The Story Matters...

Texas became a republic in 1836. A new government was formed, and leaders of the Texas Revolution took charge. As those leaders charted a course for the new republic, everyday life for the people of Texas went on. People farmed and raised livestock. Women made food the way it had been done for many years.

In some ways, though, the republic was changing. New groups of people came to Texas, increasing the diversity of the population. New industries arose, and new methods of transportation reached the state. Texas was changing and growing. Its people would change, too.
As more people moved to Texas, settlements grew into towns. Texans looked for ways to improve government, society, and everyday life in their growing republic. They established private schools and colleges to educate children. They sought to ensure that future Texans would be educated workers and citizens.

**Step Into the Place**

**MAP FOCUS** Study the map to explore cities, towns, and colleges that existed in the Republic of Texas.

**1 PLACE** Which college was the first founded in Texas? When was it founded? Which university was founded in the town of Independence?

**2 LOCATION** Describe in general where new cities and towns were founded during the years of the Republic of Texas. Which town was founded closest to the west?

**3 CRITICAL THINKING** Drawing Inferences: Why do you think colleges and universities are founded in or near cities and towns?
Imperialism, Homelessness, and Sex Trafficking

Chapter 14

Homestead Act of 1893

The Homestead Act of 1893 was a law that allowed individuals to claim up to 160 acres of land in the western United States. This act was intended to encourage settlement and development of the frontier.

Granting Public Lands to Settlers

Under the Homestead Act, homesteaders could claim up to 160 acres of land, provided they lived on the land and improved it for a period of five years. This act was particularly beneficial to people from Europe and Mexico, who were eager to build new lives in the United States.

Immigrants to the Republic of Texas

With the passage of the Homestead Act, many immigrants came to the Republic of Texas. These immigrants included people from Mexico, Europe, and the United States. They sought opportunities for a better life and a chance to start anew.

Public Lands and New Settlements

The Homestead Act opened up vast tracts of land to settlement, leading to the establishment of new communities and the growth of the American West.

Essential Question: What makes a culture unique?

There are cultures where the concept of land ownership is not as strong as in others. This is evident in the practices of the Chumash people, who lived in the area that is now southern California. The Chumash had a system of land tenure that allowed them to use land for specific purposes, but not to own it outright. This system allowed for a more sustainable use of resources and helped to ensure the long-term survival of the Chumash people.
The Republic of Texas, in its early years, was known for its granting of land to settlers and other individuals. This practice was intended to attract new residents to the territory and help it grow. The land grants were a significant part of the Republic's economy and were a source of revenue for the government.

### Table: Grants of Land by the Republic of Texas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Texas Resident</th>
<th>Amount of Land Granted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heads of Families</td>
<td>4,005 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heads of Families</td>
<td>640 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>518 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>1,280 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>1,894 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:
- Heads of families were given 4,005 acres of land.
- Families were given 640 acres, 518 acres, 1,280 acres, and 1,894 acres of land.

### Source:
- Texas State Historical Association and Texas General Land Office.
in disputed claims.

Land ownership hampered the colony as well, often resulting in disputes between landowners and tenants. Conflict over land ownership led to several changes in ownership and led to the colony's economic struggles. The land grants for the colony were often too small to sustain the colony's needs.

One of the largest land grants went to the W. S. Peters family. Peters established a ranch that became known as the San Antonio, the fabric of the colony. Peters and his colonists settled the towns of Castile, and the settlers provided goods and seeds to the colony. Peters also supplied the colony with basic necessities.

The colony at Casrillo was a success, and its success inspired others to settle in Texas. The colony's success was due in part to its successful integration of new German immigrants into existing communities. The colony's success was also due to the colony's economic stability, which allowed it to continue to grow and prosper.

In summary, the colony at Casrillo was a success due to its ability to integrate new immigrants into existing communities and to maintain a stable economic base.

**Critical Thinking**

1. How might the colony at Casrillo have been successful in integrating new immigrants? Consider the economic stability and the integration of new immigrants into existing communities.

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of land grants in funding immigration? Consider how land grants can be used to support the settlement of new communities.
New Settlements and Towns

Land grants attracted many settlers to Texas. The country's resources were also a major draw. The area's many rivers provided water supplies and transportation routes. Rich soils along rivers provided good farmland. However, not all new arrivals started farms; some preferred to settle in new towns.

