The Story Matters...

Born into poverty, José María Morelos y Pavón (moh-RAY-lohs ee pah-BOHN) became a priest. He served Native Americans and mestizos and was angry about the poverty and powerlessness of both groups.

In 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo, a fellow priest, issued a revolutionary call for Mexican independence and social reform. Morelos joined the cause and, after Hidalgo's death, became a leader of the independence movement. Although Morelos was captured by the Spanish in an 1815 battle and executed, the dream of Mexican independence was finally realized and Texas entered the Mexican National era.
In the early 1800s, New Spain included the areas that would become Mexico, Texas, Florida, and California. Spain, however, faced a number of disputes and conflicts in the region. The recently created United States continued to spread to the west with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Claims to territory between the two powers were disputed. Also, the people of Mexico were growing restless under Spanish rule. By 1820, they were in open revolt and soon achieved independence.

Step Into the Place

MAP FOCUS  Boundary disputes between Spanish Mexico and the United States were not resolved until 1819.

1 PLACE  What city was the capital of New Spain?

2 LOCATION  Why was San Juan Bautista Mission considered the gateway to Texas?

3 CRITICAL THINKING  Analyzing  How do you think location affected Spanish settlement efforts in the area that became Texas?

As Spanish rule grew harsher, the people of Mexico rose up and sought independence. In this painting, Father Miguel Hidalgo de Costilla, who launched the fight with a stirring cry to end Spanish rule, is depicted with other participants in the revolution.

James Wilkinson, a general in the U.S. Army, reached an agreement with a Spanish official on the disputed territory that lay between the United States and New Spain. They declared the area was Neutral Ground—not under the control of either government.

Step Into the Time

TIME LINE  In the late 1700s and early 1800s, nations around the world were undergoing great changes. Study the time line and use what you already know to answer these questions. Which of the following events were related to revolutions?

1763  Treaty of Paris ends Seven Years' War in Europe

1773  Boston Tea Party occurs

1779  Nacogdoches founded

1780  Spain abandons East Texas missions
LESSON 1
Spanish Texas, 1763–1819

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS How do governments change? Why does conflict develop?

It Matters Because
For people living in Texas, the transition from a Spanish province to a territory in the independent nation of Mexico was very important.

Changing Borders and Alliances

GUIDING QUESTION Why did Spain decide to close most of its Texas missions?

The Seven Years’ War (1756–1763) was a conflict between the powerful nations of Great Britain and France for control of North America. Most European countries were involved as a result of alliances with one side or the other.

With its victory in the Seven Years’ War, Great Britain gained control of Canada and all land east of the Mississippi River—nearly all of France’s North American empire. Great Britain also received Florida from Spain. In exchange, Spain received control of Louisiana, the Mississippi River delta, and the city of New Orleans. With the addition of Louisiana, the eastern boundary of Spanish Texas became the Mississippi River.

The King’s Inspector

When Spain acquired Louisiana, the vast area came with both opportunities and challenges for Spanish colonial officials. The Spanish no longer had to worry about the French threat to East Texas. As a result, Spanish officials began to wonder if the East Texas missions and presidios were still necessary. King Charles III appointed Marqués de Rubí (roo-BEE) to the royal office of visitador general. Visitador is the Spanish word for “inspector.”

Reading HELPDESK

TAKING NOTES: Identifying Cause and Effect
As you read the lesson, use a chart like the one shown here to identify the effects of events mentioned in the lesson. Add more rows as needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Effect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seven Years’ War</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rubí Inspection tour</td>
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Content Vocabulary
- alliance
- filibuster
Rubí’s assignment was to tour the frontier provinces and recommend a course of action.

Rubí began his *visita*, or inspection, in New Mexico, heading to California and then back east, arriving in Texas in July 1767. Over the next few months, Rubí inspected major settlements in Spanish Texas—missions, presidios, and towns. The inspection took nearly two years to complete, with Rubí traveling more than 7,500 miles (12,070 km). Afterward, Rubí returned to Mexico City and recommended a number of changes.

He proposed that all missions in Texas, except for those at San Antonio and Goliad, be abandoned. He also recommended that all Spanish settlers in East Texas be moved to San Antonio. In 1773 the new Spanish governor of Texas, Barón de Ripperdá (*reep*-*pehr*-*DAH*), closed the last three missions in East Texas and ordered the 500 settlers to move to San Antonio. The East Texans did resettle, but reluctantly. San Antonio was hotter and drier than East Texas and required irrigation for farming.

