

WELCOME!



On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Texas's Economy*, one of nine lessons in our *Texas Government and Economy Unit*. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind.

THE FORMAT

Our goal is a lesson that you can use immediately. No comprehension questions to write, activities to create, or vocabulary words to define. Simply make copies of the lesson for your students and start teaching.

THE VOCABULARY

Our lessons feature words in bold type. We have included a Glossary to help students pronounce and define the words. Unlike a dictionary, the definitions in the Glossary are concise and written in context. Remember, we're teachers! Students will be exposed to these vocabulary words in the comprehension activities. They will also be tested on the vocabulary words at the end of the lesson.

THE LESSON PLAN

Before reading *Texas's Economy*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for *bales, condense, continent, declined, dehydrated, factories, fertilizing, flint, Great Depression, income, irrigation, livestock, outlaw, panhandle, petroleum, ports, promote, prospectors, quarries, refineries, reservoir, technology, Texas Rangers, tilling, transport, wage*.

After reading *Texas's Economy* (TEKS: HISTORY 4B, 4C; GEOGRAPHY 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 9A, 9B, 9C; ECONOMICS 10A, 10B, 11A, 11B, 12A, 12B, 12C, 13A, 13B, 13C, 13D, 13E, 13F, 14A, 14B; SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, & SOCIETY 21A), students will:

- answer *Texas's Economy* Reading Comprehension Questions & complete Language Skills Activity. (TEKS: HISTORY 4B; ECONOMICS 13A, 13C; SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS 23A, 23E)
- read about Famous Texan Entrepreneurs and answer thought-provoking discussion questions. (TEKS: HISTORY 4B; SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY 21A, 21B; SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS 22B, 22E, 22F, 23C, 23E)
- use cardinal directions to complete Mapping: *Texas's Oil Fields*. (TEKS: GEOGRAPHY 6A; ECONOMICS 13A, 14B; SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS 22C)
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for *Texas's Economy*. (TEKS: SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS 23A)

NOTE: The answers to all activities and quizzes are at the end of the lesson.

OUR OTHER TEXAS GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMY LESSONS

The United States Constitution, Texas's Government, Citizenship, Texas's Tribal Governments, Texas's People, The Great Depression, World War II, Texas Today.

VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____



VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____



VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____



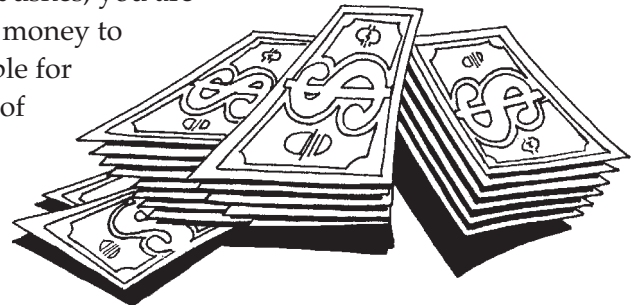


Economy is a word used to describe the way people make money. No matter where you live, you must be involved in some activity that provides a way for you and your family to survive. Food, clothing, and shelter are basic needs in your family and every community throughout the world. These things are usually not given away for free. People must trade their time and labor for money.

In America, we have a free enterprise system. This means that we are free to choose the type of work we will do to make the **income** we need. If we want to work for a company, the owners of the company may require us to be educated about the company's products or the way the company does business. We may also be required to learn certain skills before working for a company. Some jobs pay more than others. It's important to learn the skills and get the education for the job you want.

ENTREPRENEURS (ON • TRAH • PAH • NEW • ERS)

Many people choose to make the money they need by running their own companies. These people are known as entrepreneurs. If you have ever sold lemonade on a hot summer day or cut your neighbor's lawn and trimmed the bushes, you are an entrepreneur. Entrepreneurs decide how much money to charge for a product or service. They are responsible for running their companies. They enjoy the freedom of making their own rules.



Good entrepreneurs can make a nice profit running their own companies. Of course, there are risks involved in becoming an entrepreneur. If you work for a company that sells lemonade and the weather turns cold, people may stop buying lemonade. The owner of the company will lose money. You, however, will still receive a paycheck because you work for someone else. If you own the company and nobody buys your lemonade, you will not make the money to buy the things you need. Entrepreneurs often risk large amounts of their own money to start their companies. If the product or service doesn't sell, entrepreneurs could lose everything they have invested.

SPENDING MONEY

We are free to choose how we want to spend the money we make from working. We decide how much money we want to spend on things we need to survive, the amount of money we want to spend on items that give us pleasure, and the amount of money we want to save. The more money we make, the more choices we have about how to spend our money.

