The Story Matters...

Lorenzo de Zavala was a Mexican patriot who came to support Texas independence. In the 1810s, de Zavala began promoting democracy for Mexico.

Spanish authorities arrested him and held him in prison for several years. During that time, de Zavala taught himself medicine and to read English. After his release, he joined the Mexican independence movement. De Zavala was firmly committed to democracy. In 1834, when he learned that Antonio López de Santa Anna had become a dictator, he resigned a high post in Mexico's government. De Zavala went to Texas, where he added his voice to calls for change.
Place & Time: The Road to Revolution

The early success of American settlement in Texas led the Mexican government to offer more land to new settlers. However, minor conflicts soon arose between the Mexican government and the settlers. When the population of Americans in Texas greatly outnumbered the Mexicans there, the Mexican government decided to increase its control over Texas. The only increased tensions and eventually led to armed conflicts.

As conflicts between Mexico and Anglo American settlers in Texas increased, Texas leaders decided to meet and discuss a response to the troubles. The Texans met several times in 1832 and 1833, at San Felipe de Austin, the unofficial capital of Stephen F. Austin's colony.

Step Into the Time

MAP FOCUS
Battles between Texans and the Mexican government were fought in East Texas.

1. LOCATION
   Look at the map. Where did battles take place?

2. PLACE
   What battle site was located near the mouth of the Trinity River?

3. CRITICAL THINKING
   Analyzing Why do you think the Mexican government built a fort at that site on the Trinity River?
the Texas Revolution began. The Mexican government claimed the land, but it was inhabited by Anglo-American settlers. The settlers and the Mexican government came into conflict, and the Mexican government tried to gain control over the Texas settlements. This conflict led to the Mexican-American War. The settlers won, and Texas became a state of the United States.

### Change Creates Tension

Anglo-American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government were in conflict. The settlers wanted to expand their territory and to have more power. The Mexican government wanted to maintain control over the region. The settlers were attracted by the opportunities for economic development, while the Mexican government was concerned about the threat to its sovereignty. The tensions between the two sides led to violence and conflict.

### Difficulties with Mexico

The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which ceded Texas to the United States in exchange for $15 million. The war was a major turning point in American history, as it opened up new territory for expansion and set the stage for future conflicts with Mexico.

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**Diagnosis:** The document provides a brief overview of the Texas Revolution, the Mexican-American War, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It highlights the conflict between Anglo-American settlers and the Mexican government, and the resulting war that led to the loss of Mexican territory to the United States.

**Essential Question:** How did the Texas Revolution and the Mexican-American War impact the development of the United States?

**Key Terms:**
- Texas Revolution
- Mexican-American War
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- Anglo-American settlers
- Mexican government

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**Taking Notes:**

1. **Core Vocabulary:**
   - Anglo-American settlers
   - Mexican government
   - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

2. **Important Facts:**
   - The Texas Revolution began in 1836.
   - The Mexican government claimed the land, but it was inhabited by Anglo-American settlers.
   - The settlers and the Mexican government came into conflict.
   - The Mexican government tried to gain control over the Texas settlements.
   - This conflict led to the Mexican-American War.
   - The settlers won, and Texas became a state of the United States.
   - The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.
   - The treaty ceded Texas to the United States in exchange for $15 million.

3. **Guiding Question:** How did the Texas Revolution and the Mexican-American War impact the development of the United States?
The Nacogdoches Land Grant

In 1825, the Mexican government awarded a vast tract of land in East Texas to an empresario named Haden Edwards, a wealthy land speculator. The land grant allowed Edwards to settle 800 families in the Nacogdoches area. Edwards found many people already living on land within his grant, which complicated matters. The contract required Edwards to recognize the rights of any settlers with legal titles to the land, but many of these settlers did not have documents to prove their rights. Edwards announced that all settlers had to show him clear titles to the land. If they could not, they would have to leave the land or buy it from him. This angered many of the early settlers, especially those who had no proof of clear title and felt threatened with losing their land.

A disputed election for mayor of Nacogdoches increased tensions even more. One candidate, Samuel Norris, was married to Edwards's daughter and lived in the area before the Edwards grant. The other candidate was Chichester Chaplin, who was married to Edwards's daughter and sided with the new settlers. After the vote, Edwards declared Norris the winner. Norris and his supporters took the issue to Mexican official José Antonio Sáucedo (saw-SAY-doh), who declared Norris the winner. Edwards was unwilling to accept Sáucedo's decision.

