The Lone Star State

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS


The Story Matters...

Jane Cazneau first came to Texas from New York in 1832. Though plans to gain wealth by selling land failed, Cazneau remained interested in Texas and its growth.

During the republic, she published articles in U.S. magazines urging the U.S. to annex Texas and Americans to settle there. Jane married William Leslie Cazneau in 1849 and they settled in Eagle Pass.

The commitment of Cazneau and others to Texas's success helped the Lone Star Republic make the transition to Lone Star State.

Born in New York, Jane Cazneau became committed to Texas and wrote essays promoting its growth and annexation.
Place & Time: The Lone Star State

Texas became a part of the United States in 1845, almost 10 years after the republic gained independence from Mexico. Issues over the new state's borders still existed, however. A war between the United States and Mexico settled the border disputes, and Mexican settlers poured into Texas and the Southwest.

Step Into the Place

**MAP FOCUS** The borders of the United States changed significantly in the late 1840s.

1. **REGIONS**: What parts of what is now the United States lay in Mexico in 1845?
2. **LOCATION**: What would the United States gain through possession of the Oregon Country or California?
3. **CRITICAL THINKING**: Analyzing. What area might be a place where U.S. and Mexican forces would clash? Why?

Step Into the Time

**TIME LINE**: During this period, Texas attracted immigrants from a number of European countries. Based on the time line, entries, which European group might have come to Texas in this period?

Texas and the United States, 1845

- Oregon Country
- California
- Mexico
- Germany
- China
- United States

1845
- Texas annexed by the United States
- First German settlers arrive in Fredericksburg
- German astronomer Johann Gottfried Galle is first to observe Neptune
The map shows the United States and parts of Canada and Mexico. The states are labeled, and major cities and rivers are indicated. The map includes a compass rose in the center, showing directions north, south, east, and west.
The Treaty of Anannexation

Independent Republic

When the United States was the only nation that wanted Texas to become an independent republic, the United States was the only nation that wanted Texas to remain part of Mexico. If the United States had annexed Texas, it would have increased the number of states with slavery. The issue of slavery was another reason. If the United States acquired Texas, it would become a state without slavery. In 1837, the United States did not annex Texas. However, in 1838, President Martin Van Buren took office and signed an agreement to join the United States. Spain, Russia, and Mexico had just won the War of 1812. In September 1836, the people of Texas voted overwhelmingly to join the United States.

Texas Requests Annexation

The annexation of the region by the United States greatly affected the history of the region and the country. It matters because Texas became a state.
The United States would accept the
Treaty of the United States. They were also confident that the
Treaty favored Texas. They were not so sure. Even under these terms, however, most
Texans favored the Treaty. They believed the Union only as a
Terrorist. The idea of the United States was rising in new
Terrorist and communicating on
consciousness and communicating on
weather, and communicating on
and human action with the climate.
and the effects of physical
reading to Texas and
under the Treaty, and consistent,
the crucial thinking
converges. an agreement.
and the United States and
imperialists. These new American armies generally favored

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division LC-DIG-aam-04851
The 1844 Presidential Election

To trade with Asia, the Pacific Coast where American ships could stop on their way to Fertile lands of Oregon and Texas. Webster wanted ports on the Pacific Ocean and Texas. Webster wanted to live on the Pacific Ocean. Webster "purchased" the land of Texas from Mexico to secure the northern border of the United States. Mexico was the land that was the U.S. President and Texas. Mexico wanted ports on the Pacific Ocean and Texas. Webster wanted to live on the Pacific Ocean. Webster "purchased" the land of Texas from Mexico to secure the northern border of the United States. Mexico was the land that was the U.S. President and Texas. Mexico wanted ports on the Pacific Ocean and Texas. Webster wanted to live on the Pacific Ocean. Webster "purchased" the land of Texas from Mexico to secure the northern border of the United States. Mexico was the land that was the U.S. President and Texas. Mexico wanted ports on the Pacific Ocean and Texas. Webster wanted to live on the Pacific Ocean. 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American people had a clear choice: With Polk in favor of annexing Texas and Clay against it, the Democratic Party Platform, 1844—

"Resolved, That our life to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is dear and unbusinessable, that no position of the same sort is to be ceded to England or any other power, and that the recognition of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period are great American measures, which this Convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union."

