

4th Grade Social Studies
The TEKS Explained
2009-2010

Third Nine Weeks January 5 - March 12 (47 days)

Use the 3-minute video listed below to review/summarize the events of the Texas Revolution.

United Streaming

"Texas Independence and the Battle of the Alamo, 1836" - 3:06

Week One: Republic of Texas (p193-195)

TEKS 3BE

- Describe the successes and problems of the Republic of Texas
 - Understand meaning/concept of republic: a government in which the people choose leaders to represent them
 - Identify the Republic of Texas on a map; identify the future states or parts of states that were part of the republic.
 - The Republic of Texas lasted from 1836 to 1845.
 - Successes of the Republic of Texas
 - ✓ set up a new government under the Constitution of 1836
 - ✓ Sam Houston was elected president; Mirabeau B. Lamar was elected vice-president.
 - ✓ elected a congress to make laws
 - ✓ had judges to make decisions about laws
 - ✓ could collect taxes from citizens
 - ✓ Immigrants continued to arrive in Texas; the population grew.
 - ✓ Several private and religious schools, colleges, and universities were founded.
 - ✓ After several changes in the capital city, a new site and name was finally chosen in 1839 - Austin.

- Problems of the Republic of Texas
 - ✓ debt - Texas had borrowed money to pay for weapons during the Texas Revolution and now owed more than a million dollars.
 - ✓ protection - 1) Texans worried about another invasion from Mexico.
2) Settlers worried about attacks and raids from Native American groups.
 - ✓ disagreement over statehood - Some Texans wanted Texas to remain a separate country; others thought it should become a state.

- Identify leaders important to the founding of Texas as a republic
 - David G. Burnet - temporary president of the new republic from March to October in 1836 until Texas independence was won and the new government was established
 - Sam Houston - president of the Republic of Texas; elected in 1836 and again in 1841
 - Mirabeau B. Lamar - the first vice-president of the Republic of Texas; president of the republic from 1838-1841; supported schools and education during his presidency; known as the "Father of Texas Education"
 - Anson Jones - the last president of the Republic of Texas

- IFA 81-84, 86, 85

Week Two: Annexation and Settlement in Texas after Statehood

TEKS 3BCE, 8ABCD, 10B

Annexation

- Explain and sequence the events that led to the annexation of Texas to the United States
 - annexation: when territory becomes part of a larger country
 - Some Texans wanted Texas to become a state, but others did not.
 - Some United States leaders did not want to annex Texas because: they did not want to add another slave state; they did not want to take on the debt that Texas had.
 - Early in 1845, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution stating that Texas could become a state.
 - In the fall of 1845, Texas voters accepted the resolution.
 - Finally, on December 29, 1845, Texas became the 28th state of the United States.

- Identify leaders important to the founding of Texas as a state
 - Sam Houston - supported, was in favor of, annexation of Texas; tried to convince people of his views
 - James Pinckney Henderson - first governor of the state of Texas

- IFA 87-89, 91

United Streaming

"Texas Debates Joining the Union" - 2:12

"Texas Joins the Union: The Mexican War Begins" - 1:32

Settlement in Texas after Statehood

8ABD, 10B, 12ABC

(Refer to textbook pages 208-210 and 238-242.)

- Summarize reasons for settlement in Texas after Texas became a state
 - The offer of free and cheap land attracted many immigrants to Texas after 1845; many came to claim land. (p208)
 - Many immigrants from Europe came to Texas to escape revolutions in their home countries and to begin a better life.
 - When Texas became a republic in 1836, there were fewer than 40,000 people living in the republic; by 1850, population had grown to more than 212,000.
- Identify clusters of settlement (p208-209 and map on p209)
 - Use the map on p209 to identify clusters of settlement in Texas after statehood
 - ✓ German families - central part of the state; New Braunfels and Fredericksburg
 - ✓ immigrants from the Czech and Slovak Republics - central and southeast Texas
 - ✓ Mexican immigrants - settled in the southern and western parts of Texas - San Antonio, Laredo, Victoria, El Paso, and Presidio
 - ✓ brought new traditions, customs, languages, foods, and new ideas to Texas
- Understand and describe ways the immigrants and settlers adapted to and modified their environment
 - cut down trees to build homes and furniture
 - killed or drove away buffalo and other animals that Native Americans needed for food and trade
 - used the land for agriculture
- Explain the economic patterns of immigrants to Texas
 - ranchers and farmers
 - merchants and trades people
 - Many brought their slaves with them.
 - As new towns formed, there was a need for goods and services; new stores opened.

