

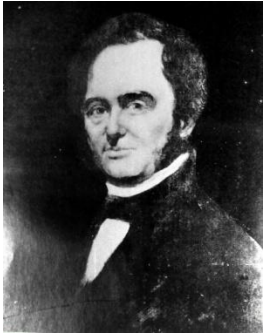


Facilitator Study Guide

Proud to be Texan



Important People



Moses Austin

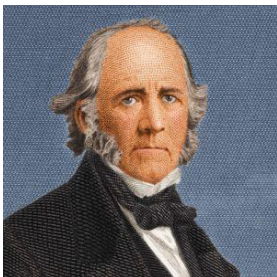
He was the first person to obtain permission to bring settlers into Texas. He died before he was able to complete this task. His son, Stephen F. Austin, brought the settlers to Texas after his death.

Stephen F. Austin

He is known as the “Father of Texas”. He established the first Anglo-American colony in Texas with 300 families (Old 300). When they arrived, he created the Texas Rangers to help protect the settlers. He spent 2 years in prison in Mexico City when the Mexican Government suspected him of treason. When he returned to Texas, he began to support Texas independence.



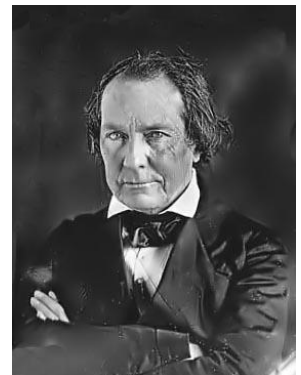
Sam Houston



Houston was born in Virginia. When he was 16, he ran away from home and joined a tribe of Cherokee Indians. He was even adopted by the chief. His Cherokee name was Co-lon-neh, which meant the Raven. He moved to Tennessee as a young man and then to Texas. He is the only person to be governor of two states: Texas and Tennessee. He served as commander of the Texas Army at the Battle of San Jacinto. He was also President of the Republic of Texas twice. After Texas became part of the United States, he served as a U.S. Senator.

Mirabeau Lamar

Mirabeau Lamar was born in Georgia. He is known as the “Father of Education” since he set aside land for public schools and universities throughout the state. He was elected as Vice President of the Republic of Texas under Sam Houston. He was also the second President of the Republic of Texas. He rallied for Texas to remain independent and not become part of the United States.





Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna

He led the Mexican Army in the Battle of the Alamo and the Battle of San Jacinto. After the Battle of San Jacinto, he granted Texas their independence. Between 1833 and 1855 he headed the Mexican government 11 times (a total of 22 years). In later years he lost his leg in battle with the French, and he had it buried with full military honors.

Juan Seguin

He was a Tejano who fought for Texas. He served in various political positions before his military career began. He fought at the Battle of the Alamo. The only reason he survived was because he was sent to gather reinforcements. He spoke Spanish and English which made him valuable to the Texas Army. He also fought against the Mexican Army at the Battle of San Jacinto. Seguin went on to serve multiple terms as the only Tejano in the Republic of Texas Senate. In 1840, he became the mayor of San Antonio.

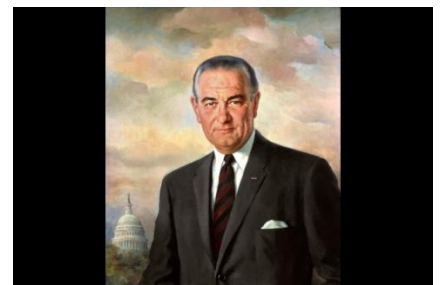


Barbara Jordan

She was the first African American woman to be elected to the Texas State Senate. She taught at UT after resigning. She died in 1996 and is buried at the Texas State Cemetery. It is rumored that she carried a copy of the constitution in her pocket at all times.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Lyndon B. Johnson grew up in Johnson City, TX. He went to college to be a teacher. He served as Vice President to John F. Kennedy and later as President. His wife was known as Lady Bird Johnson. She was responsible for the Highway Beautification Act.





