoms]? Shall our constitution become a dish-rag for the convenient use of [politicians] leading a popular clamor? Or shall it remain the strong protection to the individual?
—Governor Oscar Colquitt, *Dallas Morning News*, July 14, 1911



Religious Leaders Support Prohibition on Moral Grounds

There is but one side to the question as to the attitude . . . of any Christian man and thoughtful citizen concerning the liquor traffic. That attitude is and must ever be one of hostility against the entire liquor [power structure], local, county, state and national, root and branch.



—proceedings of the sixty-third annual session of the Baptist General Convention of Texas, 1911

Learning From History

1. Why do you think Governor Colquitt was opposed to prohibition?
2. Are the arguments above based on fact or opinion?

they voted for the first time. Hobby won in a landslide. Full voting rights for women throughout the United States were granted by the **Nineteenth Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution in 1920.

Prohibition

The one issue that aroused the most interest in Texas during the Progressive Era was the battle about alcoholic beverages. Saloons—the main business of which was selling alcoholic beverages—were a target of Progressive reformers because alcohol seemed to be at the center of so many social ills. Saloons were associated with gambling, the sale of stolen goods, and the planning of crimes. It was claimed that men who spent their money in saloons forced their families to rely on charity.

One of the groups that was most involved in trying to bring about the end of alcohol sales and close down the businesses that made alcoholic beverages was the **Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)**. The organization was active across the country and had opened chapters in




*Governor William P. Hobby
(1878–1964)*

Texas as early as the 1880s. The **Texas Anti-Saloon League** formed in 1907 and became another powerful voice in the battle to outlaw drinking in the state. Certain church groups strongly supported the efforts of these organizations.

The brewing industry opposed prohibition. German and Italian immigrants generally opposed prohibition, as did conservatives who disapproved of a strong federal government. In 1918, however, Texas approved a statewide prohibition law, and in 1919 the **Eighteenth Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution made prohibition the law of the land throughout the United States.

Prohibition was in effect nationally from 1920 to 1933. There is no doubt that many people believe the law prohibiting the manufacture of alcohol reduced the amount of alcohol that Americans drank. However, many people resented the law and some people broke it. The Eighteenth Amendment became an unpopular law that was eventually repealed in 1933. It was thought that the repeal would help to improve the economy.

 **Reading Check** **Examining** Why did religious groups generally support prohibition?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Use the terms **progressivism** and **primary election** in sentences to show you understand their definitions.
- Reviewing Facts** Galveston adopted the commission form of government. What other Texas cities adopted this same form of city government?

Reviewing Themes

- Government and Democracy** How did the Terrell Election Law make elections fairer?

Organizing to Learn

- Creating a Chart** Although the suffragists were determined to win the right to vote for women, others were just as determined to stop them. Draw a chart like the one below and list the arguments for and against woman suffrage.

Arguments for	Arguments Against

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing** Why are groups more successful in solving political problems than individuals?
- Evaluating** Why do you think women were denied the right to vote for so long?

TAKS PRACTICE

Making Judgments The suffragists worked to change the voting laws so that women could vote. If you could change any present voting law, which one would it be? Why?

Discrimination

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

African Americans and Mexican Americans were often the victims of discrimination.

Key Terms

Jim Crow laws
segregation
lynch
poll tax

Reading Strategy

Analyzing Discrimination was present in the early 1900s. It is also present today. Draw a chart like the one below, listing examples of discrimination in the early 1900s, and then think of possible examples of discrimination today.

Examples in 1900s	Examples Today

Read to Learn

- how African Americans experienced and challenged discrimination.
- how Mexican Americans experienced and challenged discrimination.

Section Theme

Continuity and Change

Discrimination against African Americans and Mexican Americans was present in politics, education, housing, and public services.

Preview of Events

1902

Poll tax law is passed

1912

First chapter of NAACP is founded in Texas



Mexican revolutionary soldier

A Texas Story

Hallie Crawford found a teaching job in Presidio. Her father worried about her safety because the Mexican Revolution was still raging. "Presidio was largely populated by Texans of Mexican descent. Most of these people had fled Mexico seeking protection from Pancho Villa . . . My father thought this place was too dangerous for a young lady. He didn't want me to go . . . 'Daughter, I think you're going on a wild goose chase,' he said. Hallie replied, 'Then I'll gather my geese.'"