Territorial Growth: The Democratic platform clearly stated the party's goal of westward expansion, both the Gulf States and Great Britain claimed that Oregon was to gain full control over the Oregon Country in the Northwest. Both the Gulf States and Great Britain claimed that the United States was the rightful owner. President Van Buren also supported their candidate for President and not former

This 1844 Democratic Party candidate made a strong impression on the voter, giving an advantage to the party. Analyzing visuals, critical thinking, and campaign banners helped

Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, LC-DIG-ppmsca-00002
The possibility worried Mexican leaders. United States owned Texas, it would border those Mexican lands. California, and north to where is now Utah and Colorado. If the land claims also Mexico held a vast territory west of Texas to independence and the two countries added over borders and United States Mexico had never officially recognized Texas. Mexico was also concerned about Texas joining the annexation concerns of other countries. Texas was also concerned about the United States boundary than they could it Texas were part of the United States. The choice was a simple majority of the people in each house a simple majority of votes. Texas a resolution to pass by both houses. An example of the British opposition to British leaders were concerned. Annexation concerns more than Texans and Americans. For
President Polk signed the resolution that made Texas a state.

On October 13, Texas voted to approve annexation and notify
the Congress of the United States that Texas wanted to become a state.

On February 25, 1845, Congress passed the Joint Resolution.
A New Constitution

which lasted from 1845 to 1861. During this period, the Republic of Texas was almost twice as long as the

Academic Vocabulary

despite: regardless of, even

The Constitution of 1845 was almost twice as long as the

The Texas Constitution of 1845 had some provisions unusual

The Governor appoints the judges of the state courts and many of the state

The Governor is President of the Senate elected for four years

The legislature, or the state's lawmaking branch, is divided into two

Louisiana's Constitution of 1866 and the Texas Constitution of 1845 were unusual in that they were

The Constitution of 1845 was almost twice as long as the

The legislature, or the state's lawmaking branch, is divided into two

The Governor appoints the judges of the state courts and many of the state

The Governor is President of the Senate elected for four years

The legislature, or the state's lawmaking branch, is divided into two
Democratic Whips, and Others

Know-Nothing—played major roles in Texas politics, especially parties such as the American Party. As known as the Texas Whig Party, it was a major political party. The Democratic Party was strong in Texas, and throughout the state, the Know-Nothings played a significant role.

In Texas, political parties such as the American Party also known as the Texas Whig Party, it was a major political party. The Democratic Party was strong in Texas, and throughout the state, the Know-Nothings played a significant role.

By the mid-1800s, however, in Texas, political parties began to influence Texas politics. The Democratic Party became dominant, and the Know-Nothings played a significant role in state politics.

James Fannin was elected as the first governor of Texas in 1845. He took office in February 1846. In 1850, the Texas Constitution was amended to allow for a state legislature, and Texas became a state.

What political party did most Texans join in the state's early years?

Guiding Question
Politics in Early Statehood

When did a state's politics become involved in the political parties and government?
Chapter 15

Drawing conclusions

Why were Frances Cox Henderson's achievements so
chirch in East Texas and worked for women to win the right to vote?
Frances was a strong community leader. She helped establish several
government of Texas. Frances chose to remain in San Augustine.
had to travel to do work for the Texas government. When James was elected
law office. Since Frances had studied law, she did this legal work when he
The Hendersons settled in San Augustine, Texas, where James opened a
from the Republic of Texas. They married in 1839.
met James Phineas Henderson at the time he was ambassador to Great Britain
Frances Cox was born in Philadelphia and educated in Europe. In London she
transformed short stories, and was a talented musician.

texas was a remarkable woman who could speak 15 languages, wrote and
State and Federal Issues

Following changes to the Texas constitution in 1850, people throughout the state were allowed to participate more fully in governing themselves. People living in towns and cities and on

CRITICAL THINKING
Explaining: Explain why the Democratic Party split in the 1840s and 1850s.

GUIDING QUESTION: How did Texans increase their rights and responsibilities at the local level?

No Voice in Politics

They also opposed immigrants who practiced particular religions, such as Catholicism.

