

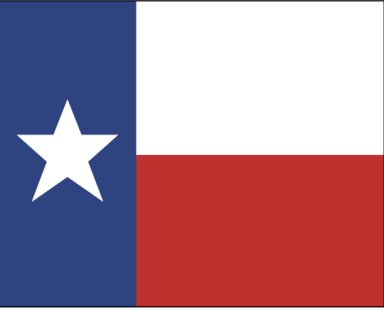
# **Chapter 1: Texas Political Culture**

## **Champagne & Harpham**

State and Local Government

GOVT 2306

Professor Davis



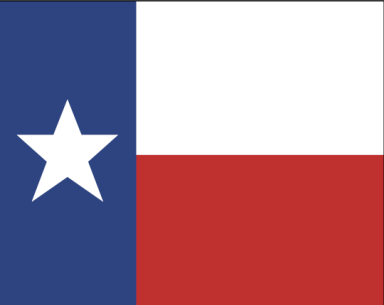
# Classification for State Political Culture

**Political Culture:** Broadly shared values, beliefs, and attitudes about how the government should function and politics should operate

- American political culture emphasizes values of liberty, equality, and democracy

## **Types of Political Culture:**

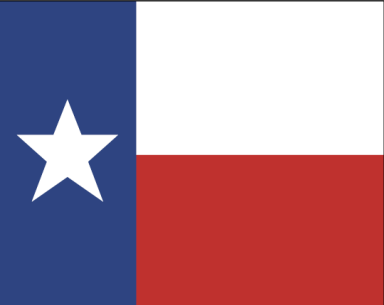
Moralistic, Individualistic, and Traditionalistic



# Moralistic Political Culture

The belief that government should be active in promoting the public good and that citizens should participate in politics and civic activities to ensure that good

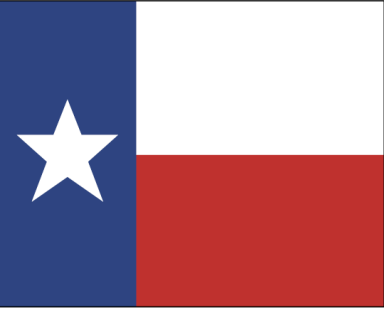
- Rooted in Puritan and other religious cultures
- Government should advance public welfare and promote common good
- Politics is the concern of everyone
- Citizens should be involved in civic activities



# Individualistic Political Culture

The belief that government should limit its role to providing order in society, so that citizens can pursue their economic self-interest interests

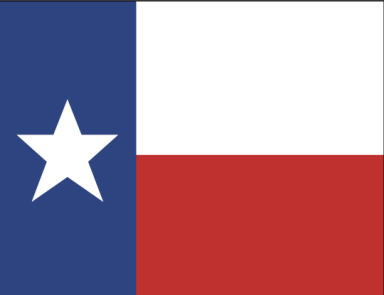
- Originated in middle America
- Citizens concerned with material wealth and personal freedom through commercial activities
- Politics is a profession, not the concern of citizens
- Limited government



# Traditionalistic Political Culture

The belief that government should be dominated by political elites and guided by tradition

- Originally developed in the South
- Preindustrial values that emphasize social hierarchy
- Emphasizes preservation of tradition and the existing social order
- Public participation is limited

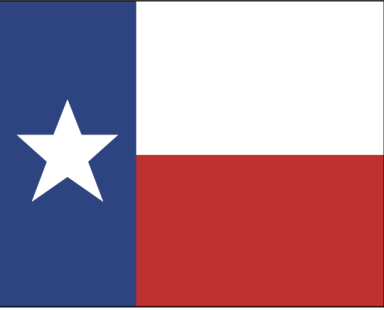


# Elazar's (1966) Classification for State Political Culture by State

**Table 1: Elazar's State Political Cultures**

Moralistic	Individualistic	Traditionalistic
California	Connecticut	Alabama
Colorado	Delaware	Arizona
Idaho	Illinois	Arkansas
Iowa	Indiana	Florida
Kansas	Nebraska	Georgia
Maine	Nevada	Kentucky
Michigan	Maryland	Louisiana
Minnesota	Massachusetts	Mississippi
Montana	Missouri	New Mexico
New Hampshire	New Jersey	North Carolina
North Dakota	New York	Oklahoma
Oregon	Ohio	South Carolina
South Dakota	Pennsylvania	Tennessee
Utah	Rhode Island	Texas
Vermont	Wyoming	Virginia
Washington		West Virginia
Wisconsin		

Source: Elazar 1966. Alaska and Hawaii were not included.

