

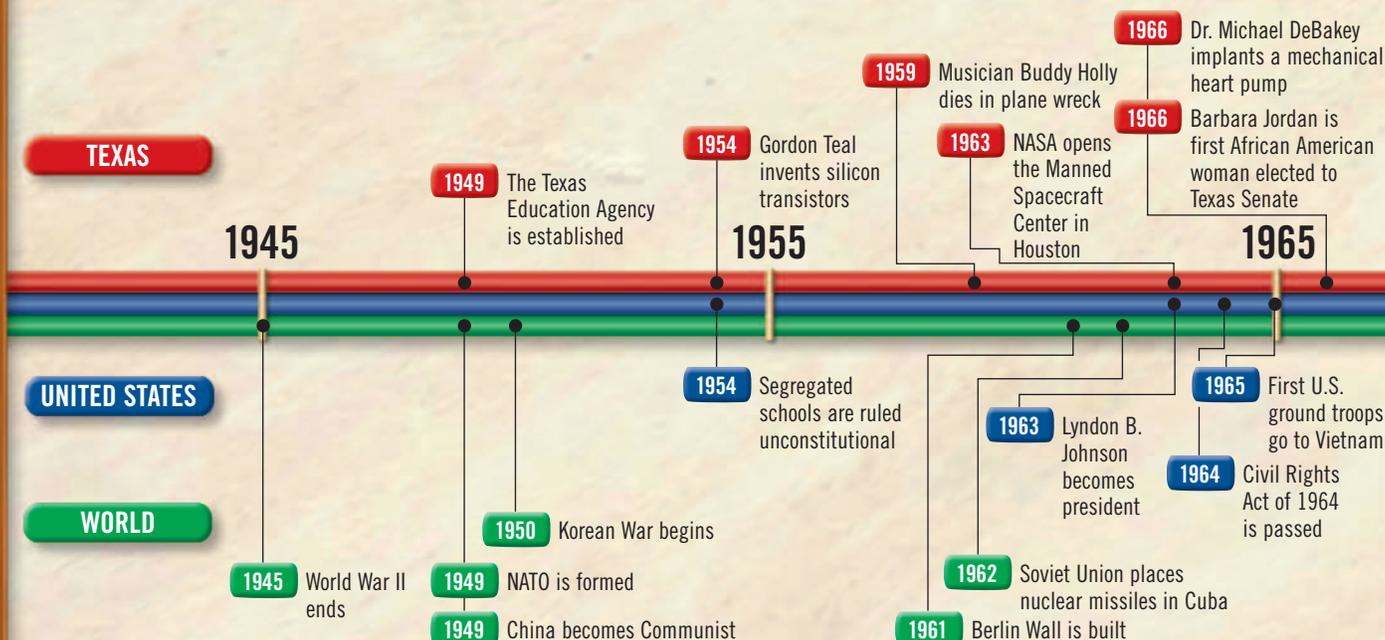
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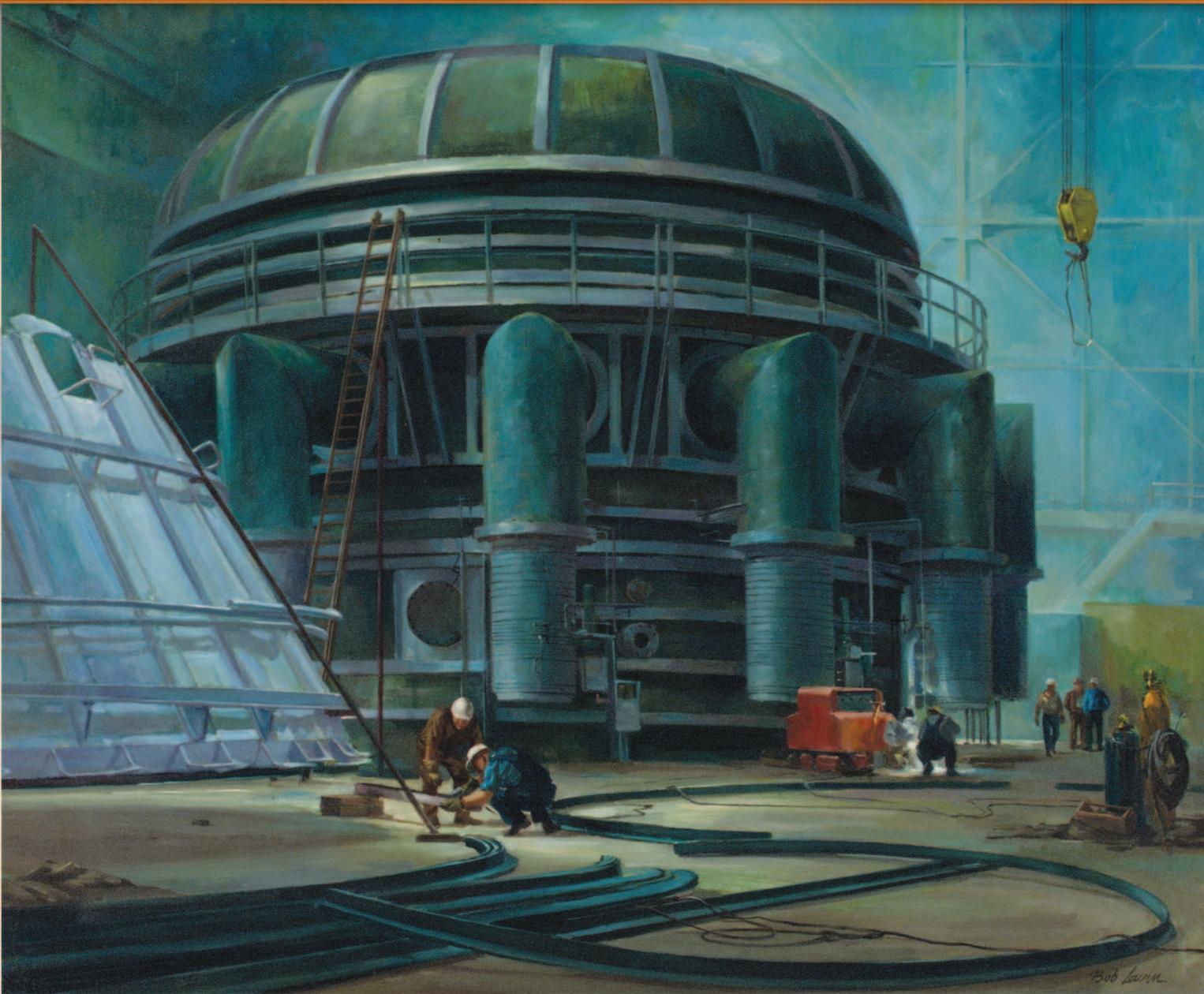
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THE GREAT STATE OF TEXAS

