

Grade 4 Study Guide
Benchmark 2
2010-2011

Vocabulary/Concepts	Things to Know
Conflicts in Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo-American settlers disagreed with some of the Mexican laws they were required them to follow.
The Fredonia Rebellion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mexican government stopped a rebellion which tried to start the country of Fredonia.
The Law of April 6, 1830	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passed by the Mexican government because they were afraid more rebellions would breakout, and Anglo-Americans would take control of Texas.
American Colonists Respond	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stephen F. Austin went to Santa Anna to present a petition for more American settlers to come to Texas. • Santa Anna did not respond, so Austin sent a letter to the settlers to start a new government without Mexico's permission which led to Austin's arrest.
Battle of Gonzales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First battle of the Texas Revolution • Mexican soldiers went to Gonzales to take back a cannon the Mexican government had given the town for protection. • The Texians hung a flag on the cannon that said "Come and Take It." • The Mexican soldiers left without the cannon.
Texas Declaration of Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George C. Childress led the writing team. • The document was approved and signed by the delegates on March 2, 1836. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ March 2 is Texas Independence Day. ○ It freed Texas from Mexico.
The Texas Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Constitution made Texas a republic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Republic – a form of government in which the people choose their leaders
Temporary Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David Burnet was chosen as the president. • Lorenzo de Zavala was chosen as the vice president.
The Alamo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texian soldiers battled against Mexican soldiers for 13 days. • Volunteers from the U.S. helped in the fight. • The battle ended on March 6, 1836 when the Mexican army of 5,000 surrounded the Alamo and defeated the 180 Texians. • The battle proved Texians were determined to fight for their independence.
The Runaway Scrape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas settlers, the convention delegates, and the Texian army headed east toward the Louisiana border in order to escape Santa Anna and his army.
Goliad Massacre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texian troops were captured and killed by the Mexican army.
Battle of San Jacinto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sam Houston led his soldiers in burning the bridges so that neither the Texian nor the Mexican army could retreat. • The Texian army surprised the Mexican army. • Over 500 Mexican soldiers died, but only 10 Texian soldiers were killed. • Santa Anna tried to escape, but he was captured. • The Battle of San Jacinto was the end of the Texas Revolution.
The Treaties of Velasco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The treaties said: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mexican troops would retreat south of the Rio Grande River. ○ Texian and Mexican prisoners would be released. ○ Santa Anna would be freed immediately. ○ All property taken by the Mexican government would be returned to Texans. ○ Mexico would accept the independence of the Republic of Texas. • Santa Anna was not released immediately so the Mexican government would not recognize the treaties.

The Republic of Texas' First Elections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas voters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Approved the Texas Constitution ○ Voted to join the U.S. as a state ○ Elected Sam Houston as the first president ○ Elected Mirabeau Lamar as the first vice president
Texas as a Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas was in debt because of the war with Mexico. • Houston wanted Texas to become a U.S. state to receive help with the debt. • Mirabeau Lamar, Texas' second president, opposed U.S. statehood and moved the capital to Austin. • Anson Jones served as the last president of the republic.
The Lone Star State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manifest Destiny – the belief that the U.S. was meant to stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean • Due to the belief of Manifest Destiny, Texas was accepted as a U.S. state. • December 29, 1845, Texas officially became a U.S. state. • Annexation – to add or join an existing country or state
War with Mexico	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war between Mexico and the U.S. • The Texas border was set at the Rio Grande River. • Mexican Cession - the U.S. gained all or part of present-day New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah.
Texas Plantations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most slaves lived on plantations that produced cash crops, such as cotton. • By 1850, cotton was the most important cash crop in the South.
Civil War 1831-1865	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ States' rights – the right of state governments to make their own decisions ○ Slavery – South used slaves to support their farming economy, but the North used paid workers to support their factory economy ○ Abraham Lincoln's election as President in 1860 • 11 states, including Texas, seceded from the U.S. to form the Confederate States of America. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sam Houston resigned as governor because he opposed Texas joining the Confederacy. ○ Jefferson Davis was the president of the Confederacy. ○ The first battle of the Civil War was at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. • War ended with Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendering to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. • Abraham Lincoln was assassinated 5 days after the war ended.
Six Flags Over Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain, France, Mexico, Republic of Texas, Confederate States, and United States of America.
Juneteenth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrated on June 19th because it is the date Texas slaves found out they had been freed by the Emancipation Proclamation
Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Civil War when the South was trying to rebuild their governments • Freedman's Bureau was created to help the freed slaves adjust to freedom. • Many freed slaves became sharecroppers after the war. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sharecropper – a farmer who uses a plot of land and is paid by the landowner with a share of the crops • Black Codes were passed by Southern states to keep former slaves from voting and serving on juries. • Texas was allowed to rejoin the Union in 1870 when its government approved the 13th and 14th Amendments and rewrote their constitution. • Segregation - keeping people in separate groups based on race or culture