Spanish efforts to colonize other areas of Texas were slowed by Apache and Comanche raids. Governor de Ripperdá hoped to form an alliance with powerful Native Americans in the region to fight against the Apache. However, the raids continued, which discouraged settlement.

**Y’Barbo and Nacogdoches**

The East Texans resented the changes. The leader of the East Texans, Gil Y’Barbo (*HEEL ee-*BAHR-*boh*), asked Governor de Ripperdá to allow them to return to their former homes.

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**Content Vocabulary**

- **alliance**: an agreement among countries to work together
The governor refused, but he permitted some East Texans to settle along the Trinity River. In 1774 they settled near present-day Madisonville. They named their town Bucareli (bookah•RAY•lee) after a Spanish general. Within a few years, however, crop failures, disease, and conflict with the nearby Comanche forced the colonists to move again.

In early 1779, without permission from the government, Y’Barbo led the settlers back into the East Texas timberlands. There they founded the town of Nacogdoches, near the Mission Guadalupe, one of the abandoned East Texas missions. Some of the early settlers of Nacogdoches had once lived in French Louisiana. Because they were isolated, these French colonists in Texas developed a more independent way of life. Spanish authorities in Spain had little control over the activities in Nacogdoches and the neighboring countryside.

**READING PROGRESS CHECK**

**Identifying** What was the goal of Rubi’s visita, or inspection?
Spain, the United States, and Texas

GUIDING QUESTION  How did the American Revolution affect Texas?

Over the years, Spanish attempts to colonize Texas had been mostly unsuccessful. In the 1770s, however, events unfolding in the neighboring British colonies would transform, or change, life in Texas.

Spain Takes Sides

While the people of Spanish Texas were struggling to build their own colony, a revolution was brewing in the east. In 1776, thirteen of Britain’s North American colonies joined together to rebel against British rule. The Declaration of Independence formally notified the world on July 4 that the colonies were indeed independent. Spain and France both sided with the colonists against their old enemy, Britain. The conflict is known as the American Revolution.

The Spanish military governor of Louisiana, Bernardo de Gálvez, opened the port of New Orleans to American ships and made generous contributions of weapons, clothing, money, and medical supplies to American troops. Gálvez frequently exchanged letters with patriot leaders, including Thomas Jefferson. When Spain entered the war in 1779, Gálvez was chosen to lead the Spanish forces. He raised an army of soldiers from Spain, Mexico, and Cuba, as well as African and Native American volunteers. Gálvez’s army forced British troops from towns and forts along the Gulf of Mexico. His efforts helped to secure the southern states from the British.

In 1783 British and American leaders signed a peace treaty ending the war. Great Britain formally recognized the United States as an independent nation. The new nation’s boundaries stretched to Canada in the north, to the Mississippi River in the west, and to Florida in the south. The treaty reconfirmed Spain’s claim to Florida, and both the United States and Great Britain received trading rights on the Mississippi River.

The Louisiana Purchase

In 1800 Spain agreed to return control of Louisiana and New Orleans to France. Just three years later, the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France for about $15 million. The new territory doubled the size of the United States. It also now shared a border with Texas.
This painting from the ceiling of the U.S. Capitol depicts the day the Louisiana Territory was formally transferred to the United States.

CRITICAL THINKING
Summarize After the Louisiana Purchase, what countries possessed land in North America?

From the first settlements at Jamestown in Virginia and Plymouth in Massachusetts, settlers in the British colonies had been moving westward. By the 1760s they occupied the entire area from the Atlantic Ocean to the Appalachian Mountains. During the Revolution they migrated over the mountains into Tennessee and Kentucky. With the Louisiana Purchase, the people of the United States were free to push across the Mississippi River toward Spanish Texas.

READING PROGRESS CHECK
Identifying Who was Bernardo de Gálvez?

Border Disputes Develop

GUIDING QUESTION What was the significance of the Adams-Onís Treaty?

Thousands of American families moved into the Louisiana Territory in the early 1800s. Some settled on Spanish land in East Texas. Spanish authorities ordered the Americans out of Texas, but in doing so they set off a boundary dispute.

