

# CHAPTER 25

## Texans at Home and Abroad

(1890–1920)

The Austin Baseball Club was one of the founding teams of the State Base Ball League.



Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt sits at an officer's table during the training of the Rough Riders in San Antonio.



**1894** The first football game is played between the University of Texas and Texas A&M.

**1898** Teddy Roosevelt organizes and trains the Rough Riders in San Antonio.

**1902** The Corsicana Oilers set a baseball record by defeating the Texarkana team 51 to 3.

**1890**

**1894**

**1898**

**1902**

**U.S. and WORLD**



**1895** Cuban rebels revolt against Spanish rule.

**1898** The United States declares war on Spain.

**1904** The United States begins construction on the Panama Canal to provide a shorter route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. It takes 10 years to build.

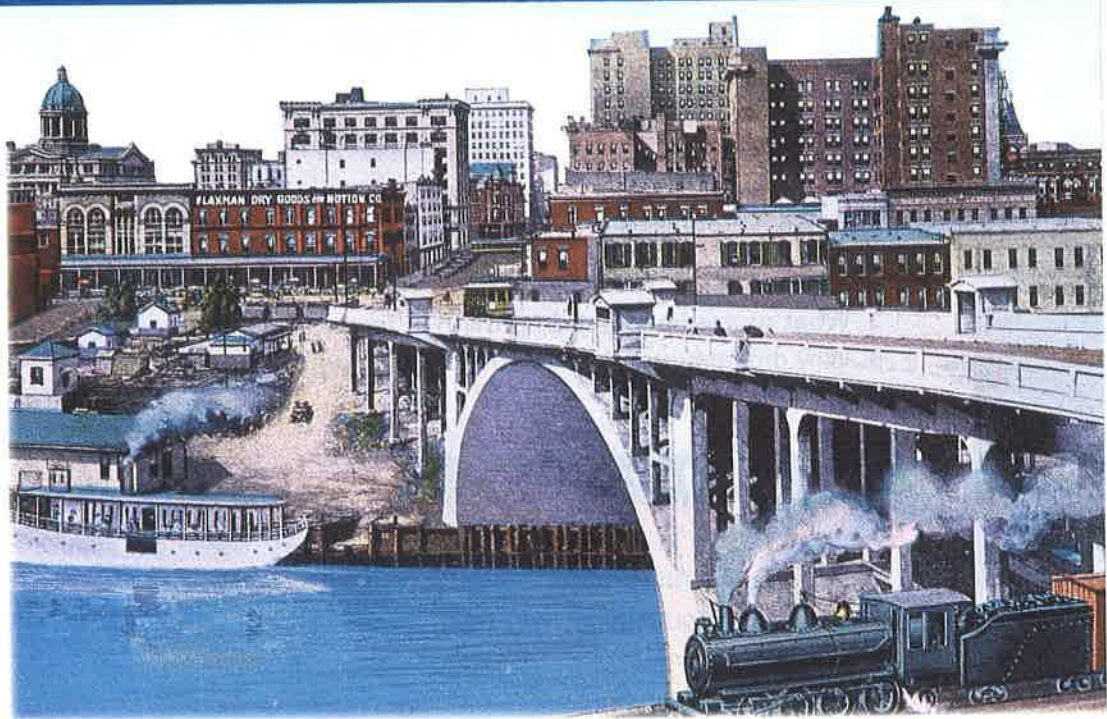
*U.S. ships fire on Spanish forces in the Battle of Santiago in 1898.*



### Build on What You Know

In the late 1800s the economy of Texas and the daily lives of Texans were changing. By 1900 industrialization, the oil boom, and the progressive movement had reshaped the state. In addition, many people from all over the world were moving to Texas.

This Neiman Marcus advertisement appealed to the fashion tastes of Texas women in the early 1900s.



The Houston Ship Channel and the city's bayous increased trade and spurred the growth of Houston.

1907 The first Neiman Marcus department store opens in Dallas.

1914 The Houston Ship Channel is completed, leading to the growth of industry in the Houston area.

1918 Texas troops are sent to France to fight in World War I.

1906

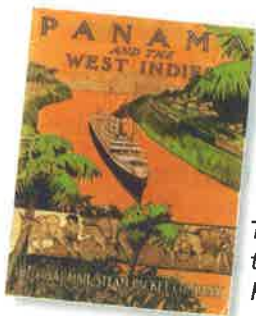
1910

1914

1918

1911 Mexican dictator Porfirio Díaz is overthrown.

1917 The United States declares war on Germany and enters World War I.



This advertisement celebrates the completion of the Panama Canal.

If you were there ...

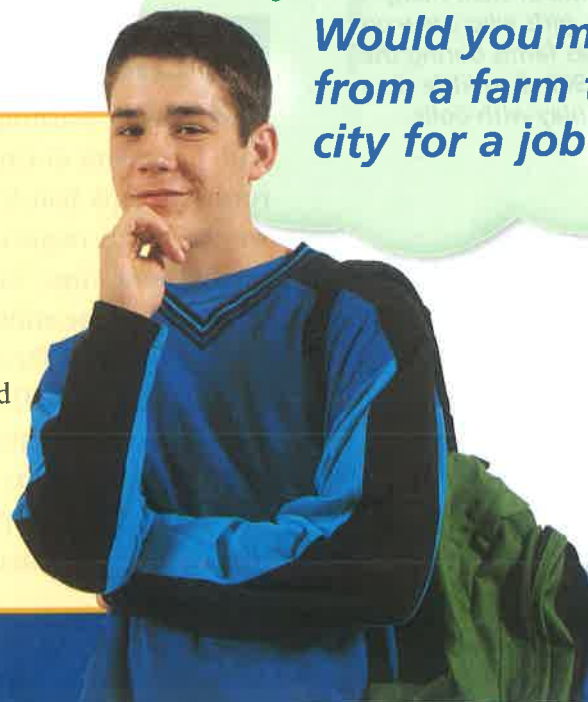
Would you move from a farm to a city for a job?

## You Be the Historian



**What's Your Opinion?** Do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.

- **Geography** Conflicts within a country rarely affect neighboring nations.
- **Economics** Immigrants are only attracted to a country or state because of jobs.
- **Global Relations** It is important for citizens to support their country's actions in other parts of the world.



# From Farm to City

## Read to Discover

1. How did rural life change in the early 1900s?
2. What spurred population growth in Texas cities?
3. Why did immigrants come to Texas, and where did they settle?

