

Social Studies Digital Project

Modern Texas

3

Due May 5, 2019

Assignment:

You will work with two other students in choosing a 20th Century topic for the basis of a project. This project will be presented to the class as part of the assessment process, and each person on the team of 3 must have an active role in the research, design, development and presentation.

Project Creation Includes:

1. A multi-page **Illustrated Children's Book** that tells about the topic.
2. A well edited **google slide presentation** of 10-15 slides that integrates images and text.
3. **1-2 page typed summary** of the discovery. This summary should cite major business and political figures involved in the discovery and provide data on the economic impact on Texas and the U.S. This summary must also be in the following form.
 - a. Times New Roman or Arial, and 12 point font
 - b. Indented paragraphs and double spaced
 - c. Centered Title in 14 point font and bold (beneath the title include the names of team members
 - d. And include a 3rd page of sources cited

Presentation:

The following must be included in a presentation of your 20th century topic:

1. A **1-2 page typed summary**
2. A **Google Slide presentation of 10 - 15 slides**
3. An **Illustrated Children's Book**

Possible Topics:

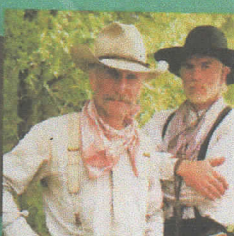
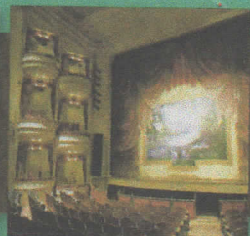
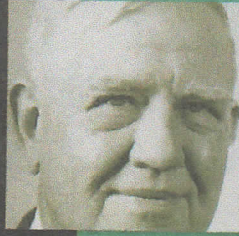
The following are possible topics for the project. For every topic there must be a link to Texas and the link must be demonstrated in creating the project and delivering the presentation. These topics are covered on pages 669-723.

1. Aerospace Industry
2. Computer Industry
3. Medical Innovations
4. Energy Industry
5. Agriculture
6. Foreign Trade

networks

There's More Online!

- ✓ GRAPHIC ORGANIZER
Texas Arts
- ✓ IMAGE J. Frank Dobie
Facts
- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Diane
Gonzales Bertrand
- ✓ VIDEO Austin Music Scene
- ✓ GAME Column



LESSON 1

Texas Arts and Celebrations

ESSENTIAL QUESTION *What makes a culture unique?*



TEKS Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

2B identify the individuals, issues, and events related to Mexico becoming an independent nation and its impact on Texas, including Texas involvement in the fight for independence, José Gutiérrez de Lara, the Battle of Medina, the Mexican federal Constitution of 1824, the merger of Texas and Coahuila as a state, the State Colonization Law of 1825, and slavery

19A explain how the diversity of Texas is reflected in a variety of cultural activities, celebrations, and performances

19B describe how people from various racial, ethnic, and religious groups attempt to maintain their cultural heritage while adapting to the larger Texas culture

19C identify examples of Spanish influence and the influence of other cultures on Texas such as place names, vocabulary, religion, architecture, food, and the arts

19D 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

It Matters Because

The vibrant cultural diversity of Texas is evident in the state's many artistic creations and ethnic celebrations.

Texas Writers

GUIDING QUESTION *Who are some of Texas's most notable writers, and what have they written about?*

For centuries, Texas has been home to a wide variety of people with differing ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Because of this variety, Texans have produced many stories, novels, and poems that have had an impact on people in Texas, across America, and around the world. The influence of Texas writers continues to grow today.

Honoring Nature and History

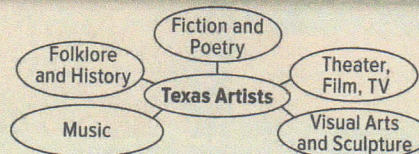
One of the earliest written descriptions of Texas was recorded by Cabeza de Vaca, a Spanish explorer who was shipwrecked on the coast of Texas in 1528. His journal included descriptions of many native plants and animals in Texas, including the buffalo. Other Spanish explorers wrote descriptions of Texas during the expeditions of Hernando de Soto and Francisco Coronado between 1539 and 1541.