Troubles in the colony continued, and settlers complained to officials. While Edwards was away from his colony, his brother Benjamin was in charge. His brother angered Mexican officials by firing some of Edwards's land grant, which angered the empresario.

Skill Practice

Reading Progress Check

Summarizing: How did political change in Mexico create tensions between Texas settlers and the Mexican government?

Content Vocabulary

Land speculator: a person who buys land with the hope of selling it for a large profit.
The Fredonian Rebellion and Aftermath

Late in 1826, the unrest in the area took a new turn. Supporters of Edwards took bold action and rebelled against Mexican authority. Their short-lived revolt only further increased tensions between Texans and the Mexican government.

In November, a few dozen followers of Edwards seized Edwards himself, Norris, and others, and charged them with crimes. Historians believe Edwards allowed himself to be taken so it would seem he was not involved in the plot. The rebels replaced Norris with a new mayor. They had no legal authority for any of these actions.

When Mexican officials in San Antonio heard of this, they sent troops to Nacogdoches. That's when Benjamin Edwards, Haden's brother, decided to take bold action. Enlisting the support of Richard Edwards.
The Mier y Ternan Rebellion

The Rebellion was a minor incident and the rebels had
into the Union States.

Preceded by captured, but most fled across the Sabine River
in January 1827, the Rebellion collapsed. Some of the
When Mexican troops from San Antonio approached Nacogdoches
Austin even helped the Mexican Government put down the Revolt;
from the Union States, but they refused to assist. The Texans
The Edwards brothers asked for help from Austin's colony
them selves in a building called the Old State House
the word "independence". Liberty and Justice and prepared to defend
on December 21, 1826. They raised a red and white flag bearing
the Republic of Texas, and signed a Declaration of Independence
and proclaimed the formation of a new independent state. They called it
Piedras, Cherokee chief, Bentson and a small band of followers

separated from Mexico.

evidence they had lived through. Mier y Ternan died a few years before Texas
in which he said the vast majority of Austin really understand the
with Stephen F. Austin to maintain peace. Late in his life; he wrote a letter to
Mier y Ternan hoped to keep Texas as a part of Mexico and worked closely

Texas.

being put in charge of Texas in 1830, he enforced the law, which angered
requirement that all foreigners entering Texas have a passport. Even so, after
and the ban on new enslaved persons. Under Texas. He was also against a
of the law. He disagreed with the plan on immigration from the United States
the law of April 16, 1830, Mier y Ternan, however, did not agree with all parts
concerning Texas and the Colonization. Many of them were incorporated into
General Mier y Ternan made strong reconciliations to Mexican authorities

held high positions in the Mexican army.

Mier y Ternan, though not a Texan, had a major impact on

Influence in Texas.

His report, he expressed concern about the growing American
After touring Texas for about two months, Mier y Ternan wrote
inspection party to Texas led by General Manuel de Mier y Ternan.

Concerned about the region, Mexican officials sent an
buy Texas in 1827 and 1829.

scheme to acquire Texas. In fact, the United States had offered to
Mexican officials. They thought the revolt was part of an American
little support among Anglo-Americans. Nevertheless, it worked.

The Mier y Ternan Rebellion was a minor incident and the rebels had

Identifying Point of View

Why do you think Mier y Ternan disagreed with

a ban on immigration from the United States?
Mexico's government would guarantee freedom for the law of April 6, 1830.

2. Analyzing What provision was immigration affected by the law?

1. Critical Thinking

Between Texas and Mexico, how significant was the immigration to Texas, and what was the consequence of the immigration to Texas?

Key Points of the Law of April 6, 1830

The law of April 6, 1830, stopped immigration from the United States into Texas. It also stopped immigration from Mexico to Texas. The law was significant because of the importance of immigration to the United States. The government used the law to encourage the immigration of Mexican and European families to Texas, and to return Texas to the law of April 6, 1830.

Provisions of the Law

The law of April 6, 1830, had a significant impact on Texas. It was important because it encouraged immigration to Texas. On April 6, 1830, the government of Mexico issued a law based on the law of April 6, 1830.

