

Course: Texas History			Designated Six Weeks: Sixth		
Unit: Age of Oil			Days to teach:3		
TEKS	Guiding Questions & Specificity	Assessment	Vocabulary	Instructional Strategies	Resources/ Weblinks

(1) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in Texas history.					
(A) identify the major eras in Texas history, describe their defining characteristics, and explain why historians divide the past into eras, including Natural Texas and its People; Age of Contact; Spanish Colonial; Mexican National; Revolution and Republic; Early Statehood; Texas in the Civil War and Reconstruction; Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads; <u>Age of Oil</u> ; Texas in the Great	More than 500 oil companies were founded.	How did the discovery of oil affect Texas and Texans?		ELPS: 2F, 3J, 4D, 4E, 4F Use an anticipation guide to assess prior knowledge of the oil industry.	<a href="#">She's blowing a gusher lesson</a>
(C) explain the significance of the following dates: 1519, mapping of the Texas coast and first mainland Spanish settlement; 1718, founding of San Antonio; 1821, independence from Spain; 1836, Texas independence; 1845, annexation; 1861, Civil War begins; 1876, adoption of current state constitution; and <u>1901, discovery of oil at Spindletop.</u>	Pattillo Higgins discovered oil at Spindletop in 1901. The major strike changed the Texas economy and made petroleum refining the leading Texas industry.	What contributions did Pattillo Higgins make to Texas history?		ELPS: 1D, 2C, 2I, 3C, 3D, 3E, 3F, 3G, 3H, 3I Use the word Spindletop to explain about the discovery of oil in 1901	<a href="#">Pattillo Higgins link</a>
(7) History. The student understands how individuals, events and issues shaped the history of Texas during the 20 <sup>th</sup> and early 21 <sup>st</sup> centuries.					

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(A) Explain the political, economic, and social impact of the oil industry on the industrialization of Texas	<p>Large oil companies were formed.</p> <p>The automobile industry expanded and roads improved.</p> <p>Oil refineries were built near cities like Houston</p> <p>Provided more jobs</p> <p>The sale and leasing of oil fields produced revenue for universities and public schools in Texas</p>	Trace the development of the oil industry in Texas.	Fossil fuel Petroleum Derricks Refinery	<p>ELPS: 1A, 1B, 1F, 1G, 1H, 2D, 2E, 5D</p> <p>Assess understanding about the development of the oil industry by creating a road map/timeline.</p>	Safari Montage Black Gold: The story of Oil (43 min 7 sec)
(B) define and trace the impact of "boom-and-bust" cycles of leading Texas industries throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries such as farming, oil and gas production, cotton, ranching, real estate, banking, and computer technology;	<p>Boom and bust cycle: Immediately following WWI, the economy slowed as demand for goods decreased. In the 1920's increased demand prompted a boom (a period of rapid growth) in the economy. People left depressed farming areas and moved to jobs in the lumber or oil industries or to cities to work in factories on production lines. Better transportation increased demand for meat in northern areas so the ranching and the meat packing industry prospered. Transportation</p>	Describe the impact of scientific improvements on the farming industry.	Boom and bust cycle	<p>ELPS: 2F, 3J, 4D, 4E, 4F</p> <p>Use visuals to illustrate the concept of boom and bust cycle.</p>	On shared folder Boomtown readings

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	<p>changed increased the demand for oil and petroleum products. The boom continued until the Great Depression. The crisis or bust in the economy affected small farmers fighting against droughts, pests or other factors which caused crops to fail. At the same time, prices for machinery, taxes and land increased. WWII reinvigorated the economy and produced the next boom cycle.</p> <p>Farming/cotton/ranching:            *Weather            *WW1, the Depression and the Dust Bowl            *increased mechanization, use of fertilizers,            *scientific improvements            *Foreign competition            *Industrialization and urbanization</p> <p>Oil and gas            WWII increased the demand for oil</p> <p>Real estate and banking            *Panic of 1907 led to banking reform            *Federal Reserve Bank of</p>				

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	<p>Dallas established in 1914</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Banking operations increased after WWII</li> <li>*the real estate market suffered as a result of bank closings.</li> </ul>				
<p>(C) define and trace the impact of the Progressive and other reform movements in Texas in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries such as the Populists, women’s suffrage, agrarian groups, labor unions, and the evangelical movement of the late 20<sup>th</sup> century</p>	<p>Populist party-called the people’s party. It was formed by members of the Farmers’ Alliance to reduce the influence of big business on government. The Democratic Party adopted some of the issues of the Populist party.</p> <p>Women’s suffrage-The suffrage movement was successful in passing the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment which gave American women the right to vote.</p> <p>Agrarian groups-Farmers established organizations like the Grange that provided cooperative stores and lobbied for lower freight charges.</p> <p>Labor unions were organizations that formed to support the interests of workers. Unions pushed for improvements in the</p>	<p>Describe the lasting effects of the reform movements.</p>	<p>Populist movement            Women’s suffrage            Agrarian groups            Labor unions            Temperance movement            prohibition</p>	<p>ELPS:            2A, 2G, 2H, 4A, 4B, 4G, 4H, 4I, 4J, 4K, 5A, 5E, 5F, 5G            Summarize material read silently by creating a broadside about the reform movements in Texas.</p> <p>Focus for reform movement:            Give students a copy of the lyrics to the song, “Waiting on the World to Change” by John Mayer. Play the song while they follow along with the lyrics. Discuss the meaning of the lyrics.            Write the words "Progressive Era" on the board. Have the students brainstorm what that terms means to them, everything they know about it or just what comes to their mind when they see those</p>	<p>Student conducted research on various reform movements that took place in Texas during the Progressive Era.</p> <p><a href="#">Concentrating on Reform lesson</a></p> <p><a href="#">moving toward reform lesson</a></p> <p><a href="#">Human statues to the Progressive Era lesson</a></p> <p>Safari Montage:            The Progressive Movement (30 min 28 sec)</p>

