

Texas Faces Foreign Challenges

(1836–1845)



Before becoming a senator in 1838, William H. Wharton served as a diplomat for Texas in Washington.



Texas sought recognition from Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.



1837 The U.S. Congress authorizes a diplomat to go to Texas.

1838 William H. Wharton is elected to the Texas Senate.

1839 France becomes the first European nation to recognize Texas as an independent country.

1840 Galveston University opens its doors to five students.

1836

U.S. and
WORLD



1837

1837 Samuel Morse files for a patent for a telegraph.

1838

1839

1839 The Liberty Party, the first anti-slavery party in the United States, holds a national convention in New York.

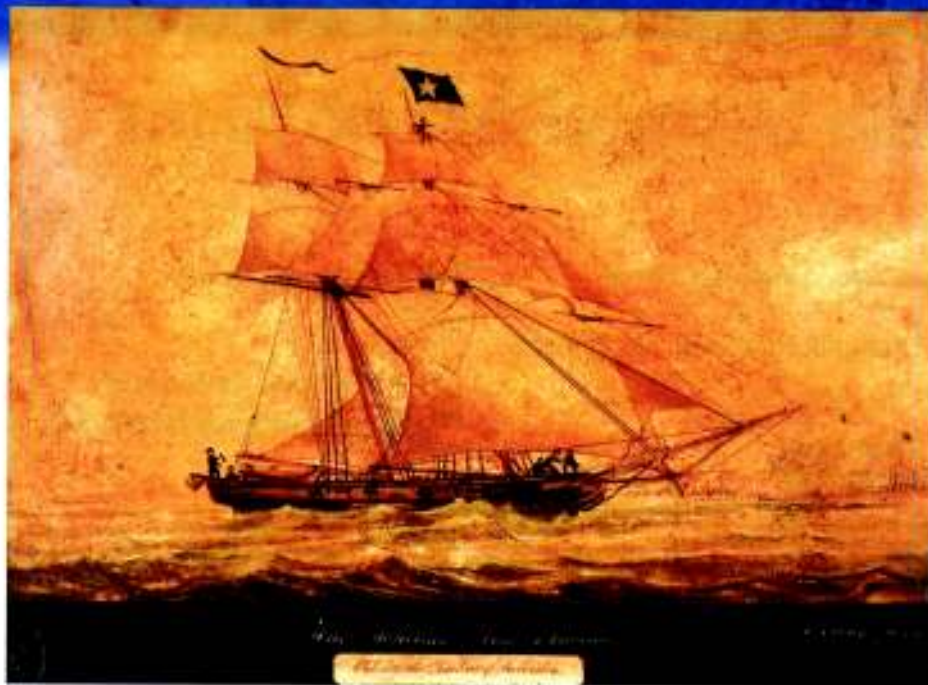
1840



The telegraph allowed people to communicate over vast distances.

Build on What You Know

The Texas population increased dramatically after the revolution, as land policies and other factors encouraged immigration. The Republic soon sought recognition from other nations. Tensions with Mexico, however, led to several conflicts.



The Texas Navy had a number of large ships, including the schooner San Antonio.

Anson Jones served as the last president of the Republic of Texas.



1841 President Mirabeau B. Lamar orders the Texas Navy to the Yucatán coast.

1842 General Adrián Woll and about 1,400 Mexican soldiers capture San Antonio.

1844 Texans elect Anson Jones president of the Republic.

1841

1842

1843

1844

1845

1842 U.S. settlers from the Midwest flood the Oregon Trail on their way to Oregon Country.



Settlers traveling along the Oregon Trail packed many of their belongings in trunks.

1845 Florida becomes the 27th state to join the Union.

You Be the Historian



What's Your Opinion? Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.

- **Global Relations** Good relations with foreign nations can significantly benefit a country's economic and political affairs.
- **Government** The foreign policy of one administration has no effect on later presidencies.
- **Geography** The location of a nation affects its ability to remain independent.

If you were there ...
Would you support efforts for foreign recognition?



Foreign Recognition of Texas

Read to Discover

1. Why was foreign recognition an important issue for Texas?
2. How successful was the Republic in gaining recognition from other nations?

Why It Matters Today

The official recognition of Texas independence was important for a number of reasons, including improving the Republic's economy. Use ONfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about ongoing diplomatic talks today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- foreign relations

Identify

- Alcée Louis La Branche
- James Pinckney Henderson

The Story Continues



Like the *Independence*, this ship flew the Texas Navy flag.

Sailors of the Texas Navy were proud. The navy's flagship, the *Independence*, had been repaired at great expense in New Orleans. The ship now sailed for home, carrying the Republic's representative to the United States, William H. Wharton. Then trouble struck. Off the Texas coast, the *Independence* encountered two Mexican warships. A fierce battle began. The *Independence* was soon captured, along with Wharton and all the Texas sailors. It seemed that no Texans would be safe until Mexico recognized the Republic.

