



School Atlas of Texas

SWT
Geography

W.S. Benson & Company

School Atlas of Texas

by

**Southwest Texas State University
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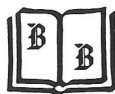
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ABOUT THE ATLAS AND LEARNING MATERIALS

The School Atlas of Texas, the first effort of its kind, is aimed at filling an important educational need for the school children of Texas, particularly at the seventh-grade level, by providing a wealth of geographical and historical information about our wonderful state in the form of colorful maps. In order to provide further information and teaching materials, including a set of classroom outline maps that can be used with the atlas, the Department of Geography at Southwest Texas State University (SWT) invites you to visit its Web site at www.geo.swt.edu and download these materials free of charge. Also, within the SWT Geography Department is its Grosvenor Center for Geographic Education that likewise has many educational materials that may be useful to both students and teachers. We hope you and your students will enjoy and value the School Atlas of Texas. Please let us hear from you about how to make the next edition even better!



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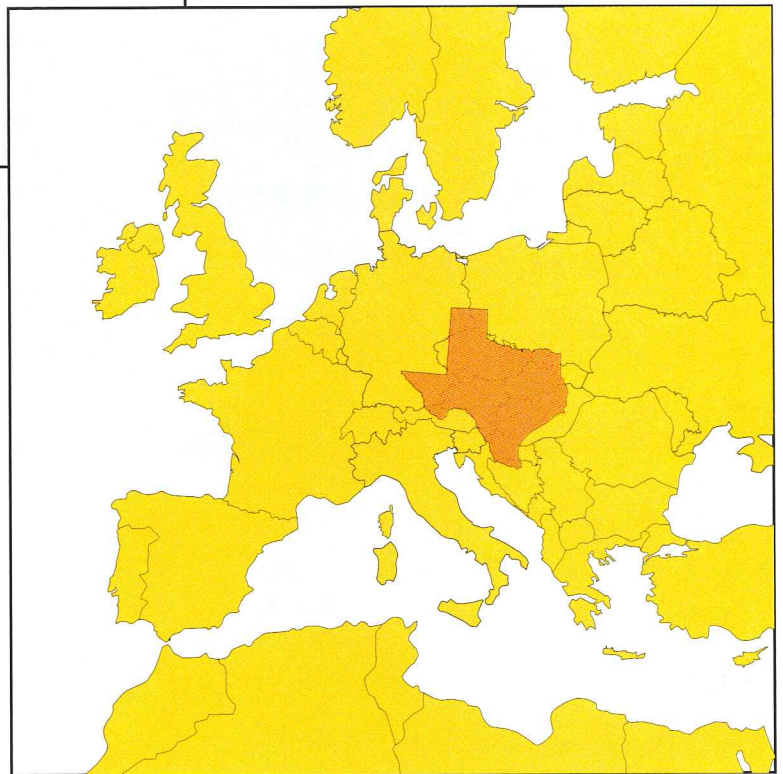
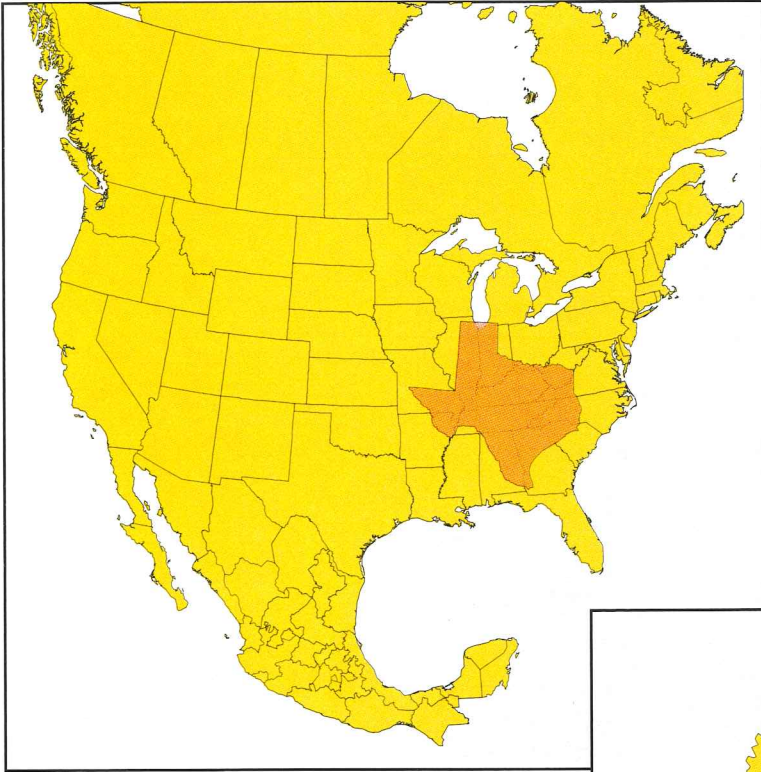
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JUST HOW BIG IS TEXAS?

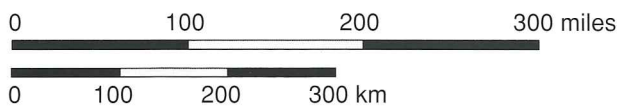


Texas is the second largest state, behind Alaska, in the country, and it contains over 100,000 square miles more space than the third largest state, California. From the northwest panhandle to just south of Brownsville, Texas is over 800 miles long. The above example illustrates how Texas relates in size to other states and countries in the world. Texas covers much of the eastern portion of the United States and a sizable area of Europe.

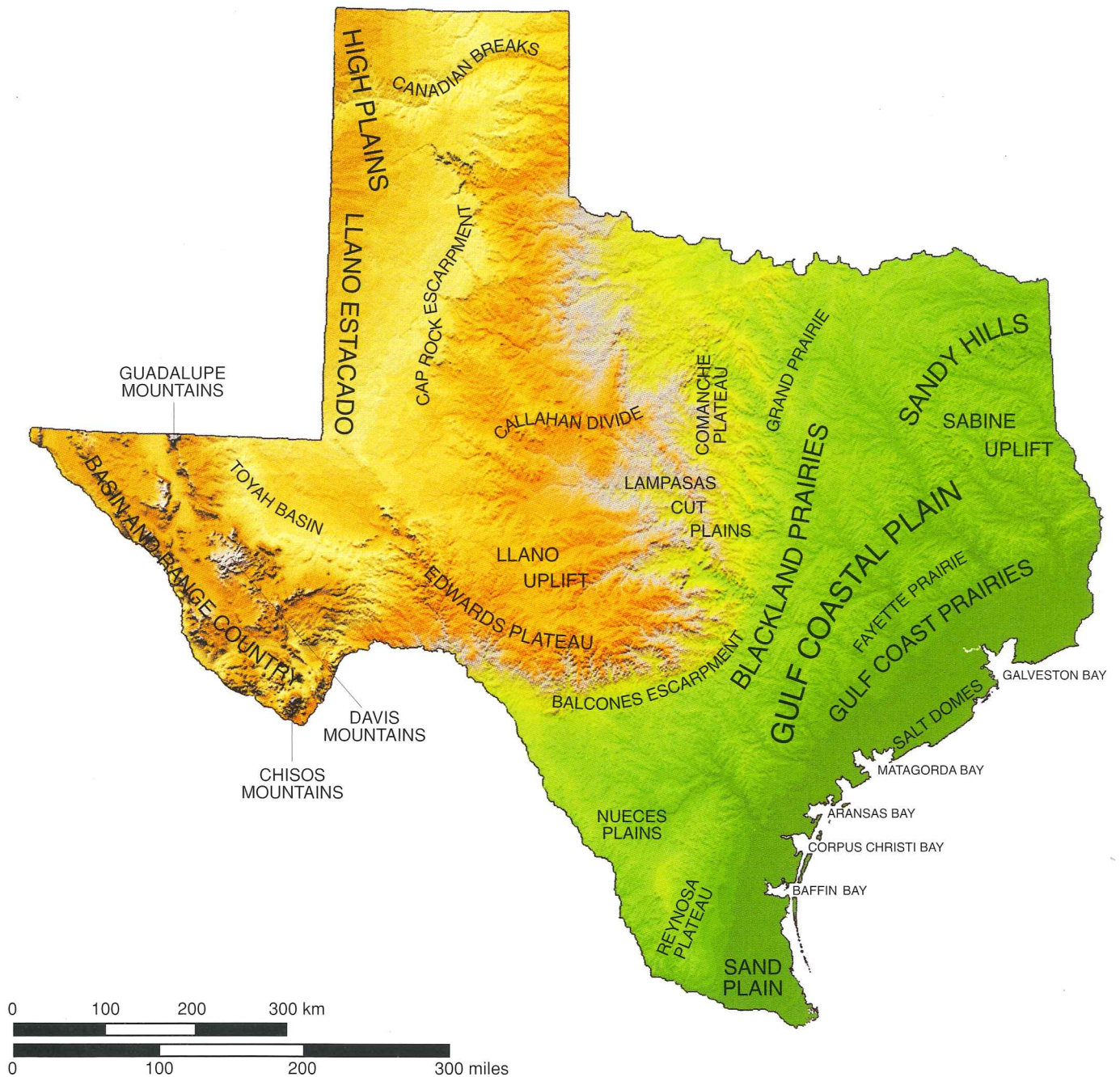
COUNTIES



MAJOR CITIES



PHYSIOGRAPHY

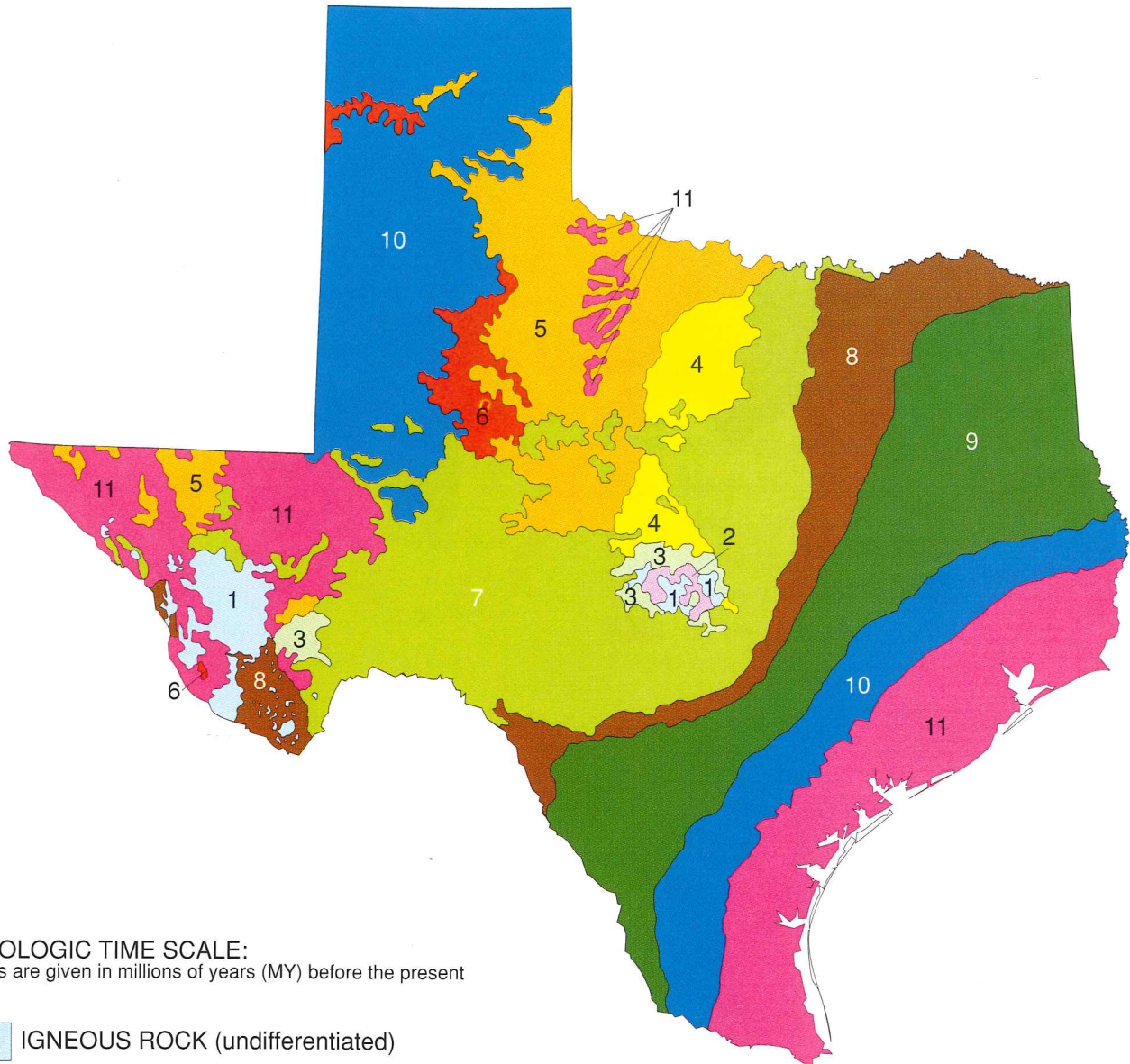


SCALE OF RELIEF



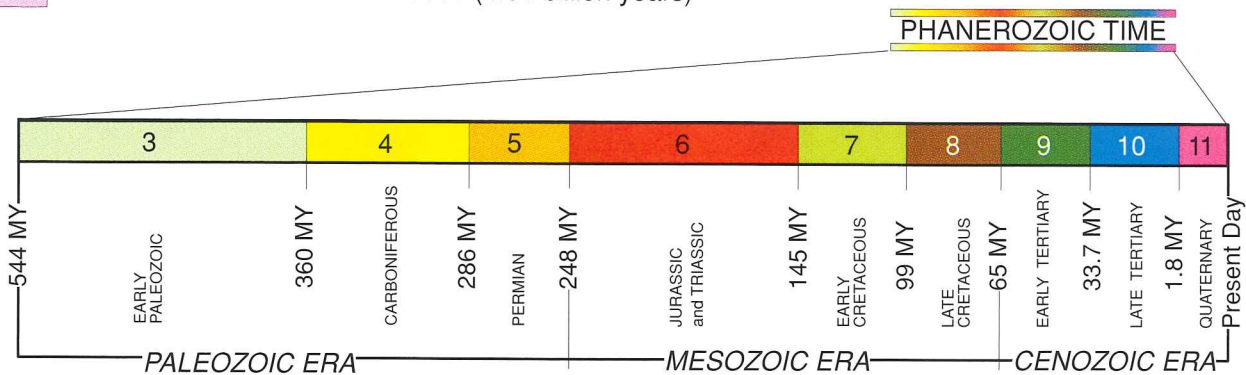
Data Source: Adapted from *Landforms of the United States* by Erwin Raisz, 1957

SURFACE GEOLOGY



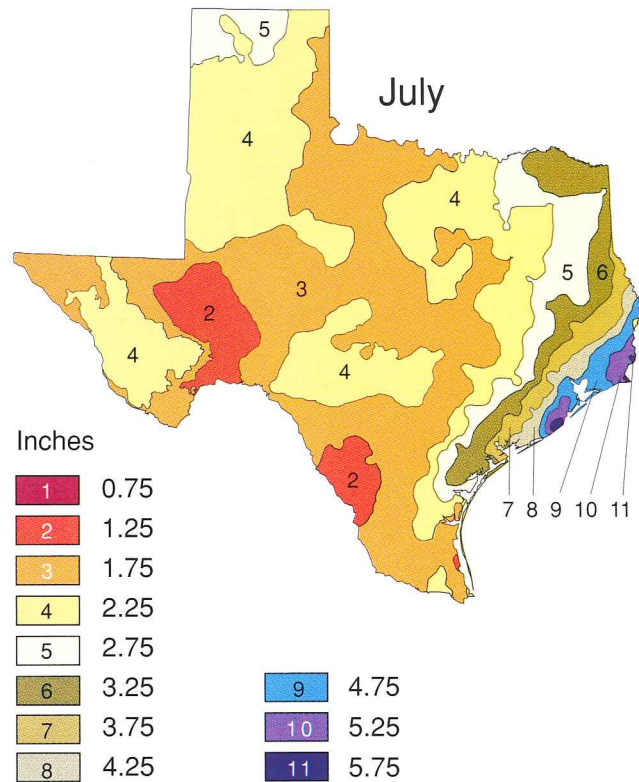
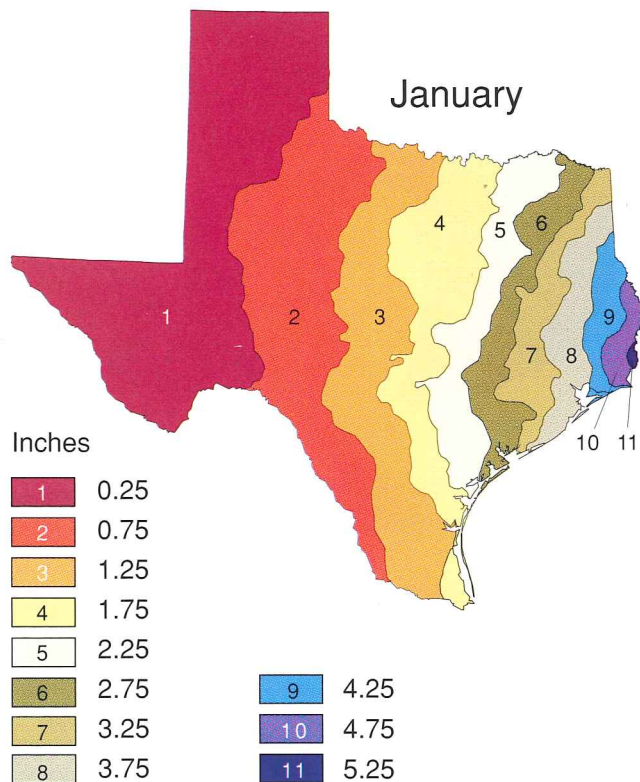
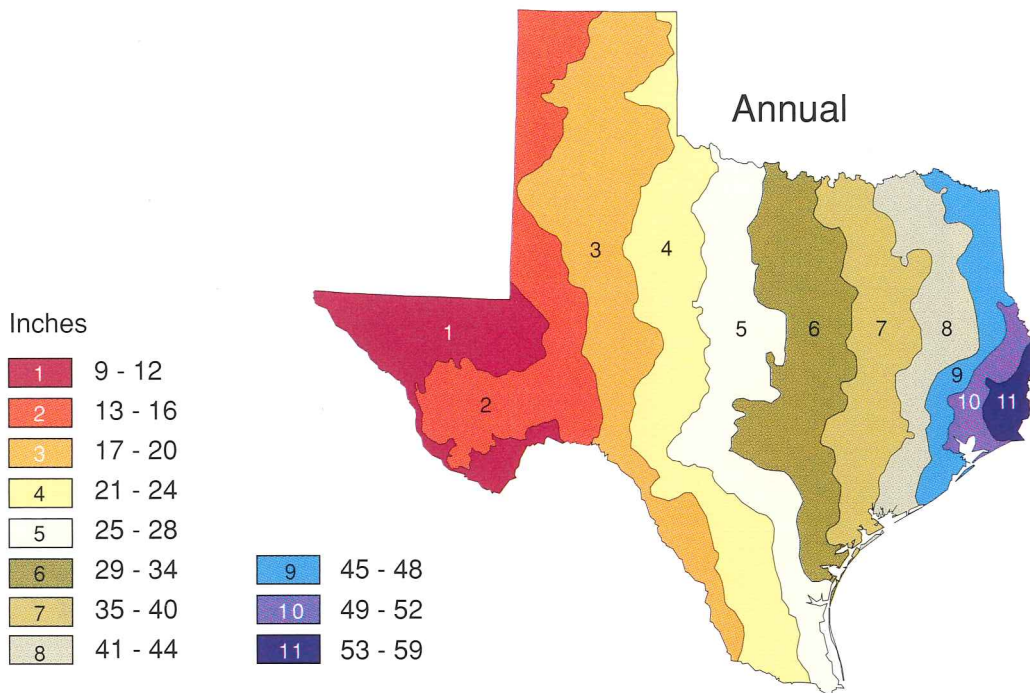
GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE:
Ages are given in millions of years (MY) before the present

- 1 IGNEOUS ROCK (undifferentiated)
- 2 PRECAMBRIAN TIME: 544-4500? (4.5? billion years)



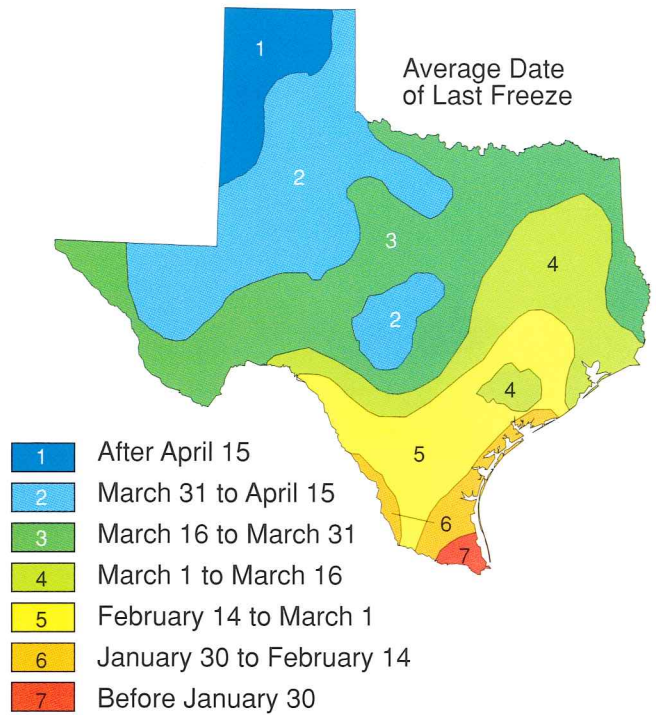
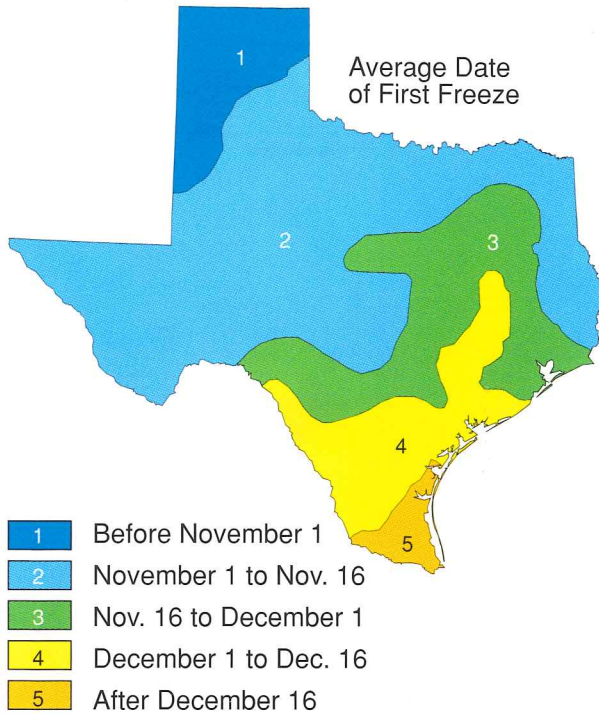
Data Source: Adapted from Atlas of Texas, 1976