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	<p>hours, wages, and working conditions of laborers. Most unions did not allow African American members.</p> <p>Evangelical movement- was successful in passing the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment which banned the sale of alcohol.</p> <p>Progressive Movement: The ideas behind the reforms enacted by James Hogg in Texas became part of the political movement of the early 1900's called Progressivism. Hogg favored a strong state government and used his power to regulate railroads and trusts and to limit foreign ownership of public lands in Texas. Progressivism was not a united movement, but a period of time marked by a decrease in voter participation and an increase in special interest politics. It was an era marked by the rise of big business and an interest in scientific engineering and organization. Reform was</p>			<p>words. Write their comments on the board. Discuss the meaning of the term and provide a brief overview of what caused that era.</p>	

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	concentrated in urban areas and in industry. Reform efforts of the era did foster change; however reform attempts to make society more organized and rational also led to increase segregation and discrimination.				
(12) Economics. The student understands the factors that caused Texas to change from an agrarian to an urban society.					
(A) explain economic factors that led to the urbanization of Texas;	New farm machinery made farming more efficient. This led to overproduction of crops and caused prices to drop which made it difficult for farmers to pay their debt.	How did new farm machinery lead to the urbanization of Texas?	Urbanization: process of city growth and development. Due to urbanization, the percentage of people living or working in urban places increases compared to the percentage living in rural places.	ELPS: 2A, 2G, 2H, 4A, 4B, 4G, 4H, 4I, 4J, 4K, 5A, 5E, 5F, 5G R-farmer A-citizens of Texas F-letter to the editor T-the difficulties experienced by the farmers because of urbanization.	
(B) trace the development of major industries that contributed to the urbanization of Texas such as transportation, oil and gas, and manufacturing; and	Transportation-mass transit, streetcars, and automobiles made it easier for people to move around. The Houston ship channel gave the city a link to the Gulf. Citizens were able to take advantage of the new transportation route and oil refineries and factories built near the channel.  Oil and gas industries	Explain how the development of the oil and gas industry contributed to urbanization.		ELPS: 1C, 1E, 2B, 3A, 3B, 4C, 5B, 5C  Use descriptive language stems such as “Some important things to know about urbanization are..._ to assess knowledge.	

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	<p>created jobs that attracted people to Texas cities.</p> <p>Manufacturing industries such as the cotton trade contributed to growth.</p>				
C) explain the changes in the types of jobs and occupations that have resulted from the urbanization of Texas.	The types of jobs moved from the agricultural sector into the city. These types of jobs included banking, cotton market, manufacturing, oil refinery jobs, factory and shipping jobs.	List the types of jobs that resulted from the urbanization of Texas.		ELPS: 1A, 1B, 1F, 1G, 1H, 2D, 2E Use a concept map or web to brainstorm the different occupations that began as a result of urbanization.	
(13) Economics. The student understands the interdependence of the Texas economy with the United States and the world.					
(B) analyze the impact of economic concepts within the free enterprise system such as supply and demand, profit, government regulation, and world competition on the economy of Texas; and	<p>Supply and demand is the economic principle that states that if supply is greater than demand, prices fall, but if demand is greater than supply, prices rise.</p> <p>Profit is the degree to which person or organizations are better off financially at the end of a time period than they were at the beginning. The increase in material well being is termed profit. Profit is a motivational force in capitalism and in free enterprise.</p> <p>Government regulations</p>	Explain how government regulation affects the economy of Texas.		ELPS: 1D, 2C, 2I,3C, 3D, 3D, 3F, 3G, 3H, 3I Use reciprocal teaching to assess the student’s knowledge of supply and demand and government regulation.	

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	<p>are laws or actions by the government that affect the outcome of business.</p> <p>World competition on the economy-many companies have moved to foreign countries because of their cheap labor and increased profit.</p> <p>Supply and demand: Supply is the amount of goods available and demand is the desire to own something and the ability to pay for it. The time of year affects the supply and demand of some goods. The two forces of supply and demand combine in the laws of supply and demand which state that more will be bought at lower prices and less at higher prices and more will be offered for sale at high prices than at low prices. This works only if the market is free from price regulations imposed by government.</p> <p>Free enterprise system is a system in which individuals depend on</p>				
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	<p>supply and demand and the profit margin to determine the answers to economic questions. Profit is measured in dollars. The quest for improvement financially and materially motivates producers and consumers in the free enterprise system. Government regulation is kept to a minimum. Competition between companies makes it more difficult to answer the questions of what and how much to produce and for whom, but it also makes it harder for one company to monopolize the market.</p>				
(20) Science, technology, and society. The student understands the impact of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on the political, economic, and social development of Texas.					
(D) evaluate the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on the use of resources such as fossil fuels, water and land.	<p>In response to the growing demand for oil, Texans began drilling for it. After a few minor finds, the discovery of the Corsicana oil field created the Texas oil industry. The discovery boosted the economy and created many new jobs. New uses for petroleum were being discovered and oil replaced coal as fuel. The use of automobiles with internal combustion</p>	<p>Explain how the discovery of oil led to the creation of other industries and businesses.</p>		<p>ELPS: 2G, 2H, 4G, 4H, 4I, 4K, 5A, 5E, 5F, 5G List the events of the oil boom in chronological order.</p>	



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	engines was also increasing. The engines used gasoline instead of steam. The growing demand for the automobile guaranteed a profit for the Texas oil industry.				