★ Establishing Diplomatic Ties

Relations with Mexico was one of the young Republic's greatest challenges in **foreign relations**—official dealings with other countries. Mexico did not accept Texas independence. Texas was therefore eager to have other nations recognize, or officially accept, its status as an independent nation. If other nations recognized the Republic's independence, Mexico too might change its position. This would lessen the possibility of a renewed war with Mexico. Any official recognition would demonstrate support for the Republic, which might encourage immigration to Texas. In addition to political motivations, officials

of the Republic were driven by financial concerns. They hoped that recognition would lead to foreign trade and loans, both of which were desperately needed to improve the Republic's economy.

Recognition from the United States was particularly important. Some Texans hoped it might pave the way for the U.S. annexation of Texas. Many Texans, including Sam Houston, wanted Texas to be annexed as soon as possible. But U.S. officials were hesitant to recognize the Republic. Many Americans worried that recognition would anger Mexico, which still considered Texas part of its territory. In addition, the southern and northern states were at odds over the issue of slavery. Northerners who opposed slavery were against recognition because the Republic supported slavery and opposed any action to free slaves.

In 1836 U.S. president Andrew Jackson sent an agent—Henry Morfit—to find out if the struggling new nation could maintain its independence. Many Texas homes and farms had been abandoned or destroyed after the Runaway Scrape. Texas faced army unrest, debt, and the difficulties of establishing a new government. Because of these problems, Morfit submitted a negative report. He noted that the Republic's population was too small, that the young nation had too much debt, and that it had too powerful an enemy—Mexico. Jackson reported Morfit's findings to the U.S. Congress in December 1836. In Jackson's words, there was "an immense disparity [huge unevenness] of physical force on the side of Mexico." This would make it difficult for Texans to defend themselves if invaded. The decision to recognize Texas was left to the U.S. Congress.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea Why was foreign recognition important to the Republic of Texas?



The French Legation

After France recognized the Republic, a luxurious home for French diplomat Alphonse Dubois de Saligny was built in Austin. De Saligny, however, sold the mansion before it was finished. Ownership of the house was passed down through a number of hands until it was finally purchased by the state in 1949. The Daughters of the Republic of Texas restored the mansion and now run it as a museum. Today the French Legation Museum is an Austin landmark. **Why do you think the French built this luxurious home?**

**That's
Interesting!**

The Pig War

In 1841, pigs found a way into the French Legation, destroying papers and clothes belonging to Alphonse Dubois de Saligny. Even worse, they ate the corn set out for his prized horses. One of de Saligny's servants killed some of the pigs. The pigs' owner then attacked the servant. Word of the so-called Pig War spread quickly. Texas newspapers sided with the pigs, "Go it Texas! Viva la pigs!" Angry about the lack of response from Texas officials, de Saligny left Texas.



★ Foreign Recognition

William H. Wharton, who had been sent to Washington by President Houston, reported on the views of annexation in the United States.

Texas Voices

"The recognition of our independence will certainly take place, but I have not . . . much hopes of our being annexed. . . . Already has the war [between slave and free states] violently commenced [began] even on the prospect of our annexation."

—William H. Wharton, letter to Stephen F. Austin, December 11, 1836

While Wharton was in Washington, the U.S. representative to Mexico reported that the Mexican government was in chaos. The news convinced the U.S. government that it could recognize Texas without any serious threat from Mexico. In his last official act as president, Andrew Jackson appointed **Alcée Louis La Branche** as U.S. minister to Texas in 1837. The Republic sent Memucan Hunt as its first official representative to Washington. However, U.S. recognition did not lead to annexation. In October 1838, Texas leaders withdrew their request for annexation.

In 1837 Houston sent **James Pinckney Henderson** to Europe to try to gain recognition for Texas. Because of concerns about U.S. expansion, many European nations wanted Texas to stay independent. In September 1839 France recognized Texas, becoming the first European country to do so. France sent Alphonse Dubois de Saligny as its representative to the Republic. Recognition from Great Britain, Belgium, and the Netherlands followed. Texas leaders hoped that these nations would pressure Mexico to do the same. Mirabeau B. Lamar, the Republic's second elected president, used diplomacy and threats of attack to try to persuade Mexico to recognize Texas independence. But Mexico refused.

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information Why did the United States finally recognize Texas?

★ Section 1 Review

★ TDO Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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1 Define and explain:

- foreign relations

2 Identify and explain:

- Alcée Louis La Branche
- James Pinckney Henderson

3 Summarizing

Copy the chart below. Use it to show what Texas might gain from foreign recognition.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- When did the United States and some European nations recognize Texas?
- How did President Lamar try to pressure Mexico into recognizing Texas?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Supporting a Point of View Imagine that you are a Texas representative in Washington. Write a speech to persuade the U.S. government to recognize the Republic. Consider the following:

- the ties between Texas and the United States
- the conditions in the Republic and in Mexico



Section

2

Conflict with Mexico

Read to Discover

1. What conflicts did the Republic have with Mexico?
2. What occurred during the Mier expedition?
3. How was peace with Mexico eventually achieved?