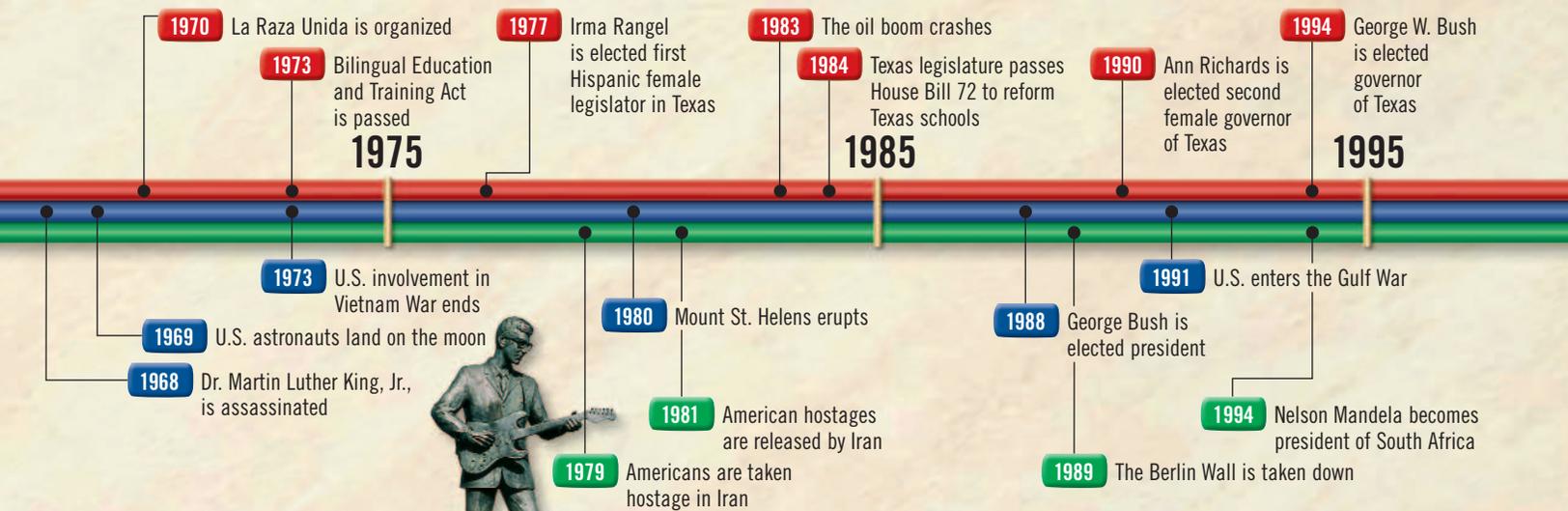
1945–1995

- CHAPTER 24** Texas Enters the Modern Era
- CHAPTER 25** Politics in Modern Texas
- CHAPTER 26** A Changing Economy and Society

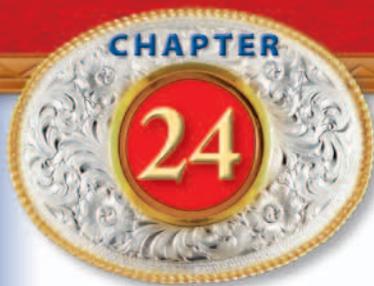




Robert Lavin, *Building the Space Simulator*



Statue of Buddy Holly in Lubbock, built in 1980



Texas Enters the Modern Era

1945–1970

SECTION 1 Technology and an Expanding Economy

SECTION 2 Urban Growth and Civil Rights



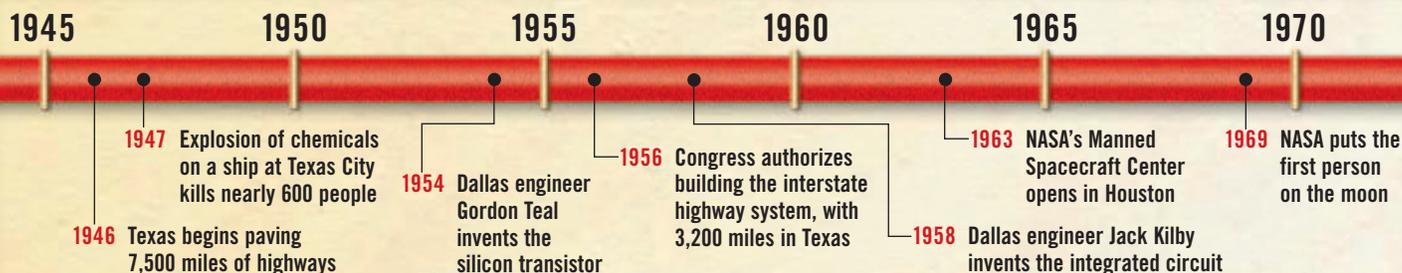
VIEW THE **Texas on Tape**
CHAPTER 24 VIDEO LESSON.

This city of Houston, this State of Texas, this country of the United States was not built by those who waited and rested and wished to look behind them. This country was conquered by those who moved forward.

President John F. Kennedy



Launch of Apollo 11 spacecraft to the moon, July 16, 1969





SKILL BUILDER

Reading Social Studies



Eight thousand marchers protesting the firing of a University of Texas at Austin president and several professors for political reasons, 1940s

Before You Read

Can one person really make a difference? Perhaps you have read or seen news reports about people who have helped society. For example, medical researchers have discovered methods for fighting and preventing disease. Individuals have fought for the passage of many laws that protect Texans. Can you think of leaders in your school or community who have made changes to improve life for students and local residents?

