Why It Matters

The 1960s and 1970s were a time of dynamic change in Texas. Women and members of ethnic minorities demanded and realized greater equality. Texas culture was enriched by the increasing immigration of people from Mexico, Central America, the Middle East, the northern United States, Africa, and Asia.

The Impact Today

Several trends that began in the 1960s and 1970s continue to influence Texas:

• Elected officials began to more closely reflect the state’s diverse population.
• New techniques and technologies increased the productivity of Texas agriculture.
• A concern for protecting the Texas environment became more important.
Step 1 Fold a sheet of paper into thirds from top to bottom.

Step 2 Open the paper and refold it into fourths from side to side.

Step 3 Unfold, turn, and draw lines along the folds.

Step 4 Label your table as shown.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas, is responsible for managing the space shuttle program.

1966
- Barbara Jordan elected to Texas State Senate

1966
- Indira Gandhi became prime minister of India

1973
- U.S. involvement in Vietnam ended

1970 1975

Reading and Writing As you read the chapter, write what you learn about the years of “Turmoil” and “Progress” in Texas in the appropriate places on your table foldable.

Chapter Overview Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on Chapter 25—Chapter Overviews to preview chapter information.
Main Idea
Texas and the nation confronted poverty, civil rights, and Vietnam during the 1960s. All three issues affected politics.

Key Terms
prosperous
refugee

Reading Strategy
Summarizing Information  Draw a table like the one below and write at least two interesting facts about each individual listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Interesting Facts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyndon B. Johnson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Luther King, Jr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Nixon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read to Learn
• about “The Great Society.”
• about the upheavals of 1968.
• about the conflict in Vietnam.

Section Theme
Government and Democracy
Political parties, special interest groups, and governments struggled in an age of change.

Preview of Events
1963
Lyndon B. Johnson becomes president

1964
Civil Rights Act is passed

1968
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert Kennedy are assassinated

1974
Richard Nixon resigns the presidency

A Texas Story
Dai Huynh knew her family had to leave Vietnam when American forces pulled out. The new Communist government would deal severely with the relatives of South Vietnam officers. “My dad, a major in the army . . . was gone most of the time, leaving my mother, my two sisters, my brother, and me at home.” When the Viet Cong seized control of Saigon’s airport, it became impossible for Dai Huynh and her family to leave by air. They seemed to be trapped.

A Texan in the White House
Judge Sarah T. Hughes administered the oath of office to Lyndon B. Johnson hours after President John F. Kennedy died. A Texan was now president. In a speech to Congress, President Johnson challenged the grief-stricken nation to honor the memory of President Kennedy by supporting
the programs he had favored. In 1964 American voters showed their continued approval by electing Johnson to a full term as president.

**The Great Society**

Johnson believed in a federal government that was deeply involved in the lives of citizens. Accordingly, Congress passed so many laws during Johnson’s presidency that it has been compared to Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal. Johnson’s programs were called the Great Society. He declared a “war on poverty.” Although the nation as a whole was prosperous, some regions and groups of people had not shared in that general wealth. Johnson believed that education was the best way to solve problems of poverty. He told his cabinet, “I want—and I intend—education to be the cornerstone on which we build this administration’s program and record.” When the Elementary and Secondary Education Act was passed, Johnson went back to Stonewall, Texas, to sign the bill in the small, one-room schoolhouse where he had started school. His first teacher, Mrs. Katie Deadrich Looney, was with him.

Johnson also supported laws that created Head Start, Job Corps, and federal aid for college students. A major Job Corps installation at San Marcos provided vocational education to 3,000 students by 1967.

Johnson was a strong supporter of civil rights. As president, he helped push the Civil Rights Act of 1964 through Congress. Then he turned his attention to the Voting Rights Act. This law protected the rights of all people, regardless of race, to vote. In March 1965, he addressed Congress while the nation watched on television. He said,

“A century has passed . . . since the Negro was freed. And he is not fully free tonight . . . A century has passed . . . since equality was promised. And yet the Negro is not equal . . . The real hero of this struggle is the American Negro . . . he has called upon us to make good the promise of America.”