## Why It Matters Today

Four out of five Texans lived in rural areas in 1900. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to find information about city growth today. Record your findings in your journal.

## Define

- urbanization

## Identify

- Houston Ship Channel
- Federal Reserve System

## The Story Continues

Maggie Washington was just six years old when she began doing all her family's housework. On top of these chores, she also took care of her baby sister. Maggie lived in rural Navarro County in the early 1900s. Like many farm children, Maggie was doing adult work when she was still a child herself. Maggie later explained, "When I was six years old I was keeping house like a woman. I had the babies to care for, the food to cook, clothes to wash and iron."

Parhandle-Plains Historical Museum, Canyon, Texas



*Because of their many chores, girls who grew up on Texas farms during the early 1900s had little time to play with dolls.*

## ★ Life in Rural Texas

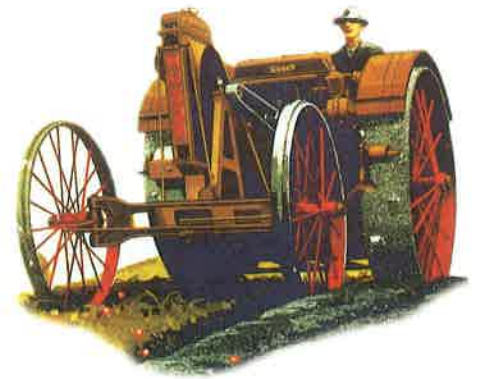
Like Maggie Washington, most family members in rural Texas helped with farmwork during the early 1900s. Texas farm families worked year-round. Crops had to be planted before spring and harvested before winter. Fields required constant attention to keep them clear of weeds. At the same time, family members raised livestock, fixed fences, and took care of one another.

Life on Texas farms required a lot of hard work and offered few luxuries. Before the 1930s few rural families had electricity in their homes. The majority of farmers continued to use kerosene lamps for light and outdoor pumps for water. Because less than 10 percent of Texas farmers had indoor plumbing in the 1920s, most farms had outhouses. However, mechanical farm machinery like threshers, binders, and

reapers had become more common in Texas. More farmers used gasoline-powered tractors to do field work. Some farmers also used gasoline-powered or electric pumps instead of windmills to pump water for irrigation.

Farm production increased as new tractors and other machines made farming more efficient. The resulting surplus of agricultural products led to a drop in the prices of farm goods. With prices falling, it became hard for many farmers to pay their debts. The numbers of sharecroppers and tenant farmers rose. Texas newspapers published reports on these issues. "There is something rotten in Texas when more than half of our farm families are landless tenants." The struggles of farm life led many rural families to move to cities for new opportunities.

**★ Reading Check Summarizing** How did new technology change farm life and lead to both a boom in production and a bust in farm prices?



Some Texas farmers began using gasoline-powered tractors during the early 1900s.

## ★ Industry and the Growth of Cities

Although half of the nation lived in cities in 1920, only about one third of Texans lived in cities. Between 1910 and 1920, the populations of San Antonio, Dallas, and Houston each nearly doubled. This **urbanization**, or the growth of cities, was directly tied to the development of industry.

### Connecting To *Literature*

#### O. Henry and the Modern Short Story

William Sydney Porter came to Texas in 1882. He worked on a ranch and had several other jobs. Porter began publishing short stories in the 1890s, using the name O. Henry. His Texas stories were humorous tales about cowboys, ranchers, and Texas Rangers. This excerpt from *Heart of the West* tells the story of a drifter named Curly who comes to San Antonio.



Curly stood a few moments in the narrow, mesquite-paved street. San Antonio puzzled and disturbed him. Three days he had been a non-paying guest of the town, having dropped off there from a box car of an I. & G. N. freight, because Greaser Johnny had told him in Des Moines that the Alamo city has **manna**<sup>1</sup> fallen, gathered, cooked and served free with cream and sugar. Curly had found the tip partly a good one. There was hospitality in plenty . . . [but] the town itself was a weight upon his

spirits after his experiences with the rushing, business-like, systematized cities of the North and East. . . . The winding, doubling streets, leading nowhere, **bewildered**<sup>2</sup> him.

#### Understanding What You Read

- Literature and History** Why does O. Henry describe San Antonio as a weight upon Curly's spirits?
- Literature and You** What do you think it would have been like to live in San Antonio in the early 1900s?

<sup>1</sup>manna: food from heaven    <sup>2</sup>bewildered: confused

### Interpreting the Visual Record

*Coming to Texas. Many European immigrants sailed to Texas in ships. What does this photograph reveal about traveling conditions for immigrants in the early 1900s?*



### Biography



### Carrie Marcus Neiman (1883–1953)


Carrie Marcus Neiman was the daughter of German Jewish immigrants. She began her career as a salesperson at a Dallas women's clothing store in the early 1900s. In 1905 she married Abraham Lincoln Neiman. Together with her brother and husband, Neiman cofounded the Neiman Marcus department store. As head buyer, her eye for fashion was central to the store's success. She oversaw the growth of Neiman Marcus from a local store to a national chain. **How did Carrie Marcus Neiman contribute to the growth of Texas business in the early 1900s?** 

Cattle markets, oil, railroads, textiles, and other industries created jobs that attracted people to Texas cities. During the 1910s the number of Texans who worked in industry rose from almost 12 to nearly 16 percent. At the same time, the number of Texans involved in agriculture declined by about 24 percent.

City growth was concentrated in the more populated eastern half of the state, which had ports and markets for farm goods. Houston's location near the Gulf of Mexico had helped spur its growth. In 1914 the Buffalo Bayou, a waterway between Houston and the Gulf, was deepened and widened to allow larger ships to travel on it. The new **Houston Ship Channel** gave the city a direct link to the Gulf. Texans built oil refineries and factories near the channel to take advantage of this new transportation route. The region boomed with new residents seeking jobs in factories, on docks, and in freight yards. These jobs attracted many rural Texans, including African Americans, to Houston.

In 1914 the federal government built a district bank of the **Federal Reserve System** in Dallas. Federal Reserve banks distribute money to other banks and help regulate the banking industry. The Federal Reserve Bank brought new finance-related businesses to Dallas. The city was one of the largest cotton markets in the world. Manufacturing and the cotton trade contributed to the city's growth.