Ethnic Influences

The German and German-speaking people who immigrated to the Republic were mainly middle-class landowners and artisans, or craft workers. They generally had some property and education. The success of the first wave of German immigration encouraged more Germans to come to Texas. They settled in a broad area of South Central Texas that came to be known as the German Belt. People of German ancestry account for the largest European ethnic group in Texas today.

Like the Anglo American settlers who had come to Texas earlier, many of these new immigrants faced hardships. Some suffered from raids by Native Americans, disease, or harsh weather conditions. Those who survived these early hardships came to influence Texas in many ways. For example, European traditions are reflected in the architecture and layout of their towns. European immigrants often built their homes in town, with their farm fields located nearby.
land for the Dallas County courthouse.

River. John Neely Bryan located Dallas and eventually donated
across there each year. Dallas grew at a fevered crossing on the Trinity
over crossings during the Republic. A lone point about 1.000
above rivers. Preston on the Red River was the location of a popular
now called Granville Prairie. Other towns were founded
to sell mines that are still in use today. The town of Joanna's Prairie,
settlement in certain locations of the new county's. A huge vein of
National Resources and Geographic Features Encouraged
commercial centers.

Bayou, and the Red River. The town soon became a thriving
around 1843, using route that included Caddo Lake. Cypress
 County was founded in the 1840's. Steamboats first arrived there
introduction of the railroad. Jefferson, the county seat of Marion
in 1842. Its strong agricultural economy was later boosted by the
founded in 1839 and became the county seat of Harrison County
located there by the time of the Texas Revolution. Marshall was
The Spanish had not settled the northeast area of Texas, and
Town of the Northeast

Massachusetts.

have been the first inhabitants in the United States in Boston.
contrast to opponents of slavery in Texas. He later opened what may
Daniel Adolph Donal, settled in San Antonio and became an
made geographic charts. Another German, Lumberman, can
nearly German intellectuals moved to this Southern German
several counties in Texas. The city of became famous for its
German immigrants also brought their music and social
Other Towns of the Republic

Towns developed along rivers in southeastern Texas, as well. The Texas land grants encouraged growth in the towns of Liberty (on the Trinity River) and Beaumont (on the Neches River). In 1836 the founders of Houston located the town near Buffalo Bayou, hoping that ships could use the passage to move goods between Texas and such ports as New Orleans.

Native American raids inhibited settlement in the Brazos Valley and other parts of Texas. One town that did arise in the Brazos Valley was Waco. Scottish immigrant Neal McLeann settled Waco in 1845. At the urging of surveyor and former ranger George B. Erath, who had served in the area, the town was placed at the former site of a Native American agricultural village. The town sold both town lots and farming lots to attract settlers.

Immigrants to the rugged Hill Country settled in the valleys of the Blanco, Guadalupe, and Pedernales Rivers. Many settlers came to the area between 1840 and 1850. German immigrants also settled large sections of the Hill Country. Other groups to settle that area included German-speaking Alsations, British, Poles, and some Mexicans.

Raids by Native Americans and outlaws slowed immigration to South Texas, although some towns grew there. Settlements at Indiana, along Matagorda Bay and Corpus Christi at the Nueces River were founded during the republic. Many of the German immigrants to Texas landed at Indiana and developed it into an important port. Corpus Christi was originally a center of trade with Mexico.
made to feel like strangers in their native land.

were viewed with suspicion and prejudice. Many Latinos were still
the republic after the revolution ended. Anglo Americans often
Mexico in the conflict caused Anglos to doubt their loyalty to
common after the Texas Revolution. Some Anglos had sided with
Anglo and Tejano communities became

Religious traditions. They spoke Spanish and observed Mexican holidays and Catholic
in the culture of the republic and participated in Texas politics.
mainstreamed their Mexican cultures. This they did in part
maintained their Mexican cultures. They also lived in Texas
the Rio Grande to San Antonio, Guadalupe River. Tejanos
into Central and South Texas. Some moved from settlements along
parts of the West Texas. During the republic, Mexican Anglos
settlements in Nacogdoches, San Antonio, Galveston, and
before the Republic of Texas was formed, Tejano settlements were

Mexican Texan

settlements were sometimes pressured or forced to leave.

difficulties. Many groups who had owned or lived on Texas land for
texas, grew the numbers of other local and ethnic groups experienced
As the population of Anglo Americans and European immigrants in

What was the general experience of minority groups living in

Guiding Question:
The Republic of Texas. 

