

# TEKS Cluster: Civil Rights and Conservatism

**7.15 Citizenship.** The student understands the rights and responsibilities of Texas citizens in a democratic society.

**7.17 Citizenship.** The student understands the importance of effective leadership in a democratic society.

Connected Knowledge and Skills 7.7, 7.10

## Changing Demographics in Texas

- ❖ 7.10(D) analyze the effects of the changing population distribution and growth in Texas and the additional need for education, health care, and transportation
  - 7.7(E)\* analyze the political, economic, and social impact of ... significant issues in the latter half of the 20th and early 21st centuries such as political and economic controversies, immigration, and migration on the history of Texas
  - 7.10(A) identify why immigrant groups came to Texas and where they settled
  - 7.15(A) explain rights of Texas citizens
- Supporting Spiral Standard: 7.10(B)*

## Civil Rights in Texas

- ❖ 7.7(D)\* describe and compare the civil rights and equal rights movements of various groups in Texas in the 20th century and identify key leaders in these movements such as James L. Farmer Jr., Hector P. Garcia, Oveta Culp Hobby, Lyndon B. Johnson, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Jane McCallum, and Lulu Belle Madison White
  - 7.7(E)\* analyze the political ... and social impact of ... significant issues in the latter half of the 20th and early 21st centuries such as political ... controversies, immigration, and migration on the history of Texas
  - 7.17(A) identify the leadership qualities of elected and appointed leaders of Texas, past and present, including Texans who have been president of the United States
- Readiness Spiral Standards: 7.1(A), 7.13(A), 7.16(A)*
- 7.15(A) explain rights of Texas citizens
  - 7.17(B) identify the contributions of Texas leaders such as ... Henry B. González, ... Barbara Jordan, Raymond L. Telles, ... and Raul A. Gonzalez Jr.

## The Conservative Movement

- ❖ 7.7(C)\* describe and compare the impact of reform movements in Texas in the ... 20th centuries such as ... the conservative movement of the late 20th century
  - 7.7(E)\* analyze the ... significant issues in the latter half of the 20th and early 21st centuries such as political and economic controversies, ... on the history of Texas
  - 7.15(B)\* explain civic responsibilities of Texas citizens and the importance of civic participation
  - 7.17(A) identify the leadership qualities of elected and appointed leaders of Texas, past and present, including Texans who have been president of the United States
- Readiness Spiral Standards: 7.13(A), 7.16(A)*
- 7.17(B) identify the contributions of Texas leaders such as ... James A. Baker III, ... Kay Bailey Hutchison, ...

### Student Expectations

- ❖ 7.10(D) analyze the effects of the changing population distribution and growth in Texas and the additional need for education, health care, and transportation (R)
- 7.7(E)\* analyze the political, economic, and social impact of ... significant issues in the latter half of the 20th and early 21st centuries such as political and economic controversies, immigration, and migration on the history of Texas (R)
- 7.10(A) identify why immigrant groups came to Texas and where they settled (S)
- 7.15(A) explain rights of Texas citizens (S)

### Connected Spiral Standards

- describe how immigration and migration to Texas have influenced Texas 7.10(B)

### Academic Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Terms
20th/21st centuries demographic patterns immigration migration population density population distribution rights settlement patterns	

### Stimulus

Speech/Journal/ Diary	Letter/ Newspaper Article	Government Document	Secondary Source Text
Photograph/ Painting	Political Cartoon/ Advert./Other	Map	Chart/Table
Graph	Graphic Organizer	Bulleted List of Facts	Timeline

### Learning from Mistakes

Students may make the following mistakes:

- Misinterpreting graphs and charts or confusing interpreting actual numbers reflected in growth statistics with using that data to analyze/predict possible effects of population growth
- Thinking that all immigrants of Hispanic origin are from Mexico