San Antonio was rapidly becoming an important military center. Businesses sprang up to provide services for the military base and the many troops stationed there. Between 1900 and 1920 San Antonio was the largest city in Texas. Dense settlement in West Texas and the Panhandle was more difficult because of a lack of water and timber. El Paso was the only West Texas city whose population had reached 50,000 by 1920. El Paso grew in part because of railroad connections with Mexico and the American Southwest.

 **Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect** How did different industries contribute to the growth of Texas cities?

## ★ Migration and City Growth

The booming oil industry, the expansion of commercial farming, and industrial jobs attracted many people to Texas. Continuing the trend of the 1800s, the largest group of new Texans came from other southern states. The majority of immigrants came from Mexico—almost 180,000 Mexicans arrived between 1900 and 1920. By 1930 nearly 700,000 Mexican Americans lived in the state, many of them settling in San Antonio and cities along the Rio Grande. Many of these immigrants lived in Mexican American communities and traveled to farms when labor was needed.

The German American population in Texas also grew—reaching more than 170,000 by 1910. Many German immigrants hoped to start their own farms in the rolling farmland of the Hill Country. Other European newcomers included Czechs, Irish, Italians, and Poles. Many of these groups settled in Central Texas and took up farming. Because of limits on Asian immigration, few Asians immigrated to Texas during the early 1900s. Although some Chinese Americans from California came to work on Texas railroads, in 1900 only about 800 lived in Texas.

Galveston was the main port of entry for immigrants from Europe. When one group of Jewish immigrants from Russia arrived in Galveston, their spokesperson thanked the mayor for greeting them.

### Texas Voices

“We are overwhelmed that the ruler of the city should greet us. We have never been spoken to by the officials of our country except in terms of harshness, and although we have heard of the great land of freedom, it is very hard to realize that we are permitted to grasp the hand of the great man. We will do all we can to make good citizens.”

—Anonymous Russian immigrant, quoted in *Galveston Daily News*, July 2, 1907



Some immigrants to Texas cities opened small businesses to sell goods to other immigrants.

### Analyzing Primary Sources

#### Identifying Points of View

What did this person think of the immigrants' arrival in Texas?

★  
TEKS

★ **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** Why did migrants and immigrants come to Texas, and where did they settle?

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TEKS



## Section 1 Review

★ TEKS Questions 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP25

**1 Define and explain:**

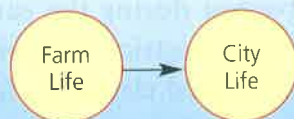
- urbanization

**2 Identify and explain:**

- Houston Ship Channel
- Federal Reserve System

**3 Summarizing**

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to list the factors that pulled people to Texas cities. Also list the difficulties of farm life that pushed Texans off of farms.



**4 Finding the Main Idea**

- How did new technology change life on Texas farms in the early 1900s?
- How did the population trends of Texas change in the early 1900s? Why was this?

**5 Writing and Critical Thinking**

**Evaluating** Write a letter to a friend explaining how you think Texas changed between 1900 and 1920. Consider the following:

- what opportunities attracted immigrants
- where immigrants settled

★  
TAKS

# Urban Life in Texas

## Read to Discover

1. How did new technologies affect the lives of people in Texas cities during the early 1900s?
2. Why were Texas cities growing, and how did that create problems?
3. What new forms of leisure, entertainment, and art did Texans enjoy in the early 1900s?

## Why It Matters Today

During the early 1900s city life presented many challenges. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to find information about the challenges of urban life today. Record your findings in your journal.

## Define

- suburbs
- ragtime

## Identify

- Adina Emilia De Zavala
- Texas Highway Department
- Texas Department of Health
- Texas Water Commission
- Scott Joplin
- William Sydney Porter
- Elisabet Ney

## The Story Continues



Early automobile drivers wore goggles to protect their eyes because cars did not have windshields.

In 1902 young Jesse Illingsworth of Dallas made one of the first long-distance car trips in Texas. Illingsworth stood out with his gloves, goggles, and racing cap. It took him three days to make the 40-mile trip from Terrell to Dallas. He was unable to drive at night because the car had no headlights. Illingsworth sent scouts ahead on horseback to warn other travelers that a car was coming. He did so to avoid spooking travelers' horses with the racket of his engine.

## ★ Urban Technology

The availability of new technologies made city life different from country life. In 1878 Colonel A. H. Belo installed the first telephone line in Texas. It ran between his house and his office at the *Galveston News*. Telephone switchboards soon opened in several Texas cities. By 1906 more than 100,000 Texans had telephones. Electricity came into use more slowly in Texas than the telephone. The first electrical power plant in Texas was built in Galveston during the early 1880s. In the next decade, several steam and hydroelectric, or water-powered, plants were built. These power plants provided electricity for industries, lighting, and transportation. Electric streetlights were introduced to Texas cities

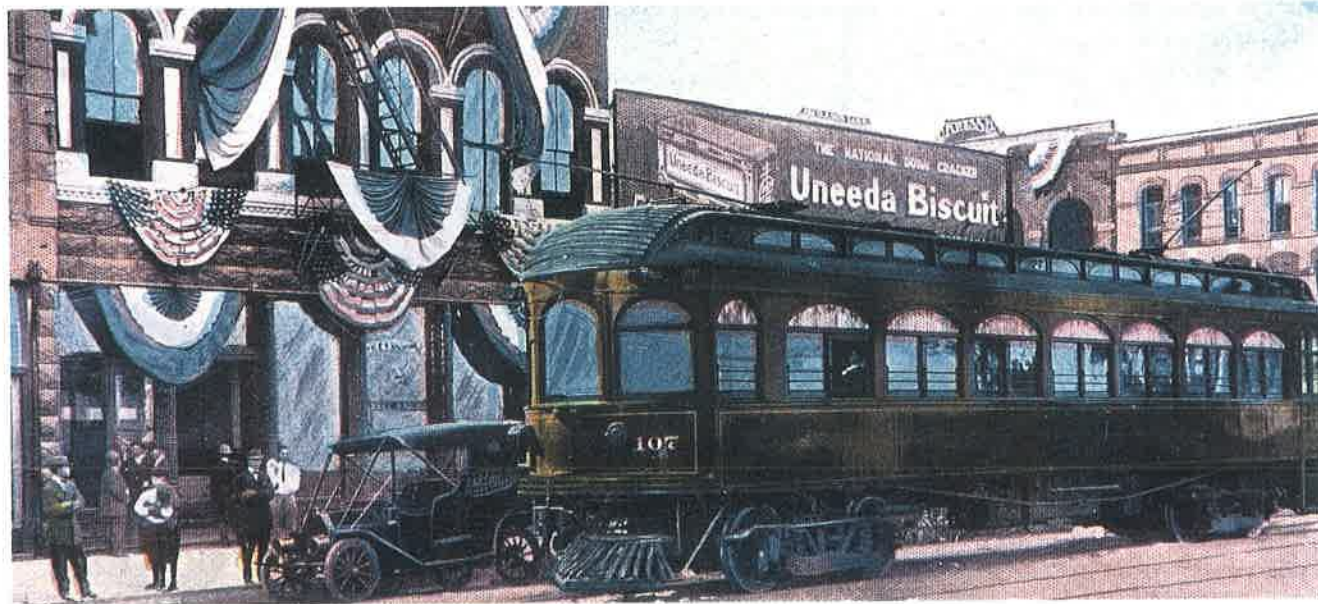
in the early 1900s. Elm Street in central Dallas was lined with such lights in 1911. Stores along the street also lit up their windows. Elm Street was called the “great white way” because it was so brightly lit.