2. **Expository Writing**: Write a paragraph about the Republic of Texas. 

3. **Identifying**: Who was William Gann, and where were his contributions to the Republic of Texas? 

4. **Identifying**: How did German immigrants preserve their culture after coming to Texas? 

5. **Explaining**: Explain the conflict between Texas and Mexico. 

6. **Explaining**: What was the effect of the Texas Revolution on the Republic of Texas? 

### Reviewing Vocabulary

- Government: the authority or power exercised by those who govern a country or group of people.
- African Americans: people of black or African descent who were born in the United States.
- Houston: a city in Texas, known for its numerous museums and art galleries.
- Mexico: a country located in North America, south of the United States.
- Texas Revolution: a war fought in the 19th century to gain independence from Mexico.

### Reading Progress Check

**Free African Americans of the Republic**

Free African Americans lived in Texas. Some, like the Anglos, had become regarded as equal citizens. Others were free African Americans who had escaped from slavery. The Republic of Texas, known for its policies of expansion and annexation, was home to a diverse population. The Republic of Texas welcomed free African Americans, who contributed to the state's economy and culture.

**South Texas during the Republic**

South Texas during the Republic of Texas was a place of contrast and opportunity. The region was home to diverse cultures, from the Native American tribes to the growing number of Anglo settlers. The Republic of Texas was known for its policies of expansion and annexation, and it welcomed free African Americans, who contributed to the state's economy and culture.

**Making Generalizations/Writing Arguments**

Answering the Guiding Questions:

1. What were immigration patterns, and what was their effect on the Republic of Texas?
2. Why did some Anglo Texans move to Texas?
3. How did free African Americans contribute to the Republic of Texas?
Ranches in the Texas Republic

Cattle in the 1800s. Texas so well suited to raising cattle north as far as Ohio to sell them to markets where demand for beef was high. cattle are native to Texas and cattle. During the republic, some ranchers drove their herds north to sell in Ohio, where demand was high. Cattle were also produced in California and sold in Texas, and cattle were a major source of income for many ranchers.

Zapata County, founded in 1850, was one of the first counties in Texas. Zapata County was named after the Zapata River, which runs through the county. The county is known for its beautiful landscapes and rich history.

Many successful ranchers were born in Zapata County, and their families have lived in the area for generations. These ranches were often named after the families who owned them, and they played an important role in the local economy.

Academic Vocabulary:

- **Squatters**: People who settle on land without permission or by force, often on land that is not owned or not intended for settlement. Squatters may take advantage of loopholes in land laws or seek to profit from land speculation.

- **Republic**: A form of government in which power is held by the people, often through elected representatives. In the context of Texas history, the term refers to the period of time between 1835 and 1845 when Texas was an independent republic, before it joined the United States as a state.

- **Critical Thinking**: A process of analyzing information, evaluating arguments, and making informed decisions. In the context of this text, critical thinking is used to analyze the impact of cattle ranching on the economy and society in Texas.
A Slave Economy

The expansion of slavery during the Republic of Texas

Although the Mexican government had discouraged the practice of slavery in Texas, it did not prohibit it. Later, the Republic of Texas prohibited the practice of slavery under the Constitution of 1836. The production of cotton, combined with an abundance of cheap labor, encouraged the expansion of slavery. By 1845, their numbers had increased to about 30,000. Many of these enslaved African Americans lived in Texas. By 1846, their numbers had increased to about 50,000 enslaved African Americans. The Republic of Texas claimed by the United States and Mexico.
The Texas cattle industry led to the development of the hide.

The need for wagons created a need for wagon tires, or those

Other people included furniture makers, cabinetmakers, and

The need of these mills, by 1839, business in Texas were also

Industries Develop

pottery, and weavers.