Academic Vocabulary
neutral referring to an area that does not belong to any country
The United States insisted that the Sabine River was the boundary between Texas and Louisiana. Spain claimed that the eastern boundary was a line from the Arroyo Hondo—a tributary of the Red River—to the Calcasieu (kəlˈkəshoo) River in Louisiana.

For several years, Spanish and American authorities argued over the boundaries. Spain sent hundreds of troops to East Texas in case fighting broke out.

Neither Spain nor the United States wanted to go to war over the disputed territory. General James Wilkinson, commander of the U.S. Army in Louisiana, and Colonel Simón de Herrera, commander of the Spanish troops in East Texas, came up with a solution. Rather than fight for control of the disputed territory between the rivers, they declared that the lands would be the **Neutral Ground**.

**GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION**

The Adams-Onís Treaty ended a boundary dispute between the United States and Spain.

1. **PLACE** What feature north of Texas became the border between New Spain and the United States?

2. **CRITICAL THINKING**

   *Interpreting Maps* Which side received the most land from the treaty?
A few Republican soldiers escaped capture. Some made their way back to the United States, and others went to Galveston Island.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying What led to conflict within the Republican Army after its victory at San Antonio?

Pirates, Settlers, and Revolutionaries

GUIDING QUESTION What was the role of Texas in the fight for independence from Spain?

Even after the rebels’ defeat at Medina, the rebellion continued. Some of the rebels gathered on Galveston Island and made plans to carry on the fight against Spanish rule.

Pirates on Galveston Island

Galveston Island was an ideal base for operations against the Spanish fleet sailing the Gulf of Mexico. In 1816 rebel leaders declared the port of Galveston to be a part of the Mexican republic.

The rebels asked French pirate Louis Michel Aury (OH•ree) to patrol the Gulf waters. For his service in capturing Spanish ships, the rebels named Aury the commissioner of Galveston. The next year he helped revolutionary leader Francisco Mina transport his forces to Mexico. Aury returned to Galveston Island only to find it occupied by another pirate, Jean Lafitte (la•FEET). Aury sailed on to Florida where he joined British adventurers trying to seize that area from the Spanish.

Jean Lafitte had sided with the United States against Great Britain during the War of 1812. When that conflict ended, the pirate moved his base to Galveston Island, claiming to support Mexican independence. Like Aury, Lafitte was more interested in taking the valuable cargo that Spanish ships were carrying. At times Lafitte’s pirates attacked American ships until the U.S. Navy put a stop to it.

In 1820 Lafitte abandoned Galveston Island and sailed southward along the Mexican coast. According to legend, Lafitte buried a treasure of gold and silver on one of the islands along the Gulf Coast, but the treasure has never been found.

Content Vocabulary

republic a government in which the people elect representatives to make governmental decisions
French Settlers on the Trinity River

While Lafitte occupied Galveston Island, French colonists tried to start a colony on the Trinity River near present-day Liberty. The leader of the colonists, Charles François Lallemand (frahn•SWAH lahl•eh•MAHN), had been a general in the French Revolution. With a few supporters, Lallemand built two small forts. Alarmed that the French were plotting against Spanish authorities, the Spanish governor sent troops to displace the French colonists. Fearing attack from the Spanish, the colony was abandoned in July 1818.

James Long’s Expedition

The last of the filibusters who tried to take Texas away from Spain was James Long of Natchez, Mississippi. Long and many other people on the frontier in Louisiana and Mississippi were angry because the United States had given up all claims to Texas in the Adams-Onís Treaty. In the summer of 1819, Long led 300 rebels into Texas and easily captured the nearly deserted town of Nacogdoches. The group declared Texas a free and independent republic, and they elected James Long as its president.

After taking Nacogdoches, Long went to Galveston Island to ask Jean Lafitte for help. Lafitte refused, saying Long’s small band of rebels had no chance against a large, disciplined army. While Long was away in Galveston, Spanish troops attacked Long’s forces in East Texas, killing many, including James Long’s brother, David.

Refusing to give up, Long returned to New Orleans for more recruits and a new plan to invade Texas by sea. His forces landed at Point Bolivar on Galveston Bay. Then in the fall of 1821, they moved along the coast to the San Jacinto River and inland to capture Goliad. The Spanish surrounded and captured Long’s forces. Long was taken to Mexico City, where he was shot and killed six months later by a guard.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying  Who did the revolutionaries choose as the commander of Galveston?