**Picturing History**

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., (second from right) and supporters march for civil rights in Memphis, Tennessee. Marches also took place in Texas. What two major pieces of civil rights legislation did President Johnson help move through Congress?
Born into a poor family in Houston, Barbara Jordan used education as her means to success, leading to a number of impressive “firsts.” Jordan was the first African American student at Boston University Law School. She was the first African American woman elected to the Texas Senate (and the first African American since 1883). Jordan was the first African American Texan (and Southern African American woman) in the U.S. Congress, and the first African American woman to give a keynote address at a major political party’s national convention.

Throughout her political career, Jordan was respected and admired by both her public and politicians. In 1994, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom—the highest award given to a civilian.

### Foreign Affairs

Johnson wanted to focus on economic and civil rights programs, but foreign affairs began to occupy more of his attention. New difficulties were developing in Southeast Asia. Since the 1950s, the country of Vietnam had been divided into two parts. North Vietnam had a Communist government. The United States supported South Vietnam in its fight against communism. When Johnson became president, there already were Americans in South Vietnam acting as military advisers. The situation changed by the mid-1960s when Johnson ordered combat troops to the country. Many of these were Texans.

As the number of Americans killed and wounded in Vietnam grew, so did the number of Americans opposed to the war. The war divided the country. Although many people in the United States felt the war was necessary to stop communism, a large number believed the war was immoral and unnecessary. Some Texans opposed the war and some did not. Sometimes there were protest demonstrations in the streets of states all across the country. Occasionally these demonstrations turned violent.

Opposition to the war in Vietnam grew, and conflict over civil rights spread across the nation. Riots in cities such as Los Angeles, Detroit, and Washington, D.C., created a fearful mood. Violence occurred in Texas in 1967 when a riot at Texas Southern University took the life of a Houston policeman.

### A Critical Year

The year 1968 was critical. On March 31, 1968, President Johnson announced he would not run for another term. Less than a week later, on April 4, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a leader in the civil rights struggle, was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee. His message of nonviolence attracted a wide following of people of all ethnic groups united in their belief that racism was immoral. Only two months later, on June 5, Robert Kennedy, President Kennedy’s brother, was assassinated while campaigning in Los Angeles.

These and other turbulent events of the 1960s produced a sense of crisis by election day in 1968. Many Americans longed for an end to the turmoil. In the election they turned to the Republican candidate, Richard Nixon. Texans, however, supported Hubert Humphrey, the Democratic candidate, by a small margin.

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**Reading Check** 

Why did President Johnson declare a “war on poverty”? 

---
**Nixon as President**

Once in office, Richard Nixon struggled to end the war in Vietnam. His efforts did not bring peace, however, and opponents of the war increased their efforts to “bring the boys home.” In 1972, Nixon was involved in a scandal, now known as “Watergate.” Taped conversations and other evidence revealed that he conspired in a cover-up of a burglary of the Democratic Party’s headquarters in the Watergate Hotel. Two Texans, Jack Brooks and Barbara Jordan, served on the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives investigating Nixon. In the opening address to the committee, Representative Jordan stated her belief in the power of American law:

“My faith in the Constitution is whole, it is complete, it is total. I am not going to sit here and be an idle spectator to the diminution, the subversion, the destruction of the Constitution.”

Knowing he could not continue to lead, Nixon resigned from office on August 8, 1974.

**Refugees Seek Homes in Texas**

Both those who had supported the war and those who had opposed it were relieved when the last U.S. troops left Vietnam in 1973. After South Vietnam fell to communism in 1975, thousands of Vietnamese refugees (persons who flee for safety, especially to a foreign country) immigrated to the U.S. Texas became home to many of them. Some Vietnamese immigrants found work in the shrimping industry on the Texas coast and lived in cities such as Rockport, Port Aransas, and Kemah. Most, however, relocated to cities such as Houston, Beaumont, Port Arthur, and Galveston. By the 1980s, the population of several schools in west and southwest Houston was more than 10 percent Vietnamese.
**Why Learn This Skill?**

Texans face many problems that will require solutions now and in the years ahead. Citizens and state and local government leaders will have to take actions to solve these problems. One way to make decisions is to identify alternative, or other, solutions. Decision makers can then try to predict which alternative is the best solution.