Joanna Troutman

She was known as the “Betsy Ross” of Texas because she sewed the first Texas flag. The flag was sewn for a battalion of volunteer soldiers who were headed to Texas. The battalion ended up being part of Colonel Fannin’s troops who were massacred at Goliad. She was born and raised in Georgia, but after her death, she was moved to the Texas State Cemetery.

William B. Travis

William B. Travis was born in South Carolina. Travis studied law became a practicing attorney at the age of 19. He was commander of the Texas Army during the Battle of the Alamo. He was 26 when died at the Alamo, and he wrote the famous words “victory or death.”



James Bowie

James Bowie was born in Kentucky. His family lived in Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee before settling in Louisiana. Bowie came to Texas in 1828 and married a Tejano woman, Ursula de Vermendi. They adopted a boy named Carlos Espalier. He was joint commander with Travis at the Battle of the Alamo until he became too sick to fight. He died at the Alamo along with his son. The Bowie knife was named after him.

Davy Crockett

He was a congressman from Tennessee. As a young boy, he left home to become a hunter, trapper, and woodsman. His reputation as a sharpshooter and woodsman quickly made him a national celebrity. He nicknamed his gun ‘Ol Betsey. Crockett fiercely opposed the policies of Andrew Jackson. He fought and died at the Battle of the Alamo.



Erastus “Deaf” Smith

He was Sam Houston’s most reliable and trusted scouts. He destroyed Vince’s bridge before the Battle of San Jacinto. He later became a Texas Ranger. He was hard of hearing, but not deaf.



Miriam Ferguson

She was the first female governor of Texas. She served as governor twice, and her husband also served. They were known as “Ma” and “Pa” Ferguson. They are both buried in the Texas State Cemetery.

John Coffee “Jack” Hays

John Coffee “Jack” Hays is one of the most famous Texas Rangers. He was born in Tennessee and trained as a surveyor before coming to Texas. In 1836 he joined the Texas Rangers under Captain Erastus “Deaf” Smith. He made the colt Patterson revolver famous when he used it against a group of Native Americans. After that, the revolver became the weapon of choice among the Texas Rangers.



René Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle

La Salle was a French explorer. He wanted to travel to the Mississippi River and claim the territory in the name of the French King, Louis XIV.

On his way to the Mississippi, he ended up on the Texas coast in Matagorda Bay. He realized he was in the wrong place and decided to try to find the Mississippi River. A group of his own men ambushed and killed him before he could make that dream a reality.



Texas Rangers

Rangers have existed for hundreds of years in many cultures, but the Texas Ranger is the most famous. Stephen F. Austin created the first Texas Rangers to protect the settlers from the Comanche Indians. He wrote “I will employ ten men in addition to those employed by the Govern to act as rangers for the common defense. The wages I will give the said ten men is fifteen dollars a month payable in property.” Created in 1823 to protect the “Texian” colonies, the Rangers were the primary defense for Texas from the Republic to statehood. Their primary mission was to provide protection from Indian and Mexican incursions. Ranger companies were called upon as needed and disbanded when danger had passed.

Qualifications to be a Texas Ranger – You must be a U.S. citizen, be in excellent physical condition, currently employed with the Department of Public Safety (DPS) with a rank of at least Trooper II, have good moral character, and have a valid Texas driver’s license.

When most people think of the Texas Rangers, they envision cowboys, horses, guns and badges, but the Rangers today use a different set of modern tools to successfully complete their work. Rangers rarely chase criminals and outlaws by horseback; in fact the ability to ride is not even a requirement for Ranger service. After the formation of the Department of Public Safety, the Texas Rangers were issued firearms, vehicles, and other equipment. They also gained access to resources such as the crime laboratory and fingerprint files in Austin.

The Rangers are split into six regions: Houston, Garland, Lubbock, San Antonio, El Paso, McAllen and Waco.