PRECIPITATION

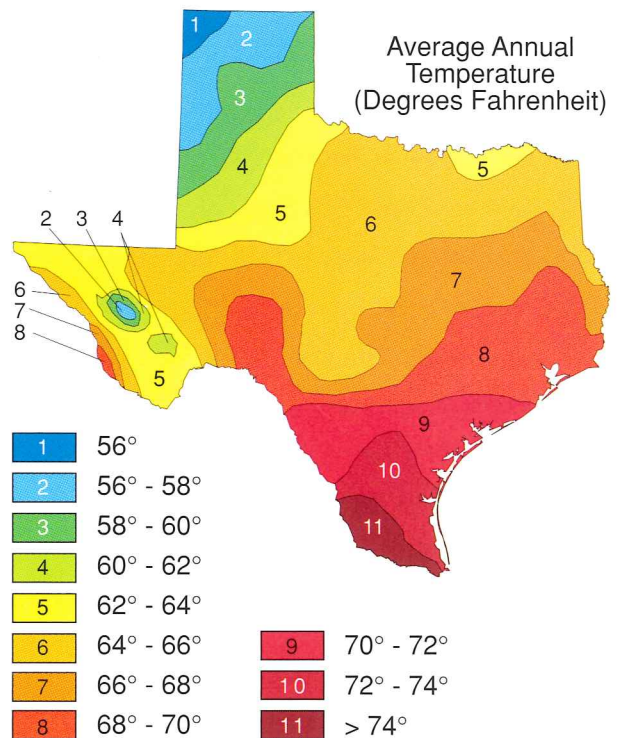
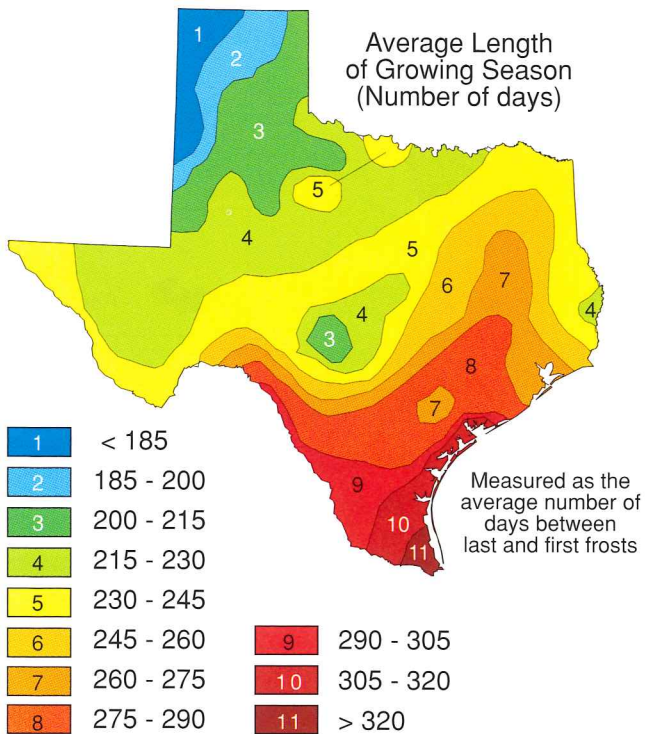


CLIMATE

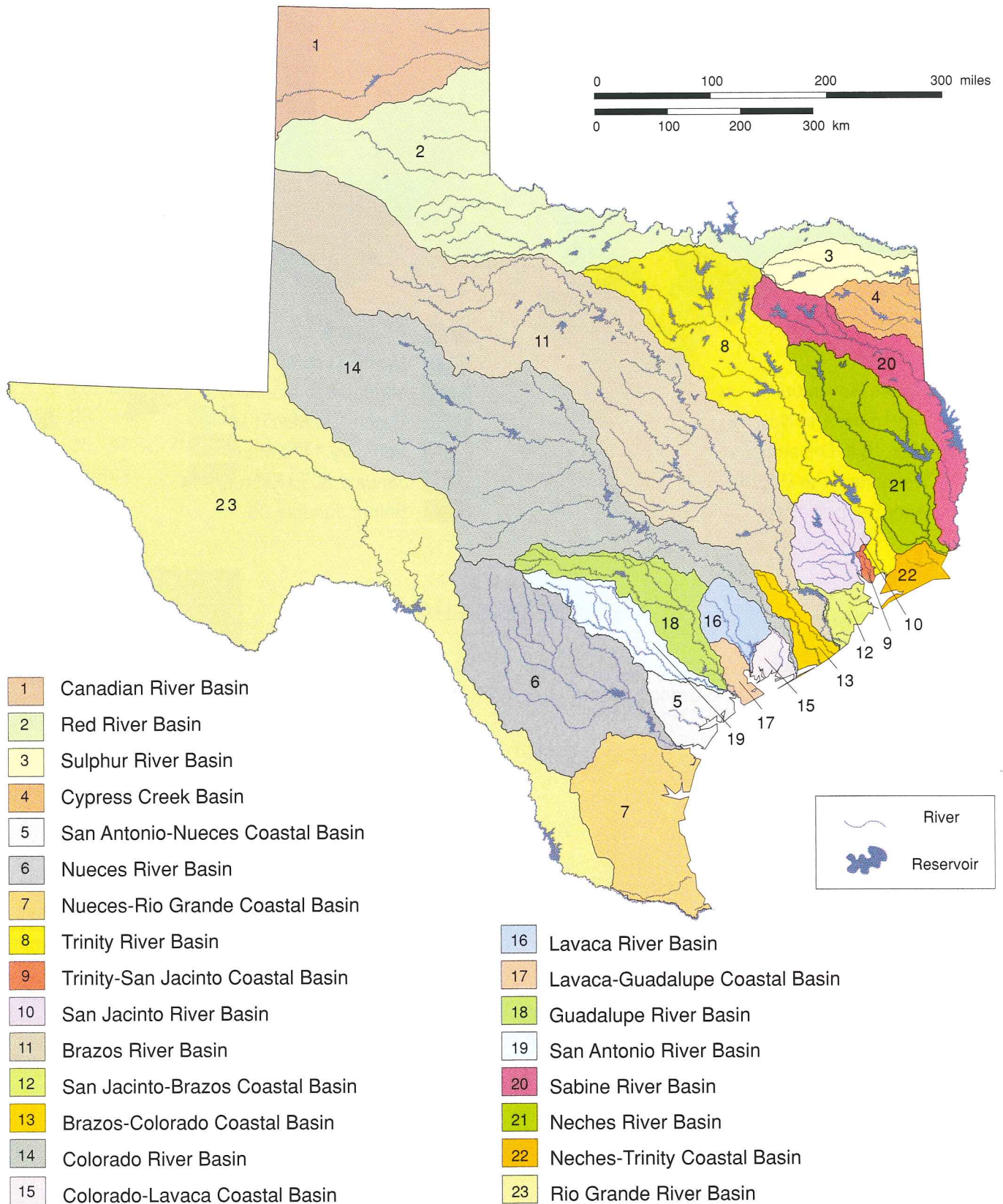
FIRST AND LAST FROSTS



AVERAGE TEMPERATURES

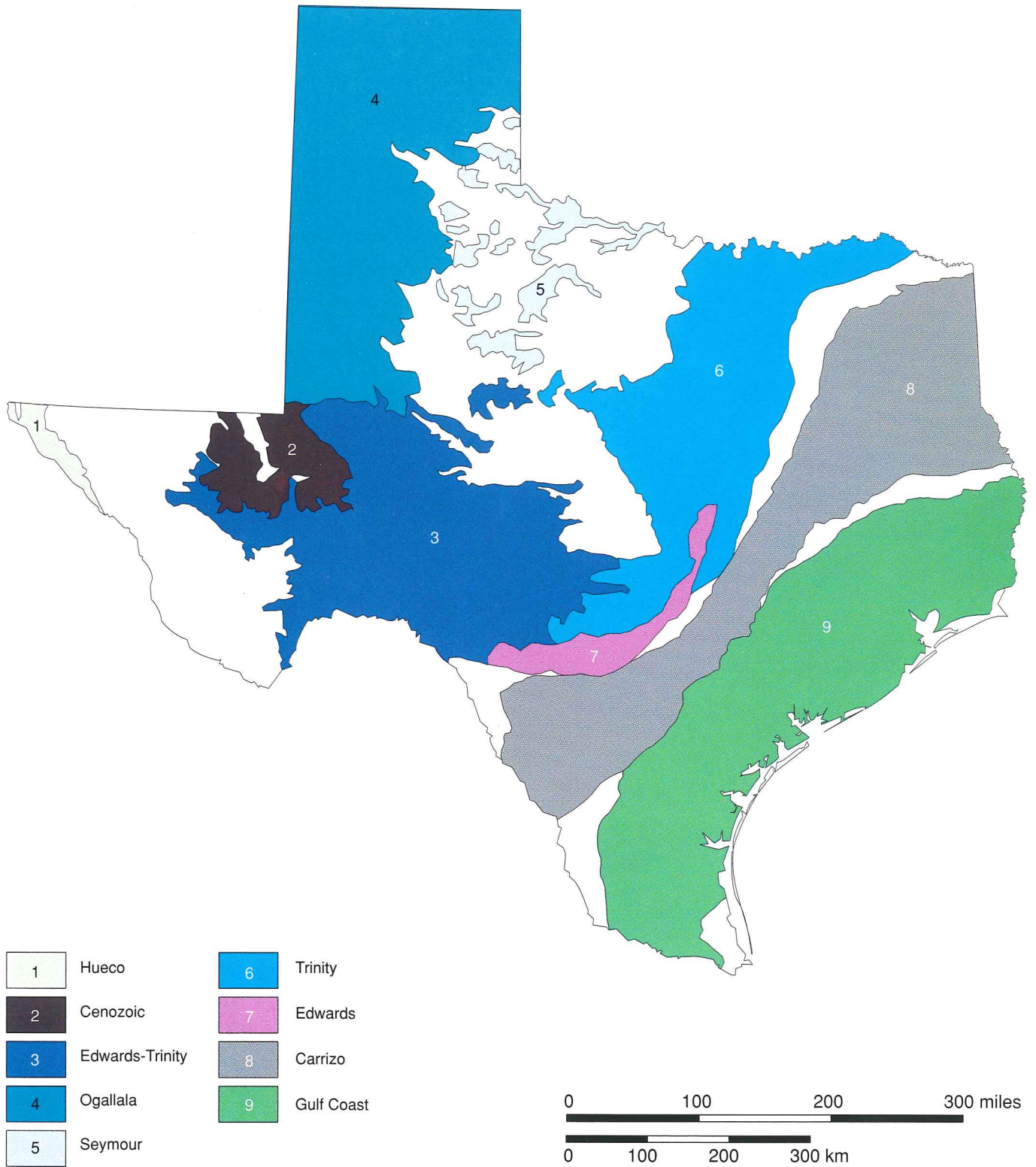


RESERVOIRS AND DRAINAGE BASINS



Data Source: Texas Water Development Board

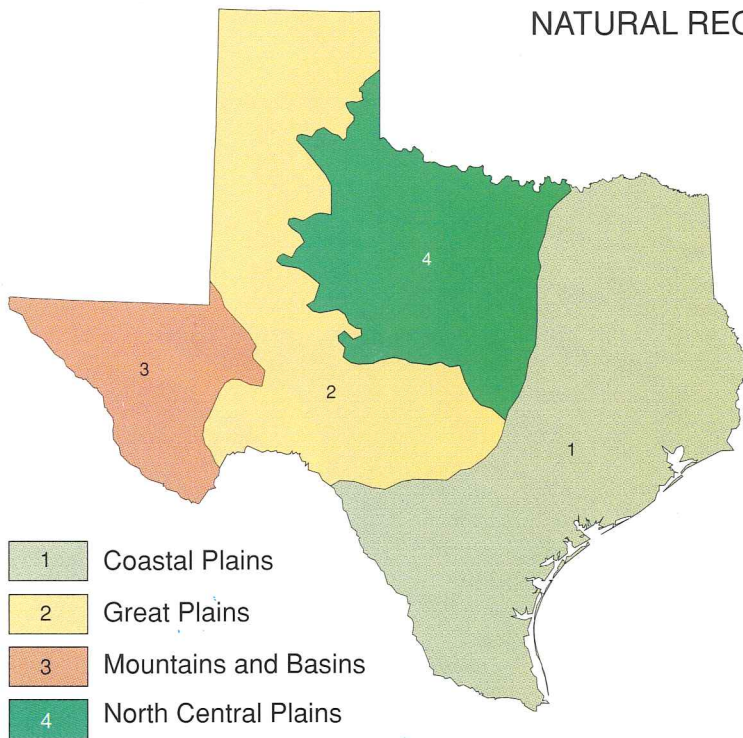
MAJOR AQUIFERS



Data Source: Adapted from Texas Water Development Board

PHYSICAL

NATURAL REGIONS

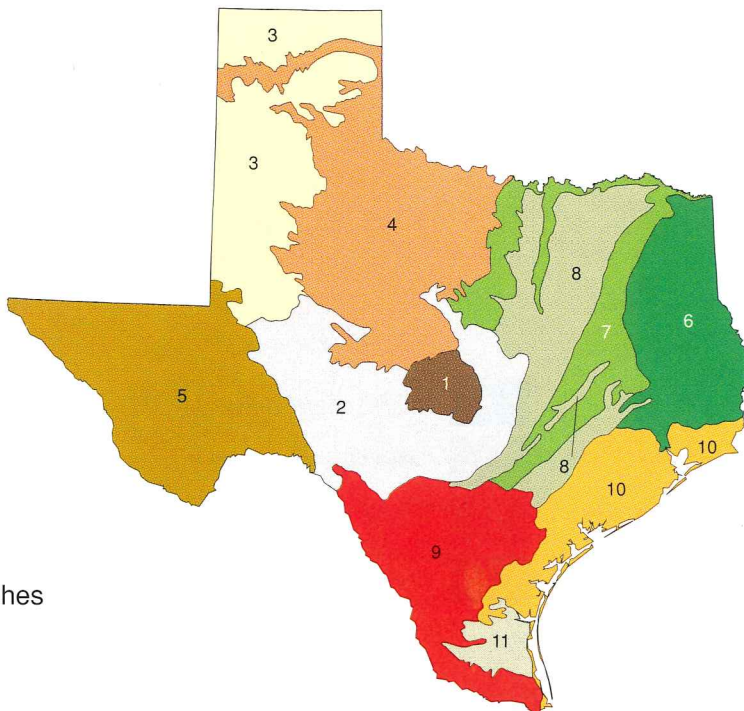
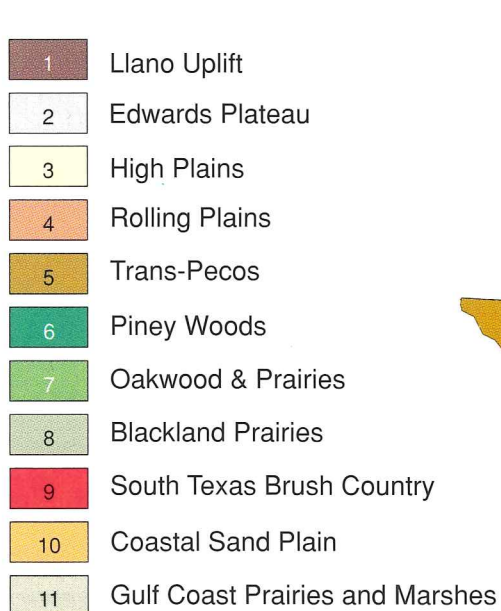


El Capitan

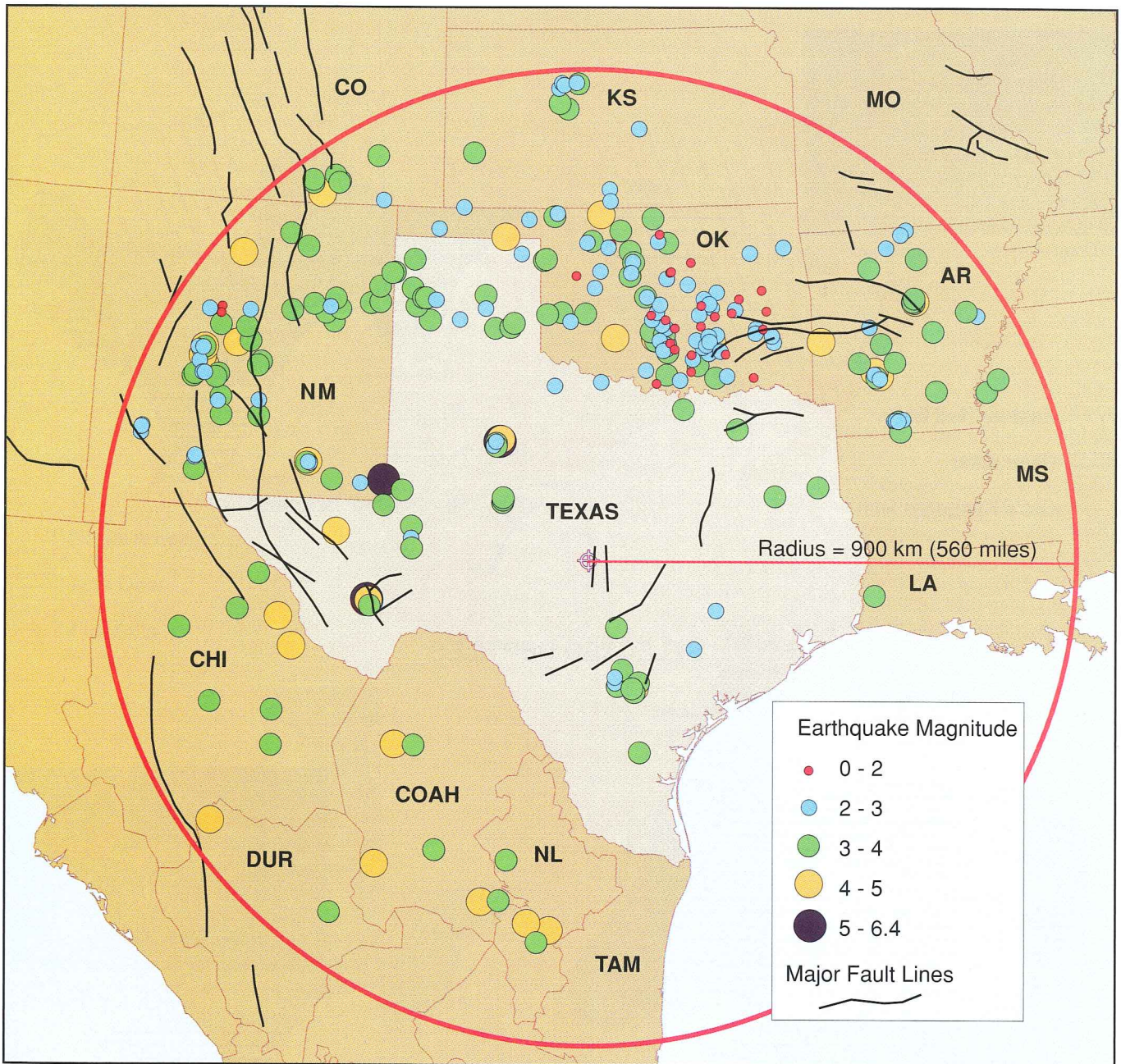
Photo by Byron Augustin

Adapted from Anderson, Adrian N., David G. Armstrong, Ralph A. Wooster, Jeanie R. Stanley, and Richard G. Boehm. 1993. *Texas and Texans*. Westerville: Glencoe Division of Macmillan/McGraw-Hill School Publishing Company, 64

ECOLOGICAL REGIONS



EARTHQUAKES AND FAULT LINES



EARTHQUAKES

Tectonic processes involve the bending or fracturing of rock masses in response to the movements of crustal plates. When the movement of the crust occurs along a fracture plane, the fracture is called a fault. An earthquake is a shaking generated by a sudden movement in the Earth's crust along a fault.

The Richter scale represents the magnitude of an earthquake based on seismograph records that record the

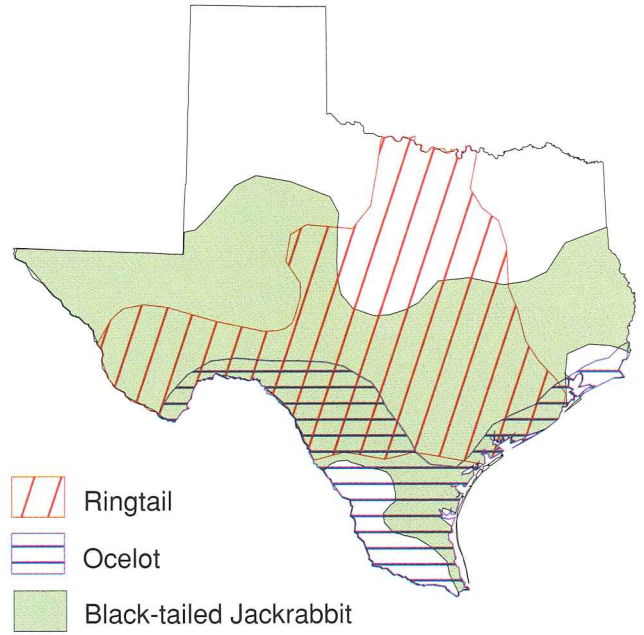
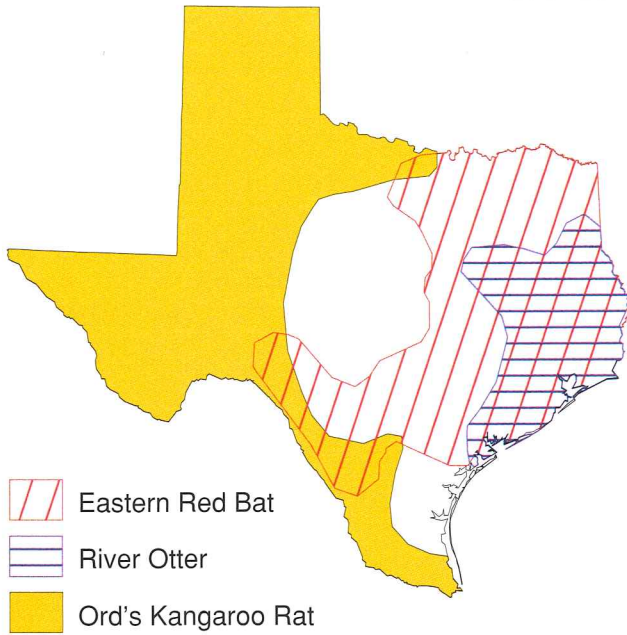
amount of energy released during an earthquake. Every increase of one number on the scale means that the ground motion is 10 times greater. For instance, a magnitude of 2 is 10 times greater than a magnitude of one.

This map depicts all earthquakes recorded from January 1973 to February 2000 within a radius of 900 km. The largest earthquake ever recorded in Texas occurred on August 6, 1931 in the basin and range country west of Fort Davis. This quake had a recorded magnitude of 6.4.

