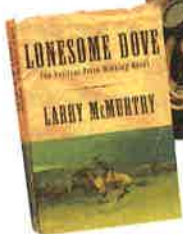


# CHAPTER 29

## Challenges of a Modern State

(1980–Present)

Larry McMurtry's novel *Lonesome Dove* is made into a movie for television starring Texan Tommy Lee Jones.



Texas blues musician Stevie Ray Vaughan was honored in Austin with this statue.



TEXAS

1986 Texas writer Larry McMurtry receives the Pulitzer Prize for his novel *Lonesome Dove*.

1990 Texas musician Stevie Ray Vaughan is killed in a helicopter crash.

1994 Tejano singer Selena Quintanilla's album *Amor Prohibido* sells some 600,000 copies in the United States.

1980

**U.S. and WORLD**



1980 Republican Ronald Reagan is elected president of the United States.

1983

1984 American banks continue to experience financial trouble and fail at an increasing rate.

1986

1988 Vice President George Bush is elected president of the United States.

1989

*Ronald and Nancy Reagan received support from many Texans during their years in the White House.*

1992

1992 Canada, Mexico, and the United States sign the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which goes into effect in 1994.

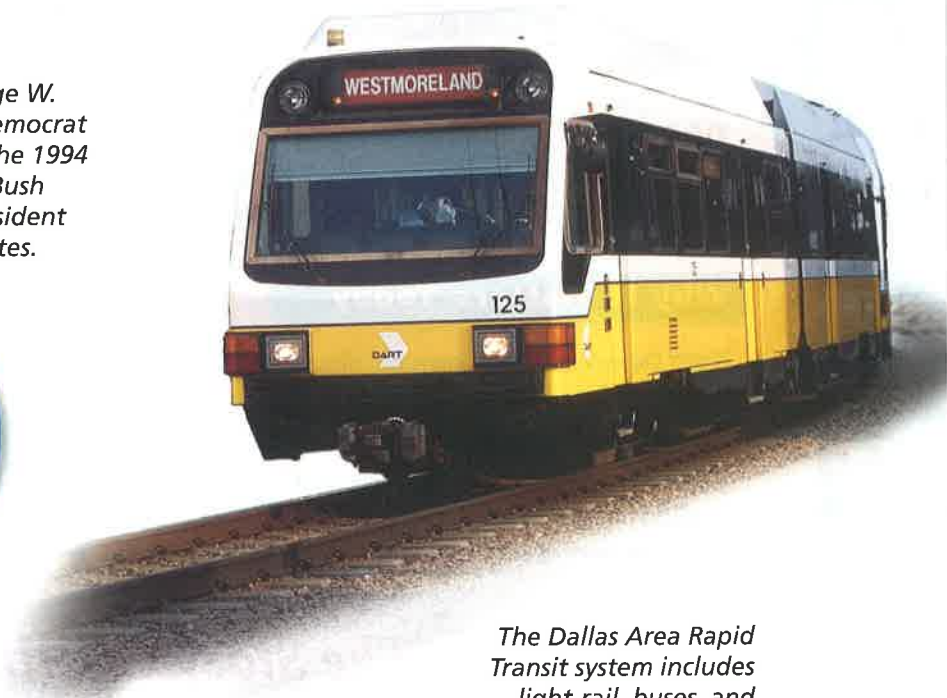


### Build on What You Know

Texas had recently seen many changes, including the civil rights movement and the rise of a two-party political system. The development of new technologies that brought the state into the space age also brought opportunities and challenges as Texas entered the new century.



Republican George W. Bush defeated Democrat Ann Richards in the 1994 governor's race. Bush later became president of the United States.



The Dallas Area Rapid Transit system includes light-rail, buses, and other forms of public transportation.

1995 George W. Bush takes office as governor.

2000 Rick Perry becomes the 47th governor of Texas.

2001 Dallas Area Rapid Transit marks its fifth year of providing light-rail service to Dallas residents.

**1995**

**1998**

**2001**

**Present**

1996 Democrat Bill Clinton is elected to a second term as U.S. president.

2000 Vicente Fox Quesada is elected president of Mexico.

2001 George W. Bush is inaugurated as the 43rd president of the United States.

On September 11, terrorists attack the World Trade Center and the Pentagon.

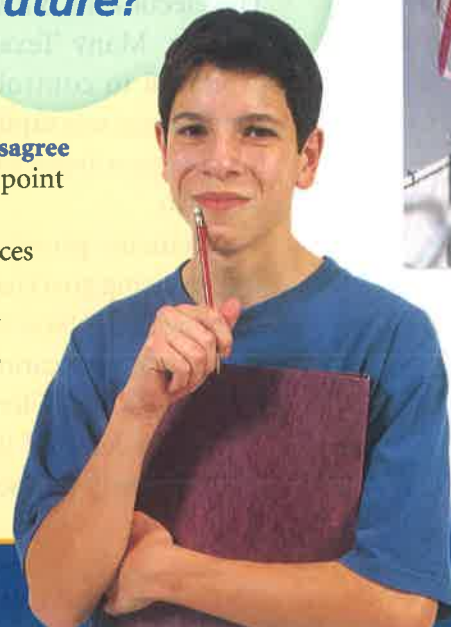
**As a Texan . . .**  
**What do you think your state will be like in the future?**

## 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.

- **Science, Technology & Society** Advances in technology always improve people's lives.
- **Global Relations** One nation's economy can grow only by weakening another nation's economy.
- **Culture** Ethnic groups are rarely able to maintain traditional celebrations and activities while living within a larger culture.





# Political Change in Texas

## Read to Discover

1. How did Texas become a two-party state?
2. What were the goals of Texas leaders during the 1990s?

## Why It Matters Today

Both Democrats and Republicans served as the Texas governor during the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s. Use [cnnfyi.com](http://cnnfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn more about appointed and elected leaders. Record your findings in your journal.

## Identify

- Mark White
- Phil Gramm
- Lloyd Bentsen
- Kay Bailey Hutchison
- Ann Richards
- George W. Bush
- Bob Bullock
- Rick Perry

## The Story Continues

Bill Clements faced a difficult challenge. Not only was he a latecomer to the race for governor of Texas, but no Republican had held the office in more than 100 years. He campaigned hard, crisscrossing the state to urge Texans to vote Republican. Clements won the election, shocking many political observers. At his inauguration, he spoke enthusiastically about his state. “Texas . . . is a place where people can realize their dreams.”



*Pins and other campaign items encouraged Texans to vote for Clements.*

## ★ A Two-Party State

The election of Bill Clements in 1978 marked a turning point in state politics. Many Texans had turned to the Republican Party, which promised to control government spending and keep taxes low. As a result, Texas was rapidly becoming a two-party state. In the four elections for governor from 1978 to 1990, Republicans won two, and Democrats won two.

Clements promised to boost the state’s economy by lowering taxes and reducing government regulation of business. In 1982 he ran for governor again, but lost to Democrat **Mark White**. White put improvements to the state’s educational system as one of his top priorities. In a rematch of the 1982 race, Clements won a second term as governor in 1986.