Electricity also played a role in the development of new forms of mass transit, or public transportation. By 1920 Texas had more cities with electric streetcars than any state west of the Mississippi River. Streetcars led to the development of the first Texas **suburbs**, or residential neighborhoods built outside of a central city. Streetcars provided efficient transportation, so people could live in suburbs and work in cities. Texans began to move to suburbs for fresh air and a lifestyle that was more like that in the country.

Texas cities grew not only outward but also upward. Texans began to construct taller buildings to make room for new industries and the growing population. Skyscrapers, or multistory buildings, became common after the development of steel frames and elevators. The tallest building in Texas in the early 1900s was the 20-story Amicable Building in Waco. Skyscrapers like the Rice Hotel in Houston were built to catch breezes coming off the Gulf of Mexico. As new buildings were rising, some Texans like **Adina Emilia De Zavala** worked hard to keep the state’s historic buildings from being torn down.

The new technology that eventually had the greatest effect on Texas cities was the automobile. In 1900, however, cars were rare and not very practical. Except for a few streets paved with bricks or wood, most cities had bumpy dirt roads and few bridges. In 1900 a 10-block stretch of Main Street was the only paved road in Dallas. Even the largest urban areas in Texas were still “walking cities”—small enough so people could walk wherever they needed to go.

**★ Reading Check Analyzing Information** How did new transportation technologies affect the development of Texas?



*Electric streetcars, such as this one in Houston, ran along rails laid in the middle of downtown streets.*

## Biography



### Adina Emilia De Zavala (1861–1955)

Adina Emilia De Zavala helped to preserve Texas history while cities were changing life in the state. During the early 1900s she tried to prevent the destruction of parts of the Alamo. She even barricaded herself inside the Alamo for three days in protest. De Zavala helped organize the Texas Historical and Landmarks Association, and she fought for the preservation of other historic sites. **How did De Zavala try to preserve the state’s cultural heritage?** ★ TEKS



## That's Interesting!

### Moving the Bank

Because of heavy traffic on Commerce Street in San Antonio, the city government decided to pave and widen the street in 1913. The Alamo National Bank, which occupied a five-story stone structure, was located on the street. The busy bankers there had little time for road construction. When the construction crew came, the bank was simply jacked up, put on wheels, and moved back. The employees inside continued business as usual while the building was moved.

## ★ Urban Problems and Reform

The new urban technologies and the growth of cities caused some problems for city residents. Cars were considered dangerous. For example, drivers in Fort Worth were required by law to warn pedestrians by sounding their horn each time they came to an intersection. Texans had to pave roads, build bridges, and pass safety laws to manage increasing traffic. The first speed limit, 18 miles per hour, was passed in 1907. In 1917 the state government formed the **Texas Highway Department** to help build and maintain highways. As roads improved and cars became less expensive, automobile use expanded rapidly. This contributed to the changing life in Texas cities as streets became even busier with automobile traffic.

The booming Texas cities also faced housing shortages. Dallas had grown so fast—almost doubling in size between 1900 and 1910—that new residents had trouble finding housing. Some people even had to live in tents. Poorer city dwellers often lived in older homes, which they sometimes shared with several families. A survey of Austin in 1917 found people “crowded together in small huts, one and two families in a one-room shanty [cabin].”

Rapid urban growth made it difficult for cities to provide services such as electricity, garbage collection, sewers, police, health care, and fire protection. As a result, public health was a major concern. Lack of sewage as well as garbage disposal services led to high death rates from disease. Progressive reformers pushed for changes in these conditions. In 1903 the agency that became the **Texas Department of Health** was formed to help prevent disease. Dr. William Brumby, the head of the department in 1908, explained its mission.



### Analyzing Primary Sources

#### Identifying Points of View

Why do you think Dr. Brumby wanted to act upon these reforms?

### Texas Voices

“[Our mission] is to preserve water supply by preventing pollution; to guard the neighbors by draining all premises; to protect the community by exterminating rodents; to promote the general welfare by proper sanitary law.”

—Dr. William Brumby, quoted in *The Handbook of Texas*

*The growing use of automobiles in the early 1900s led to some traffic and safety problems in busy Texas cities.*



Some cities grew so fast that their water supplies could not meet the demand. For example, in 1910 a water shortage in Dallas forced residents to buy water from people who had wells. To solve these problems, cities began building more dams on creeks and rivers to create reservoirs. The **Texas Water Commission** was formed in 1913 to help cities and counties manage water resources.

Because many city buildings were built of wood, fire was also a serious threat. Without fire trucks and fire hydrants, volunteer firefighters could not keep fires under control. In 1912 a fire burned down much of the northern part of Houston. No one died, but the fire reduced 46 blocks to ashes. To prevent such fires, city governments began replacing volunteers with full-time firefighters. The first fire truck in Texas was purchased by Big Spring in 1909. This West Texas town bought the truck—which had a hose, pump, and water tank—after experiencing several fires. Like Big Spring, many Texas towns had to find solutions to problems created by growth and new technology.

**★ TEKS** **Reading Check Summarizing** How did changes in population distribution, such as urban growth, affect Texas cities?