Amendments to the U.S. Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13th – ended slavery in the U.S. • 14th – all people born in the U.S. are citizens • 15th - all male citizens have the right to vote
War on the Plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. government wanted to relocate Native Americans to reservations. • The Alabama-Coushatta asked the government to create a reservation for them. • African American soldiers who fought against the Native Americans were nicknamed buffalo soldiers because of their fighting spirit.
Cattle Kingdom 1867-1880s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle ranching was the main industry in Texas during this time. • Cattle were plentiful in the South so ranchers used cattle drives to get their cattle to the North and sell them at higher prices. • King Ranch was one of the largest ranches in Texas. • Cattle drives ended when railroads expanded and settlers put up fences made of barbed wire to protect their land. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Barbed wire was invented by Joseph Glidden.
Railroads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Railroads helped cities grow due to faster and cheaper transportation of people and goods. • Railroads required a lot of fuel, so the oil industry grew.
Oil or “black gold”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1901, a large supply of oil was discovered in Beaumont, Texas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Known as Spindletop, it produced one-fourth of all the oil in the U.S. by 1902. • When too much oil was discovered, the price became very low. • New uses for oil were discovered, such as fuel for cars and locomotives, and the demand and the price increased. • The increased demand for oil led to new businesses, jobs, and boomtowns. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Boomtowns - towns that grew quickly in population and businesses ◦ Wildcatters – a person who searches for new sources of oil • Texas became the largest oil-producing state in the U.S.
Women’s Suffrage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suffrage – the right to vote • In 1918, women in Texas received the right to vote in state elections. • In 1920, the 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote in U.S. elections. • Miriam “Ma” Ferguson was the first woman elected as governor of Texas.
The Great Depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression – a time of few jobs and little money. • In 1929, the stock market crashed, causing economic hardships. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Banks and businesses closed, and people lost their jobs, homes, and money.
Dust Bowl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the Great Depression, a severe drought in the Mid-West of the U.S., which included North Texas, caused many people to leave Texas.
WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • December 7, 1941, the Japanese bombed the U.S. navy base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii which led to the U.S. declaring war on Japan and its allies. • General Dwight E. Eisenhower led the combined armies of France, Britain, the Soviet Union, and the U.S. to victory. • Audie Murphy received more medals in WWII than any other soldier. • Oveta Culp Hobby, from Houston, led the U.S. Women’s Army Corps.
War Changes Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texans helped support the war by supplying oil and building planes and ships. • Women and minorities began to work jobs which they previously did not work.
Growth of Cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Houston became one of the fastest growing cities in the U.S. after WWII. • The Gulf Coast Region continued to produce large amounts of petrochemicals. • Austin continued to grow after the war due to increased government jobs.

New Ways of Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good things developed in Texas, such as theaters, museums, shopping malls, and new inventions like TV. • Many people watched the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the swearing in of Lyndon B. Johnson, a Texan, as the 36th U.S. President on TV.
Modern Aviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1969, Houston’s Intercontinental Airport, now Bush Airport, was one of the busiest airports in the world for international flights. • The largest airport in Texas is the Dallas – Ft. Worth Airport.
By Rail and Sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most people travel by car or plane, but the railroad remains important in Texas because of the transportation of goods. • Texas ships products from Texas ports to other areas of the world, such as oil. • The Port of Houston is the largest in Texas and the eighth largest in the world.
Civil Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cesar Chavez started the United Farm Workers to help Mexican American farm workers gain fair treatment. • Martin Luther King, Jr. worked to change laws to provide fair treatment for African Americans. • President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to stop segregation in public places, including schools. • In 1965, the Voting Rights Act was passed to stop states from requiring minority voters to pass a reading and writing test in order to vote. • Barbara Jordan from Houston was the first African American woman to be elected to the Texas Senate and the U.S. Congress.
Mexican Americans in Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henry B. Gonzalez became the first Mexican American to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. • Henry Cisneros was the first Mexican American elected as mayor of a large U.S. city, San Antonio.
Oil Boom and Bust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 1970s, the demand for oil increased, and the Texas economy grew. • In the 1980s, the demand for oil decreased, and the Texas economy suffered.
The Johnson Space Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.A.S.A. was formed during Eisenhower’s presidency. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ President Kennedy chose Houston to have a facility to train astronauts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The building is named in honor of President Lyndon B. Johnson. • John Glenn became the first American to orbit Earth. • Edward White of San Antonio became the first American to walk in space. • Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin were the first humans to set foot on the moon.
State Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative Branch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Makes the laws ◦ Divided into two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives • Executive Branch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Carries out the laws ◦ The governor is the head of this branch. • Judicial Branch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ensures the laws are fair and agree with the Texas Constitution ◦ Made-up of courts and judges who hear and decide law cases
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Constitution is our nation’s written plan of government. • Contains the same three branches of government as the state government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ One difference – the president is the head of the executive branch • Many Texans have served in the national government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Presidents—Dwight D. Eisenhower (34th), Lyndon B. Johnson (36th), George Bush (41st), George W. Bush (43rd)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kay Bailey Hutchinson – first woman senator from Texas ○ Sandra Day O'Connor – first woman to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court
Citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● People born in the U.S. are citizens of the U.S. and the state in which they are born. ● Immigrants can become naturalized citizens. ● Citizens can be involved in government by voting, communicating with elected officials, serving in an elected position, or helping someone run for office.
Free Enterprise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A kind of economy in which people own and run their own businesses with limited government control.
Bar Graphs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Read for information

Time Zone Map

- Time Zone – a region in which people use the same time
- Use the map to answer the questions.
 - If it is 9:00 am in San Antonio, Texas, what time is it in Atlanta, Georgia?
 - If it is 7:00 am in Sacramento, California, what time is it in Denver, Colorado?
 - If it is 10:00 am in the Central Time Zone, what time is it in the Pacific Time Zone?
 - In which two time zones is Texas?