—*I'll Gather My Geese* by Hallie Crawford Stillwell

African Americans Fight Discrimination

Progressive Era reforms did not benefit African Americans. In fact, African Americans actually lost rights during the first years of the twentieth century.

From Reconstruction to the 1890s, the Republican Party had firmly supported rights for African Americans. Republican leaders tried to

build their political party in the South with a combination of African American and sympathetic white voters. When Republicans occupied the White House, they often appointed African Americans, such as **Norris Wright Cuney**, to federal jobs in Texas.

By the 1890s the Republican Party abandoned this strategy. It was thought that the Republican Party would always be a minority party in the South if it continued to support African American rights. All across the South, the more popular Democratic Party had been passing laws discriminating against African Americans. These statutes were known as **Jim Crow laws**.

One important Jim Crow law required the **segregation** of public facilities. Hotels, restaurants, and entertainment events were closed to African Americans. Blacks were required to sit in the backs of streetcars and buses and in the balconies of public theaters. African Americans were also forced to use separate water fountains, restrooms, railway cars, and waiting rooms.

Discrimination was present in housing and education. African Americans lived in sections

of town that had inadequate paving, lighting, sewage, and police protection. African American children attended separate, poorly equipped schools. African American teachers received lower salaries than did white teachers with the same qualifications.

Sometimes racial unrest led to violence. African American soldiers and local citizens clashed in riots that occurred in Brownsville (1906) and in Houston (1917). Lives were lost and property was damaged. A riot in Longview (1919) resulted in the death of one African American. During this period, blacks who were accused of even minor crimes were sometimes **lynched**, or hanged, by white mobs.

African Americans were active in politics until about 1900. Their participation began to decline after that. In 1902, Texas adopted a constitutional amendment establishing a **poll tax**, a fee for voting. The \$1.50 cost kept many poor and minority citizens from voting. In addition, the primary elections in the Democratic Party soon were restricted to white people. In this way, African Americans were denied the chance to take a meaningful part in politics.



Picturing History

Many African Americans in Texas participated in Texas politics until Jim Crow laws restricted their rights. **What were Jim Crow laws?**

★ ONLY in TEXAS

Blue Bell Creameries Few Texans today would not be able to identify the Blue Bell ice cream label (*below center*). The company had its beginnings in the early 1900s. It began in 1907 as the Brenham Creamery Company. Originally a butter manufacturer, the company began to make ice cream in 1911, delivering it by horse and wagon to local residents. In 1936, the company—now named Blue Bell Creameries—bought its first refrigerated truck and began delivering wider afield (*left*). Blue Bell Ice Cream was a special treat enjoyed by this Johnson Space Center crew (*right*) during a docking mission with the Mir space station.



