

# Glossary

This Glossary contains terms you need to understand as you study Texas history. After each key term there is a brief definition or explanation of the meaning of the term as it is used in *Holt Texas!* The page number refers to the page on which the term is introduced in the textbook.

## Phonetic Respelling and Pronunciation Guide

Many of the key terms in this textbook have been respelled to help you pronounce them. The letter combinations used in the respelling throughout the narrative are explained in the following phonetic respelling and pronunciation guide. The guide is adapted from *Webster's Tenth New Collegiate Dictionary*, *Merriam-Webster's New Geographical Dictionary*, and *Merriam-Webster's New Biographical Dictionary*.

MARK	AS IN	RESPELLING	EXAMPLE
a	alphabet	a	*AL-fuh-bet
ā	Asia	ay	AY-zhuh
ă	cart, top	ah	KAHRT, TAHp
e	let, ten	e	LET, TEN
ē	even, leaf	ee	EE-vuhn, LEEF
i	it, tip, British	i	IT, TIP, BRIT-ish
ī	site, buy, Ohio	y	SYT, BY, OH-HY-oh
	iris	eye	EYE-ris
k	card	k	KAHRD
ō	over, rainbow	oh	OH-vuhr, RAYN-boh
u	book, wood	ooh	BOOHK, WOOHD
o	all, orchid	aw	AWL, AWR-kid
oi	foil, coin	oy	FOYL, KOYN
au	out	ow	OWT
ɹ	cup, butter	uh	KUHP, BUHT-uh
ü	rule, food	oo	ROOL, FOOD
yü	few	yoo	FYOO
zh	vision	zh	VIZH-uhn

\*A syllable printed in small capital letters receives heavier emphasis than the other syllable(s) in a word.



**abolition** The ending of slavery. **363**

**absolute location** The exact position of a place on Earth, often stated in latitude and longitude. **9**

**academies** Schools that offer classes at the high school level. **289**

**Adams-Onís Treaty** Treaty signed by the United States and Spain in 1819 that set the boundary between their territories. **142**

**ad interim** Temporary. **242**

**administration** Term of office of an executive. **259**

**adobe** Building material made of dried clay mud. **79**

**aerospace** Earth's atmosphere and the space beyond it. **569**

**age distribution** Portion of a population at each age. **33**

**agribusiness** The large-scale farming and processing of crops. **621**

**agriculture** Growing crops and raising animals. **35**

**Aguayo expedition** Mission led by the governor of Coahuila to reoccupy the missions in East Texas after the Chicken War. **126**

**Alabama-Coushatta** An American Indian group in Texas that was allowed to remain in the state in the mid-1800s when other groups were forced to leave. **342**

**alcalde** (ahl-KAHL-day) Spanish official who served as mayor, sheriff, and judge of a Spanish settlement in Texas. **131**

**allies** Friends who support one another. **76**

**amendments** Additions, changes, or corrections to a constitution. **643**

**American GI Forum** Organization formed by Hector P. García to protect the rights of Hispanics. **579**

**annexation** Formal joining of one political region to another. **258**

**anthropologists** Scientists who study and compare peoples to learn how they live or have lived. **68**

**Antitrust Act of 1889** Texas law that regulated monopolies and trusts and targeted railroads. **504**

**appellate courts** Courts that review trials to determine if correct procedures were followed. **653**

**appropriation bill** Bill that sets the amount of money to be spent by a government. **656**

**aquifers** Natural formations of underground gravel, rock, or sand that trap and hold rainwater. **23**

**archaeologists** Scientists who use remains of materials that they find to study peoples of the past. **68**

**Archives War** Revolt led by Austin citizens when President Sam Houston ordered the removal of government records, or archives, from Austin. **299**

**artifacts** Tools, weapons, and other objects made by people. **68**

**Ashworth Act** Act of the Republic of Texas Congress that excused the Ashworth family from laws that prohibited free African Americans from remaining in Texas. **280**

**ayuntamiento** (ah-yoon-tah-MYEN-toh) Governing council of a Spanish settlement in Texas. **130**



**bail** A sum of money that a defendant promises to pay to the court as a guarantee to appear at the proper time. **667**

**balanced budget** Budget in which spending does not exceed revenue. **271**

**bands** Groups of people, as in groups of American Indian families. **83**

**barbed wire** Fencing designed with sharp points. **454**

**bar graph** Chart that uses bars of differing lengths to represent numbers or percentages for comparing information about different places or time periods. **13**

