

TEKS Cluster: Contemporary Texas

7.10 Geography. The student understands the characteristics, distribution, and migration of population in Texas in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries.

7.12 Economics. The student understands the interdependence of the Texas economy with the United States and the world.

Connected Knowledge and Skills 7.7, 7.11, 7.14, 7.15, 7.17, 7.18, 7.19

The Texas Economy Today: Innovation in Industry

- ❖ 7.12(B)* explain the impact of economic concepts within the free enterprise system such as supply and demand, profit, and world competition on the economy of Texas
Readiness Spiral Standards: 7.9(A), 7.11(A), 7.19(C)
- 7.7(B) define and trace the impact of “boom-and-bust” cycles of leading Texas industries throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries such as farming, oil and gas production, cotton, ranching, real estate, banking, and computer technology
- 7.11(B) explain the changes in the types of jobs and occupations that have resulted from the urbanization of Texas
- 7.12(A) explain the impact of national and international markets on the production of goods and services in Texas, including agriculture and oil and gas
- 7.12(C) analyze the impact of significant industries in Texas such as aerospace, medical, and computer technologies on local, national, and international markets
- 7.19(B) identify Texas leaders in science and technology such as Walter Cunningham, Michael DeBakey, Denton Cooley, Benjy Brooks, Michael Dell, ...
- 7.19(E) analyze how scientific discoveries and technological innovations have resulted in an interdependence among Texas, the United States, and the world
Supporting Spiral Standards: 7.9(B), 7.19(A), 7.19(D)

Immigration and Migration in Texas Today

- ❖ 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 ... significant issues in the latter half of the 20th and early 21st centuries such as ... immigration, and migration on the history of Texas
- 7.10(A)* identify why immigrant groups came to Texas and where they settled
- 7.10(C)* describe the structure of the population of Texas using demographic concepts such as growth rate and age distribution
Supporting Spiral Standard: 7.10(B)

Texas Art and Culture Today

- ❖ 7.18(A) explain how the diversity of Texas is reflected in a variety of cultural activities and celebrations
Readiness Spiral Standards: 7.8(B), 7.18(B)
- 7.18(D) identify contributions to the arts by Texans such as Roy Bedichek, Diane Gonzales Bertrand, J. Frank Dobie, Scott Joplin, Elisabet Ney, Amado Peña Jr., Walter Prescott Webb, and Horton Foote
Supporting Spiral Standard: 7.8(A)

Texas Politics Today

- ❖ 7.15(B)* explain civic responsibilities of Texas citizens and the importance of civic participation
- 7.7(E)* analyze the ... significant issues in the ... early 21st centuries such as political and economic controversies, immigration, and migration on the history of Texas
- 7.14(A) describe the structure and functions of government at municipal, county, and state levels
- 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
Supporting Spiral Standard: 7.16(B)

Student Expectations

- ❖ 7.12(B)* explain the impact of economic concepts within the free enterprise system such as supply and demand, profit, and world competition on the economy of Texas (R)
- 7.7(B) define and trace the impact of "boom-and-bust" cycles of leading Texas industries throughout the 20th and early 21st centuries such as farming, oil and gas production, cotton, ranching, real estate, banking, and computer technology (S)
- 7.11(B) explain the changes in the types of jobs and occupations that have resulted from the urbanization of Texas (S)
- 7.12(A) explain the impact of national and international markets on the production of goods and services in Texas, including agriculture and oil and gas (S)
- 7.12(C) analyze the impact of significant industries in Texas such as aerospace, medical, and computer technologies on local, national, and international markets (S)
- 7.19(B) identify Texas leaders in science and technology such as Walter Cunningham, Michael DeBakey, Denton Cooley, Benjy Brooks, Michael Dell, ... (S)
- 7.19(E) analyze how scientific discoveries and technological innovations have resulted in an interdependence among Texas, the United States, and the world (S)

Connected Spiral Standards

- identify ways in which Texans have adapted to and modified the environment and explain the positive and negative consequences of the modifications 7.9(A)*
- explain ways in which geographic factors such as ... limited water resources, and alternative energy sources have affected the political, economic, and social development of Texas 7.9(B)
- explain economic factors and the development of major industries that led to the urbanization of Texas such as transportation, oil and gas, and manufacturing 7.11(A)*
- compare types and uses of technology, past and present 7.19(A)
- analyze the effects of various scientific discoveries and technological innovations on the development of Texas such as advancements in the agricultural, energy, medical, computer, and aerospace industries 7.19(C)
- evaluate the effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on the use of resources such as fossil fuels, water, and land 7.19(D)*