What happens to the money you spend? Where does it go? Some of the money you spend goes to the business that supplies the product or service that you purchased. Some of it goes to pay the people who work for that business. When you buy lunch in the cafeteria, for example, many people benefit from your purchase. Your money buys you a balanced meal that will give your body the strength to play soccer at recess. Your brain gets the fuel it needs to solve difficult math problems in the afternoon. The farmers who grew the fruits and vegetables on your lunch tray receive money from your purchase to feed their families. They can buy seeds to grow more fruits and vegetables. The cafeteria workers who collect your money and serve your lunch get paid an hourly **wage**. They use this money to take care of their families and buy the things they need. Money from your lunch purchase also helps keep the cafeteria warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Even the people who clean the cafeteria benefit from your lunch purchase.

SAVING AND BORROWING MONEY

You may choose to put some of your earnings into a bank. The bank keeps the money safe for you until you need it. If you have ever seen your parents buy something and write a check or use a debit card, they are using the money they have put in the bank. After your parents write a check or use a debit card at the grocery store, for example, the grocery store sends the information to the bank. The store gets paid with the money your parents have put into the bank for safe keeping. This keeps your parents from carrying large amounts of cash in their pockets.

Banks will also keep money for you in a savings account. You may already have a savings account at the bank. You might put money into a savings account to save for college, a special trip you are planning to take, or for a big purchase you want to make. Money in a savings account is different from the money you put into your



piggy bank. The money kept at the bank earns interest. This means that the bank will add a small amount of money to your savings account each month that you continue to let the bank keep your money. Most of the time, the more money you have in your savings account, and the longer you allow the bank to keep your money, the more interest the bank will pay.

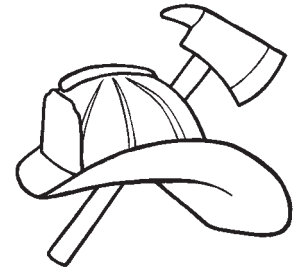
Banks will not only keep money safe for people, they will also loan money to people who promise to pay it back. The bank makes money by charging interest to people who borrow the bank's money. If, for example, a person borrows \$1,000 from a bank at ten percent interest, the borrower will have to pay back the \$1,000 loan plus ten percent, or an extra \$100.

PAYING TAXES

Each time you buy something, an extra amount is added to the price of the item. This extra money is known as a sales tax. The sales tax that you pay goes to the government. In most states, the government also takes money out of the pay your parents receive for working. Texas is one of the few states that doesn't take money out of workers' paychecks. Instead, Texas's government depends on sales taxes and property taxes to build schools, libraries, hospitals, and improve the roads.



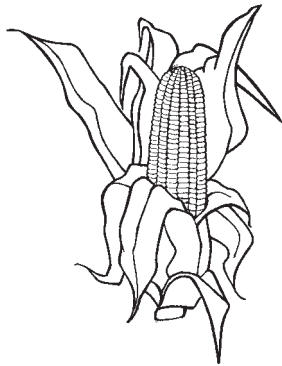
Taxes are also used to pay workers who provide services to the people who live in the state. These people include police officers, teachers, and firefighters.



The economy of each of the 50 states is different. The type of work you do to make money depends a lot on the economy of your state. People who live in the Northeast region of the United States, for example, might work in huge **factories** making shoes or automobile parts. People who live in the Southeast region of the United States might make their money growing fruits and vegetables. Fertile soil, a warm climate, and plenty of open space make Texas a perfect place for farming, ranching, mining, tourism, **technology**, and manufacturing.

TEXAS'S FIRST ECONOMY

Texas's first settlers were hunters from the **continent** of Asia. They had an economy that was based almost entirely on hunting. Animals on land and water provided everything that a family needed to survive. The meat was eaten, the skins and furs were used for clothing and warmth, and the bones were carved into tools and weapons. Even the teeth of some animals were used to make jewelry. Just like money, a value was placed on these items and they could be traded with other families.



Cultures that didn't live near water depended upon gathering acorns, seeds, and roots for survival. They made baskets that were so tightly woven they could be used to collect seeds and carry water to their small farms. Unlike those cultures that lived near plenty of water, the gatherers lived in temporary homes and moved from place to place in search of new gathering spots and small animals to hunt.