**barter** Trade of goods or services without use of money. **193**

**basins** Lowlands surrounded by higher land. **57**

**Bastrop** Main town of Stephen F. Austin's Little Colony; now a city in south-central Texas. **171**

**Battle of Adobe Walls** Battle in June 1874 in which some 700 American Indians attacked a buffalo hunter's camp near Adobe Walls. **426**

**Battle of Coleto** Battle of the Texas Revolution in which Mexican general José de Urrea trapped and defeated Colonel James Fannin and his troops. **248**

**Battle of Glorieta Pass** Civil War battle in which Union forces were able to gain control of the Southwest except Texas for the remainder of the war. **382**

**Battle of Gonzales** Brief battle between Texans and the Mexican army in 1835 at Gonzales that began the Texas Revolution. **227**

**Battle of the Neches** Battle that broke out in 1839 between Texans and the Cherokee after President Mirabeau B. Lamar ordered the Cherokee out of Texas. **268**

**Battle of Palo Duro Canyon** Battle in September 1874 in which Mackenzie's Raiders attacked American Indian villages in Palo Duro Canyon and forced the Comanche to flee, marking a turning point in the Red River War. **427**

**Battle of Plum Creek** Battle between Texans and the Comanche after Comanche violence increased following the Council House Fight. **269**

**Battle of Refugio** Battle of the Texas Revolution in which Mexican general José de Urrea defeated troops led by Colonel James Fannin. **247**

**Battle of Sabine Pass** Civil War battle in which the Davis Guards defeated Union forces, helping restore Confederate confidence. **384**

**Battle of San Jacinto** Final battle of the Texas Revolution in which Sam Houston and the Texas army defeated a surprised Mexican army led by Santa Anna in about 18 minutes. **251**

**Battle of San Juan Hill** Battle during the Spanish-American War in which the Rough Riders helped defeat Spanish troops. **528**

**Battle of Velasco** Battle won by Texans that broke out on June 26, 1832, after disagreements with Mexican officials at Anahuac. **210**

**bayous** Tributaries off of larger bodies of water in which the water usually moves slowly. **47**

**bicameral** Having two legislative houses. **644**

**biennial** Every two years. **319**

**Big Bend National Park** A park of some 800,000 acres in West Texas. **59**

**Big Thicket National Preserve** A nature preserve of around 85,000 acres of trees and wildlife in the Piney Woods. **46**

**bill** Proposed law. **646**

**bill of rights** Government document that outlines the civil liberties, or individual rights, that a government promises to protect. **242, 642**

**birthrate** Number of births per 1,000 people. **32**

**Black Codes** Laws passed in southern U.S. states after Reconstruction to deny African Americans' civil rights. **399**

**blues** Musical form with lyrics that often reflect the difficulties people face in life. **542**

**boll weevil** Type of beetle that infests the cotton plant. **470**

**bonds** Certificates that represent money owed by a government to private citizens. **405**

**boomtowns** Towns that grow along with economic booms. **486**

**brands** Identification marks on livestock made by burning with a hot iron. **440**

**breadlines** Lines of people waiting to receive free food. **546**

**buckskin** Tanned deer hide. **187**

**Buffalo Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado Railway** Company that built the first railroad line in Texas. **356**

**buffalo guns** Powerful rifles with telescopes used by hunters to kill buffalo. **423**

**buffalo soldiers** Name that American Indians gave to African American troops. **428**



**cabinet** Group of advisers to a head of state, such as a president. **259**

**capitol** Building in which government officials meet. **266**

**Caprock** Hard bed of rock below the soil of the High Plains subregion. **54**

**carpetbaggers** Northerners who moved to the South after the Civil War; so called because they often carried all they owned in bags made of carpet. **405**

