

CHAPTER
28

Texas in Transition

(1960–1980)



The Job Corps was one of Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society programs.



Astronauts on the Moon kept in contact with Mission Control in Houston.



1961 Henry B. González is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, and John Tower is elected to the U.S. Senate.

1963 Lyndon B. Johnson becomes president of the United States after President John F. Kennedy is assassinated.

1967 Texas singer Janis Joplin's career takes off after a successful performance at the Monterey International Pop Festival.

1960

1962 A crisis erupts between the United States and the Soviet Union over Soviet missiles in Cuba.

1963

1965 Civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. and about 800 other protesters are arrested in Selma, Alabama.

1966

1966 Leaders of the women's movement in the United States found the National Organization for Women.

U.S. and WORLD



Martin Luther King Jr. organized non-violent marches to demand civil rights for African Americans.

Build on What You Know

Life changed for many Texans during the post–World War II years. Cities in Texas grew rapidly, and new business opportunities developed. However, some members of the population, particularly those belonging to minority groups, benefited less from these changes.

La Raza Unida Party helped Hispanic activists run for political office in Texas.



Willie Nelson performed at the 25th anniversary of Austin City Limits, a TV program featuring uniquely American styles of music.

1969 The National Aeronautics and Space Administration sends the *Apollo 11* mission to the Moon.
1970 Members of the Chicano movement and the Mexican American Youth Organization form La Raza Unida Party.

1972 Barbara Jordan is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.
1974 *Austin City Limits* goes on the air with Willie Nelson as its first guest musician.

1980 The Texas population reaches 14 million.

1969

1970 Four Kent State University students are killed by the Ohio National Guard during a Vietnam War protest.

1972

1973 The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) cuts off oil supplies to the United States, leading to a jump in oil prices.

1975

1975 The Vietnam War comes to an end.

1978

1980 Eleven European countries form the first commercial firm to market the launching of satellites.

CLOSED
Sorry
NO GAS

The OPEC oil crisis led to a serious energy shortage during the 1970s.

If you were there . . .
 How would you promote equal rights?

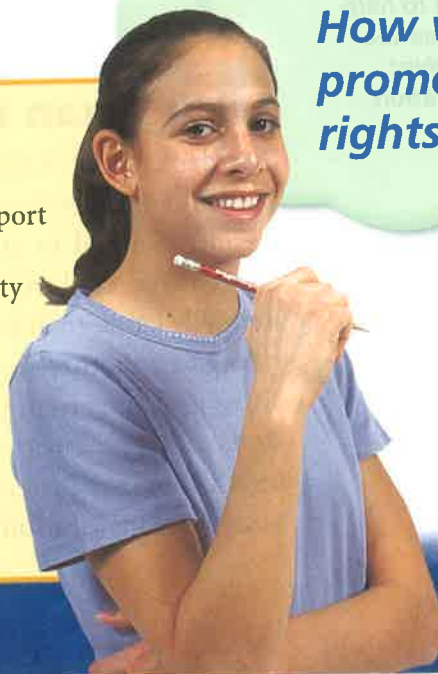
You Be the Historian

Themes Journal



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

- **Citizenship** Citizens have a responsibility to defend everyone's rights.
- **Science, Technology & Society** New technological developments can be beneficial to a state's economy.
- **Geography** Geographic factors have substantial effects on the development of a society.



A Texas President

Read to Discover

1. What leadership qualities and experience did Lyndon B. Johnson have before he became the U.S. president?
2. What new legislation was passed as a result of the Great Society program?
3. How did the Vietnam War affect Texas?

Identify

- Lyndon B. Johnson
- Great Society
- Economic Opportunity Act
- Tonkin Gulf Resolution

Why It Matters Today

During the 1960s U.S. leaders expanded the use of government resources to try to help Americans. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about U.S. government social programs today. Record your findings in your journal.



Lyndon B. Johnson's first job as president was to help the nation overcome the tragedy of President Kennedy's assassination.

The Story Continues

On Friday, November 22, 1963, Lyndon B. Johnson was on board *Air Force One* preparing to fly from Dallas to Washington, D.C. Johnson stood next to First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy as he took the presidential oath of office. Her husband, President John F. Kennedy, had been assassinated earlier that day. As the new president, Johnson faced the difficult challenge of pulling the nation together after the tragic event.



A Texan in the White House

President John F. Kennedy, who had been elected in 1960, believed that the United States stood “on the edge of a New Frontier.” His administration planned to cut taxes, reduce unemployment, protect African Americans’ civil rights, and increase international trade. In 1963 Kennedy came to Texas to attend several political gatherings. As he was riding in a motorcade through downtown Dallas on November 22 with Texas governor John Connally and Vice President **Lyndon B. Johnson**, shots rang out. The president and Governor Connally were hit. Kennedy died a short time later at a Dallas hospital. At 2:38 P.M. on the day of the assassination, Johnson was sworn in as the new president.

Johnson was born near Stonewall, Texas, in 1908 and grew up in nearby Johnson City. He attended Southwest Texas State Teachers College in San Marcos. After earning a teacher's certificate, Johnson taught school and served as principal. Ambitious and hardworking, Johnson became involved in politics during his college and teaching years. In 1935 he became director of the Texas division of the National Youth Administration. Johnson was a strong supporter of the New Deal and President Franklin Roosevelt.

Johnson was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1937 and to the U.S. Senate in 1948. He became one of the most skilled politicians in the national government. As senator, he was expert at getting bills passed that he supported. Abe Fortas, a close friend and former U.S. Supreme Court justice, once described Johnson's personality.

Texas Voices

“He was a very emotional man and a very sensitive man, a man of enormous power, power that was communicated to others. There was a physical element [trait] in his communication of power. There was also an element of his own dedication and his own intense commitment to achieve a chosen objective [goal]. Johnson was fervently [very] result-oriented [driven].”

—Justice Abe Fortas, quoted in *The Johnson Presidency*, by Kenneth W. Thompson

As a Democrat, Johnson became majority leader in the Senate in 1955. This is a leadership position held by a member of the party that has the majority of seats. In this powerful position, Johnson influenced policy in a number of areas, including civil rights and space exploration. These issues would become even more important during his presidential administration.

Reading Check Finding the Main Idea What characteristics did Lyndon B. Johnson have that led to his becoming a political success?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Drawing Inferences and Conclusions Which words in the quotation describe President Johnson's leadership qualities?



Interpreting the Visual Record

Johnson and education. President Johnson returned to his childhood school and met with his first-grade teacher when he signed an education bill into law. How might Johnson's experiences have helped his political career?

