

**McDougal Littell**

# **Hispanic-American Biographies**

 **McDougal Littell**  
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# To the Teacher

*Hispanic-American Biographies* is designed to help you enrich your curriculum by incorporating Hispanic-American history into your lessons, giving students a broader multicultural perspective of United States and world history.

*Hispanic-American Biographies* includes the following features:

★ **Unit Opener**

At the beginning of each unit is a page that briefly summarizes the relevance of that unit and provides interesting trivia about the people whose biographies are included in that unit.

★ **Unit Timeline**

Each unit opens with a timeline that connects Hispanic-American history to American history and world history.

★ **Unit Answer Key**

Answers to each of the review and critical-thinking questions at the end of each biography in the unit precede those biographies.

★ **Biographies**

*Hispanic-American Biographies* includes twenty-seven two-page biographies of influential Hispanic Americans. Each biography provides students with pertinent information about the life and contributions of the person, as well as several review and critical-thinking questions. Also, because many of the biographies include sophisticated military, scientific, and political terms, definitions of these words have been provided in the context of each biography.

You can use *Hispanic-American Biographies* in several ways in your classroom, depending on your needs.

★ **Engage**

Provide photocopies of a unit's biographies for all students. Then have students read all the supplied biographies and select one for further research for oral or written reports. Students can work individually, in pairs, or in teams.

★ **Explain**

Have students read unit biographies before beginning work on a similar timeframe in class. Throughout the weeks of classwork on the era, refer back to the biographies to compare and contrast what the Hispanic Americans profiled were doing and how this is the same or different from the major events described in your basal book.

★ **Explore**

For students with limited reading abilities, read the biographies aloud. Then use the questions at the end to test and practice listening and critical-thinking skills.

★ **Enrich**

Assign the book as extra credit for students who need more of a challenge. Suggest they read all the biographies and answer the accompanying

questions. Then they should select, research, and report on a topic that is mentioned tangentially in one of the biographies.

★ **Extend**

Photocopy a unit timeline for each student. Use it as the basis for a class discussion on the era it describes. Help students analyze and integrate American and world events.

## First Encounters: Beginnings to 1770

Spaniards were among the very first Europeans to come to the Americas. They were missionaries, explorers, settlers, soldiers, and adventurers. Their descendants created some of the earliest European-style governments and cultures there.

### **Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz**

1648-1695

Poet, Scholar, and Nun

#### **Did You Know?**

- ★ Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz wrote a religious play when she was only eight years old.
- ★ She created a personal library of about 4,000 books.
- ★ She died when bubonic plague hit her convent.

### **Junípero Serra**

1713-1784

Founder of California's Spanish Missions

#### **Did You Know?**

- ★ Junípero Serra was widely known for his religious enthusiasm, self-discipline, and administrative skills.
- ★ He established numerous Catholic churches and missions in what is now California.
- ★ He is buried at one of the California missions he founded.

## EVENTS IN HISPANIC HISTORY

1640

- 1647** María de Zayas publishes second successful volume of fiction.
- 1648** First identifiable yellow fever epidemic sweeps Yucatan Peninsula.
- 1668** Spanish explorers rename a group of Pacific islands Las Marianas to honor Maria Anna, widow of Spain's King Philip IV.
- 1669** Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz takes final religious vows.

1680

- 1695** Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz dies of plague.
- 1701** War of Spanish Succession begins in Europe.
- 1713** Junípero Serra is born on Mediterranean island of Majorca.
- 1716** Diego Ramón explores territory north of Rio Grande.

## EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1640

- 1642** Harvard College awards first degrees.
- 1643** Banished religious enthusiast Anne Hutchinson is killed by Native Americans.
- 1647** Peter Stuyvesant is named governor of New Netherlands.
- 1649** Tobacco exports bring prosperity to Virginia colony.
- 1655** Dutch colonists occupy New Sweden.
- 1664** English conquer New Netherlands.
- 1670** John Lederer leads two expeditions into Blue Ridge Mountains.
- 1671** Puritans found city of Charleston.
- 1677** Culpeper's Rebellion protests use of English trade laws in Carolina colony.

1680

- 1682** Pennsylvania colony is founded.
- 1686** Puritan rule ends in Massachusetts.
- 1692** Salem, Massachusetts, holds witchcraft trials.
- 1693** College of William and Mary is founded in Virginia.
- 1699** French priests found Cahokia, the first permanent settlement in Illinois wilderness.
- 1704** America's first regularly published newspaper begins in Boston.
- 1711** Tuscorora warriors massacre 200 Carolina settlers.
- 1715** Calvert family regains control of Maryland.
- 1716** Alexander Spotswood leads Virginia colonists into Shenandoah River valley.
- 1718** Collegiate School is renamed Yale University.

## EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1640

- 1640** Irish peasants revolt against their landlords, who are mostly English.
- 1641** Rembrandt van Rijn paints *Night Watch*.
- 1642** France's Cardinal Richelieu dies after 18 years in power.
- 1643** France's Louis XIV begins 72-year reign.
- 1644** China's Ming dynasty falls.
- 1648** Taj Mahal completed outside Agra in India.
- 1649** English Puritans behead King Charles I.
- 1654** Black Death strikes eastern Europe.
- 1662** Emperor K'ang Hsi begins 50-year rule in China.
- 1676** England's Greenwich Observatory is established.

1680

- 1684** Versailles's Hall of Mirrors is completed outside Paris.
- 1687** University of Bologna is founded.
- 1692** *Aesop's Fables* is published.
- 1694** Bank of England is founded.
- 1697** Gold is discovered in Brazil.
- 1703** St. Petersburg, Russia, is founded.
- 1707** Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb dies after 49-year reign in India.
- 1711** Holy Roman Emperor Josef I dies of smallpox.
- 1713** Greek physician suggests immunization as way to prevent smallpox.
- 1715** France's King Louis XIV dies after 72-year reign.



## 1720

- 1728** University of La Habana is founded in Cuba.
- 1733** Spanish fleet filled with South American gold and silver sinks in Florida Keys.
- 1753** Miguel Hidalgo, future leader of Mexican independence, is born in New Spain.

## 1760

- 1763** Britain gains control of Cuba through Treaty of Paris, which ends Seven Years' War.
- 1769** Junípero Serra founds mission at San Diego.
- 1769** Gaspar de Portola, Spanish governor of Baja California, establishes colony on Monterey Peninsula.
- 1769** Spanish Empire covers more than half of world as it is known to Europeans then.

## 1720

- 1722** New Orleans becomes capital of Louisiana Territory.
- 1729** Natchez warriors attack Louisiana colonists after they demand control of sacred burial ground.
- 1732** Ben Franklin starts *Poor Richard's Almanack*.
- 1735** Printer John Peter Zenger wins landmark victory for freedom of press.
- 1738** George Whitefield launches Great Awakening.
- 1742** Coal deposits are found in western Virginia.
- 1749** French troops claim Ohio River Valley for Louis XV.
- 1750** Chippewa defeat Sioux and gain control of economically important wild rice stands in Minnesota.
- 1752** Philadelphia pioneers street lighting with globe lamps from England.

## 1760

- 1760** Population of 13 American colonies reaches 1.6 million.
- 1762** New York City holds its first St. Patrick's Day parade.
- 1763** Treaty of Paris sets Mississippi River as boundary between British colonies and Louisiana Territory.
- 1763** Boston merchants organize boycott of British luxury goods.
- 1764** America's first medical college opens in Philadelphia.
- 1765** Sons of Liberty clubs resist Stamp Act.
- 1766** Treaty of Oswego ends three-year Native American rebellion led by Pontiac.
- 1767** Philadelphia lawyer John Dickinson writes first installment of *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania*.
- 1769** Daniel Boone leads expedition to region of "Kentucke."

## 1720

- 1720** England's "South Sea Bubble" collapse causes widespread financial losses.
- 1722** Easter Island discovered and named for Easter Sunday, its day of discovery.
- 1723** Christopher Wren is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, which he had designed.
- 1725** Tsar Peter the Great dies.
- 1727** Britain's George II begins 43-year reign.
- 1729** Bach's *St. Matthew Passion* is first performed.
- 1731** France forbids barbers to practice surgery.
- 1737** Earthquake in Calcutta kills 300,000.
- 1739** Mughal Empire's collapse opens way for foreign domination of Indian subcontinent.
- 1742** Handel's *Messiah* is first performed.
- 1756** "Black Hole of Calcutta" incident enrages British.

## 1760

- 1760** Dutch merchants burn large amounts of nutmeg and clove to maintain high price levels for smaller stocks.
- 1761** British doctor John Hill publishes "Cautions Against Immoderate Use of Snuff," which is first publication saying tobacco causes cancer.
- 1762** Catherine the Great becomes ruler of Russia.
- 1762** Decade-long typhus epidemic begins in Italy.
- 1766** Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, age 10, returns to native Austria after having given concerts in Paris and London.
- 1766** Oliver Goldsmith pens *Vicar of Wakefield*.
- 1768** First volume of *Encyclopedia Britannica* is published.
- 1769** Great Famine of Bengal kills 10 million, about one-third of population.
- 1769** England's first Shakespeare Festival opens at Stratford-Upon-Avon.

# UNIT 1 Answer Key

## Sor Juana Inéz de la Cruz, p. 5

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### Review Questions

1. She probably became a nun to be able to pursue her intellectual interests.
2. Her writings brought her the most fame.
3. She was reprimanded for criticizing an important priest.

### Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** She actively pursued knowledge and education at a time when women were not supposed to undertake such activities. Also, she dared to criticize other important religious people.
5. **Analyzing Causes** She may have sold her possessions and devoted herself to religious duties to show that she was following what the leaders of the Catholic Church wanted her to do.
6. **Making Inferences** Palace life gave young Juana Inéz access to even more knowledge, intellectual pursuits, and scholars, so the experience may have pushed her even more strongly into life as a nun so she could study and discuss the important issues of the day

## Junípero Serra, p. 7

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### Review Questions

1. Serra was born on the island of Majorca.
2. Serra founded nine missions in California.
3. He walked the more than 200 miles from the coast of Mexico to Mexico City.

### Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** Medical treatment in the 1700s was not nearly as effective as it is today.
5. **Analyzing Data** In 1776, Serra founded missions at San Juan Capistrano and San Francisco de Asís.
6. **Making Inferences** It was not very important because he left there forever to live in the harsher conditions of the New World.

# Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz

1648–1695

Poet, Scholar, and Nun



## A Quest for Knowledge

Juana Inés was born in 1648 in a small village in the Spanish colony of New Spain. At the time, little education was available for girls there or any place else in the world. However, when Juana Inés was only three years old, she followed an older sister to a nearby school and convinced the teacher there to teach her to read. She soon began reading the books in her grandfather's extensive library. She became unstoppable in her quest for knowledge.

At the age of just eight, she wrote a short religious play. She came to believe that education was so important that she punished herself if she did not believe she learned quickly enough. While she was learning Latin, she cut her hair.

“For it didn't seem right to me that a head so naked of knowledge should be dressed up with hair. For knowledge is a more desirable adornment.”

## A Move to the Big City

At about this time, Juana Inés begged her mother to dress her as a boy so she could attend the university in Mexico City, since females were not allowed to attend. Her mother refused, but she did allow Juana Inés to move to Mexico City to live with a wealthy aunt. The aunt hired a Latin tutor for Juana Inés, but in just a few lessons, the young girl had mastered everything the tutor knew.

Juana Inés continued her studies alone, and her great abilities became known throughout the city. The **viceroys** of New Spain learned of her talents, and in 1664 he invited her to be a lady-in-waiting to his wife. Juana Inés was just 16 years old.

**viceroys** a royal official who rules a county or province in a monarch's name

The move to the viceroy's palace gave Juana Inés access to another large library as well as to many important and scholarly people. Soon she was dazzling people with her knowledge, wit, and beauty. One time the viceroy had 40 noted scholars test her knowledge. The ease with which she answered their questions proved her intellectual brilliance.

## A Life Decision

Juana Inés decided that she wanted to dedicate herself to a life of learning. She would never get married. Instead, she would become a nun so she could have the freedom she desired to follow her intellectual pursuits. In 1669 she entered a convent. She took her vows as a nun there and stayed for the rest of her life.

Life in the convent gave **Sor Juana** the freedom she wanted to follow her intellectual interests. Her apartment there included

**Sor Juana** Sister Juana

- \* a bedroom
- \* a living room
- \* a kitchen
- \* a study
- \* a bath

This ample space allowed people to visit her there to discuss the great issues of the day. Her duties at the convent left her time to study and to write. She even taught music and drama to girls at a nearby school. She also collected musical and scientific instruments.

Over the years, Sor Juana collected about 4,000 books, making hers one of the largest private libraries in the Western Hemisphere. She also maintained her contacts with scholars in both Mexico and Europe. She continued to study theology, astronomy, philosophy, literature, math, painting, and music. She wrote Christmas carols, morality plays, comedies, and love poems. The viceroy and his wife were so impressed that they had her works published in Spain.

### **Conflict with the Roman Catholic Church**

Sor Juana's fame spread throughout Mexico and Spain. Her fame also brought her notice from high officials in the Roman Catholic Church. Eventually her intellectual pursuits were criticized, and conflict arose. Then the Bishop of Puebla published one of her writings without her permission. It criticized a sermon by an important priest. The Bishop, writing under a pseudonym, scolded her for neglecting her religious duties and spending too much time on secular studies and writing.

### **A Response in Defense of Women's Rights**

Sor Juana spent several months thinking about her answer. Then she wrote what is probably her most famous work, "Response to Sor Filotea de la Cruz." It defends women's right to any education they desire. Church leaders did not accept her views, however, and Sor Juana was soon under even more pressure.

### **Last Years**

Sor Juana sold all her possessions and devoted herself to religious duties. She stopped writing. Her huge library was sold, and the money was given to the poor. Then disaster struck when bubonic plague entered the convent. Many died. Sor Juana spent her time nursing her sick sisters. Then she, too, became sick. In a few days, she was dead. The brilliant, witty, inventive scholar was gone forever.

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#### **Review Questions**

1. Why did Juana Inés become a nun?
2. What accomplishment—her writing, teaching, or composing—brought the most fame to Sor Juana?
3. Why did the Bishop of Puebla send Sor Juana a letter of reprimand?

#### **Critical Thinking**

4. **Drawing Conclusions** How did Sor Juana break social and religious conventions?
5. **Analyzing Causes** Why do you think that Sor Juana eventually sold all her possessions and devoted herself to religious duties?
6. **Making Inference** How did life in the viceroy's palace affect the way Sor Juana led her adult life?

# Junípero Serra

1713–1784

Founder of California's Spanish Missions



## Small of Stature, Great of Ability

Junípero Serra's early prospects did not seem to be great. He was born in 1713 into a humble family on the Spanish island of Majorca. Set in the Mediterranean Sea, Majorca was far from Madrid, the Spanish capital, and thus far from most of the opportunities the Spanish Empire could offer its citizens. Serra, however, was far from an average citizen. He grew to be only about five feet, two inches tall, but soon his great intellectual abilities and enormous willpower brought him notice.

Serra's parents sent him to a nearby school run by the Franciscan order of the Catholic Church, and his teachers quickly noticed his abilities. At age 15 he enrolled in a well-known Franciscan school in Palma, Majorca's largest city. The next year Serra entered the Franciscans as a **novice**. He continued his studies and taught theology as well.

**novice** a person who has entered a religious order but not yet taken final vows

## A Life-Changing Decision

By the late 1740s, Serra had a comfortable life. He lived in Palma and taught at the university there. He had become a noted public speaker, and he was often invited to various towns on Majorca to preach. However, Serra hungered for more, and he became determined to become a missionary in the New World.

## Across the Ocean

In 1749 Serra and a group of other Franciscans made the long, arduous journey from Cadiz, Spain, across the Atlantic Ocean to Spain's colonies. Serra was sick on the voyage, but when the ship reached the city of Vera Cruz, he insisted on walking the more than 200 miles inland to Mexico City.

## Physical Feats and Willpower

The long walk was among the first feats of physical **stamina** and willpower that soon made Serra a legend in his own time. The journey also brought lasting health problems. Along the way a mosquito bite on his leg became infected, and the wound became an open sore that remained for the rest of his life.

**stamina** strength to withstand illness, fatigue, or hardship

## A Notable New World Figure

Serra soon became known for his religious enthusiasm and self-discipline. In church he pounded his chest with a rock as he preached. He ate very little, read only religious books, and insisted on walking almost everywhere, despite his painful leg. He was also

quiet, even-tempered, and humble. His many strong qualities brought him a large and respectful following.

Over the next two decades, Serra spent time teaching at the university in Mexico City. He also worked among the Native Americans in the surrounding area and in a rugged, mountainous region called Sierra Gorda. He founded missions in Sierra Gorda and made many converts to the Roman Catholic Church. He also supported Native Americans when their Spanish rulers treated them badly. Once Serra even convinced the Spanish viceroy to close down a Spanish settlement.

## A Move North

In 1767 Serra was appointed to lead a missionary expedition into what is now the state of California. He was 56 years old, had asthma, and suffered with the chronic sore on his leg. However he had also become known for his administrative skills, and the Spanish government wanted to gain stronger control of the California area. British and Russian hunters, fishers, and traders were beginning to reach California. Spain wanted to limit their influence. A strong missionary presence would help secure California for the Spanish Empire.

By 1769, Serra had journeyed to California and founded a mission at what is today the city of San Diego. In the next few years, Serra also founded eight more missions up and down hundreds of miles California coastline. The missions are

- ✦ San Carlos Barromeo (1770)
- ✦ San Antonio de Padua (1771)
- ✦ San Gabriel Arcángel (1771)
- ✦ San Luis Obispo (1772)
- ✦ San Juan Capistrano (1776)
- ✦ San Francisco de Asís (1776)
- ✦ Santa Clara de Asís (1777)
- ✦ San Buenaventura (1782)

At the missions Serra worked hard to convert nearby Native Americans to the Roman Catholic faith. He also tried on several occasions to protect them from unfair or harsh treatment by the Spanish military. In addition he received the right to ordain Native American men as priests.

Serra died in 1784 at Mission San Carlos Barromeo, and he is buried there. Today visitors to the mission church can view his grave. In 1884, on the 100th anniversary of his death, the Legislature of California designated August 29, the day of his burial, as a legal holiday in his honor.

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### Review Questions

1. In what part of the Spanish Empire was Serra born?
2. How many missions did Serra found in what is now California?
3. What did Serra do early in his time in the New World that showed his self-discipline?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Drawing Conclusions** What does Serra's long-term leg sore tell us about medical treatment of the time as compared to today?
5. **Analyzing Data** What was Serra doing the year that the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia?
6. **Making Inferences** How important was Serra's comfortable life in Majorca to him?

## UNIT 2 Building a Nation: 1770–1815

Both men and women left their marks on the history of America during and after the revolution. Some of these people were American citizens; others were foreign diplomats who wanted the British to be defeated. They were also among America's first land and business barons.

### Bernardo de Gálvez

1746-1786

Spanish Hero of the American Revolution

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Bernardo de Gálvez joined the Spanish military at such a young age that he had been promoted to captain by the time he was 16.
- ✦ He delighted the people of Louisiana by marrying a local woman.
- ✦ He corresponded with Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry.

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Rosa María Hinojosa de Ballí was descended from a family of Spanish aristocrats.
- ✦ She was widowed early and yet managed to increase the family holdings from 55,000 acres to about one million acres.
- ✦ She provided the money to buy a Gulf Coast island that is now Padre Island National Seashore.

### Rosa María Hinojosa de Ballí

1752-1803

First "Cattle Queen" of Texas

### George Farragut

1755-1817

Immigrant, Patriot, and Pioneer

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ George Farragut supervised South Carolina's ship building efforts during the American Revolution.
- ✦ He later married and settled in the Tennessee wilderness.
- ✦ He again supported the American side by spying on British warships near New Orleans during the War of 1812.

**EVENTS IN HISPANIC HISTORY**

**1770**

- 1773** Earthquake destroys 230-year-old Spanish colonial capital of Antigua in Guatemala.
- 1776** Juan Bautista de Anza is named Spanish governor of New Mexico.
- 1779** Britain asks Spain to stop supporting American independence efforts and offers to give up Florida, Gibraltar, and its Newfoundland fishing rights in exchange.

**1785**

- 1780** Mobile falls to Spanish governor Bernardo de Gálvez.
- 1781** Britain's Fort St. Joseph in Michigan is taken by Spanish forces under Don Eugenio Pourre.
- 1781** Spanish settlers found Los Angeles.

- 1791** Pedro Fages retires at end of second term as governor of Alta California, ending illustrious career as explorer, soldier, and statesman.
- 1792** Miguel Hidalgo becomes parish priest.
- 1796** Diego de Borcia, Spanish governor of Alta, California, draws up detailed plan for new town near Mission Santa Cruz, including plaza, streets, houses, and church.

**EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY**

**1770**

- 1770** Boston painter John Singleton Copley completes *Paul Revere*, depicting local silversmith.
- 1772** Boston patriot Sam Adams and others organize Committee of Correspondence.
- 1774** English religious mystic Ann Lee introduces "Shakerism" to America.
- 1775** Continental Congress begins national lottery to raise money for Continental army.

**1785**

- 1776** George Washington crosses Delaware River on Christmas night and next day turns tide of war in Battle of Trenton.
- 1778** British forces take Augusta, but have mixed results elsewhere in Georgia.
- 1780** General Nathanael Greene defeats British army at Springfield, New Jersey.
- 1782** Maryland forbids further importation of slaves.

- 1785** University of Georgia is founded.
- 1786** First U.S. golf club is founded near Charleston, S.C.
- 1787** "Federalist Papers" begin publication.
- 1789** Ben Franklin quips, "Nothing is certain but death and taxes."
- 1789** University of North Carolina becomes first U.S. state university.
- 1791** Bill of Rights becomes U.S. law.

**EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY**

**1770**

- 1770** Explorer James Cook visits Australia and claims island continent in name of England's King George III.
- 1771** Forces of Catherine the Great conquer Crimea for Russia.
- 1774** Treaty of Kuchuk-Kaainardji ends six-year Russo-Turkish war.
- 1776** English historian Edward Gibbon publishes first volume of *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.
- 1778** France charts Société Royale de Médecine and charges it to study epidemics.

**1785**

- 1779** Thomas Gainsborough paints *Blue Boy*.
- 1781** Chinese imperial forces suppress Muslim revolt in Gansu Province.
- 1784** French chemist Antoine Lavoisier demonstrates indestructibility of matter.
- 1784** Famine sweeps Japan.

- 1785** Emerald Buddha Chapel is completed in Bangkok.
- 1788** Wahhabi Islamic fundamentalists in Arabia expand influence.
- 1789** Panthéon is completed in Paris.
- 1789** French Revolution begins.
- 1791** Berlin's Brandenburg Gate is completed.
- 1792** Mary Wollstonecraft writes *Vindication of the Rights of Women*.



**1800**

- 1803** Rosa María Hinojosa, owner of more than one million acres of land in lower Rio Grande valley, dies.
- 1812** Earthquake destroys church at Mission Santa Barbara.
- 1813** Mexican Congress declares independence from Spain.

**1800**

- 1794** Frontier farmers stage Whiskey Rebellion.
- 1798** Eli Whitney pioneers “American system” of mass production.
- 1799** George Washington dies at Mount Vernon.

- 1800** Thomas Jefferson wins presidential election.
- 1802** United States Military Academy is founded at West Point, N.Y.
- 1803** Louisiana Purchase doubles size of U.S.
- 1805** Treaty ends hostilities between U.S. and Tripoli.
- 1807** Aaron Burr is acquitted of trying to create separate nation from Mexico and parts of Louisiana Territory.
- 1809** Robert Owen’s cotton mill partners reject his proposal to stop employing children under age 10.

- 1811** Slave revolt in New Orleans is crushed.
- 1812** *New England Journal of Medicine* begins publication.
- 1814** *Baltimore American* publishes “Star Spangled Banner” by Francis Scott Key one week after bombardment of Fort McHenry.

**1800**

- 1793** France’s King Louis XVI is guillotined.
- 1794** Persia’s Aga Mohammed founds dynasty that rules until 1925.
- 1796** English physician Edward Jenner pioneers smallpox vaccination.
- 1797** Severe earthquakes shake cities of Cuzco and Quito in South America.
- 1799** French troops under Napoleon discover Rosetta Stone.

- 1800** Beethoven’s Symphony No. 1 is first performed.
- 1802** Napoleon revokes emancipation decree of 1794 and reintroduces slavery in France’s colonies.
- 1803** Bubonic plague kills 150,000 in Constantinople.
- 1805** Horatio Nelson defeats combined French and Spanish fleet in Battle of Trafalgar.
- 1806** Holy Roman Empire ceases after 1006 years.

- 1807** Louis David paints *Coronation of Napoleon and Josephine*.
- 1811** Jane Austen publishes *Sense and Sensibility*.
- 1812** Napoleon retreats from Moscow.

## UNIT 2 Answer Key

### Bernardo de Gálvez, p. 13

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#### Review Questions

1. Gálvez came from a noble Spanish family that was noted for its accomplishments and its service to Spain's rulers.
2. Gálvez went to France in 1772.
3. Gálvez corresponded with both Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Evidence** Gálvez's marriage to a Louisiana woman greatly endeared him to his subjects and therefore made the people of Louisiana more apt to agree with his decisions and therefore easier to rule.
5. **Drawing Conclusions** Gálvez would not have been able to be as open and assertive about his support for the American patriots, and therefore his overall contribution would have been less, and he would not be as well known today.
6. **Making Inferences** Keeping the Native Americans neutral in the war meant that the British lost a valuable military ally that could have provided additional battle troops.