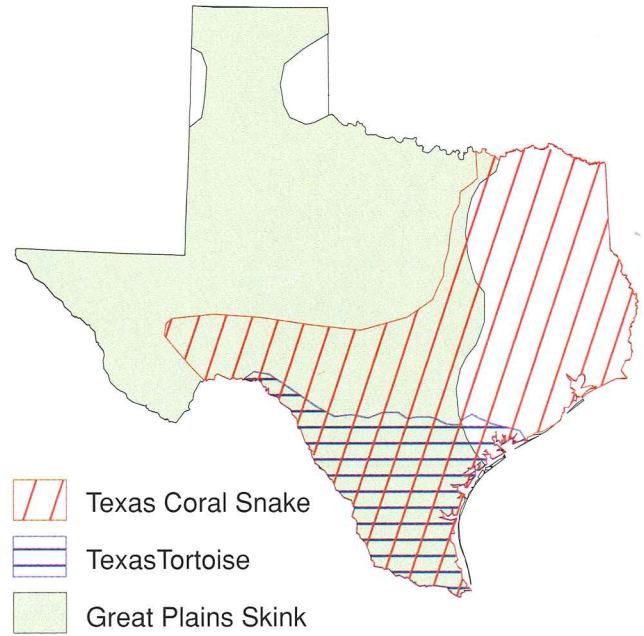
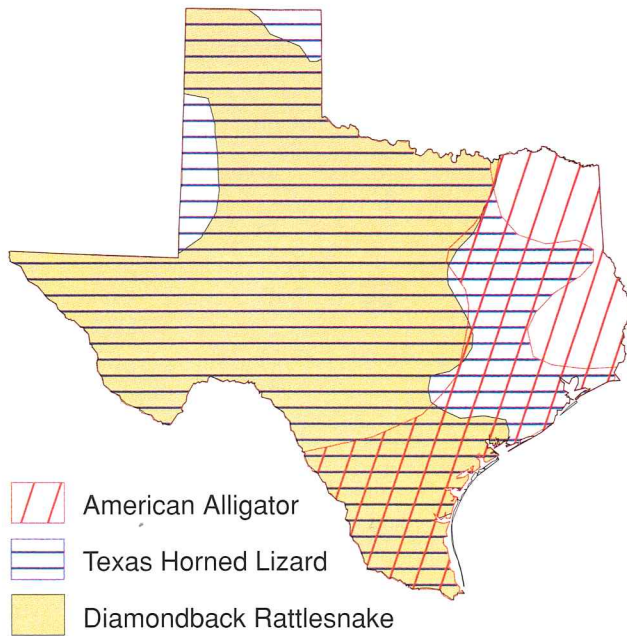
Data Source: USGS National Earthquake Information Center; Text adapted from a variety of sources

NATIVE ANIMALS

SELECTED MAMMALS

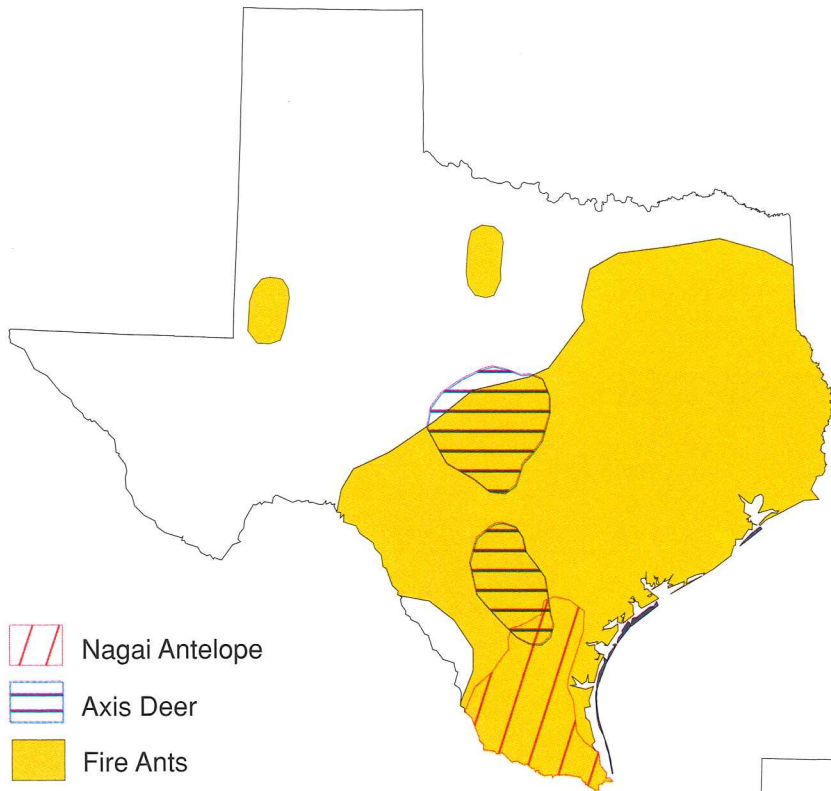


SELECTED REPTILES



NOTE: Distribution based on known county records.

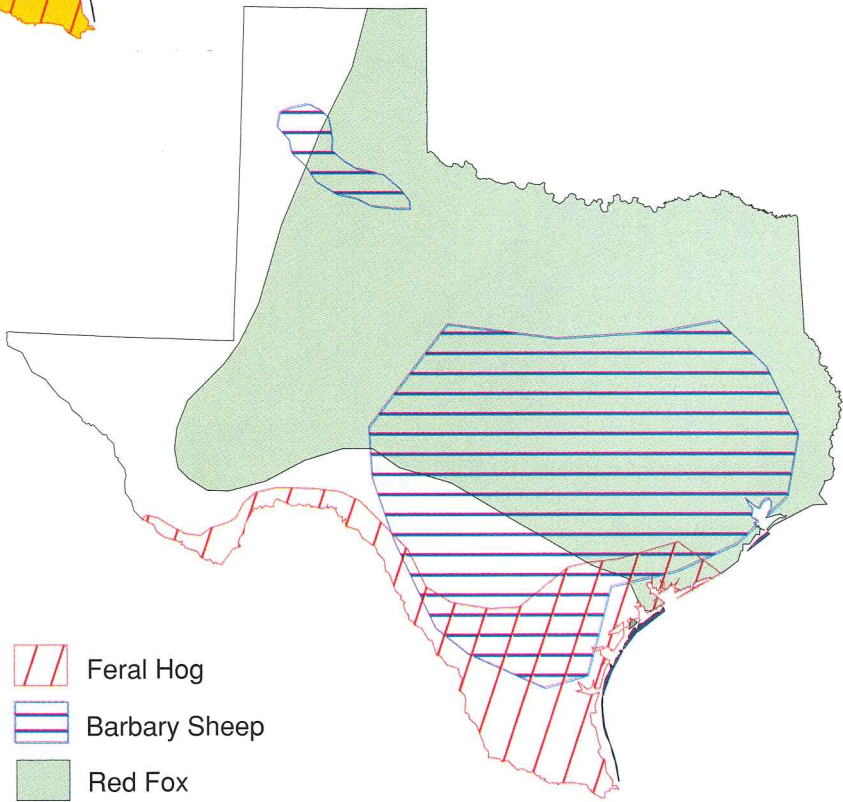
EXOTIC ANIMALS



Axis Deer were introduced to Texas from India.

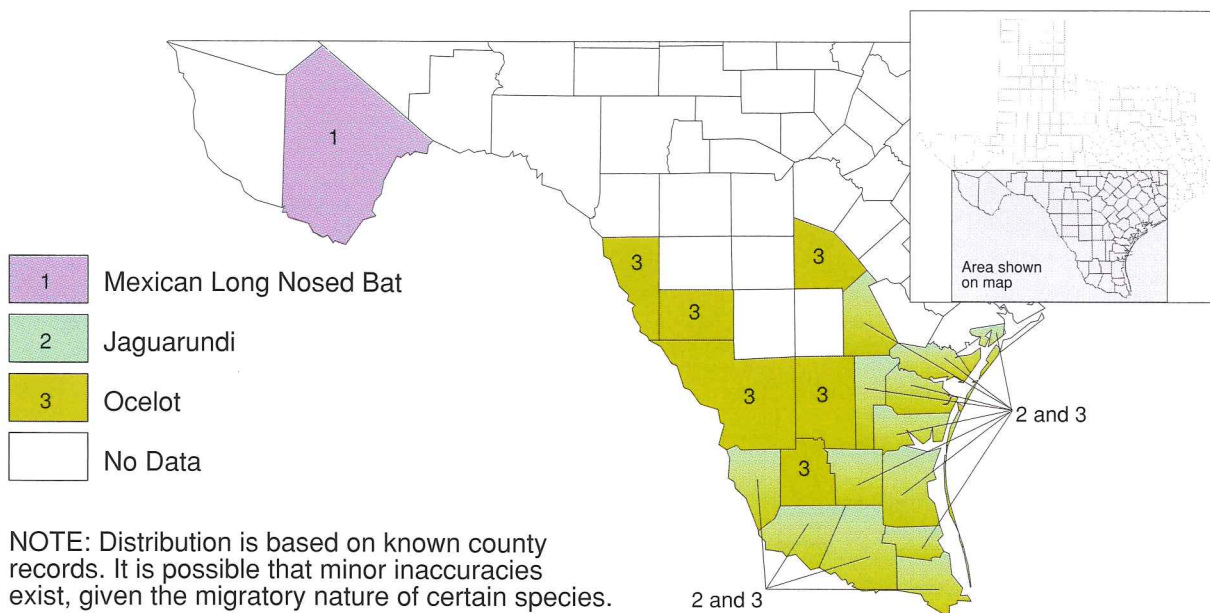
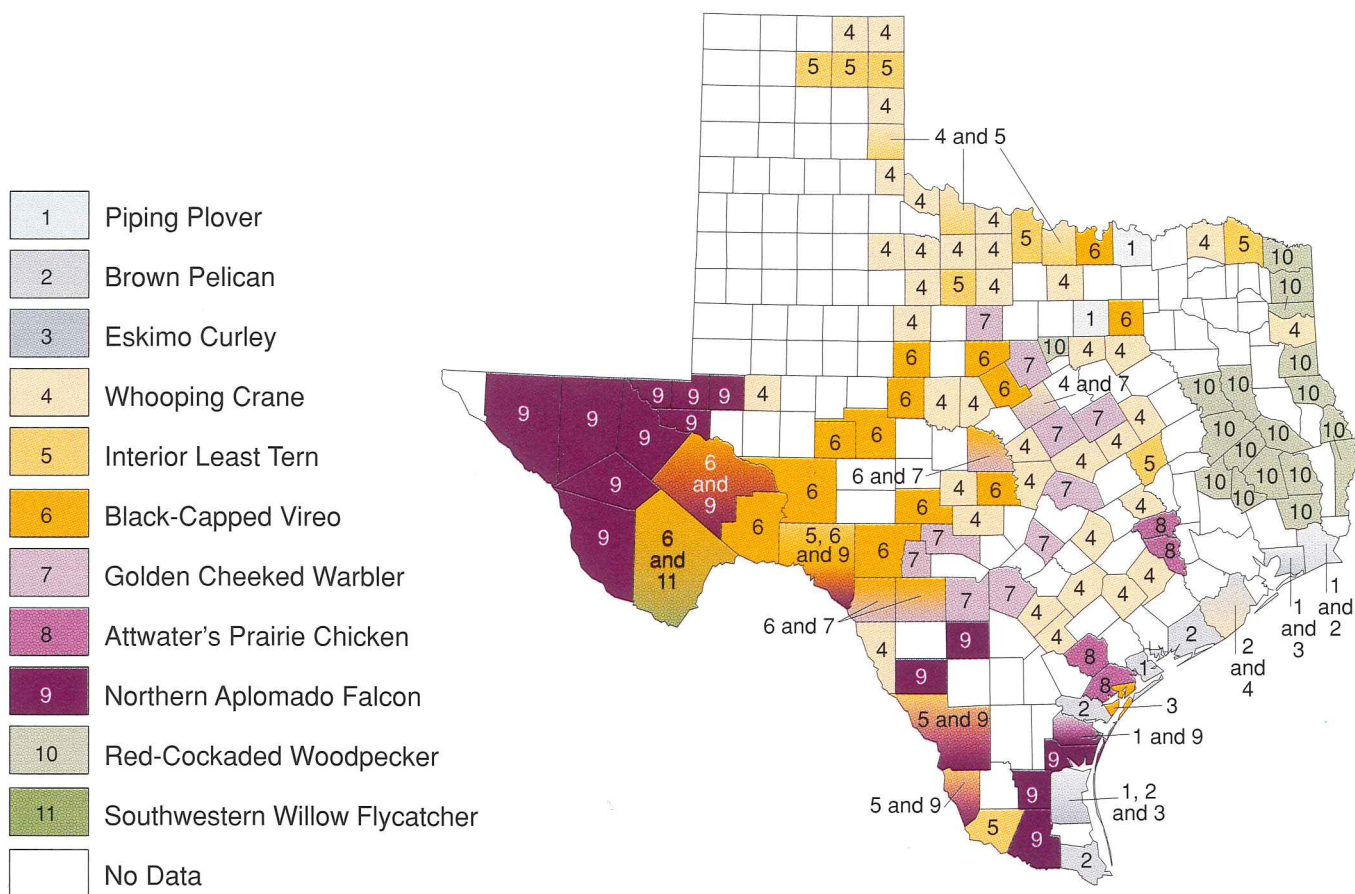


Feral hogs are descendants of wild hogs introduced from Europe.
Photo by Byron Augustin

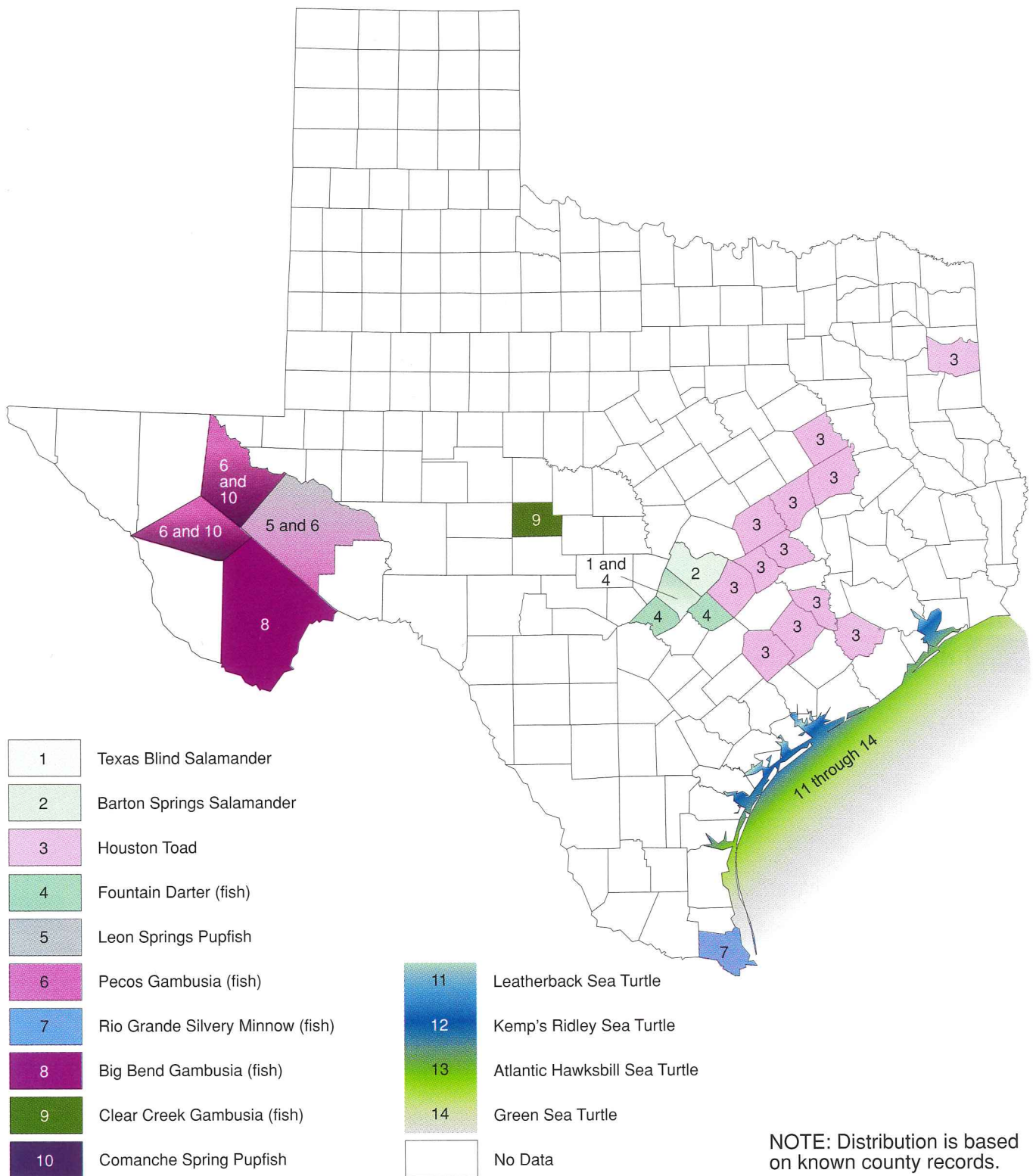


NOTE: Distribution based on known county records.

ENDANGERED BIRDS AND MAMMALS

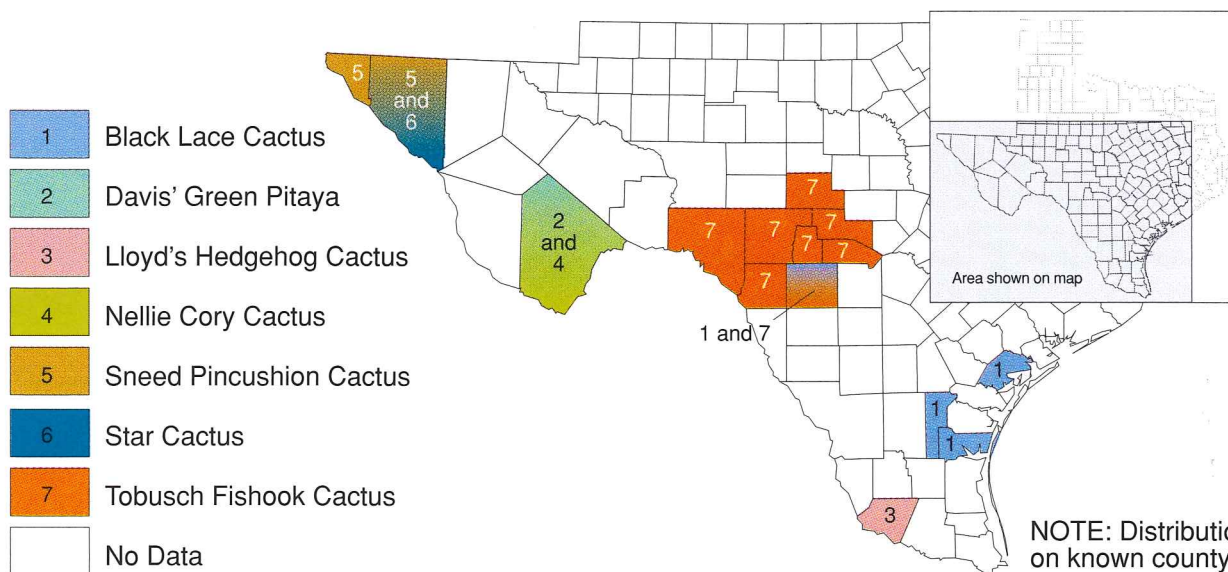
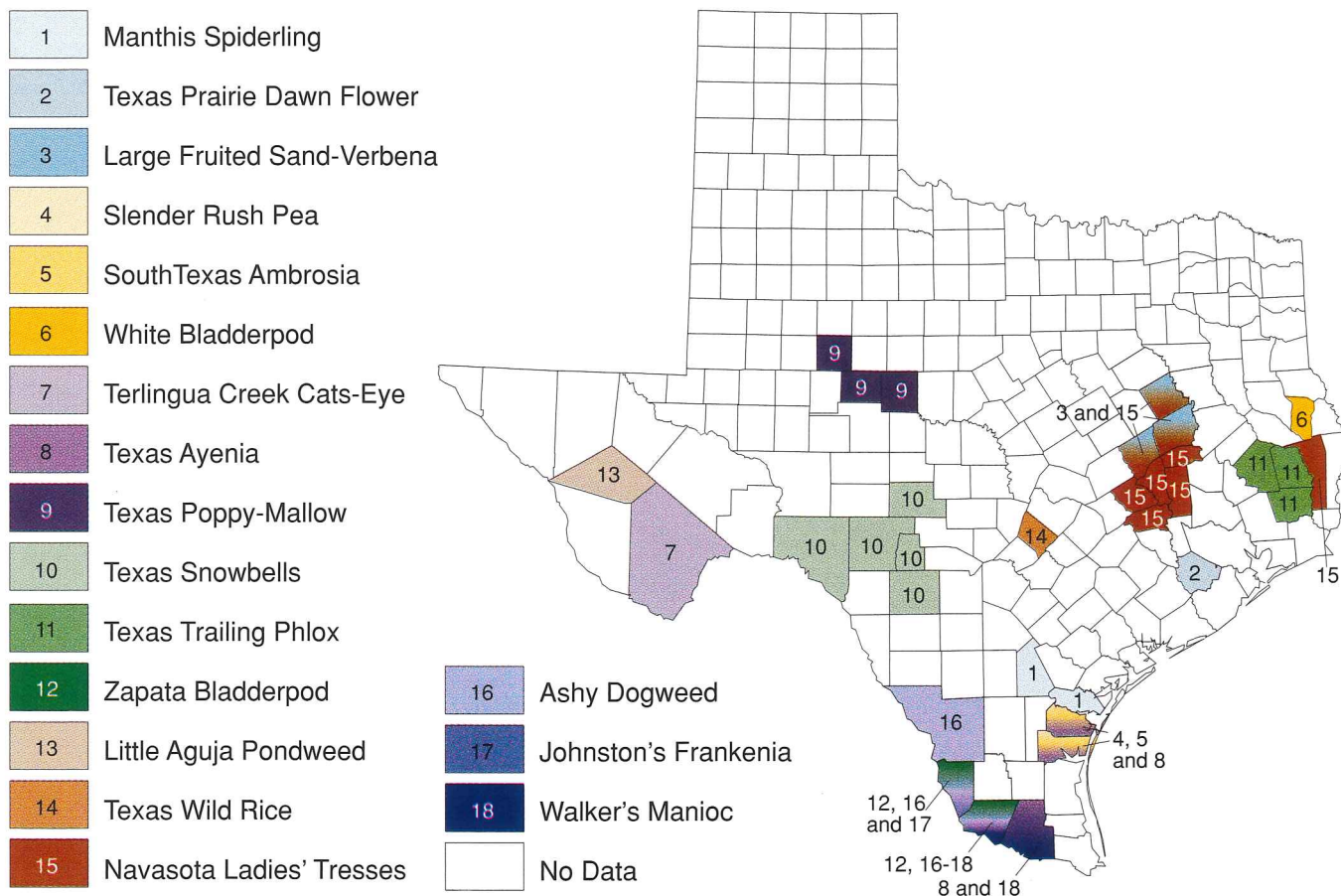


ENDANGERED REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS, AND FISH



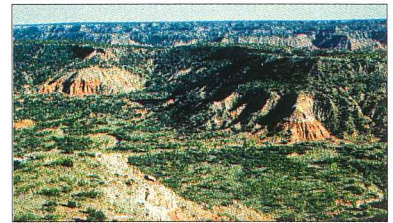
Data Source: Environmental Protection Agency 2000; Texas Parks and Wildlife Department 2000

ENDANGERED PLANTS AND CACTI

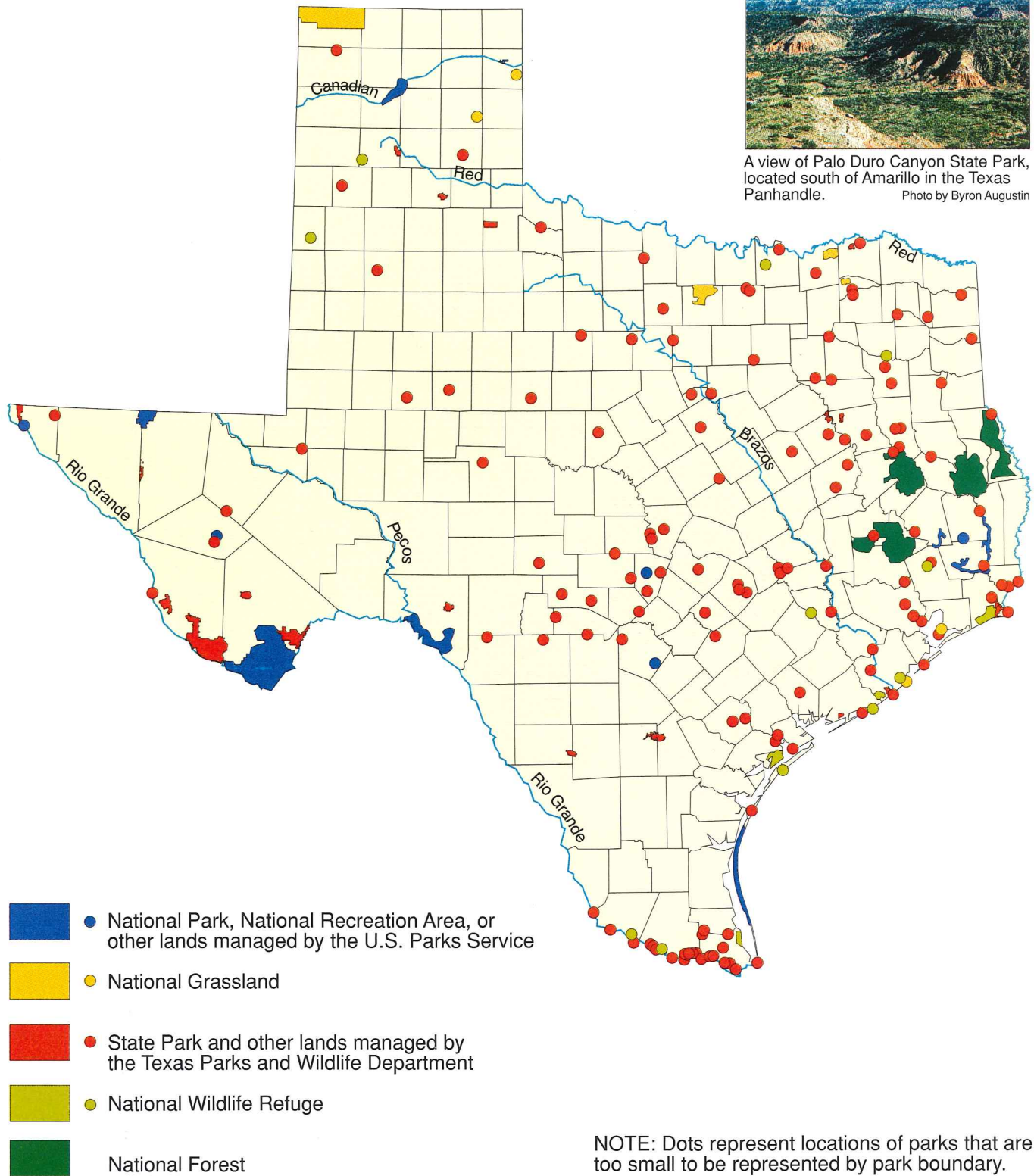


NOTE: Distribution is based on known county records.