## ★ Sports, Leisure, and the Arts

During the early 1900s Texans looked for new ways to relax to escape the fast pace of city life and the hard work of rural life. Texans loved sports. Horse racing had long been a favorite Texas pastime. Professional baseball came to Texas in 1888 when the Texas League of Professional Baseball Clubs was formed. The best team in the league's early years was the Corsicana Oilers. Their 51 to 3 defeat of the Texarkana team in 1902 set a professional baseball record. Football, one of the most popular sports in the state today, was new to Texas in the 1890s. The state's oldest college football rivalry began in 1894 when the University of Texas beat Texas A&M 38 to 0. Many Texans also enjoyed boxing. Jack Johnson of Galveston won a heavyweight title by defeating Tommy Burns in 1908. Johnson went on to become the first African American world heavyweight boxing champion.

While sports were becoming more popular, Texans also enjoyed a good show. Children and adults alike loved the circus. Mollie Bailey, who was called the Circus Queen of the Southwest, ran one of the most popular circuses in the state. Her show was billed as "A Texas Show for Texas People." Bailey's circus traveled from town to town, entertaining crowds with dozens of acrobats and animal acts.

Nearly every town had a concert hall or theater where traveling shows performed. Local concert halls often featured **ragtime**, a new form of popular music. One of the earliest and best-known ragtime musicians was **Scott Joplin** of Texarkana. Ragtime musicians toured the state and played in vaudeville shows, which featured music, comedy,



*This baseball glove was used in Texas during the early 1900s.*

### CONNECTING TO Music

#### Scott Joplin

Scott Joplin was born into a family of former slaves in Linden, Texas, in 1868. By the age of seven, Joplin could play the banjo and was learning the piano. As a young man he helped develop a new type of music known as ragtime. Two of his best-known works are "The Maple Leaf Rag" and "The Entertainer." Although Joplin never made much money, he published many works. Joplin is now recognized as a pioneer in American music. **How did Scott Joplin contribute to Texas culture?**



## CONNECTING TO THE ARTS

### Elisabet Ney

Elisabet Ney studied sculpture in Munich, Germany, before she immigrated to Texas in 1872. Ney was one of the first professional sculptors in Texas. Her work reflects a classical style that presents humans realistically and according to scale. She made sculptures of many Texas heroes.

**How do you think this sculpture reflects Ney's classical style?**



dance, and acrobatics acts together in one place. The first movies in Texas were shown in cities during the early 1900s. In Fort Worth the first movie house used bedsheets for a screen, and admission was five cents. San Antonio was home to one of the state's first film studios—Star Film Ranch. Silent movies filmed at Star included *Cyclone Pete's Matrimony* (1910) and *The Immortal Alamo* (1911).

Many Texans also read books for leisure and entertainment. Books about frontier times in Texas were particularly popular. Among the most celebrated Texas authors was Charles A. Siringo. One of his most popular books, *A Texas Cowboy*, told the story of his experiences on the Chisholm Trail. Siringo also wrote a biography of the outlaw Billy the Kid. His books helped establish the romantic myth of the Old West. **William Sydney Porter**, known as O. Henry, became famous for short stories about Texas cowboys. Texas artists also portrayed the state's past. For example, sculptor **Elisabet Ney** specialized in statues of early Texas heroes. Today her statues of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin can be seen in the Capitol in Austin.

To encourage interest in the arts and culture, Texas citizens paid for the construction of libraries and museums in cities across the state. During the late 1800s only the largest Texas towns, such as Houston, El Paso, and San Antonio, had libraries. However, with funding from wealthy businessman Andrew Carnegie, a national public library–building boom began. Between 1898 and 1917 Carnegie gave some \$645,000 for the construction of 32 libraries in Texas. One of the first museums in Texas was established in 1879 by the Sam Houston Normal Institute to preserve its collection of Sam Houston's documents and materials.

**✓ Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How did Texas artists, musicians, and writers contribute to life in the state in the early 1900s?



## Section 2 Review



Questions 2, 3, 4a, 5

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Practice  
Online  
keyword: ST3 HP25

### 1 Define and explain:

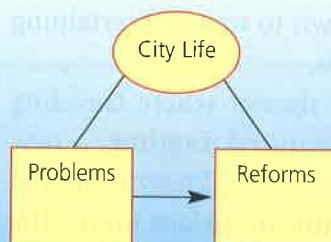
- suburbs
- ragtime

### 2 Identify and explain:

- Adina Emilia De Zavala
- Texas Highway Department
- Texas Department of Health
- Texas Water Commission
- Scott Joplin
- William Sydney Porter
- Elisabet Ney

### 3 Analyzing Information

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show the problems of city life and reforms.



### 4 Finding the Main Idea

- How did new technology change city life and encourage the development of Texas?
- What did Texans do for leisure and entertainment during the early 1900s?

### 5 Writing and Critical Thinking

**Summarizing** Imagine that you are living in Dallas in the early 1900s. Write a journal entry describing how the changing population distribution has altered city life.

Consider the following:

- the growing populations of cities
- transportation and health issues



# Texas and World Events

## Read to Discover

1. How did the Spanish-American War affect Texas?
2. How did the Mexican Revolution of 1910 and raids along the Texas-Mexico border affect the state?
3. What were the effects of World War I on Texas?

## Why It Matters Today

During the early 1900s many Mexicans immigrated to Texas. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to find information about Mexican immigration today. Record your findings in your journal.

## Define

- refugees
- neutral

## Identify

- Theodore Roosevelt
- Rough Riders
- Battle of San Juan Hill
- Francisco “Pancho” Villa
- John J. “Black Jack” Pershing
- Plan de San Diego

## The Story Continues

Texas soldiers of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry were on a mission. Their orders were to capture the port of Santiago de Cuba. First, however, they had to take San Juan Hill and Kettle Hill. The soldiers were scared but well trained. The cavalry unit joined forces with the African American 9th and 10th Cavalries and other regulars to capture Kettle Hill. The soldiers charged up the hill in the tropical heat against fierce gunfire. They captured the hill from the Spanish forces, but at the cost of hundreds of U.S. casualties.



Magazine and newspaper articles spread stories of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, also known as the Rough Riders.

## ★ The Spanish-American War

In 1895, Cubans revolted against Spain. Many Americans supported their fight for independence. When the U.S. battleship *Maine* exploded in Havana Harbor in 1898, some Americans blamed Spain. Newspapers called for war, crying “Remember the *Maine*!” In April 1898 the U.S. government declared war on Spain. Some 10,000 Texans, many still of school age, showed up at recruiting stations volunteering to fight. Soldiers from all over the country learned about weapons and conducted drills on Texas army bases. Texas was an ideal training ground for the war because its hot weather and terrain were similar to those of Cuba.