### Rosa María Hinojosa de Ballí, p. 15

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#### Review Questions

1. The capital was Mexico City.
2. The land holdings were in the lower Rio Grande valley.
3. She eventually controlled about one million acres.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Making Inferences** They arrived in the mid-1500s.
5. **Making Inferences** It is named in honor of Padre José Nicolás Ballí, a Catholic priest.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Since Rosa María Hinojosa de Ballí was of Spanish ancestry and lived in New Spain, her first and primary language was most certainly Spanish.

### George Farragut, p. 17

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#### Review Questions

1. The three nations that ruled Minorca during the 1700s were Great Britain, Spain, and France.
2. During the American Revolution, Farragut served in the navy of South Carolina and commanded artillery in the town of Wilmington, South Carolina.
3. Farragut also served in the War of 1812 on the American side.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Evaluating Evidence** Since Farragut had left school by the age of ten, it can be assumed that his level of formal schooling was low, although many people of the time had no formal schooling at all.
5. **Making Inferences** Continuing clashes occurred between settlers and Native Americans mostly over the issue of control of land, which the Native Americans considered to be theirs and the slow but growing trickle of settlers encroached upon.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** A person who wanted to become a settler was usually not one who cared about comforts such as fancy clothes, a wide variety of foods to eat, or access to many newspapers and books. A successful settler was a person who liked the outdoors and beautiful scenery and was not easily scared or bothered by solitude.

## Bernardo de Gálvez

1746–1786

Spanish Hero of the American Revolution

During the American Revolution, some people of other nations did everything they could to help the American Patriots succeed. These people remained loyal to their own nations, but they worked hard for America too. One of these was Bernardo de Gálvez.

### A Distinguished Family

Gálvez was born in Spain into a family that was noted for its nobility, accomplishments, and distinguished service to the Spanish crown. His father became Captain-General of Guatemala and then Viceroy of New Spain. Various uncles became minister of the Indies, ambassador to Russia, and **field marshal**.

**field marshal** a very high-ranking army officer

Young Gálvez followed his family's path of royal service and joined the Spanish military at a young age. By age 16 he had been promoted to Lieutenant and then Captain for his military achievements in combat.



### To the New World, Twice

In 1769 Gálvez was sent to the frontier of New Spain. He soon became head of the Spanish military forces in the towns of Nueva Vizcaya and Sonora. Apaches were attacking the Spanish outposts, and Gálvez led troops to put down these Native American uprisings. He was wounded twice. He also got valuable military experience and was praised for his efforts. A crossing on the Pecos River was named Paso de Gálvez in his honor.

- ✦ In 1772 Gálvez returned to Europe and spent the next three years in France.
- ✦ He studied military science as well as the culture and language of France.
- ✦ In 1775 he went back to Spain.

Within a year Gálvez was promoted to the rank of colonel and transferred to the faraway province of Louisiana.

Today the new role in Louisiana might seem important. However, in the late 1700s, most Spaniards thought of Louisiana as a swampy, malaria-ridden outpost. Spain only had one use for Louisiana. It was to act as a buffer between the hated British and their 13 colonies in North America and the extremely valuable silver mines in the part of New Spain now called Mexico.

## A New Tone for Louisiana

The people in Louisiana were less than enthusiastic about their Spanish rulers. They had chased out a recent Spanish governor. They also had talked about setting up a republic. In return, Spain had sent an army to New Orleans. It took over the town and executed several leading citizens.

The Spanish governor of Louisiana soon retired, and on January 1, 1777, young Bernardo de Gálvez became governor of the province. Unlike his three predecessors, he startled and pleased many of those with whom he associated. He socialized freely with local people. He also encouraged his officers to marry Louisiana women, as he soon did himself. The people of Louisiana were delighted.

## A Revolutionary Hero

As soon as he became governor, Gálvez began aiding the American colonists. He corresponded directly with Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry. He closed the port of New Orleans to all ships except American, French, and Spanish ones. The British were shut out, and the Mississippi River became a lifeline for moving guns, ammunition, other military supplies, and money to American rebels on the frontier.

By the end of 1777, some \$70,000 worth of military goods had reached various western outposts. Over the next 18 months, Gálvez's backing allowed American rebels to raise more than \$200,000. They used this huge sum to buy more guns and ammunition for fighting as well as for expensive gifts for frontier Native American tribes to keep them neutral in the war between Great Britain and its colonies.

Finally, on June 21, 1779, Spain formally declared war against Great Britain. Gálvez was now free to participate more directly in the Revolutionary War.

- ✦ He raised an army in 1779 and defeated the British in battles at Manchac, Baton Rouge, and Natchez.
- ✦ On March 14, 1780, he captured the important British fort at Mobile after a month-long siege.
- ✦ In May of 1781 he commanded a successful land-sea attack on Pensacola and captured this British capital of West Florida.
- ✦ A year later, he captured the British naval base at New Providence in the Bahamas.

When the Revolutionary War ended, Gálvez helped draft the terms of the treaty. After the war, the American Congress praised him for his invaluable help. Today, a statue of him stands in Washington, D.C., near the statues and monuments that honor Jefferson, Washington, and Lincoln. The Spanish recognized Gálvez's success by making him Viceroy of New Spain. American patriots honored him by naming Galveston, Texas, for him.

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### Review Questions

1. From what kind of family did Bernardo de Gálvez come?
2. In what year did Gálvez go to France?
3. Name two American revolutionaries with whom Gálvez corresponded.

### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Evidence** How did Gálvez's marriage make him a more effective governor of the Spanish colony of Louisiana?
5. **Drawing Conclusions** How might Gálvez be remembered differently today if Spain had not declared war on Great Britain in 1779?
6. **Making Inferences** How did patriot efforts to keep Native Americans neutral in the war affect the British ability to fight?

# Rosa María Hinojosa de Ballí

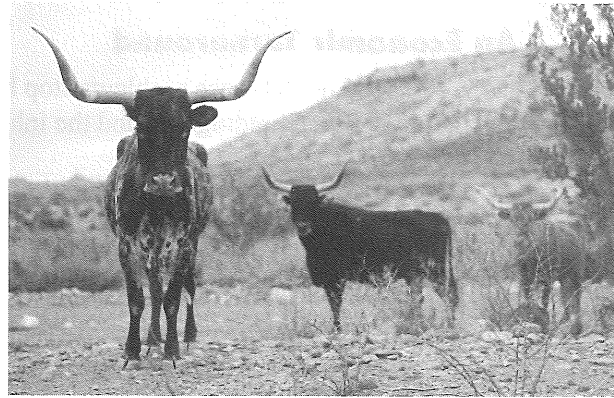
1752–1803

First “Cattle Queen” of Texas

## The Viceroyalty of New Spain

**viceroyalty** a district or province governed by a royal official in a monarch’s name

Early Spanish explorers founded the **Viceroyalty of New Spain** in 1535. Eventually, this first of Spain’s four viceroyalties included in part



- ✦ modern-day Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica
- ✦ all or parts of the U.S. states of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas

However, much of this huge territory was controlled in name only. Some areas, such as Wyoming, did not have a single Spanish soldier. By contrast, the area that now makes up the nation of Mexico had a relatively large number of Spanish settlers and soldiers. Mexico City was the capital of New Spain.

## A Well-Established Family

By the time Rosa María Hinojosa was born in 1752, her family had been in the New World for almost two centuries. Her parents were both Spanish aristocrats, and she was the sixth of their nine children. The family’s high status in New Spain gave them priority rights to holding various public offices and to acquiring huge amounts of land. In 1767 the family moved to the town of Reynosa, along the present-day border

**alcalde** mayor of a Spanish town

between Mexico and Texas. Rosa María’s father had been appointed **alcalde** there. Thus the family joined the wealthy elite that controlled the area. Within a few years, Rosa María married José María Ballí, a captain in the local militia, and they had several children.

## Trying Times

Captain Ballí and his father-in-law applied to the Spanish crown for a huge land grant. However by the time the land finally came to the family in 1790, both men had died. **Doña** Rosa inherited her husband’s portion, which was a whopping 55,000 acres. There were problems though. Her husband had left behind many debts. In addition, the land itself was not very valuable or appealing. It was covered with

**Doña** a title showing respect given to some women in Spanish-speaking countries

- ✦ mesquite
- ✦ ebony
- ✦ cactus
- ✦ other foliage

They all seemed to be in competition to produce the most thorns. The wild animals included

- \* coyotes
- \* lions
- \* rattlesnakes

The dry climate offered overpowering heat in the summertime. When rain did come, it quickly turned the parched earth into acres of sticky mud.

### An Economic Turnaround

Doña Rosa did not let these problems stop her. She soon began expanding her land holdings around the inherited land.

**surveys** projects to determine the boundaries, area, or elevations of land by measuring angles and distances

- \* She paid for land **surveys** and grant applications for more land and gained another 55,000 acres. The city of Harlingen, Texas is found there today.
- \* She kept seeking land grants and buying neighboring land outright.
- \* She also arranged strategic marriages between her children and those of other major landowners in the area to increase her land holdings.

Eventually Doña Rosa controlled one million acres in the lower Rio Grande valley. She oversaw this enormous ranch from her headquarters in what is now Cameron County, Texas. As she acquired more land, she made improvements to it to make it more useful economically. She built up huge herds of cattle, horses, sheep, and goats. These were eventually driven south into Mexico and used to feed people in the important silver mining areas.

### A Special Purchase

One of Doña Rosa three sons was Padre José Nicolás Ballí, a Catholic priest. When he became interested in an 80-mile-long barrier island along the coast, Doña Rosa used her influence and funds to gain this island for him. Today this island is known as Padre Island National Seashore. It is the longest undeveloped barrier island in the world. Its 133,000 acres of white sand beaches, grasslands, and ponds provide habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. About 800,000 tourists visit the island every year.

### A Woman with Vision

Rosa María Hinojosa de Ballí has been described as the most influential woman of her time and place. She masterfully used the Spanish legal system to help her build up her financial holdings. Her ranches became territorial landmarks. Her legacy today is a beautiful and unique island along the Texas seashore.

#### Review Questions

1. What was the capital of the Viceroyalty of New Spain?
2. Where were Doña Rosa's land holdings?
3. About how many acres of land did Rosa María Hinojosa de Ballí eventually control?

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Making Inferences** Based on the facts in the text, about when did the Hinojosa family arrive in New Spain?
5. **Making Inferences** How did Padre Island National Seashore get its name?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Based upon the time and culture of Rosa María Hinojosa de Ballí, what was most likely her first and primary language?

## George Farragut

1755–1817

Immigrant, Patriot, and Pioneer

### A Disputed Homeland

George Farragut was born in 1755 on the Mediterranean island of Minorca. By that time, his family could trace their history there back more than 500 years. They could point especially to Dom Pedro, who in the 1200s served the wise and patient King James I of Aragon with great distinction. At the time, King James was in the process of conquering the island of Majorca and taking over the nearby island of Minorca.

Although the Farraguts were of Spanish ancestry, their island home of Minorca changed hands many times. This changing was especially true in the 1700s.

- ✦ 1713: The Treaty of Utrecht gave Minorca to Great Britain.
- ✦ 1756: France gained control of the island.
- ✦ 1763: Great Britain got the island back as part of a settlement at the end of the Seven Years' War.
- ✦ 1782: The combined forces of France and Spain captured Minorca again.



### Student, Sailor, and Soldier

George Farragut had left his homeland long before the 1782 return of Minorca to Spain. He had been sent off to school in the Spanish coastal city of Barcelona. By the age of ten, however, he had left school to become a sailor. For the next decade of his life, Farragut worked on ships that sailed mostly in the Mediterranean Sea. Eventually he worked on ships that sailed between what are now Havana, Cuba, and Vera Cruz, Mexico. Then in March of 1776, he came to America. The Revolutionary War was just beginning.

Farragut had been born under British rule, but he was not a British supporter. Soon he joined the American patriots in their fight against the British Empire. He became a lieutenant in the South Carolina navy, and he supervised shipbuilding for the colony. Later he commanded artillery in Wilmington, South Carolina.

### A Frontier Life

When the Revolutionary War ended, the adventurous Farragut became a sailor again. Then in 1792 he decided to seek his fortune on the frontier. He set off to where North Carolina and Tennessee now meet. There he met and married a local woman named Elizabeth Shine.

### Hard Work and Simple Entertainment

Life for settlers there was one of hard work, self-reliance, and **solitude**. It was a trip of many days from the heavily settled coastal areas to the frontier. Even today, this mountainous area is heavily

**solitude** being alone or remote from others

forested. It is easy to see why only the strongest and most determined settlers would attempt life there. They had to chop down trees to build their own homes. They had to clear the land to plant crops. They also had to make or grow almost everything they needed to survive, including clothing and food. Winters could bring snow, freezing ice, and long, dark nights. Entertainment was simple, such as carving wooden toys for the children or singing songs.

### **Continuing Danger**

The area was also a place of frequent battles between settlers and Native Americans. As a result, the Farragut family had to be in a constant state of alert. Many years later, one of George and Elizabeth's sons vividly recalled a time when his father was away. A party of Native Americans came near the house. The child hid in the loft while his mother blocked the door and stood nearby with an axe. Fortunately the Native Americans did not attack. Other families were not so lucky. Relations continued to be so bad between the settlers and Native Americans that the settlers formed a militia to protect themselves. George Farragut served as a cavalry major in the group.

### **A Move New Orleans**

Farragut became friends with William C. C. Claiborne, one of Tennessee's first members in the U.S. House of Representatives. Then in 1804 Claiborne became governor of the Territory of Orleans. With his friend in the role of governor, Farragut moved his wife and five children to Louisiana. The first Farragut home was in an area that has been described as

“singularly unfitted to progress.”

Farragut soon realized this, and the family moved again, this time to New Orleans.

Once in New Orleans, Farragut returned to his earlier career on the sea. The city's many waterways offered him several opportunities to use his sailing skills. He became a sailing-master in the United States navy, and he commanded a gunboat on the Mississippi River. Sons William and David also joined the navy. Many years later, David Farragut became America's first four-star admiral.

### **Once More a Patriot**

By the time of the War of 1812, George Farragut was thought to be an old man, but he still wanted to fight the hated British. He participated in the Battle of New Orleans. He also served as a U.S. spy along the Gulf Coast, watching the movements of British troops and ships. He died in 1817 at the age of 66.

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#### **Review Questions**

1. What three nations ruled Minorca during the 1700s?
2. What did George Farragut do during the American Revolution?
3. In what other war did Farragut serve on the American side?

#### **Critical Thinking**

4. **Evaluating Evidence** Describe George Farragut's level of formal schooling.
5. **Making Inferences** Why did continual clashes occur between the Native Americans and the settlers in early Tennessee?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Based on the facts in the text, describe the kind of person who might have wanted to become a settler in early Tennessee.



## UNIT 3 The Early Republic: 1815–1840

The early 1800s were a time of building cities, homes, businesses, and nations. The years were also a time of violence against ethnic groups and some governments.

### Patricia de la Garza De León

1775-1849

Rancher, City Founder,  
and Victim of Prejudice

#### Did You Know?

- ★ Patricia de la Garza De León and her husband founded the only predominately Mexican colony in Texas.
- ★ She smuggled guns and ammunition from New Orleans to Texas to help defeat Santa Anna.
- ★ She and her family were forced into exile and poverty in 1836 when Texas became a republic.

#### Did You Know?

- ★ Lorenzo de Zavala taught himself medicine while serving a prison term in New Spain for his political activities.
- ★ His medical career lasted only three years before he went back into government and politics.
- ★ He helped draft the constitution of the Republic of Texas.

### Lorenzo de Zavala

1788-1836

Politician, Physician,  
and Diplomat

### José Bernardo Maximiliano Gutiérrez de Lara

1774-1841

Revolutionary and Diplomat

#### Did You Know?

- ★ José Bernardo Maximiliano Gutiérrez de Lara was a Mexican revolutionary who sought help directly from U.S. Secretary of State James Monroe.
- ★ He undertook several failed expeditions to liberate Texas from Mexico.
- ★ He fought on the American side in the War of 1812.

## EVENTS IN HISPANIC HISTORY

1815	1820	1825
<p><b>1815</b> Spanish forces defeat revolutionary armies in New Granada, and Simón Bolívar is forced to flee.</p> <p><b>1819</b> Spain cedes Florida and other possessions east of Mississippi River to U.S.</p>	<p><b>1821</b> Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras declare independence from Spain.</p> <p><b>1822</b> Dom Pedro of Portugal is crowned emperor of Brazil as Pedro I.</p> <p><b>1824</b> Spanish singer Grace Vallemaria García makes New York debut in <i>Barber of Seville</i>.</p>	<p><b>1826</b> Brazil's Pedro II, who will rule from 1841 to 1889, is born.</p> <p><b>1827</b> Peru secedes from Colombia, charging ruler Simón Bolívar is a tyrant</p>

## EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1815	1820	1825
<p><b>1816</b> Indiana admitted to Union as 19th state.</p> <p><b>1817</b> Erie Canal construction begins.</p> <p><b>1818</b> U.S.-Canadian border is established.</p> <p><b>1819</b> Vermont inventor John Conant patents iron cooking stove.</p>	<p><b>1820</b> U.S. Congress accepts Missouri Compromise.</p> <p><b>1821</b> James Monroe begins second term as president.</p> <p><b>1821</b> Boston's English High School opens as nation's first tuition-free secondary school.</p> <p><b>1823</b> President James Monroe lays out Monroe Doctrine in annual message to Congress.</p>	<p><b>1825</b> New York Stock Exchange opens.</p> <p><b>1826</b> Quincy Market opens in Boston.</p> <p><b>1826</b> John Adams and Thomas Jefferson both die on July 4, the 50th anniversary of Declaration of Independence.</p> <p><b>1827</b> Explorer Jedediah Smith travels from southern California to Columbia River.</p> <p><b>1828</b> Andrew Jackson is elected president.</p> <p><b>1829</b> Perkins Institution for the Blind opens in Boston.</p>

## EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1815	1820	1825
<p><b>1815</b> Tambora volcano erupts in East Indies causing worldwide cold summer weather the following year.</p> <p><b>1816</b> English dandy "Beau" Brummell flees to France to escape creditors and later dies in French insane asylum.</p> <p><b>1817</b> Waterloo Bridge is completed in London.</p> <p><b>1818</b> Mary Shelley's <i>Frankenstein</i> is instant success.</p> <p><b>1819</b> Walter Scott pens <i>Ivanhoe</i>.</p>	<p><b>1820</b> Washington Colonization Society founds Liberia for repatriation of U.S. blacks to Africa.</p> <p><b>1821</b> England's Michael Faraday pioneers electric motor.</p> <p><b>1822</b> Greece declares independence from Ottoman Empire.</p> <p><b>1822</b> France's Jean François Champollion deciphers Rosetta Stone.</p> <p><b>1823</b> Worldwide cholera epidemic begins in Russia.</p> <p><b>1824</b> English reformer Robert Owen urges women's rights, free progressive education, and an end to slavery.</p>	<p><b>1825</b> Death of Tsar Alexander I sets off failing uprising by aristocratic army officers called Decembrists.</p> <p><b>1827</b> Sailing ship crosses from New Orleans to Liverpool in record time of 26 days.</p> <p><b>1828</b> Zulu King Shaka is assassinated.</p> <p><b>1828</b> Dutchman Conrad J. Van Houten produces world's first chocolate candy.</p> <p><b>1829</b> Greece becomes independent nation.</p>

## 1830

- 1833** Two-year-old Isabella II comes to throne in Spain, where she will reign until 1868.
- 1834** Spanish Inquisition is abolished.

## 1835

- 1836** San Antonio's Alamo falls to Mexican leader Santa Anna.
- 1840** Spanish nobleman Don Philippe plants first grapefruit trees in Florida.

## 1830

- 1830** Joseph Smith founds Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and publishes *Book of Mormon*.
- 1831** Nat Turner rebellion causes panic among Caucasians in South.
- 1831** Cyrus McCormick demonstrates reaper that allows one man to do work of five.
- 1832** Boston abolitionists form New England Anti-Slavery Society.
- 1834** As pelts become scarce, John Jacob Astor, America's richest man, sells fur interests and invests heavily in New York real

## 1835

- 1836** Republic of Texas is formed.
- 1837** Mount Holyoke Female Seminary opens as first U.S. college for women.
- 1837** Samuel Morse gets patent on telegraph.
- 1838** Missouri settlers found Kansas City.
- 1839** Charles Goodyear pioneers use of rubber.
- 1839** Boston University, University of Missouri, and Virginia Military Institute are founded.

## 1830

- 1831** French Foreign Legion begins.
- 1833** British claim Falkland Islands as Crown territory.
- 1834** Xhosa warriors battle Dutch ranchers and farmers as they encroach on Xhosa lands.

## 1835

- 1837** Victoria begins 64-year reign of Britain and its empire.
- 1837** Charles Dickens writes *Oliver Twist*.
- 1838** Dutch forces defeat Zulus at Battle of Blood River.
- 1838** Crops fail in Ireland and thousands die in resulting famine.
- 1839** Opium War begins between China and Britain.
- 1840** New Zealand's Maori cede sovereignty but not land to Britain.

**Patricia de la Garza De León, p. 23****Review Questions**

1. Martín De León died of cholera.
2. They founded the town of Victoria.
3. She contributed her inheritance from her grandfather and her dowry.

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Analyzing Motives** She had a long belief in the importance of political independence.
5. **Recognizing Effects** They had to leave Texas and lost most of their land and possessions.
6. **Making Inferences** Her donation shows a strong connection to the Roman Catholic Church and her willingness to make large financial contributions to help the Church prosper.

**Lorenzo de Zavala, p. 25****Review Questions**

1. Zavala was born in 1788 in the Mexican region of Yucatán.
2. The Texans and the Mexicans both violated the Treaties of Velasco.
3. In 1829 Zavala held the position of Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico.

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Making Inferences** Zavala's options were very few since he had been under arrest again in Mexico.
5. **Making Inferences** Zavala's abilities indicate that he was a very smart man.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** He might have worked to regain his health and then gone back into politics and the struggle for independence in Texas.

**José Bernardo Maximiliano Gutiérrez de Lara, p. 27****Review Questions**

1. His strong public speaking skills were a great asset to the Mexican revolution.
2. Hidalgo sent Gutiérrez to Washington, D.C., to try to get U.S. aid for the Mexican revolution.
3. Gutiérrez fought on the U.S. side in the War of 1812.

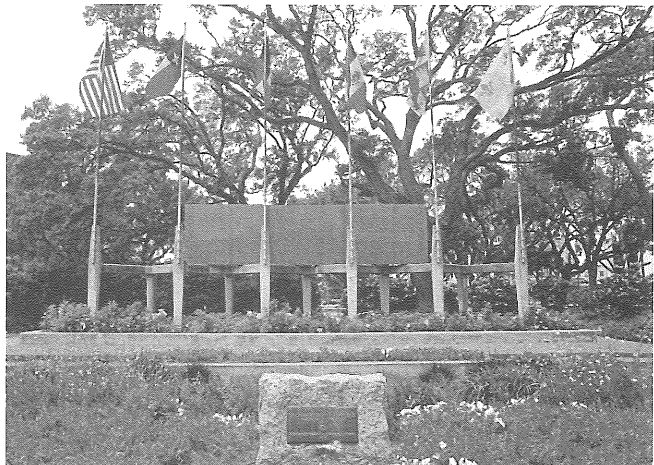
**Critical Thinking**

4. **Analyzing Evidence** Gutiérrez was forced to step down from his post as president of the provisional government of Texas.
5. **Recognizing Points of View** Monroe wanted to create one giant nation in the Americas, while Gutiérrez wanted Mexico to be free of Spanish rule and was not in favor of Mexico becoming part of the United States.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Gutiérrez's decision shows his great determination and ability to believe that the Mexican revolutionaries could be successful even without their key leader.

## Patricia de la Garza De León

1775–1849

Rancher, City Founder, and Victim of Prejudice



If Patricia de la Garza De León visited Victoria, Texas, today, she would be proud of the town she and her husband founded. She would see some familiar places, such as the main plaza. She would take pride in knowing that her descendants still live in the area and in finding that the plaza is named in her family's honor.

### A Mexican Girlhood

Patricia de la Garza was born in 1775 in what is now Tamaulipas, Mexico.

The American Revolution was about

to break out in the British colonies, but New Spain was undergoing a resurgence.

Things were better than ever. Patricia's father, Felipe de la Garza, was a government official and owned the ranch where she grew up. The family was respected and wealthy. When she was a teenager, Patricia met Martín De León. He was a tall, well-educated, and handsome military officer who came from a family much like hers. The pair fell in love and married when Patricia was 20 years old.

### A Big Family, A Big Decision

Martín and Patricia settled in Tamaulipas and started a ranch. Soon Fernando, the first of their ten children, was born. Several more children arrived in the next few years. In 1805 Martín visited what is now the southern part of Texas. He convinced Patricia to leave her lovely home, her family, and her easy life.