- Understand the characteristics of the free enterprise system in Texas (p240-241)
 - development of free enterprise system
 - ✓ free enterprise - an economic system where producers and consumers have the right to make choices
 - ❖ Producers choose what they make or sell; the government does not tell them what to do.
 - ❖ Consumers are free to choose what they will buy.
 - ✓ producer - those who make or grow things and then sell them or those who offer services for sale
 - ✓ consumer - those who buy the things that the producers sell
 - how it works
 - ✓ works on a system of supply and demand
 - examples and benefits
 - ✓ encourages inventions, new technologies, and new businesses
 - ✓ producers and consumers have right to make choices
- IFA 96-99, 99A-99C, 90

- Explain the significant events surrounding the Mexican War (p216-219)
 - In 1846 the United States wanted to expand.
 - ✓ U.S. President James K. Polk wanted to buy Mexico's northern land, known as Texas.
 - ✓ Mexican government refused to give up the land.
 - the dispute over boundary (See the map on p217.)
 - ✓ boundary - a line (might be an invisible line) that separates one place from another
 - ✓ Mexico claimed that Nueces River was the boundary between the United States and Mexico.
 - ✓ The United States claimed that the Rio Grande River was the boundary between the two countries.
 - ✓ U.S. sent troops to the Rio Grande.
 - ✓ A minor battle occurred - Mexican soldiers defeated U.S. soldiers.
 - ✓ President Polk asked U.S. Congress to declare war on Mexico.
 - the Battle of Palo Alto
 - ✓ major battle; first battle of a new war
 - United States declared war on Mexico; became known as the Mexican War; 1846-1848
 - Texas Rangers joined the war.
 - ✓ officially and originally a group of volunteers formed to defend the Republic of Texas
 - ✓ knew the local geography and made good scouts; fierce fighters
 - ✓ helped the U.S. Army capture Mexico City in 1847

- Explain the impact of the Mexican War
 - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - ✓ ended the war in 1848
 - ✓ The Rio Grande became the border of Texas
 - ✓ gave the U.S. land that included present-day California, Nevada, and Utah as well as parts of Arizona, New Mexico Colorado, and Wyoming
 - ✓ U.S. paid Mexico \$15 million.

- Identify significant individuals involved in the Mexican War
 - James K. Polk - President of the United States during the war.
 - Zachary Taylor - U.S. general who led soldiers during the war
 - Winfield Scott - U.S. general who led soldiers and Texas Rangers in the capture of Mexico City
 - Jane McManus Cazneau - a writer sent by U.S. government to help seek peace with Mexico; failed to win peace agreement; the only female newspaper reporter in the Mexican War

- IFA 101-102, 95

United Streaming
"The Mexican War" - 3:27

- Understand and be able to explain the background, issues, and causes of the Civil War - pages 242-245
 - What is a civil war?
 - ✓ a war between people of the same country
 - ✓ The Civil War lasted from 1861-1865.
 - slavery
 - ✓ the practice of owning people and forcing them to work
 - plantations
 - ✓ large farms with many workers who live on the land they work
 - ✓ usually grow one main crop such as cotton or tobacco
 - ✓ Southern states, including Texas, had plantations - and slaves who worked on the plantations.
 - states' rights
 - ✓ the idea that states have the right to make decisions about issues that concern them
 - election of Abraham Lincoln
 - ✓ elected in 1860
 - ✓ was against the spread of slavery; Southerners feared that Lincoln would attempt to end slavery
 - ✓ Southerners worried that they would have no voice in the new government.
 - secession/secede
 - ✓ secede : to break away from
 - ✓ Many Southerners believed that the South should secede from the United States.
 - ✓ South Carolina was the first state to secede (in December of 1860, just 2 months after Lincoln was elected).
 - ✓ Eleven states in all, including Texas in February of 1861, seceded and formed the Confederate States of America, or Confederacy; elected Jefferson Davis as its President.

