



CHAPTER
29

Texas Citizens, Texas Leaders

1900–2020

SECTION 1 Civic Rights and Responsibilities

SECTION 2 Texas Political Parties and Leaders

SECTION 3 New Texas Citizens



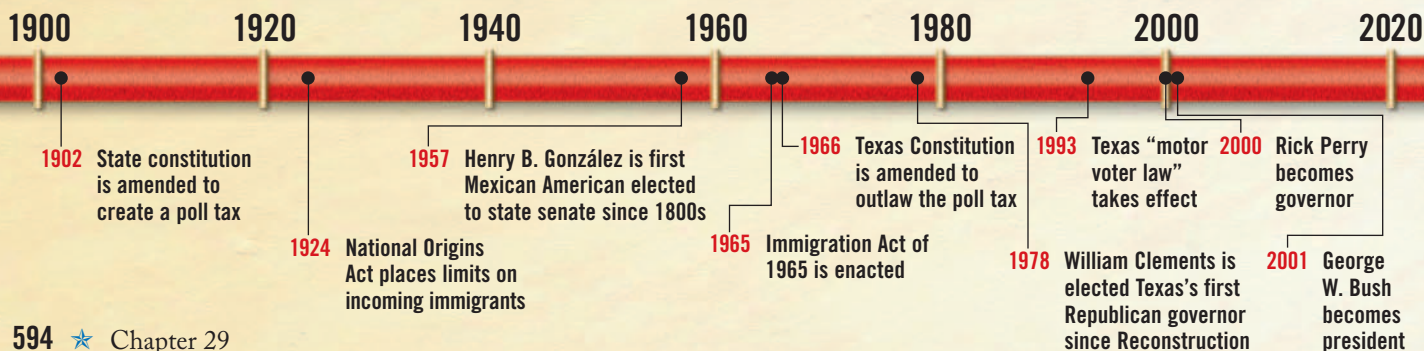
VIEW THE **Texas on Tape**
CHAPTER 29 VIDEO LESSON.



The stakes are too high for government to be a spectator sport.

**U.S. Representative
Barbara Jordan**

Texas voting place





SKILL BUILDER

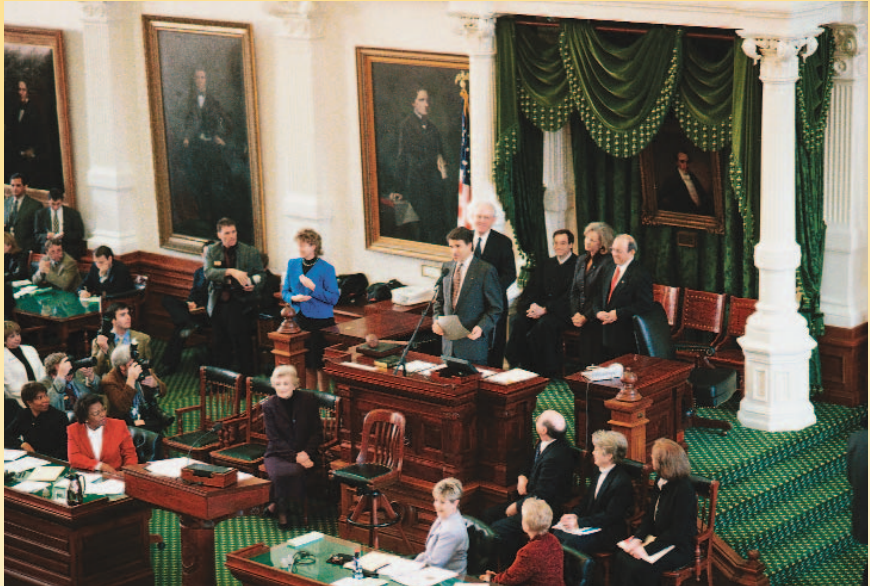
Reading Social Studies

Before You Read

If someone were to ask you what makes the state of Texas great, how would you answer? You might say that the state's citizens or the state's leaders make Texas special. Perhaps you would respond that the flow of new people and new ideas into Texas makes it a good place to live. Many different factors contribute to the quality of life in Texas.

Think about

- why it is important to vote
- how you can participate in making Texas a better place to live
- Texas leaders who are making a difference
- how Texas's newest citizens are changing the state



Governor Rick Perry addressing the Texas legislature, 2001

As You Read

The activities of the state's leaders and its people help to make Texas society what it is today. Texas leaders work to pass laws that protect state residents and improve their lives. Texas citizens also work to improve the lives of others by voicing their opinions on political issues and giving their time. Texas also has attracted new citizens from all over the world who are contributing their new ideas and new visions for the state. Completing this graphic organizer for Chapter 29 will help you to understand the factors that shape life in Texas today.

- Copy the cluster diagram in your Texas Notebook.
- As you read, note at least three supporting details that answer each main idea question.

Organizing Information

How do Texans serve their communities?

-
-
-

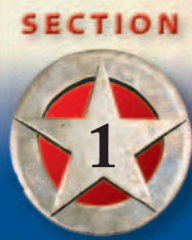
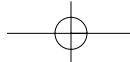
What political changes have occurred in Texas in the twentieth century?

-
-
-

TEXAS CITIZENS,
TEXAS LEADERS

What factors determined who moved to Texas?

-
-
-



Civic Rights and Responsibilities

Why It Matters Now

Learning about your rights and responsibilities can help you become a better Texas citizen.

TERMS & NAMES

“motor voter law,” poll tax, **lobbying, special interest group, jury**, volunteer

OBJECTIVES

1. Summarize the rights guaranteed in the Texas Bill of Rights.
2. Identify the points of view of interest groups on important Texas issues.
3. Describe the importance of free speech and free press in a democratic society.
4. Identify civic responsibilities of Texas citizens.

MAIN IDEA

Like all Americans, Texans have a responsibility to vote. Texans also have a responsibility to improve society through service to their community.

WHAT Would You Do?

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



INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that someone in your family chooses not to vote in elections. He or she says that a single vote does not matter because millions of people will vote. Think about what you might say to this person. Why is it important to vote? How might you persuade him or her to vote?

Voting: A Right and a Responsibility

The right to vote gives citizens a chance to participate in government. This means all citizens, 18 and older, may help decide who will serve in elected positions of government. These include state legislators, the governor, the lieutenant governor, and some judges and members of state boards. The voting public also chooses county and city officials. These include county commissioners, county judges, mayors, and city council members.