**casualties** People who are killed, wounded, captured, or missing during a war. **239**

**cattle drives** The herding of large groups of cattle from the open range to market for sale. **441**

- Cattle Kingdom** An industry based on cattle ranching that arose on the open range from Texas to Canada during the 1800s. **449**
- causation chart** Chart that uses pictures, diagrams, boxes, or arrows to show causes and effects of events. **15**
- cavalry** Group of soldiers on horseback. **228**
- cede** To officially give, as a territory from one country to another. **136**
- centennial** One-hundredth anniversary. **554**
- charter** Document granting permission to operate. **266**
- checks and balances** Governmental arrangement by which each different branch has the power to check, or restrict, the power of the other branches. **642**
- Chicano movement** Movement by Hispanics during the 1960s for political change and the end of discrimination. **593**
- Chicken War** Expansion of an ongoing conflict between France and Spain into Texas; French soldiers attacked the Spanish mission San Miguel de Linares de los Adaes. **125**
- Chisholm Trail** Cattle trail that led from the Rio Grande valley in South Texas to Kansas. **445**
- Cinco de Mayo** Mexican celebration of May 5, 1862, the day that a Mexican army defeated an invading French force at the Battle of Puebla. **625**
- circuit riders** Traveling preachers. **289**
- Civilian Conservation Corps** New Deal agency that created jobs for young people during the depression. **552**
- civil law** Law relating to private rights or obligations. **653**
- civil rights** Individual rights guaranteed by a Constitution. **399**
- Civil Rights Act of 1866** Act that gave citizenship to African Americans and guaranteed them basic rights. **400**
- Civil Rights Act of 1964** Law passed under President Lyndon B. Johnson that banned segregation in public places and prohibited employers, unions, or universities with federal government contracts from discriminating based on race, sex, religion, and national origin. **592**
- Coahuila y Texas** State created by the Mexican government in 1824 by combining the separate states of Texas and Coahuila. **172**
- Cold War** Term describing the tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II. **568**
- Columbian Exchange** Term describing the transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and other continents since the time of Columbus. **105**
- Comancheria** Spanish name for northern and western Texas when the areas were controlled by the Comanche. **85**
- commercial farming** Large-scale growing of crops for profit. **469**
- commissioners** Representatives of a government. **416**
- commissioners' court** Panel of elected commissioners that governs a county in Texas. **662**
- commission plan** Plan of government in which a panel of elected commissioners is in charge of city services. **508, 663**
- commute** Travel back and forth, as for a job when one lives in one place and works in another. **574**
- compass rose** A feature on a map that points to north, south, east, and west. **11**
- Compromise of 1850** Compromise urged by Senator Henry Clay to resolve the border dispute between Texas and New Mexico in which Texas was paid \$10 million to give up its claim to part of New Mexico. **335**
- confederacies** Alliances between different groups. **76**
- Confederate States of America** Name given to the government formed by the 11 southern states that seceded from the United States between 1860 and 1861. **375**
- conference committee** A committee in a legislature that works to revise bills to satisfy both houses of the legislature. **647**
- conquistadores** (kahn-kees-tuh-DAWR-eez) Spanish soldiers and adventurers in search of glory, gold, and land. **91**
- consecutive terms** Two terms of office in a row. **265**
- Constitution of 1824** Mexican constitution that gave limited power to the central government and broad local authority to the states. **195**
- Consultation** Meeting held in November 1835 in which Texans debated the issue of war with Mexico and adopted the Declaration of November 7, 1835. **217**
- consumer goods** Items produced for personal use. **543**
- Convention of 1832** Meeting of Texans in which delegates adopted several reforms to present to the Mexican government, including allowing emigration from the United States and allowing Texas to become a state separate from Coahuila. **212**
- Convention of 1833** Meeting of Texans impatient with the lack of reform in Mexican policy toward Texas. Delegates sent Stephen F. Austin to Mexico City to present their proposed reforms. **212**
- Convention of 1836** Meeting of delegates at Washington-on-the-Brazos in which Texans declared independence from Mexico. **240**
- Convention of 1845** Convention called by Republic of Texas president Anson Jones in which delegates approved annexation to the United States. **317**
- cooperative stores** Businesses owned and operated for the benefit of the members of an organization. **499**
- corporations** Companies that sell shares of ownership to investors to raise money. **321**
- Corpus Christi de la Isleta** First Spanish mission in Texas; located along the western Rio Grande. **114**
- cotton belt** Region of the southern United States in which the majority of the nation's cotton crop was grown. **349**
- cottonclads** Steamboats lined with cotton bales and converted to gunboats during the Civil War. **383**
- cotton diplomacy** Tactic used by southern leaders to secure foreign support during the Civil War by withholding cotton shipments to other nations until they offered aid. **378**
- cotton gins** Devices that separate cotton fibers from seeds. **164**
- Council House Fight** Battle in 1840 in San Antonio between Texans and the Comanche when Comanche leaders did not turn over all of their captives. **269**
- council-manager government** Municipal government in which voters elect a mayor and a city council that decide the city's policies; council chooses a city manager to carry out the policies and handle day-to-day business. **663**
- criminal law** Law determining what actions are illegal within a society. **653**
- crop rotation** System of growing different crops on the same land over a period of years to improve the soil. **75**
- culture** A learned system of shared beliefs, traits, and values. **4**
- customs duties** Import taxes. **205**



**Davis Guards** All-Irish unit of Confederate soldiers in the Civil War; protected the Sabine Pass. **384**

**Dawes General Allotment Act** U.S. law passed in 1887 that divided up reservation lands for American Indians and promised them U.S. citizenship. **430**