The Great Society was intended to help disabled Americans, among others.



Biography



Lyndon B. Johnson (1908–1973)

Lyndon B. Johnson was born on a farm in the Texas Hill Country. Johnson's interest in politics began at an early age—his father had served in the Texas legislature. Johnson's experiences teaching and working with poor students helped spur his belief in government programs to help the needy. As president of the United States, he worked to improve the lives of poor Americans. After retiring from public office in 1969, Johnson returned home to his ranch near Johnson City. He died in 1973 and was buried in his beloved Hill Country. **What early experience contributed to Johnson's belief in government programs to help Americans?** ★ TEKS

★ The Great Society

When Lyndon B. Johnson became president, he took up and expanded many of John F. Kennedy's plans. President Johnson believed that the United States should provide equal rights, education, jobs, and decent housing for all its citizens. Johnson won the 1964 presidential election by a landslide. Using this support, he launched a program that he called the **Great Society**. Under this program, Congress passed laws establishing health care for older and disabled Americans. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act provided funding for public schools, while another act set up scholarships for poor students. Congress also passed acts to protect natural resources and to regulate water and air quality.

The **Economic Opportunity Act** launched another Great Society program. Part of this act provided funds for job training and created community action programs. The act also provided funds for the Job Corps, which trained young people for employment. In addition, Congress passed a new immigration act that allowed more people from Latin America and Asia to come to the United States. Partly as a result of this act, Hispanic and Asian immigration contributed significantly to the growth of Texas during the 1960s and 1970s.

Although many Americans supported Johnson's Great Society programs, some people argued that the federal government was spending too much on social programs. Others thought that these acts gave the federal government too much power over the states.

★ **Reading Check Supporting a Point of View** Do you believe that government programs like the Great Society benefit Texas and the United States? Explain your answer.

★ The Vietnam War

At the same time that President Johnson was working for change in the United States, conflict was brewing in Southeast Asia. The government of South Vietnam was fighting against communist forces backed by North Vietnam. Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy had supported

sending American military advisers to South Vietnam to help train its military forces. Then in 1964, upon Johnson's request, Congress passed the **Tonkin Gulf Resolution**. This measure gave the president the authority to order troops into combat. U.S. soldiers, bombers, and weapons were sent to Vietnam by the thousands. More than 500,000 Texans served in the military during the Vietnam War. In addition, industrial production increased a great deal to meet the military's growing needs. The booming defense industry boosted the Texas economy.

As casualties mounted, so did opposition to the war. Some Americans criticized President Johnson's handling of the war. Others demanded that he bring U.S. troops home. On college campuses across the country, students demonstrated against the war. Protesters followed Johnson everywhere he went, including in his home state. Johnson worried about the deep division in the country over the war, and about his own health. On March 31, 1968, he announced that he would not run for re-election. Johnson had little success in finding a way to end the war, which continued into the 1970s. Of the some 58,000 Americans who lost their lives in the war, more than 2,100 were Texans. In Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries, millions were killed. Thousands of others became refugees, many of whom came to Texas. Large Vietnamese American communities grew in Texas cities such as Houston.

Thousands of U.S. troops fought in the Vietnam War, while many people protested the war.



★ Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect How did war in Vietnam affect the economy and society in Texas?

Section 1 Review **TEKS** Questions 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4 **Go.hrw.com Homework Practice Online** keyword: ST3 HP28

1 Identify and explain:

- Lyndon B. Johnson
- Great Society
- Economic Opportunity Act
- Tonkin Gulf Resolution

2 Analyzing Information

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show what leadership qualities President Johnson had and what goals they helped him achieve.



3 Finding the Main Idea

- Explain the Great Society and its programs.
- What social, political, and economic effects did the Vietnam War have on Texas?

4 Writing and Critical Thinking

Supporting a Point of View Imagine that you are a newspaper reporter living in Texas during the 1960s. Write an editorial describing how successful you think Johnson's leadership is during his presidency. Consider the following:

- domestic policy
- foreign policy



The Civil Rights Movement

Read to Discover

1. How did the civil rights movement develop during the 1960s?
2. What led to the expansion of equal rights for Hispanics?
3. How did the women's rights movement develop in Texas?

Why It Matters Today

During the 1960s, African Americans, Mexican Americans, and women became increasingly involved in politics. Use CNFyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about current political movements. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- sit-ins

Identify

- James Farmer
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Voting Rights Act
- Barbara Jordan
- Henry B. González
- Chicano movement
- La Raza Unida Party
- Texas Women's Political Caucus



Christia Adair was a leader of the civil rights movement in Texas.

The Story Continues

Christia Adair of Houston was tired of segregation. One day while shopping in a department store she asked a clerk if she could try on an item in the fitting room. The clerk tried to steer her toward an alteration room because African Americans were not allowed in the store's fitting rooms. Adair insisted that she only wanted to try the item on and that it did not need alterations. The clerk called the manager who said, "Show the customer to the fitting room."

★ Nonviolent Protest

The movement for civil rights that had begun after World War II picked up speed during the 1960s. African Americans across the nation began to practice nonviolent resistance to end discrimination and segregation. Protesters staged boycotts and **sit-ins**—protests that involve sitting down in a location such as a public facility and refusing to leave—to bring an end to segregation.

A number of Texas students held sit-ins at lunch counters and other dining facilities. A group in Kingsville forced the integration of a local drive-in restaurant. One of the protesters recalled, "We started just

parking our cars up in there . . . and wouldn't move. . . . [Finally] they started serving us." Texans also worked to integrate other facilities. In 1962 a group of Austin mothers protested an ice rink that would not allow African Americans to skate. Members of the Mothers Action Committee and their children marched every day for a year until the skating rink owners changed their policy. Press coverage of civil rights protests often helped the movement.

Texan **James Farmer** was a national leader of the civil rights movement. Through his organization, the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Farmer led civil rights protests. He also organized activists on bus rides—called Freedom Rides—through the South. He recalled why these Freedom Rides were held.

Texas Voices

“Federal law said that there should be no segregation in interstate travel. The Supreme Court had decided that. But still state laws in the southern states and local ordinances ordered segregation of the races on those buses. Why didn't the federal government enforce its law? . . . We decided . . . to have an interracial group ride through the South. . . . We would be doing merely what the Supreme Court said we had a right to do. . . . The blacks would sit in the front of the bus, and would refuse to move when ordered.”