Since 1935, the Texas Rangers have been a division of the Texas Department of Public Safety. Their law enforcement role has often been described as a “state FBI agency.” They have unlimited jurisdiction on the state of Texas. Because they have authority to conduct investigation all over the state and even outside the state, if necessary, they are often called in to assist in an investigation that crosses jurisdictional boundaries.

Over the years the Texas Rangers have gone by many names: Spy company, Mounted volunteers, Mounted Riflemen, Frontier Regiment, Minutemen, Special Force, and many others.

In 1837 Ranger companies could employ members of “friendly” tribes, such as Choctaw, Cherokee, Shawnee and Delaware. The Lipan Apache and Tonkawa frequently accompanied rangers into the field. For the Lipan, the alliance with the Texans provided protection from their main enemy, the Comanche.

During the early years of the Republic, Hispanics served alongside Anglo and Indian Rangers. A number of men such as Juan Seguin gained reputations as skilled leaders during the Texas Revolution and later used those skills in the Ranger Service.

To the Mexicans, the Texas Rangers were known as Los Diablos Tejanos, the devil Texans.

Battle at Plum Creek – The Battle of Plum Creek began with a peace conference with the Comanche in San Antonio. The goal was to free captives held by the Comanche. The Texans did not understand that there was no central Comanche authority. This led to tension, hostility, and the massacre of 12 Comanche leaders. The betrayed Comanche organized a raid on the coastal settlements of Victoria and Linnville, killing settlers and stealing horses. A group of Texans met the war party at Plum Creek and

defeated them. The painting shows the Comanche wearing some of the clothes they stole from the settlers.

Colt Paterson Revolver – Samuel Colt invented the Colt Paterson revolver. He was not able to sell any of his guns until Texas Ranger Jack Hays made it famous. The Texas Rangers had not been very successful in defeating the Indians during raids. The Rangers would have to dismount their horses in order to fire their guns. Once they fired their guns, they would have to reload. While the men were reloading the guns, the Comanche would attack. The new Colt Paterson allowed the Rangers to fire 5 shots before reloading. This gave the Rangers the advantage they needed.

Texas Rangers Badges – Early Texas Rangers did not have a uniform or wear a badge. Many of the Native Americans and Mexicans did not recognize the authority of the Rangers, so a badge was not necessary. When the Rangers began to wear badges, they were responsible for getting them on their own. The state did not provide badges, so many had a jeweler or metalworker make them. Since it was up to the Ranger to get his own badge, every badge had a different look. All Texas Rangers badges are made out of five peso silver coins. Texas Ranger badges are only made in Houston and Dallas.

Ranger on horse – Spanish conquistadors brought the first cattle and horses to the Americas in the 1500s. Many Indian tribes, like the Comanche, took to the horse quickly. The Comanche Indians were great horse riders and could hang from the side of the horse and fire their weapons. This made them very dangerous. Other tribes, like the Karankawa Indians, had no need for horses since they lived on the coast.

Jack Hays – John Coffee “Jack” Hays is one of the most famous Texas Rangers. He was born in Tennessee and trained as a surveyor before coming to Texas. In 1836 he joined the Texas Rangers under Captain Erastus “Deaf” Smith.

Capitol Tour

Tips and Tricks

- Never enter or exit through the South side. We always enter through the North or East side.
- Buses park on the East side of the Capitol.
- The doors to the extension are located under the large staircase on the East and West sides. These are the long hallways.
- When going down the stairs to the extension, you will turn left or right towards the circular room.
- When you are in the circular room in the extension, look for the gray lockers. Turn the opposite way to continue to the extension.
- There are four sets of restrooms in the extension.
- There are water fountains near the restrooms if students need a drink.
- If you are facing the clock in the Rotunda, you are facing North.

Front Entry

Surrender of Santa Ana



This painting portrays Santa Anna surrendering to Sam Houston. This is just after the Battle of San Jacinto.

The battle took place in the current day Houston. Santa Anna is wearing white pants and a blue shirt.