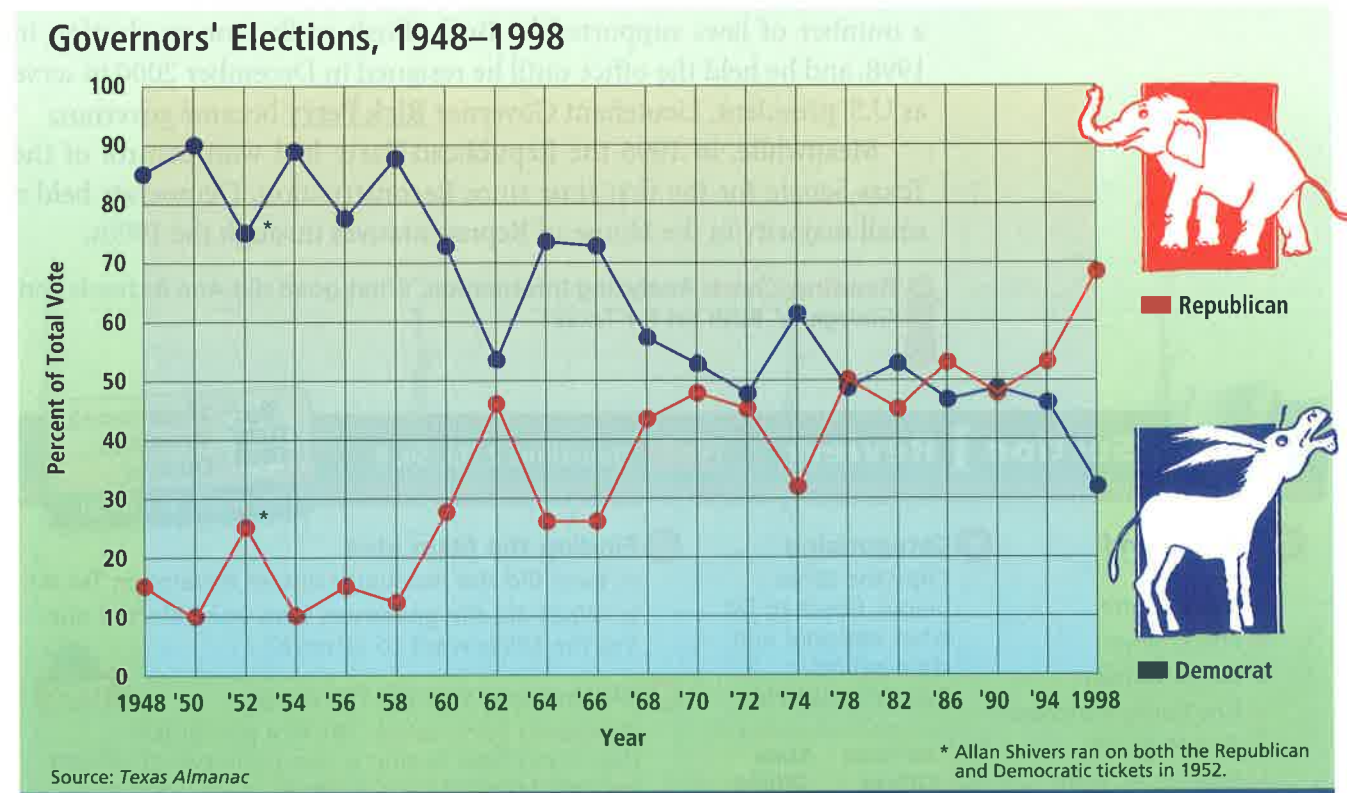
The makeup of the Texas legislature also reflected the development of a two-party political system. In 1961 only two Republicans held seats

in the 181-seat Texas legislature. These numbers gradually rose during the 1960s and 1970s.

Texans also increasingly supported the Republican Party on the national level. In 1970 only 4 members of the state's 25-member congressional delegation belonged to the Republican Party. As with the number of Republican state legislators, this number increased during the 1970s. Republican leaders such as John Tower, who served in the U.S. Senate for more than 20 years beginning in 1961, worked to increase their party's visibility in the state.

In 1984 Republican congressman **Phil Gramm**, a former Democrat, won Tower's seat when Tower retired. A former economics professor at Texas A&M University, Gramm won re-election in 1990 and 1996. As chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Gramm supported legislation that reformed the nation's banking laws. Gramm served in the Senate with Democrat **Lloyd Bentsen** until Bentsen resigned to become U.S. secretary of the treasury in 1993. Bentsen's seat was won by Republican **Kay Bailey Hutchison**, who thus became the state's first female U.S. senator.

**Reading Check Summarizing** Trace the emergence of the two-party system in Texas.



**TAKS Skills** *Interpreting Charts* The rise of the two-party system in Texas during the late 1900s led to greater competition between Republican and Democratic Party candidates. What years did Republican candidates defeat Democratic candidates?

**That's  
Interesting!**

**Bob Bullock and the Story of Texas**

Bob Bullock loved to read about Texas history. He wanted the state to build a museum that would be "as great as this state is." Bullock convinced state legislators to approve funding for just such a museum. He considered this one of his crowning achievements. The museum—the Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum—opened in 2001.

**★ Politics in the 1990s**

The growing power of the Republican Party in Texas was put to the test in the 1990 governor's election. The Democratic Party nominated **Ann Richards**, the state's treasurer since 1983. Republicans chose Clayton Williams, a businessman from Midland. Richards won the election, which featured the highest voter turnout for a governor's race since 1970. Richards promised to support the state's businesses while ensuring strong protection for the environment. She also called for more women and members of minority groups to participate in leadership positions in state government.

Richards ran for governor again in 1994. The Republican Party nominated **George W. Bush** as their candidate. Bush had worked in the Texas oil industry and was a part owner of the Texas Rangers baseball team. Bush won after a vigorous campaign. Bush called for improvements to the economy and schools, lower property taxes, and stronger criminal laws. Bush recognized that he needed the cooperation of the legislature—which was controlled by Democrats—to achieve his goals. Bush urged both parties to engage in bipartisanship, or cooperation between parties. The governor developed a strong working relationship with Democratic leaders such as **Bob Bullock**, who served as lieutenant governor during much of Bush's time as governor. The legislature soon passed a number of laws supported by Bush. Bush easily won re-election in 1998, and he held the office until he resigned in December 2000 to serve as U.S. president. Lieutenant Governor **Rick Perry** became governor.

Meanwhile, in 1996 the Republican Party had won control of the Texas Senate for the first time since Reconstruction. Democrats held a small majority in the House of Representatives through the 1990s.

**★ Reading Check Analyzing Information** What goals did Ann Richards and George W. Bush set for Texas?



**Section 1 Review**

**★ TEKS** Questions 2, 3a, 3b, 4

**go.hrw.com** Homework Practice Online  
keyword: ST3 HP29

**1 Identify and explain:**

- Mark White
- Phil Gramm
- Lloyd Bentsen
- Kay Bailey Hutchison
- Ann Richards
- George W. Bush
- Bob Bullock
- Rick Perry

**2 Categorizing**

Copy the table below. Use it to list what national and state offices Republicans held.

National Offices	State Offices

**3 Finding the Main idea**

- a. How did the two-party system develop in Texas?
- b. What did the governors who were elected during the 1990s want to achieve?

**4 Writing and Critical Thinking**

**Analyzing Information** Write a paragraph describing how having a two-party system affects the legislative process in Texas.

Consider the following:

- bipartisanship
- the changing numbers of Democrats and Republicans in office





## Texans in the White House

### Read to Discover

1. What did George Bush accomplish as president, and what major events occurred during his presidency?
2. How was the United States attacked on September 11, 2001, and how did George W. Bush's administration respond?
3. How did the events of September 11 affect the nation?

### Why it Matters Today

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, continue to affect American life and U.S. foreign policy. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn about the latest issues and events stemming from the fight against terrorism. Record your findings in your journal.

### Define

- terrorism

### Identify

- George Bush
- War on Drugs
- Operation Desert Storm
- George W. Bush

## The Story Continues

For the Texans who had gathered in Houston on the evening of September 16, 1980, it was no ordinary night out. The 2,500 well-dressed guests had gathered to see some of the most important figures in the Republican Party. Guests saw presidential candidate Ronald Reagan and his running mate, Texan George Bush. The dinner raised some \$2.8 million for the Republican Party, leading one Republican to declare it “the biggest political fundraiser ever held.”



*Texan George Bush ran for vice president on the Republican ticket with Ronald Reagan in 1980 and 1984.*



### President George Bush

**George Bush**, who had run on the Republican ticket in 1980 and in Ronald Reagan's successful re-election bid in 1984, served as Reagan's vice president for eight years. Americans chose Bush as president in 1988. Originally from Massachusetts, Bush became at age 18 the youngest pilot in the U.S. Navy. Bush was awarded several medals during World War II. After he graduated from Yale University, George and his wife, Barbara, moved to Texas. He worked in the oil industry and in 1966 won the first of two elections to the U.S. House of Representatives. During the 1970s Bush served in several important government leadership positions, including the director of the Central Intelligence Agency.