### From Mexico to Texas

Martín and Patricia packed the children, servants, and household goods on wagons and headed slowly north. They first settled on the east bank of the Aransas River, but the group moved several more times in the next 20 years. Sometimes they moved for safety reasons to avoid angry Native Americans. Other times the De Leóns moved to stay away from the rising political troubles in New Spain, since it was rumored that they favored independence.

### The De León Colony

Finally, in 1824, the De Leóns received a land grant from the newly independent government of Mexico to found a colony. Part of the grant required them to found a town, erect government buildings, and start a church. Doña Patricia contributed her inheritance from her grandfather and her dowry to get things started. The De Leóns convinced more than 40 other families of Mexican descent to join them. The colony, Victoria, became the only predominantly Mexican community in Texas.

## Success and Then Disaster

Things were going well. Martín worked to bring financial success to the colony. Patricia donated money and furnishings to help build the local church. She also used her finely furnished home as a center for community gatherings. She brought the high cultural traditions of Spain to the colony and even sent her children and grandchildren to Europe to be educated. Then suddenly in 1833, Martín died of **cholera** when an epidemic of the terrible disease struck the colony.

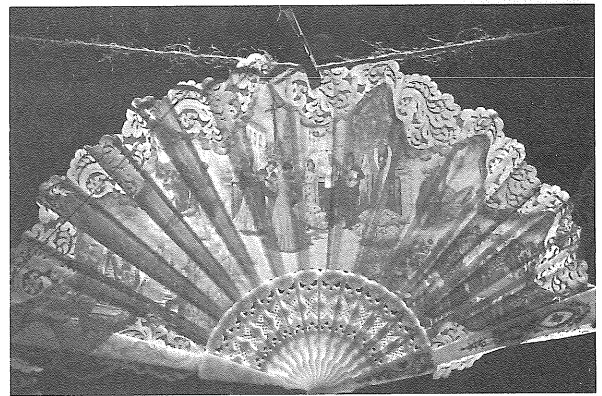
**cholera** an infectious intestinal disease that comes from drinking water or eating food that is contaminated

## A Texas Rebel

Doña Patricia now had to manage her late husband's estate, which was valued at more than half a million dollars. At the same time, she continued to work for the good of the community. As Texas struggled to break free of Mexico, Doña Patricia smuggled guns and ammunition from New Orleans to help in the fight. When Mexican General Santa Anna was finally defeated, the De Leóns thought everything would be all right. They were wrong.

## Exile

Many Americans flooded into Texas. These newcomers often thought that all Mexicans were the enemy. In June of 1836 the De Leóns were ordered to leave. Doña Patricia, her family, and her friends moved to Louisiana, where they lived in poverty. When yellow fever killed one of her sons, Doña Patricia moved the whole group again, this time to the familiar Tamaulipas, Mexico. But death followed them there too. Soon Doña Patricia had six orphaned grandchildren to look after.



## A Return to Texas

In 1844 Doña Patricia decided it was time to return to Victoria. She found that the family possessions had been stolen. In addition she no longer held an influential position in the community. Nonetheless she resumed her work for the church. When she died in 1849, she donated her home site to her parish. St. Mary's Catholic Church stands there today. In 1972 the state of Texas erected historical grave markers in Victoria in honor of the family.

### Review Questions

1. How did disaster strike the family in 1833?
2. What town did the De Leóns found in Texas?
3. What financial resources did Doña Patricia contribute to the founding of the De León colony in 1824?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Motives** Why do you think Doña Patricia smuggled guns and ammunition to Texas to help the rebels?
5. **Recognizing Effects** How did prejudice affect Doña Patricia and her family?
6. **Making Inferences** What does Doña Patricia's donation of her home site to the Roman Catholic Church say about her religious beliefs?

## Lorenzo de Zavala

1788–1836

Politician, Physician, and Diplomat



Lorenzo de Zavala's belief in liberal causes shaped his life. Zavala was born in 1788 in the area of New Spain known as the Yucatán. His family was respected but not wealthy. However, by the time he was in his early 20s, Zavala had founded the first of several newspapers in which he wrote about his democratic ideas.

### Prominence—and Prison

Zavala's ideas brought him attention. By 1812 he was secretary to the city council of the town of Mérida. His ideas also brought him trouble. He was sent to prison in 1814 and spent the next three years there. Zavala passed the time carefully reading medical textbooks. As a result, when he was released in 1817 he was

qualified as a doctor. He had also taught himself English while in prison. Knowing the language served him well in later life.

### Medicine, Politics, and Exile

Zavala set up practice as a doctor, but that career lasted only about three years. He was drawn back to the worlds of government and politics and held a number of offices.

- ✦ 1820: Secretary of the Yucatán provincial assembly
- ✦ 1821: Mexican representative to the Spanish court in Madrid, Spain
- ✦ 1822: Deputy in the first Mexican constituent congress
- ✦ 1824: Deputy in the second Mexican constituent congress
- ✦ 1824: Senator in the Mexican legislature
- ✦ 1829: Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico

All through this time, two groups had been struggling for power in Mexico. The Centralists wanted a strong central government in Mexico City. The Federalists, including Zavala, wanted more power to go to the various states in Mexico. When the Centralists took control, Zavala was arrested again. He went into exile in June of 1830 and moved to New York City.

### A Break with Mexico

During the next two years, Zavala spent time in England and France as well as New York. In the summer of 1832, he went back to Mexico City and became a deputy in the congress representing Yucatán. In October of 1833, Mexican President Antonio López de Santa Anna appointed Zavala to be representative of Mexico to France. However, Santa Anna soon turned into a dictator. Zavala denounced his former ally and resigned his post. He left France and moved to Texas, which was then still part of Mexico. Within a few weeks, Zavala had become an active supporter of the Texas independence movement.

## A Founder of Texas

Zavala obviously had many abilities and great political experience. Together these made him uniquely qualified to help draft the constitution of the Republic of Texas. Other constitutional delegates had great respect for him. They chose him to be **interim** vice president of the Republic.

interim temporary

## Violated Treaties

Trouble began soon after the constitutional convention ended. Santa Anna sent troops after Zavala and the other Texas independence leaders. However, within a short time Santa Anna was defeated and captured by Texas troops. Both sides then signed the two Treaties of Velasco. On May 27, 1836, Texas appointed Zavala as one of the peace commissioners of the treaties. He set off for Mexico City to conclude negotiations. Unfortunately both the Mexicans and the Texans violated the treaties. As a result, the peace commission failed. Independence for Texas would have to wait for more than a decade.

## A Sad Ending

Zavala returned home saddened and in poor health. He resigned the vice presidency on October 17, 1836. Less than a month later, he died of pneumonia that he got as the result of a boating accident.

## Zavala's Legacy

During his very busy life, Zavala also found time to write extensively. These writings include

- ✦ *A History of the Mexican Revolutions from 1808 to 1830*, published in Paris in 1831 and New York in 1832.
- ✦ *Visit to the United States of America*, published in Paris in 1834, and detailing the economic, political, and social situations Zavala observed on his first journey to the U.S.
- ✦ Articles describing the Mayan ruins in the Yucatán that are today available only in Zavala's two handwritten copies, one in English and one in French.

As a result of Zavala's prominent role in Texas, many schools and streets in that state are named for him. Zavala County, Texas, is also named in his honor. Two of Zavala's descendants also played important roles in Texas history. His son Lorenzo Zavala, Jr., served as translator for the famous Sam Houston during and after the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836. Many years later, Zavala's granddaughter Adina Emilia de Zavala led the successful campaign to preserve the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas.

### Review Questions

1. Where and when was Zavala born?
2. What two treaties did both the Mexicans and the Texans violate?
3. What government position did Zavala hold in 1829?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Making Inferences** What does Zavala's 1830 move to New York City say about his options in Mexico at that time?
5. **Making Inferences** What do Zavala's abilities to read and write in three languages and to learn to be a doctor through just studying books say about him?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** If Zavala had not died at a relatively young age, what could you conclude he might have done in the future?



# José Bernardo Maximiliano Gutiérrez de Lara

1774–1841

Revolutionary and Diplomat



## A Mexican Childhood

José Bernardo Maximiliano Gutiérrez de Lara was born in the Mexican state of Tamaulipas on August 20, 1774. When he grew up, he settled in the city now called Guerrero in the state of Tamaulipas and married María Josefa Uribe, a cousin. He bought land and worked as a blacksmith and merchant.

## Supporting Hidalgo

The Mexican revolt against Spain began in 1810. Soon Gutiérrez and his brother took active roles in recruiting support. Father Miguel Hidalgo was the leader of the uprising, and he quickly recognized Gutiérrez's skill at public speaking. Hidalgo soon sent Gutiérrez to the Rio Grande area to speak out publicly as a way to gain more support for the revolution. Then in early 1811,

Hidalgo commissioned Gutiérrez to ask the United States government for support. The Mexicans believed that the United States was their natural ally in their fight to free themselves from Spain.

Gutiérrez set off for the United States in March of 1811. Within days, however, the Spanish captured Hidalgo. Despite this, Gutiérrez resolved to follow Hidalgo's orders. In August of 1811, he arrived in Natchitoches, Louisiana, and spent a few months there. He then continued on to Washington, D.C., arriving on December 11, 1811.

## Unexpected Trouble in Washington

In Washington, Gutiérrez presented the revolutionaries' cause to U.S. Secretary of State James Monroe. He proposed establishing a republican government in Texas and using it as a base for efforts to liberate Mexico. Monroe offered help on the condition that Mexico adopt a constitution similar to that of the United States. That, Monroe said, would make it easy for the U.S. to annex Mexico at some time in the future. Similar procedures in the rest of the Americas would create the most powerful nation ever known. This was not what Gutiérrez had expected or wanted. He later wrote in his diary:

“Holy Mary, . . . free me from these people.”

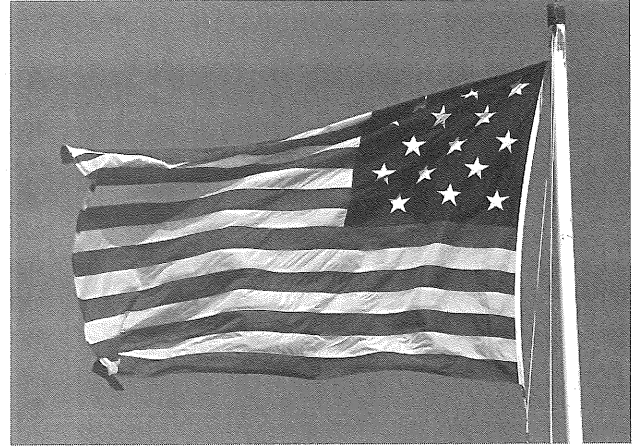
## Plans for an Expedition

Despite the troublesome meetings, Gutiérrez believed that the U.S. would support the Mexican revolutionaries. He met and soon planned a joint expedition with José Álvarez de Toledo. Toledo was a Cuban revolutionary who was already receiving U.S.

support. The two men planned a military expedition into Texas. They hoped the effort would allow them to set up a provisional government in San Antonio. William Shaler, an agent of Monroe's, aided them. He became the expedition's main advisor.

### A Political Betrayal

Both Toledo and Shaler worried about Gutiérrez. They thought he was too dedicated to the Mexican cause and not supportive enough of American interests. Toledo and Shaler wanted to weaken support for Gutiérrez. They launched a successful propaganda campaign of slander against him. Despite the slander, the planned expedition set out from Louisiana and had some notable successes. Eventually the group got control of San Antonio on April 1, 1813.



Within a few days, Gutiérrez became president of the provisional government of Texas. However, the slander campaign against him had left him in a weakened position. He also allowed the execution of the top Spanish officers who had defended San Antonio. This decision lost Gutiérrez more support. When Toledo arrived in Texas, Gutiérrez was asked to step down. He resigned on August 4, 1813. He took his family back to Louisiana two days later.

### Continuing the Struggle for Independence

Once settled in Louisiana, Gutiérrez began to work with various liberation movements. During the War of 1812, he fought on the American side in the Battle of New Orleans. In 1819 and 1820 he joined James Long on expeditions that were aimed at conquering Texas. Both expeditions failed.

Then the political situation in Mexico changed. In 1824, Gutiérrez was elected governor of the Mexican state of Tamaulipas. Over the next years, Gutiérrez continued to voice his opinions. He also offered support to various political groups in both Mexico and Texas. He died in his daughter's home in the Mexican city of Santiago on May 13, 1841.

#### Review Questions

1. What skill did Gutierrez have that helped the revolution?
2. Why was Gutierrez sent to Washington, D.C.?
3. On which side did Gutierrez fight in the War of 1812?

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Evidence** What evidence is there that the slander campaign against Gutierrez was effective?
5. **Recognizing Points of View** How did the views of Gutierrez and James Monroe differ about the long-term future of the Americas?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** What does Gutierrez's decision to continue with the mission to Washington despite Hidalgo's capture show about Gutierrez?

The time before the U.S. Civil War was one of continued struggle—for political dominance, for human rights, and for military success. Some of the people of the time are now revered, some are despised, and some are viewed differently by different people.

### José Antonio Navarro

1795-1871

Lawyer, Legislator, and Texas State Father

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ José Antonio Navarro was the only Tejano at the convention that annexed Texas to the United States.
- ✦ He was a long time friend of Stephen F. Austin.
- ✦ He helped write the Texas state constitution and served in the state senate.

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Juan Cortina came from a prominent and extremely wealthy family, and he was fiercely proud of his Mexican heritage.
- ✦ He assembled his own army after witnessing an Anglo sheriff beating a Mexican man.
- ✦ He was forced into a long prison term in Mexico through American diplomatic pressure.

### Juan Cortina

1824-1892

Folk Hero

### Antonio López de Santa Anna

1794-1876

Soldier and Dictator

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Antonio López de Santa Anna sold the Gadsden Purchase to the United States and lost the Mexican presidency when angry Mexicans overthrew him.
- ✦ He was president—and dictator—of Mexico several times.
- ✦ He was defeated by Texas troops just six weeks after he took the Alamo.

## EVENTS IN HISPANIC HISTORY

1840

- 1840** Dictator José Gaspar de Francia dies after 24-year rule of Paraguay.
- 1840** Rafael Carrera becomes dictator of Guatemala and dominates much of Central America for next 25 years.
- 1841** Carlos Antonio López becomes president of Paraguay and rules as despot for more than 20 years.
- 1841** John Sutter, now a Mexican citizen, purchases Fort Ross from Russian colonists and gains land grant of 50,000 acres.

1845

- 1846** Mexican War begins.
- 1846** General Zachary Taylor defeats Santa Anna at Monterey.
- 1847** U.S. forces defeat Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey.
- 1848** Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends Mexican War, and Mexico gives up all territory north of Rio Grande for \$15,000,000.
- 1848** Costa Rica becomes independent republic.

## EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1840

- 1840** William Henry Harrison is elected president.
- 1840** Richard Henry Dana anonymously publishes *Two Years before the Mast*.
- 1841** John Tyler becomes U.S. president after Harrison dies of pneumonia.
- 1841** Cincinnati race riots last five days.
- 1841** *New York Tribune*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and *Cleveland Plain Dealer* newspapers begin publishing.
- 1841** James Fenimore Cooper writes *The Deerslayer*.
- 1842** John Charles Frémont maps Oregon Trail.
- 1842** Georgia physician Crawford Williamson Long performs first recorded surgical operation using general anesthesia.
- 1843** Yellow fever kills 13,000 in Mississippi Valley.

1845

- 1845** Florida and Texas become 27th and 28th states.
- 1845** Iowa becomes 29th state.
- 1846** Congress founds Smithsonian Institution.
- 1847** Frederick Douglass begins publication of abolitionist newspaper *North Star*.
- 1847** Brigham Young founds Salt Lake City.
- 1847** American Medical Association is founded.
- 1848** Wisconsin becomes 30th state.
- 1848** Gold is discovered in California, and soon 75 percent of population of San Francisco leaves for gold fields.
- 1848** Thousands of farmers buy McCormick reapers after farm hands leave for California gold fields.

## EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1840

- 1840** World's Anti-Slavery Convention opens in London.
- 1840** World's first adhesive postage stamp goes on sale in Britain.
- 1841** New Zealand becomes British colony.
- 1842** Opium War between China and Britain ends.
- 1842** Fire destroys most of German city of Hamburg.
- 1843** Maori War begins in New Zealand and lasts for five years.
- 1843** Charles Dickens pens *A Christmas Carol*.
- 1843** English clerk George Williams founds YMCA in London.

1845

- 1845** Alexandre Dumas writes *Count of Monte Cristo*.
- 1845** Potato blight kills half of crop in Ireland.
- 1846** Famine sweeps Ireland as potato crop fails again and food reserves are gone.
- 1847** Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish *Communist Manifesto*.
- 1847** More than 200,000 emigrants leave Ireland, many for America.
- 1847** Brontë sisters write *Wuthering Heights* and *Jane Eyre*.
- 1848** *Communist Manifesto* sparks revolts in Paris, Rome, Vienna, Prague, Berlin, Budapest, Milan, and elsewhere.
- 1849** Revolutions in Dresden and Baden are put down.

**1850**

- 1853** Andrés Pico purchases half of San Fernando Valley.
- 1853** In Gadsden Purchase U.S. pays Mexico \$10 million for land south of Gila River.
- 1853** Manuel Armijo dies after controversial actions during Mexican War.
- 1854** Miguel Antonio Otero is appointed attorney general for New Mexico Territory.

**1855**

- 1856** Miguel Antonio Otero begins first of three terms as representative to U.S. House from New Mexico and focuses on promoting a transcontinental railroad.
- 1856** U.S. builds Fort Buchanan to control Gadsden Purchase territory.
- 1857** Diego Archuleta is appointed U.S. Indian agent to Utes and Apaches.

**1850**

- 1850** Zachary Taylor dies, and Millard Fillmore becomes president.
- 1850** California becomes 31st state.
- 1851** Fire in Library of Congress destroys thousands of volumes, including two-thirds of collection acquired from Thomas Jefferson in 1814.
- 1851** Harriet Beecher Stowe writes *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.
- 1852** Dark horse candidate Franklin Pierce wins presidential election.
- 1852** Prohibition laws pass in Massachusetts, Vermont, and Louisiana.
- 1852** Congress appropriates \$150,000 for survey to find best route for transcontinental railroad.
- 1853** George Crum invents potato chips.
- 1853** New York City creates Central Park.

**1855**

- 1856** James Buchanan is elected president.
- 1857** TB causes death rates in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston to become highest in world.
- 1857** "Jingle Bells" becomes popular song.
- 1858** During failing senatorial campaign Abraham Lincoln says, "A house divided against itself cannot stand."
- 1858** Minnesota becomes 32nd state.
- 1859** Comstock Lode of silver and gold deposits are discovered in what will be Nevada.
- 1859** Frenchman Charles Blondin crosses Niagara Falls on a tightrope.

**1850**

- 1850** Chinese civil war begins and ultimately costs 30 million lives.
- 1850** Founder of Bahai faith is executed.
- 1850** Charles Dickens writes *David Copperfield*.
- 1851** London's Great Exhibition, the first world's fair, attracts 6 million visitors.
- 1852** Napoleon III begins second French Empire.
- 1852** Huge program of public works begins in Paris.
- 1854** Crimean War begins.
- 1854** Egypt grants Suez Canal concession to French promoter.
- 1854** *Le Figaro* newspaper begins publication in Paris.

**1855**

- 1855** Cholera and typhus take more lives than wounds do in Crimean War.
- 1855** Tsar Alexander II comes to throne and begins era of reform.
- 1856** Crimean War ends.
- 1856** Boers establish South African Republic with Pretoria as its capital.
- 1857** Sepoy Mutiny in India leads to British government taking over duties and obligations of East India Company.
- 1858** Tsar Alexander II begins freeing Russia's serfs.
- 1858** Queen Victoria and President Buchanan exchange messages over first transatlantic cable.
- 1859** World's first polo club is started in Assam, India.
- 1859** Construction begins on Suez Canal.

## UNIT 4 Answer Key

### **José Antonio Navarro, p.33**

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#### **Review Questions**

1. His mother was a descendant of Spanish nobility, while his father was a self-made man who had risen from servant to mayor of San Antonio.
2. Among the reasons for the expedition's failure were getting lost, traveling during an unfavorable time of year, and running low on food and water.
3. Navarro became friends with Stephen F. Austin.

#### **Critical Thinking**

4. **Analyzing Motives** Navarro himself was a Tejano, and he repeatedly saw Anglos encroaching on the rights of Tejanos.
5. **Recognizing Effects** Navarro was forced to flee Texas for the safety of the United States.
6. **Making Inferences** Most Tejanos had lost their land holdings, economic success, and political influence.

### **Juan Cortina, p. 35**

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#### **Review Questions**

1. American pressure caused Diaz to imprison Cortina.
2. Cortina's War was sparked by the pistol-whipping of a Mexican-American man by the Anglo sheriff of Brownsville.
3. Cortina fought on the Union side in the U.S. Civil War.

#### **Critical Thinking**

4. **Analyzing Motives** Cortina's background meant that he was used to being treated with respect and fairness, and the Anglos' attitudes caused him to take matters into his own hands—something that a person of lesser status might have hesitated to do.
5. **Making Inferences** Like Robin Hood, Cortina tried to bring equality to the less fortunate through violent means.

6. **Drawing Conclusions** The very fact of the petition indicates that at least some citizens, important and otherwise, believed that Cortina's past actions were not so horrible that they should not be forgiven.

### **Antonio López de Santa Anna, p. 37**

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#### **Review Questions**

1. He joined the army in 1810.
2. He had them shot.
3. Agustín de Iturbide was a rebel leader and later dictator of Mexico in the early 1820s.

#### **Critical Thinking**

4. **Making Inferences** He was not trustworthy because he frequently changed sides and broke promises.
5. **Making Inferences** He did not value human life very highly.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** He was motivated by personal ambition and a desire for power.

## José Antonio Navarro

1795-1871

Lawyer, Legislator, and Texas State Father

### Son of San Antonio

José Antonio Navarro has been called a true Texan. He was born in San Antonio in 1795. His mother was from a family of Spanish nobles. His father, Ángel Navarro, was a self-made man who had been born on the Mediterranean island of Corsica. Ángel had risen from being a lowly servant to a successful merchant and finally to mayor of San Antonio.

At the time San Antonio was a center of unrest against the government of New Spain. There were many clashes between the Spanish army and local rebels. In 1813 young José Navarro supported the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition, an unsuccessful attempt to transfer Texas to U.S. control. When the effort failed, the Spanish took harsh revenge. Some 327 rebels in San Antonio were executed. Navarro had to flee from Texas to the United States. He was just 18 years old.



### Strengthened Beliefs and a Political Start

Navarro was able to return to Texas three years later. By then he had come to believe that the best hope for Texas lay in Anglo-American colonization. This belief was strengthened by his growing friendship with a prominent Anglo settler, Stephen F. Austin. Navarro favored Anglo-American colonization for two reasons.

- ✦ To provide more men to combat the Native Americans who often raided settlements
- ✦ To bring prosperity and stability to the region

During this time Navarro began his long political career. He first won election to the state legislature. Next he became a representative to the national congress in Mexico City.

### A New Beginning

In 1836 Navarro made a complete break with Mexico. In that year he was elected one of three San Antonio representatives to the convention for Texas independence. Later he was one of just three non-Anglos to sign the Texas Declaration of Independence. People who knew him said he “trembled at the thought” of what he had done. Nonetheless, he became a leader of the effort and soon was playing a key role in writing the constitution for the new nation.

The Republic of Texas became a reality in 1836. Within a short time, Navarro was serving as San Antonio’s representative in the Texas Congress. From his first days there, he was a vocal supporter of **Tejano** rights. He saw that Anglos were shutting Tejanos out of the legal process. So he made it his work to correct the situation.

**Tejano** A person of Mexican ancestry, born and living in Texas

## A Flawed Idea

In 1841 Texas president Mirabeau Lamar chose Navarro to be one of his representatives on an expedition to New Mexico. The plan was to create a trade route that would compete with the Santa Fe Trail and gain Texas some of the revenue created by people traveling to the West. Lamar and others also hoped that the expedition would persuade New Mexicans to join their territory to the Republic of Texas. Instead, the expedition was a disaster.

- ✦ More than 300 people set out during summer, when scorching Texas heat was the worst.
- ✦ The expedition got lost, mistaking the Wichita River for the Red River.
- ✦ The Mexican guides deserted, and Native Americans began to harass the expedition.
- ✦ Both food and water ran low.

The travelers had expected to be warmly welcomed by the people of New Mexico. Instead they were arrested, forced to march to faraway Mexico City, and put in prison. Most of the American prisoners were released in 1842. Navarro, however, was not among them. He was convicted of treason and imprisoned in Vera Cruz, expecting to be executed. Somehow he escaped and got back to Texas.

## Texas Statehood

Once he was home, Navarro worked hard for the annexation of Texas to the United States. In 1845 he was the only Tejano at the convention that voted for annexation. When a new state constitution was needed, Navarro helped write it. In it, he successfully protected Tejano voting rights. Once statehood was official, Navarro served two terms in the Texas Senate before he retired.

## Speaking for Tejano Rights

In his later years Navarro was a strong supporter of Tejano rights. He urged Tejanos to participate in the political process. He also wrote a book and some articles that described the contributions Tejanos had made to Texas independence. To his dismay, he lived to see most Tejanos lose their land holdings, political influence, and much of their long-term economic success.