**death rate** Number of deaths per 1,000 people. **33**

**Declaration of November 7, 1835** Agreement signed at the Consultation in which delegates pledged their loyalty to Mexico but warned that they would create an independent government if the Constitution of 1824 was not restored. **231**

**decree** Official order. **205**

**delegates** Representatives, as to a convention. **212**

**demobilization** Moving from a wartime to a peacetime economy. **536**

**demography** Branch of geography that studies human populations. **32**

**denominations** Religious groups with similar beliefs. **289**

**depression** Period of low economic activity. **160**

**derricks** Towers that support oil-drilling equipment. **479**

**desegregate** To free a place or institution from laws or practices separating the races. **578**

**diplomats** Individuals who represent countries in foreign affairs. **142**

**direct democracy** System of government in which voters decide issues directly rather than through elected representatives. **670**

**dogtrot cabins** Log homes with two rooms separated by an open passage. **186**

**draft** Requirement of military service. **387**

**Dred Scott decision** Ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1857 in which the Court determined that African Americans were not citizens and thus could not sue in federal court. **373**

**drought** Long period without rain. **26**

**dry farming** Farming techniques, such as terracing, used in a dry climate to keep moisture in the soil. **467**

**due process** The legal process that governments must follow before taking away a person's property or punishing a person. **666**

**Dust Bowl** Parts of the southern Great Plains in which dust and drought ruined crops and killed thousands of cattle during the 1930s. **548**



**Economic Opportunity Act** Legislation passed as part of the Great Society that provided funds for job training and created community action programs. **588**

**ecosystem** All of an area's plants and animals together with the nonliving parts of their environment. **7**

**Edwards Aquifer** Underground water source that provides water for Central Texas. **23**

**Eighteenth Amendment** Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that established national prohibition. **512**

**El Camino Real** (kah-MEE-noh ree-AHL) "Royal Road" that led from the East Texas missions to the southern Rio Grande settlements and southward to Mexico City. **124**

**Emancipation Proclamation** President Abraham Lincoln's declaration of freedom for slaves in areas rebelling against the United States. **391**

**eminent domain** A government's power to claim privately owned land for public use. **667**

**empresarios** Businesspeople who promoted migration to the Texas colonies. **173**

**environment** Physical surroundings. **4**

**Environmental Protection Agency** Federal government agency that directs efforts to control air and water pollution. **630**

**epidemics** Widespread outbreaks of disease. **105**

**equator** An imaginary line circling the globe exactly halfway between the North and South Poles. **10**

**erosion** Process by which something such as soil is worn away. **29**

**escarpments** Cliffs. **54**

**executive branch** Branch of government that enforces, or carries out, the laws. **241, 642**

**expenditures** Government expenses. **262**

**exports** Items made in a country and sold to other countries. **193**

**extinct** Died out completely. **29**



**faction** A group acting together within a larger group, usually in opposition. **217**

**fault** Break in Earth's crust. **55**

**federalism** System of government that balances powers by distributing them between one central and many regional governments. **195, 642**

**Federal Reserve System** Central banking system that distributes money to other banks and helps regulate them. **520**

**felonies** Major crimes. **653**

**Fifteenth Amendment** Change to the U.S. Constitution that gave suffrage to African American men. **403**

**filibusters** Military adventurers who came to Texas from the United States in the early 1800s. **144**

**financial panic** Economic crisis. **160**

**flatboats** Long, low boats used for river travel. **185**

**flowchart** Chart using boxes, arrows, or images to show a series of activities or steps. **15**

**foreign relations** Dealings between a country and other countries. **294**

**Foreign Trade Zones** Areas in which export regulations are reduced to promote trade. **631**

**Fort St. Louis** Settlement built by members of the La Salle expedition possibly near Garcitas Creek in Texas. **117**

**fossil fuel** Fuel such as coal, oil, or natural gas formed underground from plant or animal remains. **478**

**Fourteenth Amendment** Change to the U.S. Constitution designed to guarantee citizenship and equal rights to African Americans. **401**

**Fredonian Rebellion** Revolt led by Texas colonist Benjamin Edwards that began in 1826 after conflict with the Mexican government ended in the cancellation of his colony's contract. **203**

**Freedmen's Bureau** Organization created by the U.S. Congress in 1865 to give legal aid to freedpeople. **397**

**freedpeople** Former slaves. **397**

**free enterprise** Economic system in which businesses operate with little interference from government. **192**



**gasoline** A by-product of oil used as a fuel. **487**

**general elections** Elections in which voters cast their ballots for candidates for a particular state or local office or for deciding certain issues. **670**

**general-law cities** Small towns or cities that operate under the general laws of the state of Texas; some have a charter from the legislature outlining their form of government. **664**

