World War I and the 1920s
1910–1930

SECTION 1 Texan Go to War
SECTION 2 Business and Agriculture in the 1920s
SECTION 3 Texas Becomes a Modern Society

I love Texas because Texas is future-oriented, because Texans think anything is possible. Texans think big.

U.S. Senator Phil Gramm

1910 Mexican Revolution begins
1914 World War I breaks out in Europe
1916 Pancho Villa attacks Americans in Mexico
1917 General Pershing enters Mexico to catch Villa
1918 World War I ends
1920 United States enters World War I
1921 Pershing’s troops withdraw from Mexico
1924 Miriam “Ma” Ferguson is elected first female governor of Texas
1925 State Board of Education is created
1926 Margie Neal becomes first woman elected to Texas Senate
1929 25 radio stations broadcast in Texas
1930


Thomas Hart Benton, Bootleggers

VIEW THE Texas on Tape CHAPTER 22 VIDEO LESSON.
As You Read

World War I and the 1920s brought great change to Texas. The process of industrialization that began in certain Texas cities at the end of the 1800s continued to spread throughout the state in the early 1900s. In addition to higher wages, cities offered Texans many conveniences not available in rural areas. Completing this graphic organizer for Chapter 22 will help you to understand some of the changes that occurred as Texas developed into a modern society.

- Copy the cluster diagram in your Texas Notebook.
- As you read, note five aspects of life in Texas that changed during or after World War I.
- Then list supporting details to describe each of these changes.

Before You Read

What comes to mind when you hear the word modern? Perhaps you have seen examples of modern art. You might have heard talk of modern conveniences. Modern is often defined as "up-to-date," but it was first used in the early 1900s. Many aspects of daily life in Texas then became modern: transportation, communication, technology, fashion, and education.

Think about

- what makes a city modern
- the characteristics of modern culture
- examples of modern technology

C.A.A. Dellschau, Aero Mio (early flying machines)
1. Analyze the Mexican Revolution’s political and social impact on Texas.
2. Analyze World War I’s political and social impact on Texas.
3. Describe the problems faced by specific racial and ethnic groups in Texas around the time of World War I.

The United States was slow to join the war in Europe. Once it did, Texans at home and abroad made many sacrifices to help achieve victory.

When the United States went to war, young people left Texas and traveled thousands of miles. They believed they were fighting to protect freedom and democracy. In a letter to his mother, one Texan described the sounds of life on the front lines in France.

First, you hear a ‘rack-crack,’ and a smoke ball opens up . . . then the next one is over you, then under you, then to the side of you—all the time biting closer and closer. . . . Then, finally, you hear one ‘crrrrrrra-S-H!’ after another, and you know they’re horribly close! You can’t dodge, you just stand there and watch those ominous balls of smoke, and I steadied myself by counting them and thinking, ‘Well, if only one hits me from above, it will probably be in the head, and I won’t know it, so what’s the use?’

First Lieutenant Hal Irby Greer, letter to his mother, 1918

In this section you will read more about Texans’ involvement in World War I. You also will learn how brave Texans at home and abroad helped achieve victory.

The World at War

In 1914 most of the world was drawn into a major war stemming from old disputes and fears. Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Belgium, and several other countries banded together and called themselves the Allies. Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria called themselves the Central Powers and fought against the Allies. Most Americans wanted to stay out of the fight. However, the United States would not be able to remain neutral for long.
U.S.–Mexican Conflict

While countries were warring in Europe, conflict sprung up along the Texas–Mexico border. In 1910 Mexico had exploded into revolution. Mexican citizens had grown tired of poor living conditions in their country. A few business owners, landowners, and government officials had become wealthy, while life had grown worse for most Mexicans. As a result, Mexican president Porfirio Díaz was overthrown in 1911. This set off the violent six-year Mexican Revolution.

One of the leading generals of the revolution, Francisco “Pancho” Villa, became angry at the United States for recognizing his opponent as the new leader of Mexico. In 1916 he killed several U.S. citizens in northern Mexico.

President Woodrow Wilson sent U.S. Army general John J. Pershing and his troops into Mexico to catch Villa. Outraged that the United States would invade their country, the Mexican people helped Villa escape. In 1917 President Wilson withdrew the troops to Texas where they helped to guard the border, along with the Texas Rangers.

