

Remote Learning Packet

NB: Please keep all work produced this week. Details regarding how to turn in this work will be forthcoming.

April 13, 2020 - April 17, 2020

Course: Texas History

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Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 13

- Complete writing assignment (20 min)
- Complete illustration (10 min)

Tuesday, April 14

- Read ch. 14 section 4 (10 min)
- Answer questions (15 min)

Wednesday, April 15

- Check answers and make corrections to ch. 14 questions (20 min)

Thursday, April 16

- Open Book Quiz: "Chapter 14 Review and Assessment" (30 min)

Friday, April 17

- Answer questions using the Texas Wildflower Guide (30 min)

Statement of Academic Honesty

I affirm that the work completed from the packet is mine and that I completed it independently.

I affirm that, to the best of my knowledge, my child completed this work independently

Student Signature

Parent Signature

Monday, April 13

1. Add your heading and the title below to your Chapter 14 notes:

14.3 Journal Entry: Farm Life in the West

2. Please write down and then respond to this prompt:

Imagine you are a farmer from East Texas who has moved to West Texas with your family. Write a journal entry describing farm life in the west. Describe the land and your experiences. Write a minimum of 5 complete sentences, but feel free to do more if you wish. Be creative!

Use ch. 14 section 3 (pages 340 - 344) and the maps in the textbook (on page 552, for example) for context and to add detail to your journal entry.

3. Illustrate your journal entry.

Tuesday, April 14

1. Read Chapter 14 Section 4.

2. Add your heading and the title below to your notes:

Chapter 14.4: Agricultural Products of Texas (pg. 345-349)

3. Answer the following questions using complete sentences:

1. Define: (a) **cotton gin**, (b) **cottonseed oil**
2. How did cotton first come to be planted in Texas?
3. Cotton production yielded an abundance of cottonseed. Name three ways farmers tried to get rid of excess cottonseed, including the food products in which cottonseed oil was the main ingredient.
4. During the Civil War, Northern textile mills could not get cotton and began to make wool cloth. How did this affect Texas in the decades after the war?

Wednesday, April 15

1. Using the key at the end of this packet, make corrections to your chapter 14 section questions.
2. Make corrections using a colored pen.

Thursday, April 16

(Today's open-book assessment will be graded as a quiz. You may use your textbook and your notes.)

1. On a new page in your notes, add your heading and the following title:
Chapter 14 Review and Assessment (pg. 350-351)
2. Using complete sentences, answer questions 11, 12, 14, 16-18. Then, complete the vocabulary matching section below.

1. ____ open range	A. the growing of crops for sale in order to make a profit.
2. ____ internal improvements	B. a period of low economic activity and high unemployment.
3. ____ strike	C. the oil from cotton seeds.
4. ____ commercial agriculture	D. a work stoppage to force an employer to meet certain demands.
5. ____ tenant farmer	E. the price paid for the use of borrowed money.
6. ____ interest	F. changes to a community that help boost a region's economy and population.
7. ____ irrigation	G. a machine that removes the seeds from cotton
8. ____ depressions	H. a vast area of undeveloped public land held by the state government for future sale.
9. ____ cotton gin	J. an artificial way to supply water to land.
10. ____ cottonseed oil	K. a person who rents a plot of land from its owner and pays for its use with a share of the crop.

Friday, April 17

1. On a new page or on the back of yesterday's open-book assessment, add your heading and the following title: **Texas Wildflower Questions**
2. Answer the questions using the Texas Wildflower Guide at the end of the packet. Use complete sentences.
 1. What are the nine wildflowers detailed in the chart and in what part of Texas do they grow?
 2. Are bluebonnets annuals, perennials, or biennials and how do you know?
 3. Which four flowers are part of the Aster (or Daisy) family, and which one flower is part of the pea family?
 4. What is the scientific name of the Indian Blanket?
 5. In what parts of the world does the Tahoka Daisy natively grow?
 6. Huisache Daisies can be found in which colors?
 7. Who was Thomas Drummond and what does he have to do with the Phlox flower?
 8. Which of the wildflowers blooms for the most months out of the year?
 9. Which of the wildflowers grow the tallest?
 10. Which of these wildflowers have you seen in person this year?

