

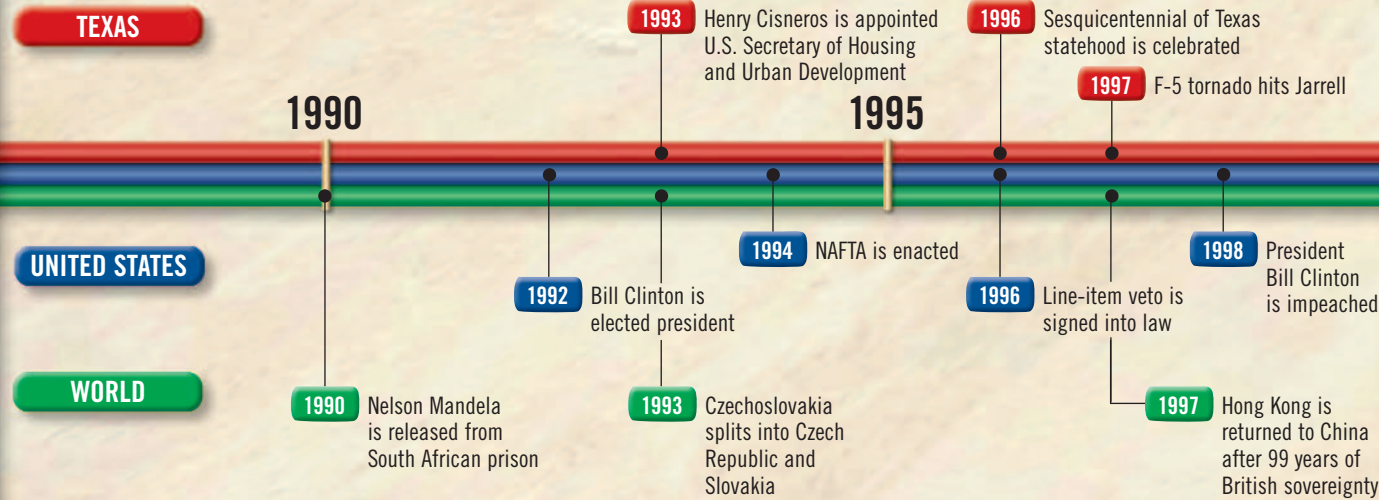


UNIT 9

TEXAS YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW

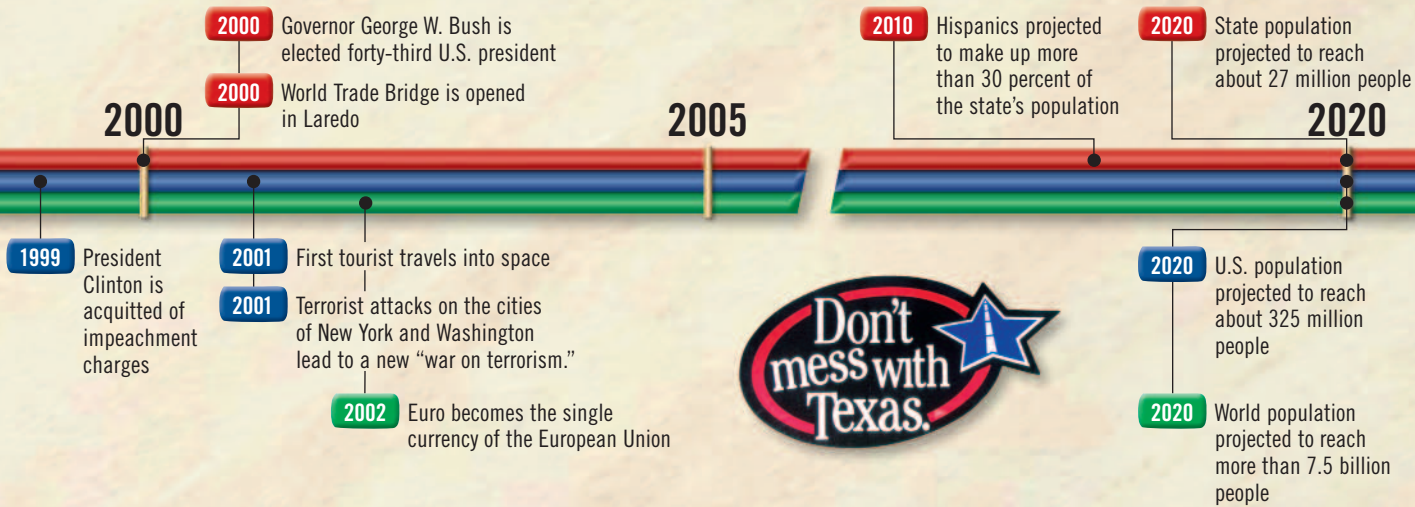
1990–2020

- CHAPTER 30** Texas at the End of the Twentieth Century
- CHAPTER 31** Texas in the Twenty-First Century





Linda Dumont, *Congress Avenue Takes a Jolt*





Texas at the End of the Twentieth Century

1990–2000

SECTION 1 The Many Cultures of Texas

SECTION 2 Texas in the Global Economy

SECTION 3 An Urban State



I may have been born in Louisiana, but I'll be a Texan till the day I die.

**Musician
Van Cliburn**



Crowd at a Houston festival

1990

1991 Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., becomes state holiday

1995

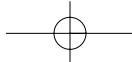
1993 Congress cancels funding for Superconducting Super Collider

1996 Sesquicentennial of Texas statehood

1997 Texas is named second most visited state in the United States

2000

2000 World Trade Bridge is dedicated in Laredo
2000 Texas is second most populated state in United States with 20.7 million people



SKILL BUILDER

Reading Social Studies

Before You Read

Think about the ways you have changed in the past few years of your life. What factors have made you the way you are today? Perhaps you have a relative, teacher, or friend who has had a positive impact on your life. What else has changed in your life? Has your home or family changed? Have your tastes and opinions changed? There are many factors that influence people's lives each day.



Kerry Awn, Rick Turner, and Tommy Bee, *Austintatious*

Think about

- how daily contact with relatives, teachers, and friends affects your life
- how your home and family affect your life
- how the news media affect your life

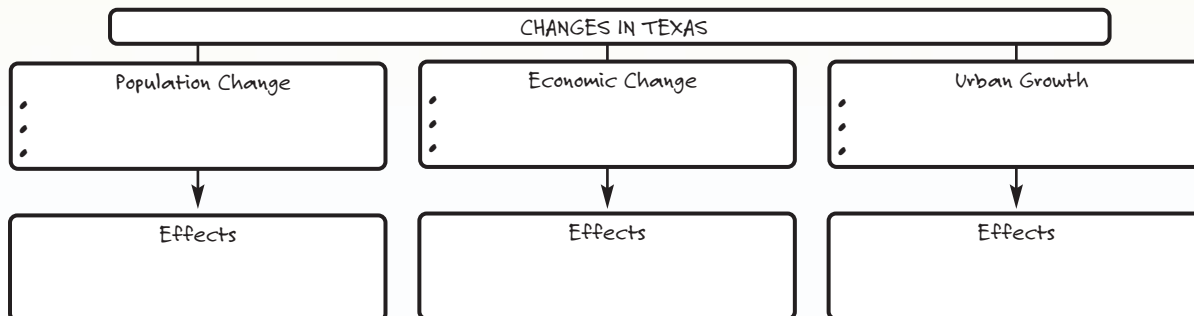
As You Read

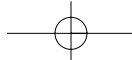


In the last several years the state has undergone major changes in its population and economy and has seen tremendous urban growth. Completing this graphic organizer for Chapter 30 will help you to understand some of the factors that have made the state of Texas what it is today.