From 1911 to 1918 violence reigned along the Texas–Mexico border. Hundreds of Mexicans and Texans were killed. Many Mexican American civilians were victims of violence carried out by the Texas Rangers who had been sent to defend the border. These events left deep scars. The Mexican government finally struck a deal with Pancho Villa to end his raids. He was later murdered. To some, he had become a kind of folk hero who had been fighting injustice toward Mexicans on both sides of the border.

Germany Stirs Up Trouble

Germany saw the U.S.–Mexican conflict as an opportunity to distract the United States from the war in Europe. In 1917 German foreign secretary Arthur Zimmerman sent the Mexican government a secret telegram. Allied forces were able to discover the contents of it. In the telegram, Germany offered to join forces with Mexico to invade the United States and “take back” Texas and other territories Mexico had lost in 1848.
World War I saw the development of many new types of technology. Germany became the first country to use “undersea boats,” or U-boats, to block trade and control the seas. The British invented tanks. Both the Allies and the Central Powers used airplanes in combat for the first time. Several training bases for aviators were located in Texas, making the state the nation’s leader in flight training. How did the use of aircraft change how people fought wars?

War bond a low-interest loan by civilians to the government
Patriotism love or devotion for one’s country

The “Zimmerman Telegram,” as the telegram came to be known, along with the sinking of the ocean liner Lusitania by a German submarine, enraged Americans. The Lusitania was a British ship, but 128 American passengers died when it was sunk. In April 1917, Congress declared war against Germany. The United States was now fully involved in the world war.

Texans Rally to the Cause

Texans turned out in great numbers to answer the call to duty. On Registration Day, June 5, 1917, more than 300,000 Texans registered for the military draft, which meant that they might be called to join the military. Within a few months, that number soared to over 985,000. In all, nearly 198,000 Texans served in the armed forces—including about 450 female nurses. By 1918 over 5,000 Texans had lost their lives in the war.

Many Texans who signed up to fight had gained valuable skills during the recent conflict along the Texas-Mexico border. These Texans had learned how to command, supply, and move large military units. Thousands of less-experienced recruits found themselves heading to Texas for military training. The state’s mild climate made it an ideal training site for the newly formed U.S. Army Air Corps. The largest aviation training center in the nation was established at Kelly Field in San Antonio. Other military training camps were established elsewhere in San Antonio as well as in Waco, Houston, and Fort Worth.

The War Effort at Home

At home, people of all ages worked to ensure a victory overseas. Many civilians invested their money in war bonds or donated to the American Red Cross. Public schools instructed students in patriotism for at least
ten minutes every day. Women rolled bandages, entertained troops, and worked in factories to make important wartime products.

In order to send more food overseas, families cut back on fat and sugar, gave up coffee, and observed “wheatless” Mondays and Wednesdays, “meatless” Tuesdays, and “porkless” Thursdays and Saturdays. Many also planted “victory gardens.”

Racial and Ethnic Tensions Grow

Many Texans, like other Americans, grew to hate the Allies’ main enemy, Germany, along with its culture. In the state library, books and magazines that showed German culture were pulled from the shelves. In 1919 Governor William Hobby even canceled funding for the German Department at the University of Texas. This type of anti-German feeling made life difficult for the thousands of German immigrants who had chosen to make Texas their home.

There was an increase in other prejudices as well. Although African Americans made up one-fourth of all U.S. soldiers, they still found themselves targets of segregation and unfair treatment in the armed services. This was particularly difficult for minority soldiers from Northern states who traveled to Texas for training. Although discrimination was common throughout the country, it was usually less severe in the North than in Texas. Tensions between African Americans and whites resulted in threats, Lynchings, and occasional race riots.

Several thousand Mexican Americans also served in the U.S. armed forces. Like African Americans, Mexican Texans were threatened and denied many opportunities. Racist activities against both of these groups would continue to haunt Texas for many years to come.

Terms & Names

Identify:
- ally
- Central Powers
- Mexican Revolution of 1910
- Francisco “Pancho” Villa
- Zimmerman Telegram
- draft
- war bond
- patriotism

Organizing Information

Using an organizer like the one shown, identify at least four contributions Texans made to the war effort.