**Learning the Skill**

Follow these steps when identifying alternatives.

- State the problem.
- List all the possible alternatives for solving the problem.
- Gather information about each alternative.
- Predict the positive and negative consequences of each alternative.

**Practicing the Skill**

When public schools are funded by property taxes, not all students receive the same quality of education. Study the chart and then answer the following questions.

1. What are the alternatives for funding schools?
2. Which effect(s) of A are advantages? Which are disadvantages?
3. Which effect(s) of B are advantages? Which are disadvantages?
4. Which effect(s) of C are advantages? Which are disadvantages?
5. Which alternative would you choose? Why?

**Identifying Alternatives**

Identifying Alternatives

Read the excerpt below and answer the questions that follow.

SAN ANTONIO (AP) — Legislators are looking at proposals that could generate millions, if not billions, of dollars for [Texas] state highway needs, but experts say it won’t be enough to relieve traffic congestion in cities or on the border.


1. Describe the problem.
2. List at least two possible solutions for the problem.
3. Identify an advantage and disadvantage for each alternative.

Glencoe’s *Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook*, Level 1, provides instruction and practice in key social studies skills.
Main Idea
The struggle for civil rights was a result of individuals and groups who worked to ensure equality for all citizens.

Key Terms
- boycott
- sit-in
- freedom ride
- keynote address

Guide to Reading
Main Idea
The struggle for civil rights was a result of individuals and groups who worked to ensure equality for all citizens.

Reading Strategy
Analyzing Information
As you read this section, draw a table like the one below and fill in the accomplishments of each group.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Accomplishments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>African Americans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexican Americans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read to Learn
• how African Americans and Mexican Americans worked for racial justice.
• how women participated in politics.

Section Theme
Civil Rights and Responsibilities
Through the turmoil of the 1960s and 1970s, thoughtful citizens looked for ways to ensure equality for all.

Preview of Events

1958
Hattie Mae White is the first African American on Houston School Board

1961
Henry B. González is elected to U.S. House of Representatives

1972
Barbara Jordan is elected to U.S. House of Representatives

1998
James Farmer receives Presidential Medal of Freedom

A Texas Story

In the early 1970s, thousands of refugee families searched frantically for an escape from war-torn Vietnam. Robbed of their few remaining possessions, the Huynhs were left with only their birth certificates. Dai Huynh remembers, “All the fishing boats had left... In a last effort, Dad took off his white shirt and started waving. ‘Wait, over here. Please, don’t leave us behind.’ By a miracle, the captain saw us. He yelled back, ‘Come quickly. I can’t go back, but I’ll slow down for you.’”

Growing Involvement of African Americans

Congressional hearings in the Watergate affair were broadcast on national television. Those broadcasts made America familiar with Representative Barbara Jordan of Houston. That she was there at all was...
So impressive was her statement that the Democratic Party invited her to give a major speech at its 1976 convention.

Another leader in the struggle for equality was a Texan named James Farmer. Early in his career, Farmer became attracted to the ideas of Mohandas Gandhi, who had led a nonviolent movement for the independence of India. Farmer founded the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), dedicated to the idea of peaceful change. He was the director during the 1960s when the group organized several nonviolent methods of opposition to segregation. In boycotts, people would protest by refusing to use a certain product or service. During sit-ins, demonstrators physically sat down inside or in front of businesses or offices, interfering with the process of work. Freedom rides took integrated buses through segregated areas of the South to draw attention to civil rights. In January 1998, Farmer received the Presidential Medal of Freedom in a White House ceremony.

Reading Check Evaluating Why was it significant that Barbara Jordan was elected to the Texas Senate?