LESSON 2 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Use the word republic in a sentence to demonstrate understanding of its meaning. 21

Answering the Guiding Questions

2. Explaining  Why did members of the Gutiérrez–Magee Expedition go to Galveston Island? 20

3. Summarizing  What were the results of James Long’s expedition? 20, 218

4. Explaining  Why did the French settlers leave the fort near the Trinity River? 20

5. EXPOSITORY WRITING  Write a paragraph explaining the Spanish reaction to French settlers on the Trinity River. 20, 220

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Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla was born near Guanajuato, Mexico, in 1753. He became a priest in 1779. Eventually, Hidalgo became the head of a church in Dolores, Mexico. While there, he worked to improve the lives of the Native American and mestizo peoples of Dolores.

Hidalgo saw that as long as Spain had influence in Mexico, life for Native Americans and mestizos would not improve. He urged Native Americans and mestizos to join a rebellion and recover their stolen lands from Spain. Father Miguel Hidalgo spoke to a crowd of people at his church on September 16, 1810, in Dolores, Mexico. The "Cry of Dolores," as his speech is known, sparked the Mexican Revolution against Spain.

Miguel Hidalgo, a Jesuit-trained Mexican priest, was famous for his "Cry of Dolores" on September 16, 1810, when he encouraged Mexicans to rise up and throw off Spanish rule, which launched the Mexican War of Independence.
"My friends and countrymen: neither the king nor tributes exist for us any longer. We have borne this shameful tax, which only suits slaves, for three centuries as a sign of tyranny and servitude; [a] terrible stain which we shall know how to wash away with our efforts. The moment of our freedom has arrived; the hour of our liberty has struck; and if you recognized its great value, you will help me defend it from the ambitious grasp of the tyrants [oppressive rulers]. Only a few hours remain before you see me at the head of the men who take pride in being free. I invite you to fulfill this obligation. And so without a patria nor liberty we shall always be at a great distance from true happiness. It has been imperative to take this step as now you know, and to begin this has been necessary. The cause is holy and God will protect it. The arrangements are hastily being made and for that reason I will not have the satisfaction of talking to you any longer. Long live, then, the Virgin of Guadalupe! Long live [our country] for which we are going to fight!"

LESSON 3
The End of Spanish Rule

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS How do governments change? What makes a culture unique?

It Matters Because
Even after independence from Spain, people in Mexico and Texas maintained parts of their Spanish culture.

Mexico Becomes a Nation

GUIDING QUESTION Why was Mexican independence important for Texas?

In 1820 a rebellion began in Spain. Military leaders sought to force Spain's King Ferdinand to accept a constitution that limited royal powers. With Spain engulfed in civil war, Spain's leaders gave little attention to the concerns of the Mexican people.

Clerics, or church leaders, and mestizos had been at the forefront of the Mexican struggle for independence. In time, however, criollos (kree•OHL•yos), or Mexicans of Spanish descent, also joined the revolution. In the fall of 1820, their leader, Agustín de Iturbide (AH•gus•teen day ee•tur•BEE•thay), took command of the revolutionary army. Then, in February 1821, Iturbide issued his plan to establish a Mexican empire.

The End of Spanish Rule

Iturbide’s Plan de Iguala offered the war-weary people of Mexico three guarantees and a plan for government. First, it declared the Mexican people independent from Spain. Second, the Mexican people would unite, with equal rights for mestizos and criollos. Third, it confirmed the Mexican people’s devotion to the Catholic Church. The new Mexican government was to be a constitutional monarchy with an elected congress of representatives.
In the summer of 1821, the Spanish viceroy was replaced. His successor, Juan O’Donojú (oh•don•oh•HOO), arrived in July. Realizing that the Spanish cause was lost, O’Donojú agreed to a treaty with Iturbide. The two leaders signed the Treaty of Córdoba on August 24, 1821. The period of Spanish colonial rule of Texas, which had begun with the first missions in 1682, came to an end. What was once the Spanish colonial province of Texas became a territory of a free Mexico.

Although Spain had claimed Texas for 300 years, there had been little growth. Only three settlements—San Antonio, Goliad, and Nacogdoches—existed in Texas’s interior. San Antonio, the capital and the largest town, had about 2,000 people.