No groups had no voice in any way. Women did not have the right to vote or participate in politics in the 1840s. Enslaved African Americans had no rights. Even free African Americans were denied the right to vote or to join political parties. Native Americans were not recognized as citizens and were not allowed to vote, either. The new Texas state constitution of 1845 did give Tejanos the right to vote, however.
Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Define Reservation and explain the history of the term.

4. Discuss the Texas Constitution of 1876 and its amendments and the process of politicians regaining power in the state of Texas.

3. Analyze why the Whig Party lost popularity in Texas.

2. Identify the ways in which the Texas Republic and the Republic of Texas were different from those of southern states.

How did politics in Texas become more democratic in 1850?

Reading Progress Check

Read the passage and answer the following questions:

1. Why did settlers move to the Indian Territory north of the Red River?
2. Why did settlers move to Texas?
3. What was the result of the election of 1872 in Texas?
4. What was the outcome of the election of 1876?

Identifying the main ideas and vocabulary terms for this lesson:

- Reservation
- Native Americans
- The Texas Constitution of 1876
- Suffrage
Damage dams. The American Revolution started the war. Mexico's War was fought between the United States and Mexico. The war ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Mexico lost its territory to the United States.

**What caused the war?**

- **Territorial disputes:** The United States wanted to expand westward, while Mexico wanted to maintain its boundaries.
- **Diplomatic tensions:** Misunderstandings and misunderstandings between the two nations.
- **Economic rivalry:** Competition for resources and control of trade routes.

**The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo:**

- Mexico lost about one-third of its territory.
- The U.S. received about 550,000 square miles of land.
- Mexico paid $15 million in gold and silver.

**What was the main outcome of the war?**

- The U.S. gained a large amount of land.
- Mexico lost a significant portion of its territory.
- The U.S. economy benefited from the new territories.

**Additional Information:**

- The war lasted from 1846 to 1848.
- It is also known as the Mexican-American War.
- The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed on February 2, 1848.
Negotiating the Disputed Territory

In 1845 President James K. Polk sent John Slidell as a secret envoy to Mexico. He wanted Slidell to negotiate the purchase of the disputed territory between the rivers, as well as the area that is now California, Arizona, and New Mexico. Slidell also wanted to settle any financial claims against Mexico relating to earlier damages. Slidell was authorized to offer Mexico $30 million in payment.

Mexican president José Joaquín de Herrera feared that making any concessions to the United States would make him appear weak and cost him the support of the Mexican people. Herrera and Mexican officials simply refused to meet with Slidell.

Polk viewed Mexico's refusal to meet with his envoy as an insult to the United States, and was furious. He ordered General Zachary Taylor, the commander of the U.S. forces in Texas, to cross the Nueces River and set up camp near the Rio Grande. The Mexican government viewed the crossing of the Nueces by General Taylor and his troops as an invasion of its sovereign territory. Soon after, an invasion of Taylor's soldiers. Sixteen of the Americans were killed or injured.

On April 25, 1846, a small force of Mexican troops attacked some of Taylor's soldiers. Sixteen of the Americans were killed or injured.

Taylor's men had been either killed or wounded on what he saw as American soil. He could now point to the incident as the cause for the declaration of war.
beaten killed at the Mexican rail. The Americans were victorious. General Taylor's Indian national troops were under the command of the 3rd U.S. Army. Taylor's Indian troops and the Mexican forces fighting were under the command of the 3rd U.S. Army. Taylor's Indian troops and the Mexican forces fighting were under the command of the 3rd U.S. Army. Taylor's Indian troops and the Mexican forces fighting were under the command of the 3rd U.S. Army. Taylor's Indian troops and the Mexican forces fighting were under the command of the 3rd U.S. Army. Taylor's Indian troops and the Mexican forces fighting were under the command of the 3rd U.S. Army.
The city of Mexico City soon after American forces marched into it. Mexico City.

The Mexican National Military Academy, American soldiers were Mexico's last stronghold protecting Mexico City. This building was the last of Chapultepec Castle was fought at a hilltop fort.

The last major battle in the war came on September 12-13. The Mexicans won a decisive victory, and the Mexican army retreated back to Mexico City.