Mexican Americans and Politics

During the same period, Mexican Americans also sought fair treatment from school officials, employers, and state and local governments. LULAC and the American GI Forum continued their work for civil rights, and others individually became more politically involved. In 1956 San Antonio voters elected Henry B. González to the state Senate. He was the first Mexican American to serve in modern times. In 1958 González ran for governor. Two years later Hector P. García and others formed “Viva Kennedy” clubs to campaign for John Kennedy. People who had volunteered in the elections for González and Kennedy later formed the Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Organizations (PASSO). In 1961 González was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. By the mid-1960s, Mexican American candidates were winning seats on several school boards and city councils.
Forming New Groups

In the summer of 1966, a dramatic incident inspired many Mexican Americans to even greater political involvement. Farm workers in the Rio Grande Valley toiled under harsh conditions. They often were exposed to dangerous agricultural chemicals without the aid of safety equipment. In protest, the field hands went on strike. Demands included a minimum wage, decent housing, provision of toilets and drinking water, and the banning of the short-handled hoe. Labor leaders organized a march from the Rio Grande Valley to Austin to make their case before state government leaders. Governor John Connally met with them in New Braunfels. His actions did not satisfy the unhappy workers, and many became more active in politics.

New groups during the 1960s that stressed more activism came out of this 1966 incident. One such group was the Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO). It was founded in San Antonio by José Ángel Gutiérrez, William “Willie” Velásquez, Mario Compeán, Ignacio Pérez, and Juan Patlán. MAYO embraced the Mexican American link to Mexico’s heritage enthusiastically and adopted an Aztec warrior as its symbol. Its greatest strength was among high school and college youth. Educational issues were among the most visible of MAYO’s causes. It wanted more Mexican American teachers, Mexican American studies in the curriculum, and an end to discriminatory school policies. MAYO led walkouts in several high schools, including Edcouch, Elsa, and Crystal City.

MAYO members founded a new political party, La Raza Unida Party (RUP), to represent their interests. It placed its candidate for governor on the ballot for the 1972 election. It was also successful in winning city offices in Crystal City and Cotulla. Another group formed during the period was the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF). Its main purpose was to end discriminatory practices through lawsuits.

The increased activity resulted in more Mexican Americans being elected to local and state offices. By the end of the 1970s, Irma Rangel, Raúl Longoria, and Hugo Berlanga had been elected to the state legislature. In addition, a Houstonian, Leonel Castillo, served as head of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, D.C. Reynaldo Garza became a federal judge in Brownsville.

Henry B. González was born in San Antonio. When he was young, he was barred from attending local restaurants and public swimming pools because he was of Mexican descent. Henry did not let that stop him. He overcame poverty and adversity, graduated from college and law school, and later ran for public office. In 1956 he became the first Mexican American to be elected to the Texas Senate in 110 years and, in 1961, he was the first Mexican American elected to the U.S. Congress from Texas.

González fought for civil rights and better housing. He served as chairman of the House Banking Committee, writing the laws that ended the savings and loan scandals of the 1980s. His career in politics spanned a period of 42 years.
**Mexican American Heritage**

Many Mexican Americans in the 1960s and 1970s found renewed pride in their Mexican roots. There was increased interest in art and literature that reflected Mexican American experiences. Mexico’s **Diego Rivera** and **José Clemente Orozco** inspired artists such as **Manuel Acosta** of El Paso. He and others created murals in San Antonio, Houston, and other Texas cities to tell the story of their culture. Writers such as Abelardo Delgado, Raúl Salinas, Rolando Hinojosa-Smith, Tomás Rivera, Ricardo Sánchez, and Estela Portillo produced novels, short stories, poems, and plays reflecting the Mexican American experience. Also during this era, many younger Mexican Americans began referring to themselves as **Chicanos** or **Chicanas** as a way to express pride in their heritage.

**Women and Politics**

During the 1960s and 1970s, women became more active at all levels of Texas political life. They increased their numbers on school boards, city councils, and in the state legislature.

In 1958 **Hattie Mae White** became the first African American to serve on the Houston School Board. **Anita Martínez** was elected to the Dallas City Council in 1969. When **Barbara Jordan** was in the state Senate and **Frances “Sissy” Farenthold** was in the state House, they were the only two women in the legislature. The Texas Women’s Political Caucus, the National Organization for Women (NOW), and the **Mujeres por la Raza** encouraged more women to run for office. Farenthold ran for governor twice, although she did not win. By 2000, 86 women had served in the Texas legislature.