Sam Houston is lying on the blanket. He was wounded during the battle so that's why his foot is wrapped. In truth, it was his other foot that was hurt, not the one depicted in the picture. Santa Anna is wearing this outfit because he switched with another man in his army. He knew the Mexican Army was defeated, and he wanted to sneak out. His own men gave him away when they saluted him. The man in the front of the painting, cupping his ear, is Erastus "Deaf" Smith. Mirabeau Lamar is standing to the left of the man leaning against the tree. The flag flying in the background (white with a blue star) is the incorrect flag.

Davy Crockett



This is a portrait of Davy Crockett. He nicknamed his rifle 'Ol Betsy. He was killed in the Battle of the Alamo.

Stephen F. Austin Statue



Stephen F. Austin's nickname is "The Father of Texas." He received that nickname since he brought 300 families (Old 300) to settle in Texas.

Sam Houston Statue



Sam Houston was the first President of the Republic of Texas. He was also commander of the Texas army and governor. He is the only person to be governor of two states: Texas and Tennessee. He has a blanket draped over his shoulder to represent his friendship with the Native Americans.

Elizabeth Nye



She sculpted the statues of Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin for the Chicago's World's Fair in 1893. She was born in Munster Germany.

Floor

The floor of the South Entrance displays the 12 battles that took place on Texas soil.

Rotunda



If you look up, you will see a star. The star from point to point is 8ft. wide. It's 218 ft. from the floor to the top of the dome.



If you look down, you will see the six seals. These are the six flags that have flown over Texas. They are Spain, Mexico, France, United States, Republic of Texas, and Confederate. If you stand on the star in the middle of the Texas seal, you can whisper or clap and hear the echo.



Along the walls are the portraits of past governors. Our current governor is Greg Abbott. Rick Perry was governor before that. Governors do not get their portrait painted until their term is over. Once the portrait is done, they will take down each portrait, clean it, and move it to the left. It takes two weeks to complete this.

House of Representatives



The House of Representatives has 150 Representatives. The desks in this room are original, but they have added items such as phones and buttons to them. The buttons are for voting. They press green for “yes”, red for “no”, and white for “present but not voting.” A colored light will show up next to the Representative’s name on the board at the front of the room. The Speaker of the House sits at the big desk. Our current Speaker is Joe Strauss. The flag behind the desk is the flag that was flown at the Battle of San Jacinto. The original is only displayed when they are in session. Otherwise it is a replica. To the left of the desk is a portrait of James S. Hogg. He was the first native Texan to be governor. To the right of the desk is The Raven. It is a portrait of Sam Houston with a Native American blanket draped over him to symbolize his relationship with the Native Americans. The last portraits on each side are of Stephen F. Austin. The seats above the floor are referred to as the gallery. This is where the public can come to watch the Representatives while they are in session because we live in a democracy.

If you look at the lights, you will see that they spell out Texas. The light bulbs spell out each letter.



The flag behind the desk was flown at the Battle of San Jacinto. This is the only existing flag carried by the Texian Army at the Battle of San Jacinto to remain in Texas. The charging Lady Liberty with sword drawn and "Liberty or Death" on her sash originally had a blue background. It has undergone several conservation treatments and little remains of the original flag. While they are in session, the flag is the original. It is a replica during the rest of the time.



Senate



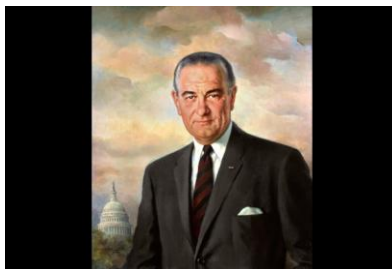
The Senate has 31 Senators. The desks are original, but they have added phones. The Senators vote by hand. They hold up one finger for “yes”, two fingers for “no”, and three fingers for “present but not voting.” The Lieutenant Governor sits at the desk up front. Our current Lt. Governor is Dan Patrick. He is to the Governor like the Vice President is to the President. He takes over office if anything happens to the Governor. The Senate also has a gallery.