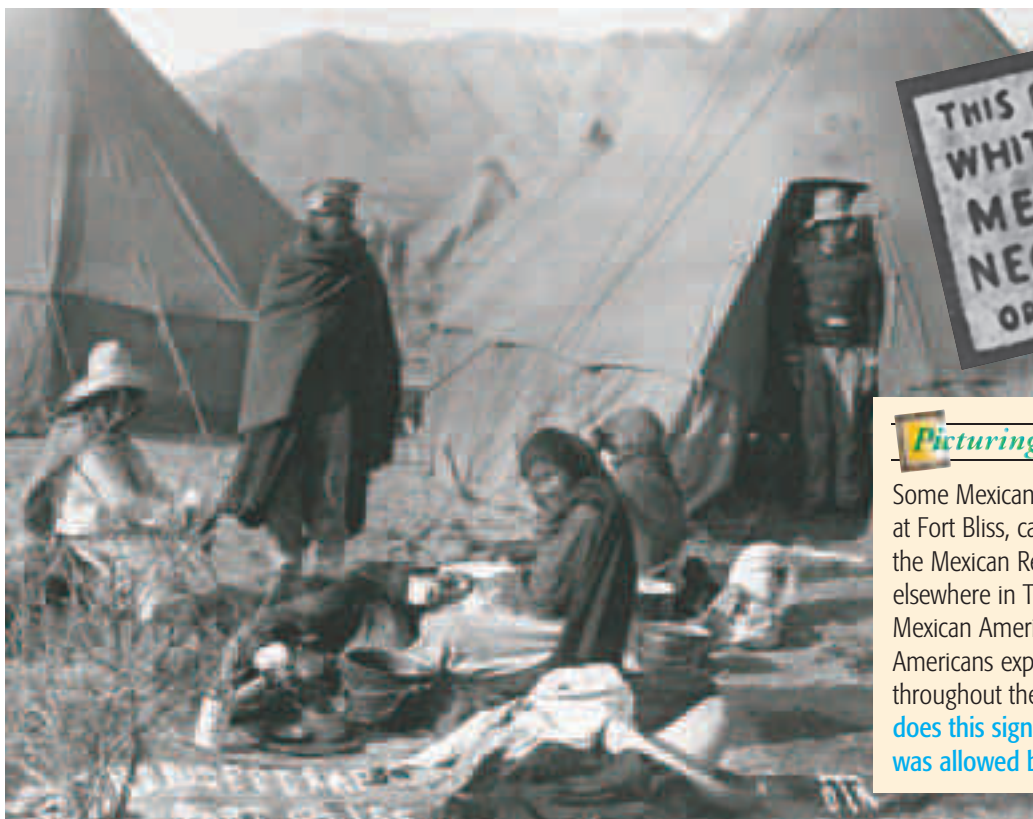
During the first decades of the 1900s, many African Americans left farms and moved to the cities. Segregated neighborhoods, such as Acres Homes in Houston, became springboards for African American achievement in business, education, religion, and cultural affairs. African American businesses provided services to the black community. Hobart Taylor, Sr., started a taxi business and expanded into insurance. He became a millionaire. A. Maceo Smith received his education at Fisk University and New York University. He then moved to Dallas and organized an insurance company.

African Americans such as **Charles N. Love** and **W.E. King** both founded newspapers in 1893 to serve the African American community. Love's paper, the *Texas Freeman*, eventually merged with the *Houston Informer*. The *Houston Informer & Texas Freeman*, still published today, is the oldest African American newspaper west of the Mississippi River. Both it and King's *Dallas Express* fought segregation and lynching.

African Americans also created organizations to work for racial equality. Efforts to organize the first Texas chapter of the **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People** (NAACP) began in Houston in 1912. A chapter was founded in El Paso in 1915. By 1918 four more Texas chapters had been formed, and by 1930 there were more than 30 chapters in the state.

Perhaps the most important African American institution was the church. The influence of African American ministers often extended far beyond the church walls. They gave advice on political and community affairs. Church conferences and conventions searched for common solutions to problems. Private church colleges, such as Mary Allen Junior College in Crockett, Wiley and Bishop Colleges in Marshall, and Paul





Picturing History

Some Mexican immigrants, such as these at Fort Bliss, came to the U.S. to escape the Mexican Revolution. As the sign from elsewhere in Texas demonstrates, both Mexican Americans and African Americans experienced discrimination throughout the state at this time. **How does this sign show that segregation was allowed by the government?**

Quinn College in Waco, trained generations of African Americans for leadership positions. Black doctors, dentists, and lawyers had to travel out of state for training, because Texas universities at that time admitted only whites.

Other African American Texans resisted discrimination by leaving Texas and the South. During the early 1900s many went to the industrial cities of the North, where they found jobs.

Reading Check **Inferring** How did Republican Party strategy change by the 1890s?

Cultures Clash in South Texas

South Texas also experienced dramatic changes in the early 1900s. Completion of the St. Louis, Brownsville, and Mexico Railway in 1904 resulted in a wave of immigration.

Two groups of immigrants met in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Midwestern farmers from Iowa, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas developed farms to produce fruit, vegetables, cotton, and sugarcane. The other immigrants came from Mexico. Many Mexicans fled to Texas to escape

the Mexican Revolution of 1910–1920. They took jobs on the newly established farms.

The heavy migrations strained the relationships between the Anglo and Mexican ethnic groups. People of Mexican descent made up almost half the population in South Texas. Anglo farmers from the Midwest often held anti-Mexican prejudices. Discrimination and friction became common.