**geographic information systems (GIS)** Computer systems that gather, store, and organize geographic information. **5**

**geography** The study of the special physical and human characteristics of places or regions. **4**

**German Emigration Company** Company formed by a group of wealthy Germans that bought land in Texas and planned to profit by encouraging Germans to settle there. **282**

**GI Bill of Rights** Name for the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, which gave war veterans unemployment payments, loans, and money for college. **570**

**Gilmer-Aikin Laws** Acts that provided for the existing educational framework for Texas. **570**

**globalization** The interdependence of the nations of the world that has been created as goods, ideas, and people move across the globe. **631**

**Goliad Massacre** Execution of Colonel James Fannin and his troops by the Mexican army after its victory in the Battle of Coleto. **248**

**Goodnight-Loving Trail** Cattle trail that ran from Young County in Texas through New Mexico to Colorado. **447**

**grand jury** Jury that decides if a person accused of a felony should be indicted, or formally charged. **654**

**Grange** Organization of farmers created in the late 1860s, formally called the Patrons of Husbandry. **499**

**Grass Fight** Incident in November 1835 in which a group of Texans ambushed Mexican troops who were supposedly carrying silver; however, the Mexicans' sacks were only filled with grass for feeding their horses. **229**

**Great Depression** Severe global economic slowdown in the 1930s. **545**

**Great Society** Program launched by President Lyndon B. Johnson that included laws improving health care, education, environmental protection, job training, and immigration. **588**

**Great Southwest Strike of 1886** Railroad strike in which a dispute between the Knights of Labor and Jay Gould's railroad company led to violence. **473**

**gristmills** Machines for grinding grain into meal or flour. **351**

**growth rate** Speed of growth. **32**

**G.T.T.** "Gone to Texas"—phrase popular during early colonization of Texas. **183**

**Guadalupe Peak** Part of the Guadalupe Mountains; peak is highest in Texas. **57**

**Guerrero Decree** Law issued by Mexican president Vicente Guerrero in 1829 that abolished slavery in Mexico. **205**



**habitat** Environmental home of an animal. **29**

**hides** Animal skins. **79**

**Hogg Laws** Laws passed during Texas governor James Hogg's administration to regulate business. **505**

**Holocaust** Nazi Germany's attempt to kill the Jews of Europe during World War II. **567**

**home-rule charters** Charters that allow citizens in Texas municipalities of more than 5,000 people to choose their form of government. **664**

**homestead law** Law passed by the Republic Congress in 1839 that protected a family's home and up to 50 acres of land from seizure for debts. **267**

**Hood's Texas Brigade** A leading unit of the Army of Northern Virginia that fought in some of the most important battles of the Civil War. **377**

**horizontal axis** Line across the bottom of a graph or chart that shows the value, measure, or other information presented in the graph or chart. **13**

**horizontal integration** Owning many businesses in a particular field. **485**

**Houston Ship Channel** Channel that connects Houston with the Gulf of Mexico. **520**

**humidity** The amount of moisture in the air. **25**

**hunter-gatherers** People who hunt animals and gather wild plants for food. **69**

**hunting grounds** Areas where a group traditionally hunts for food. **82**



**immigration** Movement of people from one country to another. **31**

**impeach** To bring charges against a public official. **402**

**Imperial Colonization Law** Mexican law passed in 1823 that increased land grants in Texas for ranching and farming and freed settlers from paying taxes for six years. **167**

**imports** Items that a nation buys from other countries. **193**

**infantry** Foot soldiers. **228**

**infrastructure** Public works such as roads and water systems. **622**

**interest groups** Groups united by a common interest that try to affect government policy. **672**

**internal combustion engine** Engine in which the combustion, or burning, that generates power takes place inside the engine. **487**

**internal improvements** Advances in a state's transportation network. **353**

**Internet** Worldwide system of computer networks. **620**

**Interstate Commerce Commission** Former government agency created in 1887 to regulate railroads. **504**

**ironclads** Ships used during the Civil War that were heavily armored with iron plates. **380**

**irrigation** Supplying water to crops by artificial methods. **23**



**jacales** (huh-KAW-lays) Small, one-room huts made of sticks and mud. **150**

**JA Ranch** Ranch in the Panhandle established by Charles Goodnight and John Adair. **450**

**Jim Crow laws** Laws passed in the southern states to enforce segregation. **409**

**joint resolution** Measure passed by both houses of Congress that is a formal expression of intent. **316**

**judicial branch** Branch of government in which courts decide legal cases and interpret laws. **241, 642**

**judicial review** Courts' power to determine if a law is constitutional. **654**

**junctions** Meeting places of two or more lines, as of a railroad. **465**

**Juneteenth** June 19; day celebrated as the day on which Union general Gordon Granger landed at Galveston and issued the Emancipation Proclamation freeing Texas slaves. **396**