Think about

- individuals who have made a difference in your community
- problems affecting your community that you would like to solve
- steps that you can take to improve life for residents of your community

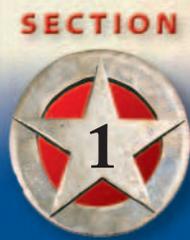
As You Read

Texas industries continued to grow after World War II. During this period Texans were responsible for many advances in technology that improved life in the state. However, not all state residents enjoyed the prosperity of the postwar years. Civil rights leaders worked to make changes so that all Texans shared the benefits of a modern society. Completing this chart for Chapter 24 will help you to understand the contributions made by Texas leaders after World War II.

- Copy the chart in your Texas Notebook.
- As you read, list the names of Texas leaders in the first column.
- Then summarize each leader's contributions to life in Texas in the second column.

Organizing Information

Leader	Contribution to Modern Life in Texas



Technology and an Expanding Economy

Why It Matters Now

Most businesses in Texas today were influenced by changes that occurred after World War II.

TERMS & NAMES

capital, agribusiness,
Dr. Michael DeBakey,
Manned Spacecraft
Center, Walter
Cunningham

OBJECTIVES

1. Analyze the impact of national and international events on the production of goods and services in Texas.
2. Analyze how scientific discoveries and technological advances have made Texas, the United States, and the world dependent on each other.
3. Analyze the effects of the aerospace industry on the development of Texas.

MAIN IDEA

The years following World War II were a time of great change for Texas businesses, including recently developed wartime industries, banking, agriculture, and technology.

WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your *Texas Notebook*.



INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you worked on your family's farm in East Texas before World War II. During the war, you moved to a nearby city to work in an airplane factory. Now that the war has ended, will you move back home to the farm or continue living in the city and working in the factory? What factors might influence your decision?



AIR TRACTORS

After the war, airplanes were converted for use in crop dusting. Leland Snow of Harlingen designed a special aircraft for this but needed money to build it. The North Texas town of Olney took a chance on Snow and built a factory to produce cropdusters. Today, they are still making agricultural planes called air tractors.



Wartime Industries Grow

Texans had worked hard to meet the needs of World War II. Besides helping to fight the war overseas, they also served on military bases within the state. Thousands of Texans worked in and around these bases as well as in industries that supported the war effort. After the war, Texas military bases continued to boost the state's economy. Pilots kept training at Randolph Air Force Base in San Antonio, and the Naval Air Station in Corpus Christi was the second largest navy training base in the world.

During the postwar years, Texas remained a major supplier of aircraft. Planes were used for crop dusting and for transporting people and goods. Helicopters were needed for offshore drilling and emergency transport. As air travel increased, so did the need for aircraft.

As the aircraft and auto industries expanded rapidly, so did the demand for petroleum products. To meet this demand, the oil and gas industry made use of new technology developed during the war. It also tapped newly discovered oil fields and built more pipelines.

Money and the Petroleum Industry

Production of oil and gas increased. The federal government no longer controlled prices as it had during the war, so prices went up as well. As a result, petroleum companies began earning enormous profits.



News of high earnings soon brought a flood of newcomers into the industry. Many needed huge amounts of **capital** to get their businesses started. Texas banks, which were used to loaning small amounts of money to farmers and businesses, often found themselves unable to meet the demand.

Texas banks worked with large East Coast banks to provide the needed money. This led to a reliance on out-of-state financing, which Texas banks worked to correct. Bankers in cities like Houston and Dallas began expanding, building large reserves of capital, and hiring specialists in petroleum finance.

From Small-Crop Farming to Agribusiness

During the war years, the Texas economy shifted from agricultural to industrial. Farm workers took factory jobs in the cities and then decided to stay there after the war. Industry jobs not only paid better but also required no investment on the part of the worker. Farming, on the other hand, required farmers to invest in irrigation, machinery, and pesticides long before seeing any profits. Many small farmers simply could not afford to stay in business.

Large farming companies, however, could afford these expenses, and **agribusiness** grew rapidly throughout Texas. Giant companies bought large areas of farmland and began modernizing some Texas farms. The companies increased irrigation, especially in West and South Texas, where the land had always been too dry for farming. Soon some cotton production moved west. The Rio Grande Valley in South Texas was now able to produce citrus fruits and a wide variety of vegetables year-round.

As families gave up farming and moved to the cities, they started buying their food rather than producing it themselves. This change increased the demand for food products, which created a boom in farming and growth in related businesses. Major food processing companies moved their canneries to Texas. They built their processing plants close to fields in the Rio Grande Valley and other parts of the state. With these companies came jobs, and even more Texans left farming to work in industry.

Texas ranching also enjoyed major growth during this period. By the 1970s the sale of cattle and other farm animals produced \$3.5 billion in revenue, and Texas led all other states in live-stock production.

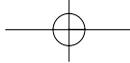
▲ The city of Houston (shown here in 1949) grew rapidly as the oil and gas industry prospered. ● **How do you think the oil boom affected other aspects of the Texas economy?**

capital *money or property that companies or individuals use to increase their wealth*

agribusiness *the business of producing, processing, and distributing farm products on a large scale*

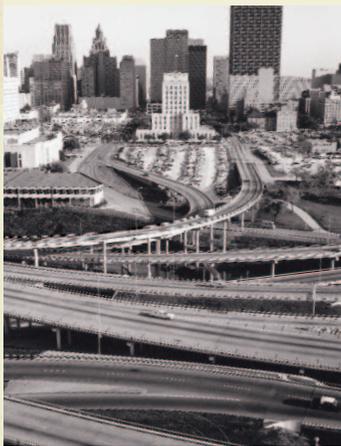
▼ Technology such as harvesters changed the way Texans farmed in the middle of the twentieth century. ● **How did the new technology affect small farmers?**





MOVEMENT

The Texas highway system now includes more than 77,000 miles of roadways. If these roads were put end to end, you could drive around the world more than three times. About 41,000 miles of these roadways are paved farm and ranch roads. That means you could drive around the world more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times without ever getting on a major highway. ● **Why are roads and highways so important to Texas?**



Getting Around in Texas

As early as 1916, there were nearly 200,000 vehicles registered in Texas. But as the automobile's popularity grew, so did problems with the state's road system. By the end of World War II, Texas highways were crowded and in desperate need of repair. These repairs would not only benefit travelers but also allow the safe and speedy shipment of products to markets within and outside the state.