Texas War Contributions

What do you think was Texas’s most important contribution to World War I?

Critical Thinking

1. How do you think the Mexican Revolution of 1910 affected relations between Texans and Mexicans?
2. How did entry of the United States into World War I affect Texans?
3. Compare the treatment faced by German Texans, Mexican Texans, and African Americans in Texas during World War I.

A Real-Life Story

Review A Real-Life Story on page 456. What other elements of war might have terrified Texas soldiers?

Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.

SECTION ASSESSMENT
The Great War

by Olga Samples Davis

Who am I?

I am man—
Brother, husband, son, friend.
I come from Texas
where colors and creeds
independence and individuality
are as unending as pride
and American truths
of history and home.
My young heart
beats old before its time
as I stand armed on foreign soil
fighting for liberties
desperate as its people
for life-breath.
I give my body
with full knowledge
that we
as humans
are bound
one with the other
in battles for peace
and war.
I am man . . . I am soldier of the Great War.

Who am I?

I am the family of man-soldier.
I plead to gods
present and past
for man-soldier’s safe havens.
I pray and wait
and work—
replacing man-soldier
in factories, on roads . . .
I go with others
who work, wait
and hope for peaceful ends
Learning

About the Author
Olga Samples Davis was born in San Antonio, Texas, where she has served her community in many different ways. Her roles have included educator, community volunteer, poet, and writer/director. She has published numerous works and has received local, regional, and national honors for her literary and performance artistry. Olga Samples Davis is an assistant professor in the Department of English and Speech at St. Philip’s College.

Reading

the Literature
As you read, try to determine the speaker’s point of view about war. Ask yourself: What words and phrases reveal the speaker’s feelings?

Thinking

About the Literature
Who are the “voices” in the poem? Why do you think the poet wrote the poem using first person?

Writing

About the Literature
Why do you think the speaker points out that the soldier is from a place where “independence and individuality” are unending? In your Texas Notebook, explain how this idea contrasts with the theme of the rest of “The Great War.”

PRIMARY SOURCE

POEM

to madnesses
created by little men
pregnant
with big hate
for others
besides themselves.
I am the family of man-soldier of the Great War.

Who am I?
I am the presence
that hangs shroud-like
on man-soldier
family, friends
and others
in victim-garments
of war.
I am the Tomb of the Unknowns . . .
born of the Great War
to end all wars.
I welcome all my coffers
without reservation
or requirements.

My memory
of war is everlasting . . .
my symbol for courage
a constant reminder
to giant spirits
to truly embrace—
in word
and deed—the end of all wars.
Business and Agriculture in the 1920s

**Why It Matters Now**
Demand for new types of goods increased, leading to the production of modern goods and services in Texas.

**TERMS & NAMES**
- November 11, 1918;
- consumer goods;
- oil industry

**OBJECTIVES**
1. Analyze changes in supply and demand in Texas.
2. Describe how national and international events affected the production of goods in Texas from 1914 to 1920.
3. Draw conclusions about World War I's economic impact on Texas.

**MAIN IDEA**
During World War I, Texas industry leaped into action to produce goods for overseas troops. After the war, demand slowed for a time and then recovered.

**INTERACT WITH HISTORY**
Imagine that some of the teachers in your school have left to go to war. The principal asks you to help teach the health classes. You have never taught a class before, and it is hard at first, but you start to enjoy it. You are proud of your accomplishment. Then the war ends and the teachers return. You are asked to go back to being a student like any other. How would you feel? Would you cooperate?

**War Ends**

World War I was a terrible war. Eight to ten million military lives were lost as 32 nations fought each other. Modern weapons such as tanks and nerve gas were used for the first time. The entry of the United States helped to bring the war to an end on November 11, 1918. But many of the soldiers who returned were scarred.

World War I also caused dramatic changes in market demands. Before war broke out in Europe, new industries were emerging in Texas. Production grew steadily as new markets for Texas products were discovered around the world. Then in 1914 things changed. Germany set up a blockade at British seaports, blocking some of Texas's most important overseas markets. At home, production slowed because there was less worldwide demand for Texas goods.