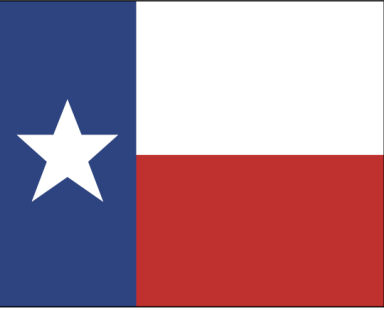


# Texas Political Culture

## Traditionalistic & Individualistic

What makes Texas political culture traditionalistic and individualistic?

- **Stable, one-party state**
  - refers to state government make-up (Congress, major executive positions, judges, etc.)
  - For more than 100 years Texas government was strongly Democrat
  - Since 2002, Texas government is strongly Republican



# Texas Political Culture

## Traditionalistic & Individualistic, *continued...*

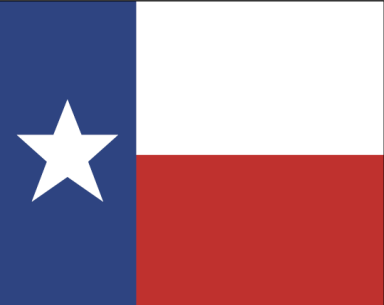
- **Provincialism**

- A narrow, limited, and self-interested view of the world often associated with rural values and notions of limited government
- A deep concern about your own community, area, or region

- **Business dominance**

- Labor unions are rare and consumer interest groups are poorly organized in Texas

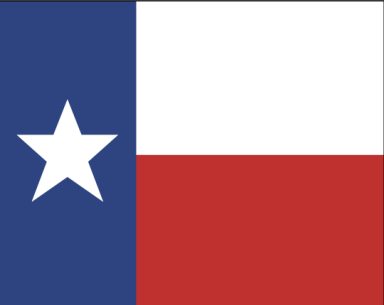




**FIGURE 1.1**

## The Physical Regions of Texas

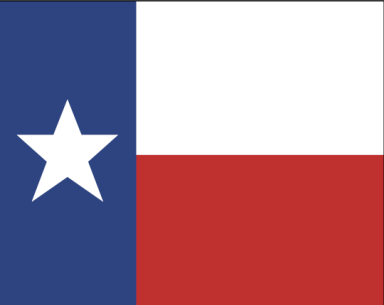
SOURCE: Dallas Morning News, *Texas Almanac* 2000–2001  
(Dallas: Dallas Morning News, 1999), p. 55.



# Four Regions of Texas

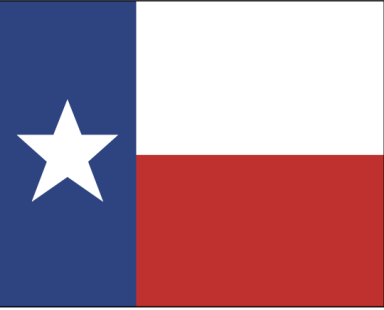
Understanding dynamics of Texas political life means understanding the spaces and topography of the state

- **Gulf Coastal Plains**
  - Timber production
  - Industrial boom
  - Urban and suburban areas
- **Interior Lowland**
  - Large cattle-raising industry