American troops next invaded Mexico from the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.
On February 2, 1848, representatives of both governments signed a peace treaty at the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo (gwa-dahl-oo-hi-DAHL-go). Mexico gave up all claims to Texas and accepted the Rio Grande as the boundary between the United States and Mexico. It also surrendered all of the modern states of California, Nevada, and Utah, and parts of Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico, and Wyoming.

In return, the United States paid Mexico $15 million and agreed to pay the claims of American citizens against Mexico up to $3.25 million. Mexicans living in the ceded territory were guaranteed all rights of U.S. citizenship. This included political rights and the right to keep their lands. They had a year to decide if they wished to become American citizens.
The Mexican War ended in 1848, but the war’s outcome was significant. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed in 1848, set the terms of peace between the United States and Mexico. This treaty included the following points:

1. Mexico ceded certain territories to the United States, including present-day California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. These territories were part of Mexico until the treaty was signed.

2. The United States paid Mexico $15 million for these territories.

3. Mexico was to receive $5 million as a war indemnity.

4. The United States was to help Mexico build a railroad.

5. The United States was to help Mexico build a road.

6. Mexico was to pay $10 million to the United States.

The Mexican War had a significant impact on the United States, as it doubled its territory and opened up new lands for settlement. The war also led to the development of the transcontinental railroad, which was a major engineering feat of the time.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was a major turning point in United States history, as it marked the end of the Mexican War and the acquisition of new lands that would become part of the United States. The treaty also paved the way for the development of the American West and the expansion of American influence in the region.
Florida, South Carolina, and Georgia are next. The population in these states has been growing rapidly,

In the early years of settlement, new immigrants found a diverse Texas population. Because

Questions

New Arrivals From America

How did Mexican Texans, African Americans, and Native Americans live during early Texas?

What makes a culture unique?
Mexican Texans

One result of the U.S.-Mexican War was that the border of Texas officially shifted. In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo fixed the southern Texas boundary at the Rio Grande. As a result, Mexicans living in the region between that river and the Nueces River officially became Texans and Americans.

The 1850 U.S. census counted about 14,000 Mexican Texans. Most Mexican Texans lived in one of three areas of Texas: in the wedge-shaped region between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande; in the San Antonio-Goliad area; and along the Rio Grande from Del Rio to El Paso.

In towns, some Mexican Texans owned businesses or worked as craftsmen or servants. Most Mexican Texans worked on farms.

Academic Vocabulary

shifted to move or cause something to be moved to a different place

Analyzing Maps

Maps can be used to find connections between places. How are these two maps connected?

GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

Anglo Americans from the South were by far the largest single group in Texas, but the state was home to a diverse mix of peoples.

1. REGIONS
Which towns were settled mostly by Irish immigrants?

2. CRITICAL THINKING
Where was slavery most prominent? How can you tell?
and ranches, though. Some Mexican Texan families owned vast ranchlands.

Partly because of Mexican actions at the Alamo and Goliad, many Mexican Texans faced hostility and prejudice. Competition for land was another cause of discrimination. Some Mexican Texan families—even ones long established in Texas—lost their lands to Anglo Americans after the Texas Revolution. This was more often the case for families, such as the De Leóns, who lived deep in Anglo American Texas. Martín De León had been one of the empresarios of the 1820s. He established a ranch of over 20,000 acres with thousands of cattle. De León died in 1833, and his family fell victim to prejudice after the Texas victory at San Jacinto in 1836. Anglos took over his ranch, and his family had to flee to Louisiana. Those Mexican Texans living closer to the Río Grande had more success keeping their lands.

Despite these hardships, Mexican Texans maintained their Spanish language, Catholic religion, and Mexican traditions. In time, this Mexican culture mixed with Anglo American culture. Today most Mexican Americans are bicultural, practicing both Anglo and Mexican traditions, and bilingual, speaking both English and Spanish.

**African American Texans**

After Anglo Americans, African Americans were the largest group in antebellum Texas. The number of African Americans in Texas soared from about 13,000 in 1840 to 169,000 in 1860. That year, they made up about 30 percent of the state’s population. The vast majority of these people were enslaved. Only about 400 to 1,000 were free. While Texas encouraged the arrival of new settlers, free African Americans were not welcome. The state passed a law that prohibited free African Americans from settling in Texas. Other laws severely restricted the rights of those already in the state.