Guiding Question: How did settlers in Texas react to the law of April 6, 1830?

The Law of April 6, 1830

Report: How did the Mexican Revolution lead to the Mexican War?

Making Connections: Why did the Mexican government issue a law to stop slavery?

The Mexican government issued a law to stop slavery in 1822. The law was never actually enforced in Texas. Even so, it resulted in President of Mexico to allow slavery. The law was never actually enforced in Texas. Even so, it resulted in Mexican officials concluding that slavery would lead to war. The Mexican government issued a law to stop slavery in 1822. The law was never actually enforced in Texas. Even so, it resulted in President of Mexico to allow slavery. The law was never actually enforced in Texas. Even so, it resulted in Mexican officials concluding that slavery would lead to war.

The Slave Issue

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In Texas, on April 6, 1830, the law of April 6, 1830, will affect their plans to join you in Texas in 1830. Write a letter to your family explaining how the Mexican government, under pressure from the Texas settlers, has decided to negotiate with Mexico. Explain how the law of April 6, 1830, affects your family's plans.

1. **Revisiting Vocabulary**

   - **American settlers**
   - **bounties**
   - **government**
   - **goods**
   - **drawn up**

2. **Drawing Conclusions**

   *Why would Mexico welcome European settlers to Texas but not American settlers?*

3. **Identifying Cause and Effect**

   What events led to the Mexican government's decision to negotiate with Texas? How did this affect the future of Texas?

4. **Summarizing**

   Write a summary of the events leading to the Mexican government's decision to negotiate with Texas.

5. **Sequencing**

   In 1830, Mexico begins to court the United States by offering to sell the territory. This leads to the Compromise of 1830. From 1830 to 1835, Mexico becomes increasingly hostile towards the United States. This leads to the Mexican-American War.

6. **Identifying Points of View**

   What did Stephen F. Austin believe was the best course of action for Texas?

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**LESSON 4 REVIEW**

1. **Reviewing Vocabulary**

   - **drawn up**
   - **bounties**
   - **goods**
   - **American settlers**

2. **Drawing Conclusions**

   Why would Mexico welcome European settlers to Texas but not American settlers?

3. **Identifying Cause and Effect**

   What events led to the Mexican government's decision to negotiate with Texas? How did this affect the future of Texas?

4. **Summarizing**

   Write a summary of the events leading to the Mexican government's decision to negotiate with Texas.

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   In 1830, Mexico begins to court the United States by offering to sell the territory. This leads to the Compromise of 1830. From 1830 to 1835, Mexico becomes increasingly hostile towards the United States. This leads to the Mexican-American War.

6. **Identifying Points of View**

   What did Stephen F. Austin believe was the best course of action for Texas?
At that time, a small number of Mexican troops were stationed at a point where the road between San Antonio and the Brazos River was narrow. The troops, under the command of Colonel John (Juan) Davis, had been ordered by General Antonio López de Santa Anna to collect duties. They attempted to do this at a point where there was a small bridge over a tributary of the Brazos River. The troops, under the command of Colonel John (Juan) Davis, had been ordered to collect duties on goods as they passed the bridge. They soon arrived at the point where the troops were stationed and came into conflict with the Mexican soldiers.

Mexican soldiers, under the command of General Antonio López de Santa Anna, had been ordered to collect duties on goods as they passed the bridge. They soon arrived at the point where the troops were stationed and came into conflict with the Mexican soldiers.

Guiding Question: What events brought about the Little Bighorn Resolutions?

Trouble at Anahuate

It Matters Because

First Conflicts

Lesson 2

- Chart Multiplying Conflicts
- Graphic Organizer
- Networks

As you read the lesson, use a chart like the one shown here to record information about the events that led to the American Civil War.
Arrests Lead to Clashes

In May of 1832, the situation reached a crisis point. Bradford arrested two lawyers, William B. Travis and Patrick C. Jack, and put them in prison. He believed the two had been spreading false rumors that an armed force was heading from Louisiana to Anahuac. Bradford claimed they had interfered with his efforts to enforce the laws. Two different groups of angry settlers, totaling about 200 people, marched to Anahuac. Frank W. Johnson and William H. Jack, Patrick’s brother, led one group from San Felipe. John Austin, a friend and possibly a distant relation of Stephen F. Austin, led the other party from Brazoria.