- Copy the diagram in your Texas Notebook.
- As you read, list details that describe the categories of population change, economic change, and urban growth.
- Then summarize how these factors have affected the state of Texas and its residents.

Organizing Information





SECTION



The Many Cultures of Texas

Why It Matters Now

You are sharing the state with people of many different backgrounds who make up the unique fabric of our state.

TERMS & NAMES

cultural diversity,
Henry B. González

OBJECTIVES

1. Explain how the diversity of Texas is reflected in a variety of cultural activities, celebrations, and performances.
2. Describe how people from racial, ethnic, and religious groups maintain their cultural heritage while adapting to the larger Texas culture.
3. Describe the population of Texas using growth rate and age distribution.

MAIN IDEA

Texas is made up of many different cultures. Immigrants from around the world have helped shape Texas. As these groups grow, the face of Texas continues to change.

A REAL-LIFE STORY

Ron Kirk became the first African American mayor of a major city in Texas when he became the mayor of Dallas in 1995. He has received national attention for his commitment to bringing together diverse groups in Dallas. On May 1, 1999, Kirk was elected mayor of Dallas for his second term.

My tenure as Mayor has taught me many things. I've had the opportunity to represent Dallas all around the world. These travels have reinforced my belief that no matter our skin color, our religion, our size or shape—people are essentially the same. It is this core belief that encouraged me to view Dallas as a mosaic. We are limited only by our imagination. . . .

Dallas mayor Ron Kirk, State of the City address, June 7, 1999



Ron Kirk



Tigua children at Ysleta del Sur Pueblo

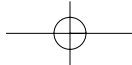
cultural diversity *variety of ethnic backgrounds*

Multicultural Texas

Texas was a land of many different cultures long before the first Europeans arrived. Native American groups in Texas spoke many languages, used the land in different ways, and created different kinds of crafts. Although these groups lived in the same area, their cultures were distinct.

The early explorers and colonists who came to Texas were mainly from Spain and France. Later French, English, German, and other European settlers brought to Texas their customs, religion, foods, clothing, and language. As settlers continued to arrive in Texas from all parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia, they joined communities established by earlier residents.

Today immigrants from Lebanon, Cuba, El Salvador, Vietnam, Korea, Russia, Nigeria, and almost every other part of the world call Texas home. This **cultural diversity** has created a challenge for Texas



communities. In some school districts, for example, more than 50 different languages are spoken in the students' homes. People of different cultures and ethnic groups interact together every day. Schools, communities, and businesses in Texas are working to help immigrants learn English and become productive members of society.

It is important for the people of Texas to work together to ensure the success of the state and its citizens. It is equally important for each Texas family to maintain its own cultural heritage while appreciating the cultures of neighbors. As African American political leader Marcus Garvey said, "A people without a knowledge of their history is like a tree without roots." Many ethnic, racial, and religious groups in Texas work hard to maintain their cultural traditions. They often share their heritage through special activities, celebrations, and performances.

At one time, the populations of ethnic groups such as Hispanics, African Americans, and Asian Americans were concentrated in certain parts of Texas. Today people of various ethnic backgrounds can be found across the state. They live, go to school, work, and enjoy social opportunities throughout Texas.

Hispanic Texans

Hispanic Americans make up the largest minority group in Texas. Of the Hispanics in Texas, 76 percent are Mexican Americans. In a few years, Hispanics will become the largest ethnic group in Texas. On average most Hispanics in Texas today are younger than people in most other ethnic groups. With many young people starting or adding to their families in the coming years, the Hispanic population will continue to grow. In San Antonio and El Paso Hispanics already make up the majority of the population.

In the latter half of the 1900s, Hispanic Texans became very active in Texas politics. In 1957 Henry B. González became the first Mexican American since the 1800s to be elected to the Texas state senate. He went on to become the first Mexican American from Texas in the U.S.



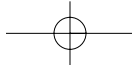
Selena



In the early 1990s, Selena Quintanilla Perez of Corpus Christi became the queen of Tejano music and an international star. A lively and gifted singer, she came to represent the future face of Texas. Selena learned Spanish in order to sing songs rooted in her Mexican American heritage. A school dropout, she completed her education by taking correspondence courses. Selena visited many schools telling children to avoid drugs and stay in school to improve their lives. Tragically, in 1995 Selena was killed by a jealous fan and died at age 23. Today the Selena Foundation carries on her work of promoting education. ● **Why is Selena such an important figure to Mexican American young people?**



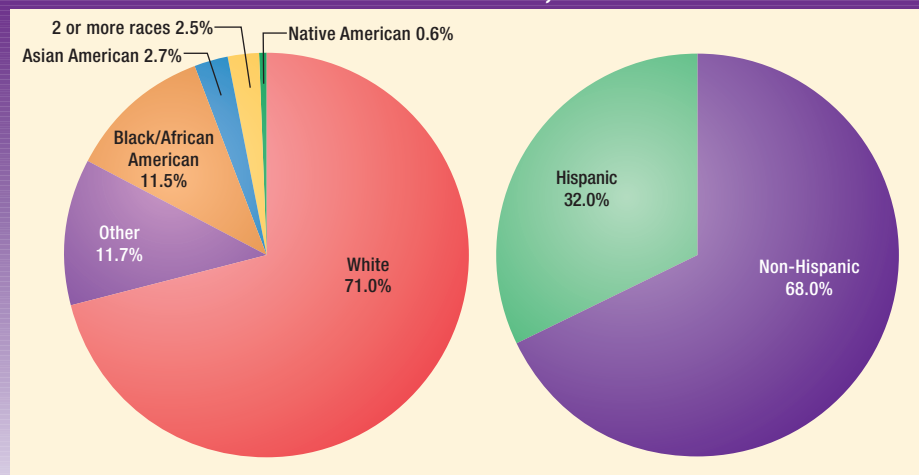
▼ Celebrations such as Oktoberfest, Cinco de Mayo, and Juneteenth are celebrated in various locations across Texas. ● **What celebrations are held in your community?**



▲ After serving in the House of Representatives for 14 years, Henry Cuellar of Laredo was appointed Texas Secretary of State in 2001. ● **Why would someone from Laredo be a good choice for Secretary of State?**

▼ Blues singer Lavelle White has been singing the blues in Texas since the 1950s. George Foreman, who was the Heavyweight Boxing Champion in 1973, regained his title in 1994 after years out of the ring. He is a respected leader in his community. Track and field star Carl Lewis won four gold medals in the 1984 Olympics, contributing to his Olympic total of nine. ● **Who are some other African American role models from Texas?**

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY OF TEXANS, 2000



▲ The 2000 census asked two questions: a person's race and whether he or she was Hispanic. ● **On the first graph, which group had the lowest percentage of people in Texas?**

Congress. In 2000 six Mexican Americans from Texas were elected to Congress. Other prominent Hispanics serve as mayors, city council members, judges, and other elected and appointed officials in our state.

Hispanic leaders in business, civic organizations, government, and the arts are opening doors for other Hispanics. Henry Cuellar, Texas secretary of state, U.S. representatives Silvestre Reyes and Ciro D. Rodríguez, and other Hispanics serve as strong role models and supporters of the Hispanic community. Civic leaders, artists, musicians, and writers ensure that the voices of Hispanic Texans are heard across the country.

African Americans in Texas

African Americans make up the next largest minority group in Texas. Many African Americans came to Texas as slaves in the 1800s. By 1850 there were more than 58,000 African Americans in Texas—more than 25 percent of the state's population at that time. After the Civil War, many African Americans in the South moved north, where there were more opportunities. By 2000, as other groups moved to Texas, African Americans made





up only about 11.5 percent of the Texas population. The percentage of African Americans who call Texas home is predicted to drop to less than 10 percent of the state's population by 2030.