President George Bush met with U.S. troops during Operation Desert Shield before the Persian Gulf War.

Upon becoming president, Bush brought several Texans into his administration, including Secretary of State James Baker. Bush promised to provide “steady, experienced leadership.” His administration addressed a number of issues. Bush increased support for the **War on Drugs**—an organized effort that had begun in the 1970s to end the trade and use of illegal drugs. In 1990 Bush signed the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The ADA guaranteed people with disabilities equal access to public places, transportation, and jobs.

Overseas, dramatic changes were occurring in the Soviet Union as that nation gradually moved toward democracy. By 1991 the Soviet Union had broken apart, and many of the former Soviet republics had formed an alliance, the Commonwealth of Independent States. The Cold War had ended, but President Bush soon faced another challenge from overseas.

**Reading Check Analyzing Information** What major policy actions did President Bush take during his presidency?

## The Persian Gulf War

A crisis in the Middle East tested the Bush administration. On August 2, 1990, Iraq invaded its neighbor, Kuwait. Iraq’s action threatened much of the world’s oil supplies. Bush and leaders from many other nations quickly demanded that Iraqi forces withdraw from Kuwait. When Iraq refused, the United States and eventually some 30 other nations formed a military coalition, or alliance, to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait.

In mid-January 1991 the international coalition launched **Operation Desert Storm**. Aircraft and missiles from navy ships bombarded Iraq for six weeks. Texan Mark Furr recalled the beginning of the attack.

**Analyzing Primary Sources**  
**Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** Why do you think the pilots “hardly said a word”?

### Texas Voices

“I remember the night the air war began as being very dark and still. I was on guard duty and all the airport lights were turned off. The pilots came out to the KC-135 tanker aircraft . . . and hardly said a word. . . . The seriousness of our mission set in hard.”

—Mark Furr quoted in “Reservist called up,” virtual.texas.com Web site

Ground forces from the United States and other coalition nations then attacked. They swept through Kuwait, quickly freeing the nation from Iraqi control.

Many Americans approved of the way Bush handled the war, but a downturn in the economy became a major issue in the 1992 presidential race. Bush was defeated in that election by Democrat Bill Clinton, who went on to serve two terms as president.

**Reading Check Evaluating** What leadership qualities did President George Bush exhibit during his presidency?

## ★ George W. Bush Becomes President

In 2000 George Bush's son, Governor **George W. Bush** of Texas, ran for president against Vice President Al Gore. The race was extremely close. Television and other news outlets predicted victories for Gore then Bush based on estimates of election returns in Florida, the last major state to be decided. Whoever won Florida would receive enough electoral votes to win the presidency. When Bush was declared the winner, Democrats requested hand recounts in several counties. Republicans argued that this was unfair, and both parties took their cases to court.

After more than a month of court cases and counting, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on December 12 that it was unconstitutional to perform hand recounts in only some counties. With little time to complete a recount of every vote, Gore conceded the next day. Bush had received 537 more votes than Gore in Florida, thus gaining the state's 25 electoral votes. The victory in Florida gave Bush more electoral votes than Gore, while nationally Gore had received more popular votes than Bush. George W. Bush was sworn into office on January 20, 2001. He soon appointed a number of Texans to key posts, including Rod Paige of Houston as secretary of education.

✓ **Reading Check Summarizing** Explain the events leading up to George W. Bush's inauguration as president.

## ★ America Attacked

President Bush soon had to deal with a national crisis. On Tuesday morning, September 11, 2001, it was business as usual in the financial district of New York City. The daily routine was shattered at 8:48 A.M. when a hijacked American Airlines jet, Flight 11, crashed into the north tower of the World Trade Center. The impact was devastating. Then at 9:03 A.M. a second plane—United Airlines Flight 175—slammed into



*A New York City police officer leads a woman and child away from the World Trade Center.*

### Biography



### George W. Bush (1946–)

George Walker Bush was born in Connecticut but grew up in Midland and Houston. In 1994, he defeated Ann Richards in the race for governor of Texas. Bush was re-elected in 1998. During his successful run for the presidency in 2000, Bush called for "compassionate conservatism." His father, former president George Bush, watched proudly as his son took the oath of office. **What elected office did Bush hold before becoming president?** ★ TEKS





President Bush greets firefighters at the site of the collapsed World Trade Center towers.

the south tower. Shocked observers began to realize that these were not accidents but deliberate acts of **terrorism**—violent acts by a person or small group to advance a political goal.

Hundreds of rescue workers struggled to aid victims. The south tower suddenly collapsed at 9:59 A.M., followed half an hour later by the fall of the north tower. Nearly 2,800 people still inside or near the towers were killed, including hundreds of firefighters, police officers, and other rescuers. Teams of rescue workers, including specialists from Texas, rushed to New York to participate in the rescue effort. They found few survivors.

New York was not the terrorists' only target. At approximately 9:40 A.M. a third plane, American Airlines Flight 77, hit the west side of the **Pentagon** near Washington, D.C., killing 184 military and civilian personnel. A fourth plane—United Airlines Flight 93—was also hijacked. It crashed southeast of Pittsburgh shortly after the collapse of the World Trade Center's north tower. In total, 265 passengers and crew aboard the four hijacked flights had been killed.

✓ **Reading Check Sequencing** In what order did the events on the morning of September 11, 2001, take place?

## ★ The Nation Responds

The terrorist attacks shocked and horrified Americans, many of whom saw the tragic events live on television. Political leaders tried to rally the public's spirits on the day of the attack. That evening President George W. Bush addressed the nation.

### Texas Voices

"Terrorist attacks can shake the foundations of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundations of America. These acts shatter steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve."

—George W. Bush, September 11, 2001

Congress soon approved a \$40 billion relief package to help the country recover from the attacks. The government also passed legislation to provide compensation to the families of victims.

Perhaps the greatest show of unity came from the American people. Many proudly displayed American flags. A group from the Dallas area trucked in 1,000 pounds of barbecue to feed the rescue workers. People donated blood and sent millions of dollars in aid.

The terrorist strikes on the World Trade Center also resulted in billions of dollars in financial losses. One area of particular concern was

the airline industry, which had been forced to shut down for several days. Airlines, including Fort Worth–based American Airlines and Continental Airlines of Houston, laid off workers. Congress and the president rushed to authorize \$15 billion in economic aid to help keep the nation’s airlines operating.

After the attacks the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) immediately began an investigation. The FBI soon released the names of 19 suspected hijackers from several Middle Eastern countries. Even more crucial was the identity of those who had planned these attacks. A prime suspect was identified almost immediately—Osama bin Laden, a wealthy Saudi Arabian exile who supported an extreme form of Islamic fundamentalism. He had publicly called for attacks on the United States. Officials believed that bin Laden’s global terrorism network—known as al Qaeda (KY-duh), or “the Base”—was one of the few terrorist groups that had the resources and organizational structure necessary to carry out the attacks.

Immediately after September 11, U.S. leaders began to call for increased security measures. On September 20, 2001, President Bush announced the appointment of Tom Ridge as head of the Office of Homeland Security. Created to coordinate the domestic national-security efforts of various government agencies, the office later became a cabinet-level department. Federal agencies, along with commercial airlines, took significant steps to prevent future hijackings and other terrorist acts.

✓ **Reading Check Analyzing Information** What measures has the federal government taken to protect the nation’s domestic security?



*Burnet Middle School students sent thousands of stuffed animals to survivors of the attacks.*

### Historical Document

## President Bush’s Address to the Nation

**O**n September 20, 2001, President George W. Bush addressed Congress and the American people. The following is an excerpt from his speech.

“Tonight we are a country awakened to danger and called to defend freedom. Our grief has turned to anger, and anger to resolution [determination]. Whether we bring our enemies to justice, or bring justice to our enemies, justice will be done. . . .