Texas's wildlife and terrain continued to inspire other well-regarded works. For example, J. Frank Dobie, who wrote many books about Texas and southwestern culture, encouraged Roy Bedichek to spend a year on a secluded Texas ranch in order to concentrate on writing. Bedichek's 1947 book, *Adventures with a*

Reading HELPDESK

TAKING NOTES: Identifying

As you read the lesson, use a diagram like the one shown to list important Texas artists in different areas of the arts.



Content Vocabulary

- **folklore**
- **corrido**
- **poet laureate**
- **pictograph**
- **petroglyph**

Texas Naturalist, was the result of his time at the ranch. It mixes observations of the natural world with moral and philosophical ideas. His book is often compared to American author Henry David Thoreau's classic work from the 1800s on nature and humans, *Walden*.

One of the first books on the state's history, *History of Texas* by Henderson Yoakum, was published in 1855 in two **volumes**. Later, many Texas students learned about their state by reading *A New History of Texas for Schools* by Anna Pennybacker. First published in 1888, it was the standard state history book for nearly 40 years.

The adventures of cowhands, the cattle industry, and other settlers have inspired historical writers for years. Walter Prescott Webb's 1931 book, *The Great Plains*, was one of the first to suggest a direct connection between the geography of the Plains and the culture and lives of its new settlers. His 1935 book, *The Texas Rangers*, traced the history of the Rangers over a century.

One way to honor and preserve history is through **folklore**, or stories that are told orally and passed down from generation to generation. Some of the stories that are passed on in folklore are true, others are fiction, and still others have elements of both truth and fiction. Folklore is often set to music in the form of a song or ballad.

J. Frank Dobie is **acknowledged** as one of the first writers to collect and preserve Texas folklore. In a career that lasted from the early 1920s into the 1960s, Dobie collected stories from many different cultural groups, including Mexican American and African American cowboys. Dobie also encouraged other writers. In 1926 Dobie met J. Mason Brewer, an African American writer, and encouraged him to focus on writing about Texas folklore. Brewer's 1953 book, *The Word on the Brazos*, won many awards for its tales told by African Americans living near the Brazos River.

The area near the Brazos River was also the focus of another nonfiction work. John A. Graves, born in Fort Worth, learned of plans to build several dams on the Brazos River. He took a canoe trip down the length of the river with no companion other than his pet dog. His account of that trip—*Goodbye to a River* (1960)—was partly a personal account, partly a description of the natural world in and along the river, and partly a history of the Brazos and of Texas. It is still treasured by Texas readers today.



J. Frank Dobie dedicated his life to saving Texas folklore and legends so they would not be lost and to publishing them so they could be enjoyed.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Making Connections In addition to his own writing, how did Dobie promote Texas literature?

Content Vocabulary

folklore the traditional beliefs, stories, and sayings of people handed down orally

Academic Vocabulary

volume a series of printed sheets typically bound in book form

acknowledge to recognize a person as having a particular status

Content Vocabulary

corrido a Mexican American folk ballad

Américo Paredes worked to preserve Mexican American folklore, especially **corridos**, or folk ballads. One of his books, published in 1958, *With His Pistol in His Hand: A Border Ballad and Its Hero*, collected stories about Gregorio Cortez Lira, a well-known Mexican folk hero. Lira evaded pursuit by the Texas Rangers over a controversial murder charge. In the 1960s and 1970s, Paredes became an important voice for Mexican American culture.

Writing Stories and Novels

William Sydney Porter, who wrote under the name O. Henry, was a master of the short story. He lived in Texas in the 1880s and set some of his most famous stories there. His stories about cowboys, Mexicans, and pioneers are noted for their realistic details and unexpected endings. In 1907 a collection of his Texas stories was published in *The Heart of the West*. Another accomplished Texan writer was Indian Creek native Katherine Anne Porter—no relation to William Sydney Porter. She focused several of her stories on the rights of women and social injustice in Texas. Her *Collected Stories* won the Pulitzer Prize in 1966. More recently, Sandra Cisneros continued the short story tradition with her 1984 collection *Woman Hollering Creek*. Cisneros's fiction focuses on the dreams and struggles of Mexican Americans.