**Kansas-Nebraska Act** Act passed in 1854 that allowed the residents of the Kansas and Nebraska Territories to decide whether to allow slavery. **373**

**King Ranch** Ranch in South Texas that is one of the most important cattle operations in the state. **449**

**Know-Nothing Party** Political party, officially called the American Party, that appeared during the mid-1850s; supported slavery and wanted to keep immigrants and Catholics out of government. **323**

**Ku Klux Klan** Secret society created after the Civil War that threatened and even murdered African Americans to keep them from expressing their political views. Later version of the group was created in 1915. **404**



**La Bahía** A presidio and mission built by Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo near Matagorda Bay. **126**

**labor unions** Organizations formed to support the interests of workers. **473**

**land titles** Legal documents proving land ownership. **164**

**La Raza Unida Party (RUP)** Political party founded in 1970 by Hispanic leaders that hoped to highlight issues affecting Hispanics and elect more Hispanics to political office. **594**

**La Salle expedition** Exploration led by René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle to establish a colony near the mouth of the Mississippi River; group became lost, landed on the Texas coast, and established Fort St. Louis. **116**

**latitude** Imaginary lines that run east-west around the globe and measure distance north and south of the equator. **10**

**Law of April 6, 1830** Law issued by the Mexican government that banned U.S. immigration to Texas, made it illegal to import slaves into Texas, and created customs duties on U.S. imports; angered many Texas colonists and led to further conflict with the Mexican government. **205**

**League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)** Organization established in 1929 by Mexican Americans in Texas to fight for their civil rights. **539**

**legend** A key that helps explain the symbols, colors, and other features on a map. **11**

**legislative branch** Branch of government that makes the laws. **241, 642**

**Legislative Budget Board** Texas government agency, which is part of the legislative branch, that includes nine senior legislators and the lieutenant governor; hears funding requests from all state agencies. **655**

**libel** Intentionally written false statements. **666**

**lignite** A type of soft coal. **49**

**limited government** Principle of government in which power is limited by set laws, such as those in a constitution. **641**

**line graph** Graph that indicates a trend or pattern over time, such as whether something is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. **14**

**line-item veto** Power held by a government executive that allows for the veto of specific lines, or parts, of budget bills. **650**

**Little Colony** Colony founded by Stephen F. Austin that was separate from his other colony and provided for settlement of 100 families; colony was isolated on the western edge of settlement. **171**

**Lively** Small ship purchased by Stephen F. Austin to transport colonists and goods for the establishment of his colony. **165**

**lobby** To try to persuade legislators about an issue. **672**

**longhorn** Breed of cattle that developed as Spanish breeds mixed with English cattle brought by U.S. settlers. **442**

**longitude** Imaginary lines that run north-south around the globe and measure distance east and west of the prime meridian. **10**

**Louisiana Purchase** Agreement in 1803 in which the United States purchased Louisiana from France for \$15 million. **141**



**Mackenzie's Raiders** Troops led by Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie that conducted a series of raids on Plains Indians. **422**

**maize** American Indian corn. **69**

**manifest destiny** The belief that the United States was meant to spread across North America. **315**

**Manned Spacecraft Center** NASA headquarters for astronaut training and flight control, located in Houston; renamed Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center in 1973. **596**

**manufactured products** Items made either by hand or machine in large numbers for sale. **351**

**map projections** Means by which mapmakers create flat representations of Earth's features. **12**

**maquiladoras** Mexican factories near the Mexico-Texas border. **622**

**March to the Sea** Civil War campaign led by General William Tecumseh Sherman in which Union forces destroyed southern resources as they marched through Georgia to South Carolina. **390**

**martial law** Rule by military authority. **388**

**Matagorda Bay** Inlet of the Gulf of Mexico. **116**

**matrilineal** Traced through the mother's side of the family. **76**

**mayor-council government** Municipal government in which voters elect a mayor and a city council to directly run the government. **663**

**Mesoamerica** Cultural region that includes what are now Mexico and northern Central America. **69**

**Metroplex** The Dallas-Fort Worth area. **50**

**Mexican Cession** A result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in which Mexico turned over much of its northern territory to the United States for \$18.25 million. **334**

**Mier expedition** Raid on the Mexican town of Mier by Texans following Mexican attacks on Texas during the 1840s; Mexican forces captured many of the Texans. **301**