### Content Builder

- This cluster identifies changing demographic patterns in Texas following World War II through the modern era. The cluster traces events related to these changes and how related PEGS factors played a role in changes to legislation and social patterns in the larger unit.
- Students need to be able to analyze the reasons for and effects of changing population distributions and population growth in Texas following World War II and through the 21st century. The concepts of migration, immigration, population density, population distribution, and growth are essential to this level of analysis. As students analyze these growth factors, they should be able to predict the consequences of this growth pattern, including the need for additional services such as education, health care, and transportation systems. Students will also make predictions about social influences as different culture groups converge. This cluster includes the concept of change over time, which is an ongoing theme throughout Texas history and other courses.
  - Political – A growing population requires logistical government responses, including infrastructure, education, regulations, and addressing increased poverty. Rights of Texas citizens (particularly minorities) were challenged throughout the 20th century in social settings and in the courts (addressed further in the next cluster).
  - Economic – With the dwindling farm population (down 85 percent by 1980), agribusiness (commercial farming) grew rapidly and intentionally through federal farm policy. Though agriculture (cattle, cotton, sorghum, and wheat) was still a significant part of the Texas economy, the shift to urban industry quickly took economic superiority.
  - Geographic – Urbanization during World War II became the tipping point in settlement patterns. The 1950 census data showed that, for the first time in Texas, more people were living in urban areas rather than rural areas. Texas population increased each decade until Texas was the third most populous state by 1990. The largest populated cities by the late 20th century were Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio. General U.S. migration from northern to southern and western states increased in the second half of the 20th century.
  - Social – As the general population in Texas increased, the 1970s saw tremendous growth in the Hispanic population (both from immigration and high birth rates). Mexican immigration surpassed previous European immigration. Unlike European immigrants, not all Mexican immigration was intended to be permanent. By 1990, Hispanics were the largest minority population in Texas. As industrialization attracted many minorities to urban areas, cultural clashes, segregation, and racism in the mid-century overshadowed an early cultural divide. By the end of the 20th century and early 21st century, immigration to Texas continued to diversify with increasing numbers of Asian, Latin American, European, and African immigrants. Reasons for immigration are as diverse as the economy and individuals are from all over the world.

### Instructional Implications

When you teach Changing Demographics in Texas, remember to:

- Provide students access to census data (<https://www.census.gov/>) graphs (<https://www.dallasfed.org/>), and population distribution and density maps to analyze changing population distribution and growth in Texas. This student expectation also lends itself to the interpretation of population pyramids. Help students to use data to predict future needs such as education, health care, housing, or transportation systems; reinforce the shift from rural to urban that occurred throughout the 20th century. Analyze periods of high immigration into the state and population migrations within the state. Based on current census data (2010), students can analyze what it means for Texas to have three of the top ten urban centers in the United States (based on population).
- Compare population distribution maps of Texas from various time periods to determine historic and current settlement patterns and analyze them for change over time. Use a graphic organizer detailing groups that migrated to Texas during the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries. Analyze and compare where those groups concentrated settlements, and economic, social, and/or political reasons for the migration/immigration.
- Review the changes created by the influences of immigrant groups over time. Make sure to define the differences between cultural diffusion, diversity, and assimilation. Categories for analysis might include dates of immigration, economic impact (jobs and industries), social (foods, celebrations, customs, language), political (offices held, laws passed), and perhaps notable individuals. Have students summarize the contributions of selected groups in sentence and/or paragraph form.
- Read, analyze, and articulate the rights of Texas citizens detailed in Article One of the Texas Constitution and in the U.S. Constitution in the Bill of Rights. Keep a record of where these rights were upheld, questioned, or challenged throughout the unit.

## Student Expectations

- ❖ 7.7(D)\* describe and compare the civil rights and equal rights movements of various groups in Texas in the 20th century and identify key leaders in these movements such as James L. Farmer Jr., Hector P. Garcia, Oveta Culp Hobby, Lyndon B. Johnson, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Jane McCallum, and Lulu Belle Madison White (S)
- 7.7(E)\* analyze the political ... and social impact of ... significant issues in the latter half of the 20th and early 21st centuries such as political ... controversies, immigration, and migration on the history of Texas (R)
- 7.17(A) identify the leadership qualities of elected and appointed leaders of Texas, past and present, including Texans who have been president of the United States (R)
- 7.15(A) explain rights of Texas citizens (S)
- 7.17(B) identify the contributions of Texas leaders such as ... Henry B. González, ... Barbara Jordan, Raymond L. Telles, ... and Raul A. Gonzalez Jr. (S)

## Connected Spiral Standards

- identify the major eras in Texas history, describe their defining characteristics, and explain the purpose of dividing the past into eras, including ... Civil Rights ... 7.1(A)
- identify how the Texas Constitution reflects the principles of limited government, republicanism, checks and balances, federalism, separation of powers, popular sovereignty, and individual rights 7.13(A)\*
- identify different points of view of political parties and interest groups on important Texas issues, past and present 7.16(A)\*

## Academic Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Terms	
civic responsibilities	Barbara Jordan	Lulu Belle Madison White
civil rights	Civil Rights Act of 1964	Lyndon B. Johnson
civil rights	Hector P. Garcia	Oveta Culp Hobby
demographics	Henry B. González	Raul A. Gonzales Jr.
equal rights movement	James L. Farmer	Raymond Telles
minorities	Jane McCallum	Voting Rights Act of 1965
racism	League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)	
segregation/desegregation		