The portrait behind the desk is of Stephen F. Austin. He sat for this as a birthday present for his sister. This is the only true portrait of Stephen F. Austin.



There are many other portraits we discuss in the Senate.

Lyndon B. Johnson



Lyndon B. Johnson grew up in Johnson City, TX. He went to college to be a teacher. He served as Vice President to John F. Kennedy and later as President. He was the 36th President of the United States. His wife was known as Lady Bird Johnson. She was responsible for the Highway Beautification Act. *This is not the picture you will see in the Senate.

Barbara Jordan



She was the first African American woman to be elected to the Texas State Senate. She taught at UT after resigning. She died in 1996 and is buried at the Texas State Cemetery. It is rumored that she carried a copy of the constitution in her pocket at all times.

Johanna Troutman



She was known as the “Betsy Ross” of Texas because she sewed the first Texas flag. The flag was sewn for a battalion of volunteer soldiers who were headed to Texas. The battalion ended up being part of Colonel Fannin’s troops who were massacred at Goliad. She was born and raised in Georgia, but after her death, she was moved to the Texas State Cemetery.

Henry Gonzalez



Henry Gonzalez was the first Mexican American to serve in the Texas Senate. He was also the first Hispanic American to represent Texas in the U.S. Congress. He served in the U.S. Congress for 37 years, longer than any other Hispanic American.

Battle of the Alamo



This is a painting of the Battle of the Alamo. The Texans used a mission as their fort. It took place in the current day city of San Antonio. The red flag in the middle of the painting is a Mexican flag meaning “No Quarter.” That means that no prisoners will be taken. It’s rumored that Davy Crockett survived the battle but was executed because of it. William B. Travis was commander of the Texas Army during this battle. He is standing on the right with a gun and sword. He was 26 when died, and he wrote the famous words “victory or death.” James Bowie was joint commander with Travis until he became too sick to fight. You can find him in a ghost-like state above the flames on the left. The Bowie knife was named after him. He died at the Alamo. Davy Crockett is at the bottom right. He is wearing a white shirt and has his coonskin cap hanging from his belt. The Texans lost this battle with the Mexican Army. At the bottom right of the painting is Susanna Dickinson and her baby Angelina. They survived the attack on the Alamo. Angelina became known as the “Babe of the Alamo.”

Battle of San Jacinto



This is a painting of the Battle of San Jacinto. The battle took place in the current day city of Houston. This is the battle where Texas won its independence from Mexico. Sam Houston was commander of the Texas Army and Santa Ana was commander of the Mexican Army. Santa Ana knew that the Texans were close, but he didn't view them as a threat. He had his army put away their weapons and rest. While the Mexicans were resting, Erastus "Deaf" Smith and a couple other men snuck to the river and blew up Vince's Bridge. This was to prevent the Mexican Army from retreating. Then, during daylight, the Texas Army attacked. The battle lasted only 18 minutes. The Texans only lost 9 men and the Mexican Army lost 630 men. The blue flag to the left is supposed to be the flag flown at the battle, but it is incorrect. You can find Sam Houston waving his hat next to the cannon. Santa Anna is seen wearing a hat running in front of the tent located towards the top right of the painting.

The San Jacinto Monument, located near the battle grounds, is the tallest war memorial in the world. It is 15 feet taller than the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C. It is 570 feet tall and was built 100 years after the battle.

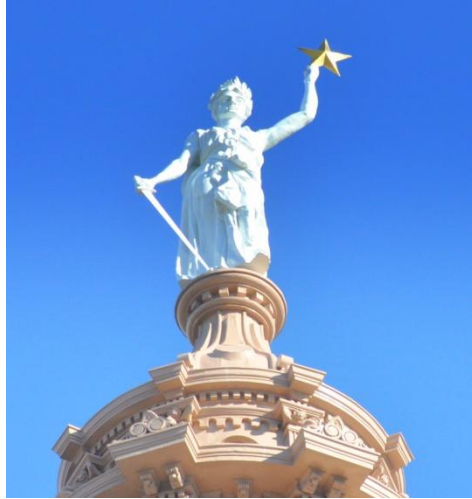
Seal Court



The Seal Court is found on the way to the Extension. This is the reverse side of the Texas Seal. It includes the six flags that have flown over Texas, the Alamo, the cannon from the Battle of Gonzalez, and Vince's Bridge. The oak branches represent strength, and the olive branches represent peace.