Academic Vocabulary

**guarantee** an assurance or promise

**successor** a person who follows another
The Beginning of Mexican Rule
At the end of Spain’s rule, Texas was a vast, unoccupied territory with few people or settlements. Many of the people lived in poverty. Farmers and ranchers faced constant danger from Native Americans. Yet the biggest threat to Mexican Texas was its ambitious neighbor to the north, the United States.

**READING PROGRESS CHECK**

*Listing* What were the three guarantees of Iturbide’s Plan de Iguala?

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Spain’s Legacy in Texas

**GUIDING QUESTION** *What were the lasting effects of Spanish rule?*

In spite of the failure to build strong settlements, the Spanish made many lasting contributions to Texas culture. Many of the things that make Texas the place it is today began in the state’s colonial past. Spain’s legacy in Texas is found in who we are and how we live, where we are, and even the roads we travel.
People and Their Work

Spain's influence is deeply rooted in our culture, traditions, and people. The first European language to be used in North America, beginning 500 years ago, was Spanish. Nearly 40 percent of Texas's population is Hispanic, so many Texans have Spanish surnames. Family names such as Garcia, Hernandez, Martinez, and Gonzalez are some of the most common last names in the country now. Nearly 6 million Texans today have Spanish names.

Cattle ranches in Texas adopted Spanish ranching methods and equipment, such as chaps and lariats. Chaps are leather leggings that fit over a rancher's pants to protect him from being scratched by spiny plants. Mexican vaqueros, or cowboys, made the first long cattle drives from South Texas to markets in Louisiana. In Texas, settlers were quick to adapt Spanish customs to frontier conditions. In doing so, they created a distinct Tejano culture that has continued in the state to the present day.

Places and Roadways

Although the Spanish did not settle everywhere in Texas, they had a huge influence on the culture of the entire state. The Spanish influence continues today. For example, many places were named by Spanish conquistadors as they explored and mapped this vast land. They named the rivers, mountains, valleys, and deserts—Rio Grande, Guadalupe, Concho, and Sonoran. Just a few examples. Hundreds of Texas communities honor our Spanish past, too, such as Amarillo, El Paso, San Antonio, Llano, Del Rio, and Ganado.

The earliest roads in Texas were the trading paths used by Native Americans. Often, the Spanish colonial roads followed those earlier trails. The best known of these roads was El Camino Real, or the Royal Highway. Known later as the Old San Antonio Road, it stretched from Nacogdoches to Laredo. Another, the Atascosa Road, was an important military road connecting Texas to Louisiana. Today, Highway 90 follows a similar route.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Identifying Why are there so many Spanish place-names in Texas today?

LESSON 3 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Write a sentence describing how a vaquero in Spanish Texas might have used a lariat. 19C, 22A

Answering the Guiding Questions

2. Identifying What treaty was signed in 1821? What era did this bring to a close in Texas? 1A, 1C

3. Drawing Conclusions How were Texans affected by Mexican independence? 1C, 20, 21B

4. Identifying What form did the new Mexican government take? 20

5. Summarizing How did Spanish rule influence the human geography of Texas? 1B, 19C, 22D RE

6. DESCRIPTIVE WRITING Write a paragraph describing Texas at the end of Spanish colonial rule. 1A, 19C, 22D

Content Vocabulary

lariat a long, light rope with a noose on the end used for catching cattle
vaquero a Spanish term for cowboy
Directions: Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

1 Use your Foldables to explore the Essential Questions.
   EXPOSITORY WRITING Write a short essay to explain how the government of Spanish Texas changed during its transition to Mexican rule. 20, 228, 220

2 Social Studies Skills
   SYNTHESIZING Research using print or online sources to find out more about the Louisiana Purchase. Put together a visual display that includes a map of the U.S. borders before and after the purchase. Write captions and a short essay to go with your display. Your essay should explain why the purchase was made and what effect it had on the development of Texas. 210, 228, 220

3 Thinking Like a Historian
   IDENTIFYING CAUSE AND EFFECT Create and fill in a cause-and-effect chart like the one shown here to record causes and effects of Father Hidalgo’s call for independence. Add cause-and-effect boxes as needed. 84, 218, 228

4 VISUAL LITERACY

Analyzing Visuals
Use the photo shown here to describe the influence of early Spanish ranchers on Texas ranchers today. Identify any equipment that was influenced by the Spanish and explain how it makes a rancher’s work easier. 136, 228
CHAPTER 7  Assessment