Excessive industries and advancements in the agricultural, manufacturing, and transportation sectors and various economic and social changes and innovations, along with the growth of Texas cities and towns, had a significant impact on the economy of Texas.
Road and Water Travel

Many travelers crossed Texas on foot, by horseback, or on carts or wagons pulled by animals. Those who could afford it could travel by stagecoach. These horse-drawn carriages served regular routes and carried passengers, parcels, and mail. Stagecoach travel was expensive, frequently uncomfortable, and at times dangerous. Thieves and raiding Native Americans attacked coaches to rob passengers of valuables. Despite these hazards, stagecoach travel remained a popular way to travel over long distances and to send mail before railroads were constructed.

Before bridges were built, ferries were used to carry people, wagons, and livestock across a river. Crossing waterways could be challenging for travelers. Barges were used to transport goods across rivers and streams. Ferries were simply large, flat-bottomed barges used to carry people, wagons, and livestock across a river.
describing

**Redding Progress Check**

**Montgomery, Houston, and Galveston**

 Telegraph lines in Texas soon linked Houston, Galveston, and Dallas.

 In 1854 the first telegraph office in Texas opened in Marshall.

 Information traveled much more quickly than ever before.

 By wire or radio, messages could travel long distances. With the new device, communications work like a telegraph was used in and coded messages could be sent.

 The invention of the telegraph in the 1840s transformed the Republic, Texas, from a frontier to a nation.

 **Communications**

 In 1862, the railroad companies had only about 770 miles (1,240 km) of track in Texas. Railroads expanded considerably in the 1860s, although slowly.

 By 1870, the Southern Pacific Railroad was part of the Southwestern Railway Company. The system had expanded until about 1,800 miles by 1875.

 Texas did not have a railroad until after the Civil War. The state received a large amount of money after the war to help fund the construction of the railroad.

 The railroads provided a new way to transport goods and services. They allowed the Republic of Texas to grow and prosper.

 **The Need for Railroads**

 Texas was a frontier, a land of adventure and opportunity. The railroads opened up new areas for settlement.

 The railroads also helped to transport goods and services. They provided a new way to transport goods and passengers.

 By 1880, the railroads had linked the state of Texas. The railroads were essential to the growth and development of the state.

 AN OFFER NOT TAKEN

 [Image: A map of Texas with railroads and cities marked]
Critical Thinking

What was daily life like for people of the Republic?

Social and Domestic Life

The patchwork quilt was an American innovation that<br>resulted from the need to make the most of scraps of cloth. Old<br>shirt and skirt fragments could be pieced together to create a warm bed covering.

The patchwork quilt was an economical choice for<br>women who worked long hours with little income.

Formal European-ballooned styles, popular in the<br>1840s and 1850s, were replaced by simpler, more<br>practical clothing. Women, who made the<br>clothing, worked on sewing projects in their homes. The<br>women needed to be able to quilt, sew, and wash their<br>own clothes. They were able to work on quilting projects in<br>their homes, doing so with a<br>practical purpose—providing<br>comfortable clothing for their<br>neighbors and for their own use.

The Republic of Texas was a frontier state, and<br>people worked on farms to support their families. The<br>people of the Republic of Texas often wore clothes that<br>were made from scraps of cloth. The<br>women of the Republic of Texas were<br>able to create a variety of clothing items, such as<br>quilted clothing and bed coverings. The<br>women needed to be able to quilt, sew, and wash their<br>own clothes. They were able to work on quilting projects in<br>their homes, doing so with a<br>practical purpose—providing<br>comfortable clothing for their<br>neighbors and for their own use.

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Social and Domestic Life

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Religion in the Republic

The Republic was diverse in its religious beliefs. Before the Revolution, Roman Catholicism was the only faith recognized by the Mexican government. While many American, French, and Irish settlers were Catholic, other settlers practiced a variety of religions. 

The Constitution of 1836 guaranteed religious freedom, and the Revolution allowed a variety of faiths to be practiced. This diversity included Catholicism, Judaism, and other religions. 

Celebra
tion

Content Vocabulary

Religious freedom or Religion

Exploring

Why is Mary Maverick’s memoir important?