—James Farmer, quoted in *Voices of Freedom*, by Henry Hampton and Steve Fayer

When Martin Luther King Jr. led peaceful demonstrations throughout the South, he drew national attention to the civil rights movement. In 1963 King and thousands of Americans participated in a March on Washington in support of civil rights. Some 900 Texans of all races participated in a march on the state Capitol. Like those in the national march, these protesters pushed for an end to discrimination and segregation.

★ Reading Check **Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How did the right to free speech, press, and assembly affect the civil rights movement?



Biography



James Farmer (1916-2000)

James Farmer of Marshall attended Wiley College and Howard University. After helping to found CORE in 1942, Farmer dedicated his life to the civil rights movement. He served as national director of CORE from 1961 to 1966. After leaving CORE, Farmer directed an adult literacy project and worked in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Farmer also published the books *Lay Bare the Heart* and *Freedom—When?* **How did Farmer fulfill his civic responsibilities?** ★ **TEKS**

Interpreting the Visual Record

A sit-in. Some young civil rights workers organized sit-ins—such as this one in Austin—to protest public facilities that were segregated. **What in this image shows how sit-ins might be effective?**





President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 into law in front of legislators and other officials.

★ President Johnson and Civil Rights

In his first address to Congress, President Johnson urged passage of a civil rights law. He believed that the federal government needed to take action to ensure the rights of all Americans.

★ **Analyzing Primary Sources**
Identifying Points of View
Why do you think Johnson thought it was time to pass civil rights laws?

Texas Voices

“We have talked long enough in this country about equal rights. We have talked for 100 years or more. It is time now to write the next chapter—and to write it in the books of law. I urge you . . . to enact a civil rights law so that we can move forward to eliminate from this Nation every trace of discrimination and oppression [injustice] that is based upon race or color.”

—President Lyndon B. Johnson, Address to Joint Session of the House and Senate, November 27, 1963

Congress soon passed the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, which banned segregation in public places. The act also barred employers, unions, or universities with federal government contracts from discriminating on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin. In 1965 Congress passed the **Voting Rights Act**, which gave the federal government the power to check state voting procedures and to protect citizens' right to vote.

With the successes of the civil rights movement, African Americans gained more positions in the government. In Texas, African Americans began to win state offices for the first time since Reconstruction. In 1966 **Barbara Jordan** of Houston was elected as a state senator. Jordan was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1972, becoming the first African American to represent Texas in the U.S. Congress.

★ **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** How did President Lyndon B. Johnson contribute to the civil rights movement?

★ Hispanic Rights

Hispanics also pushed for civil rights through protests, marches, and political organizations. The Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Organizations, the American GI Forum, and the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) led the movement for equal rights in the 1960s. With leadership from Hector P. García and Albert Peña Jr., these groups hoped to spur Hispanic voters to become more active.

In 1956 Democrat **Henry B. González** had become the first Mexican American elected to the Texas Senate in the 1900s. In 1961 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served for 37 years. He became chairman of the Banking Committee in 1988. In 1964 Eligio “Kika” de la Garza of Hidalgo County was also elected to the House.

Because of new laws and the work of civil rights organizations during the 1960s, large numbers of Hispanics were registering to vote. Mexican Americans in Texas were elected to city, county, and state offices. Despite such gains, many Hispanics still faced discrimination by local officials. Schools that served the Mexican American population were often poor and continued to be segregated in reality, if not by law. The Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) was founded in San Antonio in 1968 to fight discrimination, particularly in public education.

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information Who were the early leaders of the Hispanic rights movement, and what successes did they have?

★ The Chicano Movement

Many Hispanics were concerned about their economic situation. Poverty was a persistent problem, particularly among farm laborers known as *campesinos*. In June 1966, farm laborers in Texas went on strike to demand a minimum wage. They marched 290 miles, from the Rio Grande valley to Austin. The growing demand for political change became known as the **Chicano movement**, or *el movimiento*. The movement took inspiration from César Chávez, a Mexican American who had organized migrant farmworkers in California. The success of the Chicano movement increased cultural pride within Mexican American communities and established Mexican Americans as a political force.

Students also became active in the Chicano movement. In Crystal City, Texas, Mexican American students walked out of school in 1969 to protest discrimination. Severita Lara described how the protests began at the school, which had an 85 percent Hispanic student body.

Texas Voices

“In all of our activities, like for example, cheerleaders . . . there’s always three Anglos and one mexicana. . . . We started questioning. Why should it be like that? . . . [We] started looking at other things.”

—Severita Lara, quoted in *Chicano!* by F. Arturo Rosales

Biography



Henry B. González (1916–2000)

Henry B. González was a political role model for many Mexican Americans. González was born in San Antonio to Mexican immigrants. He attended St. Mary’s University Law School, where he earned a law degree. His first political office was as a member of the San Antonio City Council. His 1958 run for the Democratic Party’s nomination for governor of Texas encouraged Mexican Americans to become more involved in Texas politics. In 1994 González received the Profile in Courage award from the John F. Kennedy Library. **How did Henry B. González contribute to Texas history?** ★ TEKS

Analyzing Primary Sources
Identifying Points of View
Considering that 85 percent of the school was Hispanic, why might Lara find the number of Hispanic cheerleaders important?



Interpreting the Visual Record

Crystal City. During the school walkout in Crystal City, the Chicano activists established an alternative school. How do you think the words on the blackboard relate to the experiences of these students?

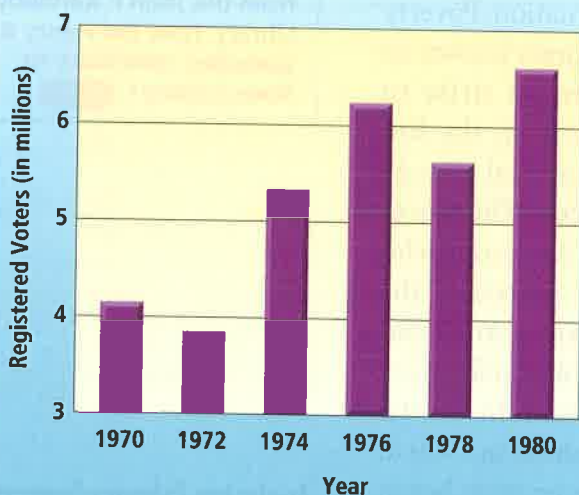
In January 1970 the students returned to school after they won broad changes and the school board promised reforms. The students were supported by the Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO), which was founded by José Angel Gutiérrez and Mario Compeán in 1967. In 1970 Gutiérrez formed a new political party, called **La Raza Unida Party** (RUP). The RUP hoped to highlight issues affecting Hispanics and to elect more Hispanics to political office.