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### Review Questions

1. Describe José Navarro's parents.
2. List three or more reasons for the failure of the New Mexico expedition.
3. With which Anglo settler did Navarro form a friendship?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Motives** What was Navarro's motivation for his strong support of Tejano rights?
5. **Recognizing Effects** What effect did Navarro's support for the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition have on his life?
6. **Making Inferences** What effect did Anglo pressure have on the lives of most Tejanos by the time Navarro died?



## Juan Cortina

1824–1892

Folk Hero

### A Proud Mexican

Juan Cortina was born in 1824 in Tamaulipas, Mexico, and he grew up with a fierce pride in his Mexican heritage. His family was aristocratic and extremely wealthy. The family inherited a very large cattle ranch in the Rio Grande valley near Brownsville, Texas, and they moved there when Cortina was a young boy.

When the United States and Mexico went to war in 1846, Cortina fought on the Mexican side, serving as a cavalryman. After the war, however, he returned to the family ranch and was sent north to look after the lands on the U.S. side of the Rio Grande.



### Prejudice Against Mexican Texans

The Anglo settlers around Brownsville coveted the Cortina lands, and Cortina often found himself at odds with them. Frequently—with or without basis—Texas authorities charged him with stealing cattle. It was only the great power of his family that kept him from being arrested.

Over time Cortina developed a deep hatred of the Anglo judges and lawyers in Brownsville who used the American judicial system to **wangle** lands from the Mexican Texans. However, there was little expectation of justice since the police and Texas Rangers were also biased against Mexican Texans. In addition, as an aristocrat who was used to respect, Cortina was infuriated by the demeaning attitudes of the Anglos.

**wangle** to get by an elaborate, tricky, or misleading scheme

### The Making of an Outlaw

On July 13, 1859, Cortina witnessed an act that changed his life. In Brownsville on ranch business, he saw town marshal Robert Shears, an Anglo, pistol-whipping a Mexican-American man who had once worked for Cortina. Cortina demanded that the marshal stop abusing the man. When Shears refused, Cortina shot the officer in the shoulder and carried his friend to safety on horseback. In those moments Cortina officially became both a legend and an outlaw. Cortina's War had begun.

Two months later, Cortina entered Brownsville with several dozen armed men. He released some Mexicans from jail and shot several Anglos. Cortina and his men seized control of the town and rode through the streets crying "Viva Mexico!" and "Death to the Americans!" He then raised the Mexican flag over Brownsville and proclaimed the area to be the Republic of the Rio Grande.

**"Viva Mexico!"**

Juan Cortina during his takeover of Brownsville

## A Proclamation of Rights

Two days later a Mexican official convinced Cortina to take his troops to the family ranch outside of town. Once there Cortina issued a proclamation of rights for Mexican Texans. The proclamation spoke of the “sacred right of self preservation” and demanded justice for the oppressed and abused Mexican residents of the Rio Grande valley.

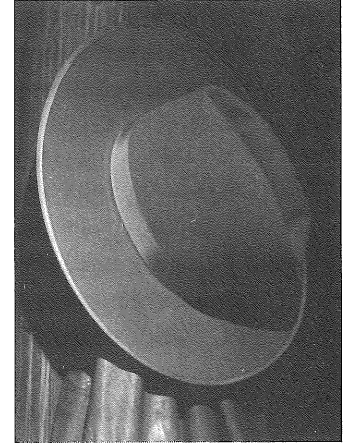
## Hot Pursuit

In the following months, a joint Mexican-Anglo force of militiamen pursued Cortina and his followers. Cortina quickly defeated the militiamen’s half-hearted attack. Poor Mexicans on both sides of the Rio Grande idolized Cortina for his actions, and his small army grew as new volunteers joined him.

Despite Cortina’s overall success, the militiamen captured Tomas Cabrera, one of his closest lieutenants. When an undisciplined band of Texas Rangers got involved, they quickly hanged Cabrera. But their attack on Cortina and his main band of followers was unsuccessful.

## Defeat

On November 23, 1859, Cortina issued a second proclamation. This one called upon Governor Sam Houston to defend the legal rights of Mexicans in Texas. Finally, in late December, the U.S. Army dealt Cortina’s forces a harsh defeat in Rio Grande City. His army was eventually forced to dissolve.



## The Fighting Spirit Endures

Cortina returned to Mexico, where he fought against the French imperialists in the 1860s. He also took part in the American Civil War, fighting in Texas for the Union side. In 1870 some 41 residents of Brownsville, including the mayor, signed a petition asking that Cortina be pardoned for his crimes because of his wartime service to the Union. It was not to be, however.

## Pressure Leads to Prison

In 1876, largely because of American diplomatic pressure, Mexican dictator Porfirio Diaz put Cortina in prison in Mexico City, where he remained until 1890. When he was released, he returned to Tamaulipas, where he died in 1892.

### Review Questions

1. What caused Diaz to imprison Cortina in 1876?
2. What event sparked Cortina’s War?
3. On which side did Cortina fight in the U.S. Civil War?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Motives** How did Cortina’s aristocratic background affect his reactions to prejudice and unfairness from Brownsville Anglos?
5. **Making Inferences** Why do you think Cortina is sometimes called the Robin Hood of the Rio Grande?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** What does the 1870 pardon petition indicate about the feelings concerning Cortina by that time in Brownsville?

# Antonio López de Santa Anna

1794–1876

Soldier and Dictator

## Early Experiences Shape a Life

Antonio López de Santa Anna was born in 1794 in the state of Vera Cruz in New Spain. His family was middle class, but in those days that did not mean that children had much access to education. What Santa Anna did have was ambition.

In 1810 Santa Anna joined the local infantry regiment and spent the next several years fighting Mexican revolutionaries and Native Americans. During this time he fought for the Spanish government against rebels in Texas and elsewhere. He also saw first hand his commander's policy of mass executions of revolutionaries. Many today believe Santa Anna based his own later actions on what he had witnessed.



## A Change of Allegiance

In 1821 a new rebellion broke out, this time led by Agustín de Iturbide. Santa Anna, now a lieutenant colonel in the army of New Spain, switched sides and joined him. Santa Anna was given command of a rebel army and won several battles. During this time Santa Anna demonstrated several of his characteristic strengths and weaknesses.

- ✦ He was able to pull an army together very quickly.
- ✦ He could succeed even with very limited resources.
- ✦ He made extensive military plans, but his execution was poor.

On August 21, 1821, Mexico gained its independence from Spain. Iturbide quickly seized power and declared himself emperor. At first Santa Anna supported this move, and Iturbide promoted him to brigadier general. Soon, however, Iturbide grew wary of Santa Anna's ambitions and stripped him of his command. In response Santa Anna raised an army and overthrew Iturbide's government.

In 1829 Spain made a last attempt to reconquer Mexico. Santa Anna again led an army in defense of the republic. In September of that year the Spanish commander formally recognized the independence of Mexico. Santa Anna emerged as a national hero.

## National President

Santa Anna retired to his estates, saying he would return to public life only if he were needed. In 1832 he returned to public life by overthrowing the government. The next year the Mexican Congress formally elected him president. Soon after, Santa Anna replaced the Mexican constitution with one more favorable to himself and took **dictatorial** powers.

**dictatorial** not limited  
by law

## Conflict With Texas

By the 1830s, conflict was growing between settlers in Texas and the Mexican government. In 1835 Santa Anna ordered troops into Texas to put down the unrest, but the Texans drove them out. He then personally led an army of some 5,000 troops against them.

## The Alamo

In February of 1836, Santa Anna and his army clashed with the Texans at the Alamo mission in San Antonio. After a siege of 13 days, his troops attacked the mission and killed all of its 187 or more defenders. This included seven defenders who survived the final battle but whom Santa Anna had executed soon after. These executions were the first of many that Santa Anna ordered. Although he was technically within the law on most of these occasions, his actions were particularly harsh, even by the standards of those times.

Six weeks after the Alamo, Texas troops defeated Santa Anna, and he was taken prisoner. To win his release, he signed treaties recognizing Texas's independence and promising never to fight Texas again. The loss of Texas cost Santa Anna the presidency, and he returned to Mexico in disgrace. Once again, however, his fortunes changed. By 1841 he was back as dictator and remained so for four years. However, his excesses in office led to his overthrow, and he went into exile in Cuba.

## The Mexican War

In 1845 a dispute began between the United States and Mexico about the border between the two countries. Soon the two nations were at war. When peace negotiations broke down, Santa Anna convinced the United States that he could negotiate a settlement if he were permitted to enter Mexico through the U.S. blockade. Once inside Mexico, however, Santa Anna broke his promise and rallied resistance to the foreign invaders.

In December of 1846, national leaders made Santa Anna president yet again. The following year he led Mexican troops against U.S. forces but was defeated. He resigned and went into exile, this time on the island of Jamaica.

## President One Last Time

In 1853 Santa Anna became president of Mexico a final time. However, when he sold Mexican territory to the United States in a transaction known as the Gadsden Purchase, Mexicans were enraged. He was overthrown in 1855 and forced into exile. He tried many times to return to Mexico but was forbidden to do so until 1874, just two years before he died.

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### Review Questions

1. In what year did Santa Anna join the army?
2. How did Santa Anna treat the seven defeated defenders of the Alamo?
3. Who was Agustín de Iturbide?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Making Inferences** Based on Santa Anna's actions, what can you infer about his trustworthiness? Why?
5. **Making Inferences** What does Santa Anna's execution of prisoners say about his views on the value of human life?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Why did Santa Anna want to be president of Mexico?

The years of the U.S. Civil War and after were a time of violence, changing sides, and state building. The years brought triumph to some Hispanics and poverty to others.

## Juan Seguín

1806-1890

Politician and Soldier

### Did You Know?

- ★ Juan Seguín was a defender of the Alamo but cheated death because he took on the dangerous assignment of escaping to raise more aid.
- ★ He faced controversy during his lifetime for his role in the Mexican War.
- ★ His remains were reburied in Seguin, Texas, on July 4, 1976.

- ★ David Glasgow Farragut was the son of George Farragut, a patriot of the American Revolution.
- ★ He was America's first full admiral.
- ★ He was a pallbearer for Abraham Lincoln.

## David Glasgow Farragut

1801-1870

America's Admiral

## Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo

1808-1890

Rancher, Politician, and  
California State Father

### Did You Know?

- ★ Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was a life-long liberal who believed that government powers should be limited by a constitution.
- ★ He was almost excommunicated by the Roman Catholic Church for refusing to turn over banned books.
- ★ He was a strong supporter of California statehood, but he lost virtually all of his extensive property holdings when it came.

## EVENTS IN HISPANIC HISTORY

1860

- 1861** Abraham Lincoln nominates Miguel Antonio Otero as ambassador to Spain.
- 1864** Soldier Joseph De Castro helps push back Pickett's Charge during third day of Battle of Gettysburg and is awarded Congressional Medal of Honor.

1865

- 1865** Philadelphian John Stetson visits American West, creates "10-gallon" hat (a modified Mexican sombrero), and sells them for \$5 each.
- 1865** Navy Seaman Philip Bazaar carries military dispatches during Civil War battle and is awarded Congressional Medal of Honor.
- 1867** European-born Emperor Maximilian of Mexico is executed by firing squad.
- 1868** Revolution in Spain brings universal suffrage and free press.

## EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1860

- 1861** Abraham Lincoln takes office as president.
- 1861** Civil War begins as Fort Sumter is attacked.
- 1861** Congress levies first income tax to raise funds for Civil War.
- 1861** Elisha G. Otis patents steam-powered elevator.
- 1863** President Lincoln makes short, eloquent speech to dedicate national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.
- 1863** Emancipation Proclamation takes effect January 1.
- 1863** Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad is founded.
- 1864** Nevada is admitted to Union as 36th state.

1865

- 1865** Civil War ends, and John Wilkes Booth assassinates President Lincoln.
- 1866** Postwar economic depression hits United States.
- 1866** Cattle from Texas are driven north for first time along Chisholm Trail.
- 1866** Poet Walt Whitman writes "O Captain! My Captain!" to commemorate Abraham Lincoln.
- 1867** New England Conservatory of Music is founded in Boston.
- 1868** Transcontinental railroad is joined at Promontory Point in Utah Territory.
- 1869** Louisa May Alcott begins publication of *Little Women*.
- 1869** John Wesley Powell begins exploration of Colorado River.

## EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1860

- 1861** Italy unites as a single kingdom.
- 1861** Portugal's King Pedro V dies of cholera at age 24.
- 1861** Queen Victoria's Prince Consort, Albert, dies of typhoid fever at age 42.
- 1862** English explorer John Speke confirms that Africa's Lake Victoria is source of Nile River.
- 1862** Victor Hugo publishes *Les Misérables*.
- 1863** Scarlet fever kills more than 30,000 in England.
- 1863** 12-year worldwide cholera epidemic begins.
- 1864** Cyclone in India destroys most of Calcutta and kills 70,000.

1865

- 1865** William Booth starts mission in London that later becomes Salvation Army.
- 1865** Austrian botanist Gregor Mendel describes natural laws of heredity.
- 1866** Cholera epidemic kills 120,000 in Prussia; 110,000 in Austria; and 50,000 in America.
- 1866** Russia's Leo Tolstoy publishes first installment of *War and Peace*.
- 1867** Tsar Alexander II cedes Alaska to America for \$7.2 million.
- 1867** Emperor Matsuhito ends feudal military government that has ruled Japan since 1185.
- 1867** Karl Marx publishes *Das Kapital*, which says world overpopulation is myth created by capitalists to justify poverty among workers.
- 1868** Britain abolishes debtors' prisons.
- 1869** Suez Canal opens.

## 1870

- 1870** Paraguay ends disastrous six-year war with its neighbors, including Argentina and Brazil.
- 1870** Puerto Rican-born Eugenio Maria de Hostos begins four-year tour through South America, urging end to slavery and formation of federation of South American nations.
- 1871** Statesman and diplomat José Antonio Navarro dies in Texas.
- 1871** Pardon petition for Juan Cortina fails in Texas Legislature.

## 1875

- 1875** Folk hero Gregorio Cortez is born near Matamoros, Mexico.
- 1876** Mexican General Porfirio Diaz overthrows Mexican government and starts program that will bring stability, increase foreign investment, and increase public works.
- 1876** Antonio López de Santa Anna dies in obscurity in Mexico City.
- 1879** Despite U.S. mediation, Bolivia and Chile go to war over control of valuable natural resources.

## 1870

- 1870** First African-American legislators take seats in U.S. Senate and House.
- 1870** Rutherford Stuyvesant builds New York's first luxury apartment building.
- 1871** Great Chicago Fire destroys 3.5 square miles of city.
- 1871** P. T. Barnum's "Greatest Show on Earth" grosses \$400,000 in first season.
- 1872** Susan B. Anthony and other women's rights advocates are arrested in Rochester, New York, for trying to vote.
- 1872** Congress creates Yellowstone National Park.
- 1872** James McNeill Whistler paints *The Artist's Mother*.
- 1873** World's first cable streetcar goes into service in San Francisco.
- 1873** "Home on the Range" becomes popular song.

## 1875

- 1875** First Kentucky Derby is run at Louisville's new Churchill Downs racetrack.
- 1875** Alexander Graham Bell invents telephone.
- 1876** President Grant opens Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia.
- 1876** Centennial fairgoers pay 10¢ each for novelty fruit called *banana*.
- 1876** Mark Twain writes *Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.
- 1877** San Francisco has months of anti-Chinese riots.
- 1877** First Westminster Kennel Club dog show is held in New York.
- 1878** President Rutherford B. Hayes holds first Easter-egg roll on lawn of White House.
- 1879** Mary Baker Eddy founds Church of Christ, Scientist.
- 1880** Thomas Edison patents electric light bulb.

## 1870

- 1870** German chemistry student Friederich Miescher discovers DNA, which no one suspects is the basic genetic material that passes on inheritable characteristics.
- 1870** Jules Verne writes *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*.
- 1871** United German Empire is proclaimed with Wilhelm I as emperor.
- 1871** Paris falls to German troops in Franco-Prussian War.
- 1872** Japan issues decree requiring compulsory education.
- 1872** Louis Pasteur publishes paper saying that fermentation is caused by microorganisms.
- 1874** Norwegian physician Gerhard Henrik Armauer Hansen discovers cause of leprosy.
- 1874** French "Impressionist" painters hold first exhibition.

## 1875

- 1875** Britain gains control of Suez Canal.
- 1875** George Bizet's opera *Carmen* is first performed.
- 1876** Queen Victoria is made Empress of India.
- 1877** Japan's samurai warriors stage revolt when government ends pensions and right to wear two swords.
- 1877** Famine kills 4 million in Bengal region of India.
- 1877** First Wimbledon lawn tennis championship matches are held.
- 1878** *H.M.S. Pinafore* by Gilbert and Sullivan premieres in London.
- 1878** Continuing famine kills at least 10 million in China and perhaps twice that number elsewhere in Asia.
- 1879** Britain forces Afghanistan to turn over control of strategically important Khyber Pass.
- 1879** Potato crop failure in Ireland causes famine and widespread unrest.

**Juan Seguín, p. 43****Review Questions**

1. San Antonio elected him mayor.
2. He was re-buried in Texas on July 4, 1976.
3. He had been sent out to get reinforcements.

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Analyzing Cause and Effect** He was financially ruined and some people also believed he was a traitor.
5. **Analyzing Motives** He wanted to make it more possible for Tejanos to participate in all levels of life in the new nation.
6. **Making Inferences** Anglos in Texas had made him feel that he did not fit in or truly belong there.

**David Glasgow Farragut, p. 45****Review Questions**

1. He served as a pallbearer.
2. Farragut was only 12 years old when he got his first command.
3. Farragut captured the port of New Orleans in 1862.

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Making Inferences** The older officer was saying that Farragut's small stature was more than overcome by his fierce determination and desire to win in battle.
5. **Comparing and Contrasting** Unlike people in the Union, people in the Confederacy probably disliked and feared him because he had bombed and captured two of their major cities.
6. **Evaluating Evidence** Farragut could have chosen to fight for the Confederacy.

**Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, p. 47****Review Questions**

1. He was born in Monterey, California.
2. He refused to turn in some banned books.
3. The name honored Vallejo's wife.

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Evaluating Evidence** New Spain, Mexico, and the United States of America all ruled California during Vallejo's life.
5. **Making Inferences** Vallejo learned Spanish, French, English, and Latin.
6. **Forming Opinions** Vallejo was much more interested in protecting the rights of others than in enacting laws that would favor him personally.



## Juan Seguín

1806–1890

Politician and Soldier

Today San Antonio, Texas, is one of the ten largest cities in the United States. Two hundred years ago it was just a small settlement, but by far the largest in the area. Most of the settlers who lived there were very poor. Native Americans harassed the settlement. In addition, as the move for Texas independence gained strength, San Antonio became a center of political turmoil. Juan Seguín was born into this dangerous and complicated world on October 27, 1808.



### Early Life

Seguín got little formal schooling, but his father encouraged him to read and write on his own. He followed his father's advice, and he also took an interest in music. When he was 19 years old, Seguín married María Gertrudis Flores de Abrego, who came from one of San Antonio's richest families. Seguín's political career began at age 21 when he was elected to the city council of San Antonio in 1828.

New Spain, of which San Antonio was a part, had collapsed in 1821. Now a part of Mexico, San Antonio was caught between two opposing groups. One group wanted a government dominated by the military and the Roman Catholic Church. These Centralists wanted the government to be centered in Mexico City. Lorenzo de Zavala and others led the second group, the Federalists. They wanted a much more democratic and decentralized government. Juan Seguín became mayor of San Antonio in 1833. By that time, it was impossible to remain neutral.

### The Alamo and Beyond

By 1835 the Federalist governor of the Texas region was in need of assistance. He was trying to oppose the military dictatorship of Antonio López de Santa Anna. Seguín formed a militia of Tejanos to help. When Santa Anna's troops came to Texas, Seguín's militia acted as scouts for the Texas defenders. They also brought in supplies.

In 1836 Seguín himself was one of the defenders of the Alamo in San Antonio. During the almost two-week siege, Seguín was given the dangerous task of escaping. He was to gather reinforcements and return to the Alamo. He did succeed in escaping, but he was unable to raise the reinforcements in time. Santa Anna's vastly larger forces overran the Alamo, and all the defenders were killed. However, at the Battle of San Jacinto, Seguín got revenge. Santa Anna was defeated, and Texas became a republic.

### The Texas Senator

Seguín became the only Tejano senator in the Texas Senate. Despite his limited knowledge of English—the major language of the Senate—he chaired the Committee on Military Affairs. He also pushed for things that would include Tejanos in the government, such as printing laws and other documents in Spanish.

## Financial Troubles

Seguín left the Senate when he was re-elected mayor of San Antonio. His political career was doing well, but his personal finances were not. He hoped to fix his financial situation by becoming heavily involved in Texas President Mirabeau Lamar's ill-fated expedition to New Mexico. Seguín **mortgaged** his home and other property for the expedition. He lost everything, but rumors said that the expedition had failed because Seguín was a traitor.

**mortgaged** borrowed money by pledging to turn over real estate if the money is not repaid

## A Dream Ended

More problems followed. In early 1842 Seguín told President Sam Houston that he suspected the Mexican government was planning to invade San Antonio. The Texas government did not send any aid to the city, and Seguín's suspicions proved to be all too correct. When Mexico invaded, Seguín and most of San Antonio's other Tejanos fled. The Mexicans occupied the city for only a few days before being driven out. However, the retreating Mexican forces convinced most Anglos that Seguín was a traitor. He was forced to resign as mayor and fled to Mexico in fear of his life. His dream of freedom for all Texans was ended. Many years later, he bitterly wrote:

“ . . . a foreigner in my native land, . . . I sought shelter among those against whom I had fought. I separated from my country, parents, family, relatives, and friends, and what was more, from the institutions, on behalf of which I had drawn my sword . . . ”

## The Other Side

Seguín spent the next six years in Mexico and was given the choice of going to prison or joining the military. He chose the latter and eventually had to lead Mexican troops against the United States during the Mexican War. Seguín's old friends, such as Sam Houston, felt compassion for his situation.

However, the newspapers and the general public did not. Many Anglo Texans felt completely betrayed. Despite the inevitable hostility, Seguín decided to return to Texas. Once there, he ran a ranch and even became a justice of the peace. He never regained his former prominence, however. In his last years, he moved to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, along the U.S. Mexican border, to be close to one of his sons. He died there in 1890.

*“a foreigner in my native land”*

Juan Seguín on his treatment  
by Anglo Texans

## His Legacy

Time has made people more willing to honor Seguín's great contributions to Texas. The town of Seguín, Texas, is named for him. On July 4, 1976—the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—his remains were returned to Texas and buried in the town named for him.

### Review Questions

1. What Texas town elected Seguín as mayor?
2. When were Seguín's remains re-buried in Texas?
3. Why did Seguín not die defending the Alamo?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Cause and Effect** How did involvement with Lamar's New Mexico expedition affect Seguín's life?
5. **Analyzing Motives** Why did Seguín push the government of Texas to print laws in Spanish as well as English?
6. **Making Inferences** What can be inferred from Seguín's quote “a foreigner in my native land” about his feelings at this time?

# David Glasgow Farragut

1801–1870

America's Admiral



## A Patriotic Family

David Glasgow Farragut came from a patriotic family. His father, George Farragut, was an immigrant from Europe and came from a seafaring family. George Farragut participated in both the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Son David was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, while George was a cavalry officer in the Tennessee militia.

A few years after David's birth, the family moved to Louisiana. There they had a chance meeting with David Porter, one of the U.S. Navy's most important officers. Porter offered to take young David, then age eight, to sea with him and train him as a naval officer. A career and life were set. Soon David was off to sea and moving up through the navy.

- \* Age 9: appointed midshipman
- \* Age 11: participated in combat
- \* Age 12: commanded his first ship

All of this took place during the War of 1812. A brilliant career had begun. Although short and small for his age, young Farragut was able to hold his own. An older naval officer said that he was

“three pounds of uniform and seventy pounds of fight.”

## After the War of 1812

Farragut spent the first few months after the war in Chester, Pennsylvania. He lived with the Porter family and attended school. Then he was sent off to the flagship of Commodore Bainbridge, the USS *Independence*, on which he sailed throughout the Mediterranean Sea. Other assignments followed, and Farragut worked hard. He studied hard too, so he could pass the necessary exams for promotion. In 1824 he married Susan Merchant. She was in poor health, and Farragut spent much of the next 16 years caring for her until her death in 1840. Shortly thereafter, Farragut was promoted to the rank of commodore. In 1843 he married Virginia Loyall, with whom he had a son the following year.

Over the next 15 years, Farragut held various commands. During the Mexican War, he commanded the USS *Saratoga*. It was during this time that he contracted yellow fever. This disease still has no cure, and it caused him problems for the rest of his life.

## The U.S. Civil War

When the Civil War began, Farragut had a big decision to make. He was born in Tennessee, had lived in Louisiana, and made his home ashore in Norfolk, Virginia. However, his sentiments lay with the Union. When Virginia seceded from the Union, Farragut moved his family to New York. Still, his southern background placed him under suspicion, so it was December of 1861 before he was given an important command. At that time, he rushed to Washington to get his orders and wrote a hurried note to his wife:

“Keep your lips closed, and burn my letters . . . I am to have a flag in the Gulf, and the rest depends on myself. Keep calm and silent. I shall sail in three weeks.”