When Lieutenant Colonel **Theodore Roosevelt** came to Texas to recruit troops, both cowboys and college students joined his 1st U.S.

### Interpreting the Visual Record

**The Spanish-American War.** During the conflict Texas soldiers fought alongside “buffalo soldiers” from the 9th and 10th Cavalries. How do you think geographic factors affected the fighting in Cuba?



Volunteer Cavalry. This outfit, known as the **Rough Riders**, trained in San Antonio. Roosevelt was proud of his recruits, particularly the Texans.

### Analyzing Primary Sources

#### Identifying Points of View

What was Theodore Roosevelt’s general opinion of his Texas troops?

### Texas Voices

“We drew a great many recruits from Texas. . . . They were splendid shots, horsemen, and trailers [scouts]. They were accustomed [used] to living in the open, to enduring great fatigue [tiredness] and hardship.”

—Theodore Roosevelt, *The Rough Riders*

The Rough Riders were the first U.S. troops to land in Cuba. They became famous for helping to defeat Spanish troops in the **Battle of San Juan Hill**. Other U.S. forces fought in Cuba, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico. U.S. forces defeated Spain and gained control of these islands. With its victory in the Spanish-American War, the United States expanded its role in world affairs. As a result, Texas continued to be a major training ground for U.S. troops.

**Reading Check Analyzing Information** What geographic features of Texas made the state a good place to train troops for battle in Cuba?



*Pancho Villa (left) met with General John J. Pershing in 1914 near El Paso. During the Mexican Revolution the citizens of El Paso watched rebels capture Ciudad Juárez.*

## The Mexican Revolution

Closer to home for Texans was the conflict that erupted in Mexico as rebels overthrew President Porfirio Díaz. Although he was initially an elected leader, Díaz had since ruled as a dictator for many years. Democratic reformers like Francisco Madero were commonly arrested. After getting out of jail in 1910, Madero headed to San Antonio to organize an overthrow of Díaz. Madero joined with other rebels, including **Francisco “Pancho” Villa**, and attacked Mexican forces. At times the fighting was close to the Texas border. The Mexican Revolution forced Díaz to leave office in May 1911. Madero then became president. However, the fighting continued. The violence increased after General Victoriano Huerta had Madero assassinated. For the next several years,

various forces fought for control. While Emiliano Zapata led forces in southern Mexico, Villa led forces in the north. The former governor of Coahuila, Venustiano Carranza, also led a force against Huerta. During the revolution, more than 1.5 million Mexicans were killed, and many more lost their homes and land. Many became **refugees**—people forced to leave their homeland because of war or persecution. Thousands of these refugees came to Texas, settling in the Valley and San Antonio.

Fearing that the violence would spill over the border, U.S. leaders closely watched the events in Mexico. Some worried that the war would hurt the American businesses that had invested some \$1 billion in Mexico. In April 1914 President Woodrow Wilson sent U.S. Marines to seize Veracruz, Mexico's main port. Wilson hoped to prevent the arrival of a German ship loaded with guns and ammunition for Huerta. After negotiations, Huerta left office and Carranza became president. But civil war broke out again, and violence continued in Mexico until the 1920s.

**★ Reading Check Evaluating** What was a major social effect of the Mexican Revolution on Texas?



## ★ Border Troubles

Pancho Villa was angered by U.S. recognition of his rival, Carranza, as president. In 1916 Villa's forces stopped a train headed south from El Paso and shot 18 American passengers. In March, Villa's forces raided Columbus, New Mexico, leaving 17 of its citizens dead. In response to these raids, Wilson sent General **John J. "Black Jack" Pershing** and some 15,000 U.S. troops from Fort Bliss into northern Mexico to find Villa. The U.S. troops searched the rough landscape but failed to capture Villa. Pershing returned home in January 1917.

The Mexican Revolution also led to conflicts in South Texas. Many people from the midwestern United States had recently moved to the region to start their own farms and ranches. Clashes broke out with many Mexican American families who had lived on the land for generations.

Inspired by the Mexican Revolution, some Mexican Americans began to talk about rebelling against Texas. The radicals drafted a document called the **Plan de San Diego**. The plan called for Mexican Americans to take control of South Texas and declare it independent. From 1915 to 1917, supporters of the rebellion raided the property of many new residents in the Rio Grande valley. They killed 21 people and caused millions of dollars in property damage. Some angry citizens and Texas Rangers killed about 300 Mexicans and Mexican Americans in revenge. The conflicts on the border led to greater distrust between Mexican Americans and other Texans.

**★ Reading Check Summarizing** How did the Mexican Revolution and the migration of people from the Midwest to South Texas lead to conflict there?