**migration** Movement from one country, place, or location to another. **7**

**militia** Citizen army. **167**

**Santa Fe expedition** Expedition of more than 300 people sent by Republic of Texas president Mirabeau B. Lamar to Santa Fe to claim the New Mexico region for Texas. 297

**Santa Rita No. 1** Oil well that struck oil in 1923 and helped fund the Permanent University Fund. 489

**sawmills** Mills in which wood is cut into usable pieces. 193

**scalawags** Name given to southerners who supported Reconstruction for personal economic gain. 405

**scale** A ruler indicating the relationship between distances on a map and actual distances. 11

**scrip** Paper money. 546

**secede** To formally withdraw from an organized body. 374

**secularize** To move from religious to civil control. 151

**Sedalia Trail** Cattle trail that led from South Texas through Indian Territory to Sedalia, Missouri. 444

**segregation** Forced separation of whites and African Americans in public. 409

**separation of powers** Principle of government in which powers are divided among different government branches. 642

**session** Period in which the legislature meets. 645

**Seventeenth Amendment** Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that allowed the American people to vote directly for U.S. senators. 507

**sharecroppers** Farmers who lacked land and necessary supplies and thus promised a large part of their crop to the landowner in exchange for these items. 411

**Sharpstown stock-fraud scandal** Scandal in 1971 in the Texas government in which several officials were accused and convicted of accepting bribes from a Houston businessman. 604

**siege** Military blockade of a city or fort. 145

**Siege of the Alamo** Attack on the Alamo in 1836 by the Mexican army that began when the Texans in the Alamo would not surrender; the siege ended with the Texans' defeat. 237

**sit-ins** Protests that involve sitting down in a location and refusing to leave. 590

**slander** A false statement made on purpose that damages another's reputation. 666

**Social Security** New Deal government program that provides payments to retired citizens and unemployment insurance for workers. 551

**soup kitchens** Places run by charitable organizations where people can come for a free meal when in need of assistance. 546

**Southern Farmers' Alliance** Organization established in 1877 by farmers in Texas that was more politically active than the Grange. 500

**sovereignty** Supremacy in power. 375

**special districts** Type of local government that is formed for a particular purpose, often handling services that other local governments do not provide. 664

**special elections** Elections in which voters cast their ballots to fill a vacant office or approve a government change such as a constitutional amendment or local bond issue. 670

**Spindletop strike** Big oil strike at Spindletop Hill on January 10, 1901; marked the beginning of the Texas oil boom. 480

**Sputnik** Soviet satellite launched in 1957 that prompted the creation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the United States. 596

**State Colonization Law of 1825** Law passed by the state government of Coahuila y Texas that further opened Texas to settlement and immigration. 173

**states' rights** Rights held by states that place limits on the implied powers of the federal government over state governments. 372

**statistics** Information in the form of numbers. 13

**stocks** Shares of ownership in a company. 544

**stockyards** Holding pens for livestock. 443

**strike** Refusal by workers to do their job until a company meets their demands. 473

**subregions** Smaller divisions of a region. 45

**suburbs** Residential neighborhoods built outside a central city. 523

**suffrage** Voting rights. 398

**Sunbelt** Region of the southern and southwestern United States so called for its warm climate. 42, 600

**supply and demand** Economic principle that states that if supply is greater than demand, prices fall, but if demand is greater than supply, prices rise. 469



**tallow** Animal fat used to make soap and candles. 350

**tanneries** Businesses built for preparing animal hides. 351

**Tejanos** (tay-HAW-nohs) Texas settlers of Spanish or Mexican descent. 138

**Tejas** (TAY-hahs) Name Spanish used for the Hasinai Indians, taken from the Hasinai word for friend. 118

**Telegraph and Texas Register** Newspaper first published in 1835 that had the largest circulation of any Texas newspaper during the mid-1800s. 358

**telegraphs** Electronic device used to communicate over long distances by sending coded messages over wires. 358

**temperance movement** Social reform effort that encouraged people to drink less alcohol. 511

**tenant farmers** People who rent land to grow crops. 411

**tepees** Movable homes used by some Plains Indians that were made from animal hides stretched over long poles. 82

**Terrell Election Law** Law passed by the Texas legislature in 1905 that established primary elections to choose candidates for all state, district, and county races. 507

**terrorism** Use of violent attacks by individuals or small groups to advance political goals. 616

**Terry's Texas Rangers** A cavalry unit organized by B. F. Terry that fought in battles throughout the Civil War. 377

**Texas Admission Act** Act signed by U.S. president James K. Polk that made Texas the 28th state in the Union. 317

**Texas Department of Health** State government department established in 1903 to help prevent disease. 524

**Texas fever** Disease that plagued cattle, to which longhorns were resistant. 442

**Texas Highway Department** State government department established in 1917 to help build and maintain highways. 524

**Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC)** State agency that works to balance economic growth with efforts to protect the environment. 630