Answer Key -- Chapter 14

14.1

1. (a) vast areas of public land used by ranchers to feed their herds; (b) changes that are designed to encourage growth in an area
2. (a) failed attempt of Panhandle cowboys to improve their working conditions; (b) destruction of many north Texas herds when fences trapped them during a blizzard and they froze to death
5. The Big Die-Up made ranchers realize they could not leave their cattle unattended; ranchers began using more fences to manage their herds.
6. Railroads and population growth reduced the amount of land available for open ranching; fences went up, cutting off many people from roads and water sources; landless ranchers were forced to buy land to ensure that their cattle could graze.

14.2

1. (a) growing of crops for sale and to make a profit
2. (a) one of the first companies to build meatpacking plants in Fort Worth; (b) helped farmers increase crop production
6. Railroads linked ranchers with distant markets, made a market for beef in Fort Worth, forced ranchers to fence their land, and ended the open range. Railroads prompted farmers to ship surplus crops to market, brought more farmers to Texas, and brought new machines and other supplies for agricultural use.
7. With railroads, ranchers no longer needed to drive cattle to railheads in the north; ranchers had no need to hire cowboys for cattle drives; instead, they hired low-paid hands to tend the cattle on the ranches.
8. Towns without railroads often failed to prosper.

14.3

1. (a) person who rents a plot of land and pays for its use with a share of the crop; (b) additional money paid by a borrower to a lender for the use of the money borrowed; (c) artificial means of supplying water to land; (d) time when business activity drops and many workers lose their jobs
2. (a) enabled farmers to move their crops to market more easily; brought more people to Texas; promoted land that was not suitable to farming; (b) type of financial trap in which various conditions prevented tenant farmers from repaying their loans
5. Grange members shared knowledge about new farming techniques; they also set up stores that offered lower prices; they supported education and helped establish an agricultural college.
6. High production costs and low prices for cotton led some Texans to become tenant farmers.
7. Answers should indicate that the life of a tenant farmer was stressful -- the work was difficult and the tenant farmer was often in debt.

14.4

1. Define:

(a) The cotton gin is a machine which removes cotton from its seeds. It was invented by Eli Whitney in the 1790s and improved by Robert Munger in the 1880s.

(b) Cottonseed oil is the oil made from the seeds of cotton. It was used to make margarine and vegetable oil.

2. *How did cotton first come to be planted in Texas?* Cotton was first brought to Texas by Spanish missionaries and early settlers from the southern US.

3. *Cotton production yielded an abundance of cottonseed. Name three ways farmers tried to get rid of excess cottonseed, including the food products in which cottonseed oil was the main ingredient.* As noted in the text, “Every three pounds of cotton bolls that Texans picked produced about one pound of actual cotton and two pounds of seeds” (345). Farmers tried to get rid of cottonseed by dumping them in rivers and streams, feeding them to their livestock and burning them (which proved smelly and ineffective.) After the 1870s, farmers discovered that they could use the oil of cottonseed to make a butter substitute, margarine, and vegetable oil.

4. *During the Civil War, Northern textile mills could not get cotton and began to make wool cloth. How did this affect Texas in the decades after the war?*

The new market for wool encouraged the growth of the sheep industry in Texas. Settlers in West Texas found their region ideal for raising sheep, and soon sheep ranching spread throughout the Hill Country and the Edwards Plateau. (See map on page 552 to see where these places are located. The Hill Country is located in the southeastern part of the Edwards Plateau.) Some towns grew up around this industry, and the number of sheep in Texas grew from 750,000 to 4 million over the course of fifteen years.

Texas Wildflower Guide

The select contents of this guide are courtesy of the Horticulture Program at Texas A&M and the Lady Bird Wildflower Center of the University of Texas at Austin.