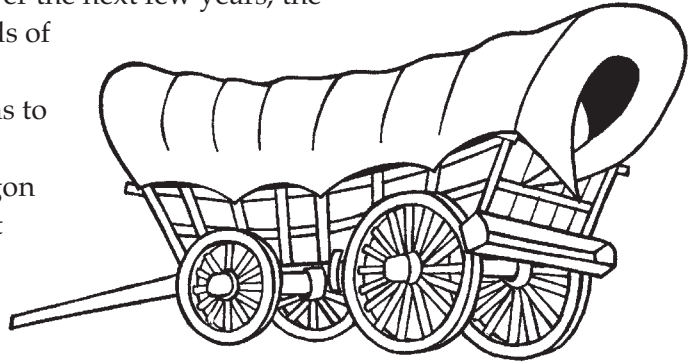
The first Spanish missionaries in Texas brought cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, and goats with them. They taught the Native Americans how to raise **livestock** and grow crops of corn, beans, squash, melons, cotton, and sugarcane. The Spanish priests also introduced taxation to the Native Americans. For the first time, the Native Americans were required to pay taxes to the Spanish government. Items used to pay the taxes included crops, animal skins, and handmade baskets.

Trading became even more popular during this time because there were so many different items to trade. One family might trade a cow for another family's fresh fruits and vegetables. By the time Americans arrived in Texas, gold nuggets and silver coins were also being used to buy the supplies a family needed.

TEXAS'S TERRITORIAL ECONOMY

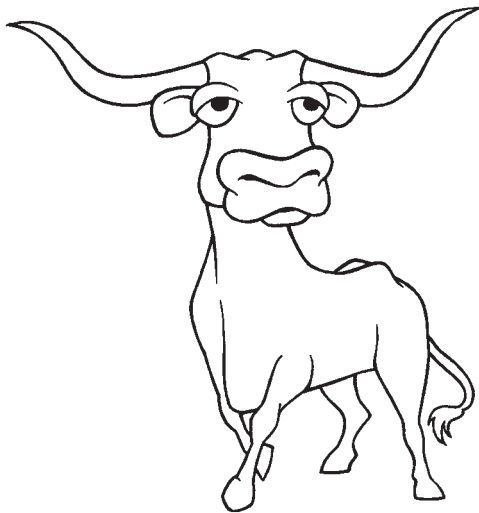
In 1822, Stephen F. Austin brought the first 300 American families to Texas. Together with their black slaves, they settled between the Colorado and Brazos rivers where they found fertile soil for growing cotton. Over the next few years, the promise of cheap land brought thousands of American immigrants into Texas. Entire families traveled to Texas in wagon trains to buy property.

Spring rains often turned the wagon trails into rivers of mud. During the rest of the year, water along the trail was difficult to find and dust filled the dry air. Still, pioneers continued to pour into Texas. Small towns grew and the settlers made money by helping to build houses, schools, stores, jails, and post offices. Ranching and farming became the most important industries in Texas, with slave labor being used on huge cotton plantations. By 1830, more than 20,000 Americans had settled in Texas.



COWBOYS AND LONGHORN CATTLE

Hundreds of years before Americans settled in Texas, Spanish explorers brought horses and cattle to the area. Some of the animals escaped and ran into the wild. Over time, they grew into huge herds that spread across the western plains. They belonged to anybody who was brave enough and fast enough to catch them.



LONGHORN COW

After the Civil War ended in 1865, all slaves in Texas and the rest of the United States were freed. Cotton plantation owners were suddenly without free labor for planting and picking cotton. The cotton industry **declined** and many farmers had to find new ways to make a living and feed their families. They turned their attention to the millions of longhorn cattle running wildly in Texas.

Ranchers hired white, Mexican, and black cowboys to chase, rope, and brand cattle. This was not an easy task, as the horns of some of these huge animals measured eight feet from point to point.

The demand for beef was high in the rest of the United States. The ranchers realized that they couldn't make any money unless they sent their cattle to other states. Since there weren't any railroads in Texas, the only way to move the cattle north to railroad centers in the Midwest was to ride behind them on horseback while the cattle walked along the dusty trails.

THE CHISHOLM TRAIL

The Chisholm Trail was the main route for the cattle drives. It ran through San Antonio, Austin, and Fort Worth in Texas before crossing Oklahoma and ending in Abilene, Kansas. The cowboys spent weeks on the trail guiding their herds by day and camping under the stars at night. In 1871, the biggest year for the Chisholm Trail, 600,000 longhorn cattle were herded to Kansas. Once in Kansas, the cattle were loaded onto railroad cars and taken to cities in the eastern part of the United States.

