**History 2301 Study Guide (Exam 4)**

**Exam 4 Covers Chapters 16-20**

**3 hours to complete Exam 4 on Canvas in one sitting**

**Exam 4 Testing Window: Monday, 5/6 through Friday, 5/10**

As you read Randolph B Campbell’s *Gone to Texas*, use the text to explain the following people, terms, or events below and describe their importance/impact on Texas history:

**Chapter 16: “The Great Depression and World War II, 1929-1945”**

1. How did the Great Depression affect the population of Texas in the 1930s and 1940s? (p. 348) – Smallest increase in population since 1960
2. Describe the misrepresentation of the population of people in Texas with Mexican ancestry on the census of 1940 (p. 348) - Mexican-Americans decreased by 200k
3. How did Texans react to Pearl Harbor on the day following the attack? (p. 349) – Thousands enlisted
4. Describe the varying reactions of Texans upon learning of the stock market crash (include the role of newspapers). (p.350) – Most didn’t care as agriculture was largely unaffected
5. Describe the effects of the stock market crash in Dallas, San Antonio, Houston, and Austin. (p. 350-351) – construction in Dallas waned, San Antonio had dire circumstances, Houston hit hardest with unemployment, Austin affected least due to government employment
6. Explain how the depression affected agriculture in Texas. (p. 351) – Cotton and cattle dropped in price
7. What occurred in 1938 involving pecan shellers in Texas? (p. 351) – Pecan shell strike of 12,000 people
8. What were Hoovervilles and Hoover blankets? (p. 351) – Shanty towns and newspapers
9. What were the three Rs of the New Deal? (p. 354) – Relief, recovery, and reform
10. Describe the purpose of the following organizations and Acts that developed during as part of the New Deal: (p. 355-362)
    1. Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) – Investor in American Economy
    2. Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) – Funded states, 3-1 ratio
    3. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) – Gave work to young single men to help provide for their families
    4. Civil Works Administration (CWA) – Provided non-lasting work to unemployed
    5. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) – Provided subsidies to farms that accepted limitations

**Chapter 17: “The Rise of Modern Texas, 1945-1971”**

1. Reynold’s Aluminum at Corpus Christi: How did the Gulf of Mexico impact it’s success? (p. 378) – Provided cheap transportation
2. In the mid-twentieth century, what industry did Texas shift to instead of agriculture? (p. 378) - Manufacturing
3. Describe the relationship of Texas’ post-WWII economy with oil and natural gas. (p. 379) – Massive boom due to energy needs of US
4. Describe the socioeconomics and population changes seen in Texas after WWII (p. 380). – Poverty rate of 18% ranked 12th in country
5. What was the significance of the Southwest Conference? (p. 381) – Provided conflict between rival schools for football
6. What were the Houston Colt .45 renamed as in the 1960s? (p. 382) – The Astros
7. What team became the Spurs in the 1970s? (p. 383) – The Chaps
8. Explain how the term “Gone to Texas?” pertained to sports in post-WWII Texas. (p. 383) – Modernization and coverage of sports was massive
9. How did the reactions to Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka differ in Central and East Texas school districts from other regions in Texas?

(p. 396-397) – Central and East Texas with larger black populations resisted integration, while others had lower populations and integrated immediately

**Chapter 18: “Modern Texas, 1791-2001”**

1. Description of the economy of “Old” Texas. (p. 408) – Production of raw materials
2. Description of the economy of “Modern” Texas (p. 408) – Manufacturing, commerce, and finance.
3. Ruling and impact of *Roe v. Wade* (p. 410) – Struck down legislation in Texas making abortion illegal with exceptions,
4. Effects of the Educational Reform Act (p. 421) – Better salary for teachers, but stricter requirements
5. Describe the reactions of the Educational Reform Act (p. 422) – Met with criticism and disapproval
6. What was the “Great Texas Turnaround”? (p. 424) – The economy returning to early 1986 levels
7. Describe the goals of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF) (p. 426-427) – Bring legislation against segregate schools
8. Describe the political environment of Texas in 2001. (p. 432) – Texas appeared to be fully Republican

**Chapter 19: “Texas and the New Millennium, 2001-2016”**

1. By 2010, where had most of Texas’ population growth take place (five regions) (p. 434) – Dallas, Arlington, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Austin, and Rio Grand Valley.
2. Describe Texas’ population growth as measured by ethnicities between 2000 and 2010. (p. 434) – Black 13, Asian 5.
3. Who was governor of Texas when the Texas Assessment of Academic Skills developed? (p. 438) – George Bush
4. Describe why affirmative action was implemented in Texas colleges and universities, and explain the challenges related to affirmative action in Texas.

(p. 439) – To increase minority presence in school, constant scrutiny for being race based discrimination

1. Describe the political response to undocumented immigrants in Texas as explained on p. 440. – Secure Fence Act
2. Explain the goals and timeline of HB2. (p.444) – Require abortion clinics to match standards as outpatient. Proposed, filibustered, ruled unconstitutional
3. What events led to the comparison of Texas during the early 21st century to the Gilded Age? (p. 446-447) – Because of their rankings in expenditures

**Chapter 20: “The Texas Mystique In the Twenty-First Century”**

1. Describe the meaning of the term “Texas Mystique” (p. 448) – Texas’ belief in God
2. Describe the varying reasons Texas is considered unique, as read on page 449. – There ain’t no other state like it in the Union.