What are “Annuals”, “Perennials”, and “Biennials”?

- **Annuals** - Plants that perform their entire life cycle from seed to flower to seed within a single growing season. All roots, stems and leaves of the plant die annually. Only the dormant seed bridges the gap between one generation and the next.
- **Perennials** - Plants that persist for many growing seasons. Generally the top portion of the plant dies back each winter and regrows the following spring from the same root system (e.g. Purple Coneflower). Many perennial plants do keep their leaves year round and offer attractive borders and groundcover (e.g. Tickseed, Shasta and Ox-Eyed Daisy).
- **Biennials** - Plants which require two years to complete their life cycle. First season growth results in a small rosette of leaves near the soil surface. During the second season's growth stem elongation, flowering and seed formation occur followed by the entire plant's death.

Wildflowers Native to North-Central Texas

Amblyolepis setigera



Huisache Daisy, Butterfly Daisy, Honey Daisy

Asteraceae (Aster Family)

Huisache daisy is so called because it often grows in thick stands under the huisache (*Vachellia farnesiana*) and other chaparral bushes, forming an almost solid blanket of gold. It grows 6-15 inches tall, with several rough, hairy branches in the upper part. Leaves are without petioles, the upper ones having lobes at the base that extend almost around the stem. The large, yellow flower heads, 1 1/4-2 inches across, are on long stems that are bare on the upper portion. The yellow to orange-yellow center is dome-shaped, and the disk flowers are velvety. The 8-12 ray flowers are up to 1 inch long with 3 or 4 teeth on the rim. Often the toothed portion is noticeably lighter than the rest.

Huisache-daisy often forms thick stands along roads and on hillsides where it provides lavish color when in bloom. The plant has a strong scent.

Bloom Information

Bloom Color: Red , Orange

Castilleja indivisa



Texas Indian Paintbrush, Entireleaf Indian Paintbrush, Texas Paintbrush, Indian Paintbrush, Scarlet Paintbrush

Scrophulariaceae (Figwort Family)

One of the popular paintbrushes, this showy annual or biennial grows 6-16 in. high. Its several unbranched stems form clumps topped by bright-red, paintbrush-like spikes. The flowers are actually inconspicuous and greenish, but are subtended by showy, red-tipped bracts. They sometimes produce a light yellow or pure white variation mixed in with the reds. Together, the flowers and bracts form 3-8 in. spikes.

The roots of this plant will grow until they touch the roots of other plants, frequently grasses, penetrating these host roots to obtain a portion of their nutrients. Transplanting paintbrush may kill it. Indian paintbrush has a reputation for being unpredictable. In some years, when bluebonnets (which flower at approximately the same time as Indian paintbrush) are especially colorful, paintbrush will have only an average flowering year. Other years, paintbrush is spectacular.

Coreopsis tinctoria



Plains Coreopsis, Golden Tickseed, Goldenwave, Calliopsis

Asteraceae (Aster Family)

A slender, 1-2 ft. annual with pinnately-compound foliage, tickseed is known for its small but abundant yellow flowers, painted maroon near the center. Numerous smooth, slightly angled branches bearing showy, daisy-like flower heads with yellow rays surrounding a reddish-purple central disk. The yellow petals are notch-tipped. Flower heads occur on long stalks from the multi-branching stems.




This prevalingly western annual has escaped from cultivation in the East. It is widespread in the West and the South in disturbed areas, such as moist ditches. Because of its showiness, the flower is cultivated extensively, hence its common name.