Why It Matters Today

Ongoing conflicts with Mexico made life in the Republic difficult. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find more information about international conflicts today. Record your findings in your journal.

Identify

- Hugh McLeod
- Santa Fe expedition
- Rafael Vásquez
- Angelina Eberly
- Archives War
- Adrián Woll
- Alexander Somervell
- William S. Fisher
- Mier expedition

The Story Continues

It was early summer in 1841 as pioneers set out from Austin for Santa Fe. Their spirits were high, for they were on a mission. After a month, the travelers began to get discouraged. They still had not reached Santa Fe and were running out of food. Then their wagon got stuck at the Caprock. American Indian attacks claimed several lives. The rest of the pioneers had to eat stray dogs to survive.

★ The Santa Fe Expedition

In 1836 the Republic's Congress established the southern and western boundaries of Texas as the Rio Grande—from its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico to its source. This land included all of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, which included Santa Fe. Mexican officials disputed such claims, as did most of the people living in New Mexico. Unlike President Houston, President Lamar attempted to enforce the Republic's claim. He wanted access to the valuable trade moving along the Santa Fe Trail and to expand the Republic's influence.

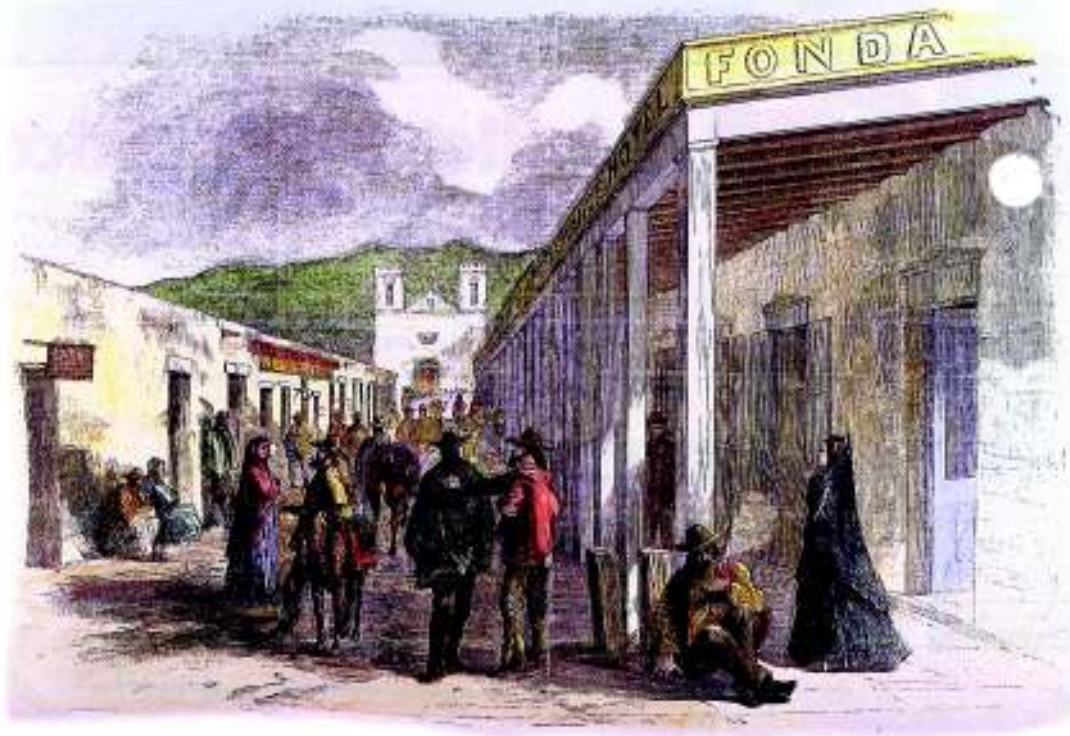
In June 1841 Lamar sent an expedition of about 320 people to Santa Fe to take control of the region. They took about \$200,000 worth of trade goods. A number of well-known Texans, including José Antonio Navarro, accompanied the expedition. The expedition included five companies of soldiers under the leadership of **Hugh McLeod**. The **Santa Fe expedition** soon experienced great hardship. American



President Lamar prepared this address to the citizens of Santa Fe.

Interpreting the Visual Record

Santa Fe. Some Texans wanted to capture Santa Fe to gain control of valuable trade routes along the Santa Fe Trail. What does this image suggest about life in Santa Fe at that time?



GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

The Pastry War

The Mexican government experienced political difficulties after the Texas Revolution, including frequent leadership changes. It also experienced diplomatic troubles. In 1838 France declared war on Mexico after French citizens living in Mexico claimed that the Mexican government owed them money. One of them, a French pastry chef, said that Mexican army officers had damaged his restaurant. The conflict with France became known as the Pastry War. **What problems did Mexico face in the 1830s?**



Indians attacked as the Texans passed through their lands. Food and water were in short supply as the expedition crossed the Texas plains. After the wagons got stuck near the Caprock and food supplies ran down, McLeod divided the soldiers. He sent one group to find Santa Fe, while he and another group stayed with the wagons.

When the exhausted Texans reached New Mexico, a Mexican force easily captured them in October 1841. McLeod's group later approached some towns in New Mexico, but they too were captured. The Mexicans marched the Texans about 1,200 miles to Mexico City and put them in prison. One of the prisoners described the hardships of the march. "We had not proceeded far when some of the guard . . . shot one of the men who was lame." The Texans were imprisoned until the following April. As the only Tejano captured, Navarro became a special target of Antonio López de Santa Anna's anger. He was sentenced to death and remained in prison even after the others had been released. Navarro eventually escaped and returned to Texas. Lamar's Santa Fe expedition was a failure. At least 60 Texans died, and the expedition cost a great sum of money.

★ Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect What prompted Lamar to send the Santa Fe expedition, and why was it a failure?



The Texas Navy

In spite of the Santa Fe expedition's failure, President Lamar continued his campaign against the Mexican government. He placed Edwin W. Moore in command of the Texas Navy and in September 1841 sent it to the Yucatán coast. Rebels who were fighting the Mexican government

agreed to pay \$8,000 a month for the use of the navy. Lamar hoped this would pressure Mexican leaders to negotiate with Texas.

When Sam Houston began his second term as president in 1841, he ordered the navy to return home. Houston was determined to cut spending, and in 1843 he ordered that the navy ships be sold at auction in Galveston. Many people in Galveston opposed the sale and prevented bids from being submitted at the auction. The ships were not sold, but they were no longer in operation.

Reading Check Analyzing Information How did Lamar try to use the navy against Mexico?

★ The Archives War

Mexican leaders, upset by the actions of the Lamar administration, began launching raids into Texas. In the spring of 1842, a Mexican force under General **Ráfael Vásquez** entered Texas. Vásquez's 700 soldiers attacked San Antonio, Goliad, Refugio, and Victoria. However, Vásquez soon returned to Mexico.

Many Texans panicked when they heard that Mexican troops were invading. Fearing an attack on Austin, President Houston ordered that the government archives, or records, be withdrawn from the capital. Austin residents opposed this move, suspecting it meant the capital would be moved back to the city of Houston. Led by **Angelina Eberly**, they fired at officials who were loading documents onto wagons. This short conflict, called the **Archives War**, ended with the documents back in Austin.

In September 1842 Mexico invaded Texas again. General **Adrián Woll** and 1,400 soldiers captured San Antonio. Texan Samuel Maverick described the morning invasion.

Texas Voices

“We were aroused . . . by the firing of a . . . cannon . . . succeeded [followed] immediately by the . . . tramp of a body of men. A dense fog obscured [hid] them from actual observation until they had advanced into the public square . . . when the fog disappeared discovering [revealing] to us that we were surrounded on all sides by the bodies of regular [Mexican] troops.”

—Samuel Maverick, quoted in *Memoirs of Mary A. Maverick*

Hundreds of Texas militia and Texas Rangers made their way to San Antonio. They attacked Woll's force at Salado Creek, several miles from San Antonio. The Mexican troops retreated, taking captives with them.