**Postwar Growth of Top Industries**

Before World War I, slaughtering and meatpacking had been the most important industries in Texas. But the war created a huge need for fuel. Soon oil was the most important industry. As the oil boom led to new
During the War, thousands of Texas men went overseas, leaving many companies short of workers. To help out, Texas women entered the workforce—many in jobs usually filled by men. Women worked in factories. They served as police officers, doctors, and lawyers and took on other important positions.

After the war, however, most jobs were reassigned to men. Women were expected to return home and take care of their families.

How do you think the war affected Texas women’s attitudes about their traditional roles?

The Impact of the Oil Industry

Of all the economic developments after World War I, the most important was the growth of the oil industry. During the 1920s new oil deposits were discovered in Mexia, Luling, and the Permian Basin area of West Texas. Major gasoline companies such as Humble Oil and Refining Company (Exxon/Mobil), Gulf Production Company (Chevron), and The Texas Company (Texaco) also gained strength.

As the Texas oil industry grew, so did related industries. Some companies began producing oil by-products such as petrochemicals. Others produced pipelines, barrels, and oil-field equipment. As these companies began moving into oil towns such as Houston, Beaumont, and Port Arthur, they further expanded the local economies. Some moved into small towns, quickly turning them into cities. In North Texas the town of Wichita Falls grew from 8,200 residents in 1910 to about 40,000 in 1920. State revenues also increased from just over $101,000 in 1906 to $5.9 million in 1929, largely due to the oil industry.

Agriculture Remains King

Despite the growth in oil and other industries during the 1920s, agriculture remained the leading economic force in Texas. World War I and the expansion of cities increased the demand for farm products. By the end of the 1920s, the value of agricultural products was three times that of oil. Cotton, rice, wheat, citrus fruit, and corn production all grew.

Unfortunately for farmers, major increases in crop production led to a sharp decline in prices. Many farmers refused to slow down production. In fact, farmers produced even more to keep their income at the same level. This made prices drop further. Some farmers formed farmers’ organizations to pool their crops and negotiate better prices. Others learned to use machines to produce goods faster and more efficiently.

New Technology Benefits Farms

By the 1920s automobiles were becoming common in Texas. Soon people began to think of other uses for motors. Farmwork was made faster and simpler by motors and machines. Tractors began replacing mules and horses. Machines called combines did the work of both binders and threshers, greatly increasing wheat production.

and larger cities, building materials were in greater demand. Many related businesses expanded in response.

Other changes occurred after the war. In the 1920s Texas manufacturers began making more consumer goods. Clothing and furniture manufacturing also increased. Other factories began producing cars and other consumer goods. Department stores opened in Houston, Dallas, and other cities to sell these goods.
The development of new technology also allowed Texas farmers to reach new markets with their goods. Now, instead of depending solely on the railroads to carry their goods to market, farmers could use trucks to transport their products just about anywhere. This opened up a variety of new markets in Texas and the rest of the nation.

Texans not only developed new markets for their goods but also contributed greatly to the national economy. Advances in Texas agriculture helped the United States become a major provider of food for the world. Similarly, technological advances in oil, lumber, mining, and manufacturing industries made Texas an important part of the U.S. economy and the world marketplace. By the end of the 1920s, Texas had become a major contributor of goods and services worldwide.

**Terms & Names**

- November 11, 1918
- consumer goods
- oil industry

**Organizing Information**

Use a chart like the one shown to list Texas industries that grew dramatically during this period. List each industry in the appropriate column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AND AGRICULTURE</th>
<th>CONSUMER GOODS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In which category did industry change the most during the 1920s? Explain.

**Critical Thinking**

1. How did changes in demand affect the supply of Texas goods in 1914? in the 1920s?
2. What national and international events caused these changes in supply and demand?
3. How was the Texas economy different after World War I? Explain your answer.

**Interact with History**

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. How is this scenario similar to the experiences of many working women at the end of World War I?

Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.

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**Activity**

**Economics**

Create a chart to compare and contrast the industries in Texas before and after World War I and their effects on the state.
Texas Becomes a Modern Society

Why It Matters Now
The shift from rural to urban life in the 1920s brought many changes to Texas.