Every nation, in every region, now has a decision to make. Either you are with us, or you are with the terrorists. From this day forward, any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime. . . .

This is the world’s fight. This is civilization’s fight. This is the fight of all who believe in progress and pluralism, tolerance and freedom. We ask every nation to join us. . . .

The advance of human freedom—the great achievement of our time, and the great hope of every time—now depends on us. Our nation—this generation—will lift a dark threat of violence from our people and our future. We will rally the world to this cause by our efforts, by our courage. We will not tire, we will not falter, and we will not fail.”

### Analyzing Primary Sources

1. **Analyzing Information** What did President Bush call on other nations to do?
2. **Evaluating** How did the president say the United States would react to terrorist acts?



## ★ War on Terrorism



Soldiers from Fort Bliss are trained to use Patriot missiles.

The U.S. government also took action to limit terrorist threats abroad. On September 20, 2001, President Bush called the September 11 attacks “an act of war.” The Bush administration built an international coalition and used economic, diplomatic, and military means to fight terrorism.

One of the first steps the U.S. government took was to stop the flow of money to terrorist organizations. By April 2002, some 192 individuals and organizations suspected of having ties to terrorist organizations had their financial assets frozen.

U.S. officials focused on the Taliban—a group that governed Afghanistan and allowed al Qaeda leaders to operate terrorist training camps in that country. The United States issued several warnings for the Taliban to turn over bin Laden, but the Taliban government refused. By late September, U.S. special forces had reportedly begun missions in Afghanistan. U.S. and allied forces conducted bombing raids on al Qaeda training camps and Taliban military targets beginning on October 7.

The Taliban was forced from power by mid-November, and a new democratic government was established. However, small groups of al Qaeda and Taliban fighters remained hidden in Afghanistan and in neighboring Pakistan.

The military action in Afghanistan was the first phase of the War on Terrorism. The United States and its allies around the world continued the effort to break up terrorist cells and disrupt terrorist plans. President Bush and his administration made the prevention of terrorist attacks a top priority. During this War on Terrorism, the American people have shown a great deal of strength and cooperation.

### Internet connect

**GO TO:** go.hrw.com  
**KEYWORD:** SS Attack  
**FOR:** Web sites about the events of September 11, 2001, and the aftermath



✓ **Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** Why do you think the initial stages of the War on Terrorism included both economic actions and military operations in foreign countries?



## Section 2 Review

★ TEKS Questions 3, 5

go.hrw.com Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP29

### 1 Define and explain:

- terrorism

### 2 Identify and explain:

- George Bush
- War on Drugs
- Operation Desert Storm
- George W. Bush

### 3 Analyzing Information

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain how George W. Bush responded to protect the United States and bring terrorists to justice.



### 4 Finding the Main Idea

- What happened on September 11, 2001, and how did Texans and the nation respond?
- How were Texas and the nation affected by the terrorist attacks?

### 5 Writing and Critical Thinking

**Analyzing Information** Write a paragraph describing the leadership qualities of George Bush and his presidency.

Consider the following:

- his experiences before becoming president
- challenges he faced during his presidency





# The Texas Economy

## Read to Discover

1. In what ways did the Texas economy continue its boom-and-bust cycle in the late 1900s?
2. How have growing industries and the North American Free Trade Agreement affected the Texas economy?

## Why It Matters Today

Trade worth billions of dollars is carried out between Texas and Mexico every year. Use [CNIfyi.com](http://CNIfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn more about this trade. Record your findings in your journal.

## Define

- Internet
- agribusiness
- infrastructure
- maquiladoras

## Identify

- North American Free Trade Agreement

## The Story Continues

Ed Jones and his wife Jackie moved from Indiana to Texas in 1976. Ed soon found work as a roughneck in the Texas oil fields. In less than a year, he had worked his way up the company ladder to a position as personnel manager. However, during the oil bust of the early 1980s, Ed lost his job. He was lucky to find work as a roughneck again. Despite his troubles, Ed was optimistic about the future. He declared, “If you do your job right, you will get ahead.”



*The Texas oil boom of the 1970s turned into a bust during the 1980s, hurting many Texas industries.*

## ★ Boom and Bust in the 1980s

The Joneses were living through an economic downturn, or decline in business activity. The boom-and-bust cycle that marked the Texas economy had again led to a bust. During the mid-1970s the price of oil skyrocketed in international markets, and the state’s oil industry boomed. The entire Texas economy continued to grow until oil prices dropped in the early 1980s because of international overproduction. Companies reduced oil production in the state, and one third of workers in the Texas oil industry lost their jobs between 1982 and 1994.

The economic downturn soon affected other businesses in the state. Real estate sales had boomed along with the oil industry during the 1970s and early 1980s. Texas banks—which had greatly profited from the strong real estate market—were hit particularly hard when real



### Interpreting the Visual Record

**Economic downturn.** During the economic downturn of the late 1980s, Texas businesses were forced to close. This further hurt the Texas real estate market. **What does the image suggest about how economic busts affect Texas towns and cities?** ★ TEKS

estate prices collapsed in the 1980s. Defaulted, or bad, loans to oil companies and other industries that were in trouble made matters worse. Between 1985 and 1992, some 470 Texas banks went out of business. Texas savings and loan (S&L) institutions also failed at alarming rates. Many S&Ls had placed funds in risky investments, which resulted in the S&L crisis. Despite attempts to help banks and S&Ls, the Texas and national economies soon fell into a recession.

★ **Reading Check Analyzing Information** Trace the steps that led to a bust in the oil, real estate, and banking industries and the impact on the state's economy.

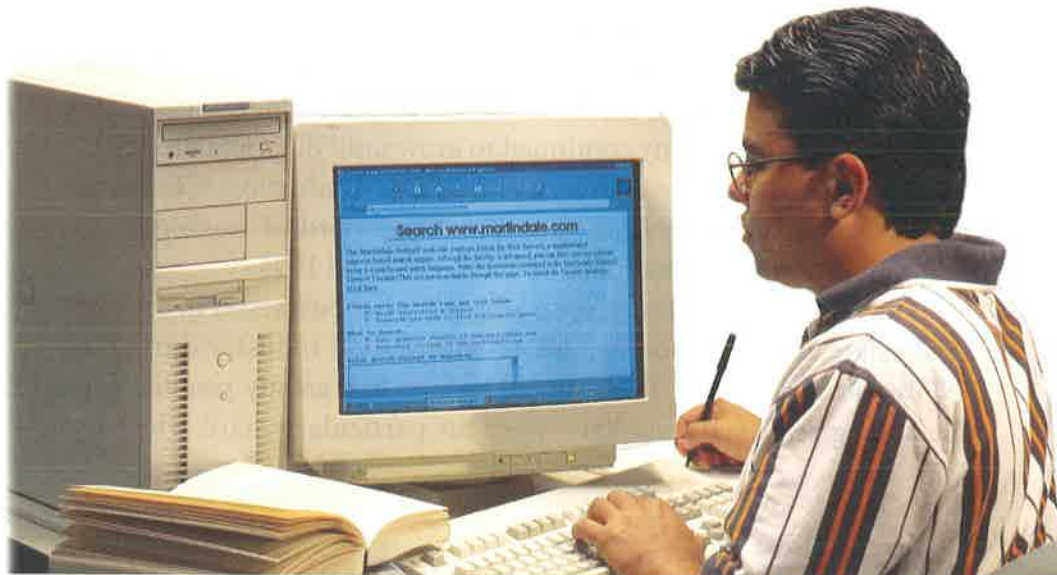
## ★ The Diversifying Economy

The changing demand for goods in national and international markets prompted Texans to diversify the state's industrial base. Sources of state revenue began to reflect this change. In 1983 the state government received more than 25 percent of its income from oil activities. By 1993, money from the oil industry made up only 7 percent of the state's income. Texans worked in high-tech industries as well as more traditional industries such as manufacturing and retail trade. Many Texans also found work in service industries such as health care and tourism. In addition, the Texas banking industry revived in the 1990s.