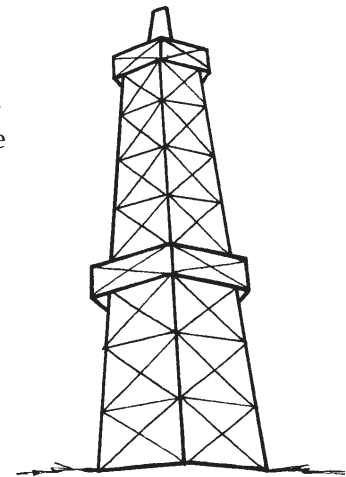
RAILROADS IN TEXAS

In 1872, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad was completed in Texas. The railroad decreased the need for cattle drives along the dusty Chisholm Trail. During the 1880s, thousands of miles of railroad tracks were laid in Texas. Once completed, the railroads boosted Texas's economy. Ranchers used the railroads to **transport** their herds of fattened cattle across the United States. The arrival of railroads in Texas also brought more people to the state. By 1900, there were more than three million people living in Texas. The economy was still based largely on farming and ranching.

THE IMPORTANCE OF OIL

On January 10, 1901, an explosion was heard near the city of Beaumont (BOH•mahnt) that changed Texas's economy forever. An oil well let loose with a stream of oil that flowed for nine days and sprayed more than 800,000 barrels of oil into the air before workers were able to take control and cap it off. It was the biggest gusher the world had ever seen. Within a year, hundreds of oil companies began building oil towers, hoping to strike it rich by finding gushers of their own. The towers supported the oil derricks that drilled the holes. Just as they had dreamed, oil gushed from the ground all over the state.

Oil **refineries** were built throughout Texas to turn the oil into **petroleum**. Coal was soon replaced by petroleum for running cars, trains, ships, and machinery in factories. Thousands of people found work in Texas's refineries. Farmers put down their plows and moved into the cities to work in the refineries. Bigger roads were built, more railroad tracks were laid, and deeper **ports** were dug so Texas could ship its oil all over the world.



OIL TOWER

TEXAS'S CHANGING ECONOMY

At the same time that oil was making Texas a wealthy state, new methods of **irrigation** were introduced in the farming industry. Irrigation made it possible to plant crops in the driest parts of Texas where farming had never been possible. Within a few years of learning about irrigation, the **Panhandle** in the Great Plains region of Texas began producing over one million **bales** of cotton each year. This helped Texas become the state that produced the most cotton during the 1920s.

As you can see, Texas's economy had changed greatly since the arrival of the first people. An economy that was once based on hunting and gathering grew into an economy that included farming, ranching, shipping, and oil.



TEXAS'S ECONOMY



Directions: Read each question carefully. Darken the circle for the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 In the first sentence, the word economy means –</p> <p>A the way money is made</p> <p>B a type of cattle food</p> <p>C a game played with a bat and a ball</p> <p>D hiding from enemies</p> <p>2 Which of the following best describes an entrepreneur?</p> <p>F Someone who works in a factory.</p> <p>G Someone who works at the mall.</p> <p>H Someone who owns a flower shop.</p> <p>J Someone who doesn't have a job.</p> <p>3 Why does the government take money out of the pay we receive for working?</p> <p>A To punish us.</p> <p>B To keep us from making too much money.</p> <p>C To help pay for the things we need in our state and country.</p> <p>D To keep us from spending too much money.</p> <p>4 After reading about Texas's first economy, you discover that –</p> <p>F it was based largely on hunting, fishing, and gathering</p> <p>G it is exactly the same type of economy found in Texas today</p> <p>H the railroad was important to Texas's first economy</p> <p>J during Texas's early days, families worked long hours in factories to make shoes and other types of clothing</p> | <p>5 During the 1800s, why were longhorn cattle important to Texas's economy?</p> <p>A Longhorn cattle were easy to catch.</p> <p>B After slavery ended, farmers had to find new ways to make money and feed their families.</p> <p>C It gave cowboys something to do.</p> <p>D Everyone in the United States was eating more vegetables and less beef.</p> <p>6 During the early 1900s, what discovery changed Texas's economy forever?</p> <p>F oil</p> <p>G silver</p> <p>H copper</p> <p>J gold</p> <p>7 Which statement about Texas's changing economy is false?</p> <p>A Cotton farmers in Texas couldn't find any way to water their cotton crops.</p> <p>B Texas's economy had changed greatly since the arrival of the first people.</p> <p>C Oil became an important part of Texas's economy.</p> <p>D During the 1920s, Texas produced more cotton than any other state.</p> |
|---|--|

READING

Answers

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) | |



TEXAS'S ECONOMY

Directions: Read each sentence carefully. Then darken the circle for the sentence that is correctly written.