## Stimulus

Speech/Journal/Diary	Letter/Newspaper Article	Government Document	Secondary Source Text
Photograph/Painting	Political Cartoon/Advert./Other	Map	Chart/Table
Graph	Graphic Organizer	Bulleted List of Facts	Timeline

## Content Builder

- After many minorities fought bravely in World War II, segregation, discrimination, and inequality continued to dominate the cultural atmosphere back home. Empowered by experiences in the war, changes in demographics, and civil rights/equal rights movements across the country, Texans experienced the Civil Rights era firsthand with many prominent leaders contributing to political and social change.
- Leadership – Students should examine critical qualities of leadership and relate the influence and point of view of each leader below on Texas and the United States in the context of events in the era.
  - James L. Farmer – Civil rights leader who organized the Freedom Riders and other non-violent protests; headed the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).
  - Hector P. Garcia – World War II veteran and Texas physician who committed his life to social reform and founded the American GI Forum in 1948.
  - Oveta Culp Hobby – First commanding officer of the Women’s Army Corps and first woman to wear a Colonel’s uniform in the U.S. Army. Hobby served in the Eisenhower administration as the first Department of Health, Welfare, and Education secretary; an enormous undertaking which defined the direction of this department for decades to come.
  - Lyndon B. Johnson – President of the United States from November 1963 (following the death of John F. Kennedy) to January 1969. Domestically, Johnson’s presidency encompassed the “Great Society,” Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Johnson’s foreign policy was dominated by the war in Vietnam.
  - League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) – Latino civil rights organization established in 1929 in Corpus Christi and still active today. Initially, LULAC promoted assimilation and patriotism as the means to end segregation and racism. LULAC asserted that unequal and inadequate education was one of the greatest hurdles to assimilation and involved themselves in educational lawsuits and projects. Early on, LULAC distanced themselves from immigration. Today, LULAC lobbies for government programs to provide housing, healthcare, and education for all Hispanics regardless of citizenship.
  - Jane McCallum – Suffragist in the early 20th century who later served as the publicity chairman for the Better Schools Amendment to the Texas Constitution. She was active in the League of Women Voters and served as Secretary of State under Governor Moody.
  - Lulu Belle Madison White – Civil rights activist working through the NAACP fighting against Jim Crow laws and advocating for voting rights. White selected Herman Marion Sweatt to be the plaintiff in a case that would eventually integrate the University of Texas, *Sweatt v. Painter*.
  - Henry B. Gonzalez – Democrat congressman from San Antonio who served 37 years in the House of Representatives. His time in congress reflected support for Great Society legislation and the Civil Rights Act.
  - Barbara Jordan – First African American woman from the south to hold office in the U.S. House of Representatives and the first African American in the Texas Senate since Reconstruction. Jordan was a civil rights activist. She presented the opening televised speech at the onset of the impeachment hearings for President Nixon.
  - Raymond L. Telles – First Mexican American mayor of a major city in the United States (El Paso). Telles was appointed by three consecutive presidents for various duties, including ambassador to Costa Rica, U.S.-Mexican Border Commission, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
  - Raul A. Gonzalez Jr. – Served as the first Hispanic Associate Justice of the Texas Supreme Court along with several appointments to other lower courts. Gonzales previously served as the city attorney for Houston and the assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District.

## Instructional Implications

When you teach Civil Rights in Texas, remember to:

- Brainstorm qualities that characterize effective leaders. Evaluate the degree to which these leaders exhibit or fail to exhibit the qualities of effective leadership and their lasting contributions to Texas and the United States.
- Provide groups of students with short biographies of each of the key leaders detailed in this cluster (available from The Handbook of Texas at <https://tshaonline.org/handbook>). Have them summarize the accomplishments of the assigned leader and design a poster or magazine cover detailing the accomplishments of that person toward furthering civil and/or equal rights for minorities in Texas. Compare the accomplishments of these individuals by categorizing the individuals based on the groups they supported and detailing three or more lasting influences they had on improving civil and equal rights in Texas or the United States.
- Read, analyze, and articulate the rights of Texas citizens detailed in Article One of the Texas Constitution and in the U.S. Constitution in the Bill of Rights. Keep a record of where these rights were upheld, questioned, or challenged throughout the unit.