High-tech industries such as computers, electronics, and telecommunications experienced dramatic growth in the 1980s and 1990s. The Dallas–Fort Worth area became a national telecommunications and transportation center. Some 500 telecommunications companies in the region employed more than 70,000 people. One business executive explained why his high-tech company was located in Dallas. “It was strictly a matter of geography. You can reach anyplace [in the United States] with a nonstop flight.”

The growth of communications technologies such as the **Internet** further spurred the Texas economy. The Internet is a worldwide system

*The growing use of computers has helped Texans become more productive and has created many service and manufacturing jobs for Texans.*



of computer networks. International corporations such as Motorola have established networking and Internet technology offices in Texas. In the late 1990s two Texas companies, Compaq Computer Corporation of Houston and Dell Computer Corporation of Round Rock, led the world in computer production. Some 25 percent of Texans who worked in manufacturing jobs produced computers or other electronic devices, and the value of Texas high-tech exports totaled more than \$40 billion in 2000. Texas communications and computer industries have influenced national and international markets and brought new services and technologies to people around the world.

Although industry dominated the Texas economy, **agribusiness**—or the farming and the processing of crops—remained important. At the end of the 1990s agribusiness contributed about \$40 billion to the state economy. Texas was the nation's leading producer of cotton and hay. The state also exported grapefruit, oranges, peanuts, and pecans.

The state's diversified economy allows many Texans to enjoy a high standard of living. It also enables Texas to compete with other regions of the United States and the world. In 1998 state officials announced that if Texas were a nation, it would be the world's 11th-largest economy.

**★ TEKS** **Reading Check Evaluating** How have high-tech and communication industries and national and international demand for goods affected the Texas economy?

## ★ The Medical Industry

Medical researchers in Texas have worked hard to meet the health needs of the state and the world. As a result, Texas has earned a reputation as a leader in medicine. Medical research centers around Texas have drawn millions of dollars in funding for medical research. In 1991 Texas medical centers spent \$560 million on biomedical research. Research and technological developments have led to the growth of the medical industry in Texas. By 1995 Texas had more than 550 hospitals, 8 medical schools, and 75 nurse-training programs. The state provides services and medical devices to people and hospitals around the world.

Researchers such as Houston surgeon Michael DeBakey have contributed to the state's leading position in the medical field. Dr. DeBakey helped design a telemedicine system that relies upon satellite communications to treat patients in remote areas. In the late 1990s DeBakey and NASA worked together to produce a sophisticated device designed to help patients recover from heart surgery. Other Texans have also received international attention. In 1998 Dr. Ferid Murad of the University of Texas received the Nobel Prize in medicine for his research on the relationship between chemicals and the heart.

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

## Biography



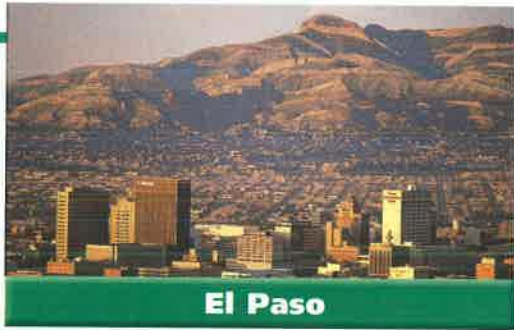
**Michael DeBakey**  
(1908–)

While still in medical school, Michael Ellis DeBakey invented a device that later became an important part of the heart-lung machine. During World War II DeBakey developed the idea for the Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (MASH). In 1960 DeBakey began developing the first artificial heart. During the 1960s he created a plan in which doctors work together to treat diseases. DeBakey evaluated the medical condition of Russian president Boris Yeltsin in 1996, a testament to his importance in the field of medicine.

**How have the innovations pioneered by Michael DeBakey affected Texans and people around the world?** ★ TEKS



# Texas Cities



El Paso

**History:** In 1659, the Spanish established a mission at the site of present-day Ciudad Juárez, Mexico. In 1682 they built the Corpus Christi de la Isleta mission across the Rio Grande—now a part of El Paso.

**Population in 2000:** 563,662

**Relative location:** On the Rio Grande in the far western tip of Texas

**Region:** Mountains and Basins

**County:** County seat of El Paso County

**Origin of name:** Spanish explorer Juan de Oñate named a nearby site El Paso del Norte, “The Pass of the River of the North.”

**Economy:** El Paso’s economy can be summarized by the “four C”s: cattle, clothing, copper, and cotton. The city is a center for cement manufacturing, cotton ginning, meatpacking, milling, mining operations, and oil refining. El Paso also has a thriving tourism industry.



## ★ Global Trade

The economy of Texas reflects the state’s growing interdependence with the world. The Texas economy received a big boost in 1994 when the **North American Free Trade Agreement** (NAFTA) went into effect. This agreement eliminated many trade barriers. Many of the trade goods flowing between the United States and Mexico pass through Texas. On an average day during the late 1990s, more than 200,000 vehicles crossed the border between Texas and Mexico. In 1999 some \$41 billion worth of goods—almost half of the state’s exports—went to Mexico. Texas towns such as El Paso and Laredo boomed as trade increased. Laredo was one of the fastest growing cities in the country during the 1990s.

Increased border trade also created challenges as Texas cities along the border experienced rapid population growth. Many of these cities could not build an **infrastructure**—public works such as roads and water systems—fast enough to keep pace with the growth. Hundreds of **maquiladoras**—factories near the border—have also appeared in Mexico. Many of these factories are owned by American companies. These factories have provided many jobs, but pollution has increased in the border region. The resulting environmental and health issues continue to challenge Texas leaders.

★ **Reading Check Summarizing** How has NAFTA affected the Texas economy?



## Section 3 Review

★ TEKS Questions: 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

go.hrw.com Homework Practice Online  
keyword: ST3 HP29

### 1 Define and explain:

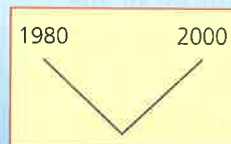
- Internet
- agribusiness
- infrastructure
- maquiladoras

### 2 Identify and explain:

- North American Free Trade Agreement

### 3 Summarizing

Use the graphic organizer below to explain the decline and recovery of the Texas economy between 1980 and 2000.



### 4 Finding the Main Idea

- What effect did NAFTA have on the Texas economy?
- How has medical technology developed in Texas affected local, national, and international markets?

### 5 Writing and Critical Thinking

**Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** Write a paragraph discussing how the state’s boom-and-bust economy and the demands of national and international markets encouraged Texas to diversify its industrial base. Consider the following:

- the oil, banking, and high-tech industries
- world competition and globalization