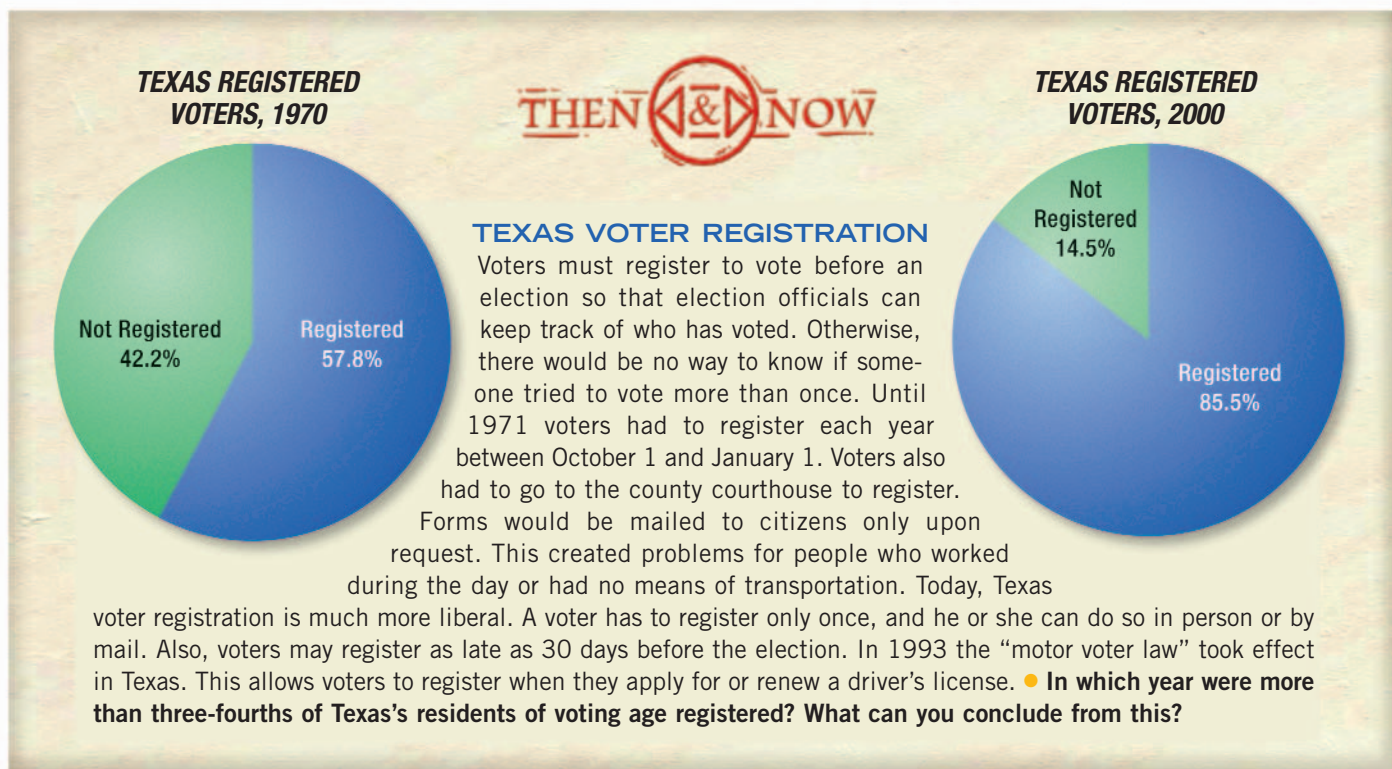
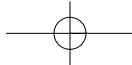
Voters also make direct decisions about key issues that affect their lives. Citizens vote on whether to raise taxes and how those taxes will be used. They also vote on local laws. At the state level, citizens even vote on amendments to the constitution.

Voting is not only a right but also a civic responsibility. When people do not vote, they do not help improve their government or their surroundings. They also give up the chance to decide who will lead the government and how issues on the ballot will be resolved. Some people may not realize it, but citizens can lose the right to vote. People who are convicted of serious crimes can lose the right to vote for many years.

Many recent elections have been extremely close. In 1988 Mike Jackson won his Texas House seat by only seven votes. The 1994 Democratic primary for Llano County judge ended in a tie, which was resolved by a coin toss. In 2000 Texan George W. Bush was elected president of the United States by a very small margin.

- ▼ Texans often vote in local schools, libraries, and other familiar settings.
- Why do you think the state uses these facilities rather than building special polling places?





Fighting for the Vote

For many years, registering to vote was impossible for some Texans. They fought long and hard for the right to vote in free and fair elections. Women won the right to vote only in 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified. Many suffragists who had fought for the vote since the 1840s did not live to see it.

African American men won the right to vote in 1870 when the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified. However, a 1902 amendment to the Texas Constitution required people to pay a poll tax before they could register to vote. This tax usually cost between \$1.50 and \$1.75 per year. Today this may not sound like much, but a century ago, it was more than many people could afford. Many African Americans and Hispanics were among the poorest people in the state. As a result, few of them could afford to register to vote. Many African Americans and Hispanic Americans were also threatened with violence if they attempted to vote.

The civil rights movement of the 1960s helped put an end to this type of discrimination. An amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1964 ended the poll tax in federal elections. Texas, however, kept its poll tax in state and local elections until 1966. The Texas Constitution finally was amended in 1966 to outlaw the poll tax.



Lawrence Aaron Nixon

Lawrence Aaron Nixon, a doctor from Marshall, became involved in civil rights after several racial killings. When a 1923 law kept African Americans from voting in primaries, Nixon took the fight for equal voting rights to the U.S. Supreme Court. Partly due to his efforts, a law was passed in 1944 that finally ended whites-only primaries. ● **Why is the right to vote important to Texas citizens?**

Dr. Héctor P. García and other Texas civil rights leaders marching for voting rights

Linking History

To Language Arts

Individuals working for special interest groups often take part in an activity called *lobbying*. Lobbying is an attempt to influence legislation by persuading lawmakers to vote in a certain way. The term comes from the lobbyists' practice of waiting in the lobby or hallway outside a legislator's office to speak with him or her about certain issues.

● **Why is it important for Texans to voice their opinions to government leaders?**

lobbying *contacting lawmakers in order to persuade them to vote in a certain way*

special interest group *a group that tries to influence government policy*



▲ Citizens and groups such as the Texas State Teachers Association hold rallies on the steps of the Capitol. Senators Carlos Truan and Rodney Ellis address the crowd.

● **What are some other ways citizens can make their opinions heard?**

Getting Informed

Voting is a very important right. Just as important is the need to be informed about the people and issues on the ballot. Simply marking any name that you have heard before or voting yes or no without understanding an issue can be as harmful as not voting at all. Voters who are not informed may elect unqualified leaders. They also may help to pass laws that are not in the people's best interests.

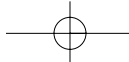
The news media have made it easy for voters to stay informed. Newspapers, radio stations, and television news programs often devote a great deal of time to elections. Books and magazines also can be valuable sources of information. The League of Women Voters puts out a free voter's guide in many Texas cities that lists candidates' statements on key issues. In addition, it is important to read each item on the ballot carefully to understand what your vote means.