Like Hispanics in the Lone Star State, many African Americans have faced racism and discrimination. In spite of these obstacles, African Americans in Texas have made significant contributions to state and national politics. Dallas mayor Ron Kirk, U.S. representatives Sheila Jackson Lee of Houston and Eddie Bernice Johnson of Dallas, and Texas Supreme Court justice Wallace Jefferson are but a few of Texas's most powerful African American leaders.

TEXAS VOICES

I think it sends a signal throughout the state of Texas that there are people who have problems historically and in their lives personally, but there are ways you can rise above those. There is no impediment so long as the individual has the credentials and the character. . . .

Texas Supreme Court justice Wallace Jefferson, upon his nomination

Current leaders in business, politics, sports, and the arts are paving the way for future generations of African Americans. Celebrities such as Austin Music Hall of Fame winner Lavelle White, heavyweight boxing champion George Foreman, and Olympic gold medalist Carl Lewis are positive role models for all Texans—regardless of their race or culture.

Other Cultural Groups in Texas

Other ethnic groups, such as Asian, Middle Eastern, and Eastern European Texans, have become an important part of Texas's culture. By 2000, Asian Americans made up almost 3 percent of the Texas population, the third largest minority group after Hispanics and African Americans. The Chinese were among the first Asians in Texas. They were the largest Asian group in the state before Vietnamese immigration accelerated in the 1970s. Many Vietnamese families settled along the Texas coast. Many Cambodians, Laotians, and Thais have also contributed to Texas culture.

Lebanese and Syrians immigrants came to Texas between 1880 and World War I. By 1990 more than 27,000 Lebanese and Syrians were living in Texas. Jews have been part of the state's history since Spanish colonial days. Historic synagogues may be found in many Texas towns. By the end of the 1980s, more than 93,000 Jews lived in Texas. Eastern and Western Europeans have also continued to migrate to Texas, strengthening the state's connections to these cultures. All these cultural groups make Texas's culture more vibrant than ever. They are all Texans, but they all bring their own backgrounds, traditions, and celebrations to the Lone Star State.

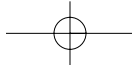


▲ Texas leaders such as Senator Rodney Ellis and Representative Sinfronia Thompson are working to improve the lives of all Texans.

● What legislation was passed in the 1960s that allowed the first African American since Reconstruction to be elected to the Texas legislature?

▼ Born in China, Gordon Quan was raised in Houston's East End. As a teacher in Houston, Quan became familiar with problems in the lives of his students. He went to law school and in 2000 defeated ten other candidates for a seat on the Houston city council. ● In what ways do you think Quan's experiences are useful to a city council member?





Racial/Ethnic Identity

The 2000 U.S. census form allowed people for the first time to check more than one box to describe their racial/ethnic identity. About 1.76 million people who identified themselves as African Americans also checked at least one other box, identifying themselves as a blend of ethnicities. One in 12 African Americans 18 years old or younger checked more than one racial/ethnic box. On the other hand, only 2.3 percent of African Americans who were 50 years old or older checked multiple boxes in this same category.

● **What might you conclude from these statistics?**

The Future Face of Texas

Today's Americans are living longer and having fewer children. An aging population affects everyone, and Texas is no exception. First of all, the spending patterns of older consumers tend to be different from those of younger people. So Texans may see major changes in the types of products and services developed in the future. Older people also tend to have more health problems than younger people. A greater demand for medical facilities, retirement homes, and other health-related businesses and careers is likely. Finally, as government and business strive to meet the needs of the majority of Texans, political and economic power may shift to the state's older generations.

Anglos have made up the majority of Texas's population since the time of the Republic. But by 2010 one estimate predicts that Anglo Americans will make up only 48.4 percent of the state's population. Although they still will be the largest single ethnic group, they will no longer make up a majority of the population. If current trends continue, by 2030 Hispanics will make up the largest ethnic group in Texas. In Dallas, the number of Hispanics grew from about 374,000 in 1990 to more than 810,000 in 2000 and may grow to about 2.4 million by 2030.

What does this mean for Texas? Advertisers will be eager to attract the attention of Hispanic Texans. We likely will see more Spanish-language signs and advertisements and Hispanic cultural influence. More native speakers of English will learn Spanish as a second language. More Hispanics will graduate from high school and college and enter the workforce as managers and executives. Hispanic participation in civic affairs, politics, and community organizations will increase. Hispanic voters likely will address issues of importance to their community. Texans will feel closer than ever to their Tejano historical roots.

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

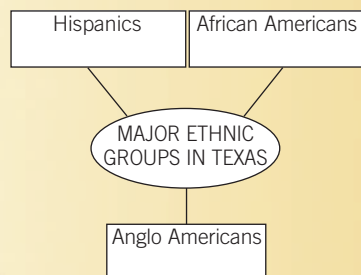
Terms & Names

Identify:

- cultural diversity
- Henry B. González

Organizing Information

Use a cluster diagram like the one below to organize information on population changes and issues facing each group.



Critical Thinking

1. How do cultural activities, celebrations, and performances reflect the diversity of Texas? Describe a specific example.
2. Describe one way a racial, ethnic, or religious group has maintained its cultural heritage while living in Texas.
3. How is the growth rate and age distribution changing in Texas?

A Real-Life Story

Review *A Real-Life Story* on page 618. Why do you think Kirk refers to Dallas as a mosaic?

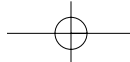
ACTIVITY

Culture

Research a cultural celebration in Texas, including its costumes or clothes, foods, songs, and activities. Prepare a presentation to share with the class.



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



TALES OF *Texas*

Multicultural Traditions

The German settlers who came to Texas during the 1800s brought with them many Old World traditions. One Old World custom became the basis of a New World tale in Central Texas.

Many German settlers came to Texas in the late 1840s. They landed at Galveston and Indianola and traveled west to the Texas Hill Country. When one group of Germans arrived in 1846, they found that the land they had purchased was already in use. It was the favorite hunting ground of the Comanches.

The settlers stopped on the banks of the Pedernales River. They made a community camp, which later became the town of Fredericksburg. Their leader—a large, red-haired man named John O. Meusebach—was invited to the main Comanche camp for talks.

Alone, Meusebach rode into the middle of the camp. The Comanches were impressed with his bravery. They agreed to sign a treaty allowing the Germans to settle the land between the Llano and Colorado Rivers.

According to local folklore, the Comanches kept watch on the town during the treaty negotiations. At night, they built fires to signal to other groups that the settlement was under their control and all was well.

The fires frightened the young children in the German settlement. To calm their fears, a mother made up a story. She said that the Easter Bunny was boiling great pots of wildflowers to make beautiful dyes for the children's Easter eggs. This calmed the children's fears.

Some historians, however, say the Germans were simply continuing their Old World custom of setting fires on mountains to “burn away the



Pioneer buildings, Fredericksburg

mistakes” of the old year and welcome the new year. Perhaps children in neighboring settlements were unfamiliar with this practice and became frightened. Their mothers probably made up the Easter Bunny explanation.

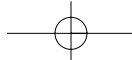
The legend of the Comanche fires is now part of Fredericksburg's folklore and its Easter celebration. Each year, on the Saturday night before Easter, dozens of people in bunny costumes take part in a pageant reenacting the settlement of Fredericksburg. Volunteers also build a fire on nearby Cross Mountain. The festival reminds the townspeople of their German heritage and the founding of their community.

LINKING TO HISTORY

The legend of the Easter fires is based on events surrounding the negotiation of the Meusebach-Comanche Treaty of 1847. Research the details of the treaty and the individuals involved in its creation. Summarize your findings in a report.