Several modern writers used their childhood or adult experiences in Texas as the basis for full-length books. Lionel G. Garcia, born in San Diego, Texas, wrote about growing up as a Mexican American in South Texas in a story collection called *I Can Hear the Cowbells Ring* (1994). He has also written award-winning books for adult audiences. Norma E. Cantú wrote about her experiences growing up in Laredo in *Canícula: Snapshots of a Girlhood en la Frontera* (1997). In *This Stubborn Soil* (1966) and *A Season of Weathering* (1973), William A. Owens told about growing up and trying to get an education in rural Lamar County.

Diane Gonzales Bertrand, who lives in San Antonio, uses her Mexican American roots as a source for her popular stories for children and young adults. Her books include *The Empanadas That Abuela Made* (2003) and *Trino's Choice* (1999).

Novelists have used Texas as the setting for a long list of acclaimed books. Rolando Hinojosa, an Hispanic novelist who writes in Spanish, was born in the Rio Grande Valley. His series of books called *The Klail City Death Trip*, which focuses on many generations of Mexican Americans, has won several literary awards. Another novelist, William Humphrey, was born in Clarksville and raised in Dallas. His novels *Home from the Hill* (1957) and *The Ordways* (1965) deal with small-town life in rural Texas. Larry McMurtry, born in Archer City, has won many awards for his novels about frontier and present-day Texas. His *Lonesome Dove* (1985) won a Pulitzer Prize, and his novels *The Last Picture Show* (1966) and *Terms of Endearment* (1975) were made into

TEXAS AND OUR NATION



REVEALING DISCRIMINATION

Dallas-born John Howard Griffin wrote an important book that helped awaken white Americans to the injustice of segregation. In 1959 Griffin took skin treatments to turn his white skin darker and then spent several weeks living in the segregated South as though he was an African American. Griffin recounted the difficulties and unfair treatment that he met in the book *Black Like Me* (1961). Hailed by national critics as a revealing portrait of the Jim Crow South, the book sold millions of copies and was made into a movie. African American scholar Gerald Early credits it with convincing many white Americans that African Americans' complaints about segregation and racism were justified. In writing this book, Griffin may have paved the way for greater acceptance of the civil rights movement.



Diane Gonzales Bertrand
1956–

Diane Gonzales Bertrand is an award-winning author whose stories examine the lives of Mexican American children and young adults.

Bertrand was born in San Antonio in 1956. She grew up loving to read and began writing stories in fifth grade. As a college student, she found that few books reflected her experiences growing up in an English-speaking, middle-class, Latino household. In *Sweet Fifteen*, she wrote about a Latino family preparing for a teen daughter's *quinceañera*, the traditional Latina coming-of-age ritual.

Many of her novels, such as *The Ruiz Street Kids* and *Trino's Choice*, are written for the preteen audience. For even younger readers, Bertrand has written several bilingual picture books, including *Sip, Slurp, Soup, Soup (Caldo, Caldo, Caldo)* and *The Empanadas That Abuela Made (Las Empanadas Que Hacía la Abuela)*.

Bertrand has received many awards, including recognition from the National Latino Literary Hall of Fame, the Texas Library Association, and the American Library Association. She is the Writer in Residence at St. Mary's University in San Antonio, where she teaches creative writing.

Explaining Why do you think Bertrand began to write books for a teen audience?



movies. James Michener, though not from Texas, wrote *Texas*, a historical novel about the state that spans the Spanish period to the 1980s.

Poetry

Poetry is also a part of Texas's literary tradition. John Sjolander, a Swedish immigrant and farmer who lived in Cedar Bayou, wrote poetry from the 1870s through the 1920s. His collection of poems, *Salt of the Earth and Sea*, published in 1928, contains verses about nature, legendary heroes, and events that occurred in the Galveston Bay area. He has been called the "greatest pioneer poet of the Southwest."

Naomi Shihab Nye, who lives in San Antonio, is the daughter of a Palestinian father and an American mother. She writes poetry for both children and adults. Many of her works explore the experience of being an Arab American. *Transfer*, a collection of her poems, was published in 2011, and her award-winning children's book, *Habibi*, was published in 1997.

Another contemporary poet is Pat Mora, a Hispanic writer who grew up in El Paso. Her *Dizzy in Your Eyes* was published in 2010. Mora also writes children's books, such as *A Birthday Basket for Tia* (1992). She has won numerous awards and has been a strong supporter of bilingual education.