The RUP achieved some success in Texas. In Crystal City, for example, Gutiérrez and other RUP members were elected to the school board and the city council. Hispanic women were important to the RUP. Party leader Marta Cotera explained that women “were very much in evidence as . . . candidates, [and] as organizers in leadership position[s].” RUP members helped create government policies to improve the lives of local Mexican Americans. The movement began to decline during the mid-1970s because party members disagreed over policy and as fundraising became more difficult. RUP disappeared after 1978.

New federal laws, however, helped expand Hispanic participation in the political process. A 1975 extension to the Voting Rights Act required that, in areas with large immigrant populations, ballots be provided in the voters’ preferred language. This, in part, helped more Hispanic candidates win elections in many regions.

★ TAKS Skills **Reading Check Summarizing** Describe the development of the Chicano movement.

Registered Voters in Texas, 1970–1980



Source: Texas Secretary of State website

TAKS Skills **Interpreting Graphs** During the 1970s the number of registered voters rose with the growth of population and changes in voting rights laws. By how much did the number of voters increase between 1970 and 1980?

★ The Women's Movement

During the 1960s and 1970s women's groups also made political gains. In 1966 author Betty Friedan and other feminists founded the National Organization for Women (NOW). NOW's statement of purpose declared that "the time has come for a new movement toward true equality." NOW chapters sprang up across Texas. Members pushed for new legislation and filed lawsuits on behalf of women who claimed workplace discrimination. They also staged marches, protests, and other demonstrations.

The **Texas Women's Political Caucus**, founded in 1971, worked to get more women elected to political office. The organizers of this group included Liz Carpenter and Jane Wells. When the caucus was founded there were only two women in the state legislature: Barbara Jordan and Frances Farenthold. Women made significant political gains the following year. Five women were elected to the state legislature, and Jordan was elected to Congress. In addition, Farenthold made a serious bid for governor. On the national level, the Republican Party chose Texan Anne Armstrong as speaker and co-chair of the National Republican Committee. She was the first woman co-chair and the first female to give a keynote address at a national party convention.

In the mid- to late 1970s, women were increasingly successful in their bids for local office. For example, Carole Keeton McClellan (now Strayhorn) became the first female president of the Austin school board and, later, mayor of Austin. She later served on the Railroad Commission and as state comptroller. By 1980 many more women had been elected to political office.

★ **Reading Check Sequencing** Trace in order the development of the women's rights movement in Texas.

Biography



Barbara Jordan
(1936–1996)

In 1973, with President Johnson's support, Barbara Jordan of Houston became the first African American woman to represent Texas in the U.S. Congress. There, she took an important role in the Watergate hearings in 1974. Jordan was listed in *Time* magazine as one of several Women of the Year in 1975. After leaving office, Jordan became a professor of public service in the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas. She remained in public service until her death on January 17, 1996. **How did Barbara Jordan demonstrate effective leadership?** ★ TEKS

Section 2 Review

★ TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP28

1 Define and explain:

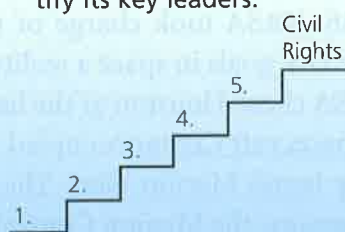
- sit-ins

2 Identify and explain:

- James Farmer
- Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Voting Rights Act
- Barbara Jordan
- Henry B. González
- Chicano movement
- La Raza Unida Party
- Texas Women's Political Caucus

3 Sequencing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to trace in order the development of the civil rights movement for African Americans and to identify its key leaders.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- What were some of the key events in the Hispanic civil rights movement?
- Describe the development of the women's rights movement in Texas.

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Summarizing Imagine that you are a participant in an equal rights movement. Write a pamphlet about nonviolent resistance and the freedoms of speech and press.

Consider the following:

- how freedom of speech and of the press helped your cause
- the importance of nonviolent protest



New Technology and the Space Race

Read to Discover

1. Why did the aerospace and defense industries in Texas grow, and what impact did they have on the state?
2. In what ways did developments in the high-tech industries affect Texas?

Why It Matters Today

The defense industry developed new technology during the 1960s. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about today's weapons technology. Record your findings in your journal.

Identify

- *Sputnik*
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- Manned Spacecraft Center
- Walter Cunningham
- Michael DeBakey

The Story Continues



NASA astronauts wore patches such as this on their space suits.

Part of the U.S. space program was moving to a new location. Gene Kranz had 30 days to find housing for himself and his family in Houston. But Kranz was in the middle of research and did not want to go to Houston. He called in his newest employee, Dutch, and told him to “scout around and find the best place to live.” Dutch went and picked out houses for 10 families in southwest Houston, an area that later became known as Flight Controller Alley.

★ Texas in the Space Age

As a leader in aircraft and weapons production, Texas was a logical choice to become a center for the nation's developing space program. The launching of the Soviet *Sputnik* satellite in 1957 had prompted the creation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) in 1958. NASA took charge of the U.S. space program and worked to make U.S. goals in space a reality.

In 1961 NASA chose Houston as the headquarters for its astronauts. The Manned Spacecraft Center occupied 1,000 acres of ranchland formerly owned by James Marion West. The center officially opened that same year and became the Mission Control Center for all manned space

flights. From the moment a rocket lifts off, the Mission Control Center monitors the flight and helps solve any problems.

The astronauts at Houston attracted worldwide attention as the space race intensified. After the Soviet Union sent the first human into space in 1961, President John F. Kennedy addressed a joint session of Congress. "I believe this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal . . . of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely." On May 5, 1961, Alan Shepard Jr. became the first American to enter space. In 1968 NASA launched the *Apollo 7* mission, the first manned flight of the Apollo program. Astronaut **Walter Cunningham** was a participant in the flight. On July 16, 1969, NASA sent *Apollo 11* into space, and astronaut Neil Armstrong achieved what many had thought impossible. He took his first step on the Moon's surface on July 20, 1969.

The Manned Spacecraft Center—renamed the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in 1973—researched, developed, and built the first space shuttle in the 1970s. In 1981 *Columbia* became the first shuttle launched into space. With much of the U.S. space program located in Texas, the center brought many jobs to the Houston area. The center had thousands of employees and was a primary site for U.S. research and development of manned spacecraft. The space center was also home to space station research, astronaut training, and aerospace medicine. Federal funding and the aerospace industry attracted many high-tech specialists to Texas.

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information How did the aerospace industry affect the economic development of Texas?