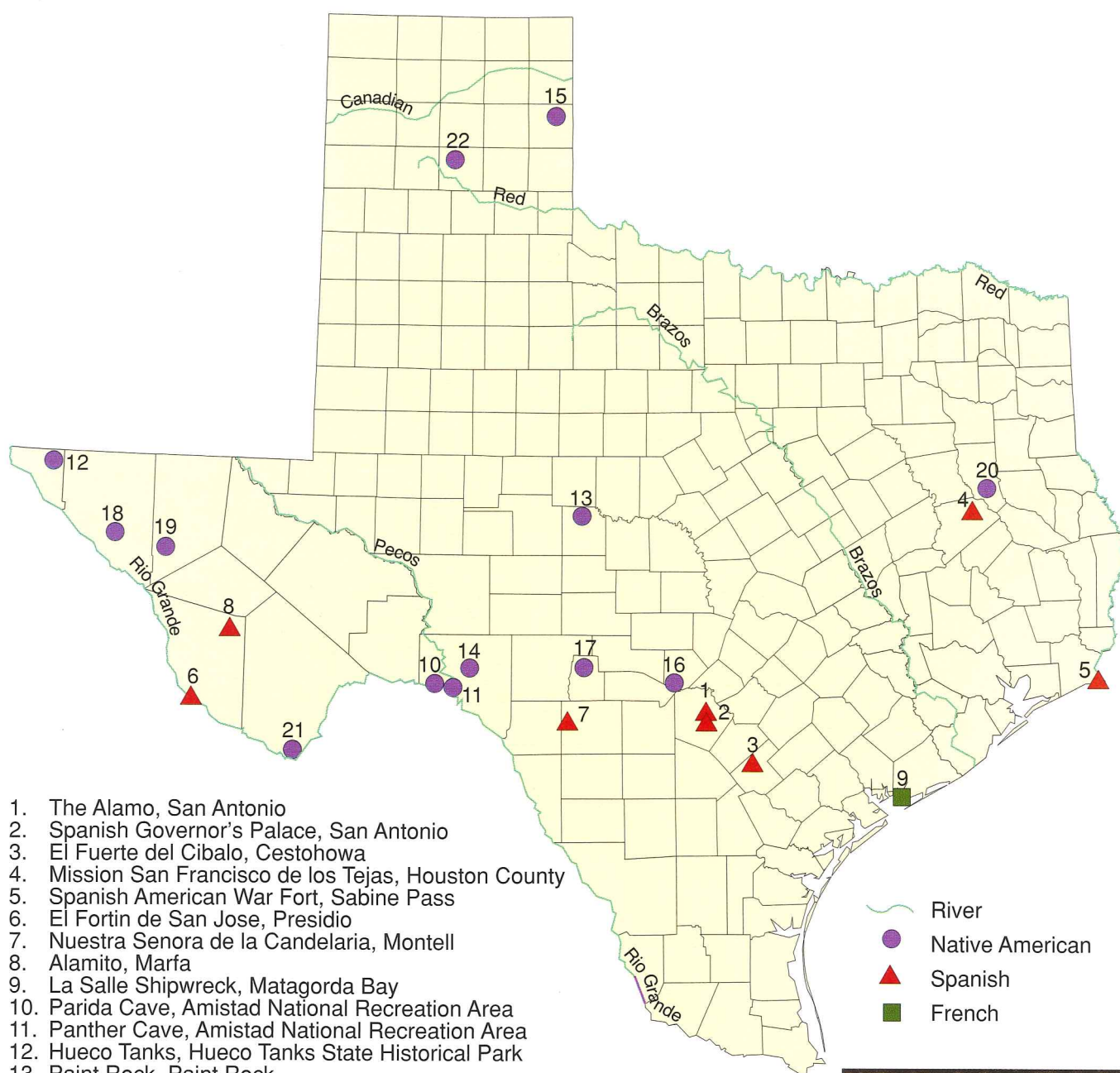
PARKS AND PUBLIC LANDS



A view of Palo Duro Canyon State Park, located south of Amarillo in the Texas Panhandle.
Photo by Byron Augustin



MAJOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



1. The Alamo, San Antonio
2. Spanish Governor's Palace, San Antonio
3. El Fuerte del Cibalo, Cestohowa
4. Mission San Francisco de los Tejas, Houston County
5. Spanish American War Fort, Sabine Pass
6. El Fortin de San Jose, Presidio
7. Nuestra Senora de la Candelaria, Montell
8. Alamito, Marfa
9. La Salle Shipwreck, Matagorda Bay
10. Parida Cave, Amistad National Recreation Area
11. Panther Cave, Amistad National Recreation Area
12. Hueco Tanks, Hueco Tanks State Historical Park
13. Paint Rock, Paint Rock
14. Fate Bell Shelter, Seminole Canyon State Natural Area
15. Tule Canyon, Briscoe
16. Cascade Cavern, Boerne
17. Prade Ranch, Real County
18. Tinaja de los Palmas, near Sierra Blanca
19. Lobo Valley Petroglyph Site, Culberson County
20. Caddoan Mounds, Caddoan Mounds State Historical Park
21. Various Sites, Big Bend National Park
22. Various Sites, Palo Duro Canyon State Park

- River
- Native American
- Spanish
- French



Ancient Rock Art

Photo used with permission from The Rock Art Foundation

Data Sources: Handbook of Texas Online; Texas Historical Commission; The National Park Service

NATIVE CULTURES, 1500 A.D.

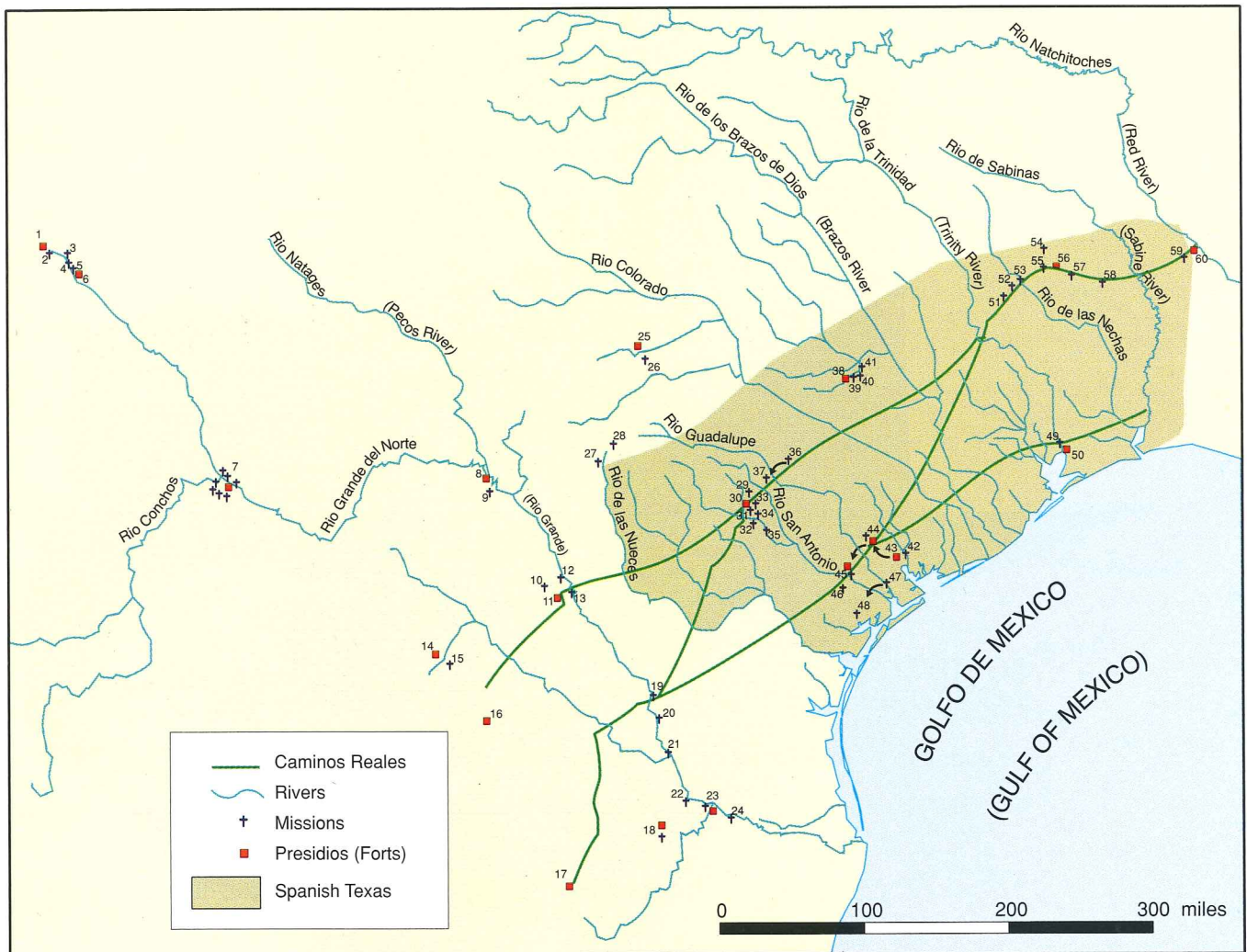


LINGUISTIC ASSOCIATION

	Uto-Aztecan
	Athapascan
	Caddoan
	Coahuiltecan
	Tunican

Data Source: Adapted from Atlas of Texas, 1976

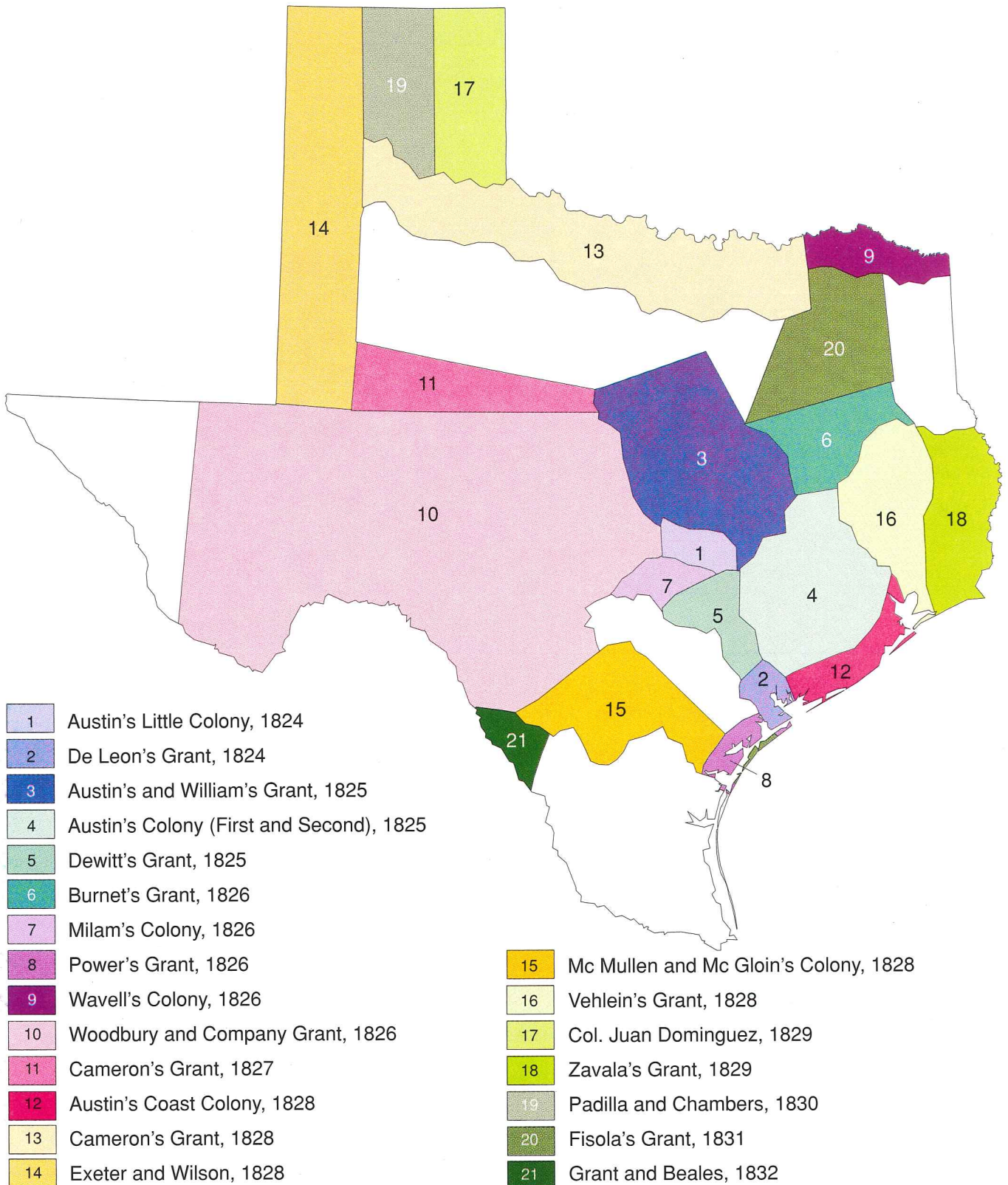
SPANISH MISSIONS, PRESIDIOS, AND ROADS



- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Presidio Nuestra Sra. del Pilar, 1683 | 21. Revilla, 1750 | 41. San Ildefonso, 1749-1755 |
| 2. Nuestra Sra. de Guadalupe, 1659 | 22. Mier, 1753 | 42. Espiritu Santo de Zuniga, 1722-1726 (Bahia) |
| 3. San Antonio do Senecu, 1682 | 23. Camargo, 1749 | 43. Nuestra Sra. de Loreto, 1722-1726 |
| 4. Corpus Christi de la Isleta, 1682 | 24. Reynosa, 1749 | 44. Location of (42) and (43), 1726-1749 |
| 5. Nuestra Sra. del Socorro, 1682 | 25. San Luis de las Amarillas, 1757-1768 | 45. Location of (42) and (43) after 1749 |
| 6. Presidio San Elizario, 1772 | 26. San Saba, 1757-1758 | 46. Nuestra Sra. del Rosario de los Cujanes, 1754-1831 |
| 7. La Junta, 1684 | 27. Candelaria, 1762-1766 | 47. Refugio, 1790-1791 |
| 8. San Saba after 1772 | 28. San Lorenzo, 1762-1769 | 48. Refugio after 1791 |
| 9. San Vicente | 29. San Antonio de Valero (Alamo), 1718-1793 | 49. Nuestra Sra. de la Luz, 1756-1771 |
| 10. San Francisco Solano, 1700 | 30. San Antonio de Bexar, 1718 | 50. San Agustin, 1756-1771 |
| 11. Presidio del Rio Grande, 1703 | 31. San Francisco Xavier de Naxera, 1722-1726 | 51. San Francisco, 1690-1693 |
| 12. San Bernardo, 1702 | 32. San Jose, 1720-1794 | 52. Nuestra Sra. de Maria, 1691-1693 |
| 13. San Juan Bautista, 1699 | 33. Concepcion, 1731-1794 | 53. San Francisco, 1716-1730 |
| 14. Santa Rosa | 34. San Juan Capistrano, 1731-1794 | 54. San Jose, 1716-1730 |
| 15. Dolores | 35. San Francisco de la Espada, 1731-1794 | 55. Concepcion, 1716-1730 |
| 16. Monclova | 36. Nuestra Sra. de Guadalupe, 1755-1757 | 56. Nuestra Sra. de los Dolores, 1716 |
| 17. Monterrey | 37. San Xavier, 1757-1758 | 57. Guadalupe, 1716-1773 |
| 18. Cerralvo, by 1583 | 38. San Francisco Xavier, 1751-1755 | 58. Dolores, 1716 |
| 19. Laredo, 1755 | 39. Nuestra Sra. de la Candelaria, 1749-1755 | 59. San Miguel, 1716-1773 |
| 20. Nuestra Sra. de Dolores, 1750 | 40. San Xavier, 1746-1755 | 60. Nuestra Sra. de Pilar, 1721-1773 |

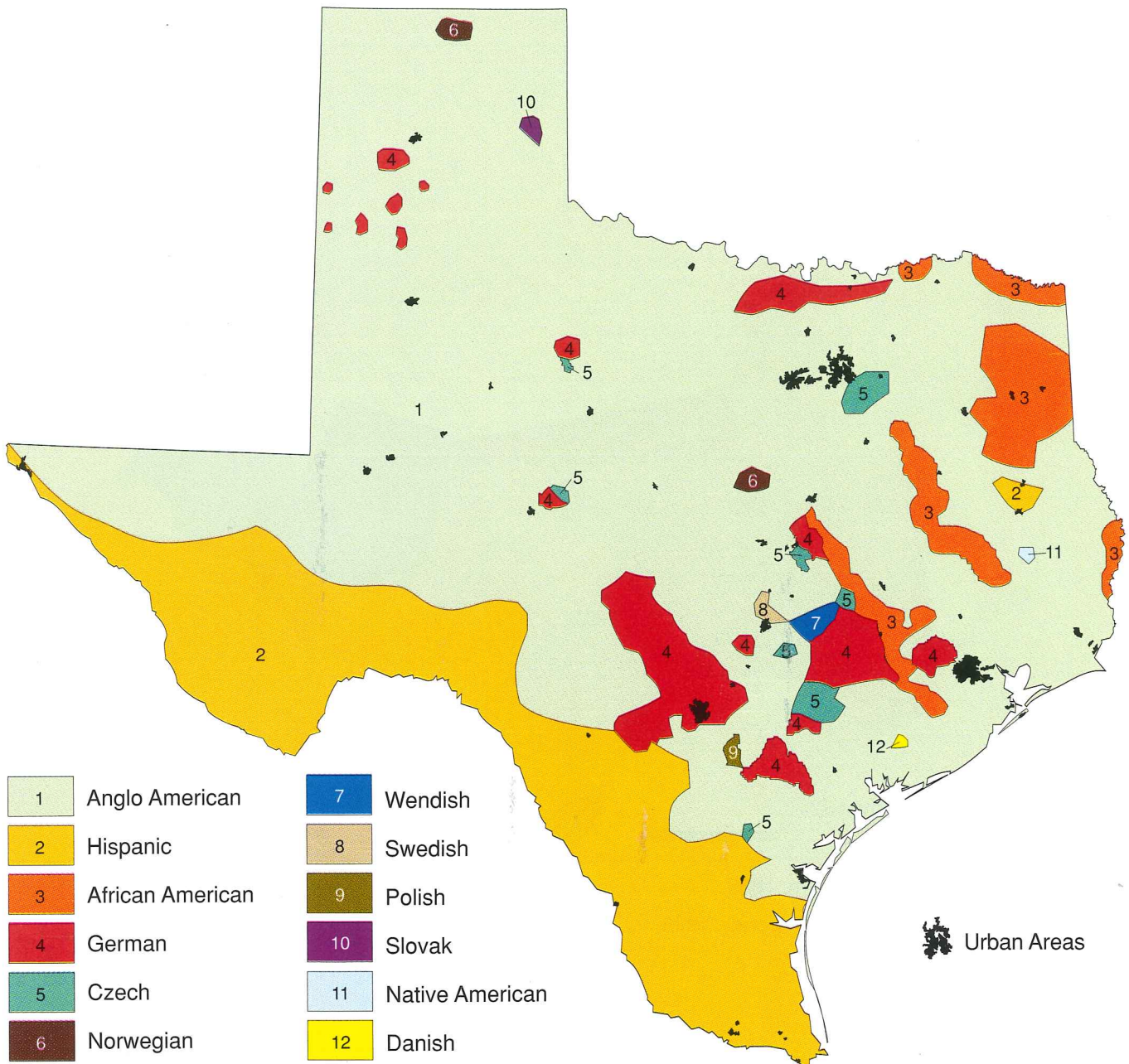
Data Source: Adapted from Atlas of Texas, 1976

MAJOR MEXICAN LAND GRANTS, 1824-1832



Data Source: Adapted from Atlas of Texas, 1976

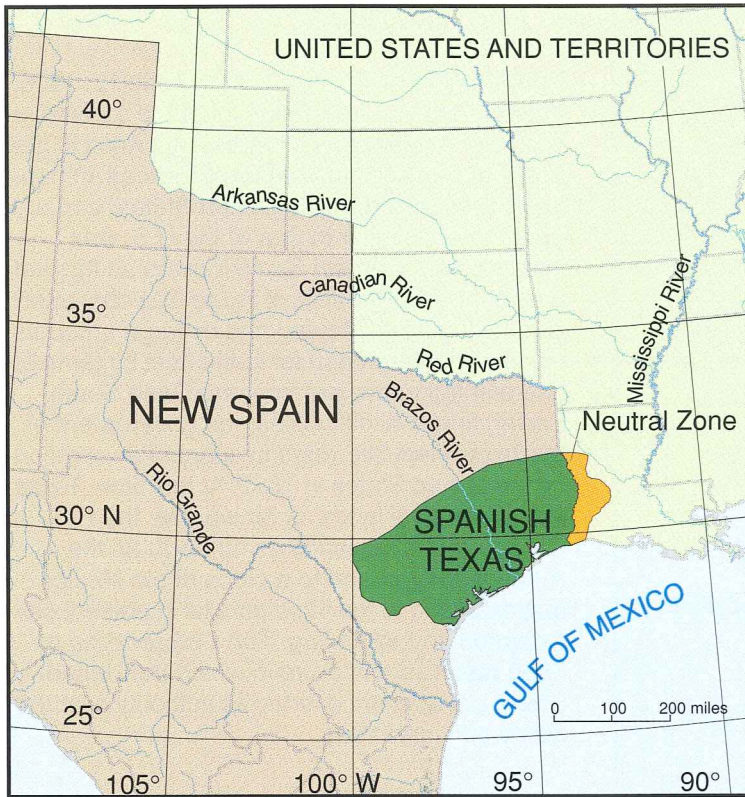
HISTORICAL-CULTURAL REGIONS



Historically, Texans have been of varied cultures and ethnicities, from Norwegian to Native American. Europeans immigrated to Texas because they were told farmland was cheap and plentiful. In Texas they found new lives with religious and economic freedom. Often, entire communities of Europeans immigrated because their relatives and friends were already established in Texas. Movements of this kind are called chain migrations. Chain migration has left cultural imprints on the landscape of Texas, which is evident in the pockets of German, Czech, and Swedish communities located throughout the state.

South Texas is alive with Spanish and Mexican cultures, as the state once belonged to both countries. For many Texans, the Spanish language is used as fluently as English. African Americans make up many communities in East Texas. After emancipation, many African Americans decided to remain near the plantations on which they were enslaved to form thriving communities of their own.