Farragut took command of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron and was told to capture the important Southern port city of New Orleans. In a daring move, Farragut sailed his ships past two forts that protected the city. To prepare their ships, Farragut’s crews crisscrossed the wooden ships with heavy iron chains until they were almost as well protected as **ironclads**. Farragut also had the outside of his ships rubbed with mud from the Mississippi River to make them less visible to the enemy troops on shore. The plans worked brilliantly. Farragut’s flagship, the USS *Hartford*, was among those heavily damaged, but New Orleans fell to Farragut on April 28, 1862. The capture of New Orleans was a turning point in the war.

**ironclad** a 19th-century warship having sides armored with metal plates

During the rest of the war, Farragut continued to play an important role.

- ★ July, 1862: wounded during attempt to take Vicksburg, Mississippi
- ★ July, 1862: promoted to rear admiral
- ★ August, 1864: captured Mobile, Alabama, the South’s last major open port on the Gulf of Mexico, thus engineering another turning point of the war
- ★ December, 1864: promoted to vice admiral

*“I am to have a flag in the Gulf, and the rest depends on myself.”*

David Farragut to his wife on being given a Union naval command

### After the Civil War

His successes at New Orleans and Mobile had made Farragut a national hero. However, he was exhausted from years of war, and he returned to his home in New York. Within months President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. Farragut was called back to public life to serve as a pallbearer at the funeral. In 1866 Farragut became the first person in the history of the U.S. Navy to be awarded the rank of admiral. In 1868 he was asked to run for president, but he declined, saying,

“I have never for one moment entertained the idea of political life.”

Admiral Farragut died on August 14, 1870, at the age of 69. His funeral procession in New York City was headed by President Ulysses S. Grant and included 10,000 American sailors and soldiers. Later a statue of Farragut was erected in Washington, D.C., in Farragut Square, which was also named for him.

### Review Questions

1. How was Farragut involved in the funeral for Abraham Lincoln?
2. How old was Farragut when he commanded his first ship?
3. What important Southern port did Farragut capture in 1862?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Making Inferences** What does the quote “three pounds of uniform and seventy pounds of fight” say about a fellow officer’s opinion of Farragut as a young sailor?
5. **Comparing and Contrasting** Although people in the Union revered Farragut, how did people in the defeated Confederacy probably feel about him after the war?
6. **Evaluating Evidence** When the Civil War began, Farragut had two options and chose to fight for the Union side. What was his other option?

## Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo

1808–1890

Rancher, Politician, and California State Father



### Expectations of Success

Mariano Vallejo was born in the coastal city of Monterey in 1808. At the time Monterey was the provincial capital of Alta California, which was part of New Spain. Vallejo's family was from the upper class, and his father had been mayor of San Jose. Vallejo was personally tutored by the provincial governor. Although just a young teenager, Vallejo also served as the governor's personal secretary. A second tutor taught him English, French, and Latin. Great things were expected of him.

### A Change in Government

Although Vallejo was born into the colony of New Spain, things changed quickly. When he was still quite young, the colony collapsed. Alta California and other huge areas now belonged to Mexico.

By the time he was 15 years old, Vallejo was a cadet in the Mexican army. He rose quickly through the ranks. At age 21 he led a victorious expedition to put down a Native American uprising in San Jose. Vallejo was first made head of the troops in San Francisco and then military commander of the northern part of the state.

### A Man of Liberal Views

Despite his high rank, Vallejo was very critical of the Mexican government and upper-class society. He regularly sided with Mexican liberals who favored the rule of law and a government with powers that were limited by a constitution. He also did not submit to the rule of the Roman Catholic Church. He believed that government should be separated from religious authority. At age 23 he was almost excommunicated from the Church for refusing to turn over some banned books. His family was horrified, but Vallejo persisted. Overall Vallejo saw the United States as having the best form of government.

### A Generous and Wealthy Man

Vallejo became wealthy. In the 1830s he came to own 175,000 acres of land, on which he had

- ✱ 10,000 cattle
- ✱ 6,000 horses
- ✱ thousands of sheep

By the middle 1840s, his holdings had increased to half a million acres of land and 50,000 cattle. He and his wife had many children and built a gracious home. Almost all "travelers of note" to California came to visit them. At the same time, the government of Mexico was having great financial troubles. When the government could not pay its soldiers in California, Vallejo paid the salaries himself. He was the richest and most prominent man in the territory.

## The Bear Flag Revolt

When Mexico and the United States went to war in 1846, a small group of Americans in California took the opportunity to lead a revolt. Vallejo was taken prisoner. At first conditions in the prison were good, but eventually they deteriorated. Vallejo came down with malaria. By the time he was released, he weighed only 96 pounds. Still, when the war ended with the United States receiving California through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Vallejo became a loyal supporter of his new nation.

## Forming and Leading a New Government

Vallejo was a delegate to the California state constitutional convention. He especially promoted three issues:

- ✱ voting rights for Native Americans
- ✱ making slavery illegal in the state
- ✱ allowing wives to hold property in their own names, not just that of their husbands

Once California became a state, Vallejo was elected state senator. He then donated five square miles of land to create a major port to be called Benicia, in honor of his wife. He also donated more land to build

- ✱ a state university
- ✱ a governor's mansion
- ✱ a capitol building
- ✱ a state orphanage
- ✱ a state mental hospital

Benicia did become the state capitol, but in less than five years the capitol was moved to its present site, the town of Sacramento. Vallejo was disheartened.

## A Sad Ending

More rebuffs were to come. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo stipulated that the Mexican land grants were not valid. Of course Vallejo had received almost all of his land holdings this way. He fought for his claims clear to the U.S. Supreme Court, but he lost. Vallejo ended his life living on less than 300 acres of his original estate.

## Belated Recognition

In the 1900s Americans came to hold Mariano Vallejo in great esteem. The town of Vallejo, California, is named for him. His former home is now part of Petaluma Adobe State Park and is a National Historic Landmark. In 1966 the U.S. Navy named a nuclear submarine, the USS *Mariano G. Vallejo*, in his honor.

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### Review Questions

1. In what coastal California town was Mariano Vallejo born?
2. Why was Vallejo almost excommunicated by the Roman Catholic Church?
3. Why was Benicia chosen as the name of the first state capital?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Evaluating Evidence** What three governments controlled California during Vallejo's life?
5. **Making Inferences** What four languages did Vallejo learn during his lifetime?
6. **Forming Opinions** What do the three issues that Vallejo promoted during the constitutional convention say about him?

After Reconstruction, Hispanics began to enter a wider variety of careers and roles. Some men worked at the top levels of scientific research. Others, however, still lived in areas of the West where society was rough and raw, violence was still common, and revolution was a powerful force.

### Carlos Juan Finlay

1833-1915

Scientist and Physician

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Carlos Juan Finlay discovered that mosquitoes are the mechanism that spreads yellow fever.
- ✦ He survived both cholera and typhoid fever as a child.
- ✦ He was honored by UNESCO, which now awards the Carlos Juan Finlay Prize for Microbiology.

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Elfego Baca became a legend when he fought 80 cowboys—and won.
- ✦ He started his career as a peace officer with a mail-order badge.
- ✦ He became so famous that he got criminals to turn themselves in by merely sending them letters.

### Elfego Baca

1865-1945

Lawman, Lawyer,  
and Legend

### José Martí

1853-1895

Writer and Revolutionary

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ José Martí was imprisoned in Cuba and then exiled by the time he was 17.
- ✦ He had to move frequently because his political views upset various governments.
- ✦ He was both a poet and a critic who wrote extended essays about Whitman and Emerson, among others.

# UNIT 6 Timeline: 1880–1910

## EVENTS IN HISPANIC HISTORY

1880	1885	1890
<p><b>1883</b> Octaviano Ambrosio Larrazolo, a future governor of New Mexico, decides to become an attorney.</p>	<p><b>1885</b> Physicist and inventor Narciso Monturiol dies.</p>	

## EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1880	1885	1890
<p><b>1881</b> Clara Barton founds American Association of Red Cross.</p> <p><b>1882</b> Brooklyn Bridge opens.</p> <p><b>1883</b> Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show opens.</p> <p><b>1884</b> Mark Twain writes <i>Adventures of Huckleberry Finn</i>.</p>	<p><b>1885</b> World's first skyscraper is built in Chicago.</p> <p><b>1886</b> Statue of Liberty is dedicated in New York Harbor.</p> <p><b>1887</b> Thomas Edison opens laboratory in West Orange, New Jersey, that is ten times larger than his earlier lab in Menlo Park.</p> <p><b>1887</b> Anti-Chinese riots break out in Seattle.</p> <p><b>1888</b> Washington Monument is completed in Washington, D.C.</p> <p><b>1889</b> North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington become states.</p>	<p><b>1891</b> James Naismith invents game of basketball.</p> <p><b>1891</b> Grover Cleveland wins presidential election.</p> <p><b>1892</b> Ellis Island opens as immigrant receiving station in New York Harbor.</p> <p><b>1893</b> Kindergarten teacher Mildred Hill and her sister write "Happy Birthday to You."</p>

## EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1880	1885	1890
<p><b>1881</b> Tsar Alexander II is assassinated in Russia.</p> <p><b>1883</b> Robert Lewis Stevenson writes <i>Treasure Island</i>.</p> <p><b>1883</b> Krakatoa volcano between Java and Sumatra erupts, is heard 3,000 miles away, and creates tsunami that destroys 163 villages in Indonesia.</p>	<p><b>1887</b> China's Yellow River floods and resulting crop failures and famines kill 900,000.</p> <p><b>1889</b> Japan gets first written constitution.</p> <p><b>1889</b> Brazil's army deposes Emperor Pedro II after a 49-year reign and declares a republic.</p> <p><b>1889</b> Worldwide flu pandemic begins and will affect 40 percent of world's population in next two years.</p> <p><b>1889</b> Eiffel Tower completed in Paris.</p>	<p><b>1890</b> Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm forces resignation of prime minister Otto von Bismarck.</p> <p><b>1891</b> Oscar Wilde writes <i>Picture of Dorian Gray</i>.</p> <p><b>1892</b> Arthur Conan Doyle writes <i>Adventures of Sherlock Holmes</i>.</p> <p><b>1893</b> New Zealand becomes first nation to give women voting rights.</p>



## 1895

- 1898** U.S. battleship *Maine* explodes in Havana Harbor, precipitating Spanish-American War.
- 1898** Spanish-American War ends with United States gaining control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Philippine Islands.
- 1898** Luis Muñoz Marín, a future governor of Puerto Rico, is born.
- 1899** David Barkley, who will win Congressional Medal of Honor in World War I, is born in Laredo, Texas.

## 1900

- 1902** Cuba establishes a republic, and United States troops leave.

## 1905

- 1906** Trade union leader Luisa Moreno born in Guatemala.
- 1908** U.S. forces oust Nicaragua's president José Zeiaya.

## 1895

- 1896** Supreme Court upholds racial segregation with "separate but equal" facilities.
- 1896** Gold is discovered in Alaska.
- 1897** U.S. automobile production rises to 100 cars, up from 25 in year before.
- 1897** Library of Congress building is completed in Washington, D.C.
- 1897** John Philip Sousa writes march called "Stars and Stripes Forever."

## 1900

- 1900** L. Frank Baum writes *Wizard of Oz*.
- 1901** President McKinley is assassinated, and Theodore Roosevelt becomes president.
- 1901** Booker T. Washington writes *Up from Slavery*.
- 1902** Candy store owner Morris Michtom invents toy sensation called Teddy Bear.
- 1903** Wright brothers' airplane flies at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
- 1904** Teddy Roosevelt wins presidential election.

## 1905

- 1905** Upton Sinclair writes bestseller *The Jungle*, which exposes terrible conditions in meat-packing industry, and sales of meat products fall nationwide.
- 1906** San Francisco earthquake kills 25,000 and leaves 250,000 homeless.
- 1908** Henry Ford begins selling Model T cars.
- 1909** National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) begins.

## 1895

- 1895** German physicist Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen discovers X-rays.
- 1896** First Olympic games of modern times are held in Athens, Greece, with 484 contestants from 13 nations.
- 1897** Queen Victoria celebrates Diamond Jubilee of 60 years on Britain's throne.
- 1897** Englishman Bram Stoker writes *Dracula*.
- 1898** H.G. Wells writes *War of the Worlds*.
- 1899** Boer War begins in South Africa.

## 1900

- 1901** Queen Victoria dies at age 81 after nearly 64-year reign.
- 1902** Beatrix Potter writes first of 23 Peter Rabbit books.
- 1904** Russo-Japanese War begins.
- 1904** Scientist Marie Curie discovers radioactive elements radium and polonium.

## 1905

- 1905** Teddy Roosevelt mediates end to Russo-Japanese War.
- 1905** United States begins construction of Panama Canal.
- 1907** Bubonic plague kills 1.3 million in India.
- 1907** British Empire covers 20 percent of world's surface.
- 1908** Scottish author Kenneth Grahame writes *Wind in the Willows*.

## UNIT 6 Answer Key

### Carlos Juan Finlay, p. 53

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#### Review Questions

1. His first teacher was his Aunt Anna.
2. Finlay came down with both cholera and typhoid fever when he was growing up.
3. Yellow fever gets its name from the jaundice that causes a sufferer's skin to turn yellow.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Cause and Effect** Finlay's discovery made possible the construction of the Panama Canal, which continues to be the major shipping route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans a century later.
5. **Evaluating Evidence** Finlay used his abilities to observe and make logical deductions to help him make his discoveries.
6. **Making Inferences** Finlay's family believed that education was very important, as shown by their willingness to send him to a foreign country at a young age. The family also repeatedly sent him beyond Cuba for additional and specialized study, even when he might be facing possible disease and violence.

### Elfego Baca, p. 55

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#### Review Questions

1. Baca was elected school superintendent in 1900.
2. Baca was born in New Mexico Territory, just as the U.S. Civil War was ending.
3. Baca's trial took place in Albuquerque.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Evaluating Evidence** The door filled with bullet holes showed the ferocity of the conflict and that the cowboys clearly intended to kill Baca if they could.
5. **Drawing Conclusions** The criminals obviously knew about Baca's gunfight with 80 cowboys and they probably felt that if he could defeat that large a group, he could do whatever he promised to them. Turning themselves in seemed much safer than taking their chances against him.

6. **Making Inferences** Knowing that a fellow Hispanic had been acquitted made them feel that there was hope for justice in future cases involving Hispanics.

### José Martí, p. 57

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#### Review Questions

1. He was exiled because he promoted Cuban independence from Spanish rule.
2. Martí's poems emphasize friendship, love, justice, and freedom.
3. In 1892 Martí helped organize the Cuban Revolutionary Party.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Recognizing Effects** Martí's writings probably served as a source of inspiration. His poems, for example, emphasize qualities such as freedom and justice, which the Cuban revolutionaries would find inspiring.
5. **Forming and Supporting Opinions** Hindered: the loss of such a strong leader would be a setback for the movement. Helped: his death would make him a martyr and, because of this, would be a source of inspiration for the movement.
6. **Analyzing Motives** Martí wrote about Bolívar because he had done exactly what Martí wanted to do—free another area from Spanish control.

# Carlos Juan Finlay

1833–1915

Scientist and Physician



## A Child of Immigrants

Carlos Juan Finlay was the Cuban-born son of immigrants. His father, Edward Finlay, was a Scottish-born physician whose specialty was **ophthalmology**. His mother, Eliza de Barrés, was French. Shortly after arriving in Cuba, they changed their names to Eduardo and Isabel to show how much they loved their new home.

**ophthalmology** the branch of medicine that deals with the functions, diseases, and treatment of the eye

## An Education Interrupted by Illness and Revolution

Carlos was born in 1833. His Aunt Anna, who had been a schoolteacher in Scotland, was his first teacher. In 1844 he was sent to France for more advanced schooling. He was

there only two years when he came down with cholera and had to return to Cuba to rest and recover. (Cholera became a worldwide **pandemic** and took more than 100,000 lives in France alone.) By 1848 Carlos was well enough to return to school in Europe. This time his studies were delayed by the revolutions that were shaking Europe that year.

**pandemic** epidemic over a wide geographic area and affecting a large proportion of the population

Eventually Finlay was able resume his studies in France. Then in 1851 illness struck again. This time it was typhoid fever. Once again Finlay returned to his family in Cuba to recuperate. In 1853 Finlay enrolled in Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He graduated two years later and then completed his studies in Paris, France, and Havana, Cuba.

## An Industrious Young Physician

Finlay began his medical practice in Havana, Cuba, in 1864. He treated patients with all kinds of ailments. Then in 1867 Havana had a severe outbreak of cholera. At the time it was not widely understood what caused this deadly disease. Finlay treated sufferers and studied the situation. He carefully observed how and when cholera occurred. Then he made logical deductions about the cause of the disease. His theory was that cholera was a waterborne disease. However, this theory was challenged by most medical authorities of the time, who thought that cholera was caused by “bad air.” When Finlay wrote a paper about his theory, no medical journal would publish it. He was later proven correct.

## A Focus on Yellow Fever

For hundreds of years a disease called yellow fever had ravaged the world. Written accounts of the disease go back to the 1500s. Yellow fever attacks the liver, kidneys, and digestive tract. Victims get a high fever and **jaundice**. The yellow color of a sufferer’s

**jaundice** abnormal condition when the skin and eyes take on a yellowish color

skin gives the disease its name, which comes from the French word *jaune*, meaning “yellow.” More than half the people who get the disease die within a few days.

Yellow fever epidemics often hit Cuba, especially the city of Havana. Finlay again used his keen powers of observation and deduction. In 1872 he published the first of about 70 scientific papers about yellow fever. In 1881 he wrote a paper, saying that the mosquito should be

“hypothetically considered as the agent of transmission of yellow fever.”

This time the paper was published in Cuba’s main medical journal. However, only one physician who read the paper, Dr. Claudio Delgado, believed Finlay was right.

## The Spanish-American War and After

When the war broke out 1898, Finlay was already 65 years old. Despite his age, he joined the American side and worked as a doctor on the battlefields. The war ended a few months later. Cuba went from being a Spanish colony to being temporarily occupied by American forces.

In 1900 an American medical commission came to Cuba to study yellow fever, which had also become a problem in the United States. Led by the famous Dr. Walter Reed, the U.S. commission did not follow up on Finlay’s theories. At the time the commission believed that yellow fever was spread by “filth.”

## Vindication

The American commission made multiple experiments to try to prove their theory about yellow fever and “filth.” All the experiments failed. Finally they began studying Finlay’s 19 years of research. When they ran a test, Finlay supplied the mosquitoes. Finlay was proven correct. Reed said,

“It was Finlay’s theory, and he deserves much credit for it.”

Soon mosquito eradication projects sprang up around the world. One of these projects made possible the building of the Panama Canal, which had been greatly hindered by illness among its workers. Today the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) awards the Carlos Juan Finlay Prize for Microbiology in honor of Finlay and his discovery.

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### Review Questions

1. Who was Finlay’s first teacher?
2. What two diseases did Finlay contract when he was growing up?
3. Where does the disease yellow fever get its name?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Cause and Effect** How did Finlay’s discovery change modern-day transportation worldwide?
5. **Evaluating Evidence** What skills did Finlay use to make his famous discoveries?
6. **Making Inferences** What does Finlay’s education in Cuba, Europe, and the United States say about his family’s beliefs in the importance of education?

## Elfego Baca

1865–1945

Lawman, Lawyer, and Legend



“I never wanted to kill anybody, but if a man had it in his mind to kill me, I made it my business to get him first.”

So said Elfego Baca late in his life. Born in New Mexico Territory just as the U.S. Civil War was ending, Baca and his family moved to Kansas when he was a young child. After Baca’s mother died, the family moved back to New Mexico in 1880. His father became a marshal in the town of Belén.

### Too Little Justice, Too Many Guns

At the time, much of New Mexico and other parts of the American west were still “wild.” Many people carried guns. Too often, justice meant whoever had the most bullets and best aim. Baca decided to become a lawman so he could bring some real peace to the region. He got a mail-order badge and set to work. Soon he would become a legend.

### Standing Up to Outlaws

In 1884 a vicious band of cowboys was terrorizing Hispanics in the little town of Frisco, New Mexico. They even tied one young Hispanic to a tree and used him for target practice. Later one of the cowboys, Charles McCarthy, fired five shots at Baca himself. Baca promptly arrested McCarthy.

The next day a band of about 80 cowboys rode into town and demanded that McCarthy be released. Baca refused. Things grew tense. Baca collected the town’s women and children in the local church for their safety, and he prepared to make a stand against the cowboys.

### Incredible Survival

When Baca saw how outnumbered he was, he ran to a tiny nearby house in hopes of drawing the gun fire away from the church. Shooting from inside the house, he killed one attacker and wounded several others. The outraged cowboys blasted the house with thousands of bullets. When night came and they heard no sound from the house, the cowboys assumed they had killed Baca. They were wrong. Incredibly, the house was filled with bullet holes, but not one of the bullets had hit Baca. The next morning they awoke to the smell of Baca cooking his breakfast.

Soon two official lawmen and several of Baca’s friends arrived and helped him drive off the cowboys. Baca then turned himself over to the lawmen. He was arrested and charged with the murder of one of the cowboys. The trial took place in Albuquerque in August of 1885. One of the pieces of evidence was the tiny house’s door. It had more than 400 bullet holes in it. The jury found that Baca had acted in self-defense and therefore was not guilty.

## A Living Legend

People of the area, especially Hispanics, were overjoyed at the verdict. Baca had fought for the law-abiding citizens and won. He became an instant legend, hero, and celebrity throughout New Mexico Territory. Soon he was the official sheriff of Socorro County, and many local criminals were indicted. Baca sent each a letter.

“I have a warrant here for your arrest. Please come in by March 15 and give yourself up. If you don’t, I’ll know you intend to resist arrest, and I will feel justified in shooting you on sight when I come after you.”

The letters worked. Almost all of the criminals came in voluntarily.

## Different Careers

In the early 1890s, Baca became a lawyer and joined a Socorro County law firm. Soon he was elected to public office, the first of many such positions.

- \* 1893: county clerk
- \* 1896: mayor
- \* 1900: school superintendent
- \* 1905: district attorney
- \* 1919: sheriff

In addition to his political jobs, Baca ran a detective agency. His business card said “Discreet Shadowing Done.” He also published a Spanish-language newspaper called *La Opinion Publica*. When New Mexico became a state, Baca ran unsuccessfully for Congress.

## Baca’s Legacy

No matter what his formal career at the time, Baca continually fought for the rights of those who might be mistreated. In 1995 U.S. Representative Bill Richardson of New Mexico said,

“The story of Elfego Baca demonstrates a man’s will to preserve justice in a land and time of rampant corruption and bullying. Baca’s bravery instilled hope to the native New Mexican people who upheld the laws of the land and refused to succumb to racial injustice.”

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### Review Questions

1. To what public office was Baca elected in 1900?
2. Where and when was Baca born?
3. In what town in New Mexico did Baca’s trial take place?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Evaluating Evidence** Why was the bullet-riddled door an important piece of evidence in Baca’s murder trial?
5. **Drawing Conclusions** Why did Baca’s letters get wanted criminals to turn themselves in?
6. **Making Inferences** Why were Hispanics particularly overjoyed when Baca was found not guilty of murder?

# José Martí

1853–1895

Writer and Revolutionary



## An Early Start

José Martí's abilities displayed themselves early. By the age of 16, he had written several poems and published a newspaper. He also had come to resent Spain's rule of Cuba, his homeland, and the concept of slavery, which was legal in Cuba.

Martí was arrested when he promoted Cuban independence from Spanish rule. His parents tried unsuccessfully to have him freed. Then Martí became dangerously ill; the prison chains on his legs had caused deep wounds. The government released him from prison and exiled him to Spain. He was just 17 years old.

## Life in Spain

Despite being exiled, Martí continued his political writings. These included an essay about the horrible conditions in Cuban jails. Martí also continued his studies. In 1874 he received a degree in philosophy and law.

## Many Years on the Move

Over the next few years, Martí moved from country to country. He never stayed any place very long because his political activities kept getting him into trouble.

- ✦ In 1875 he moved to Mexico and was reunited with his family. While there he worked as a newspaper writer.
- ✦ During the next couple of years, he lived in France and Guatemala. For a while he was a professor of history and literature at a university in Guatemala City.
- ✦ In 1878 Martí returned to Cuba under a general **amnesty**, and he soon resumed his revolutionary activities.
- ✦ Within a year Spanish officials found out about his work and exiled him once again to Spain.
- ✦ Martí managed to escape and went first to France and then to the United States.
- ✦ In 1881 he moved to Venezuela. His stay was brief, however, because his political activities offended Venezuela's dictator.
- ✦ Later in 1881 Martí returned to the United States and settled in New York City. It became his home for much of the rest of his life. He wrote and he continued his political work.

**amnesty** a government pardon, often for political offenses

## A Revolution for Cuba

In 1892 Martí helped organize the Cuban Revolutionary Party and was elected its leader. He then planned an invasion of Cuba that he hoped would bring about Cuban independence. Along with the revolutionary leader Máximo Gómez and other followers, Martí landed in Cuba in 1895 and began the invasion. Less than two weeks later, Martí was killed. The invasion failed. In 1898 the Spanish-American War did what Martí could not. Spanish rule of Cuba was ended. In 1902 Cuba gained its independence.