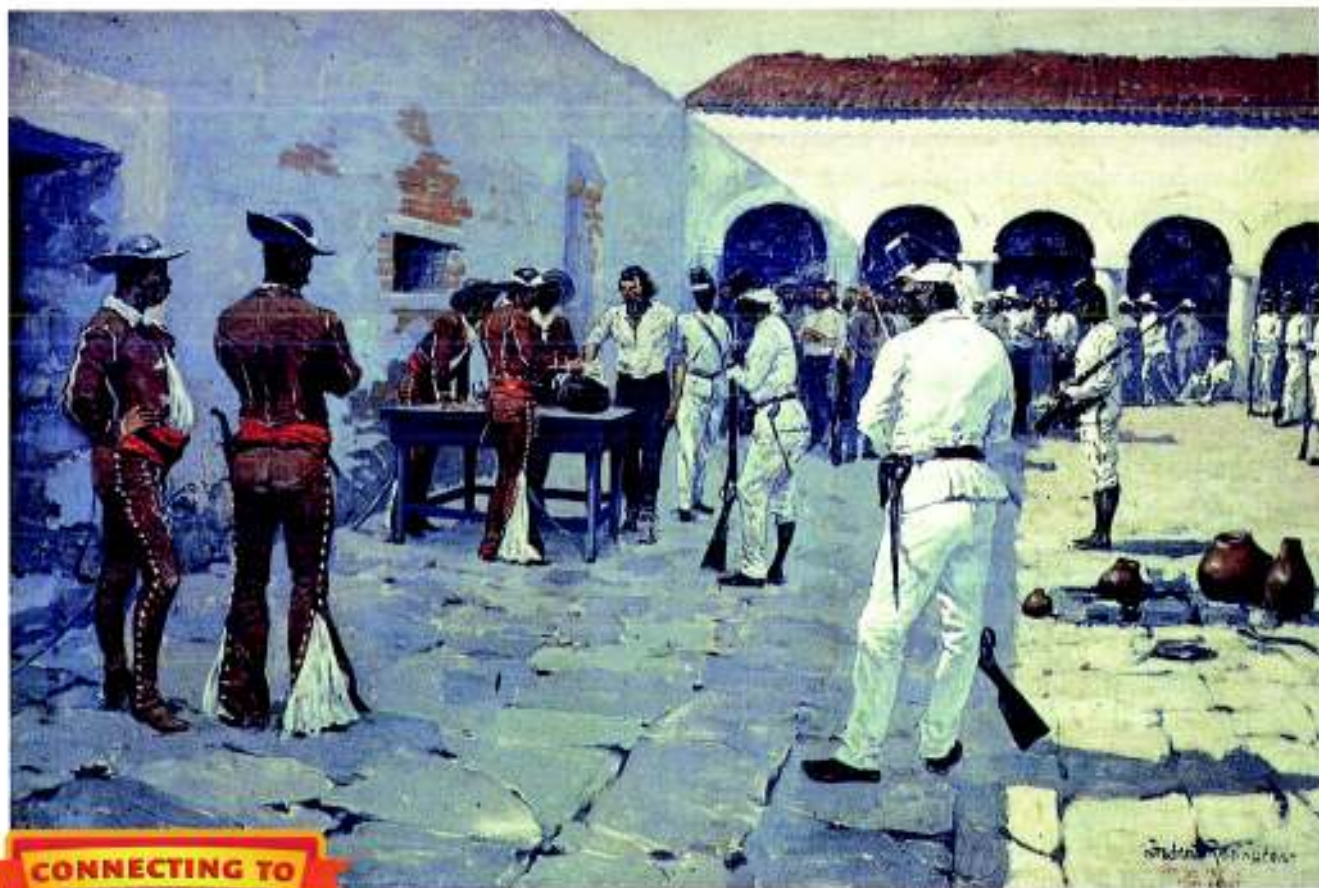
Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions What did the Mexican raids on Texas demonstrate about the Republic's security?



Some Austinites saw the issue of where Texas archives would be located as important for the future of their town.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Evaluating How did geographic factors such as weather affect events during Woll's invasion?



CONNECTING TO THE ARTS

Frederic Remington

Artist Frederic Remington painted many scenes of the American West. In this painting, he shows Texans captured during the Mier expedition picking beans to determine who would be executed.

How did Remington portray the drama of the event? 

★ The Mier Expedition

The Mexican attack on San Antonio angered Texans. “To arms! should be shouted throughout the Republic,” one newspaper declared. Many people demanded war against Mexico. In November President Houston ordered General **Alexander Somervell** and some 750 soldiers to the Rio Grande. They were to recapture the prisoners taken by General Woll. When Somervell reached the Rio Grande, he realized that he did not have enough supplies or troops. He ordered his soldiers home, but about 300 of them disobeyed orders. They decided to invade Mexico. Under the command of Colonel **William S. Fisher**, the Texans headed toward the small Mexican town of Mier.

The Texans entered Mier on December 23 and demanded supplies, which the townspeople agreed to deliver the next day. When the supplies did not arrive, the Texans stormed the town. There, some 900 Mexican soldiers were waiting for them. After a daylong battle, about 100 Mexicans and 30 Texans were killed or wounded. Because they were running out of supplies, the Texans surrendered. The Mexican commander ignored an order to execute the prisoners.

The captured Texans began a long march toward Mexico City. Almost 200 of the prisoners escaped during the march south. Wandering in the mountains without food and water, most of them either died or were recaptured. Santa Anna, who once again ruled Mexico, ordered every 10th person to be shot. The 176 prisoners drew beans from a jar to

see who would live and who would be executed. A prisoner described the scene. The beans were drawn from “a small earthen mug. The white ones signified *exemption* [no punishment], the black, *death*.” The prisoners who drew the black beans were blindfolded and then shot. Of the remaining captives, 18 eventually managed to escape. At least 20 died in prison, and others were pardoned. In September 1844, Mexican officials released the last of the prisoners of the **Mier expedition**.

Through the efforts of Great Britain and France, peace was slowly restored between Texas and Mexico. Both European countries wanted the Republic to remain an independent nation to help slow the westward expansion of the United States, which they viewed as a rival. They put great diplomatic pressure on Mexico to recognize Texas. In the spring of 1845, a representative from Britain presented a document to the Mexican government. In it, the Texas government asked for peace and for Mexican recognition of Texas independence. In return, the Republic agreed not to be annexed by any nation.