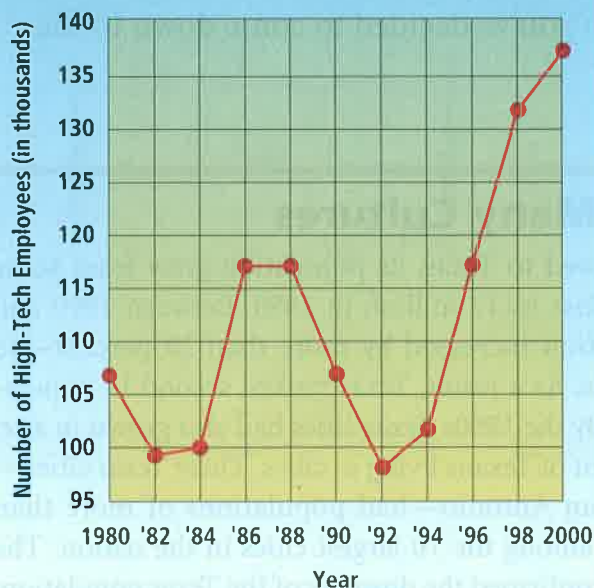


# CONNECTING TO Economics

## Employment in Texas

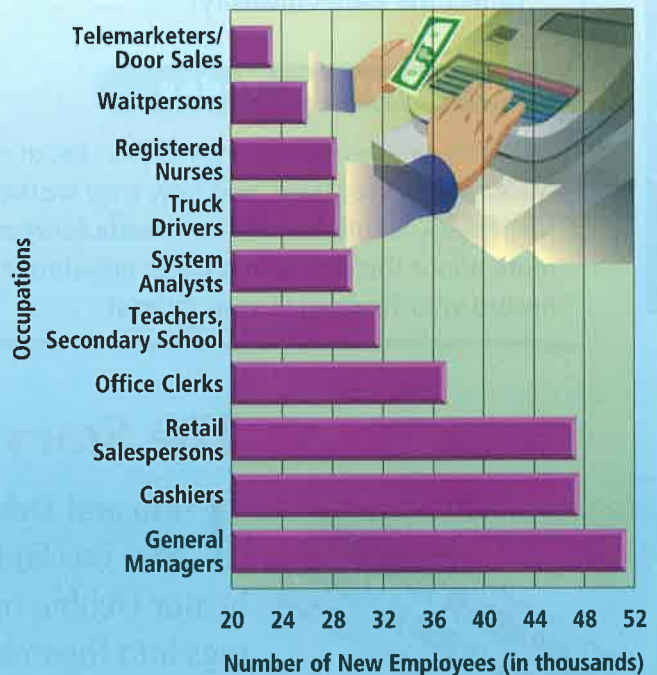
The growth of Texas cities and industries has created new demands for services. The number of teachers, retail salespersons, and other service providers needed in Texas cities has risen rapidly. Service jobs are among the fastest-growing occupations in Texas. Employment in the high-tech market has also increased. Texas high-tech workers have found employment in manufacturing, programming, and other fields. Texas high-tech workers design video games, software programs, hardware, and provide many other services. These jobs reflect the changing Texas economy in the early 2000s.

### Growth of High-Tech Jobs in Texas, 1980–2000



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

### Fastest-Growing Occupations in Texas, 1998–2008



Source: Texas Workforce Commission

### Interpreting Graphs and Charts

1. What are the three fastest-growing occupations in Texas?
2. How many more high-tech jobs were there in 2000 than 1992?
3. How has the growth of Texas cities affected the types of jobs available to Texans?
4. What general trend in employment can you recognize? How might this affect you?



# Cultures of Texas

## Read to Discover

1. How did the Texas population change during the 1990s?
2. How have ethnic groups in Texas celebrated their heritage?
3. In what ways do Texas musicians, writers, and artists reflect the state's diversity?

## Why It Matters Today

The 2000 census offered information about who Texans were, where they lived, and how they worked. Use [cnnfyi.com](http://cnnfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn more about the census and other population statistics. Record your findings in your journal.

## Identify

- Cinco de Mayo
- Larry McMurtry
- Sandra Cisneros
- John Biggers
- Van Cliburn
- Willie Nelson
- Stevie Ray Vaughan
- Selena Quintanilla

## The Story Continues

Tom and Debbie Lowell lived near Detroit, Michigan. Tom was laid off from his job as a plumber, and neither he nor Debbie could find work. They packed all their belongings into their car and headed south for Houston to look for work. When Tom went to his first job interview, the interviewer asked him, “So you’ve decided to come down to the land of opportunity?”



Many new residents of Texas have expressed pride in their adopted state.

## ★ A Land of Many Cultures

As many Americans moved to Texas, its population grew from some 14 million in 1980 to close to 17 million in 1990. Between 1990 and 2000, the Texas population increased by more than 20 percent—to almost 21 million people. As a result, Texas ranked second in population only to California. By the 1990s Texas cities had also grown in size, with more than 80 percent of Texans living in cities. Three Texas cities—Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio—had populations of more than 1 million, placing them among the 10 largest cities in the nation. The 2000 census results also confirmed the diversity of the Texas population. Non-Hispanic white Texans made up slightly more than 52 percent of the state's population, with 10.9 million people. More than 6.6 million Texans—more than 30 percent of the state's population—claimed



Hispanic heritage. The more than 2.4 million African Americans made up about 12 percent of the Texas population. The more than 560,000 Texans of Asian heritage made up 2.7 percent of the state's population. Some 118,000 people, or less than 1 percent of the Texas population, claimed Native American background.

The diversity of Texas is also reflected in the ethnic heritage and celebrations of different groups in the state. Joe Sierra, a former governor of the Tigua, offered this insight into the state's culture.

### Texas Voices

“We have three cultures that we are trying to fit into: our own, the Spanish, and the American. . . . Some people today even claim that since we speak Spanish, we were never Indian. But, remember that we were Indians before the Spanish came and we conversed first in Tiwa, second in Spanish, and third in English. But our Spanish is even older than the Mexican or border Spanish that is today's Spanish: we speak a Castillian Spanish.”

—Joe Sierra, quoted in *Exiled: The Tigua Indians of Ysleta del Sur*, by Randy Lee Eickhoff

Today the Tigua continue to preserve their traditional culture. The Tigua, who live outside El Paso, operate tourist attractions such as a museum that showcases the group's history. They also celebrate St. Anthony's Day on June 13 every year. On this day, they carry a statue of St. Anthony from their pueblo to their mission. During the ceremony the Tigua also carry a sacred 300-year-old drum. This blending of Catholic and traditional Tigua ceremonies and performances reflects how the Tigua have combined their Spanish and American Indian heritage.

Other groups in Texas also observe special days that remind them of their ethnic heritage. Each year on May 5, Mexican Americans celebrate **Cinco de Mayo**. It was on May 5, 1862, that a Mexican army defeated an invading French force at the Battle of Puebla. Mexican Americans also celebrate Diez y Seis de Septiembre, Mexico's Independence Day.

Other festivals held throughout Texas also celebrate the state's many cultures. The Texas Folklife Festival is held every August on the grounds of the University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures in San Antonio. The Wurstfest, which is held every year in New Braunfels, celebrates the state's German heritage. African Americans throughout Texas celebrate Juneteenth on June 19 to mark the day in 1865 when the Emancipation Proclamation was announced in the state, freeing enslaved Texans. These and other celebrations reflect the diversity of the people of Texas.

**★ Reading Check Summarizing** What cultural activities, celebrations, and performances reflect the ethnic heritage of Texas?

### Analyzing Primary Sources

**Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How does Sierra's comment reflect the concept of diversity within unity?



### Interpreting the Visual Record

**Hispanic culture.** Texas Hispanics celebrate holidays with traditional performances and costumes. How are these Hispanic students maintaining their cultural heritage? **★ TEKS**



## ★ Texans in Art and Literature

Texas writers and artists have also provided the world with glimpses of the state in their work. Pulitzer Prize–winning author **Larry McMurtry** is one of the most well-known Texas writers. He has written several novels about life in Houston and on the Texas frontier. McMurtry once commented on why he writes about the frontier. “It’s . . . fun to reinvent a western myth. . . . I’m renovating the cowboy.” A. C. Greene and John Graves are two other well-known writers who have observed the relationship between the land of Texas and its effect on people’s lives. Greene once called Graves’s book *Goodbye to a River* “the best book ever written about Texas.”

Other Texas writers focus on the people of Texas. For example, Américo Paredes wrote about the folklore of Mexican Americans. Lionel Garcia and **Sandra Cisneros** have also received national attention for their work. Cisneros often focuses on the experiences of Hispanic families in America. She occasionally uses Spanish phrases in her works. In an interview, Cisneros explained why she does this.

### ★ Analyzing Primary Sources

**Evaluating** How do you think Cisneros has maintained her Hispanic culture while adding to the larger Texas culture?

### Texas Voices

“What it does is change the rhythm of my writing. I think that incorporating the Spanish, for me, allows me to create new expressions in English—to say things in English that have never been said before. . . . All of a sudden something happens to the English, something really new is happening, a new spice is added to the English language.”