## Poems and Essays

Martí published two collections of poems during his lifetime. The poems emphasize friendship, love, justice, and freedom. He also published a magazine for Latin American children. However, Martí's strongest contribution to Hispanic literature was his essays. These pieces are very personal and caused a significant change in prose writing.

His more than 70 books and other writings include

- ✦ 1881: *Nuestra América* (essay)
- ✦ 1882: *Ismaelillo* (collection of poems)
- ✦ 1882: *Emerson* (essay)
- ✦ 1887: *Whitman* (essay)
- ✦ 1889: *Edad de oro* (magazine for children)
- ✦ 1891: *Versos sencillos* (collection of poems)
- ✦ 1893: *Bolívar* (essay)

Martí was a poet, political writer, teacher, soldier, and revolutionary leader. He wrote about universal issues such as human rights and the dangers of governments that are intolerant of individual freedom. He believed that people needed to fight for the rights of others. He once said,

“It is a sin not to do what one is capable of doing.”

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### Review Questions

1. Why was Martí exiled from Cuba in 1871 and sent to Spain?
2. What qualities do Martí's poems emphasize?
3. What was the name of the political group that Martí helped to organize in 1892?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Recognizing Effects** What effect do you think Martí's writings had on the Cuban movement for independence?
5. **Forming and Supporting Opinions** Do you think Martí's death helped or hindered the Cuban independence movement?
6. **Analyzing Motives** In 1893 Martí wrote an essay about Simón Bolívar, a general and statesman who freed much of South America from Spanish control. Why do you think Martí chose to write about him?



## Expansion and Depression: 1910–1940

The early years of the 20th century brought new opportunities for women. Some were able to take jobs that would have previously been closed to them. Others recognized the power of organizations and the press to improve human rights. At the same time, some Hispanics used the growing power of science to change lives for decades to come.

### Jovita Idar

1884–1946

Teacher, Journalist,  
and Political Activist

#### Did You Know?

- ★ Jovita Idar worked to bring better living conditions to Hispanics, especially women and children.
- ★ She worked as a nurse for Mexican revolutionaries in the 1910s.
- ★ She wrote an editorial criticizing Woodrow Wilson, and the newspaper that published it was mysteriously demolished.

#### Did You Know?

- ★ Fabian Garcia's scientific research led to the modern-day market for chili peppers in the United States.
- ★ He escaped from an Apache war party when he was nine years old.
- ★ He was beloved at New Mexico State University, and many buildings there are named for him.

### Fabian Garcia

1871–1948

Researcher and  
Professor

### Fabiola Cabeza de Baca Gilbert

1894–1991

Teacher and Author

#### Did You Know?

- ★ Fabiola Cabeza de Baca Gilbert was descended from a Spanish conquistador.
- ★ She spent 30 years as a field agent for the New Mexico Agricultural Extension Service.
- ★ She wrote a semi-autobiographical novel called *We Fed Them Cactus*.

## EVENTS IN HISPANIC HISTORY

1910	1915	1920
<p><b>1911</b> Mexico’s president Porfirio Diaz is overthrown.</p> <p><b>1912</b> U.S. Marines land in Honduras, Cuba, and Nicaragua and will not leave Nicaragua for more than 20 years.</p> <p><b>1914</b> Panama Canal opens.</p>	<p><b>1916</b> Mexico’s Pancho Villa raids Columbus, New Mexico, and U.S. General John J. Pershing leads troops into Mexico but is unable to catch Villa.</p> <p><b>1916</b> Diego Rivera paints <i>Naturaleza muerta</i> and <i>El rastro</i>.</p>	

## EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1910	1915	1920
<p><b>1911</b> Deadly fire at New York’s Triangle Shirtwaist Factory creates demand for better working conditions for laborers.</p> <p><b>1912</b> New Mexico and Arizona become states.</p> <p><b>1913</b> Novelist Eleanor Porter writes <i>Polyanna</i>.</p> <p><b>1914</b> President Woodrow Wilson proclaims first national Mother’s Day.</p>	<p><b>1915</b> D.W. Griffith’s motion picture <i>Birth of a Nation</i> premiers.</p> <p><b>1916</b> Wilson wins reelection with slogan “He kept us out of war.”</p> <p><b>1917</b> United States declares war on Germany and enters World War I.</p> <p><b>1917</b> Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, and other stars speak at rallies to sell Liberty Bonds to fund war effort.</p> <p><b>1918</b> Novelist Willa Cather writes <i>My Antonia</i>.</p> <p><b>1919</b> Chicagoan Sherwood Anderson pens <i>Winesburg, Ohio</i>.</p>	<p><b>1921</b> Congress passes Federal Highway Act to coordinate state highways and standardize road-building practices.</p> <p><b>1922</b> Wage cuts cause nearly six-month coal strike.</p> <p><b>1922</b> Lincoln Memorial is dedicated in Washington, D.C., after seven years of construction.</p> <p><b>1923</b> Robert Frost’s poem “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening” is published.</p> <p><b>1924</b> President Calvin Coolidge wins reelection.</p> <p><b>1924</b> George Gershwin’s <i>Rhapsody in Blue</i> premiers.</p>

## EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1910	1915	1920
<p><b>1911</b> Russian Premier Peter Stolypin is assassinated in Kiev Opera House as Tsar Nicholas II looks on.</p> <p><b>1911</b> Revolution in China ends 267-year old Manchu dynasty, and revolutionary Sun Yat-sen is elected president by provisional assembly.</p> <p><b>1911</b> Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen and party are first to reach South Pole.</p> <p><b>1912</b> <i>Titanic</i> sinks in North Atlantic on maiden voyage.</p> <p><b>1914</b> World War I begins.</p>	<p><b>1916</b> Battle of Somme is bloodiest in world history.</p> <p><b>1916</b> Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Josef dies, ending 68-year reign.</p> <p><b>1917</b> Tsar Nicholas II formally resigns power, and Bolsheviks gain control of Russia.</p> <p><b>1918</b> World War I ends.</p> <p><b>1918</b> Flu pandemic kills more than 20 million worldwide.</p>	<p><b>1922</b> Benito Mussolini becomes dictator of Italy.</p> <p><b>1922</b> Egyptologist Howard Carter finds ancient tomb of King Tut.</p> <p><b>1922</b> Scottish bacteriologist Alexander Fleming discovers penicillin, world’s first antibiotic.</p> <p><b>1923</b> Communists create Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from Russia, Ukraine, White Russia, and Transcaucasia.</p> <p><b>1923</b> Earthquake and resulting fire destroy Japanese cities of Tokyo and Yokohama.</p>

## 1925

**1926** Pura Belpré, for whom a national award will later be named, begins formal training as librarian at New York Public Library.

## 1930

**1931** Edwin Torres, future justice on New York Supreme Court, is born in New York.

## 1935

**1935** Novelist Enrique Laguerre Velez publishes *La Llamada*, which centers on political, economic, and social conditions in Puerto Rico.

**1938** Mexico nationalizes oil industry.

**1938** Rodolfo and Dora Cervera Mirabal found *El Progreso* Spanish-language newspaper in Corpus Christi, Texas.

## 1925

**1927** Charles A. Lindbergh flies solo across Atlantic and becomes world hero.

**1927** *Jazz Singer* changes films forever with addition of sound.

**1928** Herbert Hoover is elected president.

**1929** New York Stock Market crash causes single day loss almost equal to cost of World War I to U.S., and worldwide depression begins.

## 1930

**1931** Unemployment in U.S. tops 8 million.

**1931** New York City's Chrysler and Empire State buildings are completed, and Rockefeller Center construction is started.

**1932** Some 25,000 poverty-stricken "Bonus Marchers" trek to Washington, D.C., in hopes of receiving World War I pensions not due until 1945.

**1932** Comedian Jack Benny begins radio show that will continue for 23 years.

**1933** Franklin Roosevelt begins first term as president.

**1933** Chicago's Century of Progress world's fair opens.

## 1935

**1935** Social Security Act becomes law and provides unemployment insurance and system of benefits for senior citizens.

**1937** Flyer Amelia Earhart disappears on July 2 over Pacific Ocean.

**1937** San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge opens.

**1939** Hollywood has its best year ever as *Gone with the Wind*, *Wizard of Oz*, *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, *Drums Along Mohawk*, and *Wuthering Heights* all debut.

## 1925

**1926** Josef Stalin becomes dictator of Soviet Union.

**1926** Japan's Emperor Hirohito begins reign that will last until 1989.

**1926** A.A. Milne writes *Winnie-the-Pooh*.

**1927** Oil is discovered in Iraq.

## 1930

**1930** Worldwide depression sets in as trade declines, production drops, and unemployment rises.

**1932** Revolts and assassinations rock Japan, El Salvador, France, and Siam.

**1933** Adolf Hitler becomes dictator of Germany.

**1934** Political unrest starts or continues in France, Belgium, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Yugoslavia, Nicaragua, Italy, and Ethiopia.

**1934** Canada's Dionne quintuplets become world's first set of five babies to survive.

## 1935

**1936** Civil war begins in Spain.

**1936** Britain's George V dies, and Edward VIII soon formally resigns power to marry American divorcée Wallis Simpson.

**1937** Japan invades China.

**1937** Buchenwald concentration camp opens in Nazi Germany.

**1938** Oil is discovered in Kuwait.

**1939** World War II begins.

## UNIT 7 Answer Key

### Jovita Idar, p.63

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#### Review Questions

1. Idar graduated in 1903.
2. Idar moved to San Antonio after her marriage.
3. The First Mexican Congress was held in Laredo in 1911.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Cause and Effect** Idar had written an editorial that was critical of U.S. President Woodrow Wilson.
5. **Making Inferences** Idar was probably a Methodist since she attended a Methodist school and later in life edited a Methodist publication.
6. **Making Inferences** It can be inferred from Idar's actions that she opposed the government.

### Fabian Garcia, p. 65

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#### Review Questions

1. The American Society for Horticultural Science honored Garcia in that year.
2. He escaped from Apache warriors.
3. Garcia is most well known today for his research on chili peppers.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Evaluating Evidence** The Center is located in Las Cruces, New Mexico.
5. **Recognizing Effects** Garcia's research on onions formed the basis for the \$50 million sweet onion industry in Texas today.
6. **Making Inferences** He was orphaned in Mexico and his grandmother, who lived in the United States, became his primary caregiver.

### Fabiola Cabeza de Baca Gilbert, p. 67

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#### Review Questions

1. Cabeza de Baca joined the Extension Service in 1929.
2. Fabiola Cabeza de Baca had three siblings—two sisters and a brother.
3. The book is entitled *We Fed Them Cactus*.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Sequencing Events** Cabeza de Baca worked with the Peace Corps after she had retired from the Extension Service.
5. **Forming and Supporting Opinions** They were descended from a well-known Spanish explorer and were wealthy.
6. **Analyzing Points of View** The title indicates that Cabeza de Baca believed that life in old-time New Mexico was indeed good.

# Jovita Idar

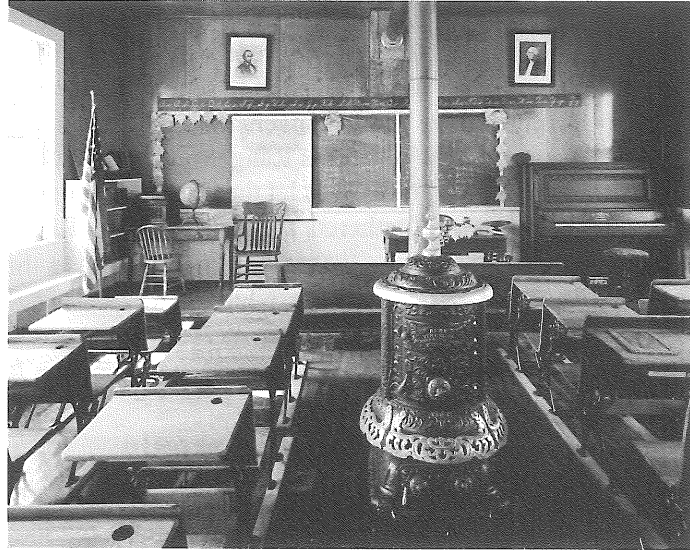
1884–1946

Teacher, Journalist, and Political Activist

## From Student to Frustrated Teacher

Jovita Idar was born in 1885 in Laredo, Texas, right along the border with Mexico. One of eight children, she was named for her mother. Her father owned and operated a weekly Spanish language newspaper called *La Crónica*. Her parents knew the great value of a good education for their children. In 1903 Idar earned a teaching certificate from the Holding Institute, a school affiliated with the Methodist church.

The recent graduate took a teaching position in the town of Ojuelos, Texas. Located about 35 miles from Laredo, Ojuelos had a population of less than 200. The tiny town had been bypassed by the railroad in the 1880s, and by 1900 it was dying. Idar found a poor teaching situation there. School equipment was inadequate, and conditions generally were bad. Idar tried to improve the situation, but she failed. Frustrated by the situation and her inability to make it better, she resigned.



## Work at *La Crónica*

Idar returned to Laredo. Soon she joined two of her brothers as writers for the family newspaper. At the time there was a lot of prejudice against Hispanics, and the newspaper explored this prejudice and related issues. There were articles about

- \* poor educational opportunities
- \* discrimination
- \* lynchings
- \* worsening economic conditions
- \* decreasing use of the Spanish language
- \* loss of Mexican culture

## Two New Political Groups

In 1911 *La Crónica* called for a convention to talk about these troubling issues and how best to work together to improve the situation. The First Mexican Congress was held in September in Laredo. Discussions were held about educational, social, and economic issues. Idar was among those who attended.

One outcome of the Congress was the creation of the League of Mexican Women. It was founded in October of 1911, and Idar was chosen as its first president. The group concentrated on efforts that could directly improve the lives of ordinary Hispanics. The League founded schools and offered free tuition to poor children. It

also provided free food and clothing for those in need. The League's meetings were held at the Idar family home, and *La Crónica* published the news of the organization and articles about its fundraising activities.

### A Revolutionary Nurse

In 1910 another revolution began in Mexico. By 1913 fighting was taking place in Nuevo Laredo, just across the border. Idar and her friend Leonor Villegas de Magnon crossed into Mexico and cared for the injured. Idar even joined a group similar to the Red Cross and traveled throughout northern Mexico with some of the revolutionary fighters.

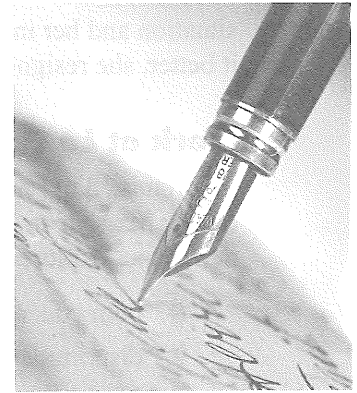
### Standing Up to the Texas Rangers

By 1914 Idar was back in Laredo. She decided not to go back to *La Crónica*, the family newspaper. Instead, she joined the staff of *El Progreso*, another Spanish-language newspaper in Laredo. An editorial she wrote in 1914 criticized President Woodrow Wilson's decision to send U.S. troops to the Mexican border. Both the U.S. Army and the Texas Rangers took notice, and a decision was made to close down the newspaper. When Texas Rangers arrived at the newspaper offices, Idar stood in the doorway and refused to let them in. The Rangers asked her to move, but she refused. Soon a crowd gathered, and eventually the Rangers left. Idar seemed to have won.

Success was not long lasting, however. In the middle of the night, the newspaper was broken into. Presses, tables, and typesetting machines were smashed. Ink containers were overturned. *El Progreso* was destroyed. Idar returned to *La Crónica*, becoming manager of the newspaper when her father died.

### From Laredo to San Antonio

In 1917 Idar married Bartolo Juarez, and the couple moved north to the city of San Antonio. It was safer there, farther away from the turbulent politics of the border cities, but Idar did not forsake her activist ways. She became active in Democratic Party politics and organized a group within the party to politically empower Hispanics. In 1920 she founded a free bilingual kindergarten. She became an editor of *El Heraldo Christiano*, a publication of the regional Methodist Church Conference, and she worked as a translator for Spanish-speaking patients at the county hospital. She died in San Antonio in 1946.



#### Review Questions

1. In what year did Idar graduate from the Holding Institute?
2. To what Texas city did Idar move after her marriage?
3. Where and when was the First Mexican Congress held?

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Cause and Effect** What caused Texas Rangers to appear at the offices of *El Progreso* in 1914?
5. **Making Inferences** What can be inferred from this article about Idar's religion?
6. **Making Inferences** Since Idar traveled with and nursed revolutionary fighters during the Mexican Revolution, what can be inferred about her beliefs about the Mexican government of the time?

## Fabian Garcia

1871–1948

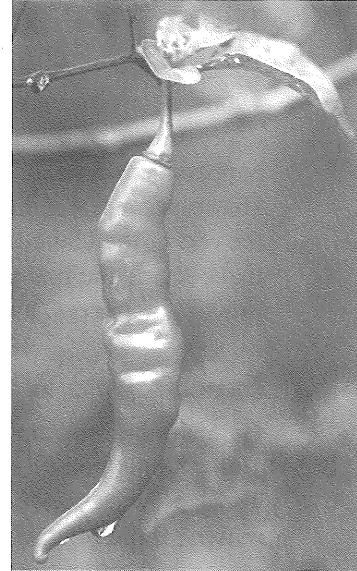
Researcher and Professor

### An Escape from Angry Apaches

Decades after the event, Fabian Garcia wrote down the story of his narrow escape from a Native American war party. He was nine years old and playing outside with his friend Juan. Suddenly the two boys saw an approaching band of Apache warriors.

“I being the worse scared and not having the gun to carry, outran Juan by quite a distance. After a two-mile run and without ever turning back to see if the Apaches were pursuing us, we reached the town and gave the alarm. Immediately the men in the neighborhood got together and prepared. . . . Such experiences were common in this part of the country 30 years ago.”

If Garcia had not escaped from the Apaches that day, the history of New Mexico State University would have been quite different than it is.



### An Orphan Who Does Well

Garcia was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, and was orphaned by the age of two. Doña Jacoba, his grandmother, brought him home to New Mexico Territory and raised him. She worked as a household servant for several families, finally settling with the Casads, a prominent pioneer family. The Casads treated young Fabian as their own. They even hired a private tutor for him in his early years. Later, they sent him to what would eventually be called New Mexico State University (NMSU) in Las Cruces, New Mexico. While at college Garcia was on the school's first football team and was president of the Columbian Literary Society. He graduated in 1894 and became an assistant in the school's Department of Agriculture. He later spent the school year of 1899-1900 at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. Among the courses he took at Cornell were

- \* Animal Husbandry
- \* Dairy Husbandry
- \* Evolution of Cultured Plants
- \* Literature of Horticulture
- \* Propagation of Plants

### Professor and Director

After his year in New York, Garcia returned to New Mexico and spent the rest of his life there. By 1906 he was a professor of **horticulture** at NMSU. He taught botany (the study of plants) and experimented with various fruits and vegetables.

In 1914 Garcia was named the first director of the state Agricultural Experiment Station. He was the first Hispanic to hold

**horticulture** the science of cultivating fruits, vegetables, flowers, and ornamental plants

such a title in the entire United States. He held the job until 1945, when he was forced to resign due to poor health. By that time, Garcia was fondly known as “Old Director.”

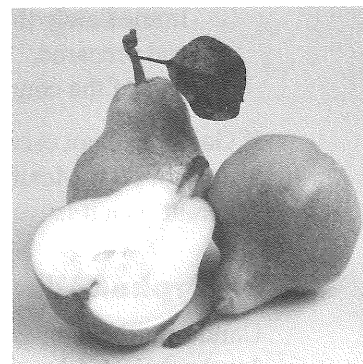
During his more than three decades as director, Garcia became a strong administrator as well as an important researcher. His powers of persuasion were formidable. He would joke or cajole his staff and others into agreement or compromise. His personal style was a blend of gentle humor combined with a strong hand.

### The Man Behind Today’s Chili Peppers

Today Garcia is most well known for his scientific research on chili peppers. In the early 1900s, he produced what is known as New Mexico 9. This plant was the first chili to have dependable pod size and heat level. It is the genetic base for all New Mexican-type chili peppers grown today and the foundation for the state’s \$400 million chili pepper industry. His creation of a milder chili pepper also helped introduce southwestern-style cooking to the rest of the United States. In addition, Garcia produced an insect-resistant chili pepper that became the first standard variety, and he pioneered work in the raised-bed method of growing peppers. This method reduced chili wilt, a type of root rot caused by water mold.

### Experiments With Other Foods

Garcia did more than just work on chili peppers. In the early 1900s he planted four acres of pecan trees, the state’s first. Today New Mexico has more than 30,000 acres of pecan trees, making it the biggest pecan producer in the nation. Garcia also researched onion production. The variety he produced forms the basis of the \$50 million sweet onion industry in Texas. Besides these notable successes, he also conducted research on pears, peaches, grapes, plums, spinach, melons, and cauliflower.



### An Honored Professor

Fabian Garcia was widely honored in his lifetime and continues to be honored today. New Mexico State University named the 45-acre Fabian Garcia Research Center for him. The center is just a short distance from the main campus and includes a greenhouse, orchard, botanical garden, and demonstration plots. The university’s largest dormitory is called Garcia Hall. In addition, NMSU has a faculty meeting hall and its center for international programs named for him. His legacy continues through the Fabian Garcia Memorial Scholarship and the Fabian Garcia Multicultural Scholars Program.

In 2005 Garcia was inducted into the national Hall of Fame for the American Society for Horticultural Science. His plaque there reads,

“Dr. Fabian Garcia, a man of humble origins, but a gentleman of extraordinary achievements.”

### Review Questions

1. What organization honored Garcia in 2005?
2. What happened to Garcia when he was nine years old?
3. For research on which crop is Garcia most well known today?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Evaluating Evidence** Where is the Fabian Garcia Research Center located?
5. **Recognizing Effects** How did some of Garcia’s research influence the agricultural industry in Texas?
6. **Making Inferences** Why did Garcia come to the United States as an infant?



# Fabiola Cabeza de Baca Gilbert

1894–1991

Teacher and Author

## A Proud Family

Fabiola Cabeza de Baca came from a proud family that was descended from Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Baca, one of the Spanish conquistadors of the 1500s. In the early 1800s Fabiola's grandfather was given a land grant of 500,000 acres at the end of the Santa Fe Trail near Las Vegas, New Mexico. The family was wealthy, and they were respected in the community.

## Family Stories

Fabiola's mother died when she was four years old. After that Fabiola, her two sisters, and her brother were raised by their grandmother Doña Estéfana. In the evenings Doña Estéfana told the children stories of her life. The children's father also had many stories of the past. Decades later Fabiola incorporated these tales into her own writing.



## Changing Circumstances

During the school year, the family lived in Las Vegas so the children could go to school. In the summertime, everyone moved back to the ranch. In 1906, at age 12, Fabiola was even sent to Spain to learn more about her family history. Then a severe drought hit. By the time Fabiola graduated from high school in 1912, the family was almost bankrupt.

## A Teaching Career

After much pleading, Cabeza de Baca's father agreed to let her become a teacher. She took a job in a rural area just six miles from her father's ranch. The roads between the two were so terrible, however, that she had to find a place to live at the school. Like many schools of the time, there were few materials and students who spoke several languages. Cabeza de Baca had to create bilingual books for her students and pay for paper and pencils herself out of her tiny salary.

## New Challenges

During the 1920s Cabeza de Baca got two college degrees. In 1929 she joined the New Mexico Agricultural Extension Service. Her job was to travel northern New Mexico informing rural people about new ideas and new household goods such as the pressure cooker. She also was married that year, but decided to keep her job. She kept it for 30 years.

## A Tireless and Respectful Worker

Cabeza de Baca always felt that she must respect the customs and beliefs of the women she worked with. She drove thousands of miles and visited in hundreds of homes across New Mexico. Among her many duties she

- ✦ organized women's clubs
- ✦ made speeches
- ✦ provided information on good nutritional practices

However, she said of the women she had met

“I learned more from them than they did from me.”

## Writing What She Knew

Over the years, Cabeza de Baca wrote several books. All were based on the stories she had heard as a child or what she learned in her work as Extension Agent.

- ✦ 1931: *Historic Cookery*—the first cookbook to detail for non-native cooks the exact amounts and measurements needed for preparation of New Mexico foods. It sold an astounding 100,000 copies and helped begin the national interest in foods of the southwest.
- ✦ 1949: *The Good Life*—a novel of New Mexico life with stories about the harvest, collecting herbs, and Christmas traditions and which included traditional recipes.
- ✦ 1954: *We Fed Them Cactus*—a semi-autobiographical novel that includes events in her teaching career and tales from the lives of her father and grandmother.

## Life in “Retirement”

Cabeza de Baca retired from the Extension Service in 1959, but took on many new duties.

- ✦ She wrote a column for a Santa Fe magazine.
- ✦ She became a consultant for the Peace Corps.
- ✦ She volunteered for many community groups in New Mexico.

Fabiola Cabeza de Baca, who was known as Aunt Fabulous to her nieces and nephews, died in 1991 at the age of 97. She is buried on the family ranch in New Mexico.