Lobbying

Citizens have the right to let government leaders know whether they agree or disagree with certain laws. Citizens may voice their opinions by writing letters, sending e-mails, or calling their representatives. When the legislature is in session, lawmakers' offices are open to anyone who wishes to discuss an issue with someone on a legislator's staff. Trying to persuade legislators to pass or defeat certain laws is called **lobbying**.

Businesses and organizations also want to influence lawmakers. For example, a business might want lawmakers to vote against new taxes on the products the business sells. An environmental group may want the state to pass laws to restrict car exhaust. Organizations that work to influence lawmakers are called **special interest groups**. Special interest groups can be very powerful. There are special interest groups that represent business, agriculture, and labor unions. Others represent teachers, minority groups, women, and low-income citizens. Working together as a group makes it more likely that a person's opinions will be heard.





Other Responsibilities

In addition to voting, citizens have other civic duties, such as paying taxes. Taxes pay for vital government services such as police and fire protection. They pay for streets and highways, parks, and libraries. Taxes also pay for schools and hospitals. It is hard to imagine life without the benefits and services our tax dollars provide.

Another responsibility we share as citizens is serving on **juries**. The U.S. Constitution guarantees every person accused of a crime the right to a trial by a jury. People involved in civil cases also may request jury trials. Jurors are selected from a list of registered voters who hold a driver's license or a Department of Public Safety identification card. If a person is asked to be on a jury, he or she must either appear or supply a legally acceptable excuse. Anyone who fails to appear may be fined.

Many Texas citizens have also taken on the responsibility of participating in community planning. They work with local officials to plan the way their communities will grow. Middle and high school students sometimes participate in planning their communities. They can make their voices heard in decisions that will affect their future.

Another way people can give back to the community is by being a volunteer. As citizens in a free society, we share a responsibility to contribute to the common good. Communities always need people to share their knowledge, skills, and talents with others. The most valuable thing a volunteer can share is his or her time. Simply by donating your time to a special cause, you can do a great deal of good. Being a volunteer is one of the best ways to be a responsible citizen.



▲ This jury in Jasper, Texas, in 1999 heard the trial of one of the men charged with the racially-motivated murder of James Byrd, Jr. ● **Why is it important for people of many different racial and ethnic backgrounds to serve on juries?**

jury a group of citizens selected to hear evidence and give a judgment in a court case

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

Identify:

- “motor voter law”
- poll tax
- lobbying
- special interest group
- jury
- volunteer

Organizing Information

Use a chart like the one shown to summarize the ways citizens can participate in their government and communities.

FORM OF PARTICIPATION	WHY IT MATTERS

Which of these rights do you think is most important? Defend your answer.

Critical Thinking

1. What amendments have been passed to protect the right to vote? Why did citizens need these protections?
2. How might a tobacco company feel about a law that would ban smoking in public places? What might the company do?
3. What are some examples of free press and free speech? Why are these rights important?

4. What are Texans' civic responsibilities?

Interact with History

Review your answer to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. How else could you persuade your family member to vote?

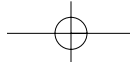
ACTIVITY

Citizenship

Research the jury system in your county. Then create a juror handbook that explains the juror selection process and the duties and responsibilities of jurors.



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



SKILL BUILDER

Technology



Creating a Public Service Campaign

Get Out and Vote

Not all Texas citizens vote. Voting matters. Only people who vote get to decide who will lead our towns, state, and country. Use the Internet to find information on voter registration and on how to get information about elected officials in your town or city. Create a public service campaign encouraging Texas citizens to get involved in the political process.

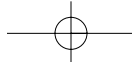
GETTING *Connected*

1. To get started, log on to www.celebratingtexas.com and go to **Chapter 29**.
2. Focus your search on information and links to voting in Texas and contacting elected officials in your area.
3. Find information that answers the following questions:
 - Why is voting in state and local elections important?
 - What are the requirements to vote?
 - How do you register to vote? Where can you register to vote?
 - How do you find out about and contact the elected officials in your community?
 - What are some Web sites that voters can use to find out more about state and local elections?

DEVELOPING *Your Presentation*

Imagine that you have been appointed by your county commissioners court to develop a public service campaign. The campaign is to encourage young adults to make a difference in their communities by voting and communicating with elected officials. Conduct additional online searches as needed to find information about voter registration and the importance of voting in state and local elections. Be sure to include several of the following in your presentation.

- A 30-second **radio script** that tells why voting is important and how to contact elected officials
- A **storyboard** for a 30-second TV public service announcement that explains the importance of voting
- A **chart** to be published in a local newspaper that explains how to register to vote
- A **home page** for a community Web site that helps citizens find out about local and state officials and elections and how to register to vote



SECTION



Texas Political Parties and Leaders

Why It Matters Now

Shifts in Texas's political parties continue to shape state politics.

TERMS & NAMES

platform, affirmative action,
John Tower, Lyndon Baines Johnson, George Herbert Walker Bush, George Walker Bush

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify different points of view of political parties on important Texas issues.
2. Trace the development of the two-party system in Texas during the second half of the twentieth century.
3. Identify the leadership qualities of Texans who have been president of the United States.

MAIN IDEA

Texas is no longer a one-party state. Republicans began to gain state office in the 1960s. By the year 2000, Republicans had won many of the state's highest offices.

A REAL-LIFE STORY

In 1994 George W. Bush, son of former president George Bush, became governor of Texas. Known for working well with both Democrats and Republicans, "George W." won reelection in 1998. In 2000 Bush became the Republican nominee for president and was elected to that office.

The largest lesson I learned in Midland still guides me as governor. . . . Everyone, from immigrant to entrepreneur, has an equal claim on this country's promise. . . .

We accomplished a lot [in Texas]. I don't deserve all the credit, and don't attempt to take it. I worked with Republicans and Democrats to get things done. A bitter-sweet part of tonight is that someone is missing, the late Lt. Governor of Texas Bob Bullock. Bob was a Democrat, a crusty veteran of Texas politics, and my great friend.

Republican governor George W. Bush,
presidential nomination speech, August 3, 2000



George W. Bush

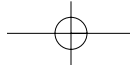
Political Parties

People usually join a political party because they agree with the **platform** of the party. The platform is the collection of positions that the party supports. The two major political parties in the United States are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

After the Civil War, the Republican Party became associated with the defeat of the Confederacy, the end of slavery, and harsh Reconstruction governments. As a result, Republicans became very unpopular in Texas and other Southern states.

Democrats came to power in Texas in 1874. From that point until 1961, Republicans were not very successful in Texas politics. Still, Texas

platform a statement of principles and policies adopted by a political party or candidate



ELECTION 2000

The U.S. presidential election of 2000 was one of the closest ever. On election night, many news services announced that Vice-President Al Gore had won in Florida. Later, they said that the race was too close to call. It was more than a month before the election was decided. Court cases about the election went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. Bush was finally declared the winner in Florida by just 537 votes. This gave Bush the electoral vote in enough states to win the presidency, even though in the popular vote more people nationwide voted for Gore.

affirmative action *government policies designed to improve employment and educational opportunities for minorities and women*

▼ The Lyndon Baines Johnson Library and Museum in Austin is the most-visited U.S. presidential library.