1.

A Economy describes the way people in a city state or country make money.

B The economy of an area depend upon the resources that are available.

C Texas's first economy will be based on hunting, fishing, and gathering.

D Oil discoveries, railroads, and new farming methods changed Texas's economy.
2.

F Many people in Texas make money by owning there own companies.

G People in business for themselves are known as entrepreneurs.

H Entrepreneur make their own rules and are responsible for their own success.

J Becoming an entrepreneur can be risky, but it was rewarding to be in charge.
3.

A Banks will keep your money save for you until you need to use it.

B Banks will also pay you interest if you choose to opening a savings account.

C Some people borrow money from the bank and then pay it back with interest.

D The longer you let the bank keep you're money, the more interest you earn.
4.

F Longhorn cattles were once an important piece of Texas's economy.

G The cattle belonged to anyone who will be brave enough to catch them.

H Once captured, cattle drives was organized to take to the cattle to the Midwest.

J The Chisholm Trail was the main route for the cattle drives.
5.

A In 1872, the first railroads was completed in Texas.

B During the next 20 years, thousands of miles of railroad tracks was laid.

C It was easier to transport cattle across the United States using the railroad.

D By 1900, there was more than three million people living in Texas.

Answers

LANGUAGE

1 (A) (B) (C) (D) 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) 5 (A) (B) (C) (D)

FAMOUS TEXAN ENTREPRENEURS

GAIL BORDEN, JR.

Gail Borden, Jr. was a famous inventor, publisher, and founder of the Borden Company. During the 1850s, he invented a way to **condense** milk, fruit juices, beef, and coffee so they would stay fresh without refrigeration.

Borden's condensed foods were in high demand during the Civil War, when soldiers needed good food that didn't have to be kept cold.

After the Civil War, Borden helped Texas's economy when he established a meat-packing plant in Borden, Texas. He used his financial success to help others. He opened schools for both black and white children and helped build five churches. Borden also gave money to poor teachers, missionaries, and students.



JOSEPH GLIDDEN

Joseph Farwell Glidden was born in Clarendon, New York. He became a school teacher, but after marrying Clarissa Foster in 1837, he purchased a small farm in Texas. He was determined to find a way to keep his livestock from escaping and protect his crops from being trampled.



BARBED WIRE

In 1874, Glidden invented barbed wire. Using a coffee bean grinder, he twisted pieces of wire together and placed them at different places along another smooth wire. The "barbs" stuck up and kept people and animals from entering or leaving his property.

Joseph Glidden's simple invention made it possible for farmers and ranchers to protect their crops and fence in their livestock. It also made Glidden one of the wealthiest men in the nation. In 1877, Joseph Glidden was declared the "Father of Barbed Wire." Before his death in 1906, Glidden owned a 250,000 acre ranch in Texas, a hotel, a bank, and a newspaper.

FAST FACTS



- In 1850, Gail Borden risked \$100,000 on an invention he called the "meat biscuit." The meat biscuit was a mixture of **dehydrated** beef and flour. Borden moved to New York to **promote** his product, but gave up after spending thousands of dollars with no success. He then focused on one of his most successful inventions, condensed milk.
- Joseph Glidden gave 63 acres of his land as a site for the Northern Illinois Normal School. The school opened on September 12, 1898, with 139 students. In 1957, the school's name was changed to Northern Illinois University.

PATILLO HIGGINS

Patillo Higgins was once an **outlaw** who lost his left arm in a shoot out with a deputy. In 1892, Higgins turned his life around and concentrated on getting oil out of the Big Hill, known as Spindletop, near the East Texas town of Beaumont. He and his business partners bought all of the land on Big Hill and spent the next seven years and thousands of dollars trying to find a company with machinery that could dig deep enough into the ground to find the oil. Everyone thought Higgins was crazy. They told him over and over again that there was no oil to be found on Big Hill.

After using all of his money and nearly going broke, Patillo Higgins finally listened and gave up his dream of finding oil on Big Hill. In 1900, he leased his land on Big Hill to Captain Anthony Lucas, who was more interested in finding sulfur than oil. Sulfur was used in making gunpowder and explosives.

SPINDLETOP'S GUSHERS

Captain Lucas ran into some of the same drilling problems as Patillo Higgins and quickly ran out of money. He leased all 15,000 acres of the land on and around Big Hill to oil **prospectors** John H. Galey and James M. Guffey. This was the beginning of a company known today as the Gulf Oil Corporation.