Academic Vocabulary

Vocabulary			Terms
aerospace	industries	recession	Benjy Brooks Denton Cooley Michael DeBakey Michael Dell Walter Cunningham
boom-and-bust cycle	interdependence	recovery	
competition	national and	regulation	
depression	international	scientific discovery	
factors of production	markets	supply and demand	
globalization	profit	technological	
goods and services	prosperity	innovation	

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

- Contemporary Texas boasts one of the healthiest economies in the United States. In 2014, Texas had the second largest economy in the United States and tenth largest in the world (just behind Russia and Canada). In recent years, Texas led the nation in job growth. As the economy booms, so does the diversification of major industries such as aerospace, the technology sector, medicine, tourism, real estate, agriculture, cattle, oil, banking, retail, logging and more. As Texas becomes more urbanized, the types of occupations have changed. Some of the fastest growing jobs in Texas are in the medical, energy, and mathematics (statistics) fields.
- Aerospace – During the Cold War, a Manned Spacecraft Center (MSC; later known as Johnson Space Center) opened in Houston in 1961. The aerospace programs encouraged growth in other technology and communications fields. Astronaut Walter Cunningham played a large role in the development and training of manned space flight. He later used his knowledge and skills from his military and aerospace background to develop unmanned pipeline repair systems. As an entrepreneur, he profited from his own businesses and invested in startup companies and financial institutions.
- Computer technology – The computer technology sector is a major part of the Texas economy, including home to Dell, Inc. Michael Dell was only 19 years old with \$1,000 of startup money when he started his company. Today, not only is Dell one of the most widely recognized names in the industry, but the Michael and Susan Dell Foundation is also a large philanthropic organization.
- Medicine – Texas is well-known for advanced medicine with large medical districts across the state, most prominently in Dallas and Houston. Michael DeBakey, a physician and World War II veteran, became one of America's leading cardiovascular surgeons. He performed innovative heart and blood vessel operations, which became today's common practice. Michael DeBakey and Denton Cooley pioneered in the areas of open-heart surgery and heart transplants. DeBakey was one of the first physicians to recognize the link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer in his early years of practice in the 1930s. Benjy Brooks was the first woman pediatric surgeon in Texas.
- Airlines – Due to Texas' geographic location halfway between the east and west coasts and several highly populated (and growing) cities, the airline industry grew rapidly. Both Southwest and Continental Airlines are headquartered in Texas.
- Boom-and-bust cycle – All industries are impacted by boom-and-bust cycles, including long-term leading industries such as agriculture and oil. Following the high demand for oil during World War II and through the early Cold War, cheaper oil was imported from the Middle East in the 1950s, decreasing domestic demand. The United States government's heavier regulations on the oil industry in the 1960s further dropped oil prices. In the 1970s, OPEC (primarily Middle Eastern imports) limited oil imports, causing a short boom in the industry. The U.S. government further regulated profits, hurting producers. An international crisis with Iran gave Texas oil a huge boom in the early 1980s until the banking industry fell into a bust cycle. Despite the national recession in 2008, oil, gas, wind, and other Texas energy sectors have experienced boom times once again, with smaller, shorter bust cycles. Make sure students understand the concepts of interdependence, supply and demand, profit, government regulation, and competition.
- Business cycle – Students should understand that the business cycle is a continuous expansion and contraction of the economy (also known as the boom-and-bust cycle) and affects production, consumption, prices, employment, and growth.
 - "Boom" (peak) – high employment, high production, stable prices, prosperity
 - Recession (contraction) – declining employment, declining prices, decreasing production
 - Depression (trough)
 - "Bust" – a period of low employment, low prices, low production
 - Recovery (expansion) – increasing production, rising employment, general optimism about the future
 - Inflation – a period of generally rising prices during which the value of the dollar is declining and therefore buys less
 - Deflation – a period of generally declining prices during which the value of the dollar increases and buys more

Instructional Implications

When you teach The Texas Economy Today: Innovation in Industry, remember to:

- Make sure students first know and understand the characteristics of the free enterprise system. Apply and analyze how these characteristics impact the types of industries and the goods and services that form the basis of the Texas economy. Have students analyze the economic impact of key Texas industries using economic statistics from the Census Bureau and other resources. Discuss how Texas industries are linked to the United States and world markets (<https://businessintexas.com>).
- Provide students with brief scenarios to analyze the impact of national and international markets and decisions in those markets on production in Texas (e.g., What was the impact on the oil and gas industry when OPEC raised prices on crude oil? What would be the impact on Texas agricultural production and sales if there is a drought that affects the production of Argentinean beef? What effect does a freeze in the orange orchards in Florida have on Texas citrus production and sales? What impact does the development of a new and improved chip to allow faster processing have on the Texas computer industry if that new technology comes from a Texas company or from a company outside of Texas?).
- Use timelines to trace the boom-and-bust cycles of the energy industries in Texas. Discuss cause and effect relationships and make predictions about the next cycle for various Texas industries (oil, gas, wind, coal, etc.). Similar models can be used to trace these cycles for agriculture, real estate, banking, and computer technology using current events and historical references.
- Using statistics from the Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Labor, have students determine how agriculture and agricultural products, oil and gas exploration, refining and distribution, the aerospace industry, medical industries and centers, and computer technology affect the state economy. Analyze how these products and services, sold in local, national, and international markets, profit Texas industries and the Texas economy.
- Identify the contributions of the individuals specified in the standard to support the concept of the importance of individual achievement in scientific discovery and technological innovation. Make sure students associate each individual with their scientific/technological contribution and can discuss how that innovation led to advancements in the field they represent.
- Use visuals to explain key economic terms and maps to describe global interdependence.

Learning from Mistakes

Students may make the following mistakes:

- Confusing economics terms (e.g., competition, depression, factors of production, etc.)
- Thinking that expansion and development of new industries in Texas happened in a single era, instead of understanding the long-term cause and effect relationships between innovation and the economy

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 ... significant issues in the latter half of the 20th and early 21st centuries such as ... immigration, and migration on the history of Texas (R)
- 7.10(A)* identify why immigrant groups came to Texas and where they settled (S)
- 7.10(C)* describe the structure of the population of Texas using demographic concepts such as growth rate and age distribution (S)

Connected Spiral Standards

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

Academic Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Terms
cultural values domestic migration international immigration population distribution settlement patterns two-party system	20th and 21st centuries

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

- “Gone to Texas,” or GTT, is a familiar term throughout Texas history and identifies the people who moved to find a new life in Texas. Modern history reflects increased population (from migration and immigration) and settlement patterns that have expanded the geographic territory of many urban, suburban, and even exurban (smaller towns outside large cities) areas. The majority of newcomers to Texas are from other states in the United States, including many from California, Florida, Louisiana, and New York. The majority of domestic migrants (from other states) are between the ages of 18-44. Although the majority of international immigrants in Texas are from various Latin American countries, Asian immigration has increased significantly in the last decade. Shortly after the turn of the century, Texas became a minority-majority populated state.
- A growing population requires additional transportation systems, schools, and health care facilities. A changing population can also have political implications due to policy/legislation and the cultural values of individual voters.
- 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 governmental economic intervention are paramount. Texas emerged as a true two-party state in the 1970s. Conservatism became more dominant in the Republican party than the Democrat party. Since the mid-1990s, Republicans predominantly controlled state government offices. Some of the issues facing Texans includes water resources, border security, and public education.

Instructional Implications

When you teach Immigration and Migration in Texas Today, remember to:

- Use a variety of current news sources to examine issues facing Texans today and where various groups and individual leaders stand on these issues and events. As students analyze late 20th and 21st century issues and/or events, be sure to emphasize the political, economic, geographic, and social impacts of each issue/event. Use a web chart or graphic organizer to facilitate student analysis.
- Use census data, graphs (<https://comptroller.texas.gov/>), population distribution and density to analyze changing population distribution and growth in Texas. Have students interpret population pyramids. Analyze periods of high immigration into the state as well as population migrations within the state. Based on current census data (2010), have students analyze what it means for Texas to have three of the top ten urban centers (based on population) in the United States.
- Use a variety of charts, graphs, and maps to compare population distribution in Texas from various time periods. Have students determine historic and current settlement patterns and analyze those for change over time.
- Have students analyze the effects of changing population distributions and population growth in Texas in 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, have them predict the impact of this growth pattern. Help students to use data to predict future needs such as education, health care, housing, or transportation systems.