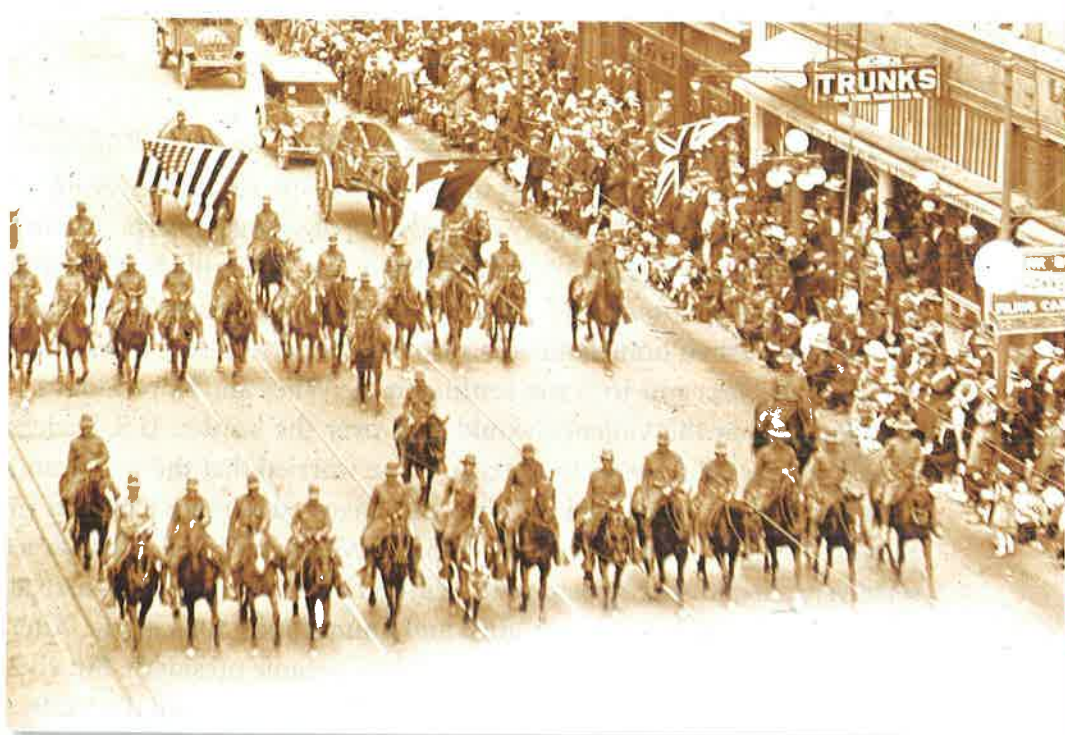
### Jovita González de Mireles

Jovita González de Mireles was born in 1903 on a ranch in South Texas. González de Mireles was a public school teacher who became known for her novels, folk songs, and folktales about Tejano culture. Her novel *Dew on the Thorn* explores the relations between Mexican Americans and other Texans. One character declares that her family will stay on their land. "This land is ours. . . . It was blessed by the blood of our ancestors who fought and suffered for it and conquered it, that we, their children, might have a home!" **How has González de Mireles's work helped Tejanos maintain their cultural heritage?** **★ TEKS**



### Interpreting the Visual Record

**World War I.** This Fort Worth parade honored returning Texas troops in 1918. What does this photograph reveal about life in Fort Worth in the early 1900s?



## GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

### The Political Origins of World War I

In 1914 Europe was divided between two major alliances: the Central Powers and the Allied Powers. A conflict erupted when Gavrilo Princip, a Serb, assassinated Austrian archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in June 1914. In response, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Russia then declared war on Austria-Hungary. Germany, an ally of Austria-Hungary, declared war on Russia and its allies France and Britain. Soon, much of Europe was drawn into the war.

**What were some of the causes of World War I?**



## ★ Texans and World War I

While the Mexican Revolution was being fought, World War I erupted in Europe in 1914. The Allied Powers—Great Britain, France, and Russia—battled the Central Powers. These were Germany and its allies—Austria-Hungary and Turkey. Most Americans wanted to remain **neutral**—not aligned with either side in a conflict—but this was difficult. In 1915, German submarines sank the British passenger ship *Lusitania*, killing 1,198 passengers, including 128 Americans. The German government also tried to ally itself with Mexico, promising to help it regain territory lost to the United States—including Texas. These actions greatly angered most Americans.

The United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917. More than 2 million Americans, including nearly 200,000 Texans, went to fight. Before going to Europe, many U.S. soldiers trained in Texas. The army sent them to Camp MacArthur in Waco, Camp Logan in Houston, and Camp Travis in San Antonio. Military pilots trained at Hicks Field in Fort Worth and at Kelly Field in San Antonio. Katherine and Marjorie Stinson owned the Stinson School of Flying in San Antonio, where some pilots were trained.

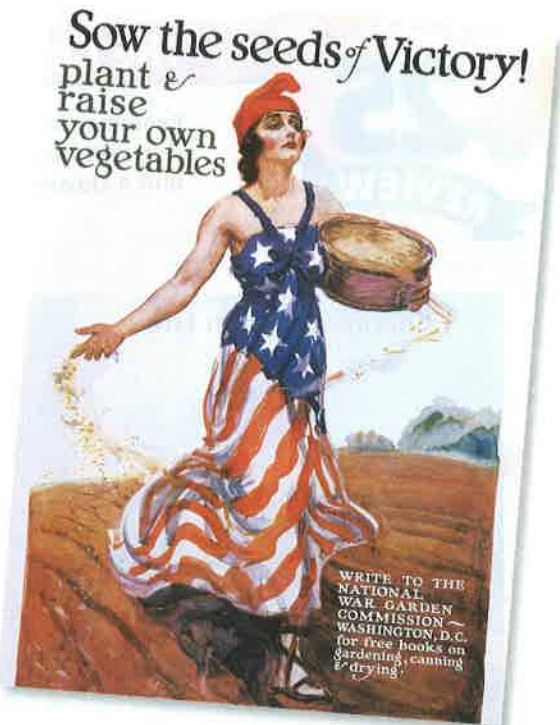
Once they arrived in Europe, soldiers spent weeks living in trenches, often ankle-deep in mud. These long shoulder-deep holes were dug in the ground to protect soldiers from bullets and artillery shells. Soldiers also faced German machine guns, artillery, and poison gas. In October 1918 one U.S. company was stopped by heavy machine-gun fire. Using hand grenades captured from the enemy, Texan Samuel M. Sampler attacked the German trenches. The young Texan single-handedly captured 28 German soldiers. Sampler was one of four Texans to win the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War I.

Other Texans played important roles in President Wilson's government. Edward M. House of Austin was a close adviser to the president. Albert Sidney Burluson and Thomas Watt Gregory served as the postmaster general of the United States and the U.S. attorney general, respectively. President Wilson also asked Jesse Jones of Houston to serve as the director of general military relief for the American Red Cross.

Back home, Texans showed their support for the war effort. They bought Liberty bonds, which the U.S. government issued to pay for the war. Texans also observed meatless Mondays and wheatless Wednesdays, so that more food would be available for soldiers. Texans stepped up agricultural production. Farmers borrowed money for more land and equipment, which led to a farming boom. Texas oil and lumber production also boomed to meet military needs. Businesses near military bases provided goods and services to troops stationed there. As the Texas economy expanded during the war, the state reached almost full employment. Women took on more responsibilities, working in the fields as well as in businesses.

Because the war was with Germany, some Texans accused German Americans of being unpatriotic and of not supporting the United States. These feelings ran high. Even the name of the popular German food sauerkraut was changed to "liberty cabbage." The war ended when Germany surrendered in November 1918. Texas soldiers came home, and the nation returned to a peacetime economy.