A small skirmish, or fight, occurred between the Texan and Mexican troops. The Texans captured some of Bradford’s soldiers, hoping to exchange them for others. Bradford not released them, and the Texans retreated. The fighting continued.

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The Turtle Bayou Resolutions

led a group back to Brazoria to obtain a cannon. They realized they needed more firepower, so J ohn Austin

After another skirmish, the Texans made camp at nearby Turtle

Diagram Skills

First Skirmishes: Causes and Effects

For a digital version of this feature go to www.netng.com
Meanwhile, those supporting Santa Anna and Hooker had already been freed and were winning battles elsewhere. In the late summer of 1832, insurgent forces under President William H. Harrison invaded Mexico, and the next year Santa Anna took power.

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6. Persuasive Writing

Write a speech to present to your class on the resolutions made at the convention of 1833. Include reasons why the delegates agreed to certain resolutions and why others were rejected. Consider the perspectives of both the Anglo Americans and the Mexican authorities at the time.

5. Identifying

Identify the key figures involved in the convention of 1833. Discuss their roles and contributions. How did these historical figures influence the outcomes of the convention?

4. Comparing

Compare the outcomes of the convention to the current situation in Texas. How have the perspectives of the delegates changed over time?

3. Identifying Points of View

Identify the points of view presented at the convention. Discuss how these points of view influenced the decisions made.

2. Summarizing

Summarize the key events that occurred during the convention. Include the delegates, the resolutions, and the outcomes.

1. Defining

Define key terms associated with the convention of 1833. Use specific examples to illustrate your definitions.

Reviewing Vocabulary

delegate (noun) a person chosen by a group to act on their behalf

Convention of 1833

The Convention of 1833 was held in San Antonio, Texas, in the year 1833. It was called to negotiate the terms of annexation of Texas by the United States. The convention was attended by members of the Texas legislature and representatives from the Texan government. The delegates from the convention sought to address issues such as land ownership, trade, and the status of Texas as an independent state.

In the fall of 1833, the convention was held to negotiate the terms of annexation of Texas by the United States. The delegates were divided on the issue, with some favoring annexation and others opposed. The convention ultimately adopted a resolution to submit the question of annexation to the people of Texas for a vote.

Anglo Americans leading the convention were John Austin, Stephen F. Austin, and James B. Hogg. They were joined by a number of other delegates, including Tom Jefferson, who represented the Texas legislature. The convention was held in the town of San Antonio, Texas, and was attended by representatives from both the Texas and Mexican governments.

The convention's main purpose was to negotiate the terms of annexation of Texas by the United States. The delegates were divided on the issue, with some favoring annexation and others opposed. The convention ultimately adopted a resolution to submit the question of annexation to the people of Texas for a vote.

Academic Vocabulary

Convention (noun) a formal meeting or assembly held to conduct business or make decisions

Massachusetts (noun) a state in the northeastern United States

Modelled On

Our Nation

Texas and the United States

Letter of Ariel
By November 1834, the situation in Mexico City seemed more critical. Austin was ordered to return to Texas or face arrest.

**Academic Vocabulary:**
- *Temporary (adjective)*: lasting a short time
- *Mission (noun)*: a religious, educational, or reform institution

**Content Vocabulary:**
- *Dependent (adjective)*: relying on someone or something else for support or control

**Guiding Question:**
What led President Stephen F. Austin to return to Texas?

**Tensions Grow, 1833-1835**

**Essential Question:**
What are the characteristics of a leader?

**Graphic Organizer:**
- Game: Fill-in-the-blank
- Map: Cartoon and the role of women
- Image: Stereotypes vs. realities

**Networks:**
- Treaty of Cordoba
- Bipartisanship

**Taking Notes:**
- Key terms
- Main idea
- Supporting details

**Reading Help Desk:**
- Vocabulary
- Context clues
- Comprehension strategies

**Important Dates:**
- 1833: Treaty of Cordoba
- 1835: Mexican War begins

**Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills:**
- 2C: Explain the development of events leading to the Mexican War
- 2D: Explain the role of the Mexican government in international affairs
- 3B: Evaluate the causes of the Mexican War
- 3C: Analyze the impact of the Mexican War on Texas
friendship to me in all this business."