In 1972, as women’s political power kept growing, **Anne Armstrong** became the first woman to give a **keynote address** at a national political party convention. (A keynote address is a speech that presents the main issue of interest to an audience and often inspires unity and enthusiasm.) A few years later, San Antonio and Austin elected women mayors.

**Evaluating**

How did women’s participation affect politics in Texas?

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**SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT**

**Checking for Understanding**

1. **Using Key Terms** Write a sentence to show that you understand the definition of the terms **boycott**, **sit-in**, and **keynote address**.

2. **Reviewing Facts** Identify influential Mexican American artists and writers.

**Reviewing Themes**

3. **Civic Rights and Responsibilities** Why are civil rights important in a democracy?

**Organizing to Learn**

4. **Describing** Create a chart like the one below, and describe the purpose of each organization that is listed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CORE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAYO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALDEF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres por la Raza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Critical Thinking**

5. **Analyzing** Why did various minorities form special groups?

6. **Evaluating** Were civil rights groups successful in achieving their goals? Explain.

**TAKS Practice**

**Identifying** Who was James Farmer, and how did he contribute to the civil rights movement?
Main Idea
In addition to oil and agriculture, many other industries developed in Texas in the 1960s and 1970s.

Key Terms
productivity, feedlot, boom and bust cycle, cartel, interdependence

Reading Strategy
Analyzing Information As you read this section, draw a table like the one below and fill in the types of changes that occurred.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Area</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read to Learn
• about changes in agriculture.
• about environmental concerns.
• how the oil industry changed.

Section Theme
Science and Technology The application of technology produced growth throughout the state during the 1960s and 1970s.

Preview of Events

- 1965
  - Texas creates Air Control Board
  - Astrosome, first baseball stadium with a roof, opens

- 1968
  - San Antonio hosts HemisFair
  - Texas prohibits cities from burning garbage

A Texas Story

It was hard for the Vietnamese refugee family at first. The Huynhs had settled in Texas. Both mother and father worked at two jobs. They encouraged their children to do well in school. The older children had gone to college by the time the youngest child, Larry, graduated from high school in Houston. Dai Huynh recalls that the entire family was filled with pride at Larry’s accomplishment: Not only did he graduate first in his class, he also led the 5,000-person audience in singing “The Star-Spangled Banner” at his graduation ceremony.

Agriculture

Texas experienced increased economic growth during the 1960s and 1970s. Although oil and agriculture remained important to the state’s economy, other industries also became prominent.
Fewer Texans worked in agriculture than ever before but continued to produce large quantities of food and cotton. Greater productivity was based on several factors. First—and most important—increased mechanization, expansion of irrigation, increased use of fertilizers, and more effective insecticides significantly increased yields per acre. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and agents of the Texas A&M University Extension Service provided information about the use of these new products and methods.

Second, Texas agriculture became more productive as cotton planting moved westward. Following World War II, the lands that were poor cotton producers, such as the sandy soils of East Texas, were converted to cattle pastures and pine plantations. Cotton continued to be grown in the regions that were best suited for that crop, such as the High Plains, the Rio Grande Valley, and the Blackland Prairie.

A third reason for the increased productivity was that farmers and ranchers took advantage of economies of scale. Factory methods were applied to raising both cattle and poultry. Young steers were placed in feedlots, large outdoor facilities. There they ate grain until they were large enough to be processed into meat. Because the grain was produced mainly on the High Plains, feedlots were built there. The High Plains experienced a boom in the cattle feed industry. In 1973 alone, 4.8 million cattle were fattened in Texas feedlots. In that same year President Nixon imposed a price freeze on beef. Ranchers withheld their cattle from the market. When they finally sold their cattle, the oversupply made prices drop. The result was a “bust” after a “boom.” Several feedlots went out of business. These boom and bust cycles would appear in other Texas industries as well.

New developments also occurred in the raising of chickens and turkeys. Farmers, especially in Gonzales and Shelby Counties, constructed large poultry houses and raised thousands of fowl each year. Chicken became more popular in the diets of Texans and other Americans. The greater availability of chickens made it possible for fast-food chicken restaurants to expand their operations.

