

Course: Texas History			Designated Six Weeks: 6		
Unit: Civil Rights, Conservatism and Contemporary Texas			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; Age of Oil; Texas in the Great Depression and World War II, <u>Civil Rights and Conservatism</u> ; and Contemporary Texas.	Civil rights are legal and political rights enjoyed by the inhabitants of a country. Black activists continued to offer passive resistance to unjust civil laws. The effort of women to secure equal rights was also frustrated.	Identify key people, events, places and terms from the Civil Rights era.		ELPS:4I, 4J, 4K, 5E, 5F, 5G Compare and Contrast the Civil Rights movement in Texas with the Civil Rights movement in the US.	
(7) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of Texas during the 20th and early 21st centuries.					
(D) describe and compare the civil rights and equal rights movements of various groups in Texas in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century and identify key leaders In these movements including James. L. Farmer, Hector P. Garcia, Oveta Culp Hobby, Lyndon B. Johnson, The League of United Latin American	Civil Rights and Equal Rights movement. Civil rights are the legal and political rights enjoyed by the inhabitants of a country. Beginning in the 1940's, non violent tactics were adopted in an effort to unify protest. The March on Washington was an early and important step for the black community in	Identify the leaders of the civil rights movement.  What risks did individuals and groups in Texas take to ensure civil and equal rights for all American citizens?	Desegregate Non violent resistance	ELPS: 2F, 3J, 4D, 4E, 4F Use a concept map to describe the leaders of the civil rights movement.  Student created graphic organizers explaining the people, issues and events in the Civil Rights movement.  Student created illustrated	Times they are changing lesson plan  <a href="#">Civil rights lesson plan</a>  <a href="#">Hector Garcia lesson plan</a>  <a href="#">US Army Corp of Engineers lesson</a>  Biography links <a href="#">James L. Farmer Jr.</a>

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	<p>gaining national attention for their plight. Black activists continued to offer passive resistance to the unjust civil laws. This form of protest is called civil disobedience. The effort of women to secure equal rights was also frustrated. In the 1970's the Equal Rights Amendment was proposed. However only 32 states ratified the amendment, three short of the number required to pass it.</p> <p>James Farmer assumed a leadership role in the civil rights movement, favoring non violence and persistence. His frustration with segregation and his understandings of passive resistance led him to organize the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). He served as national Director of CORE, the first protest organization in the US founded on the concept of civil disobedience and non violence.</p>			<p>timeline of the Civil Rights movement in Texas</p> <p>Student created Venn Diagram comparing and contrasting the Civil Rights movement in Texas and the US.</p> <p>Bio poem describing a leader involved in the Civil Rights movement.</p> <p>Gallery walk of fame over the Civil Rights movement</p>	<p><a href="#">Hector P. Garcia</a></p> <p><a href="#">Oveta Culp Hobby</a></p> <p><a href="#">Lyndon B. Johnson</a></p> <p><a href="#">LULAC</a></p> <p><a href="#">Jane McCallum</a></p> <p><a href="#">Lulu Belle Madison White</a></p>

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	<p>Hector P. Garcia founded the GI Forum, one of the most active and successful civil rights organizations for Mexican Americans. The American GI Forum was designed to protect the rights of Mexican American veterans and their access to financial and medical benefits from the Veterans Administration.</p> <p>Oveta Culp Hobby influenced state and national policies, contributed to the changing status of women in the military and expanded big city news coverage. She organized and commanded the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) in 1942. She was the first woman to earn the Army’s Distinguished Service Medal. She served in a critical role in the formation of government provided public services. In 1953, she was hired to head the Federal Security Agency and she transformed it into the</p>				



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	<p>Department of Health, Education and Welfare and was the first woman to head the new department.</p> <p>Lyndon Johnson served Texas as a congressman and the nation as president. He was elected Vice President in 1963 and assumed the presidency in 1963 when Kennedy was assassinated. He was elected as the 36<sup>th</sup> president in 1964, but did not seek a second term.</p> <p>Jane McCallum: suffragist leader and Texas secretary of state.</p> <p>Lulu Belle Madison White: Civil rights activist in the 1940's and 1950's. She campaigned for the right to vote, for equal pay for equal work and for desegregation. She was named director of NAACP for the state of Texas and led the fight to integrate the University of Texas.</p> <p>LULAC: organization</p>				