★ The Defense Industry

The defense industry grew along with the space industry. Texas had been a center of military aircraft and weapons production since World War II. As the Cold War continued, the push for new weapons technology grew, and the defense industry in Texas expanded. Several Texas firms, including General Dynamics Corporation and Texas Instruments, had U.S. government defense contracts to build weapons systems.

By 1965 General Dynamics was the number one weapons exporter in the nation. Texas also ranked second in aircraft production during the



Helicopters were one of many products developed by the booming aerospace and defense industries in Texas.

Biography




Walter Cunningham
(1932–)


A native of Iowa, Walter Cunningham received a master's degree in physics from the University of California at Los Angeles. He then joined NASA in 1964, participating in the Apollo program. Although he left NASA in 1971, Cunningham remained a Houston resident. He has served on the board of directors of technology companies and has received several awards. These include the NASA Exceptional Service Medal and the Medal of Valor from the American Legion. Cunningham is a member of the International Space Hall of Fame and the Houston Hall of Fame. **How has Walter Cunningham been a leader in science and technology?** ★ TEKS

CONNECTING TO ECONOMICS

The Texas Aerospace Industry


Aircraft manufacturing had been occurring in Texas since the early 1940s. By the 1960s it was one of the state's leading industries. In 1967 some 58,000 Texans worked in aircraft manufacturing. With the development of new weapons technology, Texas also became the site for companies in the defense industry. Aerospace technology firms began to do business in Texas in the 1950s, specializing in the manufacture and testing of rockets for the military. Texas was well known for aeronautics and aerospace technology even before it was chosen as home for the Manned Spacecraft Center. Texas companies created products to support NASA projects, while educational facilities such as Rice University assisted NASA in its space research. The Texas aerospace industry continues to lead the industry with its work with the International Space Station.

1. Economics and History How did the aeronautics and aerospace industries affect the development of Texas? 

2. Economics and You How do you think the Texas aerospace industry has affected local, national, and international markets? 



1960s. In addition, the state continued to be home to many military bases and personnel during the 1980s. By adding millions of dollars to the Texas economy, the defense industry—both military bases and weapons production—had become critical to the state's economy.


 **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** How did the development of new weapons technology during the Cold War affect the economy of Texas?

★ High-Tech Industries

In addition to becoming a center for defense and space research, Texas rapidly became a leader in other high-tech industries. Texas companies manufactured a variety of electronic devices, including transistors, television sets, and computers. Firms were drawn to Texas because of affordable labor and a good climate. By the late 1950s, Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston had become centers for the electronics industry.

New technological developments in communications, radar, and other systems led to even greater growth in the industry. By 1963 nearly 300 businesses in Texas produced electronic devices. Firms such as Texas Instruments and Tracor grew as their sales reached millions of dollars a year. Several Texas companies became world leaders in the electronics industry, which added billions of dollars to the Texas economy. These companies also provided national and international markets with technology developed and manufactured in Texas.

As computer technology became more advanced, computers became important to the daily operations of businesses all over the world. The Texas high-tech industry began to design and manufacture semiconductors and microchips to meet the national and international demand for computers. The demand for these goods boosted and expanded the high-tech economy in Texas. For example, Austin became another Texas high-tech research center as companies such as IBM built facilities there during the 1960s and 1970s.

 **Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How do you think scientific discoveries and high-tech industries in Texas made the state more interdependent with the world?

★ Medical Technology

Scientific research in medicine also spurred the Texas economy. With the development of medical centers such as the Texas Medical Center in Houston, the state has been at the forefront of medical research and treatment. Texas doctors and scientists studied treatments for cancer, evaluated new drugs, and developed other medical innovations. Texas doctors such as **Michael DeBakey** and Denton Cooley helped revolutionize the treatment of heart disease. In 1964 DeBakey performed the first arterial bypass operation to repair a damaged heart. In 1968 Cooley performed the first heart transplant.

As a center for medical research, Texas has attracted patients seeking quality health care from all over the world. Medical technologies that were developed in the state, such as the artificial heart, have been used throughout the world to treat patients. As a result of these scientific and medical advances, many medical technology companies have located their operations in Texas.

The booming Texas high-tech and medical technology industries affected not only the markets in which they operated but also the cities in which they were based. The population of these cities grew rapidly. As the population and economy expanded in Texas cities, world-class buildings and new sports arenas were built. Museums and other attractions were established or improved. People moved to Texas in increasing numbers to take advantage of not only the jobs in these industries but also the quality of life that a growing economy helped provide.



Texas heart surgeons Michael DeBakey and Denton Cooley became internationally known in the 1960s.

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information How has the medical technology industry affected markets in Texas, the United States, and the world?



Section 3 Review



Questions 2, 3a, 3b, 4



Homework Practice Online

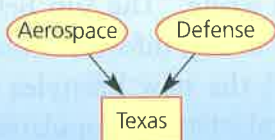
keyword: ST3 HP28

1 Identify and explain:

- Sputnik
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- Manned Spacecraft Center
- Walter Cunningham
- Michael DeBakey

2 Summarizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show how new technology has affected the development of Texas.



3 Finding the Main Idea

- Explain how world events led to the growing defense industry in Texas in the 1960s.
- How was the development of Texas affected by the growth of the high-tech and medical industries?

4 Writing and Critical Thinking

Analyzing Information Imagine that you are an economist living in the 1960s. Write a short speech on how technology has led to an increasing dependence among Texas, the United States, and the world.

Consider the following:

- the military weapons produced in Texas
- the booming high-tech industries



Read to Discover

1. What were the effects of changes in the population distribution of Texas?
2. How did international events lead to a boom in the Texas economy in the 1970s?
3. How did a two-party system and other developments affect Texas politics in the 1970s?

Why It Matters Today

During the 1970s the Texas economy thrived as a result of high oil prices and booming industry. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about major Texas industries today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- two-party system

Identify

- Sunbelt
- John Tower
- Sharpstown stock-fraud scandal
- William Clements



Texans use cranes and other large construction equipment to build the state's skyscrapers.

The Story Continues

In the 1950s a writer described Austin's famous landmarks. "From a point of higher ground, one can see the college tower and the Capitol building." By the early 1970s, the beautiful old downtown buildings were being overshadowed by a new arrival—a skyscraper. The new building was a sign of the times. During the mid-1970s and early 1980s, Austin would become known for the thousands of newcomers flocking there to take part in a high-tech revolution.