LINKING TO TODAY

Residents of Fredericksburg preserve their town's heritage through a variety of celebrations. Research annual events that highlight Fredericksburg's Native American and European roots. Use your findings to create a presentation describing some of the town's cultural celebrations.



SECTION



Texas in the Global Economy

Why It Matters Now

Texas's success in today's global economy will affect the quality of your life.

TERMS & NAMES

NAFTA, **export**, Laredo, World Trade Bridge, **import**

OBJECTIVES

1. Analyze the impact of international markets and events on the production of goods and services in Texas.
2. Analyze the impact of government regulation and world competition on the economy of Texas.
3. Analyze the impact of national markets and events on the production of goods and services in Texas.

MAIN IDEA

Recently Texas has enjoyed an economic boom driven by trade, especially with Mexico. The state economy also has become more diverse, reducing Texas's dependence on the oil industry.

A REAL-LIFE STORY

Businesswoman Elizabeth G. "Betty" Flores became mayor of the city of Laredo during historic times. After the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), trade through Laredo exploded. Although the increase in business was welcome, it also presented many challenges. Mayor Flores has worked closely with her fellow mayor on the other side of the Rio Grande, Horacio Garza of Nuevo Laredo, to meet these challenges.



Betty Flores

The border is not America's back yard. Rather it is the gateway to the Americas and its cities' future.

Mayor Elizabeth G. "Betty" Flores

As a result of Flores's strong leadership, in 2001 she received the first Bi-National Border Achievement Award from the U.S. Congress and has been named one of the Texas Women of the Century by the Women's Chamber of Commerce.



MOVEMENT

Texas imports from Mexico tropical fruits and winter vegetables that will not grow here when it is cold. In return, Texas exports to Mexico grains such as corn and wheat, which can be produced more cheaply here. • **Why might some U.S. farmers oppose trade with Mexico?**

export *something that is sent to another country for sale or trade*

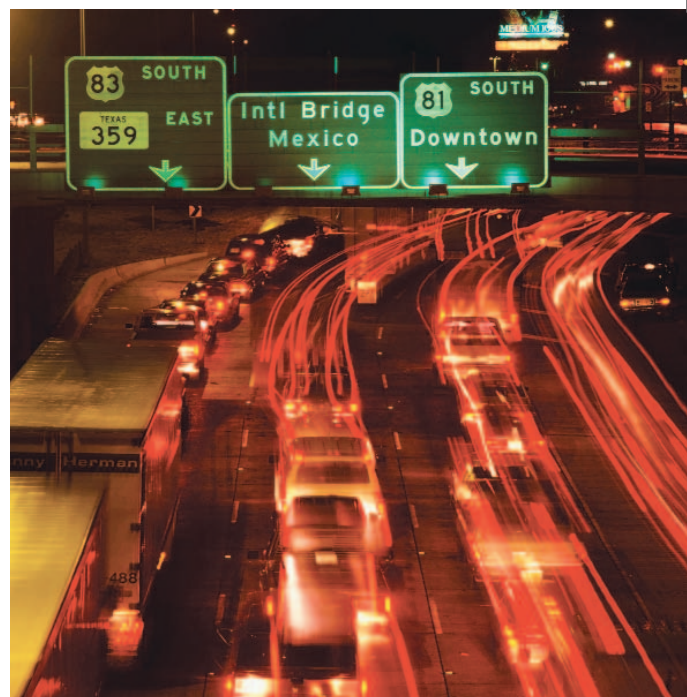
International Trade

Today the world seems far smaller than it did in 1836. Events all around the world have a more urgent impact on Texas. In 1992 the federal government signed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with Canada and Mexico. These agreements, which took effect in 1994, had far-reaching effects on the commerce of Texas. Most importantly, **exports** from Texas to Mexico more than doubled between 1993 and 1999. A large share of this trade was related to the sale of Texas-made electronics and computer equipment.



Texas is a gateway for goods from Mexico to reach the central and eastern parts of the United States and Canada. Laredo, which connects the main north-south highways of Mexico and the United States, is the most important crossing point. As trade between the countries increased, traffic on the bridges over the Rio Grande at Laredo grew until there were long delays crossing the border. With its strategic location and important bridges, Laredo became the second fastest growing city in the United States during the 1990s. To help ease the traffic problem the U.S. government helped to build a new bridge.

In April 2000, the World Trade Bridge, also known as “Bridge No. 4,” was dedicated in Laredo. Officials hoped the new bridge would end some of the traffic problems caused by about 10,000 trucks crossing the border each day at Laredo. Trade bridges have reduced traffic tie-ups and, more importantly, they have far-reaching benefits for the city of Laredo, the state of Texas, and the entire nation.



- ▲ Laredo, once a small border town, is now a center for international trade.
- How do you think this rapid growth changed the city?

The Importance of Exports

Exports are extremely important to Texas. Texas exported goods valued at \$91 billion in 1999, an increase of more than 50 percent since 1994. Cities along the Texas border have especially benefited from U.S. exports to Mexico. In 1999 El Paso has received more than \$12 billion in exports per year.

Mexico is not the only nation that buys U.S. **imports**, however. Texas also trades with other countries around the world. Other major export destinations include Canada, Asia, South America, and Europe.

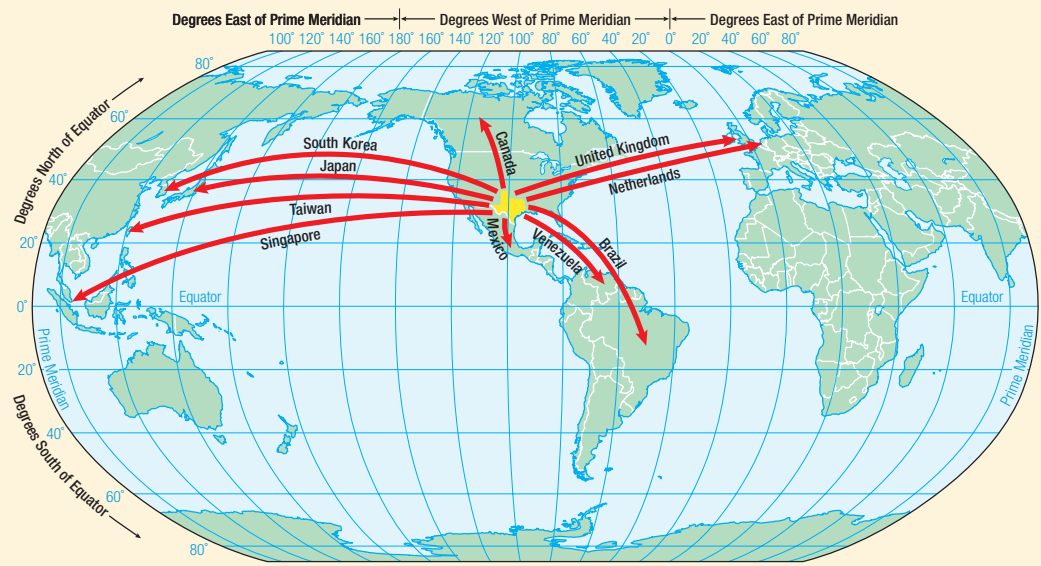
import *something that is brought in from another country for sale or trade*



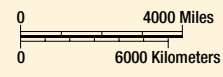
- ◀ In 1993 President Clinton signed a bill putting NAFTA into effect.
- How do you think NAFTA affected the economy of Texas, the United States, and the world?



