

Instructor's Manual/ Test Bank

to accompany

Keith • Haag

Texas Government: Roots and Reform

2009 Edition, 3/e

Prepared by

Sue Davis

Denison University

and

J. Aaron Knight

Houston Community College



New York Boston San Francisco
London Toronto Sydney Tokyo Singapore Madrid
Mexico City Munich Paris Cape Town Hong Kong Montreal

This work is protected by United States copyright laws and is provided solely for the use of instructors in teaching their courses and assessing student learning. Dissemination or sale of any part of this work (including on the World Wide Web) will destroy the integrity of the work and is not permitted. The work and materials from it should never be made available to students except by instructors using the accompanying text in their classes. All recipients of this work are expected to abide by these restrictions and to honor the intended pedagogical purposes and the needs of other instructors who rely on these materials.

Instructor's Manual/Test Bank to accompany Keith/Haag, Texas Government: Roots and Reform, 2009 Edition

Copyright ©2009 Pearson Education, Inc.

All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. Instructors may reproduce portions of this book for classroom use only. All other reproductions are strictly prohibited without prior permission of the publisher, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical articles and reviews.

ISBN: 020573474X

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10-OPM-10 09 08 07

INSTRUCTOR'S MANUAL/ TEST BANK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1: The Context for Texas Politics and Government	1
Chapter 2: The Texas Constitution	17
Chapter 3: Local Government and Politics in Texas.....	30
Chapter 4: The Texas Legislature.....	43
Chapter 5: The Governor and Bureaucracy in Texas.....	60
Chapter 6: The Texas Judiciary.....	77
Chapter 7: Political Parties, Interest Groups, Elections, and Campaigns in Texas.....	91
Chapter 8: Public Policy in Texas.....	107
General Web Sites for Instructors.....	128
Additional Sources on Texas Politics.	130

CHAPTER 1

THE CONTEXT FOR TEXAS POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Narrative Lecture Outline

Texas is changing. Anglos no longer constitute a majority of the population. Immigration is roughly half of the story. The other half of the increase in population has come from natural increases. During the 1990s, the Anglo population grew by 7.6 percent, while the Hispanic population increased by 53.7 percent, and the African American community grew by 22.5 percent. Roughly 60 percent of the population growth in Texas can be attributed to the Hispanic community. Texas, like the rest of the United States, is also getting older.

Since politics and government structures flow from, and are shaped by, the population, history, and economy of the political entity, we must first understand Texans and their history to be able to comprehend Texas politics and the government of the state of Texas.

The Roots of Texas Politics and Government

The roots of Texas politics and government are to be found in the early settlers of a huge and varied land and the type of society and government they created. Texas is larger than many countries, with over 267,000-square miles of space—in other words, it is larger than Germany at 221,842-square miles but smaller than France at 340,281-square miles. It also contains every major landform, from plains to mountains.

The Peoples of Texas

Texas is the second largest U.S. state in population (first is California) and size (Alaska is the largest state). Its diverse population (in 2007) was nearly 24 million and breaks down ethnically like this: 48 percent Anglo, 36 percent Hispanic, 12 percent African American, and four percent Asian American. The first inhabitants, of course, were the Native Americans.

Native Americans

There are few Native American tribes in Texas today, though there had been at least four different cultural traditions established in the coastal areas of south Texas, as well as in Central Texas, North Texas, and East Texas, and the Puebloan culture in the west. The name Texas comes from the Caddoe greeting “Taiphas,” meaning friends, Hispanicized to Tejas and then Anglicized to Texas. Today, there are only three tribes on reservations in Texas: the Alabama-Coushattas in East Texas, the Kickapoos in South Texas, and the Tiguas in far West Texas. Their small numbers reduces their political influence, but the Tiguas—and more recently the Alabama-Couchattas—have been embroiled in legal battles against the state’s Attorney General, who sought an injunction to halt gambling on tribal

property. The Tigua had been recognized by the federal government in 1987 and, in exchange, the tribe agreed to prohibit gambling in all forms and obey Texas law. The tribe then opened Speaking Rock Casino in 1993. Legally, they argued that the 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act allowed them to open a casino. But in 2001, a federal district court granted an injunction, and in February 2002, the casino was forced to close. Other tribes have tried, and failed, to open casinos in Texas. Conservative religious groups have led the opposition to gambling.