Environmental Concerns

The use of feedlots and changes in poultry farming increased productivity and lowered costs, but new techniques raised new issues. When many animals were concentrated in one place, the result was offensive odors and waste products. Texas also had other industries that were possible sources of pollution. Cotton gins, smelters, foundries, paper mills, steel plants, petroleum refineries, and petrochemical plants were all suspect. It was noted by one investigative reporter that the air quality was worse in the regions of Texas where those facilities were concentrated, such as El Paso and Houston. For a time, pollution in the Houston Ship Channel became so severe that tests showed almost no...
oxygen in the water. Without oxygen, aquatic life—fish and plants—could not survive.

Steps were taken at both the state and federal levels to clean up Texas’s air and water. Many concerned officials and citizens-action groups that included young people became involved in pollution issues. In 1965 the state created an Air Control Board, and in 1968 the state prohibited cities from burning garbage. Industries along the Houston Ship Channel worked to reduce their pollutants. By 1980 scientists found that fish, shrimp, and crabs had returned to those waters. Today, water quality in the channel is closely watched.

Contrasting What was a result of cleaning up the Houston Ship Channel?

Oil Economics

Events of the 1960s and 1970s showed Texans that their involvement in the oil industry connected them to international affairs. A group of foreign nations had created a cartel, or association to limit competition, called the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The cartel was able to drive up the price of oil. In 1973 the Arab nations that supplied much of the OPEC oil ended shipments of oil to the United States because of U.S. support for Israel.
The result was an “energy crisis.” The price of oil and gasoline rose dramatically. To ease the demand, motorists could buy gasoline only on Monday–Wednesday–Friday or Tuesday–Thursday–Saturday, depending upon whether their license plates ended with an odd or even number. All gas stations were closed on Sundays.

Higher oil prices caused problems for many Texans, yet the high prices stimulated the drilling of more oil wells and increased activity in other areas of the oil industry. Texas oil companies hired more employees at high wages, and prosperity spread throughout other businesses, including real estate and banking. High oil prices lasted into the 1980s. When prices finally did fall, they brought down other parts of the economy as well.

The oil industry helped make Texas more global in its outlook. Texans traveled throughout the world because their skills and knowledge were in demand in “oil patches” everywhere. Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Scotland, Nigeria, and Venezuela were only some of their destinations. Once there, they might be called upon to perform a variety of jobs. Some Texans were geologists and geophysicists who looked for oil. Others were drillers and pipeline builders. Some were engineers who built refineries and petrochemical plants. If disaster struck in the oil fields, Texas companies were called to put out the raging oil well fires. The oil industry has used the talents and expertise of Texans all over the world.

**Reading Check**

**Examining** How did the energy crisis of 1973 affect the Texas oil industry?

**New Construction for a Modern State**

A sure sign that Texans were looking to the future was the increase in construction projects during the 1960s and 1970s. Perhaps the most dramatic was the **Harris County Domed Stadium (Astrodome)**, built in 1963–1964. The
Astrodome was the first enclosed, domed, air-conditioned, multipurpose sports stadium in the world. Since 1966 it has been the site of the Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo.

Texas’s growing interdependence with the rest of the world encouraged both Dallas and Houston to build new airports. Soon developers built housing developments nearby. The north side of Houston sprouted developments in places such as Kingwood, Spring, Klein, and Conroe. Meanwhile NASA provided the stimulus for development around Clear Lake. The suburbs near the Dallas–Fort Worth Airport, such as Arlington, Grapevine, Grand Prairie, and Irving, also grew.

In San Antonio there was a special construction project that showed Texas pride in its past and confidence in its future. A 92-acre (37-hectare) site in downtown San Antonio was transformed into a setting for HemisFair ’68—the first officially designated international exposition to be held in the southwestern United States. The fair, championed by Congressman Henry B. González, marked the 250th anniversary of the founding of San Antonio. Although it was designed to celebrate the cultural heritage shared by San Antonio and the nations of Latin America, more than thirty nations participated. Exhibits educated and entertained the 6 million visitors who came between April and October 1968. The 622-foot (190-m) Tower of the Americas was the most impressive building, but the most important was the Institute of Texan Cultures. In that building Texans and world visitors came to appreciate the rich ethnic diversity of Texas. Though not a museum, the institute displays relics, artifacts, and personal memorabilia with a direct connection to the people of each ethnic group represented.