Learning from Mistakes

Students may make the following mistakes:

- Misinterpreting types of graphs and charts or confusing interpreting actual numbers reflected in growth statistics with using that data to analyze/predict possible effects of population growth

Student Expectations

- ❖ 7.18(A) explain how the diversity of Texas is reflected in a variety of cultural activities and celebrations (S)
- 7.18(D) identify contributions to the arts by Texans such as Roy Bedichek, Diane Gonzales Bertrand, J. Frank Dobie, Scott Joplin, Elisabet Ney, Amado Peña Jr., Walter Prescott Webb, and Horton Foote (S)

Connected Spiral Standards

- locate and compare the Mountains and Basins, Great Plains, North Central Plains, and Coastal Plains regions 7.8(A)
- locate and compare places of importance in Texas in terms of physical and human characteristics such as major cities, waterways, natural and historic landmarks, political and cultural regions, and local points of interest 7.8(B)*
- describe how people from various racial, ethnic, and religious groups attempt to maintain their cultural heritage while adapting to the larger Texas culture 7.18(B)*

Academic Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Terms
culture	Amado Peña Jr.
diversity	Diane Gonzales Bertrand
ideals	Elisabet Ney
unity	Horton Foote
	J. Frank Dobie
	Roy Bedichek
	Scott Joplin
	Walter Prescott Webb

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:

- Associating Texas culture predominantly with their own regional experiences or even with the misconceptions presented by mid-century Hollywood rather than the historical context that reflects a social perspective

Content Builder

- Texas has a rich and diverse cultural history, reflected in celebrations, performances, and cultural activities across the state. Though most of the individuals featured in this cluster are not contemporary, their contributions reflect the diverse culture groups that have helped to shape various aspects of Texas history and exhibit ideals Texans continue to celebrate in the modern era.
- The concept of individuals of various racial, ethnic, and minority groups contributing to the arts in a given culture is important to an understanding that artistic expression is often a reflection of cultural values and identities in various time periods.
- The association of Texas cultures with regional history and knowledge of population changes is an essential connection for students to make. Consider including other local examples to enhance the relevancy of this cluster.
- Contributors to the arts in Texas include:
 - Roy Bedichek (naturalist), J. Frank Dobie (folklorist), and Walter Prescott Webb (historian) were renowned authors in the Austin area who captured aspects of Texas culture and expressed them through different lenses. Bedichek wrote about the outdoors and the natural world. Dobie focused on cowboys and cultural heritage through tales and legends. Prescott Webb took a historical approach to the changes on the Great Plains, making predictions regarding water resources and the influence of the Texas Rangers.
 - Diane Gonzales Bertrand is an award-winning author who uses her hometown of San Antonio and Latin American culture as inspiration for her poetry, children’s books, and novels for teens and young adults in English, Spanish, and bilingual books.
 - Scott Joplin was a ragtime musician in the late 1800s, composing over 44 ragtime melodies, operas, and a ragtime ballet. Joplin composed one of America’s most iconic tunes, “Maple Leaf Rag.” Joplin performed at the 1893 World’s Fair in Chicago which helped to launch ragtime music into America’s popular mainstream.
 - Elisabet Ney was a German American sculptor in the Austin area (lived in Hempstead, but traveled to her studio in Austin). Known as eccentric, unpredictable, and revolutionary, “Miss Ney” was Texas’ first cultural sculptor. Learning from her father, a stone cutter and cabinet maker, Elisabet took on a profession that at the time was unacceptable for women. Elisabet traveled to Europe where she made an astounding career and even a secret marriage. After returning to Texas, Elisabet eventually returned to sculpting. Elisabet Ney’s studio is now one of the oldest museums in Texas.
 - Amado Peña Jr. is a Texan with Mestizo (Mexican and Yaqui) heritage. As a professional artist, Peña depicts Native American heritage.
 - Horton Foote was an Academy Award and Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright who depicted an idealistic 20th century representation of America, where the setting was often a small town in Texas. One of Foote’s most famous works, the screenwriting for Harper Lee’s, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, continues to be a staple in Texas secondary education.

Instructional Implications

When you teach Texas Art and Culture Today, remember to:

- Explore local and statewide celebrations that highlight the cultural activities, celebrations, and performances of various racial, ethnic, and religious groups unique to each community. Research local and state cultural heritage festivals and trace aspects of how diversity in Texas is illustrated by the various cultural festivals, celebrations, observances, and performances of various ethnic, racial, and religious groups.
- Plan a “Texas Cultural Trip,” selecting celebrations representing various groups. Describe the type of celebration and explain how these celebrations contribute to both unity and diversity in Texas. As students plan the trip, highlight regions in which these activities occur. Locate and compare culture regions and specific points of interest.
- Provide groups of students with brief biographies of the individuals cited in the cluster (using The Handbook of Texas at <https://tshaonline.org/handbook>, or other sources) as well as other local artists (including musicians and authors). Have groups work together to summarize and illustrate the assigned individual’s contributions to fine arts in Texas, detailing names of important works of art, music, literature, or other artistic expressions. Create a “Gallery of Texas Artists” and have students circulate throughout the room and take notes on the various artists. Students will use their notes to categorize the artists and summarize how each group reflects Texas cultural heritage.
- Review the concepts of physical characteristics and human characteristics to help students distinguish between the two concepts. Review population patterns and change over time, making historic connections to cultural celebrations.

