

Texas in Motion

Trace how industries, movements, and national events changed Texas.

7.7 "History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of Texas during the late 19th, 20th, and early 21st centuries..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the cause and circle the effect in at least four cause-and-effect relationships in the passage. Number your four relationships 1 through 4 so you can trace how change happened.

Forces That Changed Texas

- ① In 1901, the Spindletop gusher near Beaumont showed that Texas oil could be produced on a huge scale. Oil companies built wells, pipelines, refineries, and ports to move and process petroleum. These businesses needed steel, machinery, rail service, and workers, so they helped Texas grow from a mainly rural economy into an industrial one. Oil also brought a boom, a period of rapid growth and jobs. When oil prices or demand fell, a bust brought layoffs and closed businesses. Farming, cotton, ranching, real estate, banking, and computer technology also had boom-and-bust cycles.
- ② Reformers sought fairer conditions and wider political power. Populists and agrarians supported farmers seeking fairer policies. Progressives backed safer workplaces and cleaner government, while labor reformers sought better pay and conditions. Jane McCallum worked for women's suffrage. Oveta Culp Hobby led the Women's Army Corps in World War II. Texas civil rights activists challenged discrimination. James L. Farmer Jr. helped found CORE, Hector P. Garcia founded the American GI Forum, and Lulu Belle Madison White led the Houston NAACP. LULAC defended Mexican American civil rights. President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
- ③ National events also reshaped Texas. World War I and World War II increased demand for Texas products and created jobs at military bases and factories. During the Great Depression, falling prices and unemployment hurt families, farms, and businesses. New Deal programs provided some jobs and aid. After World War II, people moved to Texas cities for work, and immigrants added to the state's population and culture. In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, debates over immigration, government spending, energy, and economic growth influenced Texas politics. Migration and changing industries continued to affect where Texans lived and worked.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did the oil industry help Texas become more industrial? Use two details from the passage.

2 What is a boom-and-bust cycle? According to the passage, what can cause a bust?

3 How did Jane McCallum's work and LULAC's work address different barriers to equal rights?

4 State one economic impact of the Great Depression and one social impact of migration after World War II in Texas.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose World War II, the Great Depression, or oil development. Write exactly three linked cause-and-effect sentences that trace the issue from an event or condition to an economic, political, or social impact in Texas.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline the cause and circle the effect in at least four cause-and-effect relationships in the passage. Number your four relationships 1 through 4 so you can trace how change happened. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the oil industry help Texas become more industrial? Use two details from the passage.	Oil companies built pipelines, refineries, and ports. Their businesses also needed steel, machinery, rail service, and workers, helping Texas grow beyond a mainly rural economy.
2	What is a boom-and-bust cycle? According to the passage, what can cause a bust?	A boom is a period of rapid growth and jobs. A bust brings layoffs and closed businesses when prices or demand fall.
3	How did Jane McCallum's work and LULAC's work address different barriers to equal rights?	McCallum worked for women's suffrage, or the right of women to vote. LULAC defended Mexican American civil rights and challenged discrimination.
4	State one economic impact of the Great Depression and one social impact of migration after World War II in Texas.	The Great Depression brought falling prices and unemployment that hurt families, farms, and businesses. After World War II, people moved to Texas cities for work, changing where Texans lived, while immigrants added to the state's population and culture.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

World War II increased demand for Texas products and created jobs at factories and military bases. Those jobs drew people to Texas cities for work after the war. The growing city population changed Texas socially because more people lived and worked in urban communities.

Accept equivalent cause-and-effect explanations supported by the passage. For the open response, accept any accurate three-sentence chain that begins with one named issue and ends with a clear Texas impact.