Identifying What was the HemisFair?
CHAPTER 25  
Turmoil & Progress

Chapter Summary

Turmoil and Progress

Reviewing Key Terms
1. Using graph paper, make a crossword puzzle using the following key terms:
   - refugee
   - boycott
   - sit-in
   - freedom ride
   - keynote address
   - productivity
   - feedlot
   - boom and bust cycle
   - cartel
   - interdependence

Reviewing Key Facts
2. What did President Lyndon B. Johnson believe was the best way to solve problems of poverty?
3. What two Texans served on the Judiciary Committee investigating President Nixon in the Watergate scandal?
5. Who was the first Mexican American elected to the Texas state Senate in modern times? To what office was he later elected?
6. What factors led to increased productivity in Texas agriculture during the 1960s and 1970s?
7. How did the oil crisis of 1973 affect motorists? What plan was put in place to regulate purchases of gasoline?

Critical Thinking
8. Summarizing  How did President Lyndon Johnson attempt to solve the problems related to education?
9. Analyzing  Why was the war in Vietnam controversial?
10. Evaluating  How did Barbara Jordan impress the Democratic Party?
11. Describing  In what ways did Mexican Americans in Texas become more involved politically?
12. Drawing Conclusions  How has the Texas oil industry made Texans more global in their outlook?
13. Understanding Cause and Effect  How did falling oil prices bring down other parts of the economy?

★

1956
- Henry B. González is elected to Texas Senate.

1958
- Hattie Mae White becomes first African American to serve on Houston School Board.

1961
- Henry B. González is elected to U.S. House of Representatives.

1963
- Lyndon B. Johnson becomes president of the United States.

1964
- Congress passes the Civil Rights Act.
- Texas creates an Air Control Board.

1965
- Rio Grande Valley farm workers organize a protest march.
- MAYO is formed.

1966
- Barbara Jordan is first African American elected to Texas Senate since Reconstruction.

1968
- April 4, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is assassinated.
- Richard Nixon is elected president.

1972
- *La Raza Unida* Party candidates win city offices.
- Barbara Jordan is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

1980s
- Houston Ship Channel pollution is greatly reduced.
- Vietnamese immigrate to Texas in significant numbers.
Geography and History Activity

Using books available in your library or from information on the Internet, find the following information about Vietnam and Texas. As you find the information, complete a chart like the one shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land area (sq. mi.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita yearly income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. How does Vietnam compare to Texas in land area and population?

15. How could you explain the difference in per capita yearly income?

Cooperative Learning Activity

16. Role Playing  Divide into groups of five. One person will be the moderator, and the other four will each choose to role-play one of the following individuals: Lyndon B. Johnson, Barbara Jordan, Henry B. González, or James Farmer. Research that person’s views and activities concerning civil rights. The moderator will pose questions that will be used in a forum-type interview. Your classmates may also ask questions.

Building Technology Skills

17. Using the Internet for Research  Using several Internet sources, find additional information about one of the individuals mentioned in the Cooperative Learning Activity above. Keep a record of the Web sites you use.

Portfolio/TAKS Writing Activity

18. Summarizing  Look at the obituary section of your local newspaper. Read several of the obituaries to see what information is included. Choose a person from this chapter and write an obituary for that person.

Practicing Skills

19. Identifying Alternatives  An important part of making decisions is identifying alternatives. Imagine you are on a commission to improve air quality in Texas. Come up with two alternatives that would help the commission accomplish its goal. For each alternative, list one advantage and one disadvantage.

Use the line graph to answer the following question.

In 1968, approximately what percentage of Americans opposed United States involvement in the Vietnam War after the Viet Cong attack known as the Tet Offensive?

A 30%  B 40%  C 50%  D 60%

Test-Taking Tip:

In order to answer the question correctly, read the title and the labels carefully. Make sure to look at the section of the line graph that follows the Tet Offensive. Since this question asks for “approximately what percentage,” you need to identify what percentage on the line graph most closely matches one of the answers.

Source: Statistic Abstract of the United States.