However, the agreement was only to be a preliminary, or first, step toward a treaty. Annexation by the United States or continued independence would ultimately be decided by the people of Texas. Mexican leaders soon agreed to the terms of the proposal. Mexico wished to prevent U.S. annexation of Texas to block further U.S. expansion. Texas voters then had a choice. They could accept the Mexican offer, remain independent, and have a secure relationship with their southern neighbor. Or they could reject the agreement and try to join the United States.



Great Britain supported Texas independence. Some people in Britain even created tableware, such as this platter, to honor the Texas Revolution.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea Why was the Texas agreement not to be annexed by any nation critical to Mexico?



Section 2 Review

★ TENS Questions 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4

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1 Identify and explain:

- Hugh McLeod
- Santa Fe expedition
- Ráfael Vásquez
- Angelina Eberly
- Archives War
- Adrián Woll
- Alexander Somervell
- William S. Fisher
- Mier expedition

2 Sequencing

Copy the time line below. Use it to place the events of the Mier expedition in the order in which they occurred.

President Sam Houston sends General Somervell and 750 soldiers to the Rio Grande.		Mexican officials release the last of the Mier prisoners.
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3 Finding the Main Idea

- a. How did the Santa Fe expedition increase hostilities between the Republic and Mexico?
- b. How did the Republic achieve peace with Mexico?

4 Writing and Critical Thinking

TAKS

Identifying Points of View Write a short article explaining the points of view of the Mexican government and Texas regarding recognition.

Consider the following:

- views of the Texas Revolution
- foreign recognition of Texas

Connecting To Geography

Conflicts with Mexico

Geography played a major role in the conflicts faced by the Republic. During the Santa Fe expedition, the Texans struggled across the rugged West Texas terrain. They had difficulty pulling their wagons up the 1,000-foot-high rise called the Caprock. During the Mier expedition, Texas soldiers traveled down the Rio Grande to Mier.

Conflicts of the Republic, 1837–1842



Geography Skills

Interpreting Thematic Maps **★ TKS**

1. Explain how geographic factors affected conflicts and foreign relations in the Republic.
2. Use the map scale to determine about how many miles the Texans marched from Austin to Mexico City.
3. What activity took place around San Antonio?

Texans on the Mier expedition traveled down the Rio Grande.



The Last Years of the Republic

Read to Discover

1. How did Mirabeau B. Lamar and Sam Houston influence the election of 1844?
2. What important issues did Texas face during Anson Jones's presidency?

Identify

- Anson Jones

Why It Matters Today

Annexation to the United States was a major issue for Texas. Use onfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about major political issues facing the United States today. Record your findings in your journal.

The Story Continues

In December 1844 Sam Houston stood before the Texas Congress to give his final speech as the Republic's president. He was pleased. Under his leadership, he reminded Congress, Texas had avoided war with Mexico. It had not invaded Texas since 1842, and all Texas prisoners but one had returned home. The economy was improving. Houston wanted the next president to continue his policies.



Sam Houston was known for his unusual clothes, such as this leopard-skin vest.

★ President Anson Jones

In the election of 1844, the Republic was divided. Newspapers printed harsh criticisms of the candidates, Vice President Edward Burleson and **Anson Jones**. Jones was a doctor from Brazoria and a veteran of the Battle of San Jacinto. He had served in the Texas Congress and as secretary of state under Houston. Because of their shared views, Jones received Houston's support in the election. Burleson had disagreed with the president over whether to attack Mexico. Because Burleson was at odds with Houston, Mirabeau B. Lamar and his followers supported him. As the election approached, the campaign reached a fever pitch. Voters either supported or opposed Sam Houston—there was no middle ground.

Jones easily defeated Burleson in the election. Many Texans associated the problems of the Republic with Lamar, so his support had hurt

That's

Interesting!

Counting the Votes

During the Texas election of 1844, presidential candidate Anson Jones was serving as secretary of state. Part of his official duties in this role included counting the votes in the presidential election in which he was the victor.

Burleson. Kenneth Anderson, who was also supported by Houston, was chosen as vice president. Some citizens, however, claimed that Jones would not have won on his own merits. After the election, one Texan wrote a letter about the subject.

Texas Voices

“Dr. Anson Jones is certainly elected to the Presidency—there is no doubt of it—though all the returns [ballots] are not in yet—He had no popularity of his own—rode in on Old Sam’s Shadow! . . . But Old Sam can beat the Devil himself when he tries and make anyone president.”

—James Morgan, letter to Samuel Swartwout, September 28, 1844

President Jones inherited the Republic’s continuing economic problems. From its beginning, the Republic of Texas was in debt. The debt had grown during Lamar’s presidency. When Sam Houston started his second term of office, the Republic’s treasury was empty. In addition, the national debt had increased by millions of dollars. Houston had tried to limit government spending, but a partial failure of the Texas cotton crop in 1842 and 1843 prevented the nation’s economy from recovering.