One of the first improvements was paving rural roads, which became rivers of mud during rainy weather. In 1945 the Texas Highway Commission approved construction of 7,500 miles of paved roads. In 1949 the legislature dedicated \$15 million per year to building and maintaining rural farm-to-market (FM) roads.

In 1956 Congress passed the Federal Aid Highway Act, which created the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. The federal government paid 90 percent of the cost of building more than 40,000 miles of roads linking every major city in the country. Over 3,200 of those miles were in Texas—more than in any other state.

With new interstate highways, such as I-10, I-35, and I-45, trucks could carry goods from the Texas-Mexico border to New York or Canada. Soon trucks replaced railroads as the primary means of carrying goods to market. With improved highways came increased auto sales. More autos, in turn, required more petroleum products, thus contributing to the boom in the Texas oil industry.

New Technologies Emerge

The highways attracted new businesses aimed at business travelers, truckers, and vacationers. Fast-food restaurants and motels featuring the modern conveniences of air conditioning and television soon became

- Immediately after World War I the Texas Highway Commission began construction of 7,500 miles of rural roads. ● **How do you think your town benefited from the construction of highways?**





common sights along Texas highways. Because manufacturing was also growing and branching out in Texas, many of those air conditioners, televisions, and other devices were built locally. In the coming decades, the state would develop even more new technology in the fields of aviation, aeronautics, electronics, and medicine.

High-Tech Aviation

As highways and industry were growing in new areas, so was aviation technology. In 1950 Texan Lawrence Bell established Bell Helicopters and built the world's first helicopter factory. Other Texas corporations began developing high-tech weapons and aircraft for the military. General Dynamics, Boeing, and Texas Instruments all played major roles in the air-defense industry during the 1950s.

In the 1960s the popularity of high-speed jet air travel soared. The development of long-range jumbo jets made it possible to fly from Texas to Europe in a fraction of the time it took to travel by sea. Soon Texas was in need of new urban airports. Houston Intercontinental was built in 1969, and Dallas/Fort Worth Regional Airport was built in 1974.

The Electronics Revolution

Along with advances in air travel and aviation technology came the development of new, complex electronics. Texas companies such as Texas Instruments and Collins Radio made great strides in electronics technology over the years.

Even before many of these advances, Texans made technological breakthroughs that would one day change the state, the country, and the world. Gordon Teal, a Dallas engineer, invented the silicon transistor in 1954. Just four years later, Dallas engineer Jack Kilby developed the integrated circuit. Together, these new technologies led to the creation of the computer chip. This component is used in millions of electronic and computerized devices around the world.

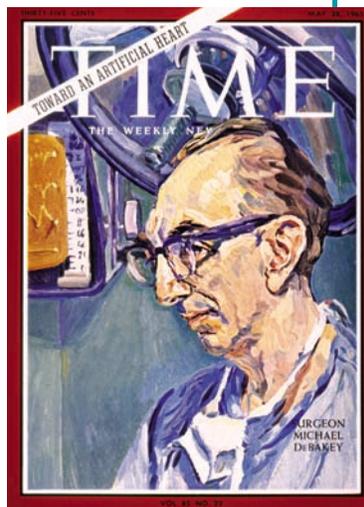
Developments in Aeronautics

The advancements in high-tech industries and their related sciences eventually gave southeastern Texas a whole new identity. In 1961 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) named Houston the home of its new Manned Spacecraft Center. One year later, in a speech to 35,000 Houstonians at Rice University, President John F. Kennedy explained his goal to win the worldwide race to put a person on the moon.



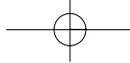
To Science

In the 1930s, while still in medical school, Houston doctor Michael DeBakey developed the roller pump. This invention would make open-heart surgery possible. In the late 1950s and 1960s, DeBakey developed methods of clearing blocked arteries to prevent strokes and bypassing coronary arteries to prevent heart attacks. In 1966 he became the first surgeon to successfully implant a mechanical heart pump in a patient. In 1969 Dr. DeBakey was named president of Baylor College of Medicine. He also was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom with Distinction, the highest award a U.S. civilian can receive. ● **How has Dr. DeBakey's work benefited patients' lives as well as the healthcare industry in Texas, the country, and the world?**



- ▼ Founded in 1955 by physicists and engineers from the University of Texas at Austin, Tracor was one of Texas's earliest high-tech companies.
- **What do you notice about the workers shown here in 1967 assembling computer circuits?**





Walter "Walt" Cunningham

On October 11, 1968, Walt Cunningham, a Houston resident, was aboard the first *Apollo* spacecraft to carry astronauts into space. Along with fellow *Apollo 7* astronauts Walter Shirra, Jr., and Donn Eisele, Cunningham successfully orbited the earth 163 times, returning safely after 11 days. For his bravery, Cunningham earned the American Legion Medal of Valor.

● **How was Walt Cunningham a leader in science and technology?**



TEXAS VOICES

If I were to say, my fellow citizens, that we shall send to the moon, 240,000 miles away from the control station in Houston, a giant rocket more than 300 feet tall, the length of this football field . . . carrying all the equipment needed for propulsion, guidance, control, communications, food and survival, on an untried mission, to an unknown celestial body, and then return it safely to earth . . . and do all this, and do it right, and do it first before this decade is out—then we must be bold.