● How is Texas affected by a Texas-born president's popularity or unpopularity?



Democrats were more conservative than Democrats in other parts of the country. Since Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, national Democratic Party platforms have often favored government involvement in social programs and the economy. Democrats have also strongly supported equal rights laws.

Republican Party platforms generally have tried to make government smaller. Republicans have worked to cut the number and size of government programs. By reducing the size of government, the party hopes to lower taxes. Conservative Texas Democrats also have tended to favor lowering taxes. In addition, they are often conservative about civil rights.

Replacing the One-Party System

With no real opposition for more than 80 years, the Democratic Party became firmly established in Texas. Political bosses, or people who control political organizations, ruled some counties. They decided who could run for office and who would receive government jobs.

In 1952 some Texas Democrats supported Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower for U.S. president. This election marked a shift in Texas. In the 1960s the national Democratic Party supported civil rights, **affirmative action**, and other liberal programs. Conservative Texas Democrats did not support these programs. Many began to vote for Republicans, especially in national elections. In 1961 John Tower became the first Republican U.S. senator to be elected in Texas since Reconstruction. George Herbert Walker Bush was elected to Congress in 1966. Phil Gramm won his seat in Congress as a Democrat, but he switched parties and was elected to the U.S. Senate as a Republican in 1984. Also in 1984, Texans elected University of North Texas economics professor Dick Armev to the U.S. Congress. Armev quickly became a political force in Washington and was named House Majority Leader in 1995. In 1993 Republican Kay Bailey Hutchison became the first Texas woman to serve in the U.S. Senate.

In 1978 William P. Clements became Texas's first Republican governor since Reconstruction, and in 1994 George W. Bush became the second. When Bush became president in 2000, Lieutenant Governor Rick Perry took over the governor's office in Texas. Texas senators then appointed Republican Bill Ratliff to serve as the new lieutenant governor. With the top political offices in the state in place and Republicans Phil Gramm, Kay Bailey Hutchison, Tom DeLay, and Dick Armev representing Texas in the U.S. Congress, the Republican Party was firmly in control of political power in Texas, at least for the moment.

Third Parties

From time to time citizens have formed third parties, such as the Progressive Party in the early 1900s. In 1992 Texas billionaire Ross Perot launched a campaign for president as a third-party candidate. He argued that both Republicans and Democrats were ignoring the need to balance the federal budget. Perot received a surprising 19 percent of votes cast. In 1996, however, Perot and his Reform



Party received only 8 percent of the vote. In the 2000 presidential election, conservative Pat Buchanan and liberal Ralph Nader ran as third-party candidates, but neither received many votes.

U.S. Presidents from Texas

Three Texans have held the national office as president: Lyndon B. Johnson, George Bush, and George W. Bush. Lyndon Baines Johnson, or LBJ, served in both houses of the U.S. Congress. Vice-President Johnson became president after the assassination of John F. Kennedy in 1963. He was elected to a full term in 1964. Johnson helped pass key civil rights laws. However, he became unpopular for sending more troops to fight in the Vietnam War. He decided not to run for another term.

George Bush was born in Massachusetts. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in World War II. He later moved to Midland and started a successful oil company. He was elected twice as a Republican Congressman from Houston, but lost twice in races for the Senate. Bush served as vice-president under Ronald Reagan and was then elected president in 1988. The United States's success in the Gulf War against Iraq helped to make him popular. However, economic problems weakened his support, and he lost the 1992 election.

George W. Bush comes from a long line of politicians. He is a distant relative of President Franklin Pierce. His grandfather Prescott Bush was a senator from Connecticut, and his father was president. Bush was elected governor of Texas in 1994. He called for a statewide reading program and gave local communities more governing power over their schools. He was reelected as governor in 1998 by one of the largest margins in Texas history. In 2000 he won the presidential race by one of the smallest margins in U.S. history.



George, Barbara, and George W. Bush at George W. Bush's inauguration as governor

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

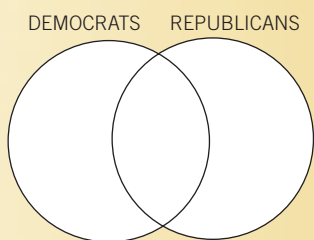
Terms & Names

Identify:

- platform
- affirmative action
- John Tower
- Lyndon Baines Johnson
- George Herbert Walker Bush
- George Walker Bush

Organizing Information

Use a Venn diagram like the one shown to categorize phrases, terms, and names from the section. Write terms that relate to Democrats in the left circle. Write terms



that relate to Republicans in the right circle. Write words that relate to both parties in the overlapping area.

Critical Thinking

1. When it comes to government programs, how are the views of Texas Democrats and Republicans similar? How are they different?
2. Generally speaking, what caused a two-party system

to develop in Texas? When did this occur?

3. How do you think George W. Bush's experience in Texas politics helped him win the U.S. presidency?

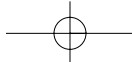
A Real-Life Story

Review *A Real-Life Story* on page 601. How do you think the beliefs people are taught when they are young affect what kind of leaders they become?

ACTIVITY

Government

Imagine you are a speechwriter for one of the presidents discussed on this page. Research and write a brief speech explaining the president's plan for social programs and the economy during his term.



SKILL BUILDER

Map & Geography

Interpreting an Election Map



LEARNING *the Skill*

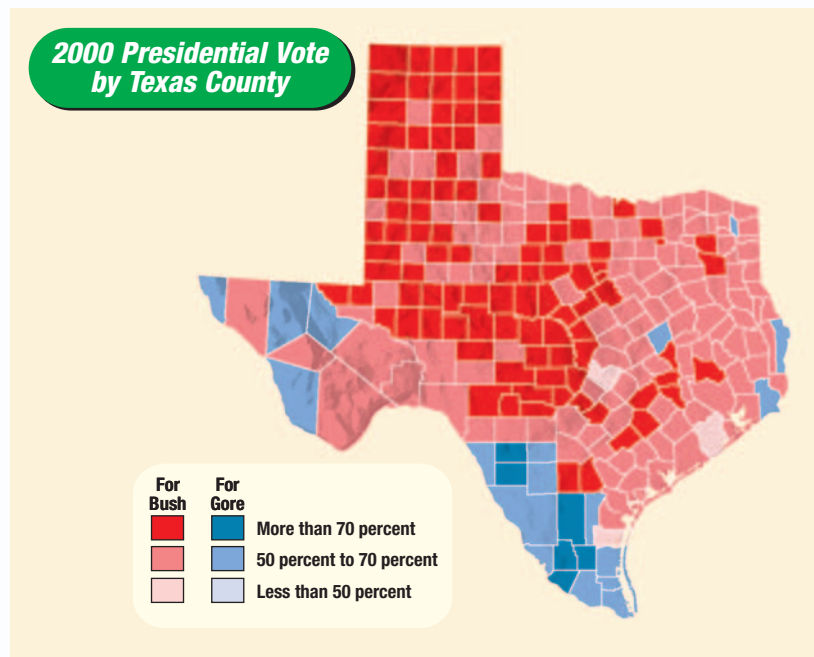
An election map shows how citizens in political units, such as states or counties, voted in a particular election. Usually an election map uses standard political units within the area where the election is held. A national election map might show how each of the 50 states voted. A state election map might show how the counties in a state voted. The map may cover votes for candidates or votes on an issue on the ballot.