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	established in 1929 by Mexican Americans in Texas to fight for their civil rights.				
(7) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of Texas during the 20th and early 21st centuries.					
(F) analyze the political, economic, and social impact of major events in the latter half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> and early 21 <sup>st</sup> centuries such as major conflicts, the emergence of a two party system, political and economic controversies, immigration and migration.	<p>Major Conflicts: Vietnam War-more than 500,000 Texas soldiers served, of whom about 2100 died. Some Texans opposed the war. Vietnamese refugees came to Texas and formed communities. The war created political divisions and increased Texas defense production which boosted the economy.</p> <p>The two party system is one in which two parties of comparable strength compete for political office. Since the Civil War, Texas was predominantly Democratic until the election of Republican Bill Clements. Since then, Republicans have predominantly held most offices since the election of George W. Bush as governor.</p> <p>The 2000 census showed that Texas has a large,</p>	How did the Vietnam War affect Texas?	Two party system	ELPS: 4F Student created map of Texas showing the locations of facilities contributing to the Vietnam War effort.	

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	mainly urban and culturally diverse population.				
(8) Geography. The student uses geographic tools to collect, analyze, and interpret data.					
(B) analyze and interpret geographic distributions and patterns in Texas during the 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> , and 21 <sup>st</sup> centuries	Several factors may influence the settlement and development of a place. Geographic factors include the physical characteristics of a place such as landforms, bodies of water, vegetation, climate and weather patterns and animal life. Accessibility to transportation routes and to markets also influenced settlement and population distribution in Texas.	Why did Texas move from a mostly rural to a mostly urban population?			Safari Montage Water Supply (19 min 29 sec)
(10) Geography. The student understands the effects of the interaction between humans and the environment in Texas during the 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> centuries					
(B) explain ways in which geographic factors such as the Galveston Hurricane of 1900, the Dust Bowl, limited water resources and alternative energy sources have affected the political, economic and social development of Texas.	Economic: vast quantities of petroleum created great wealth in Texas. Gulf Coast ports provide access to US and world markets. The location, size and climate of Texas resulted in strong agricultural economy. Social: The location of Texas in the south plus the agricultural based economy leads to the need for slave labor which eventually led to secession and future discrimination.	How did geographic factors affect the Texas economy?	National markets International markets		

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(11) Geography. The student understands the characteristics, distribution and migration of population in Texas in the 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> centuries					
(C) analyze the effects of the changing population distribution and growth in Texas during the 20th and 21 <sup>st</sup> centuries and the additional need for education, health care, and transportation.	The population moves from rural to urban locations. The population is growing. There is greater diversity in Texas and the population is aging. As the population booms and ages, there will be an increased demand for health care, and education.	How will the changing population affect the need for health care?		ELPS: 1E, 1C Orally retell the need for health care to a partner using the word population growth.	
(11) Geography. The student understands the characteristics, distribution and migration of population in Texas in the 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> and 21 <sup>st</sup> centuries					
(D) describe the structure of the population of Texas using demographic concepts such as growth rate and age distribution	The population of Texas is getting larger and younger because of a rising birthrate and a falling death rate.	How is the population of Texas changing in this century?	Demographic concepts include birth rate and death rate, and growth rate. Another key demographic characteristic is age distribution. Some populations have a large number of young people and some have many older people. One of the best ways to look at age distribution is through a population pyramid.	ELPS: 4F Student created population pyramid graph.	
(13) Economics. The student understands the interdependence of the Texas economy with the United States and the world					
(C) analyze the impact of significant industries in Texas such as oil and gas, aerospace, medical and computer technologies on local, national and international markets	All of these industries provided jobs to the local market and provided products and services to national and international markets. The reverse effect is incurred as jobs dry up or industry	How have technological advances helped the Texas economy?		ELPS: 3H Students write a paragraph that begins with the sentence: its technology has had a significant effect on the Texas economy because...	