President John F. Kennedy, speech, September 12, 1962

Opened in 1963, the facility at Clear Lake, near Houston, became Mission Control Center for NASA's manned space flight program. During the 1960s, with the support of Texas-born president Lyndon B. Johnson, the space program and its related industries grew and expanded. By 1966 the center had more than 5,000 employees on 1,620 acres.

In 1969 scientists and engineers at Mission Control in Houston successfully guided the *Apollo 11* astronauts to a safe landing on the moon. As the world listened and watched on radio and television, astronauts in various *Apollo* missions communicated back to "Houston," making it known as a center for science and technology. In August 1973, the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston was officially renamed the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center. Today it remains an important technological research and development center.

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

Identify:

- capital
- agribusiness
- Dr. Michael DeBakey
- Manned Spacecraft Center
- Walter Cunningham

Organizing Information

Use a spider map like the one shown to describe areas of modernization or change in Texas from 1945 to 1970. On each spoke radiating from the circle, name a category in which change occurred. On the other lines, list specific changes.



Some of the items you listed describe scientific and technological advances. What effects have these changes had on fossil fuel reserves, water, and land?

Critical Thinking

1. How did postwar industries in Texas affect the production of goods and services?
2. How did scientific and technological advances from 1945 to 1970 make Texas, the United States,

and the world more closely connected?

3. How do you think early advances in the aerospace industry affected the development of Texas?

Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. With a partner, compare and contrast three good things about remaining in the city with three reasons for returning to the farm.

ACTIVITY

Science, Technology & Society

Research five scientific or technological advances developed by Texans between 1945 and 1970. Create a class list of your findings. Write a one-page report on one of these advances.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.



SKILL BUILDER

Map & Geography

Reading a City Street Map

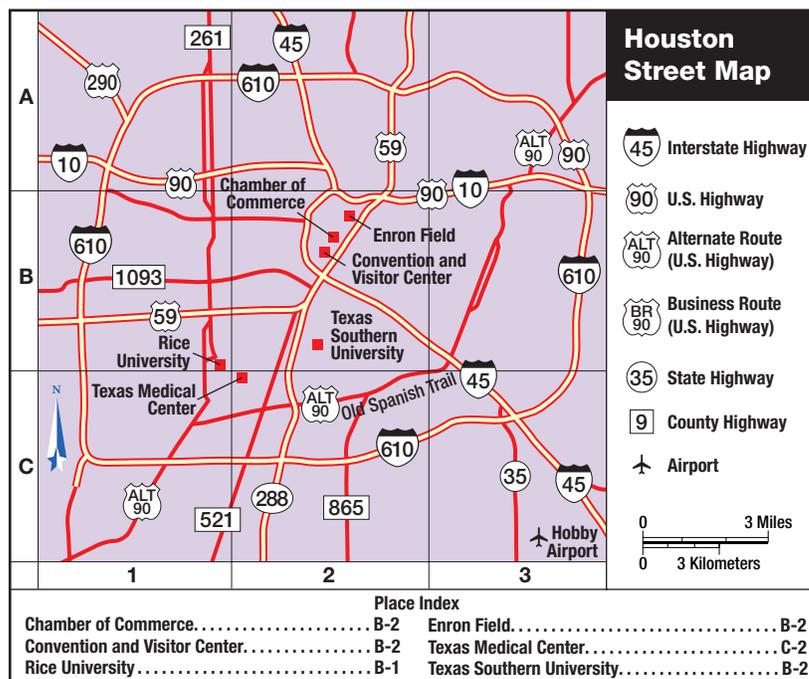


LEARNING *the Skill*

Have you ever tried to find your way around an unfamiliar city? Knowing how to read and interpret a city street map can be a valuable skill in a situation like this. A city street map can help you pinpoint your location, particular landmarks, and the fastest route to your destination. A city street map may show the major highways and roads in a city, or it may be detailed enough to show you all the streets in a particular area.

To interpret a city street map, use the following steps:

- Read the map title. This will tell you what city is shown.
- Read the map legend. Symbols let you know whether roads are interstate, federal, state, or local. The legend also may provide symbols for other important information, such as the locations of airports or rest areas.
- Analyze the grid system. A city street map often has a grid that divides the city into small segments. The grid has numbers along the top or bottom and letters along one of the sides. The grid box *1A* is where lines *1* and *A* intersect on the map. On the map on this page, Hobby Airport is located in grid box *3C*.
- Look for a pattern in the streets and highways of the city. Notice the route numbers of the highways and the directions in which they run. Do you see a pattern?



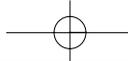
PRACTICING *the Skill*

Study the map above. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. How can you tell an interstate highway from a state highway?
2. Which highway forms a loop around the city?
3. Which highways would you take from Houston Hobby Airport to the Convention and Visitor Center?
4. In which grid box is Enron Field located?
5. Name a U.S. highway that runs east and west through Houston?
6. Which route is also named the "Old Spanish Trail"?
7. What pattern do all of the highways together form?

APPLYING *the Skill*

Obtain a city street map for your city or for a city in your area. If the map does not have a grid, then draw one on the map. Add an index of important sites. Then write five questions that can be answered by reading your map. Next, exchange maps and questions with a partner. After answering each other's questions, discuss the answers with your partner. Finally, as a class, talk about when you might use a city street map.



Creating a Museum Exhibit

Advances in Technology

Many social and technological changes occurred in Texas after World War II. A large number of Texans traded farm life for city life. At the same time, advances in technology thrust Texas into a modern society. Use the Internet to find information about Texas advances in the fields of aviation, transportation, communications, and science from 1945 to 1970. Then use this information to create a museum exhibit.



Bell helicopter, manufactured in Fort Worth since the early 1950s

GETTING Connected

1. To get started, log on to www.celebratingtexas.com and go to **Chapter 24**.
2. Focus your search on information and links to the development of technology in Texas from 1945 through 1970.
3. Find information that answers the following questions:
 - How did the Texas economy change after the war?
 - What were some of the advances in aviation after the war?
 - What developments in transportation occurred after World War II?
 - What improvements in communications did Texans enjoy after the war?
 - What advances in science were made after World War II?