To interpret an election map, use the following steps:

- Read the map title. This will tell what election the map shows and the year.
- Read the map key. This tells what the patterns on the map mean and the quantities they represent. For example, the map on this page uses red to represent one candidate and blue for the other. The intensity, or shade, of color indicates the percentage of votes for a particular candidate. For example, the darkest shade of a color is used for the counties that had the highest percentage of votes for that candidate.
- Observe the patterns in the map. Are there certain political units that voted more strongly for one candidate or the other? Where are those areas?
- Examine the map itself. Can you see a pattern of voting? If there is a pattern, try to determine what accounts for it.

PRACTICING *the Skill*

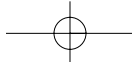
Study the map below. Then answer the questions that follow.



1. What does the map show?
2. In how many Texas counties did more than 70 percent of the votes go to George W. Bush?
3. In how many Texas counties did more than 70 percent of the votes go to Al Gore?
4. In what areas of Texas did Al Gore receive the highest percentage of votes?
5. In what areas of Texas did George W. Bush receive the highest percentage of votes?
6. Overall, what does the voting pattern on this map tell about Texan voters?

APPLYING *the Skill*

Research the results of a recent state or local election. Use this information to create an election map. Then exchange maps with a partner. Interpret each other's maps by answering these questions: What does the map show? Was the race close or a landslide? What patterns do you see? What can you infer from the information shown? Then form groups with those who have similar maps. Discuss how your interpretations of the maps were similar and different.



Organizing Information

LEARNING *the Skill*

Have you ever had to read a large amount of information to prepare for a test? When studying large volumes of information it can be helpful to organize it in a way that is easy to understand and remember.

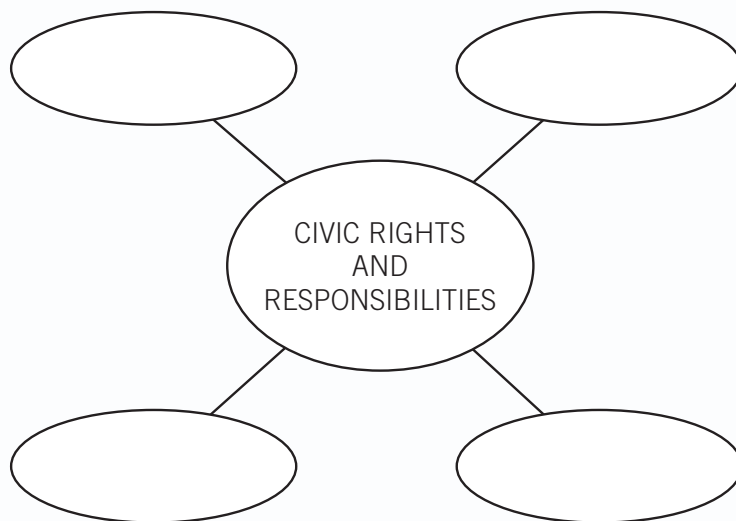
To organize information, arrange the main ideas and supporting details in the most logical order. For example, historical events can be arranged according to when they occurred or how they relate to one another. Once you have determined how to arrange the information, you may wish to put it in a graphic organizer. A graphic organizer helps you display information in a way that is easy to understand. A time line can be used to arrange events in chronological order. A cause-and-effect diagram shows how one event affects another. A spider web or a cluster diagram shows different parts of a whole. There are many different types of organizers to help you arrange information in a logical order.

To organize information, use the following steps:

- Skim the material. Look at titles, illustrations, captions, features, and review questions.
- Identify the main idea of the material and find the supporting details.
- Determine how to arrange the information and choose an appropriate graphic organizer.
- Summarize the material in your own words. Include only the most important information in the graphic organizer.

PRACTICING *the Skill*

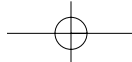
Review Section 1, *Civic Rights and Responsibilities*. Then use the steps in *Learning the Skill* and the questions that follow to organize information in the cluster diagram below.



1. In what order is the information organized? Why is the cluster diagram a useful way to arrange information from Section 1? What other type of organizer could be used to arrange this information?
2. What is the main idea of this section? Where is the main idea displayed in the diagram?
3. What are some details that support the main idea? Where are the details displayed in the diagram?

APPLYING *the Skill*

Use the steps in *Learning the Skill* to organize information from Section 2. Skim the material to determine the main ideas and supporting details. Decide the best order in which to arrange the information. Select the appropriate graphic organizer to display the material. Then use information from your completed organizer to write a summary of this section.



SECTION



New Texas Citizens

Why It Matters Now

Texas soon may be a very different place as new Texans bring new ideas and cultures to enrich our state.

TERMS & NAMES

quota, National Origins Act of 1924, Immigration Act of 1965

OBJECTIVES

1. Analyze why immigrant groups came to Texas.
2. Analyze how immigration and migration to Texas in the twentieth century have influenced Texas.

MAIN IDEA

Due to changes in immigration laws, Texas's population has become much more diverse. Many new residents have come from other countries as well as from elsewhere in the United States. They have come to enjoy the rights and responsibilities of Texas citizenship.

WHAT Would You Do?

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



INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you and your family are moving to a foreign country, such as Colombia or China, to seek new opportunities. What will be difficult about living in a new country? What will you have to learn? How will you feel about living far from your extended family and friends?



One of the new Texans

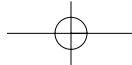
The New Texans

Texas has always drawn people from many countries as well as from other states. These people hope to enjoy the same rights and responsibilities as other Texas citizens. Today's newest Texans come from many places and cultures.

For most of the state's history, the population was made up mostly of Anglo Americans, Mexican Americans, African Americans, and Native Americans. These groups still have a strong presence in Texas today. Immigrants from European countries continue to come to Texas to live.

Although most Hispanics in Texas are of Mexican heritage, people from Guatemala, Cuba, Peru, El Salvador, and other Latin American countries now live in Texas as well. In addition, recent immigrants from Africa have joined the African American population in Texas. Native Americans still live in parts of the state. Descendants of some groups are reorganizing and seeking official recognition.