Hispanics

Spaniards explored Texas in the sixteenth century, but Spanish colonization of Texas began in the early eighteenth century, built around the mission, the presidio, the rancho, and towns or civilian settlements. Though there were only about 5,000 *pobladores* (settlers) by the end of the eighteenth century, they established an enduring cultural legacy. Hispanics remained a small minority in Texas after Mexico won independence from Spain, as late as the mid-nineteenth century. However, between 1910 and the 1980s, the Hispanic population in Texas grew tenfold and by the 1940s, had already passed African Americans to become the largest ethnic minority in Texas. By late 2007, Hispanics had achieved considerable political influence in Texas, with 2,170 Hispanic-elected officials in positions at every level up to the state legislature. In 2007, 36 Hispanics served in the Texas legislature, 271 in county officials, 595 municipal officers, 402 judicial and law enforcement officials, 807 school board members, and 42 special district officials. Almost all Hispanic-elected officials are Democrats, but the Republican Party is making a concerted effort to woo Hispanic voters and attract Hispanic candidates.

African Americans

Most African Americans in Texas were brought as slaves from the lower Southern states between 1836 and 1865. By 1860, thirteen Texas counties had African American majorities. Following emancipation, many African Americans remained in these same counties, mostly in East Texas. However, with the end of the sharecropper system, African Americans moved to the closest large cities: Houston and Dallas. In 2001, 460 African Americans held elective office in Texas. Texas currently ranks ninth in number of elective offices held by African Americans. Two of these representatives serve in the U.S. House of Representatives, two were state senators, fourteen were state representatives, and the rest held lower elective offices. In 2008, three African Americans (all Republicans) held statewide offices in Texas: the railroad commissioner and two Supreme Court judges, including the Chief Justice.

Asian Americans

Chinese immigrants first came to work on the railroads in the late 1800s, and Japanese rice farmers came in the 1900s. In the 1970s, thousands of Vietnamese immigrants came to Texas, following the fall of South Vietnam. By 2000, there were 562,319 Asian Americans in Texas. Houston has the largest Asian American population in Texas, with its own Chinatown and Vinatown. There are

relatively few Asian Americans holding elective office in Texas, though Martha Wong served on Houston city council from 1993 to 1999 (prevented from seeking another term by term limits). She won election to the Texas House in 2002 and 2004. In 2000, David Chiu became the first Chinese American to win election as mayor of a Texas city (San Marcos) but was defeated for reelection in 2002. In 2003, few Asian Americans held elective office in Texas. Martha Wong became the first Asian American woman and the second Asian American to be elected to the Texas legislature in 2002. Also in 2002, Linda Yew Chew was elected as district court judge and won reelection in 2006. Hubert Vo was elected to the Texas House in 2004 and 2006. El Paso county court law judge M. Sue Kurita was elected in 2006.

Anglos

In the early period of Anglo (non-Hispanic whites) settlement in Texas, from 1815 to 1836, most were from the upper South. After Texas independence, the legalization of slavery drew more settlers from the lower South—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The upper Southerners—from Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and North Carolina—settled especially in the western and central parts of the state, while the lower Southerners settled eastern and southeastern Texas. By the late 1800s, lower Midwesterners—from Illinois, Kansas, and Iowa—came to dominate the upper Panhandle. Anglos have long dominated state government and politics, though the changing composition of the population of Texas could spell the end of Anglo dominance.

The Contemporary Population of Texas

Texas has become more populated, more urbanized, and more Hispanicized. With nearly 24 million residents, Texas is now second in population, surpassing New York in 1994, which fell to third place. A majority of Texans live in urban areas, especially the fast-growing metropolitan areas of Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, Dallas-Fort Worth, San Antonio, Austin-San Marcos, and the border cities of El Paso, McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Brownsville-Harlingen-San Benito, and Laredo. Three of the ten largest cities in the U.S. are in Texas: Houston, Dallas, and San Antonio.

With Hispanics becoming the principal ethnic group, politics, government, and policy priorities will change. More Hispanics are Democrats than Republicans, though most identify themselves as conservative, especially on social/moral issues. However, since Hispanics also support an expanded role for government in combating crime, drug prevention, providing public education, and increasing health and child care, policy changes may be anticipated—including making the tax system less regressive than it is currently. By 2020, demographers anticipate that Hispanics will outnumber Anglos in Texas.

The Ideological Context

The ideological context for Texas politics and government centers around the Texan Creed. The Texan Creed incorporates many of the same ideas held by other Americans—individualism, liberty, constitutionalism, democracy, and equality. But there

are distinctive features in the Texan Creed arising from the unique historical experiences of Texas and Texans, especially between the 1820s and 1880s.