Galveston's Grand Opera House was first built in 1894. Badly damaged by the Galveston Hurricane of 1900, it was rebuilt and is still in use today.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Identifying What city other than Galveston was a center of Texas theater in the 1900s?

Each year since 1933, Texas has selected a resident as **poet laureate**, its most outstanding or representative poet. A variety of well-known and respected poets have received this honor. Dean Young, a professor at the University of Texas-Austin, was chosen in 2014. Young is known for writing poems that mix fantasy and reality. He has won several national awards.

✓ **READING PROGRESS CHECK**

Synthesizing What are some subjects popular among Texas writers?

Texas Performing and Visual Artists

GUIDING QUESTION How have Texans contributed to entertainment and the visual arts?

Some Texans have expressed themselves through theater, film, and television. Many Texans have become famous singers, performing in many different styles. Others have created paintings and sculptures.

The Performing Arts

Theater performances began in Texas before the Civil War. Professional actors from New Orleans traveled by ship and staged plays in Galveston, one of the largest cities in Texas at the time.

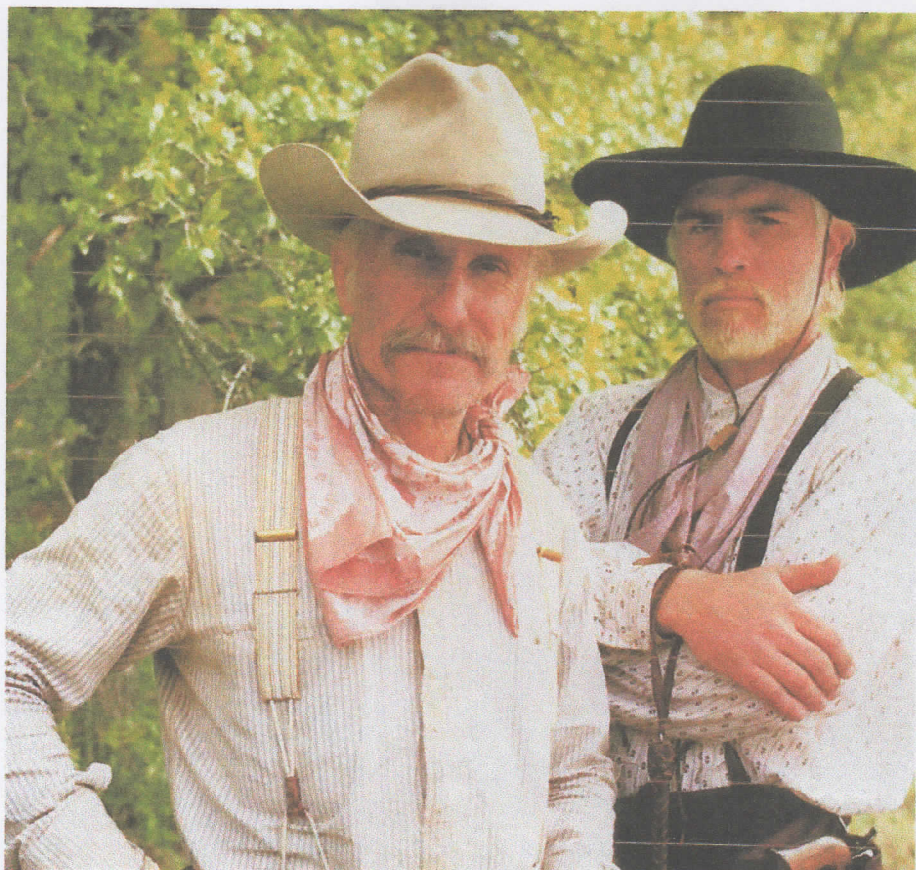
Content Vocabulary

poet laureate a poet who is honored by a government by being chosen for an official position

During the early 1900s, larger theaters in Galveston and Dallas began to present plays, movies, and other entertainment. The Dallas Theater Center began to present plays by native Texans and others beginning in the late 1950s.

An example of accomplishment in the performing arts in recent years is Tommy Tune, born in Wichita Falls. Tune trained in theater and dance in Texas and went on to win nine Tony Awards, Broadway's highest honor, in acting and dancing. Playwrights Preston Jones and Horton Foote have enjoyed recognition for plays inspired by Texas experiences and history. Jones's *A Texas Trilogy*, which is about a fictional small town in Texas, has been performed in many places including the Dallas Theater Center. Jones was active in that theater company for several years. Foote's play, *The Trip to Bountiful*, was made into a popular motion picture.