DEVELOPING Your Presentation

Imagine that you work at the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum in Austin. You have been asked to design a special exhibit on the technological advances in Texas from 1945 through 1970. The purpose of your exhibit is to teach visitors how postwar technology affected life in Texas. Conduct additional online searches to learn more about advances in the fields of aviation, transportation, communications, and science. Be sure to include several of the following in your presentation.

- **A report** that briefly summarizes the state of the Texas economy after World War II
- **A chart** listing and describing the different kinds of technology that developed in Texas
- **A note card** that describes and a **photograph** that shows a NASA invention
- **A time line** that illustrates when the new technologies were developed
- **Photographs or illustrations** of the new technologies or devices
- **A model** that illustrates a postwar invention



SECTION



Urban Growth and Civil Rights

Why It Matters Now

Thanks to the efforts of Texas civil rights leaders, today's Texans enjoy far more justice and equality than ever.

TERMS & NAMES

James L. Farmer, Jr., **baby boom**, Gilmer-Aiken Bills, Héctor P. García, Civil Rights Act of 1964

OBJECTIVES

1. Describe economic factors and industries that led to the growth of cities in Texas.
2. Explain the functions of government at the municipal level.
3. Analyze the civil rights movement in Texas and identify key leaders.

MAIN IDEA

After World War II, millions of Texans moved to cities. Those who could afford it moved to areas just outside the cities. Many minority citizens faced growing discrimination in jobs, housing, education, and social services.

A REAL-LIFE STORY

Many Texans enjoyed a good life in the period after World War II. However, some Texans did not have equal opportunities to find good jobs and housing. Some minority citizens took action and fought for equality. Texas civil rights leader James L. Farmer, Jr., organized the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in 1942 to fight for justice without using violence.

Segregation will go on as long as we permit it to. Words are not enough, there must be action. We must withhold our support and participation from the institution of segregation in every area of American life . . . as a coordinated movement of mass non-cooperation.



James L. Farmer, Jr.

James L. Farmer, Jr., *Lay Bare the Heart*

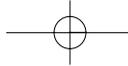
In this section, you will read about the changes in society in the postwar period and the struggles for equal rights.

Rapid Growth of Texas Cities

In the years following World War II, over half of all Texans lived in urban areas. Thanks to technology and other industries, cities like Dallas and Fort Worth were bursting at the seams. Military personnel who had trained in San Antonio during the war now wanted to move their families there permanently. In 1948 Houston was one of the fastest growing cities in the United States. Johnson Space Center and the petrochemicals industry helped the boom continue for many years.



Signs showing discrimination, 1950s



THEN & NOW

SUBURBS The 1950s were a time of prosperity for many Texans. Rows and rows of houses were being built outside large cities. Suburbanites filled their new homes with dishwashers, electric refrigerators, washers and dryers, televisions, and record players. Their garages held new cars and lawn mowers. Schools and shopping centers sprouted up to fill their needs. For these mostly Anglo, middle-class Texans, life in the suburbs was the fulfillment of the American Dream. Today Texas suburbs are continuing to expand. Houses are larger and closer together to accommodate all the new Texans. Suburbs in places such as Arlington are nearly as large as the cities they surround. Some suburban communities have gates to keep out outsiders.

● **How do you think suburban life today is similar to and different from suburban life in the 1950s?**



Texas City, 1950s



Suburb under construction, 2001

baby boom *the sudden increase in births in the United States following World War II*

▼ This Mexican American veteran is showing the medal he earned fighting in World War II, yet after the war the only work he could find was farm labor. ● **How do you think he felt?**



The Growth of Suburbs

As Texas cities were growing, so were the families living in them. Veterans who had put off marrying until after the war now wanted to raise families. This, along with the nation's healthy economy, created a **baby boom** in the United States. From 1946 to 1964, the number of U.S. families with three or four children grew dramatically.

The baby boom in Texas and the rest of the United States contributed to the development of suburbs. Growing families left small houses in the city and moved to larger houses outside of town. The GI Bill, which helped American veterans pay for education and other expenses, offered low-cost home loans to veterans and \$2,000 toward the purchase of a new home.

Suburban families wanted schools and shopping centers closer to home. Soon many schools, stores, restaurants, and movie theaters moved into the Texas suburbs.

Growing Populations, Growing Problems

For many, suburban life was the realization of the American dream. However, life was often less pleasant for those left behind in Texas cities. Typically, only people with good jobs could afford to move to the suburbs. This left the poorer people living in the inner cities. Due to housing discrimination, many minorities also were trapped in cities.

Because the urban poor paid little in taxes, city services began to suffer. Fewer trained police officers could be kept on the payroll, and city crime rates soared. Neighborhood fire departments struggled to pay for enough firefighters and equipment to handle emergencies. Trash collection and sewer services often were unable to meet the needs. Polluted water and air in cities and industrialized areas became a health threat to many.



Reforming Public Education

Meanwhile, the boom in the number of children being born and the growth of Texas cities left public schools severely overcrowded. In addition, some of the students moving into Texas spoke different languages and had different schooling backgrounds. Many schools were unable to serve the wide range of educational needs. Rural schools were no better off. Although they were smaller, they needed money to offer their students the same opportunities city students enjoyed.

Because of overcrowding, lack of funding, and other problems, Texas schools were ranked among the lowest in the nation after World War II. In an effort to improve the quality of education, a twelfth grade was added, and classes were expanded to include fine arts and job training. In 1949, the Texas legislature passed the Gilmer-Aiken Bills. These bills improved teacher training, raised teacher salaries, provided textbooks for all students, and required students to attend school for nine months each year. The bills also set up the Texas Education Agency to set and review standards for Texas teachers and public schools.

Discrimination

In order to solve the other problems facing Texas, a larger issue had to be addressed—discrimination. After fighting bravely for their country in World War II, minority veterans had hoped they would return to a different America—one in which all citizens were treated equally. They soon discovered that little had changed. Minority Texans still faced restricted opportunities and unfair treatment in work, education, housing, and health care. Due to threats and violence, many were afraid to vote.