**★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** How did World War I affect the Texas economy?



*This World War I poster encourages U.S. citizens to plant gardens and raise crops to support the war effort.*

**Section 3 Review** **★ TEKS** Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5 **go.hrw.com Homework Practice Online** keyword: ST3 HP25

**1 Define and explain:**

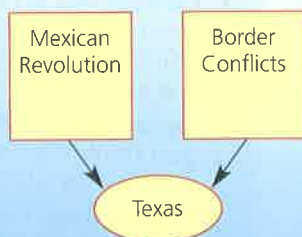
- refugees
- neutral

**2 Identify and explain:**

- Theodore Roosevelt
- Rough Riders
- Battle of San Juan Hill
- Francisco "Pancho" Villa
- John J. "Black Jack" Pershing
- Plan de San Diego

**3 Evaluating**

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show how events in Mexico and along the border affected Texas.



**4 Finding the Main Idea**

- What effect did the Spanish-American War have on Texas?
- How was the Texas agricultural industry affected by World War I?

**5 Writing and Critical Thinking**




**Evaluating** Imagine that you lived in Texas during World War I. Write a letter to a friend explaining how the war affected your hometown.

Consider the following:

- the social, economic, and political effects
- Texans who fought in the war



## The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to create a one-page summary of the chapter that you and a classmate can use as a study guide. 

### Changes in Farm Life



Texas farmers began to use new farm machinery, such as the gasoline-powered tractor. Farm production increased during the early 1900s.

### Growth of Cities



The expansion of Texas industries led to city growth. Many new technologies such as streetcars and skyscrapers changed city life. However, most Texans continued to live in rural areas.

### Texas and Foreign Conflicts



During the early 1900s Texas became more involved in world affairs, including the Spanish-American War, the Mexican Revolution, and World War I.

### Identifying People and Ideas

Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. urbanization          | 6. Elisabet Ney             |
| 2. Houston Ship Channel  | 7. refugees                 |
| 3. suburbs               | 8. Rough Riders             |
| 4. Scott Joplin          | 9. Francisco "Pancho" Villa |
| 5. William Sydney Porter | 10. Plan de San Diego       |

6. How did World War I affect the economy and society of Texas?

### You Be the Historian

#### Reviewing Themes

- Geography** How did its shared border with Mexico affect events in Texas during the early 1900s?
- Economics** How did the state's economy affect immigration and migration to Texas?
- Global Relations** What role did Texans play in the Spanish-American War and World War I?

### Understanding Main Ideas

#### Section 1 (pp. 518–521)

- How did new technologies affect agricultural development in Texas?
- What economic factors led to increased urbanization in Texas?

#### Section 2 (pp. 522–526)

- How did new technologies contribute to the urban development of Texas?
- How did the changing population distribution in Texas affect cities during the early 1900s?

#### Section 3 (pp. 527–531)

- How did the Mexican Revolution affect Texas?



**TAKS**

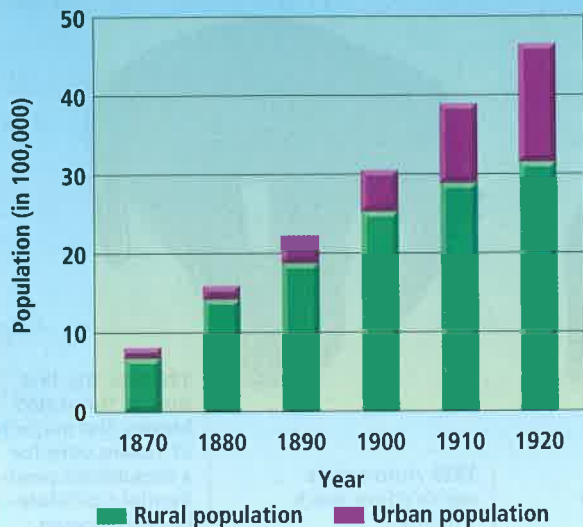
### Practice: Thinking Critically

- Comparing and Contrasting** Compare and contrast the uses of technology on farms and in cities before and after the new developments of the early 1900s.
- Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How do you think the use of machines in farming contributed to city growth?
- Evaluating** How did immigration and migration to Texas lead to political conflict?

**Interpreting Graphs** ★TEKS

Study the bar graph below. Then use the information in the graph to help you answer the questions that follow.

**Texas Urban and Rural Population, 1870–1920**



Source: *Historical Statistics of the South*

- Approximately how many more people lived in urban areas of Texas in 1920 than in 1870?
  - 1.4 million
  - 25 million
  - 1 million
  - 4 million

- What factors do you think may have contributed to this change in population distribution?

**Analyzing Primary Sources** ★TEKS

Read the following lyrics to a popular song from the late 1800s. Then answer the questions.

“Come, boys, I have something to tell you,  
 Come near, I would whisper it low;  
 You are thinking of leaving the homestead.  
 Don’t be in a hurry to go.  
 The city has many attractions,  
 But think of the vices [bad habits] and sins,  
 When once in the vortex [whirl] of fashion,  
 How soon the course downward begins.  
 (Chorus:)

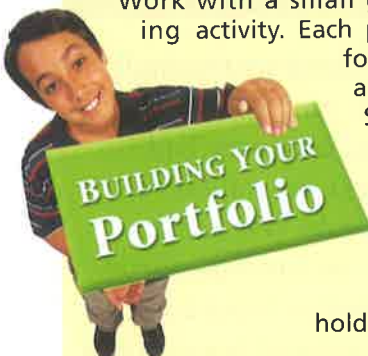
Stay on the farm, stay on the farm,  
 Though profits come in rather slow,  
 Stay on the farm, stay on the farm;  
 Don’t be in a hurry to go.”

- What problems does the author of this song see with city life?
  - Its profits come in slowly.
  - Everyone is in a hurry.
  - It is full of dangers.
  - Everyone talks too loudly.
- What change in the population distribution does this song characterize as a negative trend?

**Alternative Assessment**

**Cooperative Learning** ★TEKS

Work with a small group to complete the following activity. Each person should select one of the following themes: a) immigration and geographic patterns, b) the Spanish-American War and World War I, c) new technology, d) the growth of Texas cities. Each member should pose questions and create answers based on the theme chosen. Combine the questions and answers and hold a quiz show about the chapter.



**internet connect**

**Internet Activity:** go.hrw.com  
 KEYWORD: ST3 TX25

★TEKS

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to research events of the Mexican Revolution and its impact in Texas. Some refugees wrote *corridos*—or ballads—about their experiences. Create your own *corrido* with the information you have found. Include a short explanation of how Mexican Americans have maintained their cultural heritage while adapting to the larger Texas culture.