Many television and movie actors have called Texas home, including Debbie Allen (Houston), a dancer, choreographer, and TV and movie actress; Patrick Swayze (Houston), actor and star of *Ghost* and *Point Break*; Tommy Lee Jones (San Saba), who starred in the *Men in Black* movies and a TV miniseries of *Lonesome Dove*; Steve Martin (Waco), a writer, actor, and comedian; Matthew McConaughey (Uvalde), who starred in *The Lincoln Lawyer*; and Renée Zellweger (Katy), an actress in many TV shows and movies. Jones, Zellweger, and McConaughey have all won Academy Awards®.



Texas-born Tommy Lee Jones (right) co-starred in a popular TV miniseries of the novel *Lonesome Dove*.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Identifying What Texas author wrote the novel *Lonesome Dove*?

Music

Texas is well known for its variety of musical expression. The songs and spirituals sung by enslaved African Americans helped produce the distinctive musical styles of blues and jazz in Texas and throughout the South. Legends such as Huddie Ledbetter, known as "Leadbelly," and "Blind" Lemon Jefferson wrote and performed blues songs across Texas and the South during the early 1900s. They eventually became popular with Northern audiences in the 1930s. Scott Joplin, who was born in Caves Spring, wrote and performed piano music known as "ragtime" in the early 1900s. Several of his piano compositions were used as the Academy Award®-winning soundtrack for the movie *The Sting* (1973).

Texas country and western music has become popular throughout the United States and the world. Willie Nelson, born in Abbott in 1933, began singing and playing music when he was six. Writing songs for other country stars like Patsy Cline, he helped popularize country music in the late 1950s. Later, he gained fame as a singer in his own right. In the 1980s, George Strait, who was born in Poteet in 1952, rose to stardom by playing traditional country music. In the 2000s, Strait was named Artist of the Decade by the Academy of Country Music and was elected into the Country Music Hall of Fame.

Mexican American ballads and folk songs were always popular along the border, but they became known to a wider audience through singers such as Lydia Mendoza. She sang in the streets of San Antonio in the 1930s, but she soon moved on to a successful recording career. Today, Mexican American singers have built on those roots through Tejano music, which combines Mexican and American influences. There are also European influences, such as the use of accordions adopted from German music. Selena and David Lee Garza are recent singers who have popularized this style.

Another musical style, rock and roll, has been strongly influenced by Texans. Before his death in 1959, Buddy Holly of Lubbock recorded many rock hits such as "Peggy Sue." In the 1960s, Port Arthur's Janis Joplin was a major recording artist with such songs as "Piece of My Heart." Starting in the 1960s, Roy Orbison, a Vernon native, recorded a string of hits including "Only the Lonely." In the 1970s and 1980s, Don Henley of the Eagles enjoyed wide popularity, as did the hard rock of ZZ Top. More recently, Beyoncé Knowles from Houston and Usher from Dallas have become major rhythm and blues artists.

Austin supports a wide variety of musicians and advertises itself as "The Live Music Capital of the World." Since 1987, the South by Southwest (SXSW) Festival has been held annually in Austin. The largest music festival of its kind in the world, each year



Connections: Cultura

MUSIC OF THE BORDER

Along Texas's southern border, music blending Mexican and Anglo influences has been called both *tejano* and *conjunto* music. The influences for this musical style, however, go beyond the two border countries. Immigrants from Europe also contributed to this unique music. One of its distinctive instruments is the accordion, brought to the borderlands by German immigrants in the 1890s. Mexican Americans were excited by the lively music and dances of the polka and waltz brought to Texas by a variety of European settlers. The Tejano musical tradition has been updated and made more popular by Selena, Flaco Jiménez, and others but often still incorporates the accordion.

it showcases more than 2,000 performers. Classical music remains strong in Texas as well. Major symphonies perform in Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, El Paso, and other cities.

The Visual Arts

Texas's first artists were prehistoric people. They made both **pictographs**, which are ancient drawings or paintings on rock walls, and **petroglyphs**, which are rock carvings. These images are found at more than 250 sites across Texas. Some are found at sites where people lived more than 10,000 years ago.