The prosperity of the postwar years often skipped over minority groups in Texas. While middle-class Anglo American families were moving to larger homes in the suburbs, African Americans, Mexican Americans, and other minorities were trapped in crumbling, overcrowded cities. Because of unfair hiring practices, most minorities had low-paying jobs and could not afford a move to the suburbs. Even if they could, most would have been denied quality housing.

Many minority Texans were unable to make their voices heard because they could not vote. In 1904 the state had passed a law that required voters to pay a poll tax in order to vote. Because many Hispanics and African Americans were poor, few could register to vote. Many were also threatened with violence to keep them from voting.

Texans Struggle for Civil Rights

Until now, minorities' complaints about discrimination had largely fallen on deaf ears. After World War II, however, minority veterans began making their voices heard. Hispanic veteran Héctor P. García was one of the most vocal leaders in Texas. In 1948 he founded the American GI Forum. This organization helped minority veterans obtain the same benefits other veterans received, including health care, housing, and



▲ Many minority students in postwar Texas attended separate schools that did not have adequate teachers, textbooks, or facilities. ● **Why was education such an important issue to minority Texans?**



The Fight for Voting Rights

After Reconstruction the poll tax and acts of violence kept most minority Texans from voting. From the 1920s on, Texans in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) fought for voting rights. Their efforts finally helped get the poll tax abolished in 1964 and the Voting Rights Act passed in 1965. Texas, however, still had a poll tax on state and local elections until the Texas Constitution was amended in 1966.

● **Why was it so important to abolish the poll tax?**



Lyndon B. Johnson and Martin Luther King at the signing of the Voting Rights Act of 1965



Héctor P. García

Héctor Perez García was born in Mexico in 1914. His family moved to Texas when he was very young. A high school teacher once told him, “No Mexican will ever make an A in my class.” García proved her wrong and went on to complete medical school. Dr. García earned the Bronze Star in World War II. García devoted his life to improving the lives of Hispanics. He founded the American GI Forum to address discrimination in health care, education, jobs, and voting. • **In what ways do you think being a doctor made García a good leader?**



education. Under García’s leadership, Hispanic veterans also began demanding that businesses serve people from minority groups in the same way that they served white customers. In 1948 the GI Forum and the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) won a federal court case barring segregation of Hispanic children in the schools.

African Americans also organized to end inequality in Texas. Following the lead of national figures such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., African Americans demanded an end to segregation. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) became a powerful voice for all minorities. Texan James Farmer, Jr., made great strides for civil rights on a national level as well as at home. In 1942 he founded the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). He then went on to lead peaceful protests throughout the South in the 1960s.

As a result of these and other people’s tireless efforts, the U.S. Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This new law made it illegal for restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and other public places to discriminate against people on the basis of race. Other new laws made it illegal to deny equal housing opportunities and to charge a poll tax or otherwise keep minorities from voting. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 removed obstacles to minority Texans voting. They finally had the power to elect representatives of their choice.

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

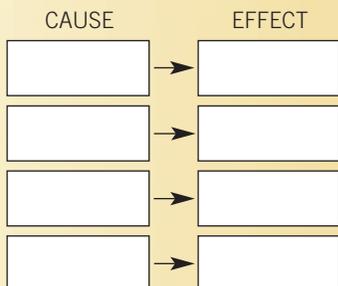
Terms & Names

Identify:

- James L. Farmer, Jr.
- baby boom
- Gilmer-Aiken Bills
- Héctor P. García
- Civil Rights Act of 1964

Organizing Information

Using a diagram like the one shown, identify four cause-and-effect relationships concerning cities and suburbs.



On the basis of your completed diagram, would you rather have lived in a city or in a suburb in post-war Texas? Explain.

Critical Thinking

1. What caused Texas cities to grow dramatically after World War II?
2. In what ways were municipal governments overwhelmed by the rapid growth of Texas cities?

3. How did individual Texans contribute to the fight for civil rights in the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s?

A Real-Life Story

Review *A Real-Life Story* on page 509. What is the main idea of this excerpt from James Farmer, Jr.’s autobiography? How did Farmer put his feelings about segregation into action?

ACTIVITY

History

Research the accomplishments of civil rights leaders of the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. Complete a class chart listing *Texas Leaders, Other U.S. Leaders, Accomplishments, and Results.*



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.



Making Inferences

LEARNING *the Skill*

An author does not always directly state all information in a text. However, unstated information can be just as important as what the author writes. To understand what is not stated, you need to make an inference. An inference is a logical conclusion based on limited evidence. You make inferences all the time. For example, if you walk into a classroom where all of the students are quietly filling out a paper, you might infer that they are taking a test. Although no one actually told you that the students were being tested, you know from past experience that classrooms are quiet during a test. You drew a conclusion based on the limited information you had—quiet room, students filling out papers—plus your prior knowledge about the topic. Making inferences can be very helpful when some of the information about a topic is unstated.

To make inferences, use the following steps:

- Find the main idea(s) of the text.
- Look for stated facts related to that topic.
- Then consider what you already know about the topic.
- Using the stated facts and your own knowledge, draw a logical conclusion.
- Look for additional information in the text or elsewhere to prove or disprove your inference.

PRACTICING *the Skill*

Read the following excerpt from Section 1, *Technology and an Expanding Economy*. Use the steps in *Learning the Skill* and the questions that follow to make inferences about how the oil and gas industry in Texas changed after World War II.

Production of oil and gas increased. The federal government no longer controlled prices as it had during the war, so prices went up as well. As a result, petroleum companies began earning enormous profits. News of high earnings soon brought a flood of newcomers into the industry. Many needed huge amounts of capital to get their businesses started. Texas banks, which were used to loaning small amounts of money to farmers and businesses, often found themselves unable to meet the demand.

1. What facts are stated about oil and gas company profits?
2. What can you infer about oil and gas company prices based on these facts?
3. What facts are stated about Texas bank loans?
4. What can you infer about Texas bank capital based on these facts?

APPLYING *the Skill*

Review Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 24. In your Texas Notebook, record stated facts about how Texas society changed after World War II. Then, using these facts and your prior knowledge, infer why Texas society experienced these postwar changes. Finally, locate sources that either prove or disprove your inferences.