The Texan Creed

Among the five ideas of the Texan Creed, individualism is in a special place for most Texans.

- **Individualism:** According to the ideal, the individual is responsible for whatever he or she achieves in life. Added to this is a strong attachment to land, which possesses both symbolic and practical importance. The landowners' ethos is still strong in Texas and individualism was nurtured by the frontier experience, epitomized in fights against the Native Americans, by the rough but effective frontier defense provided by the Texas Rangers, and by the whole mythology of the cowboy.
- **Liberty:** For Texans, the battle for the Alamo best exemplifies their deep commitment to liberty. It was, along with other grievances, concern over the lack of local self-government that motivated the revolt against Mexico. The Alamo has retained its symbolic power with Anglo Texans (rugged individualism and defense of liberty), and both conservatives and liberals struggle for a sense of community, justice, and civil liberties. For Mexican Americans, the Alamo is an ambiguous symbol—Tejanos played a major role in the fight for Texas independence, but the Alamo came to be seen as a symbol of Anglo domination and discrimination against Mexicans.
- **Constitutionalism and Democracy:** For each of its governments, Texas has had a formal, written constitution, and each one has included an extensive Bill of Rights. However, Texans' notions of democracy were reflected in their desire to create an Athenian or Jeffersonian democracy—a male, slave-owning democracy of property owners.
- **Equality:** A commitment to social and political equality reflected the belief in a society based on land ownership, believed to be plentifully available. However, a long history of racial discrimination has meant that even with the end of legal segregation, persistent inequalities—"two societies, one Anglo and one African American, separate and unequal"—remain (quotes from the text). The same could be said of Anglos and Hispanics.

Political Ideologies in Texas

Politics involves conflicts over different ideas regarding the role of government. The Texan Creed allows different conceptions of the proper role of government. This is seen in differing views on laws requiring motorcyclists to wear helmets or affirmative action. The kinds of conflict that can occur can be viewed along two dimensions: the degree to which one is willing to use governmental power to maintain order and the degree of willingness to use governmental power to promote equality (see Figure 20.1). From the choices a person makes on each of these questions come his or her ideology: libertarian, populist, conservative, or liberal.

I have found that students can be engaged by a discussion of American ideologies, especially when linked to specific policy choices and to known personalities.

Libertarians: for whom individual choice is the highest value and who most strongly oppose government activism. While the Libertarian party rarely wins more than a few percent of the votes, support for the ideology is greater than the small vote would suggest.

Populists: who favor government activism to promote equality and to maintain an ordered liberty. Texas has a strong populist tradition, going back to the Farmers' Alliance and Peoples' Party of the late 1800s. The Peoples' Party was strongly Protestant, limiting its appeal with foreign-born Texans and Mexican Americans. Though the Peoples' Party barely exists today, populism remains.

Conservatives: who support government regulation of individual behavior but oppose government efforts to promote equality. In Texas, conservatives are prominent in both major parties—and are often joined by libertarians in battles against government regulation of the economy.

Liberals: who favor government policies to promote equality but would leave individuals free to make personal/moral decisions. Liberals have always been a minority in Texas.

The Economy of Texas

Until recently, the Texas economy was based on exploitation of the land and was dependent on prices of cotton, cattle, and oil.

Cotton: was once king, based on large slave plantations, and the crop that made Galveston the principal city of Texas. Cotton survived the Civil War and the end of slavery, though slavery was merely replaced by sharecropping. Texas still accounts for one-quarter of the cotton produced in the U.S.

Cattle: The cattle kingdom, inherited from the Mexicans, spread across Texas and the American West. Its mythology was discussed earlier; there are still very large cattle ranches in Texas, and beef is still an important market for Texas.

Petroleum: has been the basis of the Texas economy for most of the twentieth century, from Spindletop (near Beaumont) in 1901 to Santa Rita No. 1 in West Texas in 1923 to the Gulf fields. Texas boomed in the 1970s during the energy crisis and high oil prices, but the bust followed in the 1980s when the price of West Texas crude fell below ten dollars a barrel. Whereas in 1981, the oil industry still constituted 27 percent of the state's gross product (GSP), by 1999 this was down to 7.5 percent of the GSP.