★ The Sunbelt and Urban Growth

Austin was part of a new trend of growth in the **Sunbelt**—the South and Southwest—that had begun in the mid-1900s. The Sunbelt offered employment opportunities, a mild winter climate, and an appealing standard of living. Quality of life was an important factor in the Sunbelt migration. As one person wrote, "The Sun Belt offers both more 'sun' and more 'fun.' Outdoor living, informal entertaining, and golf year round—all afford [offer] the new lifestyles which Americans have adopted." Between 1940 and 1980, the population of the Sunbelt grew by more than 110 percent. In 1980 about one third of the U.S. population lived in this region.

A good deal of this growth took place in Texas. During the 1970s oil and gas companies and other successful industries drew people by the hundreds of thousands. Between 1970 and 1980 the Texas population grew from more than 11 million to more than 14 million. Most of these new Texans moved to cities. Houston and Dallas in particular grew rapidly, as industry boomed there. Immigration also contributed to urban growth. Most immigrants were from Mexico and came hoping to find better economic opportunities in Texas. Between 1970 and 1980 the Hispanic population grew from nearly 2.1 million to approximately 3 million—more than 20 percent of the Texas population.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea Why did so many people move to Texas in the 1970s, and where did they settle?

★ New Jobs and City Life

As the population of Texas cities continued to grow, the economy entered a cycle of expansion. Most newcomers moved to cities because jobs and housing were plentiful. These newcomers added to the growing labor force in Texas. The prospect of a large labor pool of highly educated workers attracted new business to Texas cities. During the 1970s and 1980s several major national companies moved their headquarters to Texas. These businesses in turn attracted more job-seekers to the state.

The increase in city populations also created new demands for a variety of services, from restaurants to utilities. The new industries in Texas attracted national and international business to Texas cities. This increased the demand for hotels, airports, and other service industries. The number and size of service industries grew to meet the rising

CONNECTING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Keeping Cool in Texas

Home air-cooling technology dates back to the early Spanish settlers who built houses of adobe—sun-dried brick. The adobe cooled down at night and stayed cool inside until afternoon. Texans began making simple devices to cool their homes as early as the late 1800s. These usually involved air blown over ice in various ways. Gradually, the machines became more complex, and by the 1940s Texas had become a national center for the manufacture of air-conditioning equipment.

How might new air-conditioning technology contribute to Sunbelt migration? ★ TEKS

Sunny climate and growing industries attracted people to Texas cities such as Dallas.



Urban Growth

Texas cities began to grow more rapidly during the mid- and late 1900s. This growth was encouraged by several factors, including the sunny climate, improved transportation, economic opportunities, and air-conditioning.

Booming industries such as oil, electronic technology, and aerospace attracted many workers to Texas cities.



The development of efficient air-conditioning made life during hot Texas summers more enjoyable. This led to even more migration to Texas.



City Growth



The sunny climate attracted many companies and people to Texas.



The expansion of the highway system and the affordability of cars led to the growth in city size in Texas.

Visualizing History

- 1. Geography** What geographic factors contributed to the growth and development of Texas? ★ TEKS
- 2. Connecting to Today** How do you think these geographic factors affect the economy of Texas today? ★ TEKS

That's

Interesting!

The Astrodome

Completed in 1965, the Houston Astrodome was the first fully air-conditioned domed stadium in the world. The Astrodome is huge. Inside, it reaches a height of 208 feet from the ground to the roof. The roof spans a distance of 642 feet.

demand, thus creating jobs for Texans. Manufacturing jobs, particularly in high-tech fields, increased. The number of manufacturing jobs grew by more than 100 percent in Dallas, Fort Worth, and Houston.

The growth of industries and jobs led to a growing demand for new houses, offices, and other buildings. The real estate market boomed in Texas to meet this demand. Construction cranes dominated the landscape in the major cities. Many people put all of their money into real estate investments. New tax laws made it easier for Texas banks and financial institutions to loan money to finance new construction. As a result, the banking industry expanded rapidly. During this economic boom, Texas cities grew at an unheard-of rate, both in numbers of buildings and in population.

As Texas cities grew, many people chose to live in new housing developments outside the central city. However, many of these people still worked downtown. State and city leaders responded by building new freeway systems that allowed Texans to commute more easily from suburbs into cities. Leaders also began to develop more public transportation systems such as buses to help people travel throughout the growing urban areas.

★ **Reading Check Evaluating** How did the types of jobs in cities change, and what led to the real estate boom?

★ The Oil Boom and Bust

Booming industries sparked rapid population growth in Texas. One of the most important industries that experienced a major boom in the 1970s was the oil business. In 1973 the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) banned oil shipments to the United States for political reasons. Although the situation lasted only a few months, it drove up world oil prices substantially. While much of the U.S. economy was hurt by the higher gas prices, Texas businesses that produced and sold oil and natural gas benefited greatly.

The spike in the price of oil produced a boom in the Texas oil industry. With the rising prices, profits for oil companies grew. Oil companies expanded production to meet the high demand. This created many new jobs in the industry, and salaries of oil workers grew—to almost three times their earlier level. Offshore oil drilling also increased. With the boom in production, Texas was supplying more oil to national and international markets.

This boom came to a halt in 1982 when oil prices dropped. More than 200,000 jobs were lost in Houston alone. The oil bust of the 1980s hurt other businesses in Texas, such as service industries that catered to the oil industry. The bust also led to a slowdown in the Texas real estate market.

★ **Reading Check Analyzing Information** How did the international market for oil and boom-and-bust cycles affect Texas?

★ Politics in the 1970s

Texas government changed along with the state's population and economy. With the successes of the civil rights movements of the 1960s, Texans of all backgrounds became involved in deciding the direction of state government. Another major change during the 1970s was the growth of the Republican Party in the state. Texas had been primarily a one-party state since Reconstruction.

Texas eventually developed a **two-party system**—a political system in which two parties of comparable strength compete for political office. Republicans had gained some support in Texas in the 1950s. A majority of Texans had supported Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower in the 1952 and 1956 presidential elections. In 1961 **John Tower** became the first Republican to be elected to the U.S. Senate from Texas since Reconstruction. Republican Richard Nixon carried Texas in the 1972 presidential election.