- IFA 103-104, 106-107, 111-112, 100

Week Five: Civil War - Battles in Texas - Reconstruction TEKS 4A, 13C, 17D

- Understand and be able to describe the impact of the Civil War on Texas
 - Major battles fought in Texas - pages 246-247
 - ✓ Most Texas battles took place near ports.
 - ✓ Locate battles on map - see page 246
 - ✓ Galveston - Union ships captured Galveston Harbor; Texas forces recaptured the port after a few months.
 - ✓ Sabine Pass - Union ships tried to capture Sabine Pass and move inland; Confederate troops fired cannons at the ships; damaged two ships and the others turned back.
 - ✓ Laredo - Colonel Santos Benavides (highest ranking Mexican American serving in the Confederacy) defeated Union troops at Battle of Laredo.
 - ✓ Palmito Ranch - the last battle of the Civil War, although the South had surrendered more than a month earlier; Texan troops defeated Union troops in this final battle.
 - Hardships/ways Texans had to adapt and modify
 - ✓ Women had to run farms and businesses while their husbands were fighting.
 - ✓ had to deal with shortages of supplies and food
 - ✓ worked in hospitals
 - ✓ gathered supplies for troops
 - ✓ sewed clothing for troops
 - ✓ sold personal possessions
 - Create an illustrated timeline that includes the following events: election of Lincoln (p244), secession of South Carolina (p245), secession of Texas (p245), battle at Fort Sumter (p 245), each of the major battles in Texas (p246-247), and the surrender of General Lee to General Grant (p252).

- Understand and describe the impact of Reconstruction on Texas (p252-253)
 - After Lincoln was shot (and died on April 15, 1865), Vice President Andrew Johnson became the new President and was left with the task of carrying out Lincoln's plan for Reconstruction.
 - Reconstruction: the rebuilding and healing of the country after the war
 - lasted more than ten years
 - hardships and difficulties for almost everyone
 - New amendments were passed.
 - ✓ Thirteenth Amendment - abolished slavery
 - ✓ Fourteenth Amendment - gave African Americans citizenship
 - ✓ Fifteenth Amendment - gave all male citizens the right to vote
 - Texas rejoined the United States on March 30, 1870.

- Describe the origins and significance of *Juneteenth* (p251)
 - In 1863, Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation which freed all slaves in Confederate states.
 - Many did not learn about this order until after the war.
 - On June 19, 1865, Union general Gordon Granger landed in Texas and announced that all enslaved Texans were free under the new law; he rode through Texas for six weeks announcing the news.
 - On June 19, 1866, African Americans in Texas celebrated their first year of freedom; tradition continues today with speeches, songs, parades, and picnics.

- IFA 108-109, 116-119, 113-114, 105

Week Six: Effects of Political, Economic, and Social Changes on Native Americans
TEKS 4D

- Describe the effects of political, economic, and social changes on Native Americans in Texas (p258-260)
 - struggle for land
 - ✓ Anglo American settlers claimed land in Texas as their own.
 - ✓ fought with Native Americans who lived and hunted on the land
 - soldiers
 - ✓ Settlers wrote to Washington, D.C. asking the government to send soldiers to protect them from Indian raids.
 - ✓ U.S. Army moved troops into Texas.
 - ✓ Soldiers fought Plains Indians; tried to force them onto reservations far away.
 - ✓ African Americans were among the troops sent to Texas; Plains Indians called them Buffalo Soldiers.
 - railroads
 - ✓ Railroads brought buffalo hunters to the Great Plains, bringing an end to a way of life for the Plains Indians.
 - slaughter of buffalo
 - ✓ Plains Indians depended on buffalo for many of their needs.
 - ✓ Buffalo hunters killed thousands of buffalo for the hides, leaving the bodies to rot.
 - ✓ U.S. Army also killed buffalo.
 - ✓ Huge buffalo herds were reduced to only a few hundred.