The Contemporary Economy: Since the 1980s, the Texas economy has become increasingly diverse and integrated into the national and global economies. The fastest growth is occurring in the area contained by Houston, Dallas-Fort Worth, and San Antonio. Austin, Texas' most liberal city, is a high-tech center, as well as the state capital.

Wealth and Poverty in Texas

In 2000, Texas was among the states with the most unequal distribution of income: the richest 20 percent of families had incomes triple the average incomes of middle income families—and 14 times the income of the lowest 20 percent. The gap between rich and poor has increased despite the unprecedented economic growth in Texas. Texas also has the fourth lowest percentage of high school graduates. Poverty is more pronounced in Texas than in the country as a whole. And poverty hits groups disparately; poverty is more prevalent among Hispanics (25 percent), African Americans (25 percent), and Asian Americans (12 percent) than Anglos (eight percent). The poor in Texas tend to live primarily in the cities and along the Mexican border. Around 22 percent of Texas children live in poverty while the national average is 18 percent.

Wealthy Texans have always influenced state politics, and some wealthy Texas businessmen have run for (and won) office themselves: George H.W. Bush, George W. Bush, Lloyd Bentsen, and Bill Clements.

Toward Reform: Political Culture and Welfare Reform

Political scientist Daniel Elazar developed a typology of political culture with three types: moralistic, individualistic, and traditionalistic. Texas's political culture is a mix between individualistic and traditionalistic. This means that Texans prefer individuals to take personal responsibility and maintain traditional social values. These types of political systems tend to have low levels of political participation, fewer professional bureaucracies, and fewer competitive political parties.

The political effect of this culture can be seen in how Texas adopted and implemented the 1996 welfare reform. Texas has not successfully implemented the program "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families". To qualify for aid, a family must make less than 14 percent of the poverty line (\$2,350 for a family of four in 2003) and TANF recipients in Texas get fewer benefits than they would in most other states. People are often removed from the program before they find work and the poverty rate in Texas has not declined since the beginning of the program.

Web Activities for Classes

- 1) Have students look for Web sites on or about Texas. They can describe and discuss what they've found on Texas history, culture, and economy.
- 2) Have students look up Web sites of Texas newspapers and magazines. They can discuss how the Texan Creed is expressed in the stories and editorial comments and cartoons.
- 3) Have students find out about the demographics of Texas in the last two census reports (1990 and 2000). Then, ask them to follow and compare the redistricting debates following each census.

General Class Activities and Discussion Assignments

- 1) Have students discuss the impact of the diversity of the Texas population, focusing on the information in “Analyzing Visuals: Population Trends in Texas.”
- 2) Have the students read and discuss “The Battle for Texas” about Texas values.
- 3) Discuss the importance of myths and certain pieces of history in people’s ideas about what it means to be a Texan.
- 4) Have students read the section on the Texas ERA and compare it to what they know (or can find out) about the national ERA.

Possible Simulations

- 1) Have students debate the impact of minority-majority status for the state of Texas.
- 2) Divide the class into four groups with each adopting one of the four ideologies—libertarian, populist, conservative, and liberal—and allow them to debate such issues as welfare, capital punishment, affirmative action, and regulation of the oil and gas industry.

Chapter 1: *Test Bank*

Multiple Choice

1) During the 1990s, the Hispanic population in Texas

- A) decreased considerably.
- B) decreased a small amount.
- C) stayed about the same.
- D) increased a small amount.
- E) increased considerably.

Answer: E

Page Reference: 3

Difficulty Level: 1

2) The population of Texas is

- A) 1.2 million.
- B) 4.7 million.
- C) 15 million.
- D) about 10 million.
- E) over 20 million.

Answer: E

Page Reference: 11

Difficulty Level: 1

3) The largest ethnic group in Texas is

- A) Hispanics.
- B) Anglos.
- C) African Americans.
- D) Asians.
- E) Native Americans.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 8

Difficulty Level: 1

4) What is the most common landform in Texas?

- A) plateaus
- B) plains
- C) mountains
- D) hills
- E) valleys

Answer: B

Page Reference: 5

Difficulty Level: 1

5) Which of the following was NOT a component of Spanish colonization efforts in Texas?

- A) the mission
- B) the presidio
- C) the rancho
- D) civilian settlements
- E) slavery

Answer: E

Page Reference: 8

Difficulty Level: 2

6) How does the size of the Texas population compare with other states?