Student Expectations

- ❖ 7.15(B)* explain civic responsibilities of Texas citizens and the importance of civic participation (R)
- 7.7(E)* analyze the ... significant issues in the ... early 21st centuries such as political and economic controversies, immigration, and migration on the history of Texas (R)
- 7.14(A) describe the structure and functions of government at municipal, county, and state levels (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)

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 .. Contemporary Texas 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)*
- describe the importance of free speech and press in a democratic society 7.16(B)*

Academic Vocabulary

Vocabulary			Terms
appointed branches of government constitutional republic controversy democratic society elected	executive federal free speech functions of government immigration/ migration judicial	legislative municipal PEGS impact (political, economic, geographic, social)	

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

- This cluster examines contemporary issues, leaders, and the political climate. By this point in the year, students should be able to articulate political issues using historical context, leadership qualities within the context of the responsibilities of each branch of government, and the functioning level (municipal, state, or national).
- Studying political issues within the PEGS context allows students to recognize influences and cause-effect relationships between political, economic, geographic, and social changes.
- Current political controversies include education funding, school safety, immigration reform, water and other natural resources, population growth, taxes, and expansion of government services.
- Structure and function of government:
 - Branches and functions of government: legislative (makes laws), executive (enforces laws), judicial (interprets laws)
 - Levels of government: federal, state, county, city, and local
 - Key office holders at each level including specific representatives for each student’s district
- Rights and responsibilities of citizenship and the concept of civic responsibility and informed participation are a cornerstone of a constitutional republic, including being a law-abiding citizen, serving on juries, voting, and civic participation.
- Effective leadership qualities include knowledge, experience, vision, honesty, trustworthiness, and consistency.

Instructional Implications

When you teach Texas Politics Today, remember to:

- Examine a variety of current news sources to analyze issues facing Texans today. Select a current political controversy and research all sides of the argument or solutions to the issue. Divide into small groups that will prepare to argue one side of the solution. Each group must create a PEGS graphic organizer to help explain the historical context behind the issue as well as implications for the proposed solution. After students have completed their research and justified a solution, examine how current leaders stand on these issues and solutions. Discuss how students can contact local, state, or federal representatives to share their ideas.
- Use geography skills to map where recent political controversies/issues are taking place. Make connections to any other historical issues studied over the year and consider how those controversies were handled by leadership in the past. Deliberate to determine if a similar pattern of solutions is reasonable and what changes could be made based on past effects.
- Create a graphic organizer depicting responsibilities of each branch of government. Include names of people in key positions to organize under each branch and identify the level (municipal, state, or national) at which they serve. Reinforce the concept that lawmaking is the sole function of the legislative branch of government and that enforcement of those laws (using police or other law enforcement personnel) is the responsibility of the executive branch of government at all levels.
- Read and describe in their own words the rights of Texas citizens detailed in Article One of the Texas Constitution and in the U.S. Constitution Bill of Rights. Create a T-chart depicting these rights and compare the degree to which these rights are similar. Consider having students rank the five most important rights and defend their ranking. Tally student rankings to determine which rights are most important to the class as a whole. Have students explain the meaning of a few of the rights and the necessary responsibilities in order to maintain those rights. Analyze the importance of civic responsibility in relation to the rights selected. Consider posing the following question: Why is a Constitutional Republic dependent on active, participatory citizens?
- Make connections between rights afforded to citizens through the Bill of Rights and the responsibilities associated with those rights (e.g., the right to freedom of speech relates to the responsibility of not using speech to slander or libel another, the right to freedom of religion relates to the responsibility of allowing all people the right to express and follow their religious beliefs, the right to a trial by jury relates to the responsibility of serving on a jury when summoned, etc.).
- Write about ways to exercise civic responsibility by connecting real-world examples of participatory citizenship.
- Examine how the qualities of leadership helped specific individuals (including presidents from Texas) address issues and events that occurred during their term of office and their continued leadership after leaving office.

Learning from Mistakes

Students may make the following mistakes:

- Confusing the function of the legislative and executive branches of government at all levels
- Being unable to put the rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights in their own words or recognizing the relevance of each right within a modern context