Top Ten Texas Export Destinations, 1999



| Country | Value (billions of dollars) |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Mexico | 41.4 |
| Canada | 10.7 |
| Taiwan | 3.1 |
| Japan | 2.9 |
| United Kingdom | 2.2 |
| Singapore | 2.1 |
| South Korea | 1.8 |
| Brazil | 1.8 |
| Netherlands | 1.5 |
| Venezuela | 1.4 |
| All others | 22.2 |



▲ Texas trades not only with other countries in North America but also with nations all over the world. ● Approximately how much money does Texas make by exporting goods to South America?

Oil in the World Market

International influences can also be seen in the oil industry. The oil industry developed early in Texas. Many Texans became experts in how to find, drill for, and process oil. As the oil industry spread to other parts of the world, thousands of Texans were called upon to help locate, remove, and process foreign oil. Even today, huge international oil companies often have headquarters in Houston or another Texas city.

For most of the twentieth century, the Texas economy thrived because of oil. By the 1980s, however, the Texas oil industry had reached its peak and was on the decline. Most of the oil that could be easily and cheaply pumped out of the ground was gone. At the same time, countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Venezuela, Mexico, and Nigeria were producing less costly oil and sending it to the United States. The combination of these two events made it difficult for Texas to compete in the world oil market.

A More Diverse Economy

When the oil industry began to decline, state leaders understood that Texas had to diversify its economy. By developing different kinds of industries, the state would be less dependent on oil to support its economy. First, however, the leaders needed to determine Texas's strengths. Two important strengths were the state's thriving defense industry and many oil-related businesses. Texas already had a great number of skilled workers and highly trained technical experts. NASA's Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center was also located near Houston. With this base of knowledge and skills, the state became an attractive location for high-tech industries. These industries brought many economic benefits to Houston and the rest of the state.



Houston thrived during the oil boom but suffered during the bust.



In the 1980s computer-related industries began to locate in and around Austin. These industries were attracted to the technical know-how at the University of Texas and to the quality of life in Austin. In a short time, Austin became one of the country's top locations for high-tech industries. Today, largely because of these high-tech industries, Texas is the second largest employer of manufacturing workers in the country. Cities grew, and business increased in construction, sales, transportation, finance, real estate, and service industries. Only agriculture and oil and gas remained fairly stable.

The Impact of National Policies

One of the biggest influences on the Texas economy is the U.S. government. The federal government is always making decisions that affect the lives of Texans. Many Texas farmers leave some of their land unplanted because the federal government encourages them to do so. This helps prevent overfarming, which hurts the land, and is supposed to keep farm prices stable.

Many times, energy prices rise because of federal policies. Because it takes energy to irrigate crops, farmers on the Texas High Plains may decide to plant crops that need less water. This way, they can irrigate less and save money. High energy prices also prompt some Texans to adjust the thermostat in their homes lower in winter and higher in summer to save money. Energy policies can change, depending on the outcomes of elections. For example, President George W. Bush's energy program in many ways reversed the policies of President Bill Clinton. Bush's policies were more favorable to Texas oil companies.



To the Arts

Texas film professionals call the Lone Star State the "third coast" of filmmaking. This is because Texas has become the third most popular U.S. filming location after California and New York. The first Hollywood film shot at least partially in Texas was *The Warrens of Virginia* in 1923. Film production in the state continued steadily throughout the next four decades. Then, in 1971, Governor Preston Smith formed the Texas Film Commission to promote Texas as an ideal place to shoot movies. From 1988 to 1998, filmmaking contributed about \$1 billion to the Texas economy. In recent years, films such as *Road Trip* and *Courage Under Fire* were shot partly in Texas. ● **What might be some of the advantages of filming in Texas versus California or New York?**

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

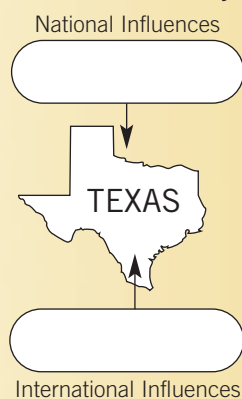
Terms & Names

Identify:

- NAFTA
- export
- Laredo
- World Trade Bridge
- import

Organizing Information

Use a diagram like the one shown to identify national and international influences on the Texas economy.



Which do you think has a greater overall effect on the Texas economy, national or international influences? Why?

Critical Thinking

1. How has the Texas economy been affected by the passing of NAFTA?
2. Imagine that to improve relations with China the U.S. government reduced the tax on computers imported from that country. How might this affect the Texas economy?

3. What is one way national economic policy has affected Texas?

The Real-Life Story

Review *A Real-Life Story* on page 624. Why do you think Flores refers to the border as a back yard? In what ways has it changed to a gateway?

ACTIVITY

Economics

Research foreign trade in Texas. Then create a circle graph that shows the ten top export industries in Texas by value. In which part of the state is the top export produced?



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



LONE STAR

Literature



Texas has enjoyed great economic growth in recent years partly due to trade with foreign countries. New legislation and improved transportation routes have increased trade between Texas and Mexico. In addition, exports to European countries continue to be a major source of revenue for the state. Agencies such as the Texas Department of Agriculture work to develop new markets for Texas products. In the following editorials, Agriculture Commissioner Susan Combs emphasizes the importance of developing new markets for Texas agricultural products.



Susan Combs

Think Texas

BY AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONER SUSAN COMBS

August 2000

When Vicente Fox was elected Mexico's president on July 2, many Mexicans rejoiced. In the United States, for many people the feeling was mutual. In a country that is three times the size of Texas, has a population approaching 100 million, a strong peso and a close proximity to Texas, the United States sees an opportunity for partnership.

Beyond his initiatives to improve the lives of Mexicans, Fox sees trade with the United States as the necessary and profitable opportunity that it is. In Texas agriculture, we share the vision.

Mexico is our largest trading partner, and the passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement in 1993 has worked to refine that relationship. Overall, Texas exported \$41.4 billion to Mexico in 1999, up 14 percent over 1998. A large chunk of that was agricultural products—some \$2.6 billion. From crops, livestock, processed food to computers, Texas is already capitalizing on good relationships and a good trading environment with our friends south of the border.

More is being done, however, to open doors for Texas agricultural producers. Tackling transportation challenges is already happening. For example, Texans are conducting feasibility studies for a rail loading facility in Robstown and examining export capability by sea from Point Comfort and by truck from Rio Grande City.

Beyond transportation, the Texas Department of Agriculture has taken trade development missions to Mexico on behalf of commodity producers, helped producers find ways to protect their investments when trading with Mexico and applied for grant dollars for grain sorghum marketing there.

As a promising country right in our own backyard, Mexico offers endless opportunity for partnerships and expanding markets. With new leadership and renewed vision, Mexico is a friend of Texas.



PRIMARY SOURCE EDITORIALS

August 2000

Who would have thought that gathering 300 chefs in Poland to teach them how to cook brisket would do wonders to increase Texas beef sales?

The project was the brainchild of the Texas Beef Council, and the U.S. Meat Federation and the Texas Department of Agriculture lent a hand. And it's working because the idea was creative, well researched and well planned. The chefs left the seminars with fistfuls of Texas-style beef recipes and a new affinity for beef. It was a challenging idea involving a cross section of groups—and it was a success.

In agriculture, we must think creatively and seek new markets for the goods we produce in Texas. Everything we make and grow here cannot possibly be consumed here. The Texas population just passed the 20 million mark, but worldwide there are more than 6 billion people who want and need agricultural products—and many of them want them from Texas.

That's why TDA is pouring over new projects and examining new markets. We've had trade missions to South American countries, we belong to a coalition of nearby states to promote trade with Mexico, and we supported China's acceptance into the World Trade Organization. On another level, we're using websites, freight trucks, catalogs, special packaging, gift boxes, coupons, newsletters and even kiosks at minor league baseball games to promote Texas commodities.