—Sandra Cisneros, from an interview with Reed Dasenbrock

## Connecting To Literature

### Larry McMurtry

*Larry McMurtry is perhaps the most noted Texas writer today. Many of his works have focused on life on the Texas frontier. In this excerpt from a collection of essays on Texas, In a Narrow Grave, McMurtry described the importance of the history of the Texas frontier in his works.*

“Myself, I dislike frontiers, and yet the sense that my own has vanished produces in me the strongest emotion I have felt in connection with Texas, or with any place. It has **embedded**<sup>1</sup> itself in the titles of each of my books, and just as I think I have worn the emotion out it seizes me again, usually at some unlikely moment. I see my son, age five, riding a mechanical horse in front of the laundromat on Sunday morning, and the sight calls up my Uncle Johnny, when he was age

five, sitting on top of the McMurtry barn watching the last trail herd go by. It is indeed a complex distance from those traildrivers who made my father and my uncles determined to be cowboys to the mechanical horse that helps convince my son that he is a cowboy, as he takes a vertical ride in front of a laundromat.”

### Understanding What You Read ★ TEKS

- 1. Literature and History** How do you think the closing of the frontier and the myths and realities of cowboy life have affected McMurtry’s stories?
- 2. Literature and You** What aspects of Texas life have you seen change, and what stories could be written about those changes?

<sup>1</sup>embedded: rooted





## CONNECTING TO THE ARTS

### John Biggers

A native of North Carolina, John Biggers established the art department at Texas Southern University in 1949. Biggers became well known for his murals that showed aspects of African American history. Biggers taught his students to look to their African heritage and their local communities for inspiration. **How does this painting focus on Texas culture and daily life?**

The internationally known novelist James Michener wrote the novel *Texas* and spent his later years living in Austin.

Texans have also excelled in the visual arts. **John Biggers** of Texas Southern University has produced works of art that portray African American views and experiences. Texans can view the work of sculptor Charles Umlauf at the Umlauf Sculpture Garden in Austin. Donald C. Judd spent the last year of his life in Marfa, where he designed large sculptures made from industrial metals. These artists and others changed the way Texans have perceived their state.

**★ Reading Check Categorizing** How is the diversity of Texas reflected in the works of Texas authors and artists?

## ★ Music and Popular Culture

The Texas music scene also reflects the state's diversity. As author Rick Koster has noted, "Texas is a big state. But regardless of one's background or interests, it's probably possible to find the sort of music you want to hear—and find someone who's . . . good at playing it." Texans have written and performed blues, country, folk, jazz, rap, rock, Tejano, and classical music.

Classical pianist **Van Cliburn** of Fort Worth became world-famous in 1958. That year the 23-year-old Cliburn won an important piano competition in Moscow. Newspapers around the world carried the story, and Cliburn received a ticker-tape parade in New York City. Cliburn went on to enjoy a successful career as a classical musician. To encourage



## CONNECTING TO Music

### Tejano Music



Tejano music has its roots in the music that Mexican Americans performed in the 1800s. They played Spanish dance music but were also influenced by other European musical styles. As a result, the polkas and waltzes that German and Czech settlers brought to Texas can still be heard in Tejano music. Freddie Fender and Flaco Jimenez are two of the best known Tejano musicians. "Little" Joe Hernandez of Temple liked traditional Mexican music, rock 'n' roll, and country music. His music paved the way for Tejano stars such as Selena and Emilio Navaira. **How does modern Tejano music reflect a blending of traditional heritage with the larger Texas culture?** ★ TEKS

young piano players, he created the Van Cliburn International Piano Competition, which is held every four years in Fort Worth.

Texans such as George Jones and George Strait perform traditional country music. In the 1970s a group of Texas musicians developed what would become known as progressive country. These performers, who worked in and around Austin, included **Willie Nelson**, Waylon Jennings, and Jerry Jeff Walker. They had a number of hit songs. Nelson's popular "Blue Eyes Crying in the Rain" made him a national star. Lyle Lovett of Klein has also become an internationally known country singer.

Several of Texas's most popular music stars died tragically during the 1990s. **Stevie Ray Vaughan**, a gifted guitarist, studied the work of blues greats such as Freddie King of Gilmer and Albert Collins of Houston. During the 1980s Vaughan released a series of popular albums that combined blues and rock. However, he died in a helicopter crash after a concert in 1990. **Selena Quintanilla** was born in Lake Jackson in 1971. Her father recognized her musical talent and taught her how to perform. At age 15 Selena won the Tejano Music Award for best female vocalist. She continued to win awards, including a Grammy. Tragically, a member of Selena's business enterprises killed the young star in 1995.

People around the world learned about Texas and Texans from sources other than music. During the 1980s the popular TV show *Dallas* brought worldwide attention to the state. Starring Larry Hagman, who was born in Weatherford, the show told the story of a fictional wealthy Texas oil and ranching family. Many other TV shows and movies have been filmed in Texas, particularly in Austin and Dallas. People throughout the world continue to enjoy movies that are about Texas or that are made in the state.

★ **Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** What does the music and popular culture reveal about the state?



## Section 4 Review



Questions: 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4

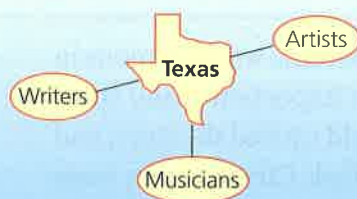
go  
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Practice  
Online  
keyword: ST3 HP29

### 1 Identify and explain:

- Cinco de Mayo
- Larry McMurtry
- Sandra Cisneros
- John Biggers
- Van Cliburn
- Willie Nelson
- Stevie Ray Vaughan
- Selena Quintanilla

### 2 Analyzing Information

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show how Texas musicians, writers, and artists reflect the diversity of Texas.



### 3 Finding the Main Idea

- In what ways did the state's population change in the 1990s?
- How do Texans celebrate their ethnic heritage?

### 4 Writing and Critical Thinking



**Summarizing** Write a short story about how life in Texas has changed over time. Consider the following:

- the state's history
- the people of Texas

# Texas Faces the Future

## Read to Discover

1. What challenges do Texans face in the 2000s?
2. What have Texans done to protect their environment?

## Why It Matters Today

Texas leaders, both appointed and elected, face many different issues. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn how Texas and other government leaders tackle these issues, and what leadership qualities they display while doing so. Record your findings in your journal.

## Define

- globalization

## Identify

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission
- Foreign-Trade Zones



## The Story Continues

Texas governor Rick Perry grew up on a farm near the small West Texas community of Paint Creek. Perry's family valued education, and his father served on the local school board. As governor, Perry recognized the need for good schools as Texas entered a new century. In a State of the State address, Perry called upon Texans to continue to provide educational opportunities for everyone.



*Rick Perry described his goals for Texas after being sworn into office.*

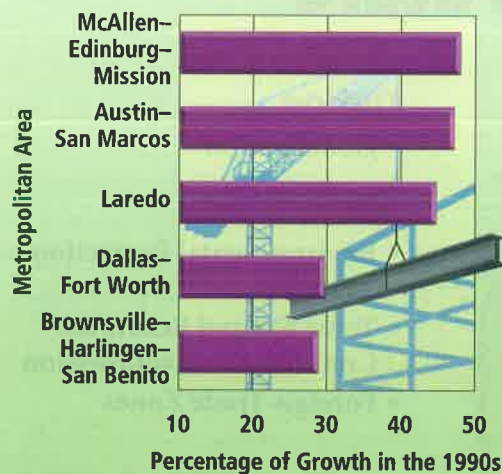


## Challenges of the Future

In his speech Governor Perry pointed to the various challenges facing the state. As technology became more important to the state's economy, Texas needed a better-educated labor force. To make certain that public school students were learning necessary skills, the state continued to use the Texas Assessment of Knowledge and Skills (TAKS) test.

As jobs in the high-tech, medical research, and other fields have contributed to the state's economic growth and population, the need for expanded transportation infrastructure has increased. State and local governments have tried to ease traffic congestion by building more roads and freeways. In 2000 the state spent more than \$2.4 billion on road construction. Some Texas cities have also explored alternative means of public transportation. Dallas, for example, created the Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART). This system consists of buses, light-rail, and vans that carry some 200,000 people per day.