BORDERS THROUGH TIME



1. SPANISH TEXAS

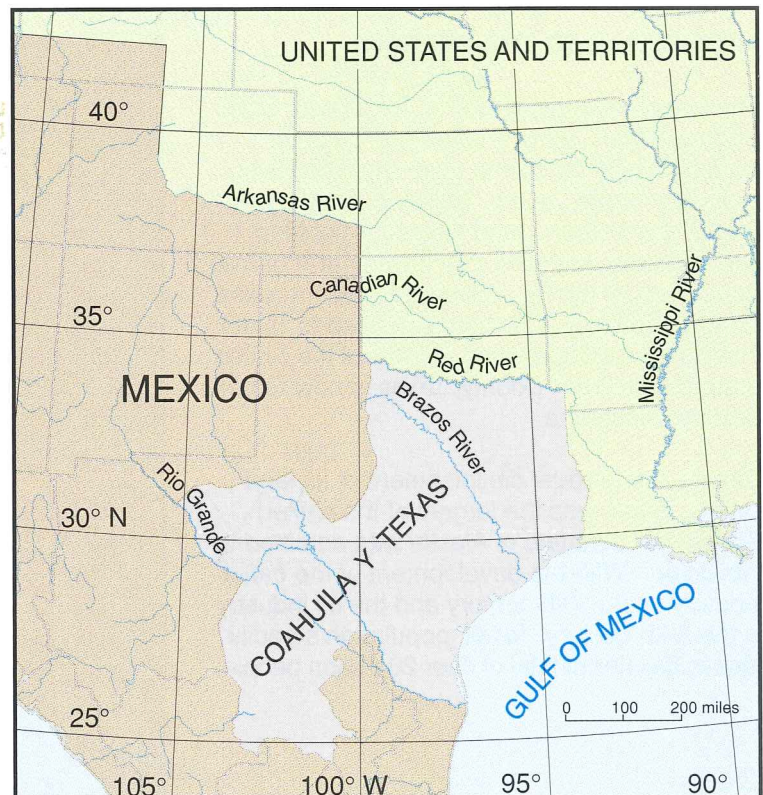
In the 18th and early 19th centuries, Spain controlled its territory north of the Rio Grande by building missions and presidios. These were supposed to counter the influence of American settlers who came for the wide-open lands of Texas. Because the Louisiana Territory, purchased by the United States in 1803, was interpreted by many in the U.S. to include all lands crossed by rivers flowing into the Mississippi River, much of the land that Spain claimed as its own was claimed by the settlers, as well.

The Adams-Onís treaty of 1819, that set the Spanish border at the Sabine River, resolved an 1806 boundary dispute between Spain and the United States. It also resulted in the establishment of the Neutral Ground between the Sabine River on the west and the Calcasieu River (present-day Louisiana) on the east. However, the arrival of settlers from America continued to be a problem for Spain. Texas was a part of New Spain until the revolution established Mexican independence in 1821.

2. MEXICAN TEXAS

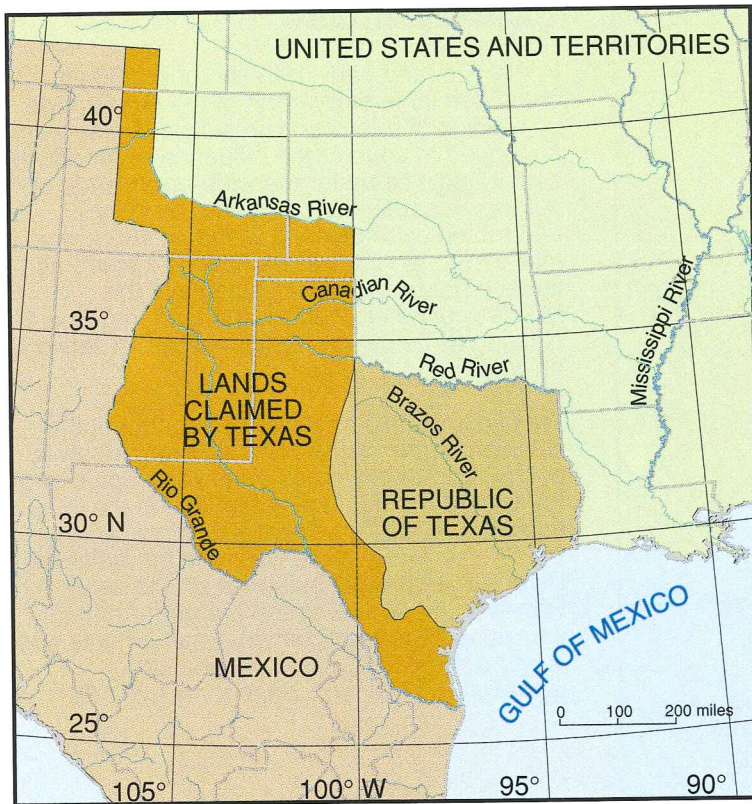
After the Mexican Revolution ended in 1821, all of the territory that had been controlled by Spain became a part of Mexico. During the 1820s and early 1830s, the Mexican government issued land grants to *empresarios* to encourage colonization of the lands north of the Rio Grande. The most successful of these empresarios was Stephen F. Austin, an Anglo-American settler, who brought a number of colonists to the territory.

However, the growing number of American settlers created conflict when Mexico began to try to assert more control over the territory. To better govern Texas, in 1824 the Mexican government combined the territory of Texas with the Mexican state of Coahuila to form a single state called *Coahuila y Texas*. This angered the Anglo-American settlers a great deal, and was a contributing factor to the feelings of unrest and discontent that eventually led to the Texas revolution in 1836.



Data Source: Compiled from various sources

BORDERS THROUGH TIME (Continued)



3. IMPERIAL TEXAS

The Republic of Texas was established in 1836, after the army of free Texas fought to a decisive victory over Mexican General Santa Anna in the Battle of San Jacinto. The Republic was immediately recognized by the United States, and a government similar to that of the U.S. was installed with General Sam Houston as the first president. The Republic of Texas was characterized by legalized slavery and by large amounts of land that were open for settlement by farmers and plantation owners from the Deep South. Facing financial difficulties, the government of the Texas Republic voted to approve annexation by the United States in 1845. At this time, Texas laid claim to all lands as far west as the Rio Grande and to all lands as far north as the Arkansas River, and to a piece of old Mexico that extended to the 42nd parallel in present day Colorado and Wyoming. The Compromise of 1850 resolved this claim in which the United States government exerted its authority over the newly admitted state.

4. CIVIL WAR TO THE PRESENT

The last bit of territory lost by Texas was Greer County. When Texas entered the Union, it claimed all the territories up to the Red River, including Greer County. In 1896, the United States government sued Texas for rights to Greer County, claiming that it was north of the South Fork of the Red River and was therefore in Indian Territory (Oklahoma) instead of Texas. The Supreme Court found in favor of the United States, and Greer County, Texas is now Greer County, Oklahoma.

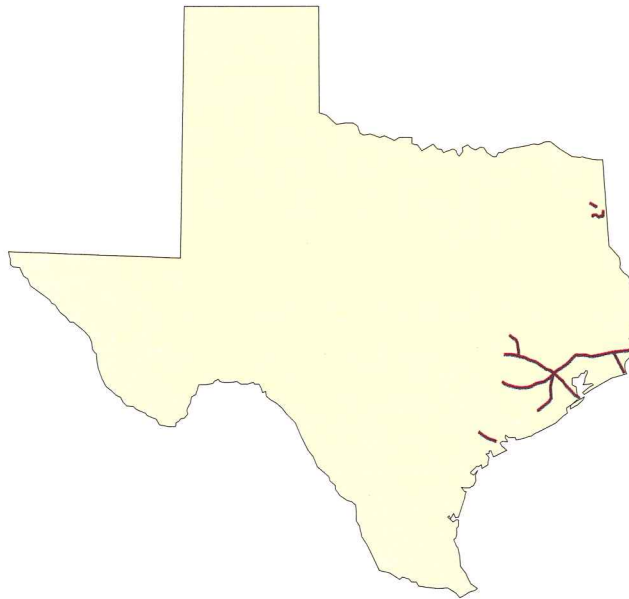
Despite the gradual diminishment of its land claims, Texas was the largest of the United States until the state of Alaska was admitted to the Union. With the development of the cattle industry in the 19th century and the oil industry in the 20th century, Texas' population steadily rose to its current total of over 20 million people.



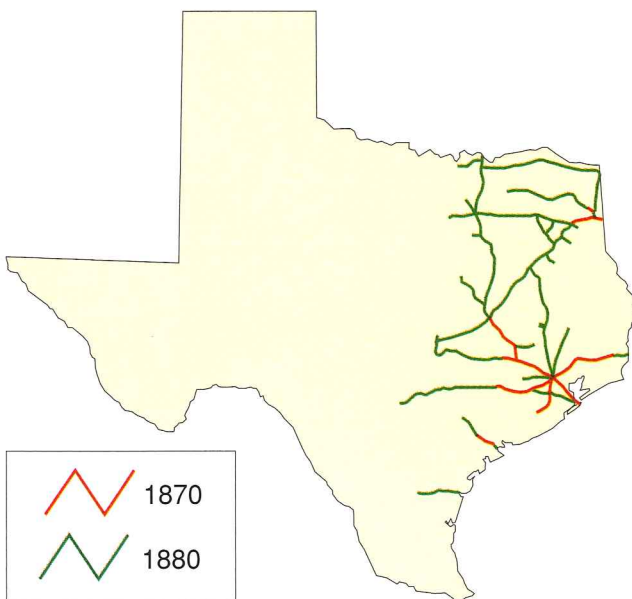
Data Source: Compiled from various sources

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT IN THE 19TH CENTURY

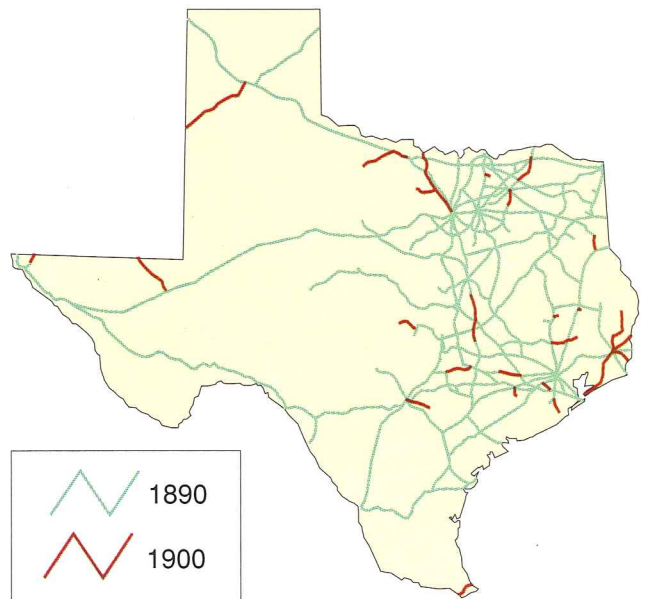
1860 Railroads



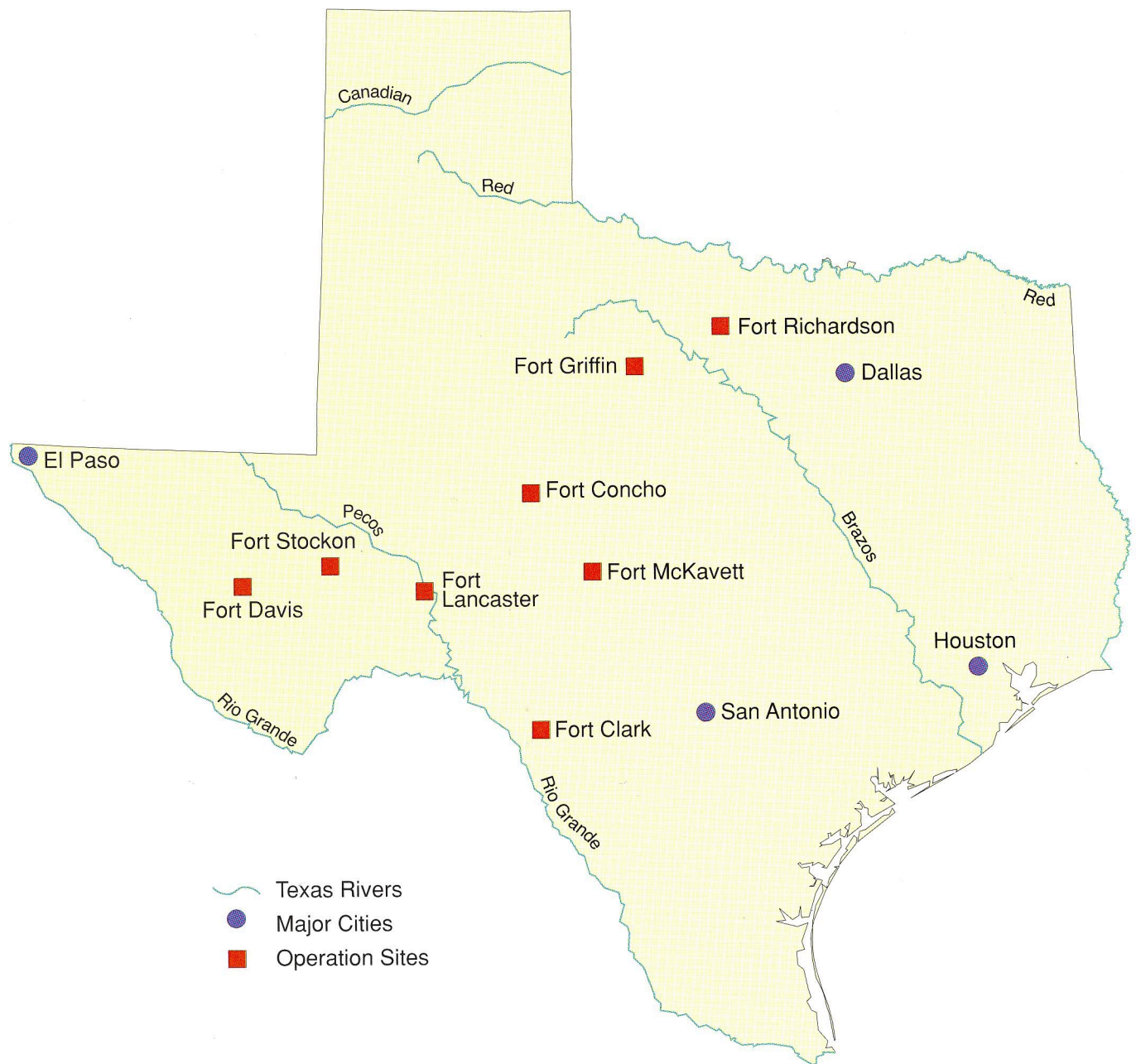
1870 and 1880 Railroads



1890 and 1900 Railroads

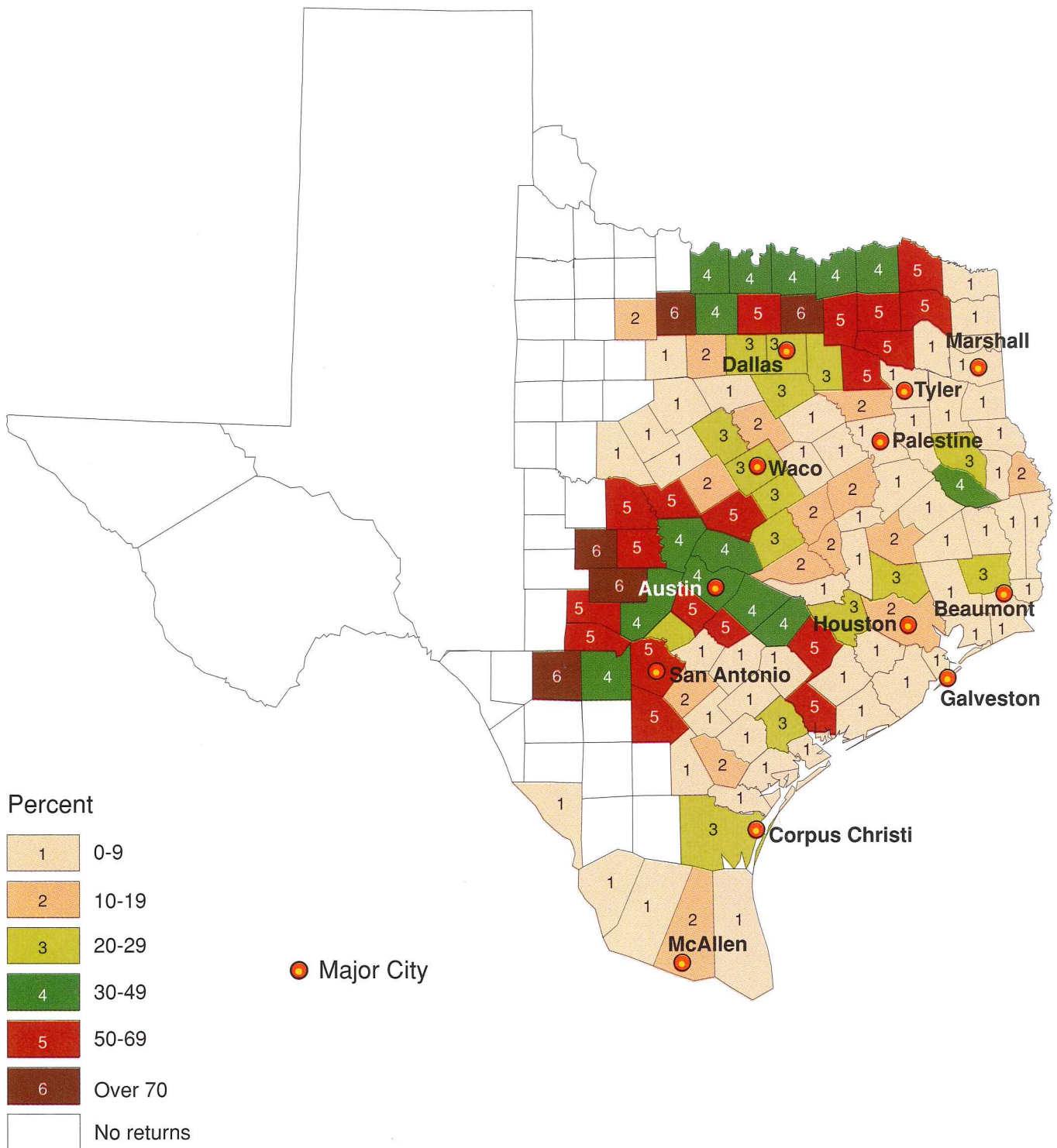


BUFFALO SOLDIERS: OPERATION SITES



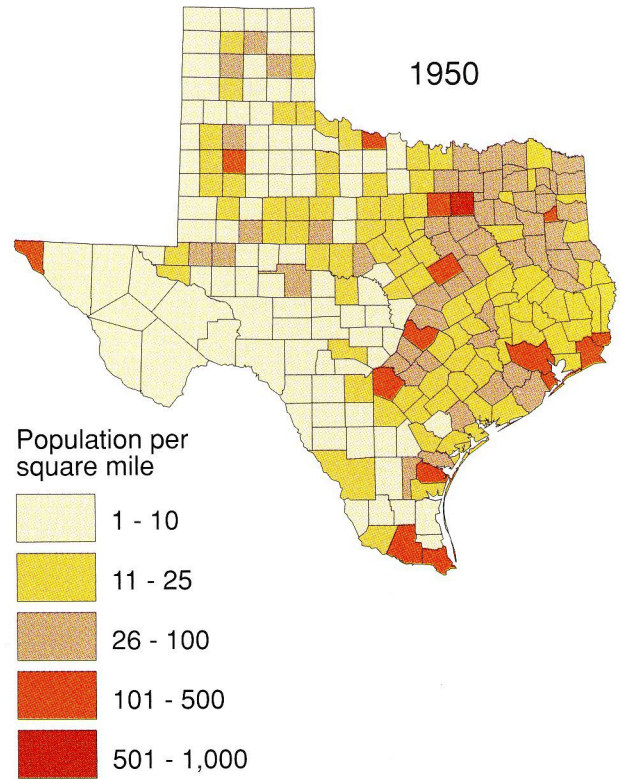
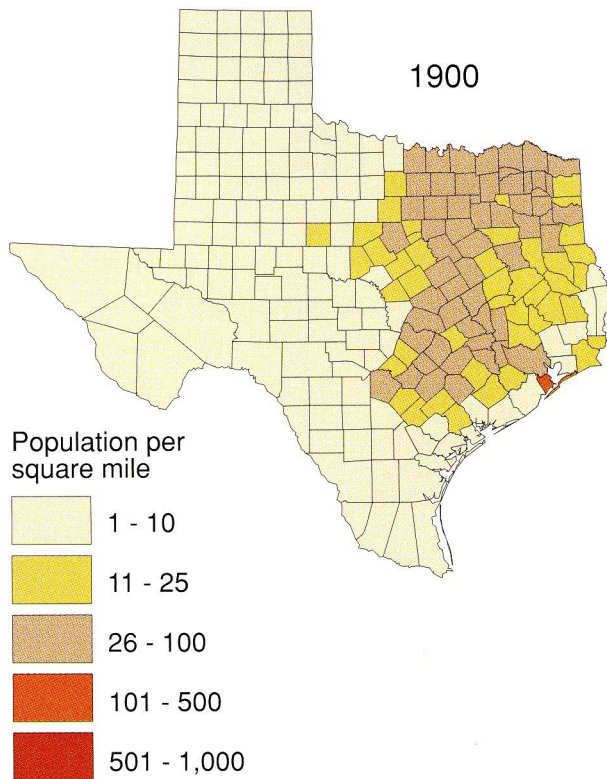
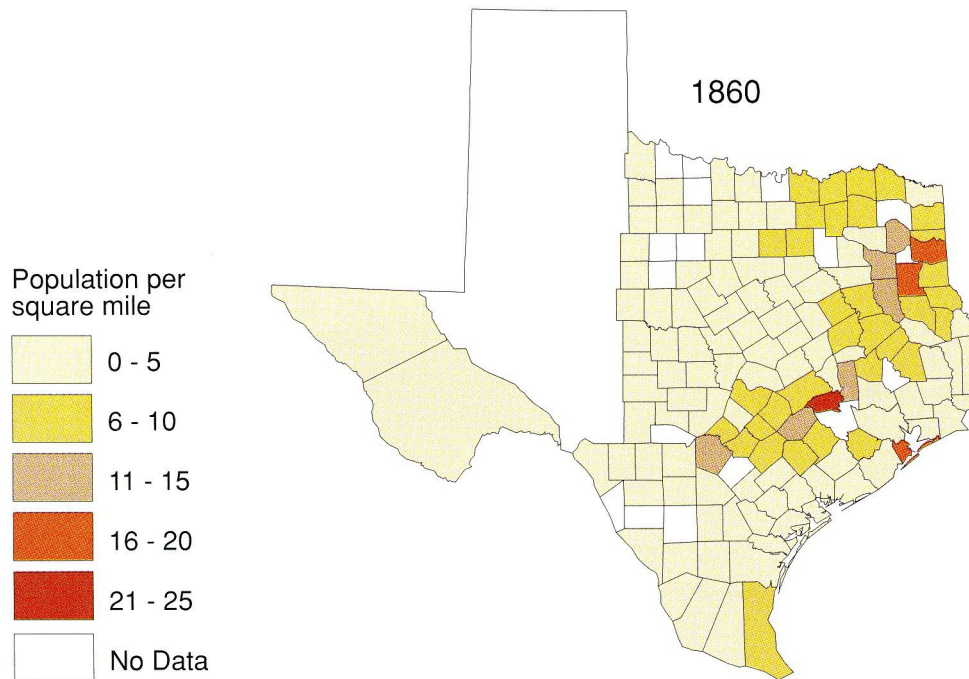
African-American soldiers who fought in the Indian Wars from 1866 to 1892 were called Buffalo Soldiers by Native Americans. Buffalo Soldiers played an important role in shaping the American West as part of the 9th and 10th U.S. Cavalry and the 24th and 25th U.S. Infantry Regiments for duty against the Indian Nations. Many Buffalo Soldiers were stationed at frontier forts from Texas to North Dakota. First Sergeant Emanuel Stance of the 9th Cavalry, stationed in Fort McKavett, Texas, was the first African American to receive a Medal of Honor in the Indian Wars.