A project is underway to conduct beef training sessions in Central and South America, Asia, and the Caribbean. Also, the top ten chefs from the Poland project will come to Texas this fall for additional training.

Forming alliances, finding new markets and approaching new ideas with bravery and vigor is how we're working to make Texas a virtual brand name known across the globe.



International chefs using Texas beef

Learning

About the Author

Susan Combs began her career in public service as assistant district attorney in Dallas. She was a member of the Texas legislature from 1993 to 1996, writing property rights laws and serving on several House committees. In 1996 Combs went to work for U.S. senator Kay Bailey Hutchison as state director. Three years later, in 1999, Combs became the state's first female commissioner of agriculture. In addition to fulfilling her duties with the Department of Agriculture, Combs runs a cow-calf operation on her family's ranch in Brewster County.

Reading

the Literature

As you read, try to determine the author's point of view. What statements support this point of view?

Thinking

About the Literature

According to the editorials, what steps have state leaders taken to increase the sale of Texas agricultural products to other countries?

Writing

About the Literature

In your Texas Notebook, write a letter to the agriculture commissioner suggesting a project to promote the sale of Texas beef or other agricultural product to new markets.





SKILL BUILDER

Map & Geography

Interpreting an Export Trade Map



LEARNING *the Skill*

As you have learned, exports are products that one place sends to another for sale or trade. There are many different ways to show the value of exports on a map. The map on this page uses circles of different sizes to show the value of exports to Mexico from the ten major exporting cities in Texas. This map will help you see what areas export the most products from Texas to Mexico.

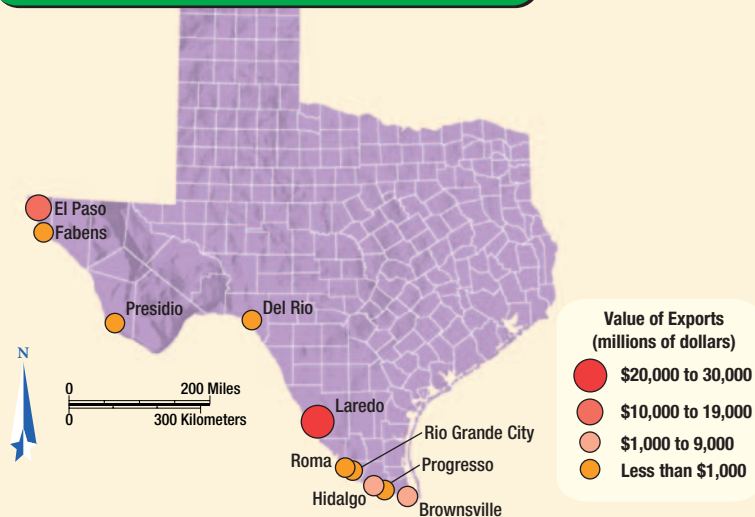
To interpret this export trade map, use the following steps:

- Read the map title. This will tell the subject of the map, the political areas the map refers to, and the time period the map covers.
- Read the map key. What symbol is being used? Notice that on this map there is one symbol—a circle—that changes in size.
- Look at the values inside the circles. Notice that the smallest circle represents the lowest values. What does the largest circle represent?
- Look at the symbols on the map. Read the label by each circle. These labels tell the city that is represented by each circle.
- Examine the map itself. Look at the cities that have high export values and those that have lower values. Try to identify patterns on the map.

PRACTICING *the Skill*

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

Leading Texas Exporters to Mexico, 1999



In 1999, these ten Texas cities were ranked among the top 27 exporters to Mexico in the entire United States.

1. What time period is represented on the map?
2. What range of export values is shown on the map?
3. Where are the areas with the highest export values located? What do these areas have in common?
4. In what part of Texas do exports to Mexico produce the highest values?
5. Why are export values so high in these areas?

APPLYING *the Skill*

Using an outline map of Texas, create your own export trade map. Draw circles on the map to represent the approximate values in millions of dollars of trade, from largest to smallest, for each metropolitan area: Austin–San Marcos=150, Corpus Christi=40, Fort Worth–Arlington=500, Lubbock=70. After your map is complete, answer the following questions to help you interpret the information: Which metropolitan area receives the most money from its exports to Mexico? the least? Compare your map with the map on this page. What observations can you make?



SECTION



An Urban State

Why It Matters Now

Many of the economic and social issues you will face in your lifetime relate to urban growth in Texas.

TERMS & NAMES

metropolitan areas,
economic base, smelter

OBJECTIVES

1. Explain economic factors that led to urban growth in Texas.
2. Explain the changes in the types of jobs and occupations that have resulted from urban growth in Texas.
3. Analyze the effects of the changing population distribution in Texas during the twentieth century.

MAIN IDEA

During the twentieth century, millions of Texans moved from rural to urban areas. Today more than half the population lives in the five largest metropolitan areas in Texas.

INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you have to choose one Texas city to live in for your entire life. What city would you choose? What are the reasons for your choice? What might be the advantages and disadvantages of living in one city for so long?

WHAT Would You Do?

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

**From Farms to Cities**

When Texas became a state, Austin and San Antonio were on the frontier. Today, all regions of Texas are populated. Of the 50 states, only California has more people. In 1836 few would have imagined that Texas would one day have nearly 21 million people—more than the number of people who lived in the whole United States at the time.

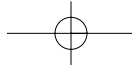
When people in other parts of the nation and the world think of Texas, they often picture oil fields and ranches. A more realistic view might focus on shopping centers and freeways. Modern-day Texas is a land of big cities. Today more than 80 percent of Texans live in cities and towns. The state's economy is far more dependent on jobs in cities than it is on farms, ranches, or oil production.

Why have so many Texans abandoned the farm and moved to the city? There are two reasons. First, the invention of tractors, harvesters, and other farm machines reduced the need for farm labor. In 1940, 25 percent of the Texas workforce held farm jobs. By 1998 that number had dropped to less than 2 percent. Second, while farms were hiring fewer people, cities were growing and demanding more workers. As a result, families left the farms and moved to cities.

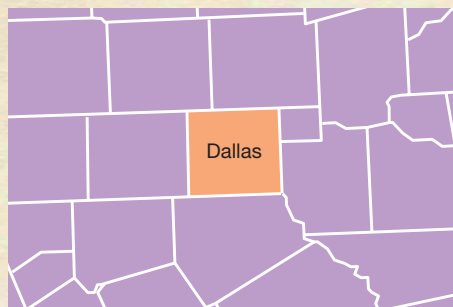
During the twentieth century, Texas's urban population exploded. In 1900 San Antonio was the state's largest city, with just over 53,000 people. Today more than half the Texas population lives in the state's

NCNB Center, Houston

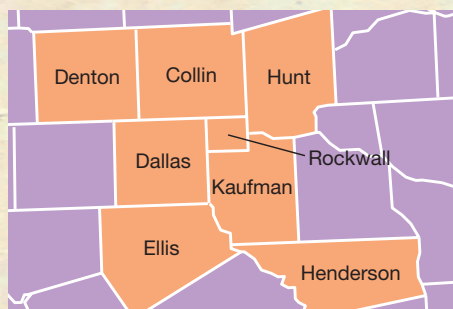




THEN & NOW



Dallas metropolitan area counties, 1950



Dallas metropolitan area counties, 2000

GROWTH OF METROPOLITAN AREAS Urban populations reflect not only the number of people living in cities but also those in metropolitan areas. A metropolitan area is made up of a central city with at least 50,000 residents and its surrounding communities. For a community to be included in a city's metropolitan area, its residents must commute to the center city to work. As more people from surrounding communities find jobs in the center city, the metropolitan area grows. Like many other places in Texas, the Dallas metropolitan area grew a great deal between 1950 and 2000. In 1950 the Dallas metropolitan area consisted of only Dallas County. Today the Dallas metropolitan area is made up of eight counties. Metropolitan areas are becoming harder to define because not everyone commutes to a central city to work. New technology, such as the Internet, now allows people to work from home. In addition, many companies choose to build their offices in suburban areas. ● **What is the difference between a city and a metropolitan area?**

five largest metropolitan areas. In 2000 Houston was the fourth largest city in the United States and the largest city in Texas, with more than 1.9 million people. Dallas and San Antonio were the second and third largest cities in Texas, with more than 1.1 million each. Austin ranked fourth, with over 650,000 people. El Paso, home to over 560,000 people, rounded out the top five.