- A) Texas is the most populous state in the nation.
- B) Texas is the second most populous state in the nation.
- C) Texas is the tenth most populous state in the nation.
- D) The population of Texas is about average compared with other states.
- E) Texas is the least populous state in the United States

Answer: B

Page Reference: 11

Difficulty Level: 2

7) The first inhabitants of Texas were the

- A) Native Americans.
- B) African Americans.
- C) Asian Americans.
- D) Anglos.
- E) Germans.

Answer: A

Page Reference: 6

Difficulty Level: 1

8) The bulk of settlement by African Americans in Texas occurred during the

- A) 1600s.
- B) 1700s.
- C) 1800s.
- D) 1900s.
- E) 2000s.

Answer: C

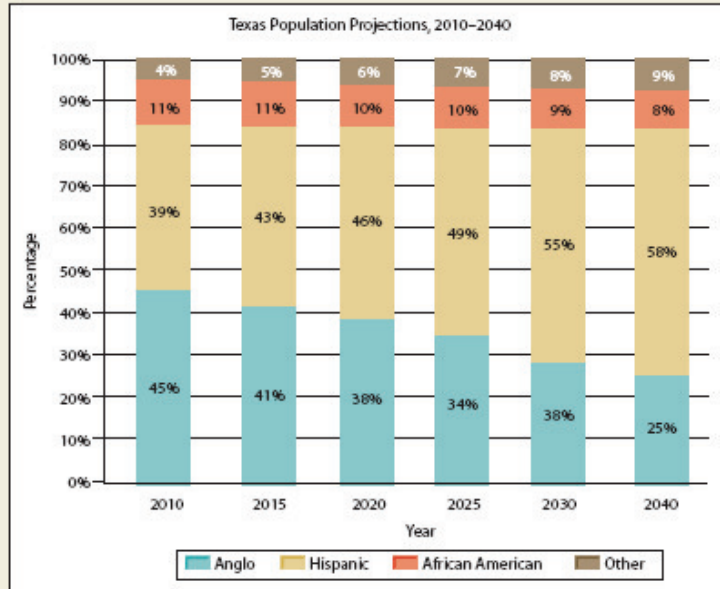
Page Reference: 9

Difficulty Level: 2

Analyzing Visuals

Texas Population Projections, 2010–2040

Study the chart depicting population projections for Texas based on data by the Texas State Data Center.



9) According to projected population trends (see “Analyzing Visuals” in this chapter of your text), when will Hispanics exceed 50% of the state’s population?

- A) 2040
- B) 2030
- C) 2020
- D) 2015
- E) 2010

Answer: B

Page Reference: 13

Difficulty Level: 1

10) Beginning in 1991, Native American tribes in Texas were allowed to open casinos for the first time because

- A) the United States Supreme Court issued a court order.
- B) Congress passed the Indian betting Act of 1991.
- C) The Texas Legislature elected the first Native American speaker of the Texas House of Representatives.
- D) The Texas Constitution was amended to allow some forms of gambling.
- E) Jack Abramoff sued the state.

Answer: D

Page Reference: 7

Difficulty Level: 3

11) _____ has the largest Asian American population in Texas.

- A) Dallas
- B) Houston
- C) Austin
- D) Lubbock
- E) Galveston

Answer: B
Page Reference: 10
Difficulty Level: 3

12) Which of the following Texas cities elected the first Asian American woman to the Texas legislature?

- A) Houston
- B) Dallas
- C) San Marcos
- D) Lubbock
- E) Austin

Answer: A
Page Reference: 10
Difficulty Level: 3

13) Since the 1940s, the majority of Texans have lived in

- A) desert areas.
- B) rural areas.
- C) rural areas along the border with Mexico.
- D) urban areas along the border with Mexico.
- E) urban areas.

Answer: E
Page Reference: 12
Difficulty Level: 1

14) By 2000, the _____ population of Texas fell below 16%.

- A) rural
- B) urban
- C) suburban
- D) Anglo
- E) middle-aged

Answer: A
Page Reference: 12
Difficulty Level: 1

15) The largest city in Texas is

- A) San Antonio.
- B) Houston.
- C) Dallas.
- D) El Paso.
- E) Fort Worth.

Answer: B
Page Reference: 12
Difficulty Level: 1

16)The ideological basis for politics in Texas can best be called

- A) liberalism.
- B) populism.
- C) libertarianism.
- D) the Texan Creed.
- E) Retro Liberalism.