In the past few decades, new immigrant groups have arrived in the state. For example, after the Vietnam War ended in the early 1970s, many Vietnamese families came to Texas. People from China, Korea, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Taiwan, Indonesia, and other Asian countries also have settled in the state. Many people from the Middle East have also become Texans.



Changing Immigration Patterns

Between 1820 and 1921 almost 40 million people from other countries came to the United States to live. Most were Western Europeans who hoped for better lives. After about 1890, immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe poured into the United States. People came from Poland and Hungary, Moravia and Bohemia (today part of the Czech Republic), Croatia and Serbia, Russia, Greece, and Italy. Some left their homelands after unsuccessful revolutions. Others, such as Eastern European Jews, were fleeing religious persecution.

These immigrant groups settled in different parts of Texas. Bohemians settled in Central Texas and along the Gulf Coast. Polish immigrants founded settlements in East, South, and Central Texas. Italians established settlements in Galveston, San Antonio, and Houston.

Chinese workers who helped build the railroads in the 1870s also settled in Texas. But in 1882 the U.S. Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act barring almost all immigration from China. By the end of World War I, people in the United States were beginning to worry about the economic effects of having so many immigrant workers. They also were worried that a wave of immigrants might flood the country and take jobs away from “real” Americans.

In response to these worries, Congress passed immigration **quotas**. The National Origins Act of 1924 placed limits on the number of people from each country who would be allowed into the United States. This act allowed immigrants from European countries but banned all but a small number from areas other than North America. The quotas were obviously a form of racial prejudice.

The Immigration Act of 1965

When Lyndon Johnson became president in 1963, he asked Congress to change the racial quotas. Congress passed the Immigration Act of 1965, ending the old quotas. The new law still set limits, but it was fairer.

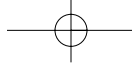


Rose Wu

When Rose Wu moved from Tucson, Arizona, to San Antonio, she quickly became involved in volunteer work. One of Wu's volunteer projects was working as the director of a group called Chinese Democratic Women of San Antonio. In 1937 she persuaded the state senate to block a bill that would have kept Chinese immigrants from owning property. Wu also fought another law—the Chinese Exclusion Act, originally passed in 1882. The law denied citizenship to Chinese immigrants arriving in the United States after 1882. On December 17, 1943, Congress repealed this law, thanks to the efforts of concerned citizens like Rose Wu. ● **How do you think the Chinese Exclusion Act affected Chinese immigrants in Texas?**

quota *a limited number set by law*

◀ Since the 1960s Asian Americans from many countries have moved to Texas, contributing their traditions, languages, names, foods, clothing, and other cultural elements to Texas life. ● **Why do you think groups of immigrants from the same region often settle near each other?**



Multicultural Connections

Religious Diversity

Due to the immigration quotas in the first half of the twentieth century, most immigrants to the United States came from Europe. During this time many Europeans of Jewish faith arrived in Texas. After 1965, the lifting of immigration quotas allowed people from African and Asian countries to settle in the state. Today there are Islamic mosques and Buddhist and Hindu temples throughout Texas. • **Which part of the**

Texas Constitution guarantees religious freedom?



It gave preference to relatives of immigrants who were already living here. It also made it easier for people to come to this country if they were well educated or could provide some skill the country needed. Because of this law, people from around the world have come to contribute their knowledge and skills to the United States.

Why do so many people leave their homes to come here? Usually they seek a better quality of life. The United States has a worldwide reputation for the rights it guarantees to its citizens. The United States also is known for its strong economy, excellent educational system, and advanced medical technology.

Migration from Other States

During the 1970s and early 1980s, many changes took place in the U.S. economy. Until that time, iron and steel production and other types of manufacturing had made the Midwest and Northeast the economic centers of the nation. Beginning in the 1970s, this began to change.

Overseas competition caused some industries to fail. Many companies closed factories and moved them to foreign countries where labor was cheaper. High foreign oil prices also hurt businesses in many parts of the country. But as factories in the north were closing, Texas was enjoying a boom. Demand for Texas oil poured a great deal of money into the state. Even the *maquiladoras*, or factories across the border in Mexico, provided jobs in Texas. The growth of high-tech industries in Texas also provided jobs.

As a result, people in the North began moving to Texas to find work. In just 30 years, from 1970 to 2000, the state's population increased by more than 80 percent. Most of these new Texans came from other parts of the United States rather than from other countries. All of these new Texans will have a big influence on the future of the state.

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

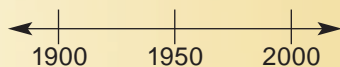
Terms & Names

Identify:

- quota
- National Origins Act of 1924
- Immigration Act of 1965

Organizing Information

Use a time line like the one shown to illustrate the sequence of immigration to Texas and related events.



Critical Thinking

1. What are two of the main reasons immigrant groups have come to Texas?
2. How have immigration and migration to Texas in recent years affected the state?

Interact with History

Review your answer to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. How might you and your family contribute to society in your new country?

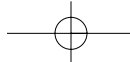
ACTIVITY

Culture

Choose one of the immigrant groups discussed in this section. Research where and why this group has settled in Texas and how that area reflects their culture. Then write a brief report.



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



TALES OF *Texas*

Dat Nguyen, Star Athlete and Scholar



About 135,000 South Vietnamese people now live in Texas. Many left their homeland to escape the Communist government of Vietnam. Many of these immigrants brought with them cultural traditions of hard work and a desire for learning that have helped them achieve success in the United States.

Dat Nguyen (pronounced “Win”) was an All-State football player while attending high school in Rockport, Texas. He was an All-American linebacker at Texas A&M, winning the Lombardi Trophy in 1998. In 2000 he became the middle linebacker for the Dallas Cowboys. However, on the way to becoming a successful athlete Dat Nguyen overcame many obstacles.

Dat’s parents fled South Vietnam in 1975, one day before North Vietnamese soldiers took over Saigon. With only the clothes on their backs, Dat’s parents and their five sons and daughters escaped on a small boat in the dark of night. Bullets were flying all around them.

Dat was born five months later at a refugee camp in Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. The family then moved to a Vietnamese community in Rockport, near Corpus Christi. There, Dat’s father found work on a shrimp boat.

In Rockport the Nguyen family struggled to survive. Dat’s father worked 14-hour days on the shrimp boat, often staying at sea for a week at a time. His mother held two jobs—cooking in one restaurant and washing dishes in another. Their hard work eventually paid off when they bought a home and opened a restaurant.

Dat, who was small for his age, was afraid of the bigger kids at school. He also was conscious of his racial difference. However, Dat loved athletics. When he was seven, he became the first Vietnamese person in Rockport to join a youth soccer team. In 1990 he was the first Vietnamese student in Rockport to play varsity football. In addition to having athletic ability, Dat also made good grades. His success as an athlete and a scholar soon made him a hero in his hometown.