During the colonial period, European artistic influences were introduced. Spanish settlers decorated their churches with finely crafted windows and doors, including the stone carvings and Rose Window of Mission San Jose made during the 1780s. Later, some painters looked to Texas history for their subject matter. During the mid-1800s, a French painter, Theodore Gentilz, lived on the frontier and painted portraits and scenes from Texas life, including *Drawing of the Black Beans*, which depicts the Mier Expedition in 1843. Some of his paintings, such as *Fandango* and *Tortilleras*, portray the Tejano way of life.

After the Civil War, H. A. McArdle painted large historical scenes, such as *Dawn of the Alamo* and *The Battle of San Jacinto*, that glorified Texans in battle and Texans as leaders. William Huddle's 1886 work, *Surrender of Santa Anna*, still hangs in the State Capitol, along with his large portrait of David Crockett.

Content Vocabulary

pictograph an ancient or prehistoric drawing or painting
petroglyph a carving or inscription on a rock

The chapel of Mission San Jose and San Miguel de Aguayo, one of the San Antonio missions, is famous for its Rose Window (inset), an oval stained-glass window in the center of the south wall of the mission.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**
Making Connections What culture is reflected in the art and architecture of the Texas missions?





Painter Georgia O'Keeffe developed a love of the landscapes and natural beauty of the Southwest in the years she spent teaching in the Panhandle of Texas.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Identifying What other Texas painter is known for his landscapes?

SKILLS PRACTICE

Write some questions about the most important ideas about diverse cultures. Exchange papers with a partner and answer one another's questions.

Other painters have been inspired by the Texas landscape. Julian Onderdonk of San Antonio is known for his paintings of Texas wildflowers, especially bluebonnets. He died when he was only 40 years old, but many of his works can be enjoyed in Texas museums.

Georgia O'Keeffe was the first female American painter to gain major recognition from art critics. She painted watercolors and oils during her years in Canyon, Texas. These paintings were displayed in her first solo show in 1917. More recently, Native American painter Amado Peña, Jr., illustrates Native American life in the harsh Texas environment.

Well-known sculptors are also linked to Texas. Elisabet Ney and her family moved to Texas from Europe in 1872. She completed the statues of Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston that are on display in the State Capitol. After Italian Pompeo

Coppini created bronze memorial statues for the Confederate Monument in Austin in 1903, he created the Littlefield Fountain Memorial at the University of Texas in Austin from 1920 to 1928 and a monument honoring the heroes of the Alamo at Alamo Plaza in San Antonio from 1937 to 1939. More recently, the colorful sculptures of El Paso-born Luis Jiménez explore Mexican American culture. An example is his sculpture titled "Vaquero," which depicts a Mexican cowboy on horseback.

✓ **READING PROGRESS CHECK**

Hypothesizing Why does Texas have such a rich musical heritage?

Texans Celebrate Diverse Cultures

GUIDING QUESTION How do Texans celebrate their ethnic and historical traditions?

The contributions and accomplishments of people from many backgrounds have built a larger Texas culture shared by all Texans. Texans celebrate their ethnic and cultural backgrounds through annual celebrations. These events allow people to preserve important traditions and share them with others. Many



celebrations also show evidence of cultural blending, as members of a group adopt elements of the larger culture to their own celebrations or blend elements of different cultures.

Ethnic and Local Festivals

Throughout Texas history, people from many different cultures have met and celebrated together. El Paso claims the first Thanksgiving feast in North America. That claim is based on a feast of meat and fish that Native Americans shared with the men, women, and children of a Spanish expedition in 1598. The Spaniards from Mexico had nearly died of hunger and thirst just days earlier. The Tigua of El Paso help celebrate the occasion each April.