Jones continued Houston’s policy of limited government spending. In addition, the new president continued to work for peace with Texas Indians, a policy that was also aimed at reducing spending. As annexation to the United States became more likely, the value of Texas currency slowly began to climb. By 1845 the value of Texas currency in many parts of the Republic had become equal to that of U.S. currency. Good crop years and increased trade were also helping to improve the Texas economy.

★ Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions What signs gave Texans hope that the Republic’s economy was improving?



One of the most important issues in the annexation debate was finding a solution to the Republic’s economic problems.

Salaries of Texas Government Officials

POSITION	1845 SALARY IN 1998 DOLLARS	1998
President/Governor	\$82,500	\$115,345
Secretary of State	\$24,750	\$76,966
Chief Justice	\$28,875	\$115,000
Attorney General	\$16,500	\$92,217
Land Commissioner	\$24,750	\$92,217

Source: Texas Almanac and Laws of the Ninth Congress

TAKS Skills *Interpreting Tables* Even after adjusting the salaries for inflation, officials today earn more money than officials of the Republic. Comparing the salary of the governor to the Texas president in 1998 dollars, how much more does the governor make?

★ Texans Debate Annexation

Although economic problems were a major concern, President Jones was more worried about the prospects of annexation. After winning independence, Texans had voted in favor of annexation. However, the U.S. government did not make an offer to annex the Republic. Houston's administration had supported annexation, while Lamar's administration had opposed it. As secretary of state, Jones had worked directly with Houston to map out foreign relations for Texas. This included plans for the Republic's possible annexation to the United States. In 1843 a newspaper had noted that "as great a proportion [percentage] of the people [are] in favor of annexation" as had been in 1836.

During his first months in office, Jones kept silent on the issue of annexation. Many Texans wanted decisive action, and became frustrated with Jones. They increasingly called for annexation. Jones wanted Texans to have the option of becoming part of their neighbor to the north or of maintaining independence. The latter depended on peaceful relations with Mexico, so he tried to obtain Mexico's recognition.

Few Texans were interested in negotiating with Mexico, as a newspaper expressed in 1845. "The object of the Mexican government is to lie and deceive us. . . . They may dupe [trick] some of our statesmen; but they will not dupe the people of Texas." As the demand for a convention to decide the matter grew stronger, word arrived that Mexico might soon recognize the Republic. Texans debated whether their country should stay independent or continue to seek annexation.

★ Reading Check Identifying Points of View Why did President Jones want to wait on the question of annexation?

Biography



Anson Jones
(1798–1858)

Anson Jones was born in Massachusetts. He studied medicine as a young man and began practicing in 1820. He moved to Texas in 1833. After serving in the revolution, Jones returned to his medical practice. He also became interested in politics and served in a number of roles. Jones supported Houston's efforts to keep peace with Texas Indians. After serving as the last president of the Republic of Texas, Jones retired to his farm near Washington-on-the-Brazos. **What contributions did Jones make to Texas?** ★TEKS



Section 3 Review



Questions 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4

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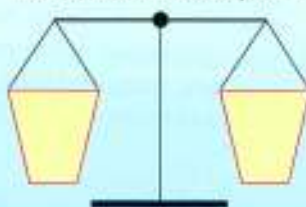
1 Identify and explain:

- Anson Jones

2 Analyzing Information

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain the choice President Jones wanted Texans to make regarding the future of the Republic.

The Future of the Republic



3 Finding the Main Idea

- Who won the Texas presidential election of 1844, and how did Lamar and Houston influence this outcome?
- In what ways had the Texas economy changed by 1844?


4 Writing and Critical Thinking

Making Generalizations and Predictions Write a paragraph explaining why you think Texans will or will not continue to support annexation. Consider the following:

- the reasons for annexation
- the improved economy and the possibility of recognition from Mexico




The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to create flash cards about the chapter. Use the flash cards as a study guide and drill with a partner. 

Identifying People and Ideas 

Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. foreign relations | 6. Angelina Eberly |
| 2. Alcée Louis La Branche | 7. Archives War |
| 3. Hugh McLeod | 8. Adrián Woll |
| 4. Santa Fe expedition | 9. Alexander Somervell |
| 5. Ráfael Vásquez | 10. Anson Jones |

Understanding Main Ideas **Section 1** (pp. 294–296)

1. Which nations were among the first to offer recognition of Texas?
2. How did President Lamar try to pressure Mexico into recognizing Texas?

Section 2 (pp. 297–301)

3. Describe what happened to the Santa Fe and Mier expeditions.
4. How did Texans hope to achieve peace with Mexico?

Section 3 (pp. 303–305)

5. What was the most critical issue during the presidency of Anson Jones, and how did Texans respond to it?

You Be the Historian 

Reviewing Themes

1. **Global Relations** Describe the defining characteristics of the Republic's foreign relations.
2. **Government** How did Lamar's policy toward Mexico affect events during Houston's second administration?
3. **Geography** How did geographic features like nearness to Mexico affect the Republic's foreign relations?