The laws passed to control enslaved people were even stricter. Enslaved persons were under the complete control of the slaveholder, who had the right to punish an enslaved person at any time. Punishments often included whipping.
hoped settlers who fled from the Mexican army during the Runaway

slaughter and maintained good relations with Anglo Americans. They

began in the 1760s. They settled in the southeastern part of the

The Caddo and Coushatta came to Texas from the east.

defeated. In Texas for decades, until the 1870s when the Apache were finally

whites. They held Texas for Mexico and conducted destructive raids.

monitored. The Lipan believed that the chief had been killed by

down in 1842, when a Lipan chief named Pacho the Younger was

up a hearty with the Lipan Apache in 1882, but the alliance broke

school. The Apache remained independent. The Texas drew

Texas moved to reservations in the Indian Territory during early

Texas. Some groups that lived in the midst of Anglo Americans

west. Some groups that lived in the midst of Anglo Americans

before the time of European contact could still be found in the

Native Americans and Texas

punishments were extremely harsh.

away was risky; however, if the attempt did not succeed,

to the south, since Mexico had abolished slavery in 1822. Running

Before the Civil War, some enslaved African Americans escaped

Bertheau, but there were limits

Texas had a few free African

Exploring How were free

Critical Thinking
The Kickapoo of present-day Texas and Mexico have worked very hard to preserve their cultural heritage. How were the Kickapoo treated differently than the Tigua?

GUIDING QUESTION: What led different European groups to come to Texas?

New European Arrivals

Thousands of people immigrated to Texas from Europe during the periods of the republic and early statehood. In 1850, the foreign-born people of Texas numbered just under 17,000 and made...
Other Groups

Irish Texans

different from one settlement to another.
customs such as kinds of food, festivals, and religious practices
and Jews. Each settlement preserved its home culture. As a result,
different parts of Germany and Ireland maintain their unique
Irish immigrants were among the first Europeans to come to Texas.

German Texans

political freedom.
provided the promise of economic opportunities and
discounted European immigrants. Most
in Europe, seeking new lands to escape poverty
left their homes for Texas or elsewhere in the
United States. Some immigrants came to Texas to escape wars
that their homelands. For example, in 1845, a German
immigrant, Johann Friedrich Ernst, purchased the
property near the town of Pampa. He

about 8 percent of the whole population. That
Population

Population Which European group made up the third-largest share of the Texas

Reading Progress Check

About 22,000 Polish Americans lived in Texas. They owned the town of texa.

The town is the center of an important Polish-American community.

In 1824, a Polish priest came to Cantonville and New Braunfels.

Some 700 Czechs lived in Texas.

The town is the center of an important Polish-American community.

In 1824, a Polish priest came to Cantonville and New Braunfels.

Some 700 Czechs lived in Texas.

The town is the center of an important Polish-American community.
Chapter 15

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a. Which present-day state received the most land from Texas when the boundaries were settled?
b. Which present-day states included lands that were denied by Texas in 1845?
c. What river that Texas claimed as its border in 1845 is not part of Texas's border today?

Show present state names. Use the map to answer the questions. 8 a. 9 a. 222

Examining the Map of Texas in 1845. The dotted lines show current state borders, and the labels

Thinking Like a Historian

The causes and effects of population growth in Texas during the early 1800s affected the location of cities and other businesses. Choose one of the key battles in the U.S.-Mexican War and research details of the battle online. Read a newspaper article from the period of early states. Describe what actions or events helped determine the outcome. 11 a. 9 a. 222

Expository Writing

Write a short essay explaining the ways that Texas changed in the 1800s. Use your PolaRites to explore the essential questions:

1. Social Studies Skills

2. Research

3. Activities
CHAPTER 15  Assessment  (continued)  

DBQ SHORT RESPONSE

"Resolved By the House of Representatives, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to inform this House [of Representatives]—
1st. Whether the spot on which the blood of our citizens was shed, as in his messages declared, was or was not within the territory of Spain, at least after the treaty of 1819, until the Mexican revolution.
2nd. Whether that spot is or is not within the territory which was wrested from Spain by the revolutionary Government of Mexico."