sent him—the and Peter Willson have been him and unwavering in their
enough—after I prevailed on the sergeant to go to Victoria Bingo, who
it with indefatigable patience. I had no books the first month, and it was solely
My commitment has been very rigid but I am in good health and have some

this family and friends in Texas described his experience:

in prison for a year while in prison Austin wrote several letters to
arrived and sent back to Mexico City, where he remained in
commanding General in Seattle for a meeting. He was promptly
departure and to start ordered Austin arrested
suggestion that a new state government be formed was an act of

by Mexico's Vice President. Since President Belisario Austin
and been read October 2nd at the U.S. Senate, at a meeting. He was promptly

October 2, 1839, while in Mexico City. Meanwhile, a copy of the

Satisfied he could do no more, Austin left the capital for home

for Texas. States. However, Santa Anna would not accept separate statehood
or do away with the law restricting immigration from the United
the returns Texas wanted. For example, he was willing to repeal

The page contains text about the Texas War of Independence, focusing on the time when Stephen F. Austin was imprisoned and his activities while in prison. The text discusses his attempts to keep a diary and how the Mexican government handled the situation. It also mentions the cholera epidemic of 1833 that affected Texas and the region, highlighting the challenges faced by the authorities in dealing with the pandemic. The text concludes with a discussion on the impact of the epidemic on the Texas community and the Mexican government's response.
By 1834, Texas was divided into the departments of Bexar, Brazos, and Nacogdoches. As part of Santa Anna’s reforms of 1834, a representative from each department of Texas would sit in the state legislature.

1. PLACE Which department had the most territory?
2. CRITICAL THINKING Which Texas department has the longest coastline?

The reforms Santa Anna had promised for Texas also began. These included recognizing English as an official language, legal and business transactions, allowing immigration from the United States, and improving the court and postal systems. Religious tolerance was also granted. That meant that Anglo American settlers were no longer required to become Roman Catholics. In addition, Texas was divided into three departments, and thus was able to send three representatives, instead of one, to the state legislature. Officially, Tejas sent Colonel Juan Almonte (ah•Mohn•ay) on an inspection tour of Texas in 1834. He reported that all was quiet in Texas and that reforms had progressed.

READING CHECK What led to the arrest of Stephen Austin?
Tensions escalated between the Mexican government and the Texans, leading to several incidents. In 1835, during the Mexican War of Independence, a group of Texans under the leadership of Josiah Gregg, a former Texas Ranger, attacked Mexican troops near the town of Goliad. This act of defiance was met with a Mexican military response, leading to the Battle of Goliad and the subsequent execution of many Texans, including the governor of Coahuila and Texas, General Antonio López de Santa Anna.

The Texans, realizing the severity of the situation, appealed to President Andrew Jackson for military aid. Jackson, however, was hesitant to involve the United States in a foreign conflict. Despite this, some Texans began to prepare for war, and a small group of volunteers under the command of Colonel James W. Fannin gathered at Goliad. When the Mexican forces under General López de Santa Anna arrived, they demanded the surrender of the Texan volunteers. Fannin refused, and the resulting battle, known as the Battle of Goliad, ended with theTexans being defeated and the colonel and his men being taken prisoner.

The Texans continued to resist, and in early 1836, Santa Anna declared Texas a province of Mexico. The Texans, led by Stephen F. Austin, began to prepare for a full-scale rebellion. In March 1836, Santa Anna marched his troops into the city of San Antonio de Bexar, intending to arrest Austin. However, Austin and his followers had already fled, leaving the Mexican forces to occupy the city.

The subsequent Battle of the Alamo, where 186 Texans fought against a much larger force of Mexican soldiers, became a symbol of Texan resistance. The battle ended with the fall of the Alamo and the deaths of most of the defenders. This event further escalated tensions between Texas and Mexico, leading to the Texas Revolution.

In the spring of 1836, several thousand Texans under the command of Sam Houston marched on San Antonio, where they encountered Santa Anna and his forces. The Battle of San Jacinto took place on April 21, 1836, with the Texans emerging victorious. Santa Anna was captured, and Texas was declared independent.