The Democrats still held the state's executive office, however. They had won every election for governor in Texas for nearly 100 years. Beginning in 1950, Democrats Allan Shivers, Price Daniel, and John Connally had each been elected to three consecutive terms. Preston Smith was elected governor in 1968 and again in 1970. When Dolph

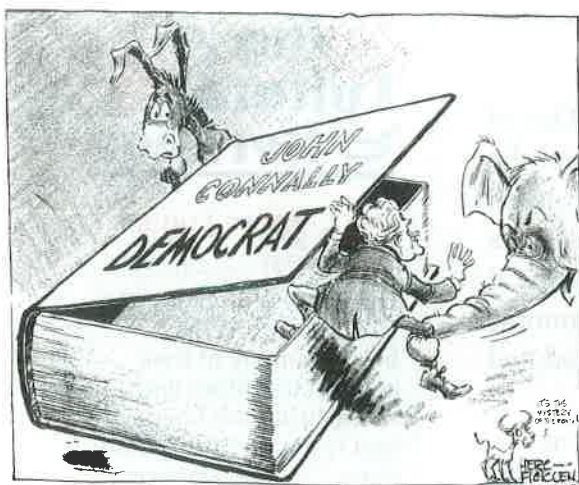


The Chinese Lunar New Year

The Chinese immigrants who came to Texas brought many of their cultural traditions with them, including holidays and festivals. For example, many Chinese Americans hold banquets and parades and shoot off firecrackers for the Chinese Lunar New Year. Family celebrations usually involve a dinner, staying up until the New Year arrives, and sealing the doors with red paper for good luck. The following day, the paper is broken, bringing in the New Year. **How have Chinese immigrants contributed to Texas culture?** ★ TEKS



Chinese New Year celebration in Austin.



THE CONNALLY CAPER —

Interpreting Political Cartoons

The Connally caper. Governor John Connally was such a strong conservative Democrat while in office that some people believed he slowed the development of the Republican Party in Texas. In 1973 he switched to the Republican Party. How does this cartoonist show this event?

Briscoe defeated Smith in the 1972 Democratic primary, this three-term pattern was broken.

Briscoe took office amid demands for reform in state government. In 1971 several officials had been accused and convicted of accepting bribes from Frank Sharp, a Houston businessman. In exchange for the bribes, these officials passed legislation that was favorable to Sharp. As a result of this **Sharpstown stock-fraud scandal**, the next legislature passed several reforms. Elected officials had to report how they acquired and spent donations to their campaigns. The laws also required records to be opened to the public.

Other changes to Texas government were also proposed. The length of the governor's term of office was changed from two to four years in 1972. In 1974 an unsuccessful attempt was made to rewrite the Texas Constitution.

Dolph Briscoe ran for re-election in 1978 but lost the Democratic nomination to Attorney General John Hill. Texas had not had a Republican governor since 1874, and many people thought that Hill could not lose. They were wrong. Republican **William Clements** won by nearly 17,000 votes. Clements described his style.

Texas Voices

“They talk about how I’m direct, I’m abrupt, so forth and so on. Nonsense. I’m certainly straightforward, there’s no question about that. You know, I don’t have time to willy-nilly around the issues and blow a lot of smoke about this and that and so forth.”

—Governor William Clements, quoted in *The Texas Governor's Mansion*, by Jean Daniel, Price Daniel, and Dorothy Blodgett

★ Reading Check Summarizing How and when did a two-party political system develop in Texas?



Section 4 Review



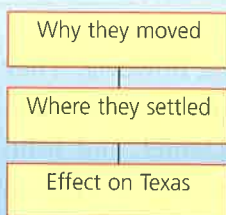
Questions 1, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP28

- 1 **Define and explain:**
 - two-party system
- 2 **Identify and explain:**
 - Sunbelt
 - John Tower
 - Sharpstown stock-fraud scandal
 - William Clements

- 3 **Analyzing Information** Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show why people moved to Texas during the 1970s, where they settled, and how the changing population distribution affected Texas.



- 4 **Finding the Main Idea**
 - a. Describe the effect of high oil prices on international markets and booming industry on Texas.
 - b. Trace the development of a two-party system and other changes in Texas politics in the 1970s.

- 5 **Writing and Critical Thinking** **Summarizing** Write a paragraph describing the effects of the Sunbelt migration on Texas in the 1970s. Consider the following:
 - economic growth
 - effects on society



CONNECTING TO Economics

Texas Boom-and-Bust Cycles

Texas experienced a dramatic boom-and-bust cycle in its economy during the 1970s and 1980s. The years from 1973 to 1982 were the boom period, fueled by high prices for oil and natural gas. The initial cause of the increased prices was an OPEC ban on the sale of oil to the United States. The ban created an energy shortage in the United States and drove up prices. But oil prices dropped in 1982, leading to a bust in the oil industry. By September 1982, 17 Dallas-area oil companies had gone out of business.

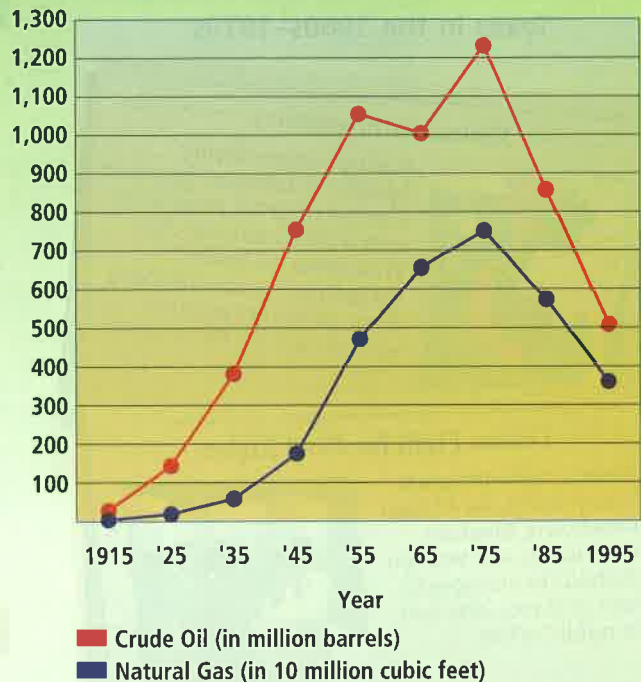


Many Texans work on offshore oil platforms in the Gulf of Mexico.

Interpreting Charts

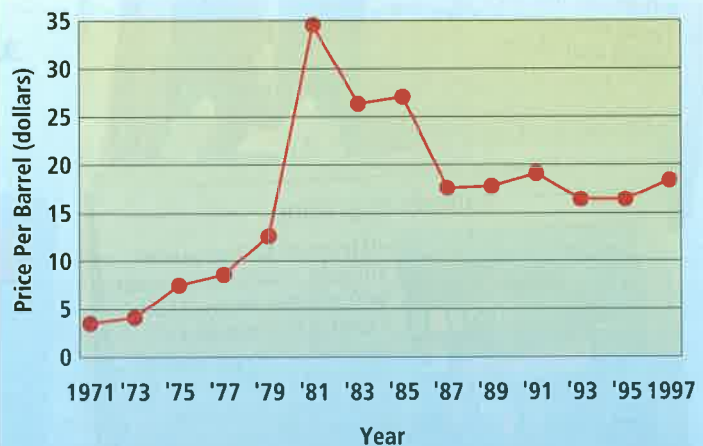
1. By how much did the production of oil increase between 1925 and 1975?
2. How much did production drop after 1975?
3. How did international markets affect production of oil and natural gas in Texas?
4. How do you think a state or nation can avoid serious effects of a boom-and-bust cycle in its economy?