Extension

Goddess of Liberty



The Goddess of Liberty is thought to represent Zeus' daughter, Pallas Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom, justice, and arts and crafts and a fierce warrior, defender of the state. The statue that sits atop the State Capitol today is not the original. The original statue was made from iron and zinc. She was very heavy and began to crack the dome. She was replaced with a statue made of aluminum alloy. You can see the original statue at the Bullock Museum. Her features are exaggerated so you can see them from a far distance. She is 16 feet tall. Below the Goddess of Liberty are the six seals.

Inverse Rotunda



When the Capitol needed to expand, they didn't want to change the way it looked, so they built down. There are two levels of offices and two levels of parking garages beneath the Capitol. While standing in the reverse rotunda, you can look up and see the sidewalk. A scene from Spy Kids 2 was filmed here. We point that out since most schools watch the movie on the ride home.

Bullock State History Museum

-First Floor-

La Belle

The French explorer La Salle set sail to find the mouth of the Mississippi River. The map he used was incorrect and he landed on the Texas coast at Matagorda Bay. His ship, La Belle, sank to the bottom of the bay. In 1995, archaeologists located and began excavating the shipwrecked La Belle. Crews from the Texas A&M University Conservation Research Lab are currently restoring the ship for display at the museum.

-Second Floor-

Stephen F. Austin, the Father of Texas, brought the first 300 families to Texas. They settled along the Texas coast. The families had to agree to become Roman Catholic and take an oath of fidelity to the King of Spain before coming to Texas.

Stephen F. Austin's Jail Cell

Stephen F. Austin traveled to Mexico City to express the colonists' concerns and requests after Mexico won its independence from Spain. He petitioned for separate statehood. After speaking with the government, he was turned away. While in Mexico City, he wrote a letter back home explaining his frustrations and suggested that they move forward with the separate statehood. The letter never made it home. Instead, he was thrown in prison for treason. He was held there for a year and then released. The desk in this room contains a primary resource.

Come & Take It

The Mexican government gave a cannon (only 6 lbs.) to the people of Gonzalez to help with their defense against the Native Americans in the area. Then the Mexican government demanded that the settlers return the cannon to the government. When the Mexican army arrived to retrieve it, they discovered that the Texans had placed a "Come and Take It" flag over the cannon. This action started the first battle of the Texas Revolution, called the Battle of Gonzalez. The Texans defeated the Mexican army sent to retrieve the cannon. They were called the "Rag Tag Army" because they were every day citizens in every day clothes – not like the Mexican army that was funded by the government and had uniforms.

Runaway Scrape

The Runaway Scrape is a period in early 1836 that began with the Battle of the Alamo. It was a period of terror and panic among settlers, as Santa Anna and his army swept eastward from San Antonio, virtually unopposed. During the runaway, Texans gathered a few personal possessions, abandoned their homes, and headed eastward under difficult conditions. After the victory of the Battle of San Jacinto, the Texans returned to their homes. Many had to rebuild since many settlements were burned down to prevent supplies falling into the hands of the Mexican Army.

Texas Revolution

In the Revolution Theater students will watch a short video about the Texas Revolution. The video is told from Juan Seguin's point of view. Students will be given a chance to observe the outside of the theater.

Runaway Scrape: After the Alamo, Santa Anna made his way towards the Texas coast, raiding and burning every settlement in his path. Once Sam Houston got word of this, he ordered all Texans to go towards the Colorado River to keep away from the Mexican Army.