On January 10, 1901, the company's oil derricks finally drilled deep enough and struck oil. The sound shook the surrounding areas as a solid six inch stream of oil shot out of the well and rose 100 feet into the air. Within hours, more than 1,000 people had gathered to watch. Patillo Higgins missed the whole thing.

It took nine days to cap the well, which was gushing at a rate of 100,000 barrels a day. Within three months, the company drilled five more gushers on Spindletop. These six wells produced more oil in one day than the entire world combined.

Thousands of people poured into Beaumont in hopes of striking it rich. So many people in such a small area made food, water, and housing difficult to find. A glass of water cost more than a barrel of oil. People slept in chairs, on pool tables, or on cots in hotel lobbies. By the end of the year, there were 140 gushers on Spindletop.

Many people became rich from the oil found on Spindletop. Major oil companies like Texaco, Gulf, Exxon, Mobil, and Sun can trace their beginnings to Big Hill in East Texas. Patillo Higgins, however, never realized his dream of becoming rich from oil. When Captain Lucas leased the land on Big Hill to Galey and Guffey, Patillo Higgins was not given rights to any oil that might be found. It was his dream and the efforts of others that forever changed the economy of Texas.



OIL DERRICK

FAMOUS TEXAN ENTREPRENEURS



Directions: Use the selection about Famous Texan Entrepreneurs to answer these questions. Circle the answers to questions 1 and 2. Write your answers on the lines provided for questions 3-5. Use the back of this paper if you need more room.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 After reading about Gail Borden, Joseph Glidden, and Patillo Higgins, you get the idea that –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A Each man’s dream ended up benefiting many peopleB These men were too lazy to make their dreams come trueC None of these men did anything important for TexasD Only one of these men lived in Texas | <p>2 How many years passed between the time that Joseph Glidden invented barbed wire and oil was struck on Spindletop?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A 38B 62C 27D 17 |
|--|--|

3 List one thing that each of these men did to make a positive contribution to Texas.

Gail Borden, Jr. _____

Joseph Glidden _____

Patillo Higgins _____

4 What did Gail Borden, Jr. and Joseph Glidden do with the money that they made from their inventions? Explain what you would do with the money from your invention.

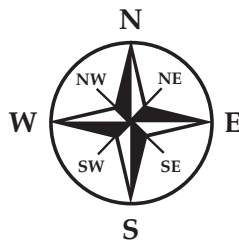
5 Patillo Higgins did not become wealthy from the oil discoveries in Texas. Now that you have read his story, do you think he was treated fairly? Explain your answer.

MAPPING: TEXAS'S OIL FIELDS

In 1901, oil was discovered in Beaumont, Texas. Since that discovery, Texas has produced more oil and natural gas than any other state. By 1972, Texas was producing more than three million barrels of oil each day. In 2002, Texas produced 17 percent of the nation's oil, bringing more than 37 billion dollars to the state's economy, and supplying workers with nearly 800,000 jobs.

In this activity, you will use **cardinal** and **intermediate** directions to locate some of Texas's oil fields.

North, south, east, and west are the **cardinal directions**. On a map these directions are labeled N, S, E, and W.



Compass Rose

Between the four main directions are the **intermediate directions**. Northeast, or NE, is the direction between north and east. Southeast, or SE, is the direction between south and east. Southwest, or SW, is the direction between south and west. Northwest, or NW, is the direction between north and west.

You will also need to use **reference points** to find Texas's oil fields. A **reference point** is simply a starting point. It's difficult, for example, to travel north if you don't have a starting point.

EXAMPLE: In 1940, the town of Hawkins had just 200 residents. Then, in October of that year, oil was discovered three and a half miles north of town. The population of Hawkins exploded to 1,200 people within six months. Every year in October, Hawkins celebrates its oil-based economy with an Oil Festival.

Hawkins Oil Field is located north of Big Thicket National Preserve.

This example gives you some very important information. It tells you that your **reference point**, or starting point, will be **Big Thicket National Preserve**. Locate Big Thicket National Preserve on your Texas map. Put your finger on the preserve and slide it north. You should see a symbol representing Hawkins Oil Field already placed there for you.



DIRECTIONS:

1. Use your scissors to carefully cut out the oil field symbols at the bottom of the next page.
2. Label the cardinal and intermediate directions on the compass rose drawn for you on the Texas map.
3. Use the written descriptions and your compass rose to correctly locate these oil fields on your map.
4. Glue the oil field symbols in their proper places on your map. (Glue the pictures right over the dots.)
5. When you are finished, use your coloring pencils to add color to your map.