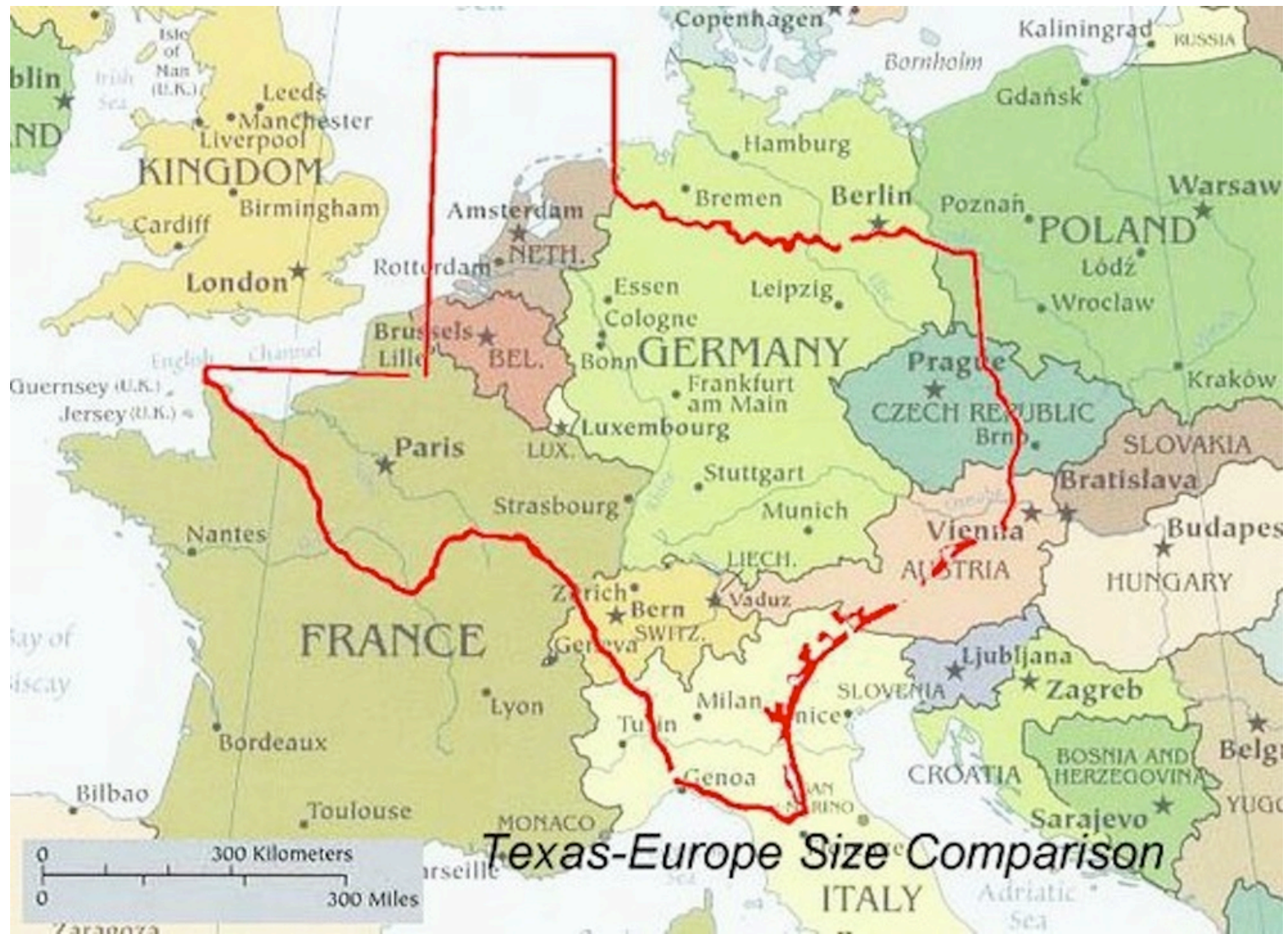


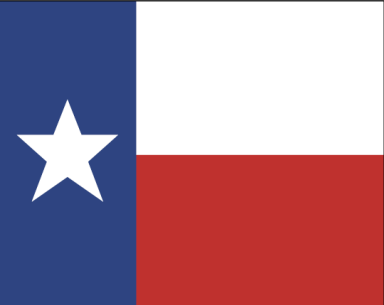
# Four Regions of Texas, *continued...*

- **The Great Plains**
  - Underwater reservoirs (Ogallala Aquifer)
  - Water policy is major policy in Texas
    - (see chapter 12)
- **The Basin River Province**
  - Close to Mexico
  - Rain fall and population sparse



# Texas Geography and its Influence on Political Culture



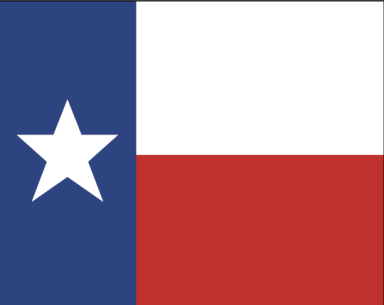


# The Evolution of the Texas Economy

- Creative destruction
  - Capitalism is a system that undergoes periodic waves of *transformation* fueled by technological innovations in production and distribution

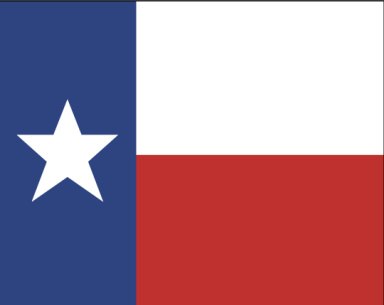
3 waves of technological change has helped define and redefine the economy of Texas