Answer: D
Page Reference: 14
Difficulty Level: 1

17)The Texan Creed consists of

- A) liberty, individualism, constitutionalism, and equality.
- B) liberty, communitarianism, constitutionalism, and freedom.
- C) liberty, freedom, socialism, and constitutionalism.
- D) liberty, individualism, freedom, and populism.
- E) populism, freedom, and anarchism.

Answer: A
Page Reference: 14
Difficulty Level: 2

18)Constitutionalism places

- A) limits on citizens' powers over government.
- B) limits on government through a written document.
- C) limits on government through oral agreements.
- D) limits on the authority of the United Nations.
- E) limits on the executive branch of government but not on the other branches.

Answer: B
Page Reference: 18
Difficulty Level: 2

19)The first real economy in Texas was created by

- A) cattle ranchers.
- B) computer software entrepreneurs.
- C) southern planters.
- D) oil tycoons.
- E) commodity traders in the 1950s.

Answer: C
Page Reference: 24
Difficulty Level: 2

20) Students from Texas high schools in Dallas, Houston, and Austin participated in protests against

- A) the firing of minority teachers.
- B) increasing the length of the school day to 10 hours.
- C) making illegal immigration a felony.
- D) forcing illegal immigrants to pay back taxes.
- E) making all immigrants take literacy tests.

Answer: C
Page Reference: 21
Difficulty Level: 1

True/False

1) Native Americans constitute a small percentage of Texas's population.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 6
Difficulty Level: 1

2) The mission was an important institution of Spanish colonization.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 8
Difficulty Level: 1

3) The term *Anglos* is used to refer to non-Hispanic whites.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 11
Difficulty Level: 1

4) In the late 1800s, Chinese laborers in Texas helped construct railroads.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 10
Difficulty Level: 1

5) Almost all of Texas legislators in the late twentieth century have been Hispanics.

Answer: FALSE
Page Reference: 11
Difficulty Level: 1

6) Prior to the 1940s, most Texans lived in rural areas.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 12
Difficulty Level: 2

7) Texas's population declined dramatically in the 1990s.

Answer: FALSE
Page Reference: 3
Difficulty Level: 2

8) By the late 1800s, relatively few Native Americans remained in Texas.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 7
Difficulty Level: 1

9) All of Texas's governors have been Anglos.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 11
Difficulty Level: 1

10) The most important economic issue for Hispanics is trade with Mexico.

Answer: FALSE
Page Reference: 13
Difficulty Level: 2

11) In Texas, the frontier era lasted only one decade.

Answer: FALSE
Page Reference: 16
Difficulty Level: 2

12) The Alamo exemplifies Texans' passion for liberty.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 17
Difficulty Level: 1

13) *Tejanos* are native Texans of Mexican descent.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 18
Difficulty Level: 1

14) American conservatism believes that humans are selfish by nature.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 23
Difficulty Level: 1

15) Texas has a strong populist tradition.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 22-23
Difficulty Level: 2

16)The Texas economy began to diversify in the 1960s.

Answer: FALSE
Page Reference: 25
Difficulty Level: 2

17)Unprecedented economic growth in Texas has lessened the gap between the rich and the poor.

Answer: FALSE
Page Reference: 30
Difficulty Level: 2

18)When compared with other states, the distribution of income in Texas is among the most unequal.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 28
Difficulty Level: 2

19)The poor in Texas live primarily in metropolitan areas and along the border with Mexico.

Answer: TRUE
Page Reference: 29
Difficulty Level: 2

Short Answer

1)How does the Texan Creed differ from the American Creed?

2)Discuss the significance of the Alamo to the idea of liberty.

3)Describe how the Texas economy has changed.

4)Select one of the four ethnic groups in Texas and briefly explain their impact on Texas's politics and economy.

5)Discuss shifts in Texas's population during the 1980s and 1990s.

Essay

1)Discuss Hispanics' impact on Texas politics since 1990 and their potential impact on Texas's politics in the future. Be sure to discuss the ideologies Hispanics tend to embrace and the political issues Hispanics tend to be most concerned about.

2)Briefly summarize the four ideologies discussed in the chapter and explain why ideologies are important to an understanding of Texas politics.

3)Discuss shifts in the Texas economy since 1980 and how these changes link to changes in the Texas population during the same time.

4)How common is poverty in Texas compared with the nation a as a whole? Within Texas, how does poverty differ by ethnicity? What possible explanations might account for these patterns?

5)What are the arguments for whether non-English-speaking students should be taught using bilingual education? Which set of arguments do you find most persuasive? Why?