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	<p>declines.</p> <p>Examples include:  Aerospace: After NASA was established, Houston became a primary site for research and development in aerospace and provided many jobs to researchers and high tech specialists.</p> <p>Medical Technology:  MD Anderson Hospital provides the latest in cancer treatment to patients from all over the world.</p> <p>Texas Instruments and Dell computers provide products and services nationally and internationally.</p>				
<b>(18) Citizenship. The student understands the importance of effective leadership in a democratic society.</b>					
(A) Identify the leadership qualities of elected and appointed leaders of Texas, past and present, including Texans who have been president of the United States.	<p>Past leaders: David Burnet, Sam Houston, Mirabeau Lamar, Anson Jones</p> <p>Contemporary leaders: Ann Richards, Bob Bullock, Barbara Jordan, Sam Rayburn</p> <p>Past Presidents: Dwight Eisenhower, Lyndon Johnson, George Bush,</p>	What are the qualities of a leader?		ELPS 4F Use a circle graph to identify the leadership qualities of ....	

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	George W. Bush				
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(18) Citizenship. The student understands the importance of effective leadership in a democratic society.

<p>(B) identify the contributions of Texas leaders, including Lawrence Sullivan “Sul” Ross, John Nance Garner (Cactus Jack), James Baker III, Henry B. Gonzalez, Kay Bailey Hutchinson, Barbara Jordan, Raymond L. Telles, Sam Rayburn, and Raul A. Gonzalez Jr.</p>	<p>Lawrence Sullivan “Sul” Ross Lawrence Sullivan (Sul) Ross was a soldier, statesman, and university president. He was promoted to brigadier general in early 1864 and commanded the Texas Cavalry Brigade. He urged needed reforms and helped write the document that governs Texas today, the Constitution of 1876. When he left the statehouse, he stepped immediately into the presidency of the seriously troubled Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas (now Texas A&amp;M University), a position in which he rendered his greatest public services.</p> <p>John Nance Garner (“Cactus Jack”) (1868-1967) John Nance (Cactus Jack) Garner, the thirty-second vice president of the United States.</p> <p>James A. Baker III (1930-) James A. Baker, III, has</p>	<p>What contributions did _____ make to Texas history?</p>		<p>ELPS: 5A, 5E, 5F, 5G Use the writing process to write a biography of one of the leaders of Texas.</p>	<p>Safari Montage American President: Heroic Posture (55 min 52 sec)</p> <p>Sixties: The Years that Shaped a Generation (1 hr 54 min 59 sec)</p>
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	<p>served in senior government positions under three United States Presidents. He served as the nation's 61st Secretary of State and the 67<sup>th</sup> Secretary of the Treasury.</p> <p>Henry B. Gonzalez (1916- ) Henry Gonzalez has served as a role model for Mexican-Americans in Texas through his political activities. Born in San Antonio of Mexican immigrant parents, he earned a law degree from St. Mary's University School of Law and worked as a consultant prior to beginning his political career as a member of the San Antonio city council in the 1950s. In 1956, Gonzalez became the first Mexican-Texan to be elected to the Texas Senate in more than 100 years. His campaign for governor of Texas in 1958 encouraged Mexican-Americans to seek greater political involvement in the state. In 1961 he was the first Mexican-Texan to serve in the U.S. House</p>				

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	<p>of Representatives, and he chaired the Banking Committee beginning in 1988. A Democrat, he served in the U.S. Congress more than 30 years. He was awarded the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage Award in 1994.</p> <p>Kay Bailey Hutchinson (1943- ) In 1993, Texans elected Kay Bailey Hutchison to the United States Senate in a special election, making her the first -- and, to date, the only -- woman elected to represent the state in the Senate. One year later, she was re-elected to a full six-year term.</p> <p>Barbara Jordan (1934-1996) Born in Houston, Barbara Jordan was the first African-American congresswomen from the south. She was supported by President Lyndon Johnson during her campaign as a representative from Texas to the U.S. House. She earned national recognition during the</p>				

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	<p>Watergate hearings in 1974 which investigated President Richard Nixon's election campaign and was named Time magazine's Woman of the Year in 1975.</p> <p>Raymond L. Telles (1915- ) First Hispanic elected mayor of a major city - El Paso - in the United States. Telles became mayor in 1957, the largest Texas border city with Mexico and the fifth largest city in Texas. In 1959 he was re-elected mayor without opposition.</p> <p>Sam Rayburn (1882-1961) Samuel Rayburn maintained a leadership role in the U.S. House of Representatives from the Wilson into the Kennedy administration, and earned respect for his abilities to maneuver legislation through Congress. Born in Tennessee but raised in Bonham, Texas, Rayburn pursued a seat in the state legislature in 1906. Upon election he moved to Austin and earned a law</p>				