CHAPTER



ASSESSMENT

TERMS & NAMES

Explain the significance of each of the following:

1. Dr. Michael DeBakey
2. Manned Spacecraft Center
3. Walter Cunningham
4. James L. Farmer, Jr.
5. Gilmer-Aiken Bills
6. Héctor P. García
7. Civil Rights Act of 1964

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Technology and Economy (pages 502–506)

1. How did farming in Texas after World War II differ from farming during the Great Depression?
2. Identify two developments in transportation that made travel easier in Texas. How did these developments affect the transport of goods?
3. What factor(s) do you think contributed to NASA's decision to locate its Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston?

Urban Growth and Civil Rights

(pages 509–512)

4. What industries helped Texas cities such as Dallas, San Antonio, and Houston grow after World War II?
5. How did the baby boom contribute to the growth of suburbs?
6. How did the growth of suburbs contribute to problems in cities?
7. What agency governs the public schools of Texas? When was this body established?
8. How did new laws and citizens with influence help reduce racial discrimination in our state?

READING SOCIAL STUDIES

After You Read

Review your completed chart with a partner. Include any additional Texas leaders and their contributions to society. Then summarize the aspects of life in Texas that were affected by changes after World War II. How do the accomplishments of these leaders reflect those changes?

Leader	Contribution to Modern Life in Texas

CRITICAL THINKING

Making Inferences

1. How do you think advances in science and technology from 1945 to 1970 contributed to the move from rural areas to cities?

Comparing and Contrasting

2. How do you think conditions in suburban schools during this time period compared with those in city and rural schools? Explain your answer.

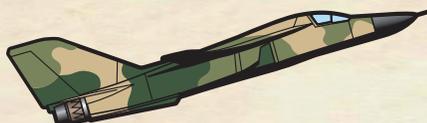
Drawing Conclusions

3. How do you think the opinions or involvement of well-known people affect a cause such as civil rights?

VISUAL Summary

CHANGES IN TEXAS SOCIETY AND ECONOMY, 1945–1970

The end of World War II led to a new economy in Texas, with more industry, changes in agriculture, the growth of banking, and new demand for Texas oil.



Texas developed strong technology industries, becoming a center for the electronics and aerospace industries.

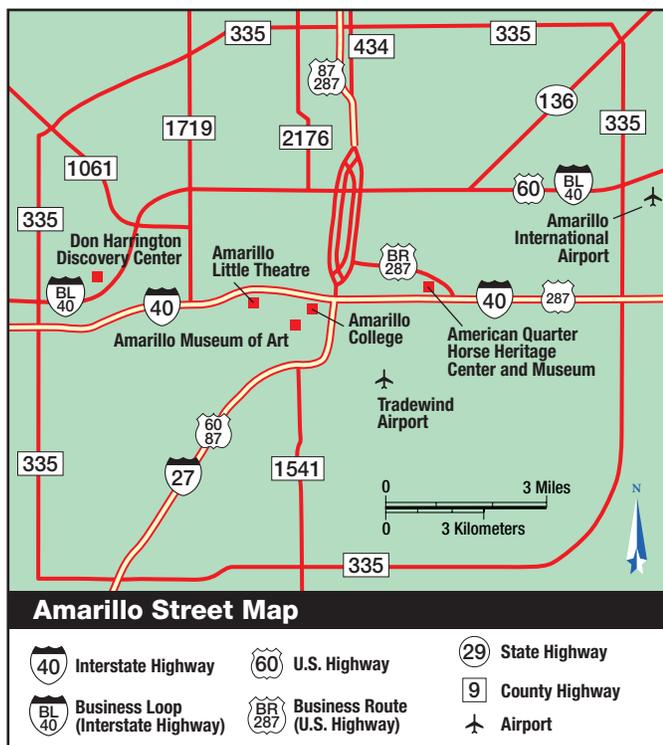
Rapid growth of Texas cities led to overcrowding and tension between races, including discrimination against minorities. These problems led to legislation guaranteeing civil rights to all.





MAP & GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Applying Skills



1. Which interstate highways run east and west through Amarillo?
2. Which type of roadway runs around the city?

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLBUILDER

Making Inferences

Meanwhile, the boom in the number of children being born and the growth of Texas cities left public schools severely overcrowded. In addition, some of the students moving into Texas spoke different languages and had different schooling backgrounds. Many schools were unable to serve the wide range of educational needs.

1. What facts are stated about conditions in public schools in Texas cities?
2. What can you infer about how overcrowding was resolved in the schools?
3. What facts are stated about new students moving into Texas?
4. What can you infer about where resources for education were focused?



CHAPTER PROJECT

Texas Education The Gilmer-Aiken Bills of 1949 made a number of improvements to the Texas education system. They not only extended the school term and set new standards for teacher training and pay but also established the Texas Education Agency, or TEA. Research the role the TEA plays in governing Texas education today. Then, with a partner, create a flowchart showing the basic structure of the Texas education system.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research this topic.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY ACTIVITY

Spin-Off Technology The scientific discoveries and technological breakthroughs of 1945 to 1970 have had a great impact on our world. In addition to serving their original purposes, many have been found useful in other areas of life. For instance, some NASA technology has been used to save lives in hospitals. Other NASA products have been adapted for everyday use. Everyday products based on NASA technology are known as “space spin-offs.” Research some of these space spin-offs and their current uses outside the space program. Share your findings as a class. Then discuss as a class Texas inventions from the postwar era that have found additional uses or have led to other inventions.



CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY

Analyzing Individual Rights The Civil Rights Act of 1964 made it illegal for public places to discriminate against a person on the basis of race. The Equal Rights Amendment would make it illegal to discriminate against a person on the basis of gender. Although the Equal Rights Amendment has been debated for years, and was passed by the U.S. Congress, it has never been ratified. As a class, compare and contrast the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Rights Amendment. Discuss why one has become law while the other has not. Then divide into teams and debate this statement: The Equal Rights Amendment should be ratified immediately.