Bloom Information

Bloom Color: Yellow , Brown

Bloom Time: Apr , May , Jun

Native Habitat: Prairie, Plains, Meadows, Pastures, Savannas, Roadsides, pond banks

<p>Bloom Time: Mar , Apr , May Bloom Notes: Castilleja is an unusual member of the Scrophulariaceae, the snapdragon family. Its vivid "flower" color is actually provided by bracts – not flower petals - which are grouped around and under each of the inconspicuous flowers located on the upper third of the plant.</p> <p><u>Native Habitat:</u> Prairie, Plains, Meadows, Pastures, Savannas, Woodlands edge, Opening, Roadsides</p>	<p><u>Bloom Information</u> Bloom Color: Red , Orange Bloom Time: Mar , Apr , May Bloom Notes: Castilleja is an unusual member of the Scrophulariaceae, the snapdragon family. Its vivid "flower" color is actually provided by bracts – not flower petals - which are grouped around and under each of the inconspicuous flowers located on the upper third of the plant.</p> <p><u>Native Habitat:</u> Prairie, Plains, Meadows, Pastures, Savannas, Woodlands edge, Opening, Roadsides</p>	
<p>Gaillardia pulchella</p>  <p>Indian Blanket, Firewheel, Girasol Rojo Asteraceae (Aster Family)</p> <p>Firewheel or indian blanket is a popular annual growing 1-2(-3) ft. tall. The hairy stem is usually much-branched and becomes woody at the base late in the season. Branched stems, mostly leafy near the base, have showy flower heads with rays red at base, tipped with yellow, each with 3 teeth at broad end. The well-known flower heads are 1-2 in. across with a red center and a yellow outer band. Occasionally the three-cleft rays are solid orange or yellow. The disk flowers in the center are brownish red.</p> <p>Frequent along roadsides in the Southwest, these wildflowers stand like hundreds of showy Fourth of July pinwheels at the top of slender stalks. Varieties are popular in cultivation, for they tolerate heat and dryness. Among several species in the Southwest, some flowers are entirely yellow.</p> <p><u>Bloom Information</u> Bloom Color: Red , Yellow , Brown Bloom Time: May , Jun , Jul , Aug Bloom Notes: May flower longer if rains are plentiful.</p> <p><u>Native Habitat:</u> Dry plains & open areas, Widespread in calcareous and sandy-calcareous prairies in the western two-thirds of the state. Well-drained sand, loam, calcareous soils.</p>	<p>Glandularia bipinnatifida</p>  <p>Prairie Verbena, Purple Prairie Verbena, Dakota Mock Vervain, Dakota Vervain Verbenaceae (Verbena Family)</p> <p>The 6-12 in. stems branch near the base, usually lying on the ground with rising tips. Plants are covered with long, whitish hairs. Leaves are opposite and deeply cut several times on both sides of the midrib; they are 1-3 1/2 inches long and 1 1/2 inches wide on a 1-inch stem. Branch-tip, ball-shaped flower heads are composed of tubular, five-lobed, purple flowers with dark centers. Individual flowers are about 1/2 inch long and 1/2 inch wide at the opening, with 5 sepals and 5 petals. Branches continue elongating throughout the season, producing new flowers.</p> <p>This species is a member of the verbena family (family Verbenaceae), which includes about 75 genera and 3,000 species of herbs, shrubs, and trees, mostly of tropical and warm temperate regions. Among them, teak is a highly prized furniture wood, and Vervain, Lantana, Lippia or Frog Fruit are grown as ornamentals.</p> <p><u>Bloom Information</u> Bloom Color: Pink , Purple Bloom Time: Mar , Apr , May , Jun , Jul , Aug , Sep , Oct , Nov , Dec</p> <p><u>Native Habitat:</u> Prairie, Plains, Meadows, Pastures, Savannas</p>	<p>Lupinus texensis</p>  <p>Texas Bluebonnet, Bluebonnet, Texas Lupine, Buffalo Clover, Wolf Flower Fabaceae (Pea Family)</p> <p>Texas lupine has larger, more sharply pointed leaves and more numerous flower heads than similar lupines. Light-green, velvety, palmately compound leaves (usually five leaflets) are borne from branching, 6-18 in. stems.</p> <p>These stems are topped by clusters of up to 50 fragrant, blue, pea-like flowers. The tip of the cluster is conspicuously white.</p> <p>This is the species often planted by highway departments and garden clubs and is one of the six Lupinus species which are collectively designated the state flower of Texas.</p> <p><u>Bloom Information</u> Bloom Color: White , Blue Bloom Time: Mar , Apr , May</p> <p><u>Native Habitat:</u> Prairies; open fields; roadsides</p>