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### Review Questions

1. In what year did Cabeza de Baca join the Agricultural Extension Service?
2. How many siblings did Fabiola Cabeza de Baca have?
3. What is the title of Cabeza de Baca's book that came out in 1954?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Sequencing Events** During what period of her life did Cabeza de Baca work with the Peace Corps?
5. **Forming and Supporting Opinions** What reasons did the Cabeza de Baca family have for being proud when Fabiola was young?
6. **Analyzing Points of View** What does the book title *The Good Life* say about the author's point of view?

## UNIT 8

# War and Recovery: 1940–1960

The post-World War II era brought new economic success, career opportunities, and cultural trends to all Americans, including Hispanics.

### Dennis Chavez

1888–1962

U.S. Congressman and  
Senator

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Dennis Chavez was America's first native-born Hispanic senator.
- ✦ He spoke out against Senator Joseph McCarthy when others were afraid to.
- ✦ He was a champion of rights for Native Americans and Puerto Ricans.

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Luis Walter Alvarez won the 1968 Nobel Prize in physics.
- ✦ He analyzed evidence of President Kennedy's assassination for the Warren Commission.
- ✦ He and his son developed the most widely held theory about the extinction of the dinosaurs.

### Luis Walter Alvarez

1911–1988

Physicist, Theorist,  
and Inventor

### Desi Arnaz

1917–1986

Musician, Actor,  
and Media Mogul

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Desi Arnaz was only a B-level actor and musician until he and his wife developed the *I Love Lucy* show.
- ✦ He convinced CBS to grant him rights to the show's films because the network didn't think they were worth much.
- ✦ He built Desilu Productions into the largest studio in the industry.

## EVENTS IN HISPANIC HISTORY

1940

**1941** Women in Panama win right to vote.

1945

**1945** Women in Guatemala win right to vote.

**1946** Juan Perón elected president of Argentina.

**1946** Women in Mexico win right to vote in municipal elections.

**1949** South America becomes net grain importer after years of net exports.

## EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1940

**1941** National Gallery of Art opens in Washington, D.C.

**1941** Musicians Duke Ellington and Billy Strayhorn compose “Take the A Train.”

**1941** Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, and U.S. enters World War II.

**1942** Last automobile is produced in February, and auto industry makes tanks, jeeps, and airplanes until war ends.

**1942** U.S. troops at Bataan and Corregidor in Philippines surrender to Japanese.

**1942** U.S. begins internment of Japanese-Americans.

**1942** U.S. defeats Japan in Battle of Midway.

**1943** Cartoonist Bill Mauldin creates grimy soldiers Willy and Joe for Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes*.

1945

**1945** Franklin Roosevelt dies, and Harry S. Truman becomes president.

**1946** More than 1 million workers go on strike.

**1946** Atomic Energy Commission is established.

**1946** Benjamin Spock writes best-selling *Baby and Child Care*.

**1946** ENIAC computer, which uses 18,000 radio tubes, begins computer revolution.

**1947** Congress creates Everglades National Park.

**1948** Racial segregation ends in armed forces.

**1948** Some 1 million U.S. homes have TV sets, up from just 5,000 in 1945.

**1949** Air Force pilots complete first nonstop round-the-world flight.

## EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1940

**1941** Germany invades Soviet Union and begins 900-day siege of city of Leningrad.

**1942** Battle of Stalingrad begins August 22, and more than 1.6 million soldiers die before remaining German troops surrender in February, 1943.

**1942** Some 1,000 Royal Air Force bombers hit industrial targets at Cologne, Germany.

**1942** Mohandas K. Gandhi demands India’s immediate independence from Britain.

**1942** British-U.S. force of 400,000 lands in North Africa in November.

**1943** Allied armies invade Italy.

**1943** German troops crush uprising in Warsaw’s Jewish ghetto.

**1944** Some 176,000 Allied troops land on French beaches on D-Day, June 6.

1945

**1945** World War II ends in Europe on May 8 and in Asia August 14.

**1946** United Nations General Assembly holds first session.

**1946** Nuremberg Tribunal gives death sentences to 12 leading Nazis.

**1946** U.S. gives Japan new constitution, which brings democracy and ends centuries of absolutism.

**1946** Women in Japan and Italy vote for first time.

**1947** Arabs and Jews reject British proposal for division of Palestine into Arab and Jewish zones.

**1947** India gains independence from Great Britain.

**1947** Dead Sea Scrolls are discovered in cave in Palestine.

**1948** Hindu extremist assassinates Mohandas K. Gandhi.

**1949** Communists proclaim People’s Republic of China.

**1950**

- 1950** José Ferrer wins best actor Academy Award for *Cyrano de Bergerac*.
- 1951** Puerto Rico becomes first U.S. Commonwealth.
- 1954** Four Puerto Rican nationalists wound five congressmen in U.S. House of Representatives.

**1955**

- 1955** Argentine dictator Juan Perón is overthrown.
- 1958** Women in Venezuela protest government policies, and police attack with machetes.
- 1959** Brazilian Maria Bueno, 19, wins women's singles tennis tournaments at both Wimbledon and Forest Hills.
- 1959** Severo Ochoa wins Nobel Prize for medicine.

**1950**

- 1950** President Harry Truman escapes assassination.
- 1950** U.S. decides to produce hydrogen bomb.
- 1951** Floods in Kansas and Missouri leave 200,000 homeless.
- 1951** *See It Now* with Edward R. Murrow and *I Love Lucy* debut on TV.
- 1951** *African Queen* and *A Streetcar Named Desire* hit movie theaters.
- 1952** Polio epidemic sickens 50,000 and kills 3,300, as Jonas Salk tests a polio vaccine.
- 1952** E.B. White writes *Charlotte's Web*.
- 1953** Former World War II military leader Dwight D. Eisenhower is elected president.
- 1953** Congress creates Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- 1954** Supreme Court rules racial segregation unconstitutional in public schools.

**1955**

- 1955** Disneyland opens, and *Mickey Mouse Club* and *Captain Kangaroo* debut on TV.
- 1955** Rosa Parks refuses to give up Montgomery, Alabama, bus seat, and boycott of city transportation to protest racial segregation begins.
- 1956** Dwight Eisenhower wins reelection as president.
- 1956** *My Fair Lady* opens on Broadway.
- 1957** Congress creates National Cancer Institute.
- 1957** Ford Motor Company introduces Edsel, which will be colossal failure.
- 1958** U.S. atomic submarine *Nautilus* makes first voyage under North Pole.
- 1958** Supreme Court rules that Little Rock, Arkansas, must integrate schools.
- 1959** Alaska and Hawaii become 49th and 50th states.
- 1959** Engineers create microchip.

**1950**

- 1950** Korean War begins.
- 1951** "Trial" armistice in Korean War ends, and fighting resumes.
- 1951** Jordan's King Abdullah is assassinated.
- 1951** South Africa enforces apartheid by issuing cards to residents, declaring them white, black, or colored.
- 1952** Britain's King George VI dies, and his elder daughter becomes Elizabeth II.
- 1952** Soviet dictator Josef Stalin dies after more than 25 years in power.
- 1953** Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay are first to reach summit of Mount Everest.
- 1953** Winter storms cause Holland's dikes to burst, leaving 100,000 homeless.
- 1953** Soviet tanks kill East Berlin workers protesting bad conditions and low wages.
- 1954** Revolt against French colonial power begins in Algeria.

**1955**

- 1956** Soviet troops put down uprising in Hungary.
- 1956** Crisis over control of Suez Canal leads to U.N. forces taking over.
- 1957** King Haakon VII of Norway dies after 52-year reign.
- 1957** Soviet Union launches Sputnik into space.
- 1958** Nikita Khrushchev comes to power in Soviet Union.
- 1958** Charles de Gaulle becomes premier of France.
- 1959** Fidel Castro comes to power in Cuba.
- 1959** Tibet's Dalai Lama escapes from communists to India.

## UNIT 8 Answer Key

### Dennis Chavez, p. 73

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#### Review Questions

1. Chavez worked in Albuquerque's Engineering Department during those years.
2. President Reagan honored Chavez by declaring a nationwide Dennis Chavez Day.
3. The Chavez family moved to Albuquerque in 1895.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Cause and Effect** Jones's election caused Chavez to move to Washington, D.C., and helped provide the opportunity for him to go to law school.
5. **Making Inferences** Chavez's work on the Indian Affairs Committee was important because many people in New Mexico are Native Americans.
6. **Making Inferences** Chavez's education was unusual because after seventh grade, Chavez taught himself by studying at the public library.

### Luis Walter Alvarez, p.75

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#### Review Questions

1. The family moved to Minnesota because Dr. Alvarez took a job there.
2. Alvarez worked on the development of the atom bomb at Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico.
3. Alvarez won the Nobel Prize in 1968.

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Evidence** Alvarez's work in the Mayo Clinic instrument shop helped him develop mechanical skills that he probably used to build the atomic bomb detonator and the hydrogen bubble chamber.
5. **Making Inferences** The quotation indicates that Alvarez quickly knew what he wanted to do with his life.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** One of Alvarez's radar systems reduced the number of landing crashes, so the Allies did not need to produce airplanes to replace them.

### Desi Arnaz, p. 77

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#### Review Questions

1. Arnaz popularized a dance called the conga.
2. Arnaz debuted in a musical called "Too Many Girls."
3. They fled to Miami, Florida.

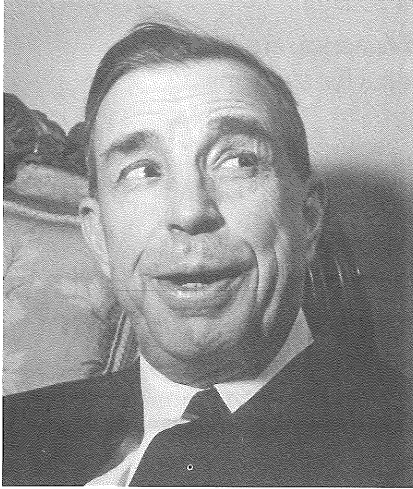
#### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Motives** The sale was a good business decision because the resulting money allowed Arnaz to greatly increase the size of Desilu Studios.
5. **Evaluating Evidence** The fact that the program is still being shown more than 50 years later is strong evidence to support the conclusion that it is the most popular show in history.
6. **Analyzing Points of View** At the time CBS executives did not foresee the possibility and value of reruns on TV.

## Dennis Chavez

1888–1962

U. S. Congressman and Senator



### A Poor But Determined Boy

Dennis Chavez was born in the little rural town of Los Chévez, New Mexico, in 1888. In 1895 Dennis, his parents, and his seven brothers and sisters moved to the big city—Albuquerque. Things did not go well for them there. When he was in the seventh grade, Dennis had to quit school. To help support the family, he got a job delivering groceries.

### A Public Library Education

Chavez continued his education informally. He spent much of his free time in the public library. He studied American history and read biographies of American leaders. The ideas of Thomas Jefferson had a great influence on him. Studying Jefferson caused Chavez to believe that human rights are much more important than property rights.

Chavez also studied engineering at the public library. What he learned made it possible for him to get a job in the Engineering Department of Albuquerque. First he was a surveyor. Later he became assistant to the city engineer. He worked in the Engineering Department from 1906 to 1915.

### Interpreter, Aide, and Student

In 1916 Chavez worked for Andieus Jones in his senatorial campaign. Chavez also worked as Jones's interpreter in Spanish-speaking areas. When Jones won, he took Chavez to Washington, D.C., as part of his staff. With Jones's help, Chavez took a special examination and was admitted to Georgetown University Law School. Chavez worked in the Senate during the day. At night he went to law school.

### An Elected Leader

In 1920 Chavez returned to New Mexico and began his law career. He also remained active in politics. In 1922 he won election to the New Mexico House of Representatives. During his time in the New Mexico House, he sponsored a bill to provide free textbooks in the public schools.

In 1930 Chavez won election to the U.S. House of Representatives. He took very seriously some advice given him by House Speaker John Nance Garner. Garner said,

“the most successful Congressmen are errand boys for the people who elect them.”

Chavez followed Garner's advice. During his years in the House, he worked on issues and committees that were important to people in New Mexico, including Indian affairs, irrigation and land reclamation, public buildings, public land, war claims, and veterans' affairs.

## United States Senator

Chavez entered the U.S. Senate in 1936 and stayed there until his death in 1962. He was America's first native-born Hispanic senator. During his almost three decades in the Senate, he continued to work on issues that were important to people in New Mexico.

- ✦ He was a champion of rights for Native Americans and Puerto Ricans. In 1937 Chavez introduced the first of many bills to protect Native American voting rights, citizenship, and lands. He became so involved with Puerto Rican issues that he earned the nickname "Puerto Rico's Senator."
- ✦ He pushed for trade agreements with Central and South America. He was even President Franklin Roosevelt's personal representative for the planning and building of the Pan American Highway.
- ✦ In the 1950s Chavez was Chairman of the Committee on Public Works. He oversaw the creation of many federal buildings and U.S. post offices and the huge expansion of the interstate highway system.

## A Man Who Spoke Out

In February of 1950, Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin began making sensational accusations about the presence of communists in the federal government. The Cold War had just begun, and there was strong anti-communist sentiment in the country. McCarthy rarely gave facts to support his claims, but he gained great notoriety. McCarthy's claims became wilder and wilder. He even questioned the integrity of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Many people were afraid of McCarthy and unwilling to speak publicly against him. Dennis Chavez was not among them. Speaking from the floor of the Senate, Chavez repeatedly urged his fellow senators to return to

“decency, sanity, and the basic principles of due process.”

## An Honored New Mexican

Today New Mexicans honor Dennis Chavez through the many places and buildings named for him. These include

- ✦ elementary schools
- ✦ parks
- ✦ a federal building in Albuquerque
- ✦ statues in New Mexico and Washington, D.C.

All of America has honored Chavez too. The year 1988 was the centennial celebration of Chavez's birth. President Ronald Reagan declared a nationwide Dennis Chavez Day to honor him.

## *“Puerto Rico's Senator”*

nickname given to Chavez for his support of Puerto Rican issues

### Review Questions

1. Where did Chavez work between 1906 and 1915?
2. How did President Ronald Reagan honor Chavez?
3. To what city did the Chavez family move in 1895?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Cause and Effect** How did Andieus Jones's election to the U.S. Senate affect Chavez's life?
5. **Making Inferences** Why was Chavez's work on the Indian Affairs Committee important to the people of New Mexico?
6. **Making Inferences** How was Chavez's education unusual?



# Luis Walter Alvarez

1911–1988

Physicist, Theorist, and Inventor



## Early Life

Luis Walter Alvarez was born in 1911 in San Francisco, California. His father, Walter, was a renowned physician there. In 1926 the family left sunny California for the cold of Minnesota when Dr. Alvarez became a physician at the famous Mayo Clinic.

Luis quickly became famous himself. Despite the notice it brought him, he persisted in doing his high school math tests in pen. Everyone else used pencils so they could correct mistakes.

During school vacations Luis worked in the Mayo Clinic instrument shop. He developed good mechanical skills there that he used in later life. In 1928 he entered the University of Chicago. He decided on his major when he took a course called Advanced Experimental Physics. He later said,

“It was love at first sight.”

## “Prize Wild Idea Man”

In 1936 Alvarez joined the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley. His colleagues soon nicknamed him “prize wild idea man” because he was interested in so many areas of physics. In 1937 he demonstrated a phenomenon called *K*-electron absorption. He later co-discovered tritium.

**tritium** a source of thermonuclear energy

## World War II

During the early years of the war, Alvarez developed three radar systems. One system helped pilots land in bad weather. At the time Britain’s Royal Air Force was losing more planes due to bad weather on landing than Nazi attacks.

In 1944 Alvarez joined the Manhattan Project at Los Alamos Laboratory in New Mexico. He designed the detonator for one of the first two atomic bombs. Creating it was quite a feat because it had to fire in 32 places at once. Because of his key role, Alvarez witnessed the first trial atomic explosion at Alamogordo, New Mexico. A few weeks later, he flew in a bomber over Hiroshima, Japan, when an atomic bomb was dropped there. His job was to monitor the bomb’s energy output.

*“It was love at first sight.”*

Alvarez on his choice of a career in physics

## Bubbles, Particles, and Nobel Prizes

After the war, Alvarez had a chance meeting with a scientist named Donald Glaser, who had just invented the bubble chamber. Glaser’s machine allowed nuclear particles to be detected by the trail of bubbles they left in super-heated, liquefied gas. Alvarez improved on Glaser’s system by using a different gas, hydrogen. He also created a method for recording the huge number of particle interactions.

Alvarez's work led to the discovery of more than 70 atomic particles. His work also caused a major revision of nuclear theories. In 1968 he won the Nobel Prize, the world's most prestigious award. The award said that Alvarez received the prize

“for his decisive contributions to elementary particle physics, through his development of the technique of using [a] hydrogen bubble chamber and data analysis.”

### A New Field of Interest: Dinosaurs

Winning the Nobel Prize usually signals the end of a person's career, but not for Alvarez. Instead, he teamed up with his son, Walter, a professor of geology. While visiting Italy, the two men had noticed an unusual layer of sedimentary rock. It was made of **iridium**. The two scientists discovered that the iridium had been laid down about 65 million years ago. This is the exact time that the dinosaurs died out.

**iridium** a metallic element that is common in asteroids but rare on Earth

In 1980 the two men published their theory of an asteroid impact leading to the end of the dinosaurs. They theorized that a giant asteroid hit the earth and sent up an enormous cloud of smoke, dust, and iridium. The cloud circled the earth and blocked out the sun. This caused the death of the plants that many dinosaurs lived on. Eventually the cloud settled to the ground, leaving the telltale layer of iridium.

The theory was controversial at first. Then in 1991 evidence of a giant impact crater was found off the coast of Mexico. The theory is widely accepted today.

### A Man of Many Interests and Talents

When Luis Alvarez died in 1988, he left behind a brilliant legacy of accomplishments. Besides the ones discussed above, Alvarez also

- ✦ created an indoor golf training device for President Eisenhower
- ✦ analyzed evidence of President Kennedy's assassination for the Warren Commission
- ✦ served on the President's Science Advisory Committee in the 1970s

Taken together, Luis Alvarez's accomplishments took him from the world of tiny atomic particles to the largest creatures to ever walk the globe and into the stratosphere of science.

#### Review Questions

1. Why did Alvarez's family move to Minnesota?
2. Where did Alvarez work on the development of the atomic bomb?
3. What prize did Alvarez win in 1968?

#### Critical Thinking

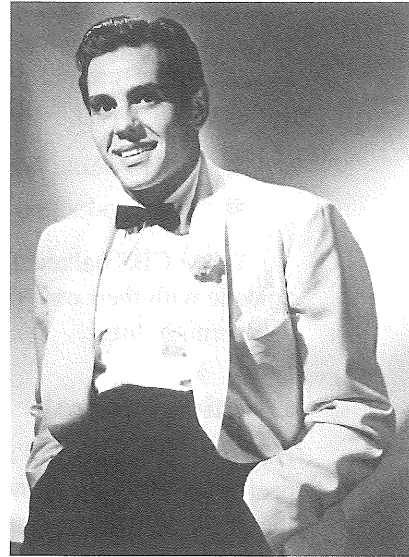
4. **Analyzing Evidence** What element of Alvarez's childhood probably helped him develop the atomic bomb detonator and the hydrogen bubble chamber?
5. **Making Inferences** What does the quote "It was love at first sight." say about Alvarez's decision to pursue a career in physics?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** How did Alvarez's wartime radar systems reduce the number of airplanes the Allies needed to produce?

## Desi Arnaz

1917–1986

Musician, Actor, and Media Mogul

Somewhere in the world right now, an *I Love Lucy* rerun is playing. Many people would recognize Desi Arnaz playing the character of Ricky Ricardo. Not so many people know about the effects that Arnaz had on the development of television and the power of his studio, Desilu.



### A Cuban Refugee

Desi Arnaz was born in Santiago, Cuba, in 1917. His father was a wealthy rancher and mayor of the town. When Arnaz was 15, his father was elected to Cuba's congress and the family planned a move to the capital, Havana. Instead, a revolution overthrew the government, and Congressman Arnaz was sent to prison.

Desi Arnaz and his mother fled to the Miami, Florida, with little more than the clothes on their backs. With the family wealth and influence gone, Arnaz took any job he could get. He sold bananas to help the family survive. He also worked in a pet shop, cleaning birdcages.

### A Musical Start

After six months in prison, Congressman Arnaz was released and allowed to join his family in Florida. His son was a talented musician, and the congressman arranged an audition for the young man with a musical group called the Siboney Septet. The audition was successful, and soon Desi Arnaz was a professional musician.

Arnaz's work with the Siboney Septet attracted the attention of Xavier Cugat, a popular Latin American bandleader of the time. Cugat offered Arnaz a job, but said he must finish high school first. The 16-year-old Arnaz agreed. When he graduated, he joined Cugat's band at a weekly salary of \$25.

### From Conga Line to Broadway

After a year, Arnaz launched his own orchestra in Miami and introduced the conga line dance. The dance became a national craze. Arnaz was able to move his orchestra from Miami to the famous nightclubs of New York City. In 1940 Arnaz debuted on Broadway in a musical called "Too Many Girls." It included Arnaz leading the entire cast in a conga line dance. The show was a hit.

### Hello, Hollywood

Arnaz was one of the few Broadway cast members selected for the movie version of "Too Many Girls." On his first day on the movie set, Arnaz met his co-star and future wife, Lucille Ball. The couple eloped during the promotional tour for the movie.

Arnaz and Ball both continued their careers throughout the 1940s. However, this often meant long absences from each other. Ball was making movies in Hollywood. Arnaz was touring with his orchestra. At the end of the decade, they decided to find career opportunities that would allow them to spend more time together.

## ***I Love Lucy***

Ball had a successful radio program called “My Favorite Husband,” and CBS wanted to turn it into a program for TV. Television was very new, and no one was sure what the future for this new national toy would be. Ball and Arnaz agreed to the TV program, but they demanded that

- ✦ Arnaz would be cast in the role of Ball’s TV husband
- ✦ their production company, Desilu, would have creative control

When CBS balked at the stipulations, the couple financed the cost of the pilot episode with their own money. *I Love Lucy* went on the air in October of 1951. It was an overnight hit.

### **Creative Control**

Having creative control allowed Arnaz to make the show when and how he and Ball preferred. Most TV shows of the time were shown live from New York. Arnaz and Ball lived in California and wanted to stay there. The California time difference made live shows difficult. Arnaz developed a way to film the show before a live audience. By replacing the one camera used for most shows with three cameras in various locations, there could be better control and editing. This method has since become the industry standard.

However, CBS objected because the method would cost more. Arnaz and Ball agreed to lower salaries to cover the additional costs as long as they then would own the film. CBS agreed because executives there thought the film was not worth much. Arnaz, though, foresaw the possibility of what we now call reruns.

### **The Desilu Powerhouse**

By the mid-1950s CBS wanted the *I Love Lucy* films back. Arnaz sold them back to CBS and used the money to enlarge Desilu Studios. By the end of the decade, Desilu was the world’s largest studio. Among the TV shows it was responsible for are *Our Miss Brooks*, *Make Room for Daddy*, *The Real McCoys*, *The Millionaire*, *Lassie*, and *The Untouchables*.

*The Untouchables* was about how the FBI fought organized crime. Robert Stack, the star of the show, once said that when that show began, Arnaz got several death threats from various mobsters. Arnaz faced them down. He had escaped revolutionaries as a teenager and made it to the big time in America. A few upset mobsters didn’t faze him.



### **Review Questions**

1. What dance craze did Arnaz popularize in the late 1930s?
2. In what Broadway musical did Arnaz debut in 1940?
3. To what city did Arnaz and his mother flee when revolution hit Cuba?

### **Critical Thinking**

4. **Analyzing Motives** Why was selling the films of *I Love Lucy* back to CBS a good business move?
5. **Evaluating Evidence** *I Love Lucy* has been called the most popular TV show in history. What evidence supports this conclusion?
6. **Analyzing Points of View** Why was CBS willing to give the films of *I Love Lucy* to Arnaz and Ball?

The last half of the 20th century brought new opportunities for Hispanics. They rose to the highest, most influential levels of sports and government, business and labor.

### Roberto Clemente

1934–1972

Baseball Player and Humanitarian

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Roberto Clemente played for the Pittsburgh Pirates for 18 years.
- ✦ He said that when Pittsburgh signed him, he didn't know where the city was.
- ✦ He died in a plane crash while on a mission to deliver supplies to earthquake victims.

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ César Chávez came from a migrant worker family, and he spent almost his whole life trying to create better conditions for other migrant workers.
- ✦ He had attended 37 schools by the time he was 13 years old.
- ✦ He led a national boycott of California grapes that got health care and better wages for field workers.

### César Chávez

1927–1993

Social Activist and Union Organizer

### Roberto Goizueta

1931–1997

Head of Coca-Cola

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Roberto Goizueta was head of Coca-Cola for more than 15 years and turned it into a global business giant.
- ✦ He increased the value of company stock by 7,100 percent.
- ✦ He and his family fled Castro's Cuba in 1960 with only \$200 in cash and 100 shares of Coca-Cola stock.