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	<p>degree from University of Texas at Austin in 1908. He served as house speaker in 1911 before his election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1912. Rayburn supported President Woodrow Wilson and favored progressive reforms such as anti-trust legislation. He eventually served a total of 24 years as the Democratic speaker of the House beginning in 1937. He earned respect from both Democrats and Republicans for his abilities at effective compromise. He was re-elected 24 times and served from 1912 until his death in 1961.</p> <p>Raul A. Gonzalez Jr. (1940- ) Gonzalez' judicial career began in 1978, when Gov. Dolph Briscoe appointed him judge of the 103rd Judicial District. He was elected to a four-year term that November. Before he completed his term, Gov. Bill Clements appointed him an associate justice on the Thirteenth Court of</p>				

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	<p>Appeals. He was subsequently elected to the position in 1982. Before Gonzalez' term on the Court of Appeals was complete, Gov. Mark White appointed him an associate justice of the Texas Supreme Court following the resignation of Charles Barrow. Gonzalez made history as the first Hispanic member of the court. He served in the position from October 1984 until the end of 1998, retiring before his term expired.</p>				
(19) Culture. The student understands the concept of diversity within unity in Texas.					
(D) Identify contributions to the arts by Texans such as Roy Bedichek, Diane Gonzales Bertrand, J. Frank Dobie, Scott Joplin, Elizabet Ney, Amado Pena, Walter Prescott Webb, Horton Foote.	<p>Roy Bedichek (1878-1959) See unit 1</p> <p>Diane Gonzales Bertrand is a published author of children's books and young adult books. Some of the published credits of Diane Gonzales Bertrand include Family, My Pal, Victor / Mi amigo, Victor (Bilingual in English and Spanish), Somos Primos/ We Are Cousins, and Ricardo's Race/ La Carrera De Ricardo.</p> <p>J. Frank Dobie (1888-</p>	What contributions did ___ make to Texas history		ELPS: 4F Use list-group-label to match the individuals to their area of contribution	

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	<p>1964) was the first Texas-based writer to gain national attention. In best-selling books such as <i>Tales of Old-Time Texas</i>, <i>Coronado's Children</i>, and <i>The Longhorns</i>, Dobie captured the Southwest's folk history, which was quickly disappearing as the United States became ever more urbanized and industrial. Renowned as "Mr. Texas," Dobie paradoxically has almost disappeared from view—a casualty of changing tastes in literature and shifts in social and political attitudes since the 1960s.</p> <p>Scott Joplin (See Cotton, Cattle, Railroads)</p> <p>Elizabet Ney (See Cotton Cattle, and Railroads)</p> <p>Amado Pena Jr. (1943- ) He was a teacher in his hometown of Laredo as well as in Crystal City and Austin, Texas. He continues to teach as part of the Studio Art League program at Alexander High School in Laredo</p>				

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	<p>and is also an adjunct professor in the College of Education at the University of Texas. He has been a presenter at many national education conferences. Of course, Amado's first love is art, and he has been a successful professional artist for more than 30 years.</p> <p>Walter Prescott Webb (1888-1963) Walter Prescott Webb, historian and author, was born on a farm in Panola County, Texas, on April 3, 1888. In 1939, after a year as Harkness Lecturer at the University of London, Webb became director of the Texas State Historical Association. During his tenure (to 1946), he expanded the <i>Southwestern Historical Quarterly</i> and launched a project to compile an encyclopedia of Texas, published in 1952 as the <i>Handbook of Texas</i>. At the University of Texas he became famous for his books and seminars, especially those on the</p>				

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	<p>Great Plains and the Great Frontier, in which he developed two major historical concepts.</p> <p>Horton Foote (1916- ) On December 20, 2000, President Bill Clinton conferred the National Medal of Arts on Texas dramatist, Horton Foote, and noted that Foote's six-decade-long, award-winning career established him as the nation's most prolific writer for stage, film, and television. Without question, Horton Foote enriched American literature with his unique writing style and his truthful examinations of the human condition.</p>				
(20) Science, technology, and society. The students understands the impact of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on the political, economic, and social development of Texas					
(B) identify Texas leaders in science and technology such as Walter Cunningham, Michael DeBakey, Denton Cooley, Benjy Brooks, Michael Dell, and Howard Hughes Sr.	<p>Walter Cunningham (1932- ) Born in Iowa, Walter Cunningham earned his B.A. and M.A. in physics from UCLA. He joined the NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) space program as an astronaut in 1964 and continued to 1971. He</p>			<p>ELPS: 1D, 2I, 3C, 3D, 3E, 3F, 3G, 3H, 3I</p> <p>Use expert groups to share information about each of the leaders in science and technology.</p>	