The Texan Republic was established, and it continued to resist Mexican claims until a formal peace treaty was signed in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War.
Another group, called the War Party, favored holding the meeting. Called the Peace Party, worried that the meeting would lead to trouble.

Romans were tired of the idea of the Consultation. One group, believing in what the American government had done, was to take up the idea of meeting with our ally to discuss this issue. If the Congress were to meet, perhaps they could discuss this situation and propose a call for a convention. The memory of the Articles of Confederation was still fresh.

Texas's actions caused great concern in Texas. Texans believed that a call for a convention could lead to a call for a constitution, which they believed would lead to more power for the federal government.

A Call for a Convention

Those who supported this idea announced that they would be taking a large force to Texas to arrest General Linnaeus. He had been called to meet with them by the newly elected Mexican Congress. The Mexican President, Guadalupe Victoria, had asked for a convention of all Mexican states to discuss the situation.

This seemed like a good idea to the Americans. They wanted to see the new Mexican president take control of the country, and they believed that a convention would help to stabilize the situation. They also wanted to make sure that Texas was not left out of the discussions.

General Cós Responds

The commander of the Mexican forces in Coahuila, General Martín Perfecto de Cós, Santa Anna's brother-in-law and

autobiographer, was upset by the very words and aggressive acts

William B. Travis had said to him. Travis is

Critical Thinking

Texas independence. He was outraged by those who hoped for

summarizing the attack on Texas.

is understood that General Cós to demand that

is understood that General Cós to demand that
The period in your argument was from 1822 to 1726. It involved the events of the Mexican War of Independence. Mention three of the most significant events.

Please choose the point of view that was a major factor in Australia's Wolfing and describe the points of view of the two opposing groups at the time of the consultation. The two points of view were

1. Australia's words carried great weight. Elections were held.
2. Australia's words carried great weight. Elections were held.

Identifying Cause and Effect: What led to the call for the consultation?

Consultation began. Soon after the people of Mexico, and preparations for the war were our only recourse. There is no other remedy. We must defend our

rights, our country's, and our country's force of arms. The war is our only recourse. We must defend our

right, our country's, and our country's force of arms.

The war is our only recourse. We must defend our

rights, our country's, and our country's force of arms.

Identifying Visual Writing: Describe the visual writing and label it in a sentence.

Revising Vocabulary

Identifying Cause and Effect: What led to the call for the consultation?

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right, our country's, and our country's force of arms.
San Felipe de Austin, September 9, 1835
—Stephen F. Austin, Chairman of the Committee of Safety

Aside all hope of conciliation.

The people and principles of Texas, to prepare for war, and lay esablished to direct all that can be done to reconnaisance this subject to organize a system of defense... until some competent authority is

under the dispensations of the people must meet in general convention and

right, and declare to the country by force of arms, to do this we must

rule by our own resources; there is no other remedy but to defend our

The substance of the information is, that General Cos was expected at

What do you think?

Was the Mexican government a threat to Texans?
General Marth Perreto de Ciez, later to offices in the
department governets in Texas, July 12, 1835

any other object than to maintain the peace and security of the citizens
have nothing to fear; as an armed force is sent to no part of the Republic with
there so long as they remain attached to the government and the Laws they
You will please make the house residents of this department understand

military detachments among us. This should be no wise alien the people of
It has made every kind of concession... If it be necessary... to section
Government, and their desire for the prosperity of Texas, to whose inhabitants
The principles are well known which guided the march of the Mexican

their interests...

Supreme National Government entertain views and intentions hostile... to
who are... [lying] to persuade the honest people of Texas that the
introduction of many men of ill-nature, mostly of any employment...

The entire [keep] of police... in Texas has necessarily contributed to the

many Texans, soldiers in Texas, raised large among
Santa Anna's decision to send more
Chapter 9

Analyzing Visuals

Visual Literacy

Comparing and Contrasting

Thinking Like a Historian

Social Studies Skills

Explosive Writing

Activities
CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING

1. **Identifying Cause and Effect**: Explain the factors that led to the Texas Revolution. Be sure to discuss the role of黠民安 EXCEPTIONS TO 1830.

2. **Identifying Points of View**: Why was slavery an issue in Texas? What were the reasons Texas seceded from the Union?