—U.S. Representative Abraham Lincoln, December 22, 1847

19 Summarizing  What is Lincoln asking the president to provide to members of Congress?  21A, 21B, 22B

20 Drawing Conclusions  Do you think Lincoln believed President Polk was being honest about the need to declare war?  4C, 21A, 21B, 22B

EXTENDED RESPONSE

21 Expository Writing  Create a blog post that provides an overview of the experiences of immigrants to Texas during early statehood. In your post, include information about Johann Friedrich Ernst, Josef Lesikar, Father Leopold Moczygemba, Jacob de Cordova, and Johan Reinert Reiersen.  4C, 11B, 22B, 220

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

DBQ ANALYZING DOCUMENTS

Read this passage and then answer the questions.

"ANNEXATION—Several of the Journals of the Northern States opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union have recently taken the alarm, and the [strong feelings] and anxiety they manifest indicate but too plainly that they already entertain serious fear that the measure may be successful notwithstanding their efforts. The Boston Courier, the Hartford Journal, the Cincinnati Gazette, and even the little rabid Liberator an ultra abolition paper, are cooperating to defeat a measure which they pretend to regard as one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall the United States."

—from the Houston Telegraph and Texas Register, January 7, 1844

22 Analyzing Primary Sources  What do the Boston, Hartford, and Cincinnati newspapers fear, according to this passage?  4B, 21A

A. The annexation of Texas will fail.
B. Annexation of Texas will lead to war.
C. Texas will not accept annexation.
D. Texas will be annexed.

23 Making Connections  Which of these newspapers supported the annexation?  4B, 21A

F. Boston Courier
G. Hartford Journal
H. Cincinnati Gazette
I. Houston Telegraph and Texas Register

Need Extra Help?

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398  Chapter 15
CHECK FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. Explain the importance to Texas of each of the following individuals, groups, or places at the time of statehood and in the early years as a state.  4C, 218
   A. John O'Sullivan
   B. Henry Clay
   C. Anson Jones
   D. Disputed Territories
   E. James Pinckney Henderson
   F. Johann Friedrich Ernst
   G. Jacob De Cordova
   H. Indian Territory
   I. John Sidell
   J. Tigua

REVIEW THE GUIDING QUESTIONS

2. **Contrasting** In what ways was the annexation agreement of 1845 different from the Treaty of 1844?  4B, 218, 228

3. **Explaining** Why did the U.S. Congress annex Texas in 1845 when the Senate had rejected annexation in 1844?  4B, 218, 228

4. **Drawing Inferences** What was one issue that would attract people to the Democratic Party over the Whig Party? Explain.  17A, 218, 228

5. **Listing** List three groups of people who were not allowed to vote in Texas under its first state constitution.  218, 228

6. **Expressing** After Texas's annexation, why did Mexico and the United States dispute the boundaries of Texas?  4C, 218, 228

7. **Explaining** Why did Mexican President Herrera refuse to meet with President Polk's envoy John Sidell to negotiate the disputed territory?  4C, 218, 228

8. **Synthesizing** How did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Purchase affect the United States and Mexico?  4C, 218, 228

9. **Identifying Cause and Effect** How were the Alabama and Coushatta people treated by the Texas government? Why?  218, 228

10. **Describing** Describe how immigration to Texas affected the state's population after the 1850 census.  4C, 88, 118

CRITICAL THINKING

11. **Identifying Points of View** Describe the viewpoint of Martin Van Buren regarding the annexation of Texas.  4B, 210; 228

12. **Summarizing** Explain what the election of James K. Polk as U.S. president showed about voters' attitudes regarding Texas annexation.  4B, 218, 228

13. **Explaining** Why did Texas need a new constitution in 1845?  218, 228

14. **Making Connections** How did the desire to annex Texas fit into the idea of Manifest Destiny?  228

15. **Summarizing** Summarize the issues President Polk used to support his declaration of war.  4C, 218, 228

16. **Evaluating** How did the terms Mexico accepted in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo affect Mexican territory and boundaries?  4C, 218, 228

17. **Analyzing** How were Mexicans living north of the Rio Grande affected by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo? What choice did they face as a result of the treaty?  4C, 228

18. **Summarizing** Summarize the status of free and enslaved African Americans in Texas during early statehood.  218, 228

Need Extra Help?

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