The Advantages of Cities

Besides employment, Texas cities offer other benefits. Many forms of entertainment are available in Texas cities. Sports fans in Dallas/Fort Worth can enjoy the Cowboys, Mavericks, and Stars. Houstonians have the Rockets, Astros, and Texans. San Antonio has the Spurs, and Arlington is home to the Texas Rangers. Many Texas cities also have symphony orchestras, opera companies, theater groups, and museums. Shopping opportunities also abound. Houston and Dallas shopping centers and department stores are world-famous.

Cities also offer great opportunities for higher education. Every large city in Texas has at least one university. Most also have community or junior colleges. Excellent hospitals equipped with the latest technology and top doctors also are found in Texas cities. Opportunities for shopping, culture, recreation, education, and health care encourage many people to move to Texas urban areas.

▼ The Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum located in Austin opened its doors in April 2001. ● **What do you think are the benefits of having a state museum?**





Texas's Five Largest Cities

Each Texas city has a different **economic base**. Houston is the largest port in Texas, thanks to the Houston Ship Channel. Oil and oil-related products traveling through the port have earned the city billions of dollars. Houston also is a leader in the production of petrochemicals, petroleum equipment, and agricultural chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides. It is the nation's largest center for oil and gas pipelines.

Houston has become a center for research as well. The petroleum industry looks for new ways to find and process oil and natural gas. The Johnson Space Center is a leader in high-tech and space-related research. Houston's hospitals and medical schools lead the world in medical research.

Texas's second largest city, Dallas, is an important transportation center. Dallas/Fort Worth Airport is one of the world's busiest airports. Dallas also has one of only 12 Federal Reserve Banks, which helps set economic policy for the country. Dallas is an important center for financial services, insurance, and telecommunications. Billions of dollars in clothing sales each year come out of the Dallas Apparel Mart. Finally, the Dallas metropolitan area is home to leading firms in high-tech and electronics, such as Electronic Data Services (EDS) and Texas Instruments.

Texas's third largest city, San Antonio, is home to several military bases. Attractions such as the Alamo, River Walk, Sea World, and Fiesta Texas have helped make tourism the city's second largest industry. The University of Texas at San Antonio is an important research center. San Antonio is also developing as a high-tech manufacturing center. It has benefited from NAFTA and will likely increase trade with Mexico in the future.

The cities of El Paso and Austin are similar in size but very different in other ways. El Paso's Fort Bliss employs many government workers. A large copper **smelter** that processes ore mined in Mexico, Arizona, and New Mexico is located in El Paso. El Paso is also the state's largest exporter to Mexico, with over \$5 billion in exports each year.

Austin, as the state capital, employs thousands of government workers. A large Internal Revenue Service processing center employs thousands of clerks and accountants. During the 1980s and 1990s, Austin also emerged as a high-tech manufacturing and research center. Today it leads the state in computer-related industries. In addition, the University of Texas at Austin



Henry G. Cisneros



After serving on the San Antonio city council for six years, Henry G. Cisneros was elected mayor of San Antonio in 1981. Cisneros was the first Mexican American to become mayor of a major U.S. city. As mayor, he worked hard to bring high-tech jobs to San Antonio to provide a better economy for the city.

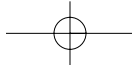
Cisneros went on to serve as secretary of Housing and Urban Development in President Clinton's administration. In 2000 Cisneros formed a company to build affordable housing in inner-city neighborhoods. • **What do you think made Cisneros successful in his political career?**

economic base *the economic activity that supports a city*

smelter *plant where metal is separated from other components*

◀ El Paso's location on the Texas-Mexico border has made the city a major center of international commerce.

• **What disadvantages might be associated with El Paso's border location?**



CLEAN INDUSTRIES 2000

In 1998, 180 hazardous waste-producing plants in Texas participated in the Clean Industries 2000 campaign. Participating plants committed to reducing the amount of waste they produced by at least 50 percent by the year 2000. They also pledged to work on an environmental-management program, a citizen communication program, and one or more community environmental projects each year. Despite these efforts, further improvements in the Texas environment were still necessary in 2000.

has made the city a leading center for education and research. Austin has also promoted its music industry and tourism by advertising itself as the live music capital of the world.

Urban Challenges

The growth of Texas cities has led to a number of challenges. Heavy traffic, especially in Houston and Austin, have caused workers to spend hours driving to and from their jobs. In 1999 Houston passed Los Angeles as the city with the worst air pollution in the entire United States. Houston's petrochemical plants and its heavy freeway traffic contribute to these ongoing air-pollution conditions.

Poverty and crime are two other major concerns for Texas cities. Not everyone has shared in the good fortune that has come to Texas in the past 30 years. Unskilled laborers and people without the latest training often face low-paying jobs or unemployment. Crime rates are high, partly due to the large number of people living in relatively small areas.

Drugs are another challenge facing urban Texas. Drug use has contributed to the overcrowding of prisons. Texas has the second largest prison population in the nation. Many Texas prisoners are convicted of drug-related crimes. Large prison populations are a drain on the state. It is costly to keep criminals in prison. Plus, prisoners do not contribute to the economy or to society. In order to keep growing, Texas and other states will have to find real solutions to meet these challenges.

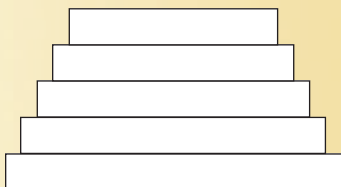
SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Terms & Names

- metropolitan areas
- economic base
- smelter

Organizing Information

Use an organizer like the one below to identify the five largest Texas cities in order from least to most populated (at bottom).



Then write one major industry or important employer in that city.

Which cities have a population of more than a million? Shade these cities.

Critical Thinking

1. How did jobs and occupations change in Texas during the twentieth century? What role did urbanization play in this change? Explain.
2. What economic factors contributed to the growth of Texas cities during the twentieth century?

3. How do you think the growth of urban areas in Texas has affected the environment? How has it affected society?

Interact with History

Review your answer to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. What if there were no large cities in Texas? How do you think life in the Lone Star State would be different?



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

ACTIVITY

Economics

Research proposed ways to cut down on crime. Choose a method that you agree with, or one of your own, and defend it in a two-minute oral presentation.



SKILLBUILDER

Social Studies

Reading a Table

LEARNING *the Skill*

Many times, texts contain numbers and written statistics that can be difficult to read. To help readers make sense of these numbers, texts often organize data into a table. A table can display statistical information more clearly than a written paragraph. It also helps you to make comparisons. A table helps you see changes and patterns in data much more easily than other types of text.

A table is organized into a series of vertical columns and horizontal rows. You can read a table from top to bottom or from left to right, depending on what kind of information you're looking for. The heading above each column is the subject for that column. Each row is labeled too. These labels usually appear on the left side of the table.