Mary Maverick’s memoir is important because it provides a first-hand account of life in Texas during the Republic. Her memoir describes her experiences as a young girl, and her observations of the people and events around her. Mary Maverick was a writer and her memoir is considered one of the most important sources of information about life in Texas during this time.

Mary Maverick's memoir is a key source of information about life in Texas during the Republic. It provides a unique perspective on the experiences of young children during this time period. Her memoir is a valuable resource for historians and students of Texas history.

Mary Maverick was born in San Antonio in 1823. She grew up in Texas and witnessed the events of the Republic. Her memoir provides a firsthand account of life in Texas during this time period. Mary Maverick was a writer and her memoir is considered one of the most important sources of information about life in Texas during the Republic.
Health and Education

The Republic of Texas included health and education as key aspects of its governance. Following the Republic of Texas, many industries found in many communities of the republic and explain why they were so common.

1. Analyzing the Guiding Questions
   - Republic of Texas, 1836

   1. Write a definition for health. Then explain how the Texas Revolution was not very advanced. New training doctors died.

   At the time of the Republic, medical training was poor and medical care was extremely limited. The first California Hospital in Texas opened in 1845, and treated illnesses.

Analyzing Visuals

For more groups as needed, see 222.278.

Thinking Like a Historian

Synthesizing 

Social Studies Skills

Expository Writing

Activity 14

Activities

Spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

Directions: Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Use standard grammar.
Making Connections Explain the relationships between the increase in immigration to the Republic of Texas and the country's growing industries.

Supporting What religious conflicts were experienced in the Republic of Texas? How did religious life in the Republic of Texas differ from that in Texas? Why were the federal and state governments in the Republic of Texas more conservative than those in Texas?

Synthesizing What kinds of natural resources were available in the Republic of Texas? How did these resources influence the growth of the economy?

Civil Rights Why were some of the hardships experienced by African-American families in the South and their migration to the North important in the development of the Republic of Texas?

Identifying Cause and Effect How did the situation improve for African-Americans in Texas? Do you agree with the statement that immigrants fleeing the civil war in Mexico improved the economy in Texas?

Drawing Inferences How did the natural resources of Texas affect the settlement patterns in the Republic of Texas?
### Need Extra Help

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Texas Resident Land Received</th>
<th>Type of Texas Resident</th>
<th>Amount of Texas Resident Land Received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Native Americans</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>African Americans</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Plains Indians</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>various amounts (1.664 acres) in Texas</td>
<td>All others</td>
<td>various amounts (1.664 acres) in Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 1836</td>
<td>all others</td>
<td>August 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 1837 and before January 1, 1842</td>
<td>all others</td>
<td>October 1837 and before January 1, 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1837 and before October 1, 1837</td>
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<td>June 1837 and before October 1, 1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 4, 1836</td>
<td>all others</td>
<td>March 4, 1836</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Texas State Historical Association and Texas General Land Office

### Analyzing Documents

#### DBQ: Standardized Test Practice

**DBQ: Extended Response**

1. **Support your response with evidence from the text excerpt.**
   - In 1848...
   - What does the text indicate about the role of religion in Texas culture?
   - From Mary A. Matthews and George Madison Matthews, *Memories of Mary A. Matthews*...

   - **8.** Fully explain the effects of slavery and sharing their experiences in the United States, the challenges they faced, and how they contributed to the growth and development of the Republic of Texas. How did the experiences of these individuals affect the future of Texas?

   - **16.** Analyzing Primary Sources: What was Mary A. Matthews' attitude toward the celebration of the Republic of Texas? What did she enjoy about it? What did she dislike about it?

   - **25.** Analyzing Primary Sources: Identify the evidence that supports the idea that Mary A. Matthews was a strong proponent of the Republic of Texas. How did she express this support?

   - **34.** Identifying Evidence: Support your response with evidence from the text excerpt. In 1848...

   - What does the text indicate about the role of religion in Texas culture...

### Assessments (continued)

#### Question 14

- **If you've missed Question 14, review Lesson 2.**
- Read this account of a procession observed in 1848. Then answer the questions that follow.

**Analyzing Primary Sources:**

- **23.** Distinguish between the December 29th procession and the Texas Independence Day procession.
- **24.** Explain why the author chose to focus on these events.
- **25.** How do these events reflect the cultural traditions of Texas?