## Fastest-Growing Metropolitan Areas in Texas, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**TAKS Skills** *Interpreting Charts* Migration and immigration contributed to urban growth in Texas. What was the fastest-growing metropolitan area? **TEKS**

Health care is another issue facing Texas. Health care in Texas improved overall during the 1980s and 1990s, but providing medical care for all Texans continues to present state leaders with a challenge. Although many Texas children do not have medical insurance, the state has worked to change this situation. Most Texans now enjoy access to better medical care than they have in the past.

**Reading Check Making Generalizations and Predictions** What challenges lie ahead for the state?

## The Environment

Economic growth has led to greater industrialization, which, along with the growing population, has increased demand on the state's water supplies and other natural resources. Texas leaders have worked hard to successfully manage the state's resources. They do so to ensure that the people and businesses of Texas will have enough water to meet their needs.

In some parts of the state, air and water pollution have become an issue. Stopping pollution has become a goal for many Texans and other Americans. In 1970 the federal government created the **Environmental Protection Agency** (EPA) to direct efforts to control pollution. At the state level, the **Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission** (TNRCC) was created in 1993. This commission tries to balance the increased costs businesses must bear to protect the environment with efforts to safeguard the state's air and water. It tracks air and water quality and enforces state and federal regulations regarding the environment. Through the combined efforts of citizens, businesses, and government, Texans are working to have a cleaner environment as well as a strong economy.

**Reading Check Analyzing Information** How has economic and population growth affected the state's natural resources?

### Interpreting the Visual Record

These "Light Spikes" were placed outside a Houston office building. How do they reflect the city's role as a global trade center?





# ★ Globalization

During the late 1900s the nations of the world had become increasingly interdependent as goods, ideas, and people moved all across the globe. This process of **globalization** has boosted the state's economy as Texas businesses have gained greater access to global markets. This also means that Texas industries are sometimes affected by international events. For example, when Mexico experienced a financial crisis in 1995, computer exports from Texas to that country fell. Even so, the Texas economy has generally benefited from global interdependence. Many nations have offices in Texas to improve trade with the state. Texas also maintains several **Foreign-Trade Zones**. These are areas in which export regulations are reduced to promote trade. The increased trade in these areas has boosted the state's economy. In 2000 Texas had 26 such zones.

The state government has also played a role in advancing globalization. This has helped Texas become a major exporter of goods. Houston ranked seventh among exporting cities in the United States in 1997. Interaction between people from different parts of the world is not new, of course. Author Gordon Bennett noted that Texas had long been involved in international events.




“Pioneer settlers represented many European nationalities: German, Norwegian, Scot, Swedish, and more. . . . Our premier oil and gas industry ebbs and flows with Middle Eastern production and international demand. Houston and Dallas are world trade centers.”

—Gordon Bennett, *Global Connections*

**★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** How has globalization transformed the Texas economy?

## CONNECTING TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### Our Future

The development of the computer has changed how many Texans study, work, and spend their leisure time. One important computer-related development is the Internet. The Internet has become an important research tool for Texas businesses, scholars, and students. During the early 2000s Texas remained a leader in producing computer and communications technologies. **How might future computer and other technological innovations affect the Texas economy and society?** 




## ★ Section 5 Review Questions: 3, 4a, 4b, 5 Homework Practice Online **keyword: ST3 HP29**

- 1 Define and explain:**
  - globalization
- 2 Identify and explain:**
  - Environmental Protection Agency
  - Texas Natural Resources Conservation Commission
  - Foreign-Trade Zones

- 3 Summarizing**  
Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain some of the challenges Texans face in the 2000s.




- 4 Finding the Main Idea**
  - a. How did Foreign-Trade Zones affect the Texas economy?
  - b. What are some of the environmental consequences of the state's growth?

- 5 Writing and Critical Thinking**  **Analyzing Information** Imagine you are a reporter for a Texas newspaper. Write an article describing the challenges of the future. Consider the following:
  - the benefits and consequences of economic and population growth
  - the economic, social, and environmental consequences that may result from future discoveries and technological innovations

# CHAPTER 29 REVIEW

## The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Prepare a pamphlet entitled *Texas Looks to the Future* based on the visual summary. Be sure to illustrate your pamphlet. 

The boom in the computer and medical technology industries led to new jobs and a growing economy in the 1990s. NAFTA also affected the Texas economy as international trade expanded.



During the 1980s Republicans gained increasing power in Texas politics. Texas Republicans, George Bush and his son George W. Bush were elected president in 1988 and 2000, respectively.

A growing population has contributed to cultural diversity in Texas and to the state's growing economy.



Education, transportation, globalization, and population growth will all be important issues to the next generation of Texans.

### Identifying People and Ideas

Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. George W. Bush       | 6. Van Cliburn        |
| 2. Phil Gramm           | 7. Selena Quintanilla |
| 3. Kay Bailey Hutchison | 8. Larry McMurtry     |
| 4. Internet             | 9. John Biggers       |
| 5. Cinco de Mayo        | 10. globalization     |

### Understanding Main Ideas

#### Section 1 (pp. 610–612)

- Trace the development of the two-party system.

#### Section 2 (pp. 613–618)

- Describe the leadership qualities of George Bush.
- How did George W. Bush respond to terrorism in America?

#### Section 3 (pp. 619–622)

- Why did the Texas banking industry experience both a boom and a bust during the 1980s?
- How has medical technology affected the Texas economy?

#### Section 4 (pp. 624–628)

- What did the 2000 census reveal about the geographic distribution of the Texas population?

### Section 5 (pp. 629–631)

- How has globalization affected Texas?

### You Be the Historian

#### Reviewing Themes

- Science, Technology & Society** How has technology changed the lives of Texans?
- Global Relations** Why did Canada, Mexico, and the United States sign NAFTA, and how has NAFTA affected Texas?
- Culture** How is the diversity of Texas reflected in a variety of cultural activities, celebrations, and performances?



**TAKS**

### Practice: Thinking Critically

- Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How might government protection of the environment affect the Texas economy?
- Analyzing Information** Explain how the state's boom-and-bust economy and the demands of national and international markets led Texas to diversify its industrial base.
- Making Generalizations and Predictions** How do you think Texas will change in the future?



**Interpreting Political Cartoons** ★TEKS

Study the political cartoon below. Use the political cartoon to answer the questions below.



1. How does the elephant's clothing reflect the state's Republican Party?
  - a. The elephant's coat helps him stay warm.
  - b. The cowboy hat and boots are often associated with Texas.
  - c. The elephant's boots are stylish.
  - d. The elephant is holding a mirror.

2. Based on this cartoon, why were members of the Republican Party of Texas happy?

**Analyzing Primary Sources** ★TEKS

Read the following quote from George Bush. Then answer the questions.

"Great nations of the world are moving toward democracy through the door to freedom. Men and women of the world move toward free markets through the door to prosperity. The people of the world agitate [push] for free expression and free thought through the door to the . . . satisfaction that only liberty allows. We know what works: Freedom works."

3. Which of the following statements best describes George Bush's point of view?
  - a. Free markets do not help the people of the world.
  - b. The people of the world are not calling for more freedom.
  - c. Freedom and free markets will help people.
  - d. Few of the world's great nations are moving toward democracy.
4. How does George Bush believe free markets will affect people throughout the world?

**Alternative Assessment**

**Linking to Community** ★TEKS



Many communities hold celebrations or performances to recognize their ethnic and cultural heritage. Contact your local chamber of commerce, tourist bureau, or a person familiar with the activities of your community. Ask them to describe a local performance or celebration related to the community's past and heritage. Find out whether the person you are speaking with has first-hand information about what you need to know. Create a poster that advertises the event, focusing on the community's cultural heritage.

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**Internet connect**

**Internet Activity:** go.hrw.com  
 KEYWORD: ST3 TX29

★TEKS

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to locate databases and media sources on the Texas economy and on the changing geographic distributions and patterns in the state. Then create a new database with the Holt Grapher that contrasts economic trends and geographic patterns of the 1980s with those of the 1990s. Students should then create a graph to represent this information.