To read a table, use the following steps:

- Read the title of the table. The title tells you what kind of information the table presents.
- Read the headings along the top as well as any labels on the left side of the table. The headings tell you where to find the information you need.
- The remaining columns and rows make up the body of the table. These rows and columns contain statistical information.

PRACTICING *the Skill*

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

POPULATION GROWTH IN URBAN COUNTIES, 1900–2000

| COUNTY | 1900 | 1920 | 1940 | 1960 | 1980 | 2000 |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Bexar | 69,422 | 202,096 | 338,176 | 687,151 | 988,800 | 1,392,931 |
| Cameron | 16,095 | 36,662 | 83,202 | 151,098 | 209,727 | 335,227 |
| Dallas | 82,726 | 210,551 | 398,564 | 951,527 | 1,556,390 | 2,218,899 |
| El Paso | 24,886 | 101,877 | 131,067 | 314,070 | 479,899 | 679,622 |
| Harris | 63,786 | 186,667 | 528,961 | 1,243,158 | 2,409,547 | 3,400,578 |
| Tarrant | 52,376 | 152,800 | 225,521 | 538,495 | 860,880 | 1,446,219 |
| Travis | 47,386 | 57,616 | 111,053 | 212,136 | 419,573 | 812,280 |

1. What kind of information does the table show? How do you know this?
2. Which county had the largest population in 1900? in 2000?
3. How much did Cameron County's population grow between 1900 and 1960? between 1960 and 2000?
4. Which county experienced the greatest amount of population growth between 1900 and 2000?

APPLYING *the Skill*

Research and then create a table showing employment statistics for the metropolitan areas of Austin, Brownsville, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio. How many people in these areas work in mining, construction, manufacturing, retail trade, service, and government positions? Arrange the data in a table labeled with the seven metropolitan areas and six industries listed above. Include a title for your table. Then write three questions that can be answered from the information in your table. Finally, exchange tables with a partner and answer each other's questions.



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

CHAPTER

30

ASSESSMENT

TERMS & NAMES

Explain the significance of each of the following:

1. Henry B. González
2. NAFTA
3. World Trade Bridge
4. Laredo
5. Metropolitan Areas
6. economic base
7. smelter

REVIEW QUESTIONS

The Many Cultures of Texas (pages 618–622)

1. How have Hispanic and African American populations begun to change over time?
2. How do you think Texas's changing population will affect Anglo Americans in the decades to come?

Texas in the Global Economy (pages 624–627)

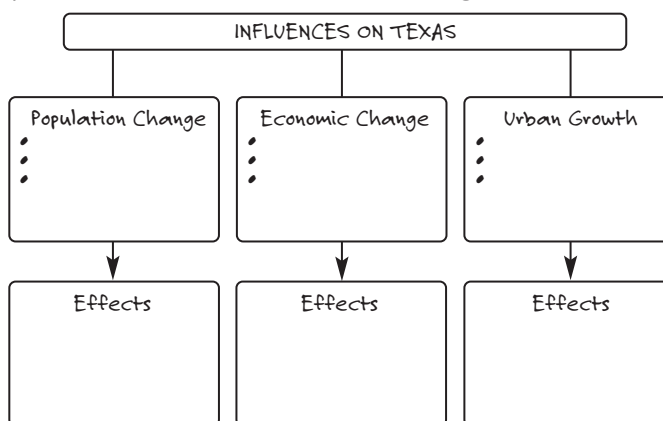
3. What factors are important to the economy of Texas?
4. Identify one Texas city that has greatly benefited from NAFTA. How has it benefited?

An Urban State (pages 631–634)

5. What is one reason Texas became an urban society during the twentieth century?
6. What are the five largest cities in Texas? List these cities from largest to smallest.

READING SOCIAL STUDIES*After You Read*

Review your completed diagram. On the basis of the information you recorded, which of these factors will have the biggest impact on the state and its residents in the future? Write a brief report summarizing your predictions for each of the three categories.

**CRITICAL THINKING***Making Predictions*

1. How do you think Texas might change if more than half of the population were over the age of 50? Explain your reasoning.

Making Inferences

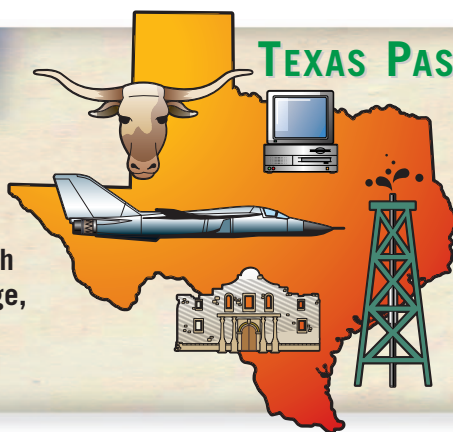
2. Explain what is meant by the statement "The world is getting smaller every year." How does this idea relate to the Texas economy?

Comparing and Contrasting

3. Do you think there are more benefits or problems associated with the growth of urban areas in Texas? Support your answer.

VISUAL Summary

Over the past century and a half, Texas has changed in many ways. Its once rural population has become much more urban. As a result, huge, modern cities now dot the Texas landscape.

**TEXAS PAST AND FUTURE**

The population itself also has changed. Today, almost every race, nationality, and religion is represented in Texas. These millions of immigrants have greatly enriched the culture of Texas. They also have worked with all other Texans to create a stronger, more diverse economy.



MAP & GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Applying Skills

Top Five Texas Export Destinations, 1999



| Country | Value (billions of dollars) |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Mexico | 41.4 |
| Canada | 10.7 |
| Taiwan | 3.1 |
| Japan | 2.9 |
| United Kingdom | 2.2 |
| All others | 30.8 |

What is the total value of exports to North America (Canada and Mexico)? Why do you think it is so high?

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLBUILDER

Reading a Table

PERCENT OF POPULATION 65 YEARS OLD AND OLDER, 1950–2000

| COUNTY | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Bexar | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 9.9 | 10.4 |
| Cameron | 4.5 | 5.4 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 10.6 | 11.1 |
| Dallas | 5.9 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 8.1 |
| El Paso | 4.6 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 9.7 |
| Harris | 4.7 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 7.4 |
| Tarrant | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Travis | 6.5 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.7 |

1. What kind of information does the table present?
2. Which county had the largest population aged 65 and older in 1950? in 1990?
3. Which county failed to show a steady increase in residents? How did statistics for this county differ from the others in the table?



CHAPTER PROJECT

Creating a 3-D Product Map To become less dependent on oil and agriculture, Texas has developed a very diverse economy. As a class, create a large outline map of Texas on a sheet of poster board. Divide the map into Texas’s four major geographic regions. Then, divide the class into four groups and assign each group a specific region. In your groups, research the major products and services produced in your region. Use cotton balls, toy animals, magazine photos, handmade models, and so on to represent these products and services. Glue or tape these items onto the map and label each item to represent Texas’s diverse economy.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY ACTIVITY

High-Tech Industries When Texas’s economy began to branch out from oil and oil-related businesses, high-tech industries seemed to be the answer. Research a high-tech or computer-related company in Texas, such as Electronic Data Systems or Dell Computers. Analyze its contributions to the economy of Texas, the United States, and the world by finding out information such as the number of workers the company employs and its competitors. Use your information to write a profile on your selected business. As a class, compile your reports to create a booklet entitled “High-Tech Industries of Texas.”



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



CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY

Celebrating Cultural Diversity Working with your class, divide into 6 or 12 groups. Assign each group one or two months of the year. Research the cultural and religious activities, celebrations, and performances in your community for your assigned months. Then compile your information into a database. Use desktop publishing software to create 12 monthly calendars that show the events for which you know the dates. Provide the database and calendar to your local library and chamber of commerce for posting and distribution.