1. Cotton, cattle, and its distribution by railroads
2. Oil and gas industry
3. Development of high-tech digital economy



# 3 waves of Technological Change

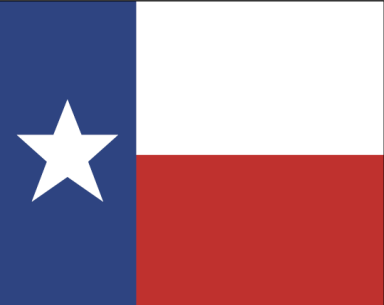
- Cotton, cattle, and its distribution by railroads
  - Economy was defined by farming
  - Increase in immigration for jobs
  - Texas usually leads in cotton and cattle production
- Oil and gas industry
  - Sparked rapid industrialization
  - Created an economy prone to “boom” and “bust”
  - Produces tremendous tax revenue
  - Helps fund education in Texas



## 3 waves of Technological Change, *continued...*

- Development of high-tech digital economy
  - The oil “boom” became a “bust” in 1980’s
  - Increase in manufacturing tied to high tech industries
  - Dell, Flextronics, Texas Instruments
  - Houston is known worldwide for its medical field research facilities
- Texas benefits from economic diversity

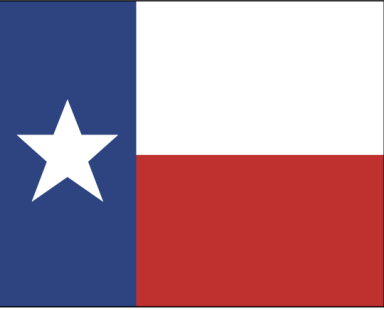




# Texas's economy shaped by:

- Its central location in the US
- Immense transportation infrastructure
- 12 deep-water ports
  - Port of Houston ranked #2 nationally for total trade and #13 globally for total cargo volume
- Dallas-Forth Worth airport, major national and international hub
- NAFTA



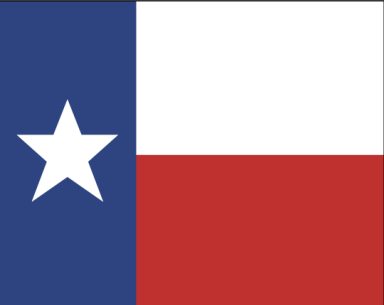


# Economic Change in Texas: The Texas Triangle



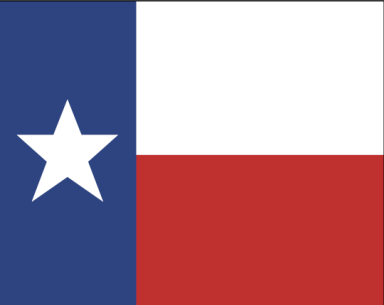
**FIGURE 1.3**

**The Interstate Highway System in Texas**



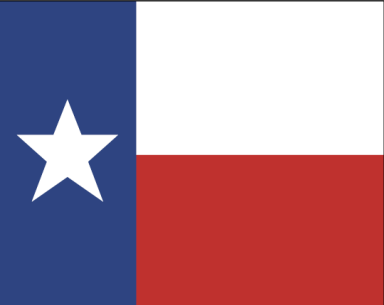
# North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

- Trade treaty among the US, Canada, and Mexico to lower and eliminate tariffs among the 3 countries
- Created in 1992 under George H.W. Bush
- Many feared NAFTA would hurt US workers
- The US lost 683,000 jobs due to NAFTA
  - 55,000 displaced jobs were Texas jobs



# Economic Benefits of NAFTA

- Texas exported \$279.7 billion worth of goods
  - 17.7% of all US exports combined
  - 45% of the exports went to Mexico or Canada
- Mexico is the top importer of Texas exports
  - Texas exports to Mexico totaled \$101 billion in 2013
  - Between 2010 and 2013, Texas exports to Canada increased almost \$6 billion