## Learning from Mistakes

Students may make the following mistakes:

- Believing the civil rights movement is limited to African Americans
- Confusing leaders with the role or event they represent or are associated

## Student Expectations

- 7.7(C)\* describe and compare the impact of reform movements in Texas in the ... 20th centuries such as ... the conservative movement of the late 20th century (S)
- 7.7(E)\* analyze the ... significant issues in the latter half of the 20th and early 21st centuries such as political and economic controversies, ... on the history of Texas (R)
- 7.15(B)\* explain civic responsibilities of Texas citizens and the importance of civic participation (R)
- 7.17(A) identify the leadership qualities of elected and appointed leaders of Texas, past and present, including Texans who have been president of the United States (R)
- 7.17(B) identify the contributions of Texas leaders such as ... James A. Baker III, ... Kay Bailey Hutchison, ... (S)

## Connected Spiral Standards

- identify how the Texas Constitution reflects the principles of limited government, republicanism, checks and balances, federalism, separation of powers, popular sovereignty, and individual rights 7.13(A)\*
- identify different points of view of political parties and interest groups on important Texas issues, past and present 7.16(A)\*

## Academic Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Terms
conservatism	George H. W. Bush
Democrat	George W. Bush
Republican	James A. Baker III
two-party system	Kay Bailey Hutchison

## Stimulus

Speech/Journal/ Diary	Letter/ Newspaper Article	Government Document	Secondary Source Text
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## Content Builder

- The rise of the Conservative Movement in the latter half of the 20th century and early 21st century exhibited political evidence of a cultural shift. Texas was essentially a one-party (Democrat) state for over 100 years through the 1970s, yet conservative ideas in the mid-century began to dominate both Republican and Democrat parties.
- Following the Civil War, Texas was staunchly Democrat, as the Republican party was the party of Lincoln and the North, which many Texans politically distanced themselves from. Many African Americans supported the Republican party, but with the passage of the Terrell Election Laws (including a poll tax), many minorities were prevented from voting. In the 1950s, conservative Democrats split with many supporting Dwight Eisenhower for President. By the 1958 campaign, Texas split with 49 percent of the votes siding with Republican Richard Nixon. That same year, John Tower became the first Republican senator from Texas since the Civil War.
- Just as the First and Second Great Awakenings served as the catalyst for significant reform across the United States prior to the Civil War, the evangelical movement of the late 20th century played an enormous role in the shift to Conservatism, where traditional values, limited government, and minimal government economic intervention are paramount. Conservatism became more dominant in the Republican party than the Democrat party. Since the mid-1990s, Republicans predominantly controlled state government offices.
- Students should examine leadership qualities and lasting contributions of Texans at both the state and national levels. Some Texas leaders of this era include:
  - James A. Baker III – Served as Chief of Staff for Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush, Secretary of State under George H.W. Bush, as well as playing a large role in the elections of Nixon, Ford, Regan, and George H.W. Bush.
  - Kay Bailey Hutchison – First woman senator from Texas (Republican) whose tenure in office lasted 20 years. She supported funding for NASA, STEM education, ways for homemakers to save for retirement (Homemaker IRA), the Amber Alert network, and drafted portions of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act following the 9/11 attacks.
  - George H.W. Bush – U.S. President elected in 1988. Bush's ambition was to focus on traditional American values and "a kinder and gentler nation," though foreign engagements in the Middle East necessitated Operation Desert Storm following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.
  - George W. Bush – Governor of Texas from 1995-2000; U.S. President elected in 2000 with a second term in 2004. Only eight months into his Presidency, Bush declared a War on Terror following the 9/11 attacks. Wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, the Patriot Act, tactical reforms in the military, and intelligence gathering were direct results of the War on Terror. On the home front, broad tax cuts, Medicare prescription benefits, and education reform (NCLB) characterized much of the Bush presidency.

## Instructional Implications

When you teach The Conservative Movement, remember to:

- Use biographies of the specified individuals to have students identify the contributions of each of these political leaders and classify their contributions to either the state or national arena. Provide opportunities to examine and identify characteristics and qualities that made these Texans effective leaders.
- Brainstorm qualities students believe characterize effective leaders. By using examples of past and current elected and appointed leaders in Texas and the United States, evaluate the degree to which these leaders exhibit or fail to exhibit the qualities of effective leadership.
- Use current news sources to examine issues facing Texans today and where various groups and individual leaders stand (the two-party system, political controversies, economic controversies, immigration, and migration). As students analyze late 20th and 21st century issues and/or events, be sure to emphasize the political, economic, and social impact of each issue/event. Use a web chart or graphic organizer to facilitate student analysis.

## Learning from Mistakes

Students may make the following mistakes:

- Confusing terms such as Republican and republicanism or Democrat and democracy
- Not understanding how political parties have changed over time