Such conflict became much more serious and life threatening during the years of the Mexican Revolution. Some of the violence was caused by bandits who abused Mexicans, Mexican Americans, and Anglos. Some of it was the work of Mexican revolutionary leaders seeking support or supplies. Some of it was the result of fear caused by rumors of a great conspiracy to take Texas and other nearby states away from the U.S. Much of the violence simply reflected the hostility, distrust, resentment, and fear that Anglo and Mexican ethnic groups felt toward one another. At times, particularly between 1915 and 1918, violence along the Rio Grande was common, with many innocent citizens killed or wounded.

CLICK HERE

TEXAS HISTORY Online

Student Web Activity Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 20—Student Web Activity** to learn more about Mexican immigration to Texas.

Citizens, seeking revenge or protection, organized vigilante groups. State officials increased the number of Texas Rangers stationed in the Valley and eventually sent the state militia to the area. Mexican officials also increased military patrols along the Rio Grande. In time, these efforts were effective, but they sometimes added to the hostile feelings among the people in the Valley. Mexican Americans claimed that Texas Rangers abused and killed innocent members of their communities. A later investigation by the state legislature revealed several instances of brutality, mistreatment, and murder involving the Rangers.

It is difficult to determine with certainty how many people died in the conflicts along the Rio Grande. Untold numbers of Anglos, Mexicans, and Mexican Americans were killed, but most of the victims were Mexican Americans or newly arrived refugees from Mexico.

Native-born Tejanos and Mexicans trying to escape the violence of the Mexican Revolution encountered the poll tax and other voting restrictions. Mexican Americans also experienced segregation. Plans for towns in the Valley included different residential sections for Anglos and Mexican Americans. Often the dividing line between the areas was the railroad track or some other readily visible landmark.

Mexican American and Anglo children generally went to different schools and played in separate parks.

Mexican Americans fought discrimination and ill treatment by joining labor unions and self-help organizations.

Railroad, mining, construction, and laundry workers at times participated in strikes for better wages and working conditions during the early 1900s. Agricultural workers found it more difficult to organize.

Ethnic self-help organizations, such as the *Grán Circulo de Obreros Mexicanos*, provided assistance with weddings, baptisms, and funerals. Families often formed associations to help maintain Mexican culture. Women and men founded *mutualistas* (mutual aid societies) to provide help and community service, including low-cost funerals, low-interest loans, and aid to the poor. Groups were formed to give drought assistance or offer protection from abusive conditions.

Reading Check Explaining How did Mexican Americans fight discrimination?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Write a paragraph in which you explain the following key terms: **Jim Crow laws**, **segregation**, **lynch**.
- Reviewing Facts** What group was created to work for racial equality for African Americans?

Reviewing Themes

- Continuity and Change** Give an example of discrimination and how the group affected by it confronted the discrimination.

Organizing to Learn

- Analyzing** Draw a chart as shown, listing examples of discrimination faced by African Americans in the areas listed below.

Area	Examples of Discrimination
Education	
Housing	
Public services	
Politics	

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing** The “poll tax” was a way of keeping African Americans and Mexican Americans from registering to vote. Why was this so?
- Identifying** In what ways did Mexican Americans maintain their cultural values?

TAKS PRACTICE

Contrasting Did African Americans use various methods to resist discrimination? Explain and give examples.

Chapter Summary

A New Century

1900

★ Galveston hurricane destroys the city. The city establishes a commission form of government.

1901

★ The Spindletop gusher erupts. An oil boom begins.

1902

★ Texas establishes a poll tax, which discriminates against the poor and minorities.

1903

- The Terrell Election Law creates campaign reform.
- The Equal Suffrage League of Houston is established to fight for women's right to vote.

1912

- The NAACP establishes a chapter in Houston.

1914

- The Houston Ship Channel opens.

1916

★ Oil is discovered at Goose Creek field. Wells are drilled in Galveston Bay.

1918

- Women are allowed to vote in Texas primary elections.
- A statewide prohibition law goes into effect.

1919

• Prohibition (the Eighteenth Amendment) is ratified.

1920

★ Women gain the right to vote nationwide through the Nineteenth Amendment.

Reviewing Key Terms

1. Make illustrated flash cards for the following vocabulary terms. On the front side of each card, write the term and make an illustration to help you remember it. On the back of the card, write the definition.
 - a. derrick, conservationist, scrip
 - b. retail, progressivism, primary election
 - c. Jim Crow laws, segregation, lynch

Reviewing Key Facts

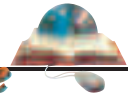
2. What happened on September 8, 1900?
3. What types of jobs were available in Dallas in the early 1900s, and why?
4. How did Houston benefit from the oil discoveries?
5. How did the lumber business benefit from the oil industry?
6. What arguments were given for and against woman suffrage?
7. What arguments were given for and against prohibition?
8. Why were African American churches so important?