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## Texas

Gross State Product **\$1,648 B**

As of October 2015

### At a Glance

Population: **27,187,700**

Governor: **Greg Abbott**

Median Household Income: **\$53,254**

Job Growth (2015): **2.1%**

Cost of Doing Business: **8% below nat'l avg**

College Attainment: **27.8%**

Net Migration (2014): **239,100**

Moody's Bond Rating: **Aaa**

### Forbes Lists

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**#1** in Economic Climate

**#8** in Growth Prospects

**#31** in Quality of Life

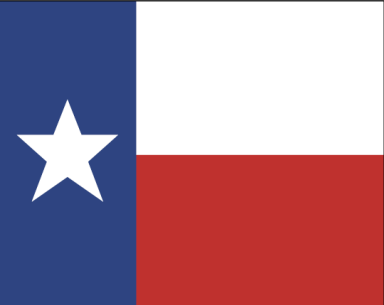
### Profile

The \$1.65 trillion Texas economy is the second biggest in the U.S., behind only California. Texas ranks first for current economic climate thanks to the second fastest job and economic growth over the past five years. In addition, there are 121 of the 1,000 largest public and private companies in the U.S. based in

### Key Connections

People





# Texas Demographics

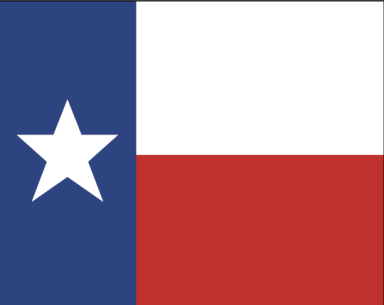
**TABLE 1.1**

## The Changing Face of Texas, 1850–2012

	1850	1900	1950	1990	2012
Population	213,000	3,050,000	7,710,000	17,000,000	26,059,203
White	72%	80%	87%	61%	44.5%
African American	28%	20%	13%	12%	12.3%
Latino	NA*	NA	NA	25%	38.2%
Asian	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2%

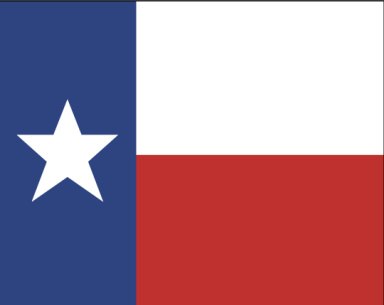
\*NA= not available. Note that percentages do not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

SOURCES: *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1994); see also *Texas Almanac 2014–2015* (Denton: Texas State Historical Association, 2014), 15; 2010 U.S. Census. Other editions of the *Texas Almanac* also consulted. These are available online.



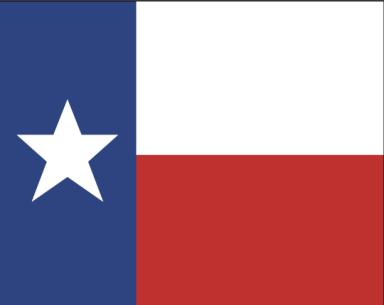
# The Evolving Population of Texas

- Texas is a majority minority state
- For most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the dominant ethnic group was non-Hispanic whites
  - **Empresarios:** a person who had been granted the right to settle on land in exchange for recruiting and taking responsibility for new settlers (Moses Austin and Stephen F. Austin)
- White population peaked at 74% in 1950
  - This percentage began to fall, reaching 44.5 percent in 2014, and will likely continue to fall (see Table 1.1)