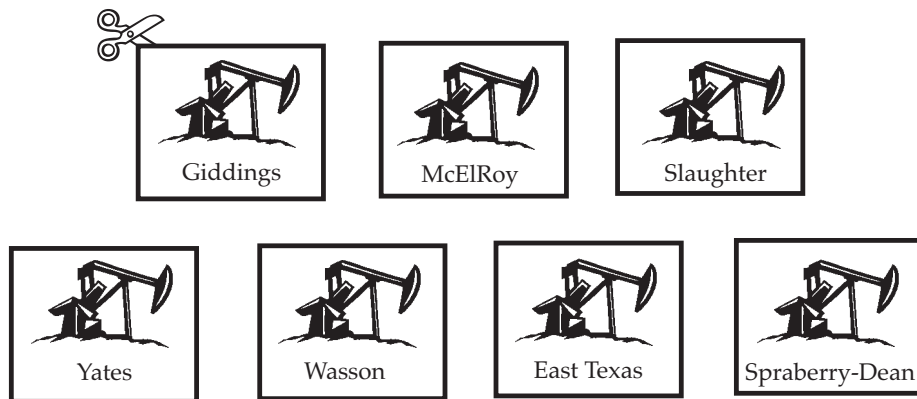


1. Since its discovery in 1960, Giddings Oil Field has produced more than 450 million barrels of oil. From 1993 to 1997, Giddings led Texas in the production of oil and natural gas. Although the production of oil has declined over the past ten years, Giddings still ranks in the top 20 among Texas's all-time oil fields. Giddings Oil Field is located north of San Antonio Missions National Historic Park.
2. McElroy Oil Field is one of the larger oil fields in the Permian (PER•mee•on) Basin located in the Great Plains region of Texas. The Permian Basin is Texas's largest natural **reservoir** (REH•zeh•vwar) for oil and natural gas. McElroy Oil Field is located east of Franklin Mountains State Park.
3. Slaughter Oil Field spreads across three counties and covers 100,000 acres of land. Since its discovery in the 1930s, Slaughter Oil Field has produced one billion barrels of oil. Slaughter Oil Field is located south of Alibates **Flint Quarries**.
4. Yates Oil Field was discovered in 1926, and immediately began producing 450 barrels of oil a day. In 1985, Yates Oil Field produced its one billionth barrel of oil. By the end of 1989, Yates Oil Field was producing more than 27 million barrels of oil each year and had become one of the best producing oil fields in the world. Yates Oil Field is located southeast of McElroy Oil Field.

5. Prospectors were first interested in Wasson Field in the late 1920s, but they had to stop drilling during the **Great Depression** because they ran out of money. Finally, in 1935, Wasson Oil Field began producing oil. By 1992, Wasson's 2,242 oil wells were producing almost two billion barrels of oil. Wasson Oil Field is located southwest of Slaughter Oil Field.

6. The discovery of oil in 1930 changed life forever for those living in East Texas. At first, the wells were producing 18,000 barrels of oil a day. Seven new wells were drilled every day, and by 1931, East Texas Oil Field was producing one million barrels of oil daily! Since then, the East Texas Oil Field has pumped more than four billion barrels of oil. East Texas Oil Field is located northeast of Giddings Oil Field.

7. The Spraberry-Dean Oil Fields are tongue-shaped oil-producing areas spread across West Texas in the Midland Basin. Before oil was discovered, the 377 residents of nearby Reagan County were farmers and ranchers who lived a quiet life. In 1923, the discovery of oil changed everything. Within two years, the population had ballooned to 3,000 and the **Texas Rangers** were called in to keep peace. Spraberry-Dean Oil Fields are located west of East Texas Oil Field.



TEXAS'S OIL FIELDS



Compass Rose



Alibates
Flint Quarries



Hawkins



Franklin Mountains
State Park



Big Bend
National Park



Big Thicket
National Preserve




San Antonio Missions
National Historical Park

VOCABULARY QUIZ

TEXAS ECONOMY

Directions: Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>1. _____ wage</p> <p>2. _____ bales</p> <p>3. _____ promote</p> <p>4. _____ condense</p> <p>5. _____ Great Depression</p> <p>6. _____ technology</p> <p>7. _____ continent</p> <p>8. _____ factories</p> <p>9. _____ petroleum</p> <p>10. _____ declined</p> <p>11. _____ reservoir</p> |  | <p>A. tightly wrapped packages of cotton.</p> <p>B. to remove the water from a beverage or food product so it will stay fresh without refrigeration.</p> <p>C. one of seven large areas of land on the globe.</p> <p>D. slid downward.</p> <p>E. a type of food that has been dried.</p> <p>F. buildings where a large amount of items are produced in the same way at the same time.</p> <p>G. adding a material to the soil to make crops grow better.</p> <p>H. a very hard stone that produces a spark when struck by steel.</p> <p>I. the period of difficult financial times during the 1930s.</p> <p>J. money earned from doing work or owning property.</p> <p>K. a process of watering crops by digging a ditch that leads from a body of water to a farm.</p> |
|--|--|---|