VOTES AGAINST SECESSION, 1861



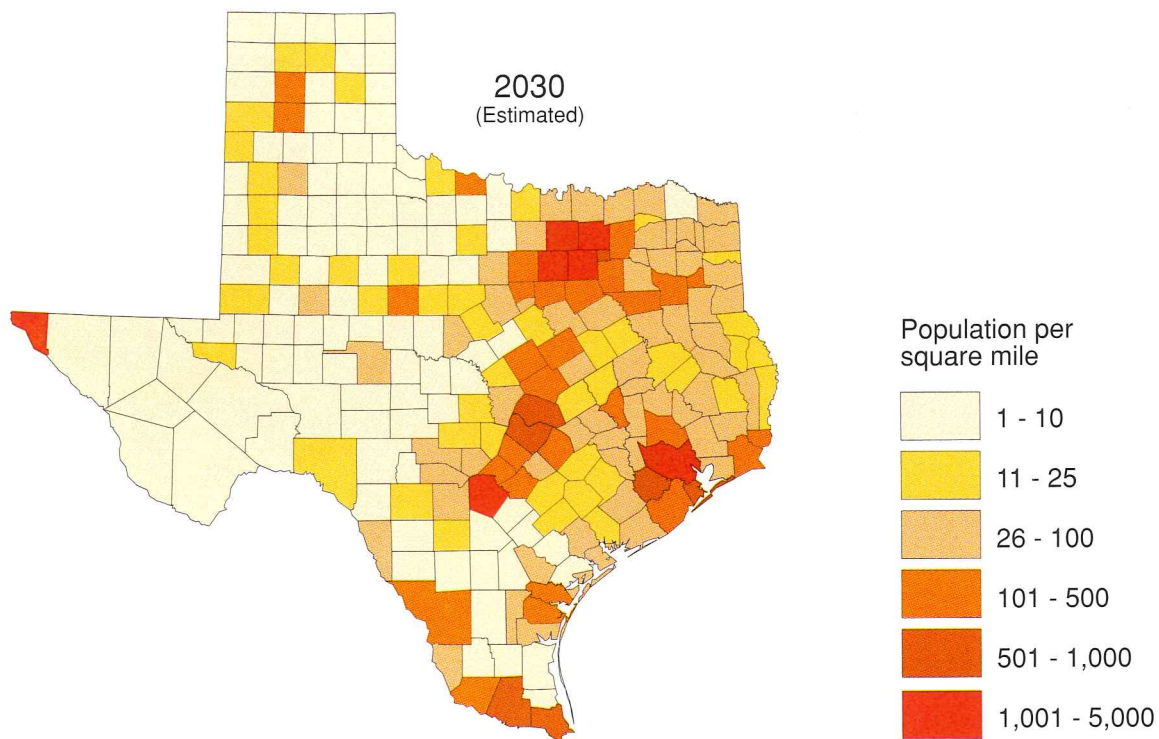
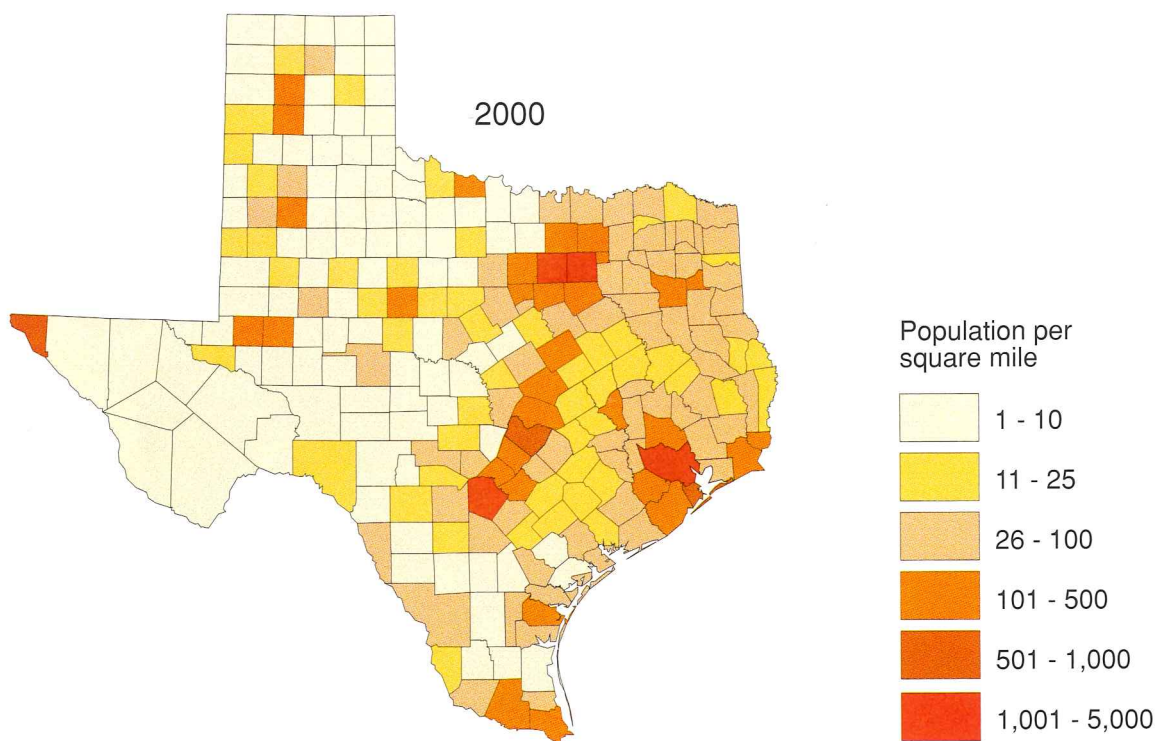
Data Source: Adapted from Atlas of Texas, 1976

POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY: PAST

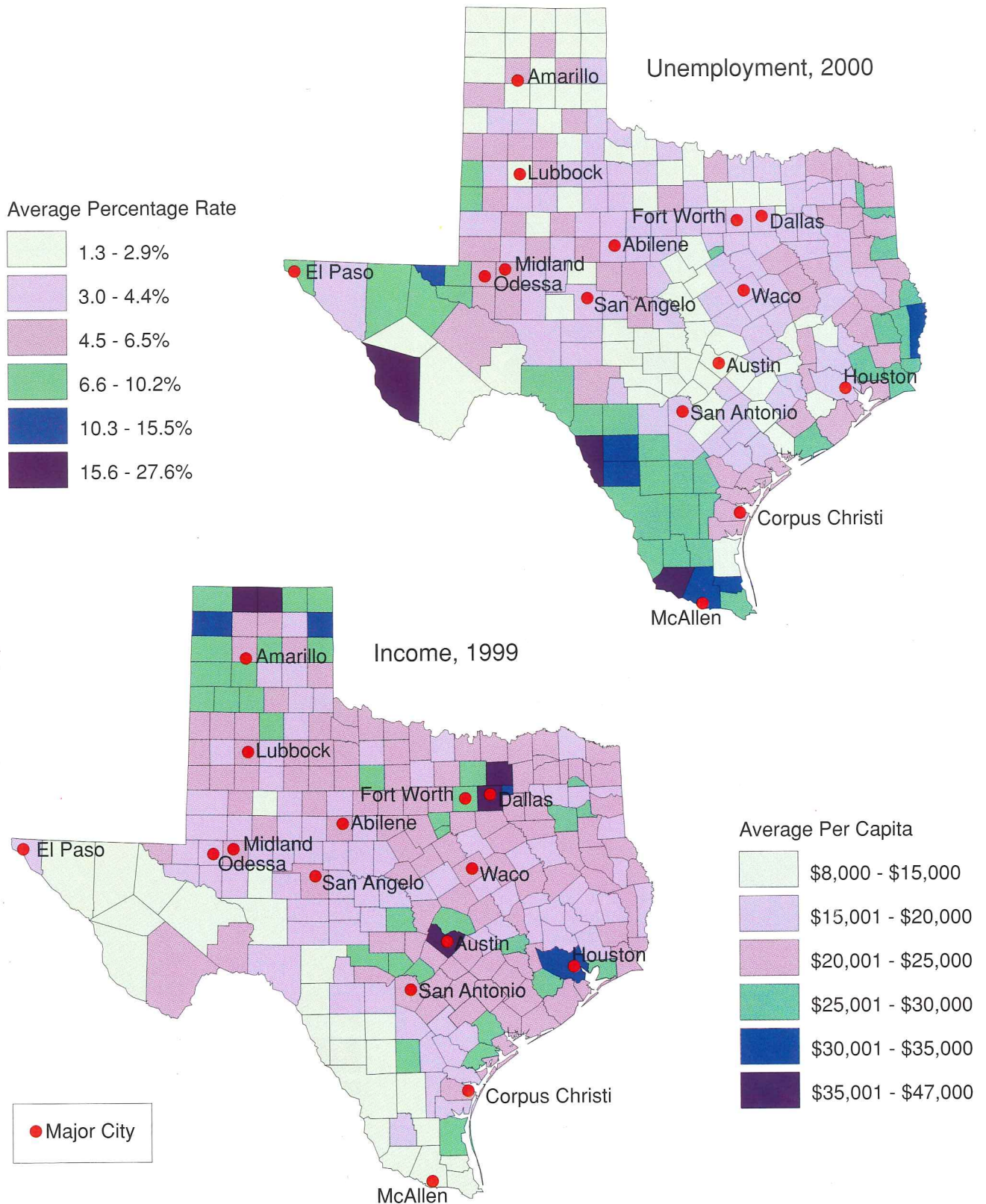


Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

POPULATION DENSITY BY COUNTY: PRESENT AND FUTURE

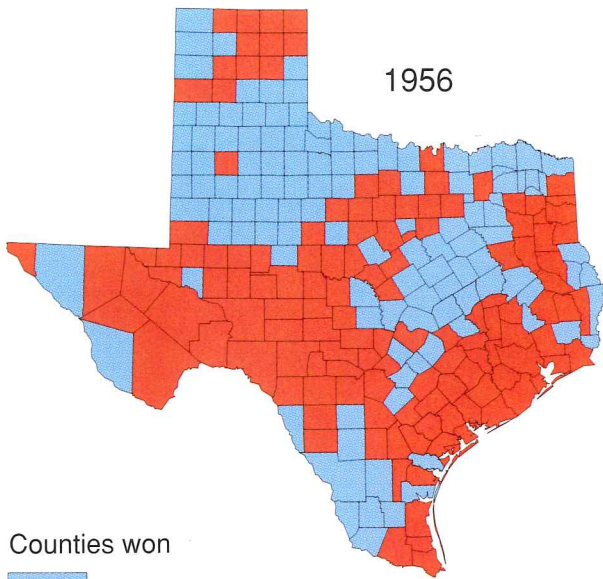


UNEMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

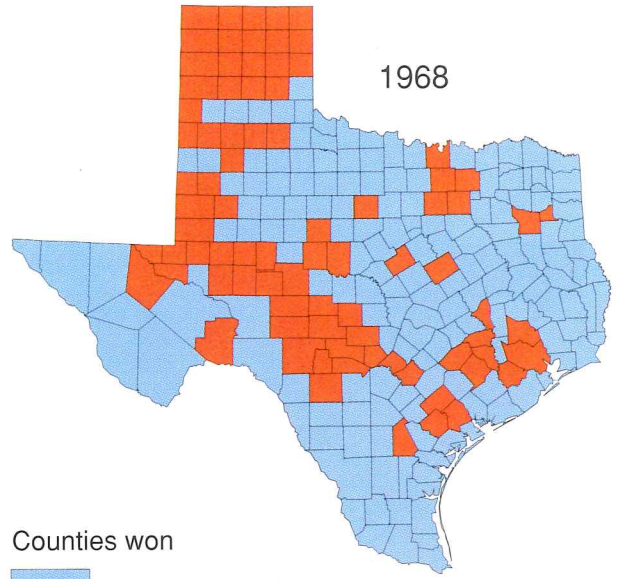
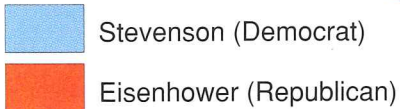


Data Source: Texas Workforce Network, 2000; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1999

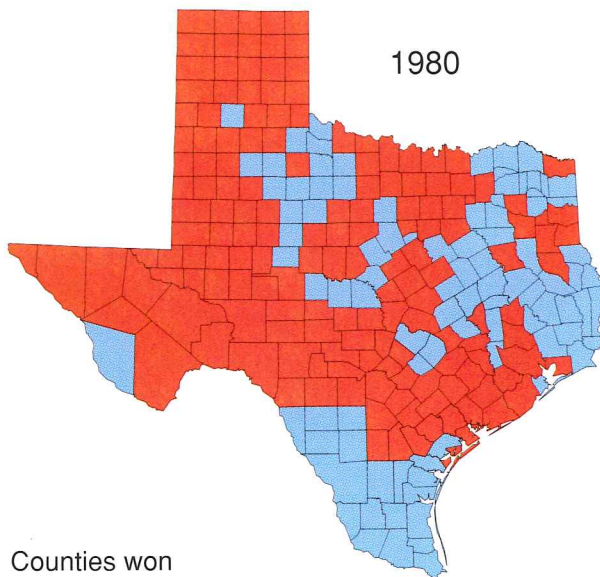
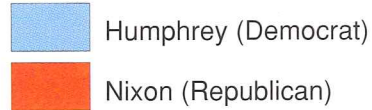
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION VOTES



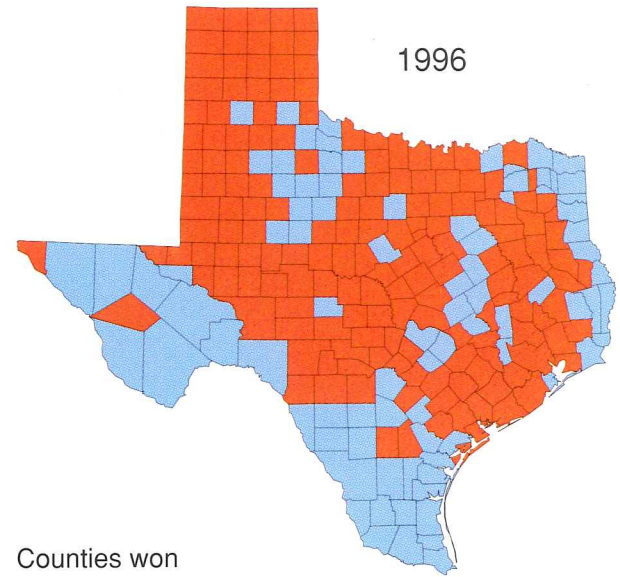
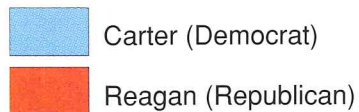
Counties won



Counties won



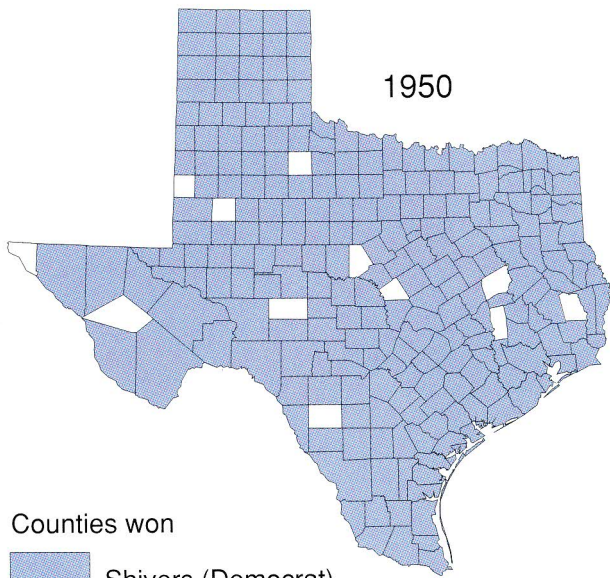
Counties won



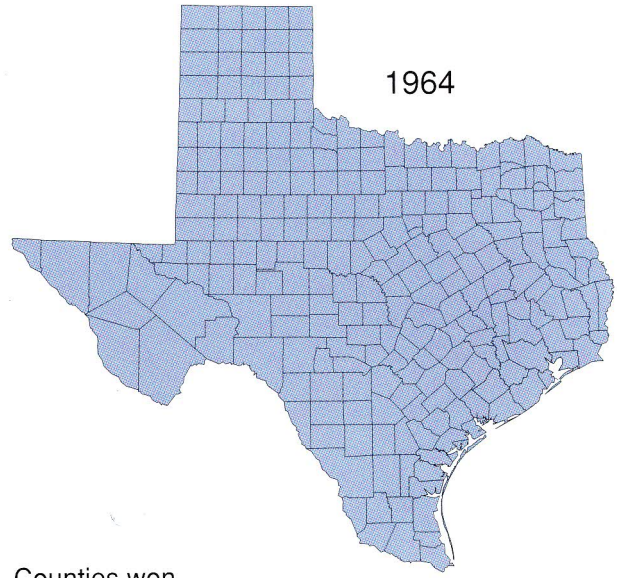
Counties won



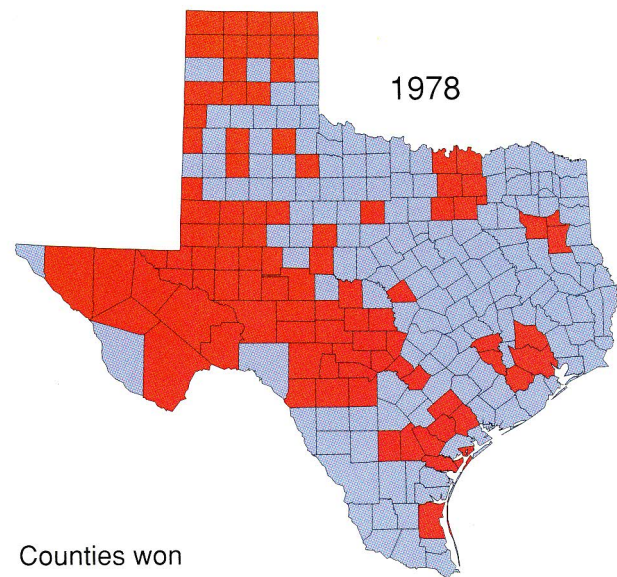
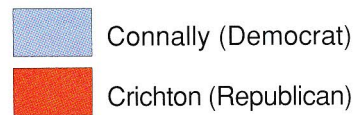
GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION VOTES