Oil and Natural Gas Production in Texas, 1915–1995




Source: Texas Almanac

Oil Prices, 1970–1997



Source: Texas Almanac

The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use it to create a time line that includes the significant individuals and time periods discussed in the chapter. 

Texas in the 1960s–1970s

Johnson's Presidency



During his presidency Lyndon B. Johnson launched a series of social programs called the Great Society. Thousands of Texans served during the Vietnam War, which drew much protest across the nation.

Texans Fight for Civil Rights

Texans made progress in civil rights, as African Americans, Mexican Americans, and women pushed for changes to laws and won election to public office.



Booming Technology Industries

The growth of defense, aerospace, and electronics industries led to a booming Texas economy during the 1960s and 1970s.



Sunbelt Migration



Attracted to the warm climate, many businesses and people moved to Texas. This migration spurred urban growth. During the 1970s the oil industry and real estate business also grew.

Identifying People and Ideas

Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Lyndon B. Johnson | 7. Chicano movement |
| 2. Great Society | 8. Manned Spacecraft Center |
| 3. sit-ins | 9. Walter Cunningham |
| 4. Voting Rights Act | 10. two-party system |
| 5. Barbara Jordan | |
| 6. Henry B. González | |

Understanding Main Ideas

Section 1 (pp. 586–589)

- Describe the leadership qualities of President Lyndon B. Johnson.
- How did the Vietnam War affect the politics, society, and economy of Texas?

Section 2 (pp. 590–595)

- Trace the development of the women's rights movement in Texas.
- What steps did African Americans take in the 1960s to secure civil rights?

Section 3 (pp. 596–599)

- What effect did aerospace technology have on the development of Texas?

Section 4 (pp. 600–604)

- How did the Sunbelt migration lead to new types of jobs in Texas cities?

You Be the Historian

Reviewing Themes

- Citizenship** How do you think Texans who participated in the civil rights and equal rights movements exercised civic responsibilities?
- Science, Technology & Society** How did the development of new technologies affect the growth of Texas, particularly its cities, from the 1960s to the 1980s?
- Geography** How did geographic factors affect the political, economic, and social development of Texas during the 1970s?



TAKS

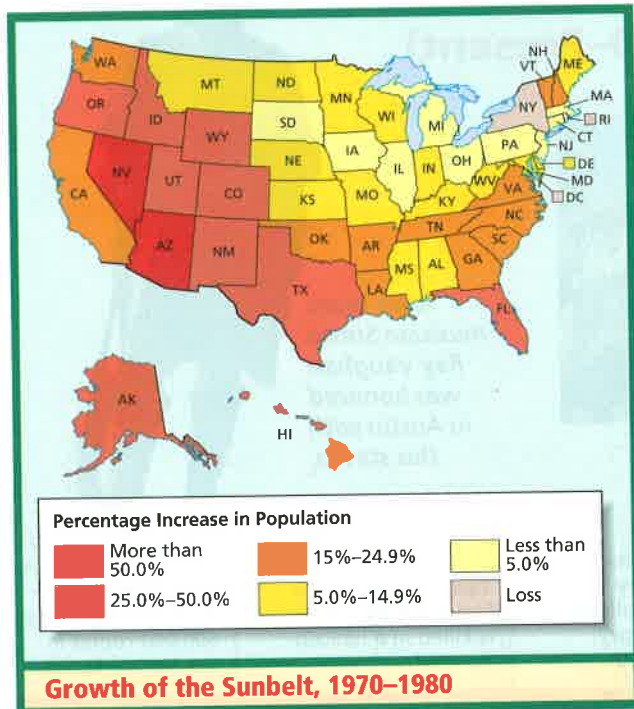
Practice: Thinking Critically

- Analyzing Information** How did the boom in the aerospace, high-tech, and oil and gas industries affect the development of Texas and Texas cities?
- Summarizing** Trace the development of the Hispanic rights movement.
- Identifying Cause and Effect** What international event increased oil and natural gas prices, and how did that affect Texas?

Social Studies Skills Workshop

Interpreting Maps

Study the map below. Use the information on the map to help you answer the questions that follow.



Growth of the Sunbelt, 1970–1980

- What geographic pattern is shown on this map?
 - New England grew fastest in the 1970s.
 - Texas was the fastest-growing state.
 - The Southwest was one of the fastest-growing regions.
 - Texas was the slowest-growing state.

- What geographic factors, such as climate and weather, contributed to the Sunbelt's growth?

Analyzing Primary Sources

When Barbara Jordan began her campaign for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, Lyndon B. Johnson urged people to vote for her. Read the quote by Johnson. Then answer the questions.

“Barbara Jordan proved to us that black is beautiful before we knew what that meant. She is a woman of keen intellect and unusual legislative ability, a symbol proving that We Can Overcome. Wherever she goes she is going to be at the top. Wherever she goes all of us are going to be behind her. Those with hurting consciences because they have discriminated against blacks and women can vote for Barbara Jordan and feel good.”

- What leadership traits did Johnson say Jordan had?
 - She could convince people to vote for her.
 - She was a native Texan.
 - She was a friend of Johnson's.
 - She was a symbol of people's ability to overcome.
- What role do you think bias may have played in Johnson's praise of a fellow Democrat?

Alternative Assessment

Cooperative Learning

Work with a small group to complete the following activity. Imagine that you and your group are members of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, and that you want to encourage companies to relocate to Texas. Each person in your group should select one of the following industries: a) aerospace, b) high-tech, c) medical, d) defense. Work together to prepare a colorful brochure that should convince companies to move to Texas. You might want to include visuals such as charts, diagrams, graphs, or maps to make your case more convincing.



internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
 KEYWORD: ST3 TX28 

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to research the changes in the types of jobs that have resulted from urbanization, such as the growth of service industries. Then use the Holt Grapher to create a database and generate a graph that illustrates the data you have found. On a separate sheet of paper, write a paragraph telling how the growth of Texas cities affects the state's economy.