OBJECTIVES
1. Explain how economic factors led to Texans moving from rural areas to the city.
2. Describe changes in jobs and occupations that resulted from the growth of cities in Texas.
3. Identify points of view from the historical context surrounding events and the frame of reference that influenced those who participated.

The economic boom of the 1920s led to rapid growth of industries in Texas. As a result, Texans flooded into cities to take industry jobs.

TERMS & NAMES
mercantile, Margie Neal, lobby, Petticoat Lobby, intolerance, Ku Klux Klan, Miriam A. “Ma” Ferguson

Growth of an Urban Society
The 1920s was a time of major growth in the demand for consumer goods and other Texas products. Many industries were forced to build new factories to keep up with this demand. The result was a steady number of jobs in cities where factories were located. Many workers found factory jobs attractive because they generally paid better than other work.

By contrast, farmwork offered little financial reward. Because of overproduction, farm prices fell sharply after 1920. Moreover, farmers have always had to deal with an unpredictable cycle of good and bad times. Many people left rural farming areas and moved to Texas cities to take jobs in factories and in other industries.

People from other states and nations also came to Texas cities, resulting in growth of urban areas. As cities grew, many developed distinct identities. For instance, Fort Worth’s livestock and meatpacking industries gave the city the nickname “Cow Town.” A rich Hispanic heritage and busy military installations made San Antonio a thriving tourist center. Dallas, with its own branch of the Federal Reserve System, became the state’s financial and mercantile center. Houston became the state center for oil.
Modern Conveniences

Life in Texas cities became much more modern during the 1920s. Conveniences not available in many rural areas became commonplace in town. Electricity was added to homes and other establishments, bringing the benefit of electric lights. Mass transportation made it easier for people to get from one place to another. Telephone and telegraph lines allowed people to communicate quickly and easily.

During this time, other important forms of communication developed as well. Radio broadcasting, which had begun at some Texas colleges on a small scale in 1911, became more widespread. By 1922 Texas had 25 radio stations.

Texans on the Move

The number of Texans who owned automobiles greatly increased in the 1920s. In addition to cars, trucks became a common sight as farmers and manufacturers began using them to haul goods to market. Buses carried passengers within cities and between towns.

As automobiles became more popular, Texans needed a system of well-maintained roads. Governor Pat M. Neff reorganized the state highway department in the mid-1920s and placed a tax on gasoline. These new funds were used to create and repair Texas roads.

Texans now could travel long distances with relative ease. People who lived outside cities could travel into town to work, shop, or gather with friends. Automobiles also made it easier for people to attend social events. Unfortunately, this ease of travel created several problems. Small towns not located near major highways lost residents, visitors, and businesses. People began shopping in larger stores in the cities.

Problems with Prohibition

During the prohibition period, from 1919 to 1933, liquor was illegal. Many Texans found it difficult to adjust to the new law. Some turned to bootlegging, selling liquor illegally. Bootleggers bought their liquor from moonshiners, who manufactured it in hidden stills, often in their backyards. Many citizens who had never previously broken a law became involved in the illegal liquor trade. Although local Texas officials often looked the other way, federal agents patrolled the state, destroying stills and putting bootleggers in jail. Dance halls and night clubs, called illegal speakeasies, were often moved to hidden locations. One was located in Longhorn Cavern in Central Texas. Because so many citizens ignored prohibition, and so much crime occurred in reaction to it, prohibition was eventually ended throughout the country.
Leisure-Time Activities

The 1920s was a period of prosperity and excitement for many in the United States. A new freestyle form of music known as jazz became popular, and fast-moving dances like the Charleston swept the nation. As urban society grew, so did the feeling of independence among women. People also began challenging society’s standards for appropriate behavior. Some women wore makeup and dressed in pants or shorter skirts. Because of Texans’ generally traditional nature, however, some of the more daring national fads and fashion trends never really caught on in Texas.

One new development that did capture Texans’ enthusiasm was the motion picture. Soon, movie houses popped up in all but the smallest towns. The first movies to hit the big screen were in black and white and had no sound. A piano or phonograph was played in the theater to provide background music. By 1929 these early silent films had been replaced with “talkies,” or movies with sound.