In 1994 Dat earned an athletic scholarship to Texas A&M. There, he became the university’s all-time leading tackler. In 1999, as a first-year starting linebacker for the Dallas Cowboys, he was the only Vietnamese athlete in professional football. Today Dat Nguyen’s hard work and determination have placed him among the best in his profession.

LINKING TO HISTORY

In 1975 refugees from Vietnam began arriving in Texas. Using the school library and online resources, research the history of Vietnamese immigration to Texas. Then write a report summarizing where these immigrants settled and what problems they faced as new Texans.



LINKING TO TODAY

Approximately 560,000 Asian Americans live in Texas today. Many of these groups maintain their cultures through a variety of festivals and celebrations. Research events honoring Asian cultures in Texas. Then use your findings to create a database of Asian American cultural celebrations in Texas. Be sure to tell when and where these events take place and give a brief description of each.

CHAPTER

29

ASSESSMENT

TERMS & NAMES

Explain the significance of each of the following:

1. "motor voter law"
2. poll tax
3. John Tower
4. Lyndon Baines Johnson
5. George Herbert Walker Bush
6. George Walker Bush
7. National Origins Act of 1924
8. Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965

REVIEW QUESTIONS

Civic Rights and Responsibilities (pages 596–599)

1. Who has the right to vote in Texas?
2. Why is it important to serve on a jury if you are asked to appear?

Texas Political Parties and Leaders (pages 601–603)

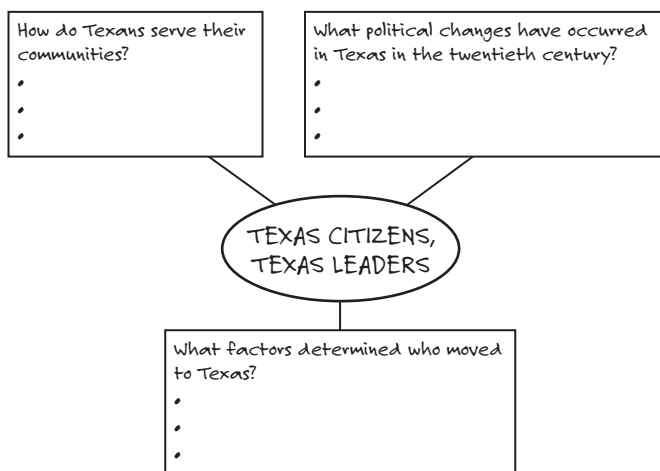
3. What was one reason some Texas Democrats began supporting Republican candidates in the 1950s and 1960s?
4. Do you think most Texas minorities supported the Democrats or Republicans after the Civil War? during the 1960s?

New Texas Citizens (pages 606–608)

5. What was the main way in which immigration to Texas changed after World War I? How did it change again after World War II? Be specific.
6. How were the new Texans of the 1970s and 1980s different than those of previous decades?

READING SOCIAL STUDIES*After You Read*

Review your completed cluster diagram with a partner. Did you note the same supporting details? Add any details to your chart that you did not include. Then use the information in your graphic organizer to write a summary statement for each of the three topics.

**CRITICAL THINKING***Making Generalizations*

1. Why do you think minority Texans wanted poll taxes to be outlawed?

Drawing Conclusions

2. What are the benefits of the two-party system that developed in Texas after 1950?

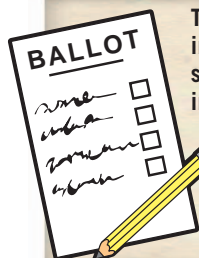
Analyzing

3. Many groups work hard to maintain their cultural heritage after coming to Texas. Describe one way this might make it more difficult to adapt to modern Texas society and one way it might make it easier.

VISUAL Summary

Texans are citizens with important responsibilities, such as paying taxes, obeying laws, and serving their communities. They are voters, responsible for shaping their government. And many are active members in political parties.

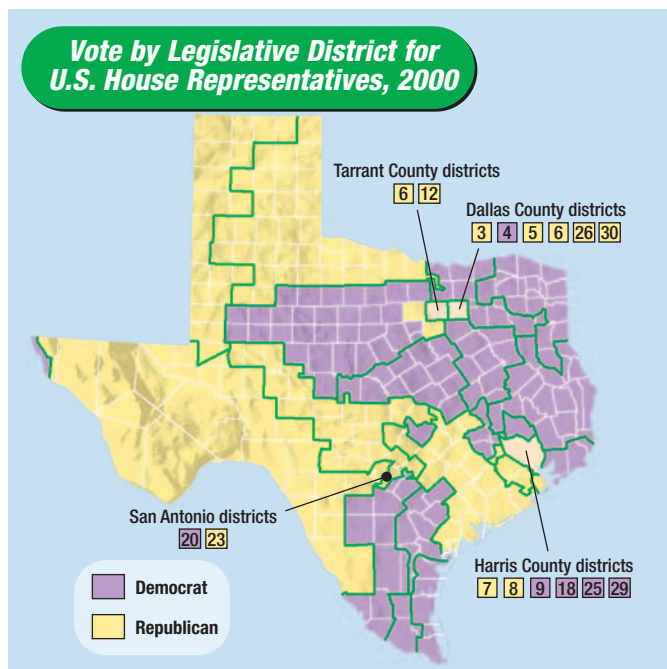
Texans also contribute to the color and character of their state. By sharing their individual cultures and heritages, Texans help make the Lone Star State a true land of diversity.





MAP & GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Applying Skills



1. For what political units does this map show election results?
2. What pattern do you observe on the map?

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLBUILDER

Organizing Information

The right to vote gives citizens a chance to participate in government. This means all citizens, 18 and older, may help decide who will serve in elected positions of government. These include state legislators, the governor, the lieutenant governor, and some judges and members of state boards. The voting public also chooses county and city officials. These include county commissioners, county judges, mayors, and city council members.

1. What is the main idea of the passage? What details support this idea?
2. What is the best way to organize this information?
3. What kind of graphic organizer could you use to organize information from this passage?



CHAPTER PROJECT

Creating a Cultural Travelogue Many small towns and communities in Texas reflect the culture and heritage of the people who first settled there. With a partner, research one such town or community. Use the Internet, travel guides, brochures, and other resources to learn how the city or community displays and celebrates its heritage. Then create a three- to five-minute segment for a Texas travel program pointing out the area's cultural highlights. Include culturally appropriate music, art, foods, and other details in your travelogue. Share your completed travelogues as a class. Then edit and combine them into a travel show on the many cultures of Texas.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY ACTIVITY

Voting and Technology

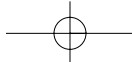
In 1993 the “motor voter law” took effect to make sure all eligible citizens could easily register to vote. Despite this effort, however, only a small percentage of registered voters actually go to the polls on election days. Working in teams of three or four, brainstorm ways technology could be used to remind people to vote and to make the voting process more convenient and efficient. Develop a detailed plan, including information on how the government might fund your idea. Finally, share your plans as a class and discuss their practicality.



CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY

Planning a Volunteer Day

As a class, brainstorm ways that you and other students might volunteer in your community. Consider tasks such as cleaning up roadways, school grounds, and parks; helping at a soup kitchen or an animal shelter; painting homes or mowing lawns for the elderly; and so on. Next, choose one to three items from your list and decide what supplies and permissions you will need to perform these tasks. Finally, plan a volunteer day for your class. Create a schedule, sign-up sheet, and list of needed supplies. Encourage students from other classes to join in the effort. Finally, work together to accomplish the tasks you listed. What did your volunteer day teach you about civic responsibilities?



Reading Maps

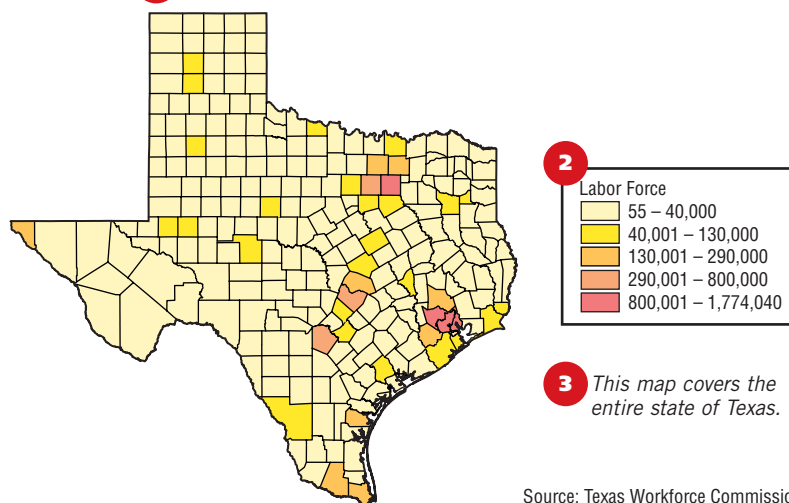
LEARNING *the Skill*

Maps are representations of a geographic area. Two categories of maps are general purpose and special purpose. Physical and political maps are general-purpose maps. Topographic maps are physical maps that represent land areas. They show man-made features like city limits and political boundaries.

Thematic maps, or special-purpose maps, provide a variety of information such as average rainfall, population, or other social and scientific data. Special-purpose maps show how something is distributed within an area.

Most maps provide a key, or legend, that explains symbols used on the map. Maps are usually drawn to a scale. Not all maps use the same scale, but the scale on a map is always the relationship between a distance on that map and the actual distance it represents.

1 Average Annual Labor Force, 2000



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

Reading Maps

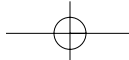
- 1 Read the map's title. This will tell you what subject the map illustrates and the years it covers, if relevant.
- 2 Study the legend. Pay particular attention to the symbols, colors, and designs shown and what they stand for on the map.
- 3 Identify the entire area covered by the map.
- 4 Focus on specific areas that provide the information you need.

PRACTICING *the Skill*

Use your knowledge of map reading along with your knowledge of social studies to answer the question. **Read the question and answer explanations that follow to help you answer the TAKS practice questions on the following page.**

- 1 What can be concluded from the information given on the map?

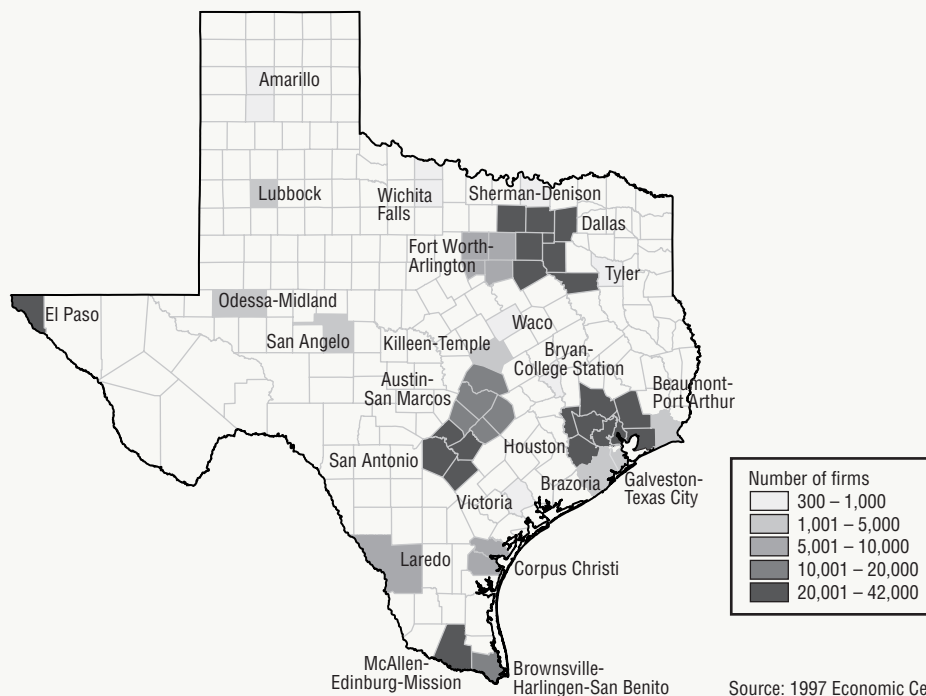
<p>A The most populated areas in the state have the largest labor force.</p> <p>B Texas has a small labor force compared to other states.</p> <p>C Many retired people live in the areas with the smallest labor force.</p> <p>D The labor force in Texas is largely unskilled.</p>	<p>A Correct. The metropolitan areas are the most populated and have the largest labor force.</p> <p>B Incorrect. Information about the labor force in other states is not given.</p> <p>C Incorrect. This information is not shown on this map.</p> <p>D Incorrect. This information is not shown on this map.</p>
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APPLYING *the Skill*

Use your map reading ability and your knowledge of social studies to answer the questions on this page.

Hispanic-Owned Firms in Texas Metropolitan Areas, 1997



- Which cities have almost the same number of Hispanic-owned firms?
 - El Paso and Amarillo
 - Dallas and Fort Worth
 - Victoria and Waco
 - Corpus Christi and Tyler
- Based on this map, it can be concluded that Amarillo —
 - has a large population of Native Americans.
 - does not have many small businesses.
 - has a rather small Hispanic population.
 - is not close enough to major highways.
- How many Hispanic-owned firms are in Laredo?
 - between 300 and 1,000
 - between 1,001 and 5,000
 - between 5,001 and 10,000
 - between 10,001 and 20,000
- The information on this map could be used to —
 - compare the Hispanic population to the number of Hispanic-owned firms.
 - show which cities will have the most requests for building permits.
 - determine how many Hispanics move from South Texas to West Texas.
 - calculate the number of employees in Hispanic-owned businesses.

On your own paper, write brief answer explanations for the correct and incorrect answer choices on this page.