Most Texans in 1850-1860 lived on farms and ranches because the land was so cheap.

- Many farmers grew food crops, especially corn. Food crops did not generate much money.
- Some farmers grew Cash Crops like cotton.
- Ranches grew in Texas and cattle were raised for money instead of personal food beginning in the 1850’s
In 1850, only about 13,000 people lived in towns.

- In 1860, that number increased to 26,000.

Galveston, San Antonio, Houston, and Austin had grown into the state’s largest towns.

There was very little industry and factories in Texas in the 1850’s and 60’s.
Most Texans still travelled by horseback, but some were able to travel by stagecoach.

Some steamboats were working on the Rio Grande.

Also, in the 1850’s and 1860’s Railroads began to be put in Texas around Houston and Galveston.
Education

- Even though Lamar set aside land for education, not many schools had been created.
- Most students went to private schools and church schools.
- In 1854 Gov. Pease set aside $2 million for schools. A few public schools began to pop up.
Population

- Texas population increased from 212,000 in 1850 to 604,000 in 1860.
- Many people migrated from other states in the U.S. Most moved to areas that were similar to their former homes.
In Texas, Jose Cortina ran a ranch near Brownsville. He thought Tejanos were not being treated fairly.

- Cortina began taking violent action to try to stop corrupt officials and try to make life more fair for Tejanos.
- His actions were known as the Cortina War.

Cortina was not defeated until 1861 by Confederate Captain Santos Benavides.
By 1860’s more than 43,000 people lived in Texas who had been born outside of the U.S.

- Most of these were from Germany
- The Germans established colonies in areas like New Braunfels and Fredericksburg.
Native Texans

- Many Native Texans had lived in Texas and later moved to reservations.
- Texas established a few reservations for a few native groups.
- Some Native groups refused to live within the boundaries of a reservation.