Lamar/Houston Debate

After Texas won its independence from Mexico and became its own country, there was a debate on whether Texas should remain independent or become part of the United States. Texas was poor and could not repay its debt. Also, there was fear that a larger country, like Mexico, would attack Texas. Sam Houston, the 1st and 3rd President of the Republic of Texas, wanted Texas to become part of the United States. Mirabeau Lamar, the 2nd President of the Republic of Texas, wanted Texas to remain independent. Ultimately, Sam Houston won the debate and Texas became part of the United States. Texas was an independent country for 9 years and became the 28th state of the United States in 1845.

-Third Floor-

Cattle Drives and Barbed Wire

In the 1800s Texas had an abundance of cattle. Texas ranchers could make a profit by moving their cattle up north. Trails like the Chisholm Trail and Goodnight-Loving Trail became famous. From the 1860s to the 1880s, cowboys herded over 10 million cattle from Texas to the North. Cowboys usually didn't own the horses they rode. Once the cowboys delivered the cattle, it was their responsibility to find a way back home to start all over again. One of the most popular trails was the Goodnight-Loving Trail. Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving joined together to take a herd of cattle from Texas to New Mexico. It soon became one of the most heavily traveled trails.

Barbed wire changed ranching forever. Barbed wire fences broke up the grazing lands and ended open-range ranching. In 1884 the Texas Legislature passed a new law that stated it was illegal to cut fences or carry wire cutters. By law, Texas Rangers were the only people allowed to carry wire cutters.

Industry Exhibits

In this section, students will travel through the third floor discovering which industry belonged to which region.

Rice

Settlers from Louisiana recognized that the marshy prairies in southeastern Texas would be ideal for growing rice. Commercial rice farming in Texas began in the late 1800s. By 1903, farmers in Texas and Louisiana together were producing 99 percent of the American rice crop. Today, Texas is the 5th largest rice-producing state.

Cotton

Cotton was the state's most important cash crop. Today, the world uses more cotton than any other fiber. Cotton is most commonly used for clothing, but cotton seed oil can be used in food and cosmetics.

Timber

By the late 1800s, the nation turned its attention to Texas for lumber. From the 1880s until the Great Depression in the 1930s, the lumber business in Texas surpassed national records for quantities of lumber cut, milled, and shipped.

Citrus

In 1916 the first citrus trees were planted in the Rio Grande Valley. The state fruit is the red grapefruit. It was adopted as the state fruit by Governor Ann Richards in 1993.

Quicksilver/Mercury

Mercury is the silver-white liquid used in thermometers, vapor lamps, and insecticides. Howard Perry brought a large tract to the Big Bend area to start mining quicksilver on a more massive scale. That jump-started an industry that made Texas the number two producer of quicksilver in the nation by 1940.

Wool/Mohair

It was nearly impossible to farm on the land of the Edwards Plateau. The settlers in this region started to set up ranches with cattle, sheep, and goats. Sheep and a special breed of goats called Angoras adapted better than most other animals to the rocky, hilly ranges. Angora fleeces brought good money when sold for mohair and the animals became a mainstay of many plateau ranches. Today, there are more sheep and Angora goats raised here than in any other part of the country.

Wheat

The treeless grasslands of the Llano Estacado were always known for freezing winds, a lack of surface water, heat, and droughts. Wheat farmers saw an opportunity and started farming wheat. Today, about 6 million acres of wheat is planted each year. One bushel of wheat yields about 42 pounds of flour, fills 53 boxes of cereal, and makes 72 pounds of flour tortillas. Other uses for wheat include paper, hair conditioners, adhesive on postage stamps, and charcoal.

Boomtowns

Boomtowns were caused by the discovery of oil. Sometimes no town existed at all near the discovery sites. Towns popped up quickly and populations grew as thousands of people streamed in. Experienced oil workers were called roughnecks. Roughnecks still work the oil rigs today.

Texas and the Nation

Students are to observe the rest of the third floor. They will see contributions Texans have made to air and space technology.