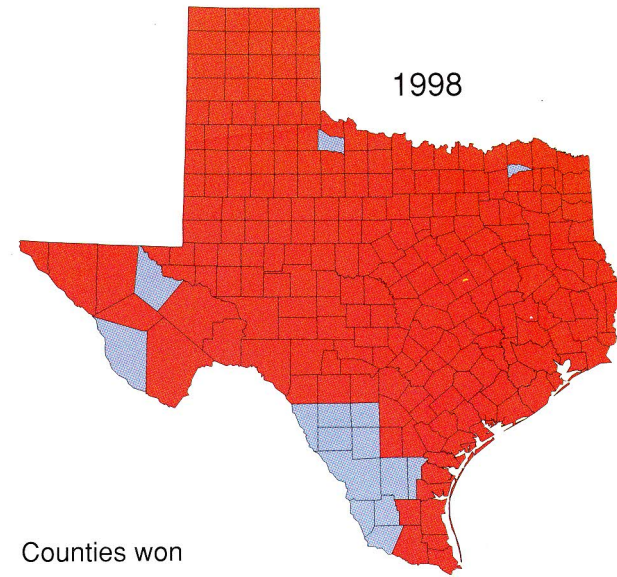
Counties won



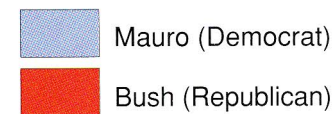
Counties won



Counties won

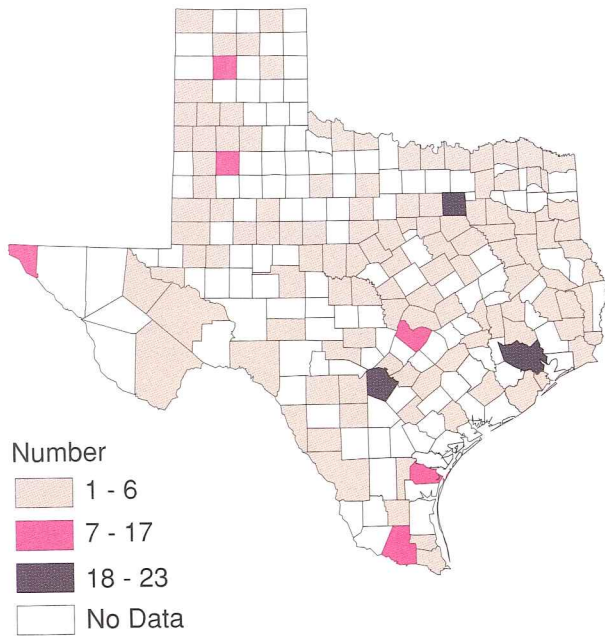


Counties won

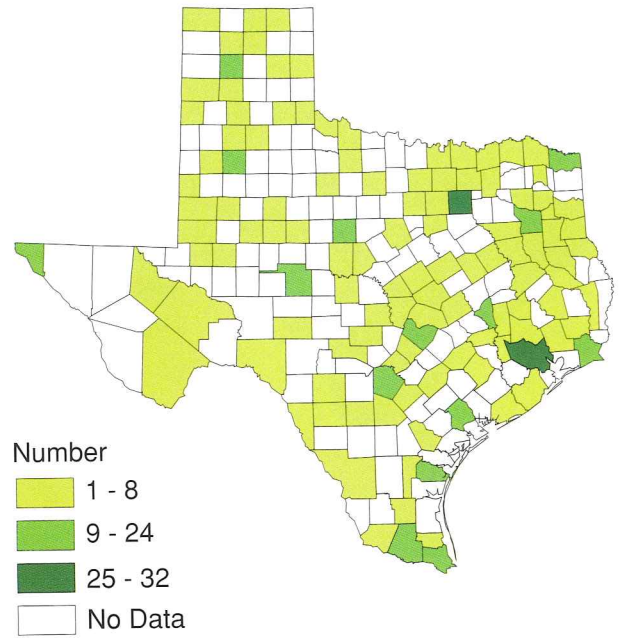


RADIO STATIONS, 2000

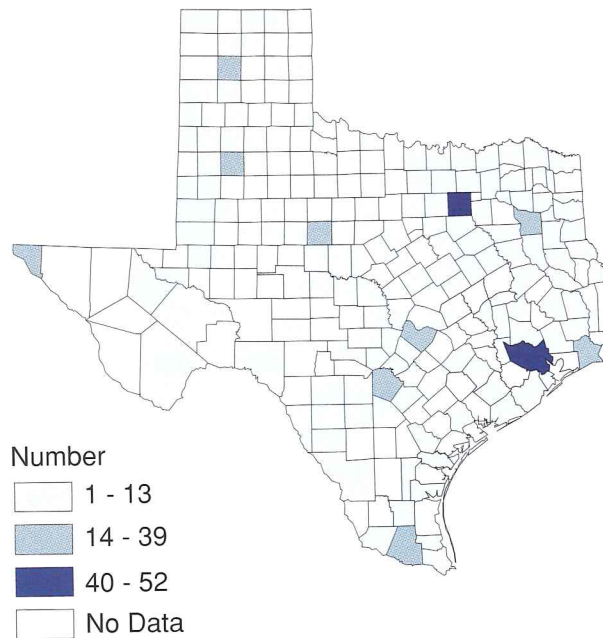
AM Radio Stations



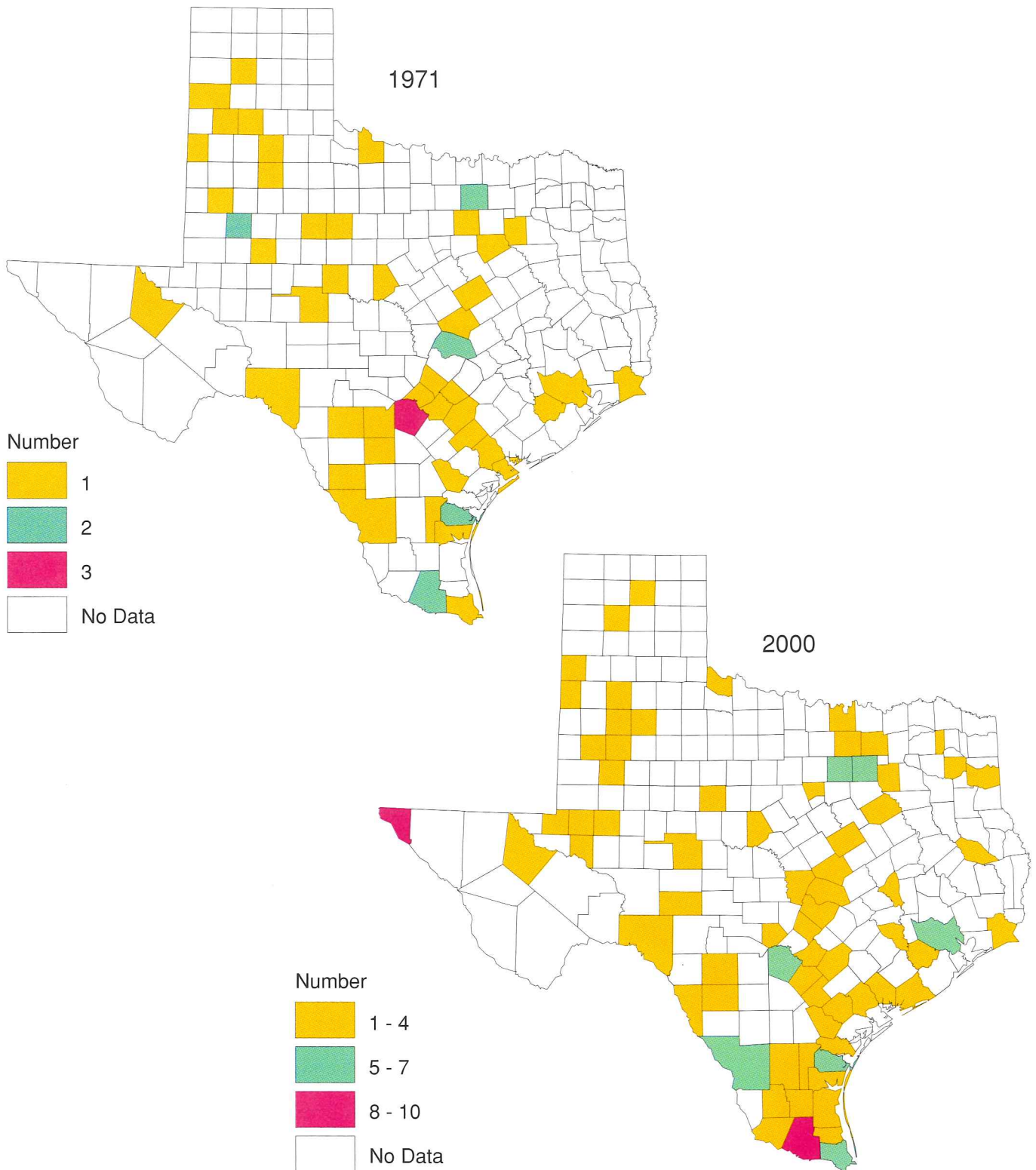
FM Radio Stations



AM and FM Radio Stations

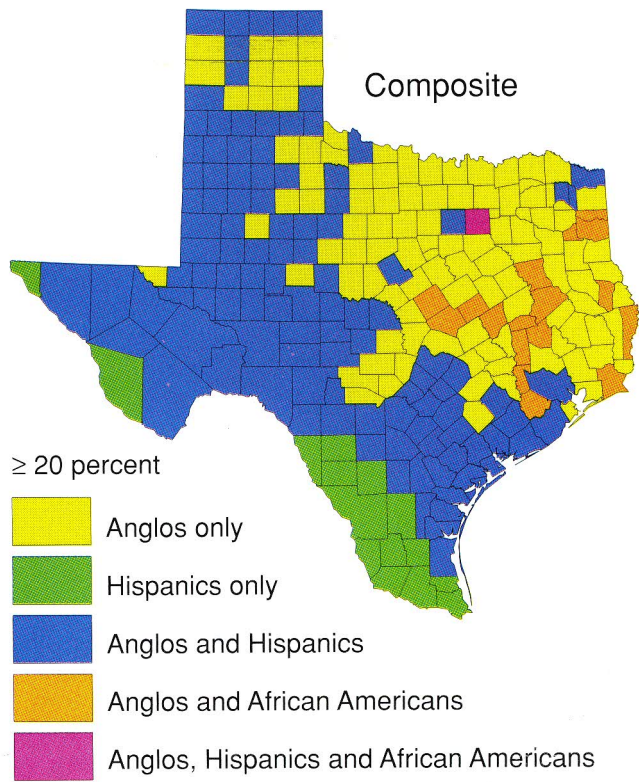
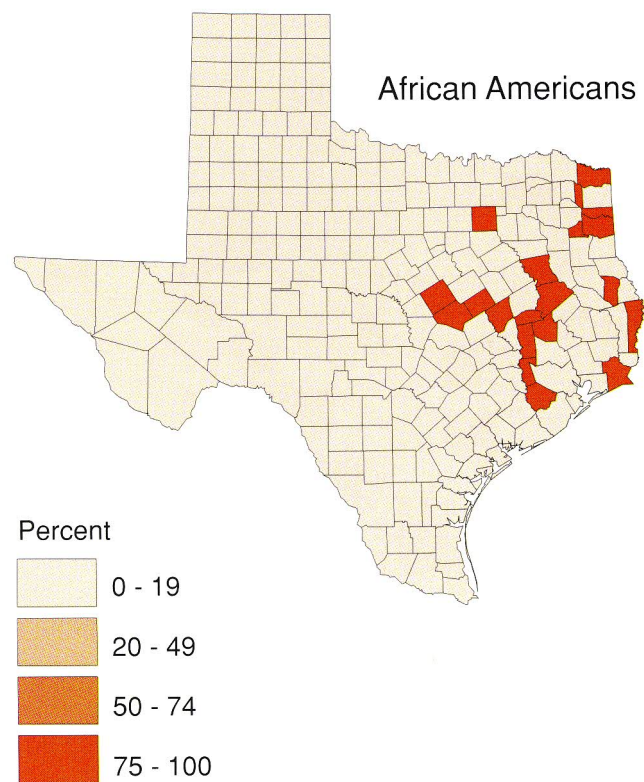
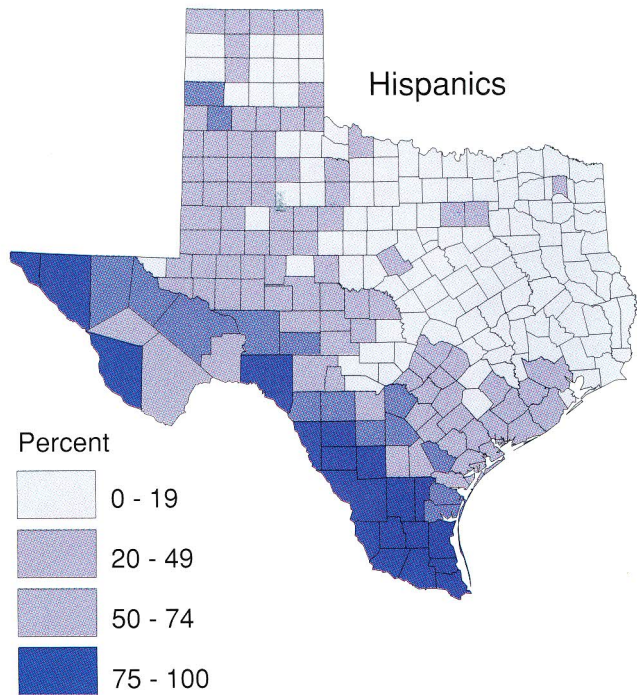
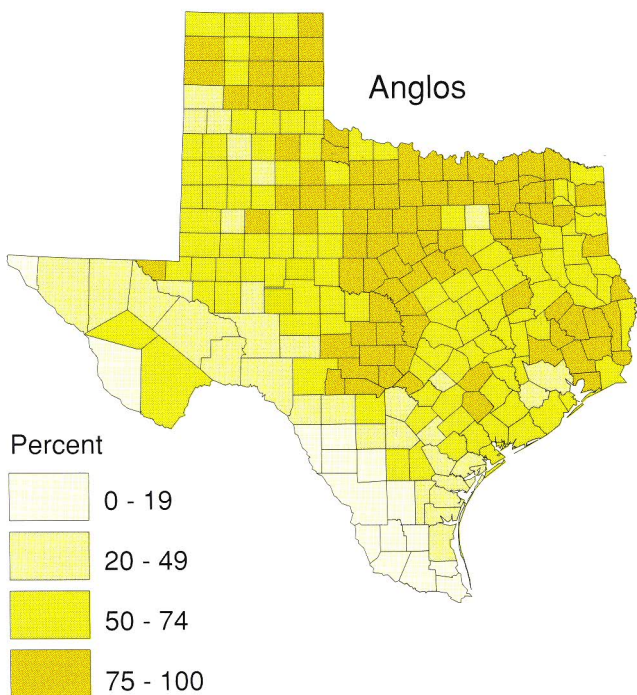


SPANISH LANGUAGE RADIO STATIONS

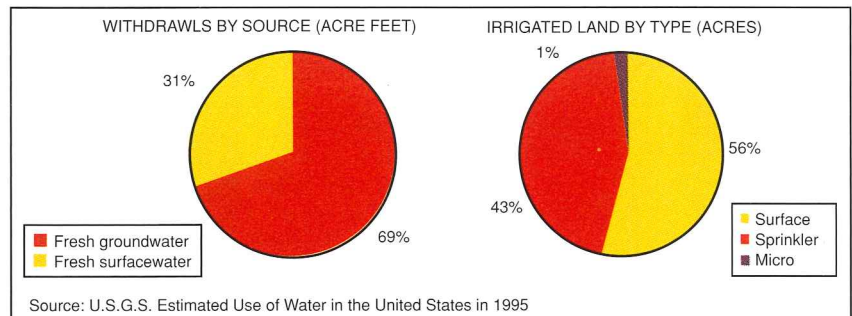
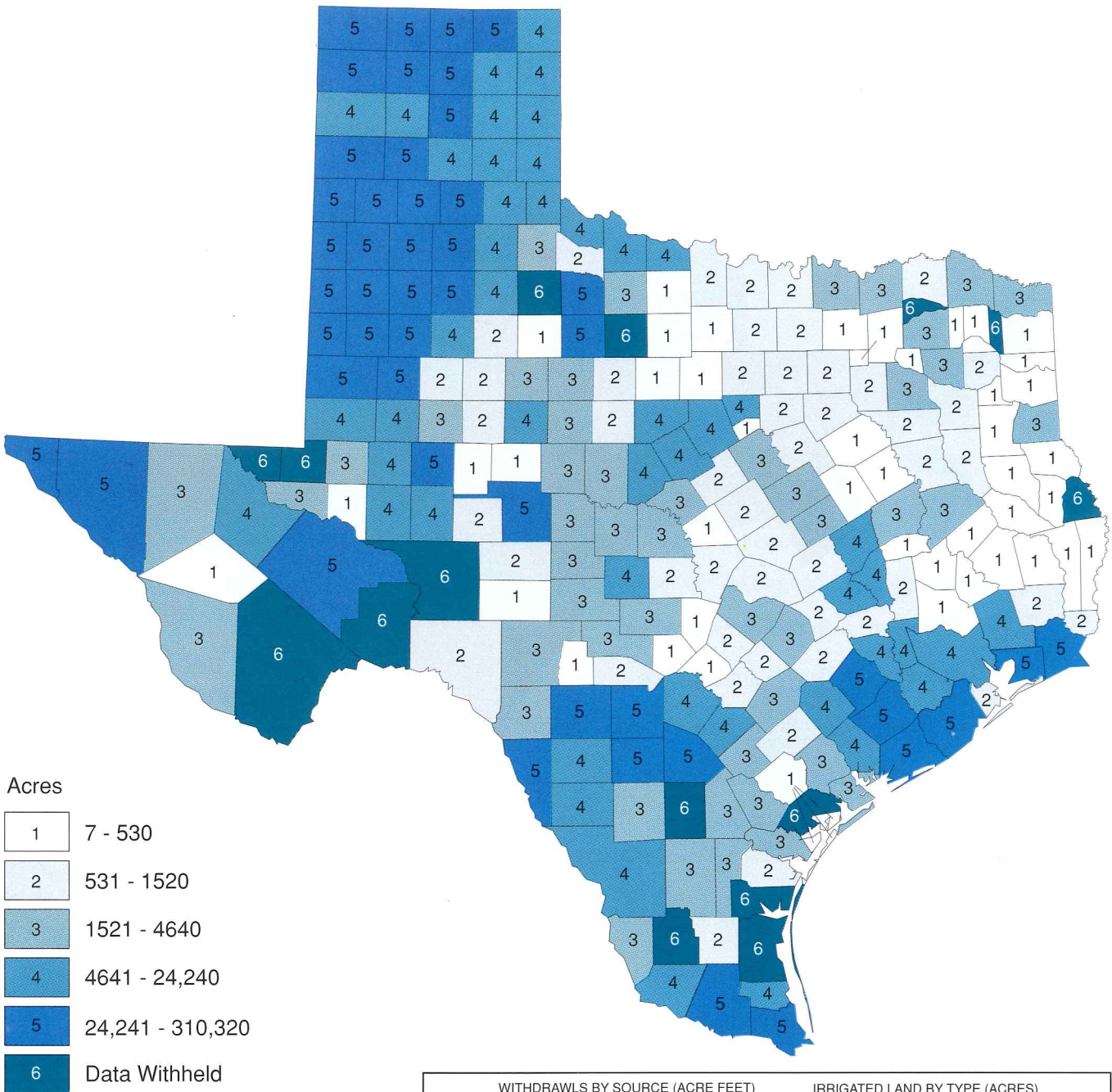


TOP: Data Source: Broadcasting Yearbook, 1971
 BOTTOM: Data Source: Texas Radio Directory, 2000

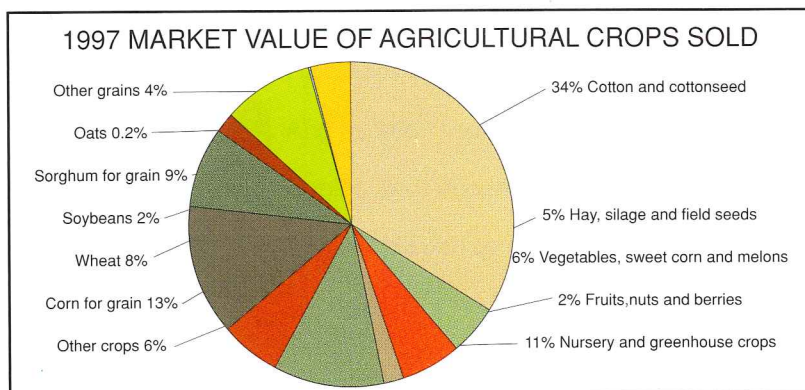
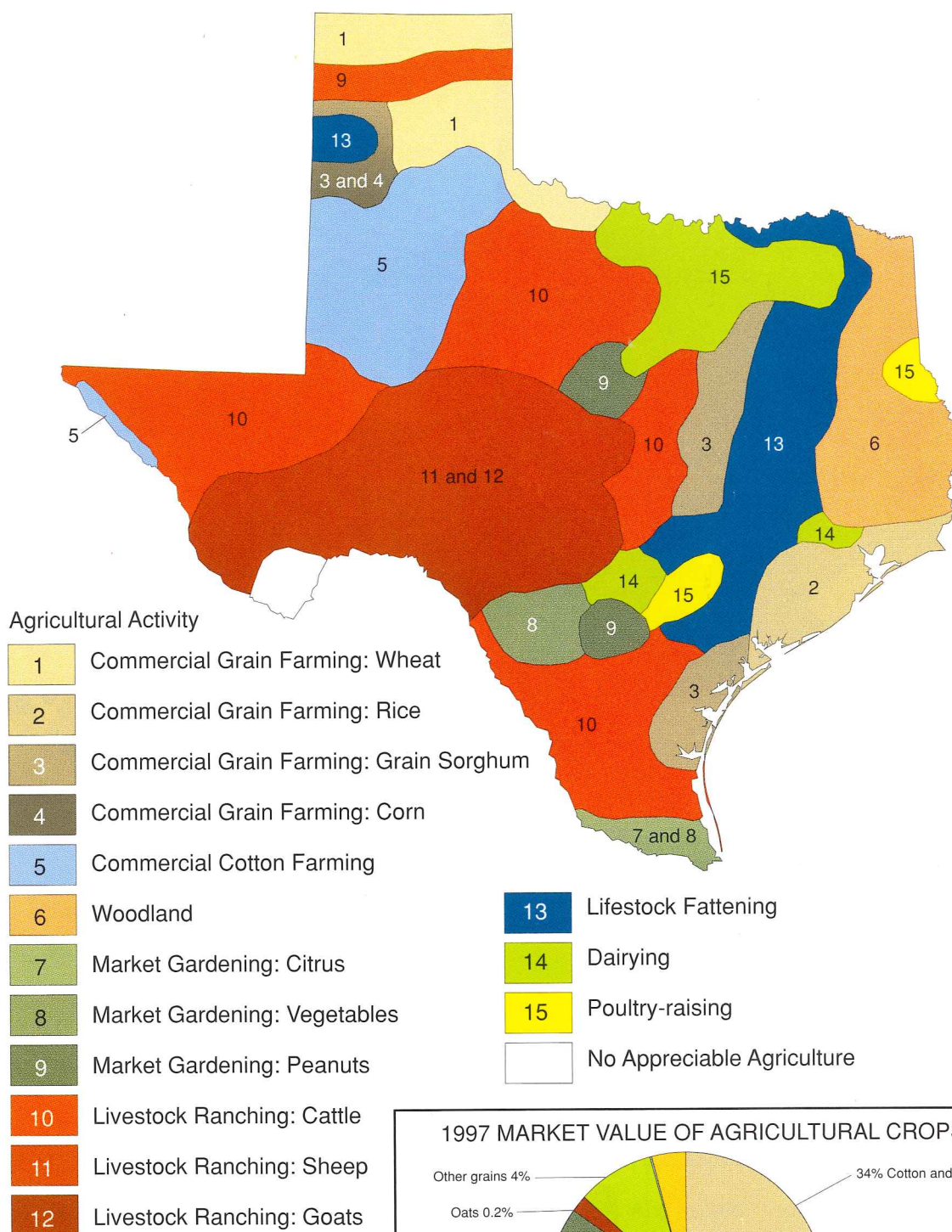
MAJOR GROUPS OF PEOPLE



IRRIGATED ACREAGE

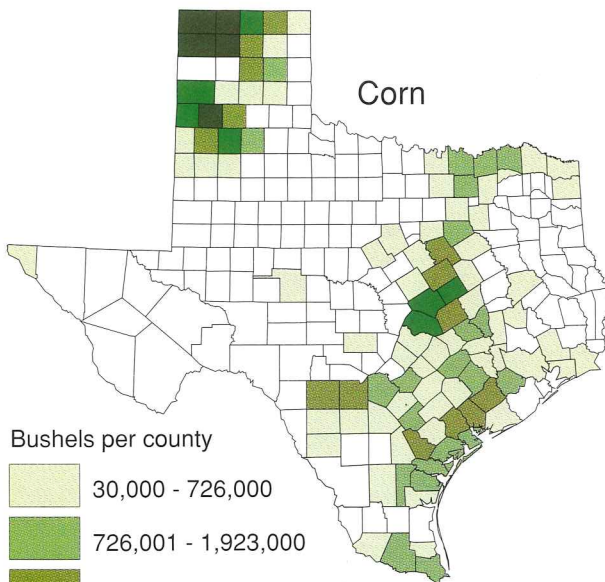


AGRICULTURAL REGIONS

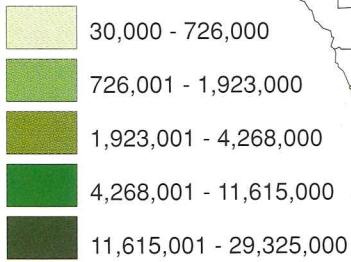


Data Source: Adapted from *Texas, A Geography*,
by Terry G. Jordan, 155

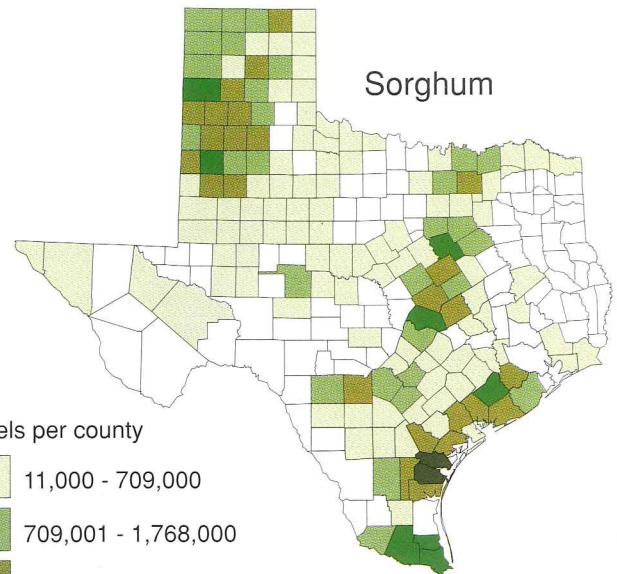
CROP PRODUCTION, 1999



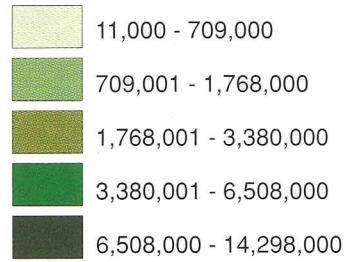
Bushels per county



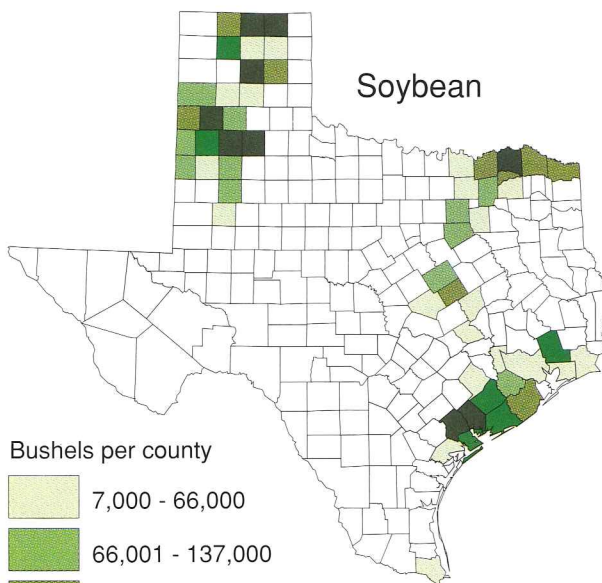
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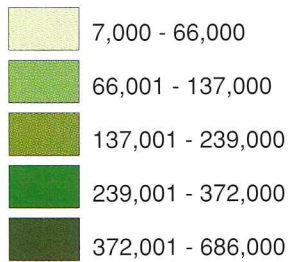
Bushels per county



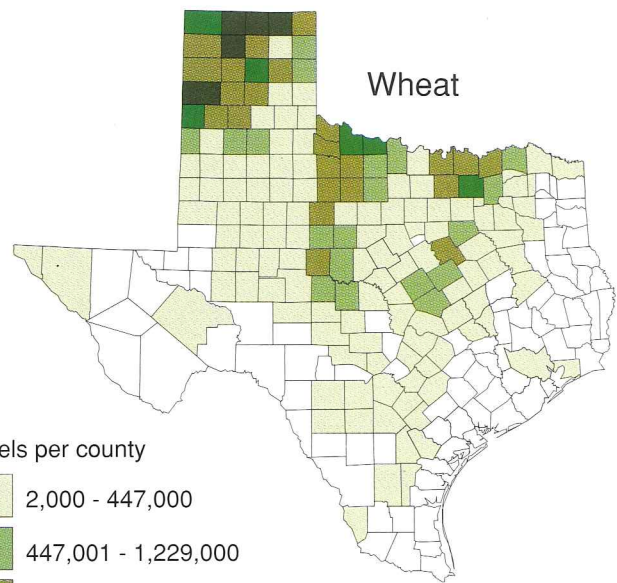
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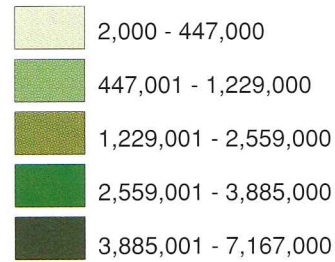
Bushels per county