<p><i>Machaeranthera tanacetifolia</i></p>  <p>Tahoka Daisy, Tansy-aster, Tansy-leaf Tansy-aster Asteraceae (Aster Family)</p> <p>Branched stems with fern-like leaves ending in flower heads with many bright purple, very narrow rays surrounding a yellow central disk. Tahoka Daisy is a low, spreading, 6-12 in. annual with delicate but showy, aster-like flowers. Numerous lavender rays surround a yellow center. The stems are densely covered with sharp-pointed, deeply cut leaves which appear fern-like. Plants often form clumps or mounds.</p> <p>The fern-like leaves of this beautiful species make it one of the easiest to identify in a complex group. False Tahoka Daisy (<i>M. parviflora</i>) is similar but has smaller flower heads, each with a central disk only 1/4-1/2 (6-13 mm) wide, and less elaborately divided leaves; it occurs from Utah south to Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico.</p> <p><u>Bloom Information</u> Bloom Color: Purple Bloom Time: May , Jun , Jul , Aug , Sep , Oct</p> <p><u>Native Habitat:</u> Abundant in sandy soils in the Plains Country and Trans-Pecos, rarely east to stream beds of the Edwards Plateau; SD to Alberta, Canada south to north central Mexico.</p>	<p><i>Phlox drummondii</i></p>  <p>Annual Phlox, Phlox, Drummond Phlox Polemoniaceae (Phlox Family)</p> <p>A much-branched, sticky-glandular plant with bright rose-red, pink, or white flowers in tight clusters at the ends of stems. Annual phlox or Drummonds phlox is a showy annual. Usually 6-12 in. tall, this phlox can reach 20 in. in height. Its flowers, usually with a pale center, range in color from pink to red, white, peach, or lavender. The 1 in. blooms are in terminal clusters and are trumpet-shaped with a short, narrow tube. The leaves are soft, hairy and sticky. This southern flower of roadsides and fields escaped from cultivation.</p> <p>The species name of this plant is named for Thomas Drummond, (ca. 1790-1835), naturalist, born in Scotland, around 1790. In 1830 he made a trip to America to collect specimens from the western and southern United States. In March, 1833, he arrived at Velasco, Texas to begin his collecting work in that area. He spent twenty-one months working the area between Galveston Island and the Edwards Plateau, especially along the Brazos, Colorado, and Guadalupe rivers. His collections were the first made in Texas that were extensively distributed among the museums and scientific institutions of the world. He collected 750 species of plants and 150 specimens of birds. Drummond had hoped to make a complete botanical survey of Texas, but he died in Havana, Cuba, in 1835, while making a collecting tour of that island.</p> <p><u>Bloom Information</u> Bloom Color: White , Red , Pink , Purple Bloom Time: Mar , Apr , May , Jun</p> <p><u>Native Habitat:</u> In grasslands and open woodlands in neutral to moderately acid sandy soils. In east and central Texas, rare north and west to the Llano Basin. Well-drained sand; acid to neutral.</p>	<p><i>Thelesperma filifolium</i></p>  <p>Stiff Greenthread, Greenthread Asteraceae (Aster Family)</p> <p>This winter annual, or short-lived perennial, is often found growing in colonies. Its slender, branched stems, 10-30 in. tall, bear leaves divided into thread-like segments. In bud, the flower heads droop; when fully opened, they are erect and upright. The yellow, daisy-like flowers occur on delicate, leafless stalks.</p> <p><u>Bloom Information</u> Bloom Color: Yellow Bloom Time: May , Jun , Jul</p> <p><u>Native Habitat:</u> Prefers disturbed sites in dry, sandy or gravelly soil.</p>