- IFA 121, 123, 110

Week Seven: Effects of Political, Economic, and Social Changes on Native Americans
TEKS 4D

- Describe the effects of political, economic, and social changes on Native Americans in Texas (p261-264)
 - Indian Wars
 - ✓ Battle of Adobe Walls (p. 261) - Plains Indians, led by Comanche chief Quanah Parker, were angry about the slaughter of buffalo. They attacked Adobe Walls in June of 1874; battle lasted most of the day; many Plains Indians were killed, and they finally gave up and left.
 - ✓ Red River War (p. 262-263) - After the Battle of Adobe Walls, soldiers moved into the area to protect settlers. Plains Indians kept attacking settlers; soldiers kept Plains Indians on the move; conflict was called the Red River War.
 - ✓ Battle of Palo Duro Canyon (p. 263) - the last major battle of the Red River War; U.S. Army soldiers surprised Plains Indians; Plains Indians fled on foot, leaving horses, weapons, and belongings behind; Plains Indians were forced to turn to the Oklahoma reservations for food and shelter.
- IFA 122, 124, 115

United Streaming

"The Beginning of the End" - 3:20

"Hastening Factors and Adobe Walls" - 3:19

TAKS Writing - March 3

- Understand and explain the growth/development of the cattle industry in Texas (p266-270; 272-273; 274-277)
 - 1500s - Spanish explorers brought a lean type of cattle with them.
 - 1800s - Anglo American settlers brought cattle from other parts of the United States
 - The two types of cattle mixed to form the Texas longhorn - strong, big, can travel many miles without water
 - Texas ranching industry grew after the Civil War; large ranches opened (*Locate and identify some of the largest ranches on the map on p268.*)
 - Purpose of cattle trails and cattle drives
- Locate and identify cattle trails on maps (map - p276)
 - Goodnight-Loving Trail
 - Chisholm Trail
 - Know that some trails were named in honor of the people who first traveled them.
 - Know that cattle trails ended in railroad towns.
- Understand and use significant terms and concepts
 - open range - grassy plains that were not fenced (p267)
 - cattle drive - when cowhands take cattle over long trails to cattle markets
 - cattle trail - a trail from a Texas town to the cattle markets in other states (p275-276)
 - roundup - when cowhands from different ranches drive all the cattle they find into one area (p269)
 - brand - a design burned into the hide of a cow (p268)
 - stampede - when a herd of cattle becomes frightened and runs wild (p275)
 - barbed wire - twisted wire with sharp points, or barbs; strung between posts as a fence for cattle (p277)
- IFA 126-127

- Identify individuals significant to the cattle industry
 - Joseph Glidden - (p277)
 - ✓ invented the first commercially successful barbed wire in 1874
 - Charles Goodnight - (p268, 270, 272-273)
 - ✓ American cattleman
 - ✓ helped establish the JA Ranch in the Texas Panhandle
 - ✓ blazed a famous cattle trail that became known as the Goodnight-Loving Trail
 - Jesse Chisholm - (p275-276)
 - ✓ blazed a cattle trail between Mexico and Kansas that became known as the Chisholm Trail

- Identify the impact of railroads on cattle drives and the cattle industry (p285)
 - Railroad companies built railroad tracks close to ranches.
 - Cattle could be loaded onto rail cars nearby.
 - By 1890 cattle drives had disappeared.

- IFA 128-129, 120, 125, 130

United Streaming

"Texas Longhorn Cattle" - 1:04

"American Cowboys and Cattlemen" - 2:09

"Cattle Trails" - 1:16

"Cattle Drives" - 4:11

"After the Cattle Drives" - 1:03