12. _____ livestock

13. _____ dehydrated

14. _____ quarries

15. _____ prospectors

16. _____ refineries

17. _____ fertilizing

18. _____ transport

19. _____ tilling

20. _____ flint

21. _____ Texas Rangers

22. _____ ports

23. _____ outlaw

24. _____ income

25. _____ irrigation

26. _____ panhandle



L. animals raised on a farm to eat or sell for profit.

M. someone who breaks the law.

N. a narrow piece of land that sticks out and looks like the handle of a frying pan.

O. a flammable liquid that is found underground and is usually made into gasoline.

P. cities or towns located next to water with areas for loading and unloading ships.

Q. plowing the ground to make it ready for planting crops.

R. to encourage someone to buy something.

S. people who explore areas for gold or other minerals.

T. open pits that provide stones for building.

U. buildings with equipment used for producing oil.

V. a place where anything is collected or stored in great amounts.

W. money paid to an employee for doing a job.

X. to move products or people from one place to another.

Y. using science to solve problems in an industry.

Z. members of the Texas state police force.

GLOSSARY



bales tightly wrapped packages of cotton.

con•dense to remove the water from a beverage or food product so it will stay fresh without refrigeration.

con•ti•nent one of seven large areas of land on the globe.

de•clined slid downward.

de•hy•drat•ed a type of food that has been dried.

fac•to•ries buildings where a large amount of items are produced in the same way at the same time.

fer•til•iz•ing adding a material to the soil to make crops grow better.

flint a very hard stone that produces a spark when struck by steel.

Great De•pres•sion the period of difficult financial times during the 1930s.

in•come money earned from doing work or owning property.

ir•ri•ga•tion a process of watering crops by digging a ditch that leads from a body of water to a farm.

live•stock animals raised on a farm to eat or sell for profit.

out•law someone who breaks the law.

pan•han•dle a narrow piece of land that sticks out and looks like the handle of a frying pan.

pe•tro•le•um a flammable liquid that is found underground and is usually made into gasoline.

ports cities or towns located next to water with areas for loading and unloading ships.

pro•mote to encourage someone to buy something.

pros•pec•tors people who explore areas for gold or other minerals.

quar•ries open pits that provide stones for building.

re•fin•er•ies buildings with equipment used for producing oil.

res•er•voir a place where anything is collected or stored in great amounts.

tech•nol•o•gy using science to solve problems in an industry.

Tex•as Ran•gers members of the Texas state police force.

til•ling plowing the ground to make it ready for planting crops.

trans•port to move products or people from one place to another.

wage money paid to an employee for doing a job.

ANSWERS



ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Reading	Language
1. A	1. D
2. H	2. G
3. C	3. C
4. F	4. J
5. B	5. C
6. F	
7. A	

ANSWERS TO VOCABULARY QUIZ

1. W	10. D	19. Q
2. A	11. V	20. H
3. R	12. L	21. Z
4. B	13. E	22. P
5. I	14. T	23. M
6. Y	15. S	24. J
7. C	16. U	25. K
8. F	17. G	26. N
9. O	18. X	

FAMOUS TEXAN ENTREPRENEURS

1. A
2. C
3. Gail Borden, Jr. found a way to condense milk, fruit juices, beef, and coffee--these products were used during the Civil War. He helped the economy of Texas when he opened a meat-packing plant. He used his financial success to open schools, build churches, and help those in need.

Joseph Glidden helped Texas's farmers and ranchers protect their livestock and crops when he invented barbed wire.

Patillo Higgins's dream of finding oil on Spindletop led to the discovery of oil and a huge boost to Texas's economy.

4. Gail Borden, Jr. used his financial success to open schools, build churches, and help those in need. Joseph Glidden used his money to buy a ranch, a hotel, a bank, and a newspaper.
5. Answers will vary.

ANSWERS TO OIL FIELD MAPPING