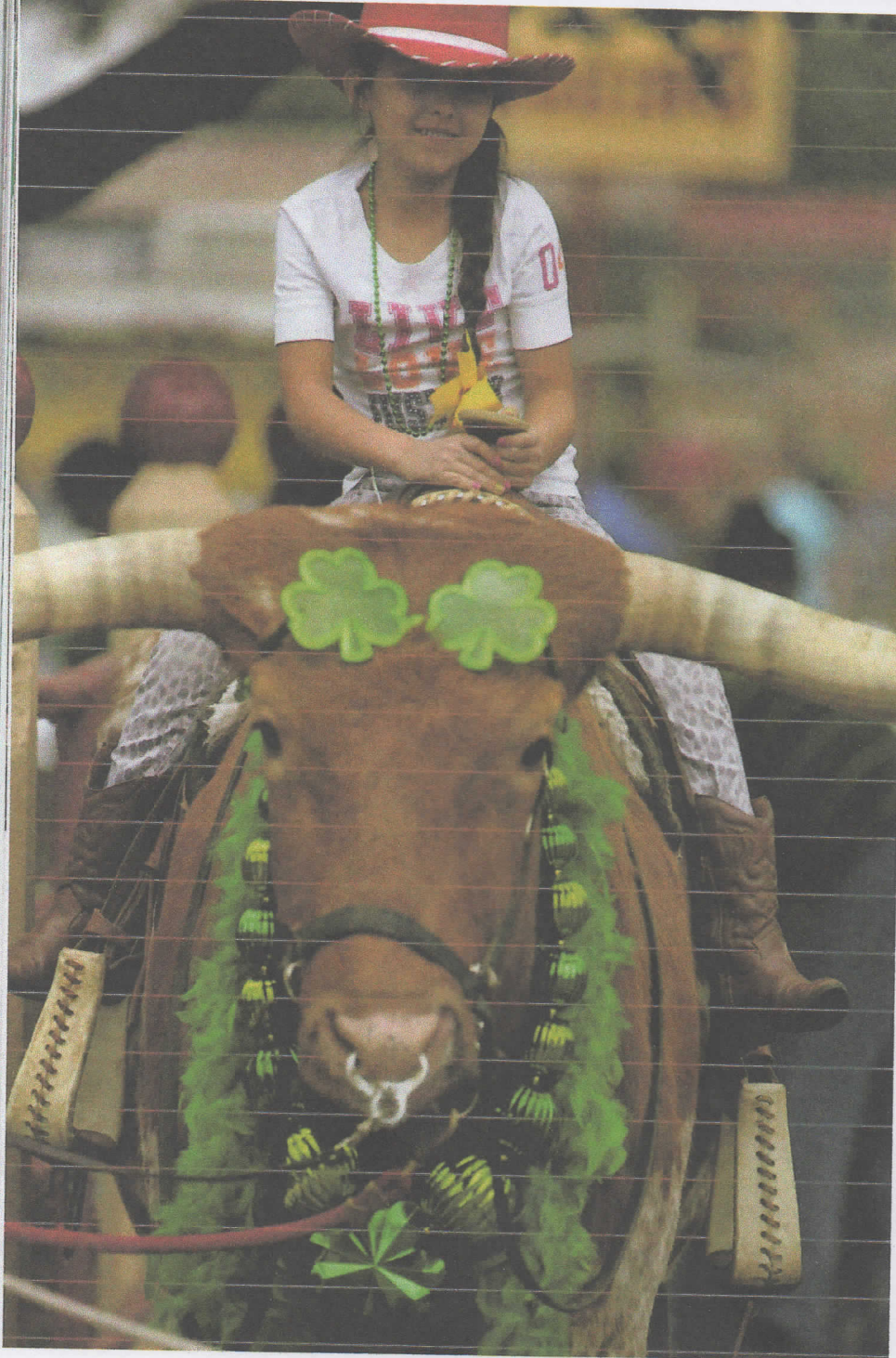
Some celebrations of Mexican American history, such as Cinco de Mayo and Diez y Seis de Septiembre, have been observed since the 1800s. Cinco de Mayo celebrates the Mexican army's victory over French troops at the Battle of Puebla in May 5, 1862, during the Franco-Mexican War. The Diez y Seis de Septiembre festival commemorates the day—September 16, 1810—that Mexico's war of independence began.

Other immigrant groups and their descendants also share festivals and celebrations across Texas. Irish immigrants hold St. Patrick's Day celebrations in Houston, Dallas, Austin, and Dublin.

Dancers perform traditional Mexican dances at a Cinco de Mayo festival in Austin.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Explaining What event does Cinco de Mayo celebrate?



The Fort Worth Stockyards holds a Saint Patrick's Day celebration each year to recognize Texans of Irish heritage.