**Texas Railroad Commission** State agency created in 1891 initially for the regulation of railroad and other transportation companies; in early 1900s received the authority to enforce regulations regarding the oil industry as well. 488

**Texas Rangers** Defense force that tried to keep the peace along the Texas frontier. 261

**Texas Water Commission** State government department established in 1913 to help cities and counties manage water resources. **525**

**Texas Women's Political Caucus** Group founded in 1971 that worked to get more women elected to political office. **595**

**thematic maps** Maps that show a specific topic, theme, or spatial distribution of an activity. **12**

**Thirteenth Amendment** Amendment to the U.S. Constitution that abolished slavery. **397**

**threshers** Machines that separate grain or seeds from plants. **468**

**tidelands** Underwater lands bordering the coast. **571**

**time line** Chart showing a sequence of events. **15**

**Tonkin Gulf Resolution** Resolution passed by the U.S. Congress that gave President Lyndon B. Johnson the authority to order troops into combat in the Vietnam War. **589**

**tourism** Business of attracting visitors to a region or place. **58**

**transcontinental railroad** Railroad that runs across the continent. **463**

**transportation center** Place where goods arrive to be reshipped to many destinations. **51**

**Treaties of Velasco** Two treaties signed by General Antonio López de Santa Anna and Texas ad interim president David G. Burnet ending the Texas Revolution. **256**

**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** Treaty signed by U.S. and Mexican officials on February 2, 1848, ending the Mexican War. **334**

**Treaty of the Little Arkansas** Treaty signed in October 1865 by federal commissioners and southern Plains Indian leaders in which Comanche and Kiowa leaders agreed to settle on a reservation in the Panhandle. **416**

**Treaty of Medicine Lodge** Treaty signed in 1867 in Kansas between federal commissioners and Plains Indians in which some American Indians agreed to move to reservations in Indian Territory. **418**

**Treaty of Paris** Treaty signed in 1763 ending the Seven Years' War; France and Spain agreed to give territory in North America to Great Britain. **136**

**Treaty of Tehuacana Creek** Peace and trade agreement signed by Republic of Texas president Sam Houston and Comanche chief Buffalo Hump in October 1844. **272**

**trial courts** Courts that hear new cases and give a verdict, or ruling. **653**

**tributaries** Small streams or rivers that flow into a larger stream or river. **22**

**trusts** Legal arrangements in which a number of companies are grouped under a single board of trustees. **503**

**Turtle Bayou Resolutions** Document drawn up after the conflict at Anahuac in 1832 in which Texans declared their support for the Constitution of 1824 and General Antonio López de Santa Anna. **209**

**two-party system** Political system in which two major parties compete to gain political office. **603**



**Unionists** Southerners who wanted to stay in the Union and work out differences over slavery in the mid-1800s. **374**

**Union League** Political group in Texas in the mid-1800s that urged African Americans to support the Republican Party. **402**

**urbanization** An increase in people living or working in cities. **7, 519**



**vaqueros** (vah-CARE-ohz) Cowboys. **131**

**venison** Deer meat. **188**

**vertical axis** Line across the side of a graph or chart that shows the value, measure, or other information presented in the graph or chart. **13**

**vertical integration** Owning the businesses involved in each step of a manufacturing process. **485**

**veto** Power exercised by the executive branch of government to reject a law. **642**

**viceroys** Royal governor. **98**

**victory gardens** Small vegetable gardens planted on the home front during World War II for extra food. **566**

**Villa de Béxar** Civil settlement established by the Spanish near the San Antonio de Béxar presidio. **123**

**Voting Rights Act** Legislation passed by the U.S. Congress in 1965 that gave the federal government the power to check voting procedures in the states to protect citizens' right to vote. **592**



**War on Drugs** U.S. government effort to end the trade and use of illegal drugs both in the United States and abroad. **614**

**Western Trail** Cattle trail that ran north from San Antonio to Dodge City, Kansas. **446**

**white primary** Primary elections established in the 1920s in Texas in which African Americans were excluded from voting. **539**

**wigwams** Circular huts. **73**

**wildcatters** Oil operators who worked on their own in search of new fields. **483**

**windmills** Devices using wind power to pump water from underground to the surface. **450**

**Women's Auxiliary Army Corps** Group of women who served in noncombat positions during World War II. **565**

**wrangler** One who herds or cares for livestock on the range. **447**



**XIT Ranch** Ranch established by the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment Company, which was funded by investors from Chicago and Great Britain. **451**