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	<p>was a crew member of the first manned Apollo spacecraft, Apollo 7. A resident of Houston, he serves as president or sits on the board of directors of companies specializing in technology and science. He was awarded the NASA Exceptional Service medal, the Medal of Valor from the American Legion in 1975, and was inducted into the International Space Hall of Fame and the Houston Hall of Fame.</p> <p>Michael DeBakey (1908- ) Michael De Bakey became well-known as a medical doctor in Houston, Texas. In the 1930s as a medical student, he invented a major component of the heart-lung machine which made open-heart surgery possible. During World War II he helped develop Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals (MASH units). In 1966 he was successful in using a gas-energized pump to bypass the left ventricle in a patient suffering severe heart</p>				

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	<p>failure, another important contribution to the treatment of heart patients. Dr. De Bakey thought the use of a pump to aid the heart was more practical than replacing it with an artificial pump. His innovative thinking extends beyond surgical procedures to include the structure of health care. He devised a plan in the 1960s which developed into 56 Regional Medical Programs throughout the nation where doctors, hospitals, medical schools and community groups could cooperate in treatment of heart disease, cancer, and emergency medical care. In the early 1990s, as chancellor and chairman of the Department of Surgery at the Baylor College of Medicine, he cooperated with Raytheon Co. to develop interactive video system technology (telemedicine) which allows experts to examine and diagnose illness without traveling to the patient. De Bakey evaluated the medical</p>				

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	<p>condition of Russian President Boris Yeltsin in 1996, a testament to his stature in the field.</p> <p>Denton Cooley (1920- ) Denton Cooley (Denton A. Cooley) was born in Houston, Texas and he is a famous Pioneering heart surgeon. He was the first surgeon to successfully remove pulmonary embolisms, squeezing the lungs flat to remove the inaccessible blood clots.</p> <p>Benjy Brooks (1918-1998) Benjy Frances Brooks was the first woman to become a pediatric surgeon in the state of Texas. In her work at Texas Children's Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital in Houston, she conducted research on congenital defects, burn treatment, spleen reparation, and the prevention of hepatitis. A foundation set up in her name has advanced the surgical care of young children in Texas by endowing chairs at medical colleges,</p>				

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	<p>donating special equipment to hospitals and medical centers, and providing research grants for the study of pediatric illnesses and diseases.</p> <p>Michael Dell (1965- ) Michael Dell is the founder of the computer company Dell, Inc. He created one of the most profitable computer companies in the world with annual sales of up to \$50 billion American dollars. Dell has also become one of the wealthiest people in the world with a 4th place listing on the Forbes rich Americans list in 2005 with an estimated worth of \$18 billion.</p> <p>Howard Hughes Sr. (1869-1924) an American entrepreneur and inventor. He is best known as the father of Howard Robard Hughes, Jr., the famous aviation pioneer and film producer. Hughes, Sr. created the fortune that Hughes, Jr. inherited when he turned 18. Hughes Sr. invented the</p>				

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	64 tooth drill bit used to cut through hard rock while drilling for oil and it is still used today.				
(20) Science, technology, and society. The students understands the impact of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on the political, economic, and social development of Texas					
(E) analyze how scientific discoveries and technological innovations have resulted in interdependence among Texas, the United States and the world.	NASA and the Aerospace industry, Bell Helicopter, Texas Instruments, Compaq, HP, Dell, oil production and Texas Medical Center: These industries that create scientific and technologically advanced product are in Texas and distribute their products and services and hire people throughout the United States and the world.	List some Texas based industries that affect the world market.		ELPS: 1A, 1B, 1F, 1G, 1H, 2D, 2E, 5D Brainstorm a list of Texas based industries that you know. Meet with a partner to see if you can expand your list.	