

Name: \_\_\_\_\_


Period: \_\_\_\_\_

The Age of Oil Investigation



**Station 1**

Complete the card sort. Define the words and draw an image symbol or related hashtag (#) that correlates with the word and definition. If you get stuck with the card sort please use you book Chapter 21.

Name	Definition	Image/ Symbol/ #
Refinery	A building equipped to refine or process products such as oil, metals, or sugar.	
Estimate		
Boomtown		
Derrick		
Scrip		
Federal Reserve Bank		
White Collar		
Entrepreneur		
Craft		
Reformer		
Commission		
Conservation		

**Station 2**

Look at the images. Analyze each image by answering the questions. Image analysis

Image A: Describe the image:

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When was this photo taken? (Consider the time, season, year, & era.) Cite Evidence.

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Who is the intended audience for this image? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the one thing you will remember the most from this photo? \_\_\_\_\_

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Image B: Describe the image:

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When was this photo taken? (Consider the time, season, year, & era.) Cite Evidence.

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Who is the intended audience for this image? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the one thing you will remember the most from this photo? \_\_\_\_\_

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Image C: Describe the image:

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When was this photo taken? (Consider the time, season, year, & era.) Cite Evidence.

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Who is the intended audience for this image? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the one thing you will remember the most from this photo? \_\_\_\_\_

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Image D: Describe the image:

\_\_\_\_\_

When was this photo taken? (Consider the time, season, year, & era.) Cite Evidence. \_\_\_\_\_

Who is the intended audience for this image? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the one thing you will remember the most from this photo? \_\_\_\_\_

Image E: Describe the image:

\_\_\_\_\_

When was this photo taken? (Consider the time, season, year, & era.) Cite Evidence. \_\_\_\_\_

Who is the intended audience for this image? \_\_\_\_\_

What is the one thing you will remember the most from this photo? \_\_\_\_\_

Describe how the rise of the oil industry effected the Economy in Texas, using the images and your analysis?

\_\_\_\_\_

What other types of business would benefit from the oil boom in Texas? Explain your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Station 3

Read each document and make the appropriate annotations on your paper. Then answer the questions.

#### Document A

##### **Description of Beaumont after Spindletop**

“Beaumont looked like circus day, every day, with map vendors and peddlers of souvenir bottles filled with oil crying their wares; . . .”

Lines in front of cafes were a block long; grocery stores never closed; in fact, night and day meant little, for men would set out at midnight with lanterns to search for “gas bumps” and indications of oil. Unable to find a place to sleep, two men bought a mattress and placed it on the sidewalk on the principal street. A man, flipping through a role of \$100 bills, came across a “ten-spot,” which he tore up with the remark, “Small change, what are you doing here?” A woman who owned a little truck patch and a few hogs for which she hauled slop from town in two barrels on a dilapidated wagon leased her land for a fortune . . .”

*From: House, Boyce. “Spindletop”, Southwestern Historical Quarterly.*

#### Document A Questions:

1. Based on the readings, what goods or services are in limited supply?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Do you see a social impact on Texas? How did it change the way the people were living?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you see a political impact on Texas? Was the government involved in this event in any way?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Document B

**Source:** “The Beginnings of the University of Texas and Texas A&M University,” *The Texas Almanac*, The Texas State Historical Association.

**Note:** In 1858, the Texas legislature set aside about one million acres of land as an endowment (a source of money) for a future university of Texas. In 1883, the legislature added another million acres. Most of this land was dry scrub in West Texas that didn’t seem to be worth much. But by 2008, it had produced \$4.4 billion in oil and gas royalty payments and other income for the University of Texas systems. It is one of the largest university endowment funds in the world.

Around [1900], the University ... began exploring the possibility of finding oil and gas on University Lands.... [This] led to the first major oil discovery in the West Texas Permian Basin. The Santa Rita No. 1 discovery well ... blew in on May 28, 1923.... Within a year, there were 17 producing wells in the Big Lake Field, and the University of Texas was on its way to becoming a very wealthy school.... When the oil money started flowing ... it triggered a building boom that produced many of the structures that are still used by the University.

In 1931, the legislature split the [oil] income, with two-thirds going to the University of Texas and one-third to Texas A&M University.... The income was further split in 1984, when the legislature voted to include all the institutions in the University of Texas System ... and the entire Texas A&M University System.

**Document B Questions:**

1. Do you see an economic impact on Texas? Explain.

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2. Do you see a social impact on Texas? How would it change the way people live?

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3. Do you see a political impact on Texas? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Document C**

Excerpt from: "Sour Lake Doings," Galveston Daily News, July 24, 1903

“ . . . It is interesting to see how these men can adapt themselves to the conditions that be, while waiting for better facilities, accommodation and conveniences. The tents supplanted the open-air camps. Now clean buildings are taking the place of tents and a little later on, more expensive structures will knock the cheap buildings out and each change in the methods of living and doing business has been an improvement. In certain sections of town, the numerous places which furnish sleeping apartments and shelter, restaurants, law and real estate offices, eating stands, dry goods stores, etc., look somewhat like a military encampment. In the streets also are many novel sights, such as piles of lumber, portable lunch wagons, all kinds of vehicles [that is, carriages, wagons and buggies], trash, debris, etc., and of course, those that come to see the crowds of people that swarm here day and night . . . can appreciate the real situation and understand why board, rents, and everything else have been so high...