# The People of Texas: Latinos

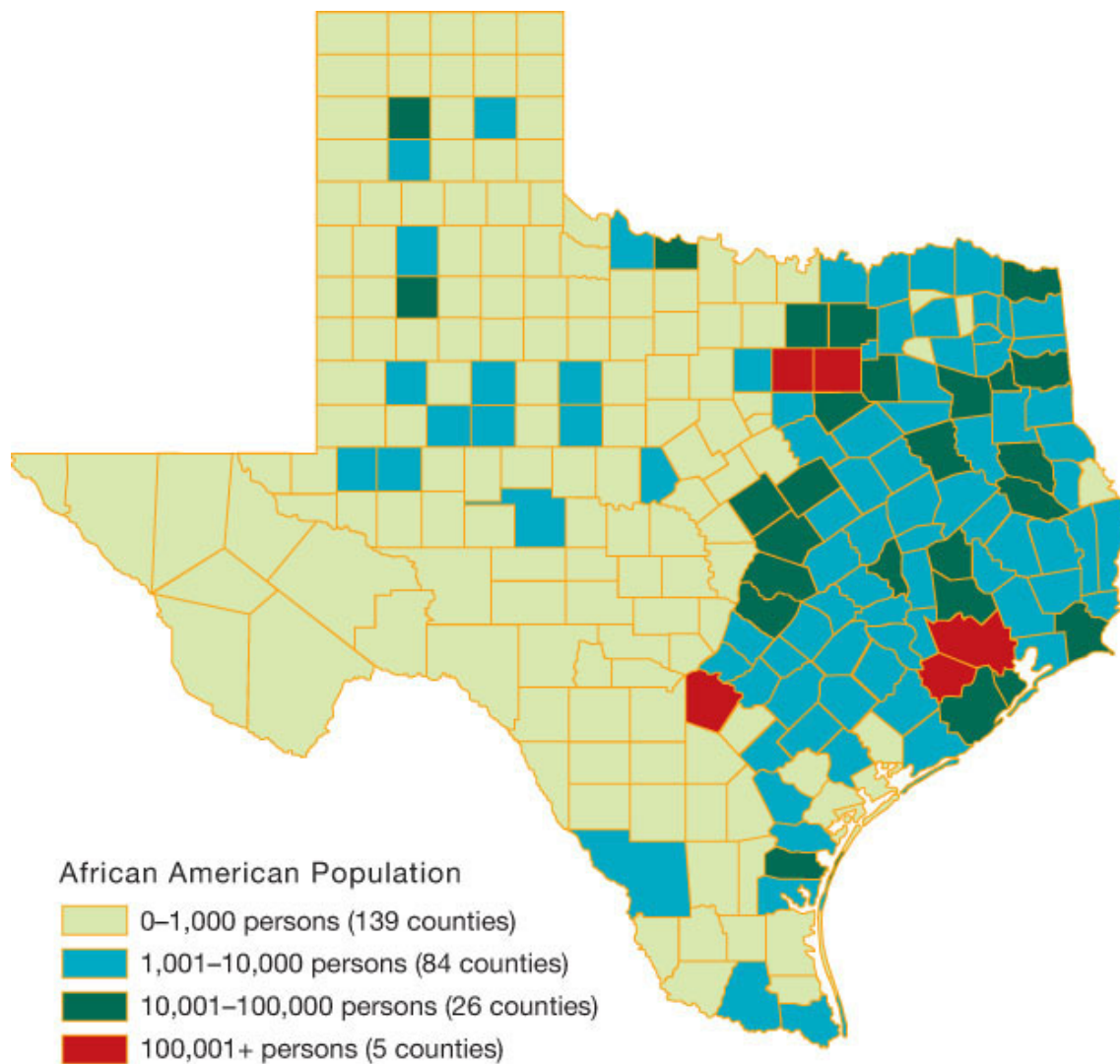
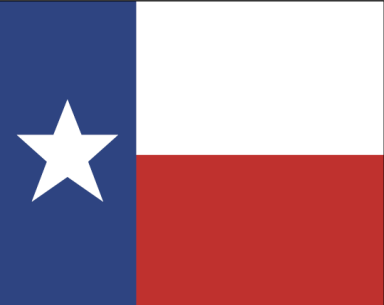
- Most Latinos in Texas are people of Mexican descent
- Texas traces its origins to Spain and Mexico; there is nothing new about there being Latinos in Texas.
- Until 1900, Latinos were concentrated in south Texas; by 2000, Latinos constituted majorities in San Antonio and El Paso and sizable minorities in other cities
- The number of Latinos elected to public office rose from 1,466 in 1986 to 2,521 in 2011



# **The People of Texas: African Americans**

- People of African descent were among the earliest explorers of Texas
- Most African Americans, however, entered the state as slaves
- Mexican authorities' antislavery attitudes kept the black population relatively low (5,000 in 1830) until the Texas Revolution and expansion of slavery
- Emancipation (June 19, 1865) did not bring anything approaching equality

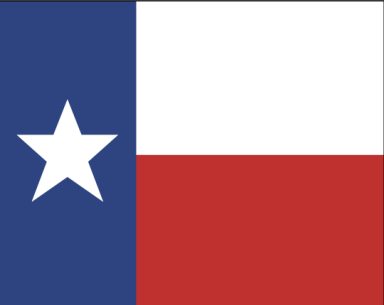




**FIGURE 1.6**

## **African American Population in Texas Counties, 2010**

SOURCE: Data are drawn from the 2010 Census, Texas State Data Center, [www.texastribune.org/library/data/census-2010/](http://www.texastribune.org/library/data/census-2010/) (accessed 6/16/14).



# Bibliography

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Anthony Champagne and Edward J. Harpham. 2015. *Governing Texas* 2nd Edition. New York: Norton.



# Lecture Slides

## GOVERNING TEXAS

SECOND EDITION

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