Modernizing Education

The 1920s were also times of great changes in education. Governor Neff and the state legislature passed laws to provide special funding for rural schools. A few years earlier, the legislature had passed a measure to provide students with free textbooks. Another measure provided government-paid transportation for students who lived far from schools. It consolidated, or joined together, more than 1,500 small schools to help them pool their resources and tax revenues. Finally, the Better Schools Amendment of 1920 allowed counties to increase taxes used to support local schools.

Texas women were another important factor in the improvement of education during the 1920s. Texas’s first female senator, Margie Neal, proposed a bill that led to the creation of the State Board of Education in 1929. An increasing number of Texas women took seats on local school boards.
The Changing Role of Women

Having finally won the right to vote, women took their newfound freedom a step further and entered the workforce. By the end of the 1920s, more women than ever worked outside the home. They worked as telephone operators, clerical workers, and salespeople. Others worked as teachers, nurses, and librarians, and a few were doctors and lawyers. However, most women earned only about half of what men earned in similar positions.

On the political front, women in the 1920s organized a lobby called the Joint Legislative Council, or “Petticoat Lobby,” to influence state legislation. The women pushed to abolish child labor and asked for better legislation regarding education, health care, and other social reforms. They also pressured city governments to improve sanitation services, provide more parks and playgrounds, and make other improvements.

Intolerance on the Rise

The 1920s were carefree times for many Americans, but they also were a time of rising intolerance. The Ku Klux Klan declared that its postwar goals were to preserve patriotism and moral behavior, but its members openly opposed Catholics, Jews, African Americans, and Hispanics. The Klan also claimed it would stem a rising tide of crime and moral decay. This idea especially appealed to rural Texans who were worried about the relatively broad-minded lifestyles of urban Texans.

To carry out its plan, the Klan enlisted large numbers of police officers and judges. It used the voting power of its 100,000 members to elect Klan-friendly sheriffs, city officials, legislators, and even a U.S. senator, Earl B. Mayfield. By 1923 the Klan controlled several city governments and probably a majority of the Texas House of Representatives.

As the Ku Klux Klan grew in size, it also became more violent. Support for the Klan began to fade as the public became more aware of its violent tactics. Newspapers began speaking out against Klan activities. Some police officers and judges threatened to publish members’ names. By 1928 Klan membership had decreased to fewer than 2,500 members in Texas.
“Ma” Ferguson Versus the Klan

One of the main opponents of the Texas Klan was Governor Miriam A. “Ma” Ferguson. In 1924 the wife of impeached governor James Ferguson entered the race for governor against Klan candidate Felix D. Robertson. Her anti-Klan feelings were supported by many. Ferguson did little, however, to help the cause of women.

Texas Voices

I was originally opposed to woman suffrage. I have always held, and I believe it firmly still, that if a woman’s home demands her, that should be her duty—her husband and her children. She should be willing to give it her undivided attention.

Miriam A. Ferguson, interview

“Ma” Ferguson entered the governor’s race because her husband, James “Pa” Ferguson, had been banned from holding any public office. With “Ma” as governor, “Pa” could run the governor’s office behind the scenes. On the campaign trail, the pair claimed voters would get “two governors for the price of one.” “Ma” Ferguson defeated Robertson in the Democratic primary by more than 100,000 votes. She then defeated the Republican candidate. Ferguson became the first female governor of Texas and one of only two female governors in the country.

Like her husband, Ferguson created few reforms and offended many people. She was criticized for pardoning more than 2,000 prisoners and for granting highway contracts to her supporters. In 1926 she lost the governor’s race to Daniel J. Moody, who would guide Texas through tough times.
Interpreting a Population Density Map

LEARNING the Skill
Population density maps are very useful for learning where people live. Population density measures the number of people living in a square mile or square kilometer. The population density of an area is found by dividing the number of people by the total land area. Areas with many people, such as cities and some farming areas, have high population densities. Places where few people live have low population densities.

To interpret a population density map, use the following steps:
• Read the map title. It will tell you the area that the map illustrates. It may also tell the time period the map covers.
• Study the map key. The different colors or patterns show the number of people living in a square mile or kilometer in a certain area.
• Observe the patterns on the map. The different patterns or colors are used to distinguish the areas of different population density.
• Examine the map itself. Look at the areas that have high or low population density. Where are they located? Can you see a pattern? If there is a pattern, analyze what accounts for it.