. . . As the freight train comes in, it looks like some big curiosity shop as it discharges its loads of lumber, iron safes, household and kitchen furniture, dry goods, groceries, fruits, melons, chickens and various other articles too numerous to mention. In short the whole situation is one of interest and the scene of one of rushing activity. . .”

*Block, W. T. Sour Lake, Texas: From Mud Baths to Millionaire, 1835 – 1909. Liberty Texas: Atascosito Historical Society, 1995. (p. 133)*

**Document C Questions:**

4. Do you see an economic impact on Texas? Explain.

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5. Do you see a social impact on Texas? How would it change the way people live?

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- Do you see a political impact on Texas? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Station 4**

the early oil industry to the modern day oil industry.

Topic	Early oil observation	Modern day oil observation	How are they both alike?
Oil Field Map			
Oil Field Clothing			
Gas Stations			
Oil Refineries			
Oil Equipment			

Using your image evidence from above: Describe how the oil industry has changes over the last 100 + years?

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### Station 5

Read the Articles on each person and answer the questions.

<b>Person</b>	<b>Who was this person?</b>	<b>How are they important to the Texas Oil industry?</b>	<b>Are their contributions to Texas history stills used today and how?</b>
<b>Red Adair</b>			
<b>Lawrence Sullivan Ross</b>			
<b>Howard Hughes Sr.</b>			

### Station 6

Look at the PowerPoint. As you go fill in the Political, Economic, Geographic, and Social effects of the Oil Boom.

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Effect</b>
<b>Political (Government)</b>	
<b>Economic \$</b>	
<b>Social (People)</b>	

**Station 7**

Read the online article and complete a 3 panel comic strip from before the boom, during the boom, and after the boom. Your comic strip must be colored.

Before the Boom



During the Boom



After the Boom





## Station 8

Read each document and make the appropriate annotations on your paper. Then answer the questions. Document A

**Source:** "The Beginnings of the University of Texas and Texas A&M University," *The Texas Almanac*, The Texas State Historical Association.

**Note:** In 1858, the Texas legislature set aside about one million acres of land as an endowment (a source of money) for a future university of Texas. In 1883, the legislature added another million acres. Most of this land was dry scrub in West Texas that didn't seem to be worth much. But by 2008, it had produced \$4.4 billion in oil and gas royalty payments and other income for the University of Texas systems. It is one of the largest university endowment funds in the world.

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In 1931, the legislature split the [oil] income, with two-thirds going to the University of Texas and one-third to Texas A&M University.... The income was further split in 1984, when the legislature voted to include all the institutions in the University of Texas System ... and the entire Texas A&M University System.

1. How did the University of Texas acquire 2,000,000 acres of Land in West Texas? \_\_\_\_\_
2. As of 2008, how much money had the oil fields and land produced for the University system?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. According to the document, how has oil helped bring social change to Texas?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Source:** Roger and Diana Olien, *Oil Booms: Social Change in Five Texas Towns*, University of Nebraska Press, 1982.

... While oil booms created an abundance of oil-field work which blacks and Mexican-Americans could not get, they also multiplied jobs in types of work customarily done by members of minority groups. Heavy, hot, dirty, and unskilled types of work, such as clearing land, doing laundry, cooking and washing up in cafes, cleaning houses and buildings, and carrying baggage, had always been open to blacks and Mexican-Americans, and oil booms resulted in an abundance of these jobs, spun off from oil prosperity. Blacks and Mexican-Americans thus came to oil communities in search of work in these areas....

Willie Lee McKinney [an African-American]... explained her decision to go to work in booming Midland as a matter of high wages:

*The thing that caused me to stop here in 1949, ... I could make one dollar per hour for domestic work: cleaning house, washing, and ironing. So if I worked ten hours that day, I had ten dollars. Ten dollars per week was a good wage back in East Texas. So I thought, "Well, this is it. I'll stay here and make me a little money and go back to school." So that one dollar per hour for domestic work really interested me: and I know that there were many others who had come earlier who were just like me.*

1. During the Texas oil boom years in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, what culture groups were not hired by the oil companies? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What kind of jobs did these people get? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Describe Willie Lee McKinney's job: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Judging from this excerpt, how did oil bring social change for African- Americans in Texas? Explain.  
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\_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### OIL Station Rubric

Station	Points	Student points earned
Station 1 Oil Vocabulary	12 Points	
Station 2 Visual Analysis	13 Points	
Station 3 Document Analysis 3 DBQ	11 Points	
Station 4 Oil Compare old and new	12 Points	
Station 5 Important people of Oil	11 Points	
Station 6 PEGS effects of the oil Boom	11 Points	
Station 7 Boom & Bust	12 Points	
Station 8 Document Analysis	12 Points	
Conclusion	6 points	
****Bonus Points	10 points	
Total		