3. **Evaluating**: What was the role of the Mexican-American War in the development of Texas?

4. **Identifying Central Issues**: Before 1832, what were the main concerns of Texas settlers regarding their relations with Mexico?

5. **Identifying Cause and Effect**: Why did the war with Mexico lead to the Texas Revolution?

6. **Identifying Cause and Effect**: Why was Stephen F. Austin arrested in 1835, and what role did he play in the Texas Revolution?

7. **Making Connections**: How did Andrew Jackson's policies contribute to the Texas Revolution?

8. **Analyze**: Why was the Mexican-American War fought in 1848, and what were the outcomes of this war for Texas?

9. **Synthesizing**: Why was the Mexican-American War fought in 1848, and what were the outcomes of this war for Texas?

10. **Identifying Cause and Effect**: What caused the Mexican-American War to end in 1848, and what were the consequences of this war for Texas?

11. **Identifying Cause and Effect**: What caused the Mexican-American War to end in 1848, and what were the consequences of this war for Texas?

12. **Making Connections**: How did Andrew Jackson's policies contribute to the Texas Revolution?

13. **Analyze**: Why was the Mexican-American War fought in 1848, and what were the outcomes of this war for Texas?

14. **Synthesizing**: Why was the Mexican-American War fought in 1848, and what were the consequences of this war for Texas?

15. **Identifying Cause and Effect**: What caused the Mexican-American War to end in 1848, and what were the consequences of this war for Texas?

16. **Making Connections**: How did Andrew Jackson's policies contribute to the Texas Revolution?

17. **Analyze**: Why was the Mexican-American War fought in 1848, and what were the outcomes of this war for Texas?

18. **Synthesizing**: Why was the Mexican-American War fought in 1848, and what were the consequences of this war for Texas?

19. **Identifying Cause and Effect**: What caused the Mexican-American War to end in 1848, and what were the consequences of this war for Texas?

20. **Making Connections**: How did Andrew Jackson's policies contribute to the Texas Revolution?


**CHAPTER 9  Assessment (continued)**

### SHORT RESPONSE

**Resolved, That we view with feelings of the deepest regret, the manner in which the government of the republic of Mexico is administered by [General Bustamante]; the repeated violations of the constitution; the total disregard of the law; the [overthrow] of the civil authority, and the substitution . . . of a military [dictatorship]. . . .**

Resolved, That we view with . . . the deepest interest and [attention], the firm and manly resistance, which is made by the highly talented and distinguished chieftain, Gen. Santa Anna, to the numberless . . . [violations] . . . made by the present administration upon the constitution and laws of our adopted and beloved country.

Resolved, That as freemen devoted to a correct interpretation, and enforcement of the constitution and laws, according to their true spirit, we pledge our lives and fortunes in support of the same, and of the distinguished leader, who is now so gallantly fighting in defence of civil liberty. 99

—from the Turtle Bayou Resolutions

**EXTENDED RESPONSE**

**16 Persuasive Writing** You are preparing to attend the Consultation of 1835. Based on the events of the preceding years, what do you think Texans should do? Prepare a speech that presents your position and attempts to persuade others to your point of view. Include details from the chapter. 17C, 228, 220

### STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

**DBQ ANALYZING DOCUMENTS**

Read the chart, and answer the questions that follow.

**20 Identifying Point of View** What was the government of Mexico trying to achieve with this law? 3A, 8A, 21C

A. limit Anglo American influence in Texas  
B. limit slavery to Texas and not allow it in Mexico  
C. prepare Texas for independence  
D. prepare to expel Anglo Americans from Texas

**21 Drawing Inferences** Which part of the Law of 1830 would have a direct impact on Anglo American settlers already living in Texas? 3A, 8A, 21C

F. outlawing immigration from the United States  
G. encouraging immigration from Mexico and Europe  
H. forbidding enslaved people from being brought into Mexico  
I. adding taxes to all foreign goods entering Texas

**Key Points of the Law of April 6, 1830**

- Outlawed immigration from the United States  
- Cancelled incomplete empresarial grants  
- Encouraged immigration of Mexicans and Europeans to Texas  
- Forbade enslaved people from being brought into Mexico  
- Established new forts  
- Added taxes to all foreign goods entering Texas

Need Extra Help?

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