► **CRITICAL THINKING**

Specifying What other racial and ethnic groups have celebrations in Texas?

Those with German backgrounds celebrate Oktoberfest and Easter Fires in Fredericksburg. Oktoberfest is a week-long event with German foods, music, and dancing. Easter Fires honors an 1847 peace treaty between German settlers of the area and the Comanche. On the night before Easter Sunday, fires are lit on the hills around Fredericksburg. According to local legend, the Comanche lit signal fires at night around Fredericksburg when the peace treaty was being negotiated. To quiet scared children, a German mother told her children that the Easter bunny had lit the fires to boil eggs for decorating.

Czechs celebrate their history and their love of chili in Flatonia each October at Czhilispeil. The celebration includes chili-cooking and chili-eating contests, blazing barbecues, and polka and country music. The chili contests show how Texans from different ethnic groups have integrated their customs into the larger Texas culture, as people of Czech descent have adopted the popular Texas dish, chili. A variety of Cajun festivals in southeast Texas celebrate the French

Acadian heritage. Cajuns are French speakers who were forced to leave an area of Canada called Acadia and move to Louisiana. These festivals often feature fast-paced accordion music, dancing, and steaming vats of crayfish and shrimp gumbo.

Recently, new groups of immigrants have arrived in Texas and shared their celebrations. Vietnamese immigrants in the Amarillo, Austin, Houston, Port Arthur, and Grand Prairie areas celebrate their New Year at the Tet Festival. At these Lunar New Year festivals, people serve rice cakes, some dress as dancing dragons, and others take part in eating contests adopted from mainstream Texas culture.

Some celebrations in Texas focus on important crops, economic activities, and historical events. Celebrations such as the Texas Rose Festival in Tyler, the Yamboree (sweet potato festival) in Gilmer, and the Black-Eyed Pea Jamboree in Athens celebrate the abundance of local crops.

Historical Celebrations

Events such as Charro Days, observed in Brownsville and Matamoros, Mexico, celebrate the cattle industry and its cowhands. The four-day event features people in traditional Mexican cowboy costumes, parades, and rodeos. Buccaneer Days in Corpus Christi celebrates the city's past, when it was a hideout for pirates. In this celebration, locals dress in pirate costumes, hold nighttime parades, and listen to country music.

State holidays remind Texans of the importance of their history. These holidays include Texas Independence Day (March 2), San Jacinto Day (April 21), and Lyndon Baines Johnson's Day (August 27). Texas's independence, and the brave individuals who fought and died for it, are also remembered when Texans reenact such events from the Texas Revolution as the battles of Gonzales, the Alamo in San Antonio, and San Jacinto.

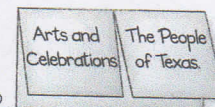
June 19 is an official state holiday in Texas called Emancipation Day. It marks Juneteenth, June 19, 1865, which began as a celebration of the date the news of the end of slavery arrived in Galveston, Texas. Early celebrations were used to help educate the new African American citizens on their voting rights. Later, the date became a celebration of African American culture around the world.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Drawing Inferences How does the wide variety of celebrations in Texas represent the strength and success of the state?

FOLDABLES Study Organizer

Include this lesson's information in your Foldable®.



LESSON 1 REVIEW



Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Use the words *pictograph* and *petroglyph* in a sentence about Texas visual arts. 22A

Answering the Guiding Questions

2. **Summarizing** How did early Spanish explorers and settlers contribute to the artistic history of Texas? 19C, 21B
3. **Describing** How did Walter Prescott Webb contribute to historical literature for Texas? 19A, 19D, 21B
4. **Comparing** Describe the works of J. Frank Dobie, J. Mason Brewer, and Américo Paredes, and explain what they have in common. 19A, 19D, 21B

5. **Analyzing** Name three Texas writers from different cultures, and identify how they have used their experience of Texas life in works of fiction. 19A, 19D, 21B
6. **Explaining** Explain how the diversity of Texas is reflected in the performances of Texas musicians. 19A, 19D, 21B
7. **Comparing** What do the Buccaneer Festival, Juneteenth Festival, and Charro Days festival have in common? 19A, 21B
8. **EXPOSITORY WRITING** Select one of the cultures of early Texas and describe how it influenced the arts of Texas. 19D, 22D