Directions: Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. Explain the importance of each of the following as they relate to Spanish Texas or Spanish rule. 20, 228
   A. King Charles III
   B. Sabine River and Arroyo Hondo
   C. General James Wilkinson and Colonel Simón de Herrera
   D. Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
   E. José Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara
   F. Jean Lafitte
   G. James Long
   H. El Camino Real

REVIEW THE GUIDING QUESTIONS

2. Explaining Explain the alliance that Governor Ripperdá hoped to make in Texas with Native Americans. Why did he want to make this alliance? 2C, 228

3. Identifying Cause and Effect In 1774 some East Texans were allowed to settle along the Trinity River near present-day Madisonville. Name three causes that forced these settlers to move within a few years. 2C, 228

4. Identifying Which military forces fought in the Battle of Medina in 1813? Which side was victorious? What happened to members of the other military force? 2D, 228

5. Describing Describe the people and events related to the attempt to establish a French colony on the Trinity River near present-day Liberty. 2D, 228

6. Explaining Why did Juan O'Donøjú agree to a treaty with Agustín de Iturbide in 1821? Name the treaty, and state its significance. 1C, 218, 228

7. Specifying Today's Highway 90 follows a route similar to the route of which Spanish colonial road? What was the importance of this Spanish colonial road? 19C, 228

CRITICAL THINKING

8. Identifying Cause and Effect After the Seven Years' War, why were the Spanish no longer concerned about the French threat to East Texas? What action did the Spanish then take related to East Texas missions and presidios? What were two recommendations made as a result? 2C, 218

9. Assessing What important role did Bernardo de Gálvez play in the American Revolution? Explain. 218

10. Drawing Conclusions The Louisiana Purchase occurred in 1803. If this purchase had not occurred, what would have been the effect on the growth of the United States at the time? What do you think was the effect of the Louisiana Purchase on the confidence of Americans? Explain. 218

11. Making Connections Why was Galveston Island an ideal base for rebel operations against the Spanish fleet? What was the role of Louis Michel Aury in relation to the rebels? 2D, 218

12. Making Inferences What was the significance of James Long's efforts in Texas? 2D, 218

13. Making Connections Why did cattle ranchers in Texas need chaps? Why did they need lariats? How did these items make the lives and work of the cattle ranchers easier and more productive? 2C, 19C

14. Drawing Conclusions Explain the conflict that arose in 1820 in Spain between the military and King Ferdinand. Why do you think King Ferdinand resisted accepting a new constitution? 218

Need Extra Help?

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CHAPTER 7  Assessment  (continued)  TEXS

DBQ SHORT RESPONSE

In the excerpt from his letter to then acting Governor of Coahuila and Texas, Antonio Cordero y Bustamante, General James Wilkinson specifies the boundaries of the Neutral Ground.

“Sir

... Permit me then in the true spirit of [agreement] to propose ... to restore the [way things were] by the withdrawal of our troops from the points they at present occupy to the post of Nacogdoches and Natchitoches ... I will commence [begin] my [retreat] on the day you break up your camp on the right bank of the Sabine; under the joint [promise] that the troops of my command shall not cross the Arroyo Hond[o], so long as those under your orders are restrained from crossing the Sabine, or until we may receive further instruction from our ... governments. . . .”

—Letter from General James Wilkinson to Governor Antonio Cordero y Bustamante, October 29, 1806

15 Finding the Main Idea  Restate in your own words the main agreement that Wilkinson is describing in the excerpt.  21A, 21B, 22B

16 Identifying Supporting Text  With what exact phrase does Wilkinson explain when he will start his retreat?  21A, 21B, 22B

EXTENDED RESPONSE

17 Narrative Writing  Spain’s influence can clearly be seen in Texas today. Name one example of this influence that interests you. Explain why your chosen example interests you and how it shows a Spanish influence.  19C, 22B, 22D

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

DBQ ANALYZING DOCUMENTS

Study the map and answer the questions that follow.

18 Interpreting Maps  Due to the Adams-Onis Treaty, what marked the new northern boundary of Texas?  8A, 21C, 22B

A. Canada
B. Arkansas River
C. Rocky Mountains
D. Gulf of Mexico

19 Identifying  What line of longitude became part of New Spain’s eastern border with the United States?  8A, 21C, 22B

F. 110° W
G. 90° W
H. 100° W
I. 120° W

Need Extra Help?

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