No Data

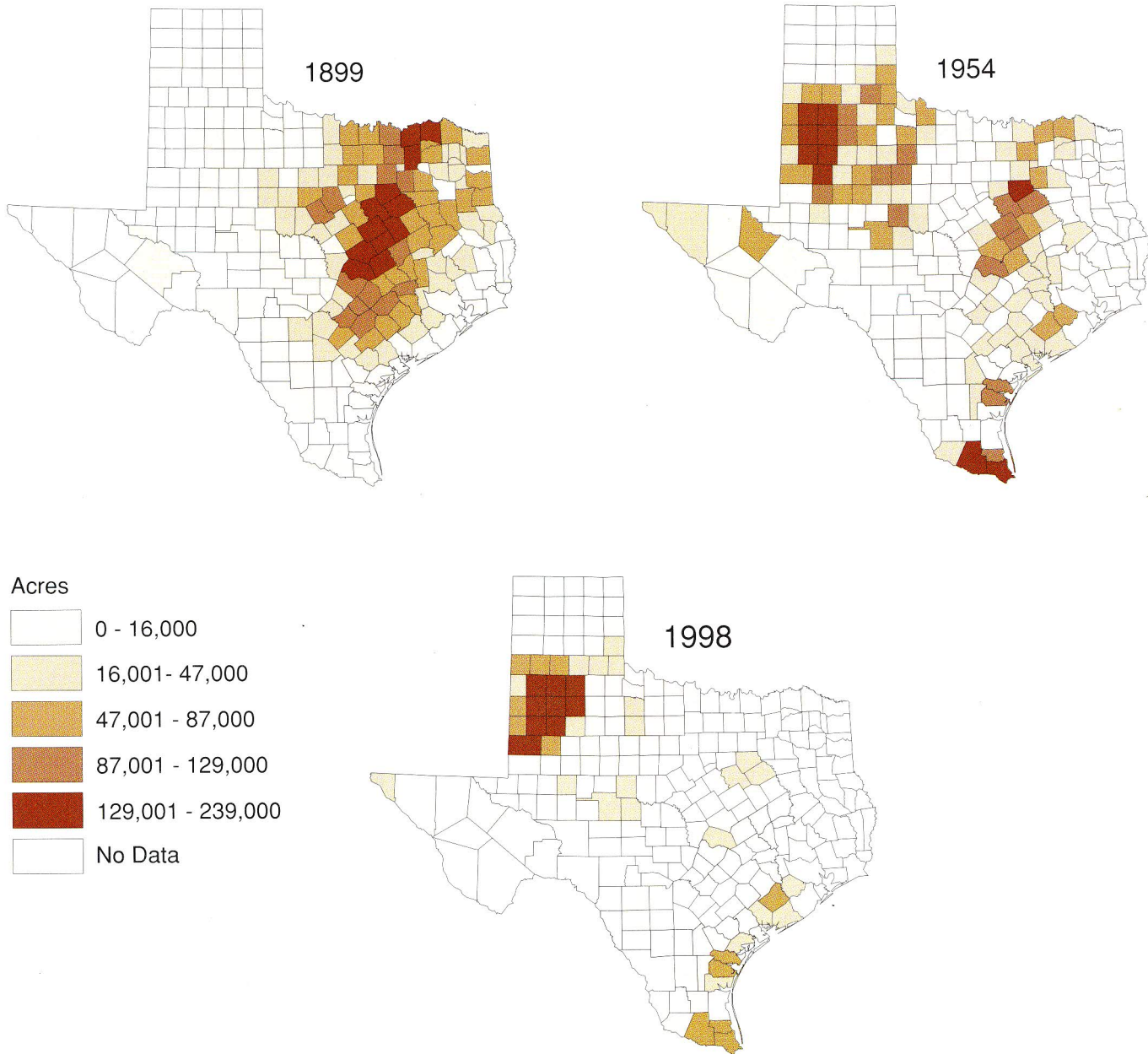


Bushels per county



No Data

CHANGES IN COTTON PRODUCTION THROUGH SPACE AND TIME

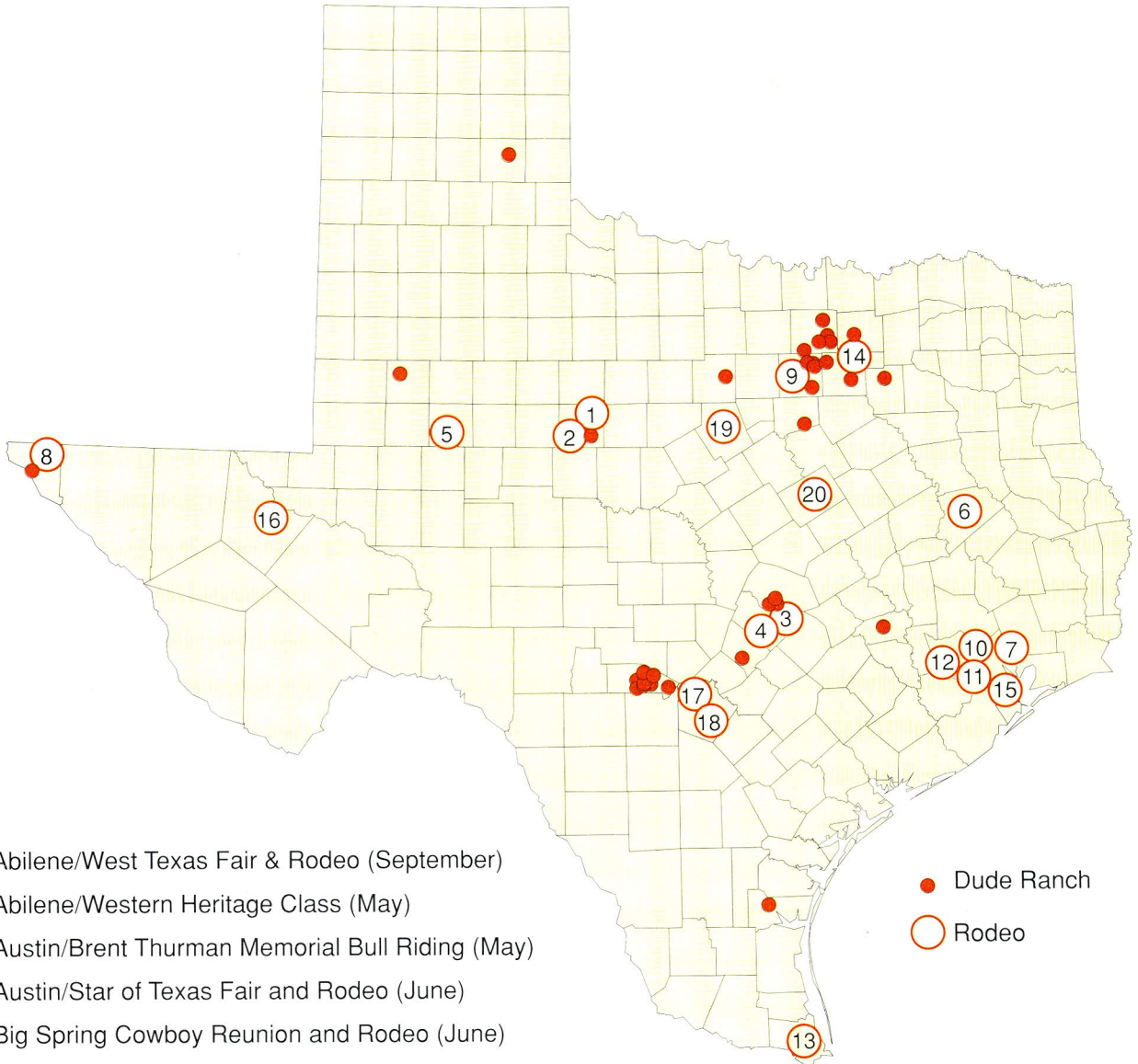


Anglo settlers began cultivating cotton in Texas in 1821. Production was heaviest in east and central Texas because the soil was fertile, but farming techniques soon spread cotton west. By the mid-1900's, cotton farmers blanketed the state as innovations in irrigation and fertilization made poor quality soils more productive. By 1998, Texas cotton production had declined in all areas except the High Plains because of factors such as an increased use of synthetic fibers, less demand from foreign countries, soil depletion, and fewer farms.

Source: Handbook of Texas Outline

Data Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service

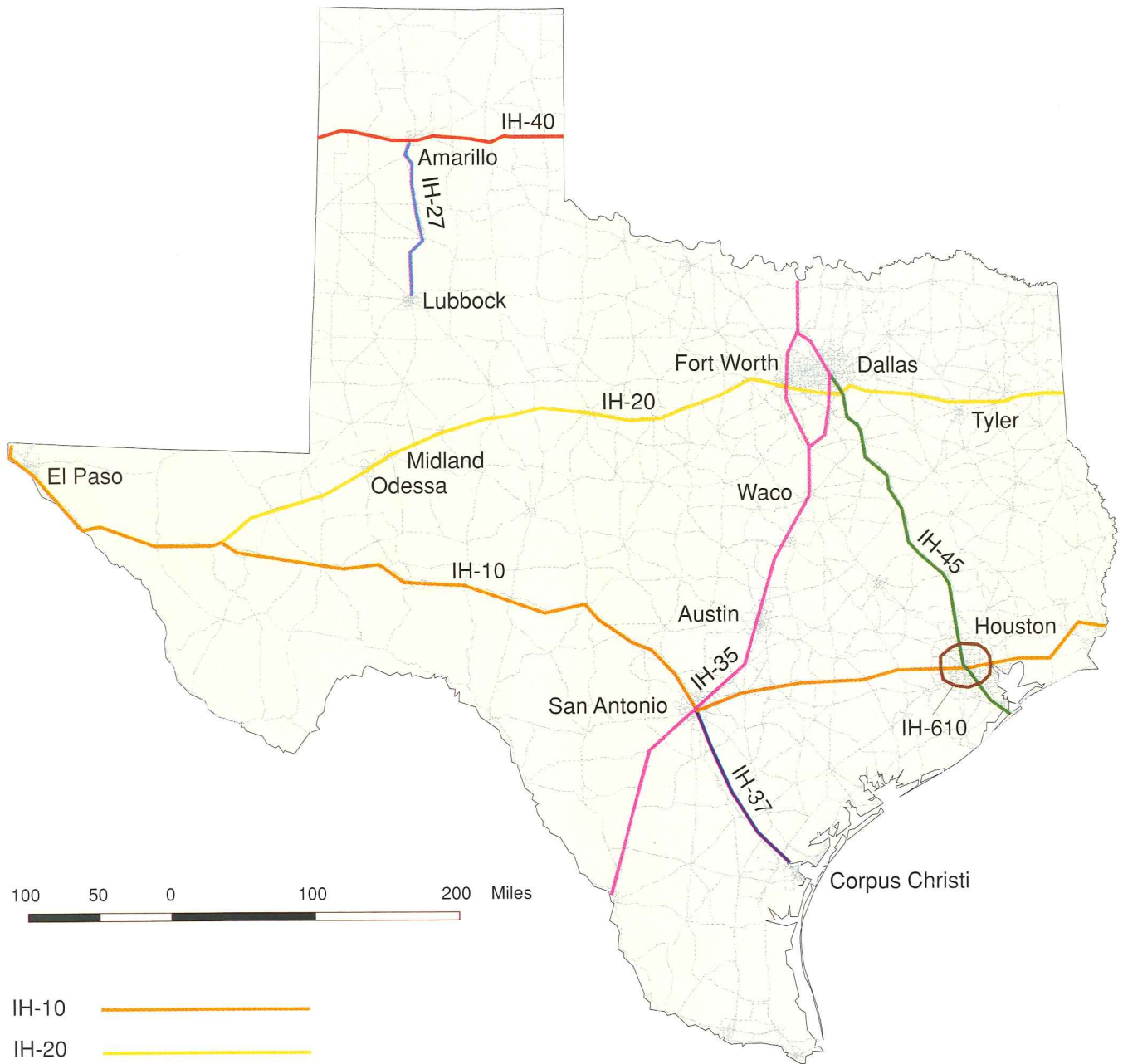
COWBOYS TODAY: SELECTED RODEOS AND DUDE RANCHES



● Dude Ranch
○ Rodeo

- 1 Abilene/West Texas Fair & Rodeo (September)
- 2 Abilene/Western Heritage Class (May)
- 3 Austin/Brent Thurman Memorial Bull Riding (May)
- 4 Austin/Star of Texas Fair and Rodeo (June)
- 5 Big Spring Cowboy Reunion and Rodeo (June)
- 6 Crockett Lions Club Pro Rodeo (May)
- 7 Crosby Fair and Rodeo (May)
- 8 El Paso/Southwestern International Livestock Show and Rodeo (February)
- 9 Fort Worth Stock Show and Rodeo (Jan. - Feb.)
- 10 Houston/Cypress Fairbank Rodeo (June-July)
- 11 Houston Livestock Show and Rodeo (Feb. - March)
- 12 Katy ISD Rodeo (March)
- 13 Los Fresnos PRCA Rodeo (February)
- 14 Mesquite Championship Rodeo (April - Sept.)
- 15 Pasadena Livestock Show and Rodeo
- 16 Pecos/West of the Pecos Rodeo (May)
- 17 San Antonio/Far West Rodeo
- 18 San Antonio Stock Show and Rodeo (Feb.)
- 19 Stephenville PRCA Rodeo (May)
- 20 Waco/Heart O' Texas Rodeo (October)

MAJOR ROADS



100 50 0 100 200 Miles

- IH-10
- IH-20
- IH-27
- IH-35
- IH-37
- IH-40
- IH-45
- IH-610

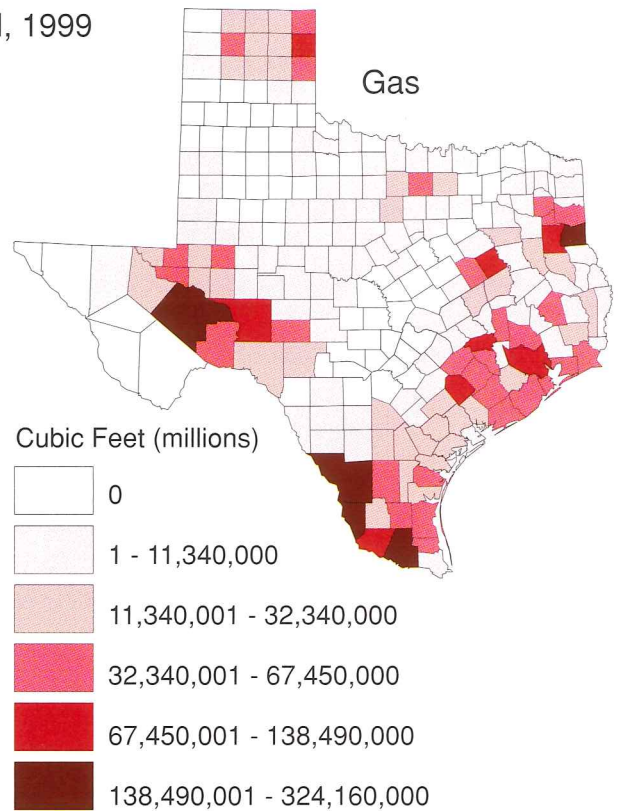
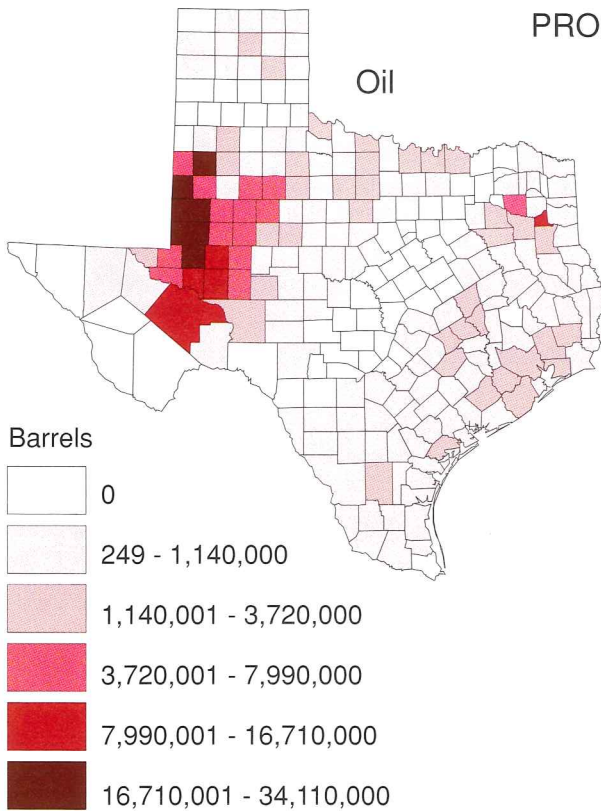


IH-10 near Van Horn, Texas.

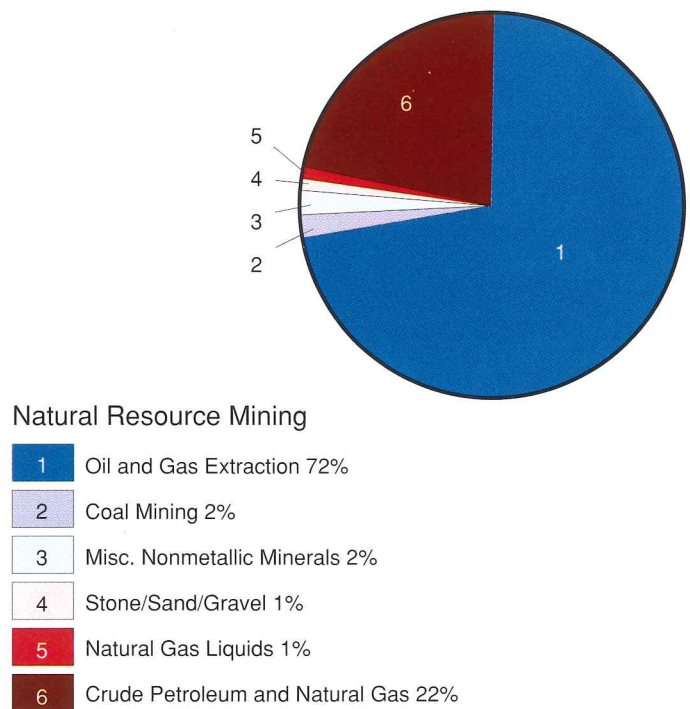
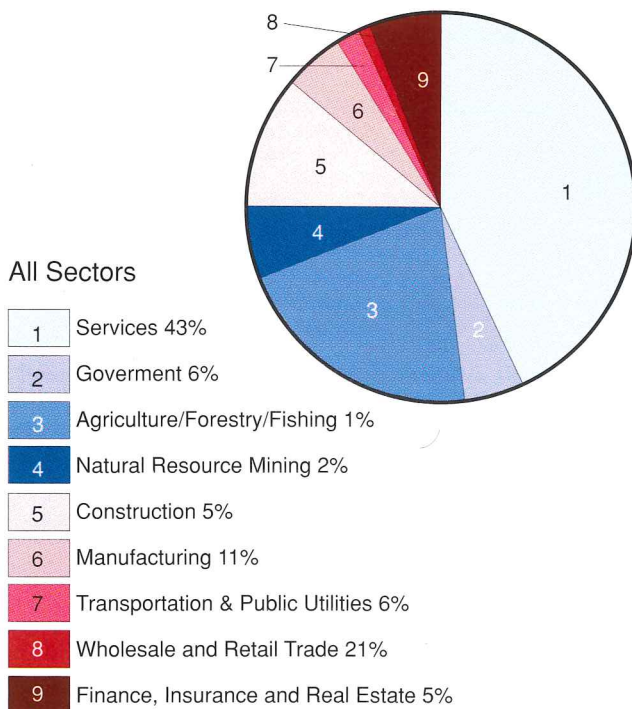
Photo by Byron Augustin

OIL AND GAS

PRODUCTION, 1999

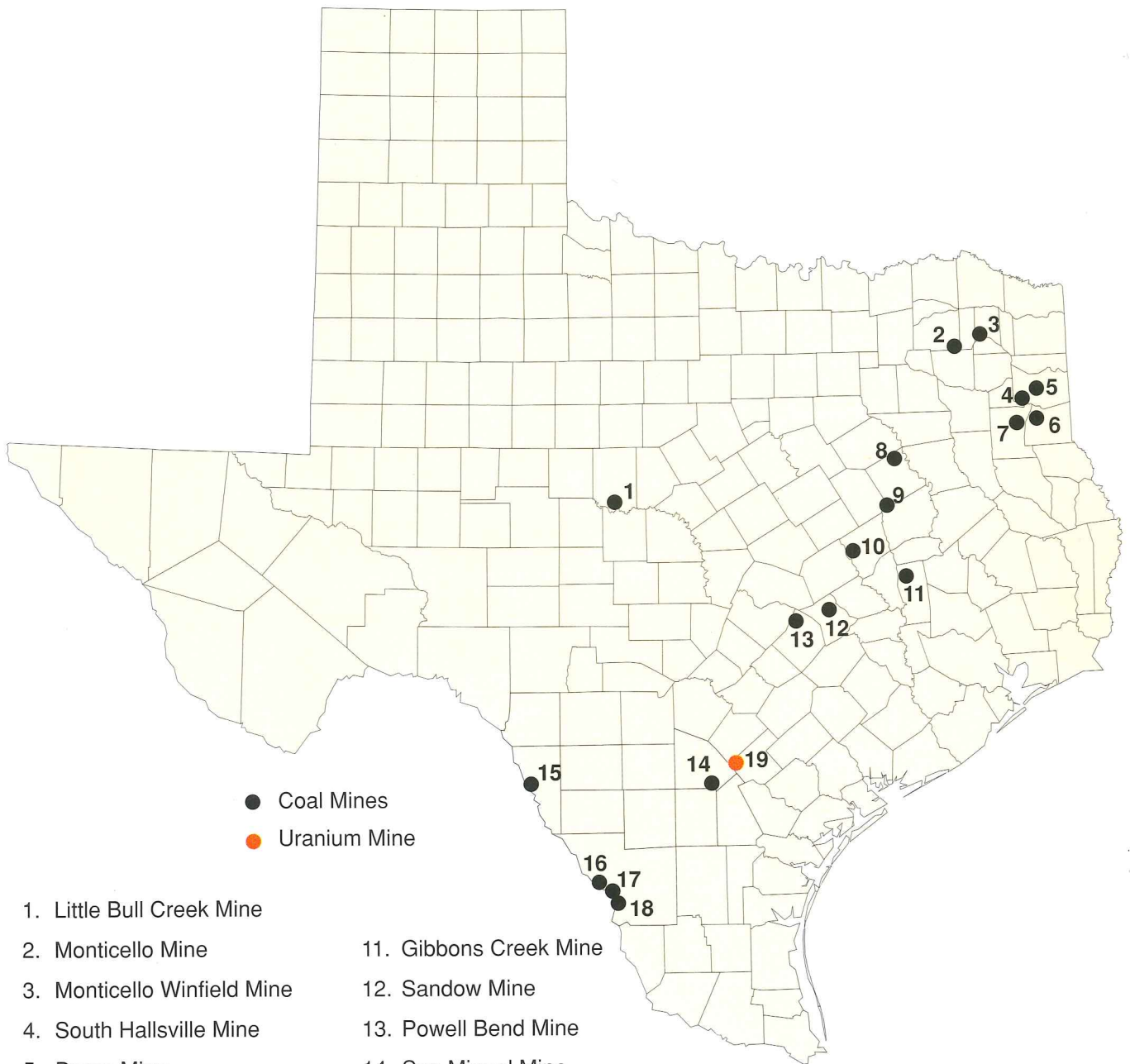


PERCENT EMPLOYMENT, 1998



Data Source: Texas Railroad Commission

ENERGY MINING



Dragline at Gibbons Creek; Lignite Strip Mine.
Photo by Byron Augustin

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