#### Did You Know?

- ✦ Antonia Novello was the first woman, first Hispanic, and first Puerto Rican to be appointed U.S. Surgeon General.
- ✦ She graduated from high school at age 15, despite serious health problems.
- ✦ She focused on issues involving children during her three years as Surgeon General.

### Antonia Novello

1944–

U.S. Surgeon General

## EVENTS IN HISPANIC HISTORY

1960

- 1961** Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo is assassinated after 30-year rule.
- 1961** Alliance for Progress is created with U.S. funds to aid 19 Latin American nations.
- 1970** Chile's Salvador Allende is first freely elected Marxist ruler in Western Hemisphere.
- 1970** Luis Federico Leloir of Argentina wins Nobel Prize for chemistry.

1975

- 1970** Reporter Ruben Salazar is killed while covering anti-war demonstration in East Los Angeles.
- 1972** Mexican-American choreographer José Limón dies.

- 1976** Argentina has bloodless coup, and military junta declares martial law.
- 1976** Chilean government critic Orlando Letelier dies in car bombing.
- 1976** Top staff members of Mexico City newspaper *Excelsior* are ousted to end criticism of government.
- 1980** Puerto Rican writer and former governor Luis Muñoz Marín dies.

## EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

1960

- 1961** U.S. Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba ends in disaster for U.S.
- 1962** Cuban missile crisis almost brings world war.
- 1963** Martin Luther King, Jr. makes "I Have a Dream" speech.
- 1963** President John F. Kennedy is assassinated.
- 1964** President Lyndon Johnson launches national "war on poverty."
- 1965** First U.S. combat troops deployed to Vietnam, and U.S. draft calls double.

1975

- 1968** Martin Luther King, Jr., and Sen. Robert Kennedy are assassinated.
- 1968** Race riots sweep Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Newark, Washington, and elsewhere.
- 1969** U.S. astronauts walk on Moon.
- 1970** U.S. colleges close down during widespread anti-war demonstrations.
- 1974** President Richard Nixon resigns in disgrace, and Gerald Ford becomes president.

- 1976** Alex Haley pens *Roots*.
- 1977** Jimmy Carter becomes president.
- 1978** First gambling casinos outside of Nevada open in Atlantic City, New Jersey.
- 1980** Ronald Reagan is elected president.
- 1981** President Reagan survives assassination attempt.
- 1981** First space shuttle, *Columbia*, is launched.
- 1981** Sandra Day O'Connor becomes first woman on U.S. Supreme Court.

## EVENTS IN WORLD HISTORY

1960

- 1961** Berlin Wall is erected.
- 1962** After a trial, Israel hangs Nazi death-camp leader Adolf Eichmann.
- 1964** Jawaharlal Nehru dies after 17 years as prime minister of India.
- 1964** South Africa sentences Nelson Mandela to life in prison.
- 1968** Vietcong and North Vietnamese stage Tet offensive.

1975

- 1968** South Africa's Dr. Christiaan Barnard performs world's first successful heart transplant.
- 1968** Soviets invade Czechoslovakia to end liberalization efforts.
- 1972** "Bloody Sunday" riots and deaths in Northern Ireland lead to general strike.

- 1975** Saigon falls to North Vietnamese forces.
- 1975** Spain's Francisco Franco dies, ending 36-year dictatorship.
- 1976** Riots in South Africa start process that will end apartheid.
- 1976** Worst earthquake in modern history kills 655,000 in China.
- 1978** Camp David accord brings peace between Egypt and Israel.
- 1979** Revolution shakes Iran, and terrorists take more than 60 people hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Teheran.

## 1990

- 1980** Baruj Benacerraf of Venezuela wins Nobel Prize for medicine.
- 1980** Human rights activist Archbishop Oscar Romero of El Salvador is assassinated while saying mass.
- 1985** Uruguay and Brazil return to civilian rule after decades of military dictatorship.

- 1990** Ellen Ochoa becomes first female Hispanic astronaut.
- 1991** Novelist Oscar Hijuelos wins Pulitzer Prize for *Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love*.
- 1994** Puerto Rican actor and human rights activist Raul Julia dies.
- 1995** Mario Molina of Mexico wins Nobel Prize for chemistry.
- 1996** Pura Belpré Book Award is established.

- 2006** Hispanic immigrants and others hold huge nationwide marches about amnesty and citizenship issues.

## 1990

- 1986** *Challenger* space shuttle explodes on liftoff.
- 1986** *Phantom of the Opera* opens on Broadway.
- 1989** *Exxon Valdez* runs aground and creates huge oil spill on Alaskan coast.

- 1991** Clarence Thomas narrowly wins appointment to Supreme Court.
- 1992** Bill Clinton defeats George H.W. Bush in presidential election.
- 1992** Hurricane Andrew leaves 250,000 homeless in Florida.
- 1995** Terrorists bomb federal building in Oklahoma City.
- 1996** Bill Clinton wins reelection as president.
- 2001** George W. Bush becomes president after disputed election.

- 2001** Terrorists destroy World Trade Center and attack Pentagon.
- 2001** Enron bankruptcy becomes largest in U.S. history.
- 2004** George W. Bush wins reelection.
- 2005** Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma strike Gulf Coast.
- 2006** Floods devastate New England region.

## 1990

- 1980** Poland's Solidarity, with 10 million members, becomes first independent labor union in Soviet bloc.
- 1985** Mikhail Gorbachev becomes leader of Soviet Union.
- 1985** Islamic terrorists attack Madrid, Athens, Frankfurt, Rome, Vienna, and elsewhere.
- 1989** Japan's Emperor Hirohito dies after 62-year reign.
- 1989** Demolition of Berlin Wall begins.

- 1990** Iraq invades Kuwait and sets off worldwide reaction.
- 1991** Soviet Union collapses.
- 1994** Nelson Mandela becomes president of South Africa.
- 1995** Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is assassinated.
- 2002** More than 1,250 sq. miles of Antarctic ice shelf disintegrates.
- 2002** Eruption of Mount Nyiragongo in Congo leaves 400,000 homeless.
- 2003** Terrorists bomb Chechnya, Riyadh, Casablanca, Moscow, Mumbai, and Istanbul.

- 2004** Terrorists bomb Madrid commuter trains.
- 2004** Earthquake in Indian Ocean and resultant tsunamis kill almost 230,000.
- 2005** Terrorists bomb London.
- 2005** Massive earthquake rocks Pakistan.

**Roberto Clemente**, p. 83**Review Questions**

1. Clemente played for the Pittsburgh Pirates for more than 15 years in the United States.
2. Clemente won the MVP award in 1971.
3. The Pirates won the World Series twice.

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Analyzing Cause and Effect** The corrupt Nicaraguan government stole a load of earthquake relief supplies, and Clemente wanted to make sure that the next load reached the needy.
5. **Making Inferences** Clemente did not like the press because they were rude and scornful to him.
6. **Making Inferences** The quotation indicates that Clemente had little understanding or knowledge of the United States at the time.

**César Chávez**, p. 85**Review Questions**

1. They founded the National Farm Workers Association.
2. He joined the U.S. Navy and served in the Pacific.
3. A boycott is a collective protest that involves not buying or using specified goods.

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Analyzing Motives** They left Arizona because they had lost their farm, and they hoped to find good-paying work in California.
5. **Making Inferences** Because the family had to move often, César Chávez attended many, many schools, and the constant moving probably made it hard to be a good student.
6. **Drawing Conclusions** The contract limited the pesticides that made workers sick, and it also gave them the health insurance that would make it possible for them to visit doctors when they needed to.

**Roberto Goizueta**, p. 87**Review Questions**

1. He purchased Columbia Pictures and brought out Diet Coke.
2. It was worth \$145 billion.
3. He became president in 1980.

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Analyzing Motives** Goizueta was referring to his flight from Cuba. The situation gave him the confidence to bring out “New” Coke and to quickly drop it when the product failed.
5. **Evaluating Evidence** Goizueta was a good candidate because he was both bilingual and a chemical engineer—the two things the ad sought.
6. **Analyzing Points of View** Goizueta opposed communism since he decided to leave Cuba after the revolution and worked in a capitalist economy his whole career.

**Antonio Novello**, p. 89**Review Questions**

1. President Bush nominated her in 1989.
2. Novello went to the University of Michigan for postgraduate medical training.
3. Novello became a special representative for health and nutrition.

**Critical Thinking**

4. **Making Generalizations** Novello’s selection was a sensation because it set three firsts: first woman, first Hispanic, and first Puerto Rican.
5. **Summarizing** Novello graduated from medical school, she got married, and she moved to Michigan for further medical training.
6. **Making Inferences** Novello’s illness gave her an awareness of how children can suffer and this probably pushed her to become a doctor and to focus on the needs of children.



## Roberto Clemente

1934–1972

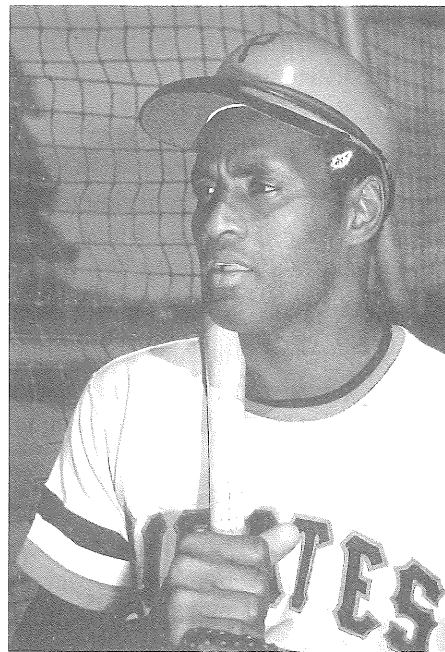
Baseball Player and Humanitarian

### Puerto Rico and Baseball

Baseball was introduced to Puerto Rico in the early 1900s. By 1938 the first semi-professional tournament was held there. The level of play rose quickly. In 1947 the World Series Champion New York Yankees went to Puerto Rico for an exhibition game. They played the Ponce Leones, and they lost.

### Clemente Comes of Age

Roberto Clemente was born in Puerto Rico, and he dearly loved the island his whole life long. He dearly loved baseball too. It was his passion.



### A Professional Career Begins

When he was 18, Clemente signed with a professional baseball team in Puerto Rico. His team won the Puerto Rican championship his rookie year. Two years later, in 1954, Clemente signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers. After a year Clemente was signed by the Pittsburgh Pirates. He said,

“I didn’t even know where Pittsburgh was.”

### A Pittsburgh Pirates Star

Clemente played the next 18 seasons for the Pittsburgh Pirates. His career there shows that he was one of the best baseball players of all time.

- \* National League Most Valuable Player (MVP) Award, 1966
- \* World Series MVP Award, 1971
- \* 12 All-Star Game selections
- \* 12 Golden Glove Awards
- \* 4 National League titles
- \* 2 World Series Championships

As Dick Groat, one of his Pirate teammates, said,

“Clemente was the greatest God-given talent I ever saw on a baseball diamond.”

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*“ . . . the greatest  
God-given talent  
I ever saw . . . . ”*

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Dick Groat speaking about  
Clemente

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### The Caribbean Leagues

Clemente played baseball in the summer for the Pittsburgh Pirates. In the winter he played in the Caribbean baseball leagues for 15 years. In the Caribbean leagues he

- \* played on two championship teams
- \* led the San Juan, Puerto Rico, team to the playoffs twice as manager
- \* coached the Puerto Rican National Team in the 1972 World Series of Amateur Baseball in Nicaragua

## A Victim of Prejudice

Despite his **prowess** on the baseball diamond, Clemente met racism and discrimination off the field. He had grown up speaking Spanish, and learning English was difficult for him. He struggled with the language for the rest of his life. Some sports reporters made fun of his heavy accent. Others made rude or scornful remarks. He once said to sports writers,

**prowess** superior skill or ability

“ . . . you’re trying to create a bad image of me . . . you do it because I’m black and Puerto Rican, but I’m proud to be Puerto Rican.”

## Fighting Back

Clemente became a defender of his own rights and those of others. Early in his career he angrily protested when fans yelled racial insults at one of his teammates. Later he became a leader of the Major League Baseball Players Association.

## Giving Back

Clemente was financially successful as well as a great ball player. He felt it was his duty to help others, especially underprivileged Puerto Ricans, make their lives better. Clemente had a very hectic schedule. Still he found time to conduct baseball clinics for children, especially those from low-income families. He dreamed of building a “Sports City” in Puerto Rico. It would provide children with facilities, coaching, and encouragement in many sports.

In December of 1972, a huge earthquake hit Managua, Nicaragua. Clemente became honorary chairman of a relief committee. The committee sent nearly 26 tons of supplies. However, the corrupt government of Nicaragua stole much of it. Clemente was incensed and decided to correct the situation. More relief supplies were collected and loaded on an aging airplane. Clemente decided to fly with the supplies to make sure they got to the needy. The flight took off on New Year’s Eve. Tragically, the aging plane exploded and crashed as it left Puerto Rico. Clemente’s body was never found.

## Honored in Death

After his death, Clemente received more honors.

- ✦ More than 40 American schools were named for him.
- ✦ He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom.
- ✦ Parks, highways, bridges, stadiums, and hospitals were named for him in America and Europe.
- ✦ He became the first Hispanic elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame.
- ✦ His cherished idea of a “Sports City” became a reality.

### Review Questions

1. For which team did Clemente play more than 15 years in the United States?
2. In what year did Clemente win the World Series MVP award?
3. How many times did the Pirates win the World Series when Clemente was on the team?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Cause and Effect** What caused Clemente to board an aging airplane in December of 1972?
5. **Making Inferences** What can you infer about Clemente’s feelings about the press?
6. **Making Inferences** What does the quote “I didn’t even know where Pittsburgh was.” say about Clemente’s knowledge of the United States in the middle 1950s?

## César Chávez

1927–1993

Social Activist and Union Organizer

### A Hard Childhood

César Chávez was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona. When he was ten, his Mexican-American family could not pay the taxes they owed. The tax collector said they had to move off their farm.

Chávez's parents loaded all the family's belongings onto an old truck, and the family headed for California. Farm supervisors had promised that they could make a great deal of money as farmhands. Instead, the family did poorly. They were sometimes cheated out of the money they were owed. Other times they were forced to live in filthy shacks and could afford little food.

### A Boy with Great Determination

By the time he was 13 years old, Chávez had attended 37 schools. The family's many moves had made schoolwork hard for him. Even though he disliked school, he proudly posed for his eighth-grade graduation picture. By graduating from the eighth grade, Chávez showed he had determination.



**migrant workers** people who move from place to place in search of work

Chávez took that strong determination with him when he went into the fields at age 15. There he learned firsthand how badly **migrant workers** were treated. He encouraged his fellow workers to stand up to the supervisors and landowners. However, he also knew that without their jobs, the migrant families would starve.

### A Proud and Patriotic American

Chávez joined the U.S. Navy during World War II and served in the Pacific. He felt it was his patriotic duty to serve in the armed forces. He also believed that by serving he could show that Mexican Americans loved their country as much as any other group.

After the war Chávez returned to work in the farm fields of California. In 1948 he married Helen Fabela, whom he had met before joining the military. Although Chávez worked constantly, he was always worried about providing for his family.

### First Steps of Change

In the fields Chávez saw people in terrible health. Pesticides were used on the crops to kill bugs. These pesticides were poisoning the workers. He realized the pesticides might also make the people who ate the foods sick. He decided to do something about the situation.

- ✱ Chávez began teaching migrant workers to speak English. Then they would be able to complain to the farm owners more easily.
- ✱ He worked with the Community Service Organization to encourage Hispanics to vote.
- ✱ He helped those who were not citizens to apply for citizenship.
- ✱ He encouraged farm workers to think of themselves as people deserving of dignity and respect.

### A New Organization

In 1959 César and Helen Chávez used \$1,200 they had saved to start an organization for migrant workers. They called the new group the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA).

- ✱ It demanded better working conditions and pay for migrant workers.
- ✱ It also campaigned for safer food in stores.

Farm owners argued that these demands would raise the price of their crops. Many migrant workers who joined NFWA were beaten. Others were fired and could not find work anywhere else.

### Better Lives for Workers

In 1965 NFWA asked Americans not to buy grapes because of the conditions in the fields. Other unions joined Chávez in educating Americans about the pesticides used on fruits and vegetables. They also told people about the conditions the migrant workers endured and how little they were paid.

In 1968 Chávez supervised a national **boycott** of all grapes grown in California. National sales of grapes dropped about 20 percent. Finally the growers gave in. They signed a contract that provided their workers with

**boycott** collective protest that involves agreeing not to purchase or use a certain item

- ✱ health insurance
- ✱ higher wages
- ✱ limits on the use of harmful pesticides

### The Chávez Legacy

For the rest of his life, Chávez continued to support farm workers. His work lives on today in the continuing efforts of the farm unions. The César Chávez Institute for Public Policy and the César E. Chávez Center for Higher Education are also tributes to him. After his death Chávez was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Helen Chávez accepted the award.

#### Review Questions

1. What organization did César and Helen Chávez found in 1959?
2. How was César Chávez involved in World War II?
3. What is a boycott?

#### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Motives** Why did the Chávez family leave Arizona in the late 1930s?
5. **Making Inferences** How did the Chávez family's life as migrant workers affect young César's education?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** How did the contract with grape growers improve the health of the farm workers?

# Roberto Goizueta

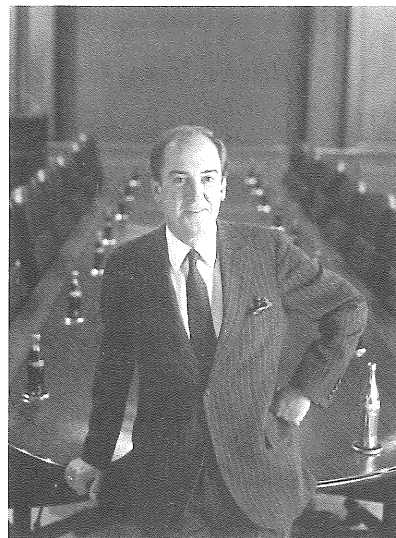
1931–1997

Head of Coca-Cola

## A Good Start

Roberto Goizueta came from a privileged background in Cuba. His grandfather owned a sugar refinery, and the family was wealthy. Goizueta went to excellent private schools, both in Cuba and the United States. In 1949 he entered Yale University and graduated four years later with a degree in chemical engineering.

After college Goizueta returned to Cuba and went to work for his father in the family business. A year later, however, Goizueta spotted an ad in a Havana newspaper. A company was seeking a bilingual chemical engineer. The company was Coca-Cola. Goizueta applied and got the job. In just a few years he rose to the position of chief engineer for the company's five plants in Cuba.



## Revolution and Escape

In 1959 Fidel Castro led a revolution in Cuba. Castro soon set up a communist government that took over businesses, farms, and even people's homes. In 1960 Goizueta, his wife, and their small children fled to Miami, Florida. They came to America with only about \$200 in cash and 100 shares of Coca-Cola stock.

## Rising in the Company

Once his family was settled in the United States, Goizueta continued to work with Coca-Cola's Central American concerns. He rose quickly in the company.

- ✦ 1964: moved to Atlanta, the company's world headquarters
- ✦ 1966: was promoted to vice president, the youngest in the company's history
- ✦ 1975: became director of legal and external affairs
- ✦ 1979: was named a vice chairman
- ✦ 1980: became president of Coca-Cola
- ✦ 1981: was appointed chairman of the board and chief financial officer

## A Risk-Taker

When Goizueta became chairman of Coca-Cola, the company was declining somewhat. He did not intend to let the conservative company drift along. He said,

“We're going to take risks. What has always been will not necessarily always be forever.”

Often the risks turned out well. Sometimes they did not, but Goizueta knew how to adjust.

## A Bad Decision

In 1985 came Goizueta's most famous blunder: "New" Coke. It offered customers a different-tasting version of Coke. The traditional Coca-Cola was retired. Customers did not like "New" Coke, though. Within a few weeks, the company was receiving about 6,000 complaint phone calls a day. Four months after it began, the costly "New" Coke effort was ended. "New" Coke was quickly replaced with Coca-Cola "Classic," which brought back the familiar taste that customers sought.

## Some Very Good Decisions

- ✦ In 1982 Goizueta approved the purchase of Columbia Pictures, a movie studio. The purchase price was \$750 million. The purchase signaled Goizueta's intention to move Coca-Cola beyond the soft drink business. In 1989 he sold Columbia for \$3 billion.
- ✦ In 1982 Goizueta also brought out Diet Coke. Launched with a \$100 million advertising campaign, the drink was a hit. Soon it was the third most popular soft drink in the world, after Coca-Cola itself and its great competitor, Pepsi.
- ✦ Goizueta also turned Coca-Cola into a worldwide brand. As communism collapsed in Eastern Europe, he pushed the brand into the newly emerging countries. Coke became a global powerhouse of marketing and sales.

## Proof of Goizueta's Success

By the time of Goizueta's death in 1997, he had turned Coca-Cola into a worldwide giant that was successful for its shareholders and workers. During his time as CEO

- ✦ the stock value of the company rose from \$4 billion to \$145 billion
- ✦ \$1,000 invested in company stock in 1981 when he became chairman was worth \$71,000 in 1997 when he died
- ✦ the company increased its worldwide share of the soft drink market from 35 percent to 48 percent

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### Review Questions

1. What two business decisions did Goizueta make in 1982?
2. How much was Coca-Cola company stock worth in 1997?
3. In what year did Goizueta become president of Coca-Cola?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Analyzing Motives** Goizueta once said, "Once you lose everything, what's the worst that can happen to you? You develop a self-assurance." What was he referring to and how did this philosophy help him with the "New" Coke situation?
5. **Evaluating Evidence** Why was Goizueta a good job candidate for the position he saw advertised in the Cuban newspaper?
6. **Analyzing Points of View** What can be inferred from the passage about Goizueta's point of view of communism?

## Antonia Novello

1944–

U.S. Surgeon General

### A Sickly Child

The woman now known as Antonia Novello was born in the small town of Fajardo, Puerto Rico, on August 23, 1944. Soon after her birth, her parents were told she had a painful colon abnormality.

When she was 8, her father died. Her mother, a schoolteacher, became the sole provider for Antonia and her two siblings.

### Surgery

Antonia was hospitalized with colon problems repeatedly throughout her childhood.

- ✦ Despite this, she managed to graduate from high school when she was just 15 years old.
- ✦ When she was 18, she had surgery to correct her colon problems. However, the surgery was not successful. She had complications for the next two years.
- ✦ When she was 20, Antonia came to the United States and had further surgery. This surgery corrected her problems permanently.



### A Medical Career

The same year of the successful surgery was the year of Antonia's college graduation. Because of her medical experiences, she decided to become a doctor. However, she was afraid to tell her mother about her plans. At the time women doctors were still rare.

Once informed of her daughter's desire, however, Antonia's mother vowed to provide financial support for her years in medical school. In 1970 Antonia received her medical degree. That same year she married Dr. Joseph Novello, who was then in the U.S. Navy.

### A Move North and Further Training

Also in 1970 the newlyweds both got **residencies** at the University of Michigan Medical School in Ann Arbor, Michigan. These appointments allowed them to continue their medical training. That first year in Ann Arbor, Antonia Novello won a prestigious award called Intern of the Year. She was the first woman to ever receive the honor. Novello decided to specialize in treating children. She focused on children with kidney diseases.

**residencies** post-graduate medical training

## A Career in Public Health

In 1978 Antonia Novello joined the U.S. Public Health Service. She was stationed around Washington, D.C., throughout the 1980s. During that time she started to work at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). She worked especially on a project devoted to AIDS research on children.

Novello also worked as an advisor to Congress. She helped write a law called the Organ Transplant Procurement Act of 1984. She pushed hard for mandatory warning labels on cigarette packages too.

## Top Doctor in the Land

In 1989 President George H. W. Bush nominated Novello to be Surgeon General of the United States. This job has been called

“the symbolic doctor of all Americans.”

Novello’s selection was a sensation. It was also groundbreaking. She was the first woman, the first Hispanic, and the first Puerto Rican to hold the position.

## Three Years as Surgeon General

During Novello’s time as Surgeon General, she focused on raising awareness of health care needs for children.

- ✱ She pushed pre-school immunization programs.
- ✱ She came out strongly against teen smoking.
- ✱ She campaigned against binge drinking among college students.
- ✱ She implemented AIDS awareness programs.
- ✱ She condemned advertisers and liquor companies for targeting teenagers.

## A Continuing Public Life

Novello resigned as Surgeon General in 1993. That same year she joined the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) as a special representative for health and nutrition. In 1999 she became Health Commissioner for the State of New York. Among her many duties there, she

- ✱ oversees programs such as Medicare and Child Health Plus
- ✱ regulates nursing homes and home health agencies
- ✱ implements the Spinal Cord Injury Trust Fund
- ✱ serves as president of Health Research, Inc.

Today Novello continues to speak out about issues involving health for all Americans, especially children.

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### Review Questions

1. In what year did President George H.W. Bush nominate Novello to be Surgeon General?
2. To what school did Novello go for postgraduate medical training?
3. What position did Novello take at UNICEF in 1993?

### Critical Thinking

4. **Making Generalizations** Why was Novello’s selection as Surgeon General a sensation?
5. **Summarizing** What three big events took place in Novello’s life in 1970?
6. **Making Inferences** How might Novello’s childhood illness have affected her choice of a career?