Critical Thinking

9. **Analyzing** How did the oil industry affect the development of Texas?
10. **Making Comparisons** Create a chart like the one below. Use your text to list early uses of oil, and then think of ways oil is used today all over the world.

Early Uses	Uses Worldwide Today

11. **Making Comparisons** Do you think rural life or urban life changed more during the early 1900s? Explain your answer.
12. **Identifying Central Issues** What conditions led to the rise of the Progressive Movement?
13. **Synthesizing Information** In what area—taxes, workers' safety, election procedures, or civil rights—did Texas Progressives make the strongest reforms? Explain.
14. **Analyzing** In what ways did Texas women work to improve their lives and society in general?
15. **Making Generalizations** What methods did the suffrage and the temperance movements use to achieve their goals?
16. **Identifying** What specific measures were taken in the early 1900s to prevent African Americans from voting?



Self-Check Quiz

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 20—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the chapter test.



Geography and History Activity

17. Study the Major Petroleum Discoveries map found on page 461. Compare this map with the Texas Land Use map on page RA21. According to the land use map, which of the major oil discoveries are probably still producing? You will have to transfer information from the land use map to the petroleum map.



Portfolio/TAKS Writing Activity

18. **Writing a Résumé** Find a copy of a résumé and become familiar with the parts so that you will know the important facts to find concerning the person you will research. Many individuals were important to Texas during the Age of Reform. Choose one of the individuals mentioned in this chapter. Find several sources of information and write a résumé for that person.

Cooperative Learning Activity

19. **Writing a Response** Organize into groups of four. Do additional reading about the growth and development of the oil industry in Texas. Your school or public librarian can help you find books on the subject. You may also find valuable information on the Internet. Then, write a short report on one of the following topics or a related topic that your group chooses.

- the beginning of the oil industry in Texas
- the effects of the oil industry on another Texas industry
- life in a Texas town during the oil boom

Include in your report original artwork, maps, or diagrams.

Practicing Skills

20. **Making Inferences** Read the paragraph and then answer the question that follows.

Woman suffrage groups in Texas made limited progress in the early 1900s. They often spoke to politicians and organized public parades. Most suffragists were white women, although African Americans and Mexican Americans also participated in suffrage efforts.

How might the suffragists have been more effective as a political force?



Building Technology Skills

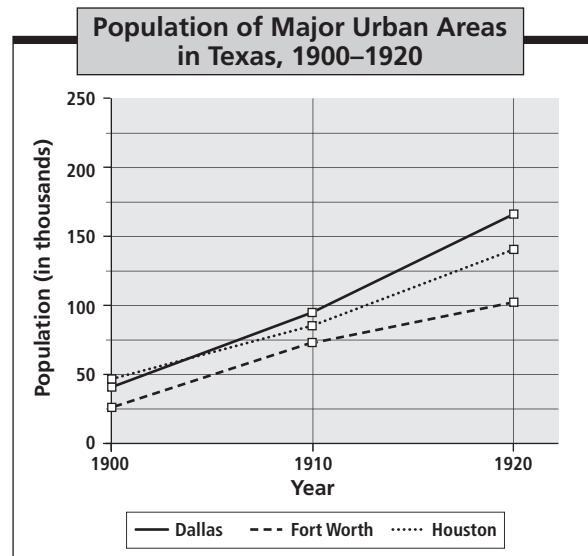
21. **Internet Research** Do an Internet search on the words "Texas Oil Museums." Try more than one search engine

to compare your results. Write a brief explanation of each site (limit of 10 sites). Finally, decide which of the sites are the best and rate the top 5 sites.

TAKS PRACTICE

Use the graph to answer the following question.

Which city grew the fastest between 1900 and 1920?



- F Dallas
- G Fort Worth
- H Houston
- J Galveston

Test-Taking Tip:

Do not just pick the city with the largest population. Instead, look at the legend. Pay attention to the rate of growth or the slope of the line between 1900 and 1920.