PRACTICING the Skill
Study the map below. Then answer the questions that follow.

1. What time period is represented on the map?
2. What units of measurement are used to calculate population density?
3. Which cities are located in counties that have a population density of more than 100 persons per square mile?
4. Why do you think there is one county in far West Texas with a high population density?
5. What conditions might account for low population density in some areas of Texas?
6. What conditions might account for high population density in some areas of Texas?

APPLYING the Skill
Obtain a current edition of the Texas Almanac. Research the population and area data for ten counties. Using this information, create a population density map for your selected counties. Then exchange maps with a partner. Ask each other three to five questions that can be answered by reading and interpreting the map. Finally, compare your current population density maps with the 1920 population density map on this page.

Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research this topic.
TERMS & NAMES
Explain the significance of each of the following:
1. Allies
2. Central Powers
3. Mexican Revolution of 1910
4. Francisco “Pancho” Villa
5. Zimmerman Telegram
6. April 2, 1917
7. November 11, 1918
8. Margie Neal
9. Petticoat Lobby
10. Miriam A. “Ma” Ferguson

REVIEW QUESTIONS
Texans Go to War (pages 456–459)
1. Why do you think some Mexican citizens helped Pancho Villa escape from Pershing’s troops?
2. Why did thousands of U.S. troops stop in Texas before going to Europe?

Business and Agriculture in the 1920s (pages 462–464)
3. What major shift occurred in Texas industry after World War I?
4. What was the most important economic development in Texas after World War I?

Texas Becomes a Modern Society (pages 466–470)
5. What impact did the development of the automobile industry have on the growth of cities in Texas?
6. What two issues probably helped Miriam Ferguson be elected governor of Texas?

CRITICAL THINKING
Drawing Conclusions
1. Why do you think the Zimmerman Letter had such a tremendous impact on the United States?

Identifying Cause and Effect
2. How did technological advances in the 1920s result in Texas, the United States, and the world becoming more dependent on one another?

Summarizing
3. How did women’s lives change in the 1920s? What effect did this have on the Texas government?
MAP & GEOGRAPHY SKILLS
Applying Skills

According to the map, in which region are the counties with the highest population density concentrated?

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLBUILDER
Making Generalizations

Life in Texas cities became much more modern during the 1920s. Conveniences not available in many rural areas became commonplace in town. Electricity made its way into homes and other establishments, bringing with it the benefit of electric lights. Mass transportation made it easier to get from one place to another. Telephone and telegraph lines allowed people to communicate quickly and easily.

1. What generalization can you make from the information in this selection?
2. What details support your conclusion?
3. Explain whether the following generalization is supported or unsupported: Electricity made daily life easier for Texans.

CHAPTER PROJECT
Analyzing Songs
Strong feelings about political issues and a changing society emerged during World War I and the 1920s. Many of these feelings were expressed in songs made popular throughout Texas and the United States. Working with a partner, research the lyrics to a song that was popular in Texas in the 1920s. What opinions and attitudes do you think the song expresses? Share your selection with the class. Explain how it serves as a historical resource.

Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research this topic.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY ACTIVITY
1920s Radio Broadcast
During the 1920s, radio stations began springing up in many Texas cities. In addition to providing music and commercials, WFAA in Dallas was the first radio station to carry educational programming and to produce a radio drama series. WOAI in San Antonio was one of the first stations to employ a local news staff. As a class, research and plan ten minutes of radio programming that might have been heard on one of these stations during the 1920s. Then work in small groups to develop the program elements you planned. Finally, tape record your radio broadcast and play it back. How might your broadcast have benefited Texans in the 1920s?

CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY
Protecting Citizens’ Rights
In the 1920s, many groups experienced discrimination in Texas. Many years later, some individuals and groups in Texas still suffer discrimination in employment, housing, education, and social activities. Working in groups of three or four students, review school guidelines that prohibit bias and discrimination on campus. Refer to the history of our state to explain why such policies are necessary to protect the rights of all citizens.