TAKS

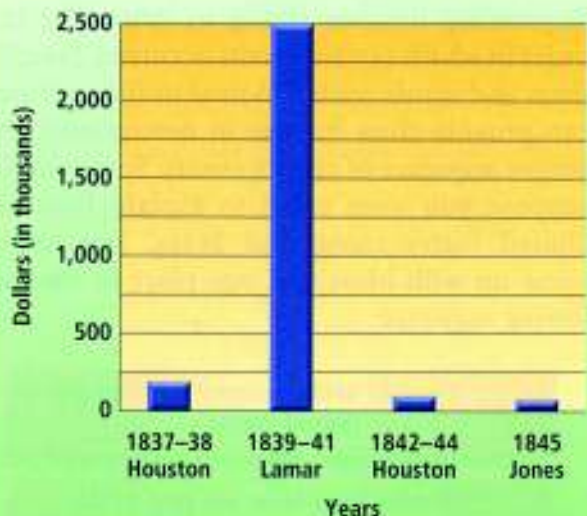
Practice: Thinking Critically 

1. **Comparing and Contrasting** How did Houston's and Lamar's foreign policies differ? How did this affect events in their presidencies?
2. **Analyzing Information** Identify in order the significant individuals and time periods of the Republic era of Texas history.
3. **Summarizing** What major issues did the Texas Republic face, and why did many Texans see annexation as a good solution?

Interpreting Graphs 

Study the bar graph below. Then use the information on the graph to help you answer the questions.

The Republic's Indian-Policy Expenses



Source: Edmund Miller, *A Financial History of Texas*

- Approximately how many times more did Lamar spend than Houston and Jones combined?
 - 2
 - 8
 - 15
 - 25

- In the 1840s, did the Republic's government spend less or more on fighting with American Indians in Texas?

Analyzing Primary Sources 

Read the following quote by Sam Houston on events following the Santa Fe expedition. Then answer the questions.

"This moment I have learned that our Santa Fe prisoners have been released, and will soon return to Texas. At this I am much rejoiced for various reasons. First, because the sufferings of our countrymen are ended, and they are again free. We have one less cause of irritation, and so much the less food for . . . agitators. When the matter is understood of their release, it may give us a squint into the affairs of Mexico."

- What does this quote reveal about Houston's point of view toward Mexico?
 - Houston wants to better understand the positions of the Mexican government.
 - He has no interest in Mexico.
 - He favors an invasion of Mexico.
 - Relations between Texas and Mexico are peaceful.
- What does Houston mean when he refers to "agitators"?

Alternative Assessment

Cooperative Learning 

Work with a small group to complete the following activity. Imagine that you and the members of your group are diplomats of the Republic of Texas.

Each of you should select one of the following countries and try to convince that country to recognize Texas: a) Mexico b) Great Britain c) France d) Belgium e) the Netherlands. Prepare a presentation to the officials of

the nation you have selected. You may want to prepare visuals such as a map or poster to make your case more convincing.



**BUILDING YOUR
Portfolio**

Internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
KEYWORD: ST3 TX14 

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to learn more about the debate over annexation. Locate, differentiate between, and use primary and secondary sources such as databases, biographies, and artifacts in your research. Choose which side of the debate you agree with and create a poster that supports your position. Present your poster to the class.



Social Studies Skills

WORKSHOP

Reading Skills

One of the biggest challenges you face in learning history is understanding what you read. By using appropriate Reading Skills, you will be able to understand more of what you read. Two important Reading Skills are Finding the Main Idea and Sequencing Information. The following activities will help you develop and practice these skills.

Finding the Main Idea

The main idea statement summarizes the most important point of a reading section. The main idea of a reading section is usually supported by sentences that provide details. Listed below are guidelines that will help you find the main idea of any reading assignment.

- 1. Preview the material.** Read the title, introduction, and any other study clues that the assignment provides. These will often point to the main ideas being covered.
- 2. Keep questions in mind.** Read the study questions that accompany the text. If the assignment does not provide study questions, create your own. Keeping these questions in mind will help you focus your reading.
- 3. See how ideas are arranged.** Pay attention to the headings, subheadings, and opening paragraphs. Major ideas are often introduced in such material.
- 4. Look for conclusions.** As you read, try to separate sentences that supply details from sentences that make general statements. Often a string of sentences providing detailed information leads to a conclusion that expresses a main idea.

Sequencing Information

Sequencing involves trying to determine the order in which certain events occurred. Specific dates and words related to time or time periods can provide clues for use in determining the proper sequence of certain events. For example, suppose you were asked to explain how the United States recognized Texas. You might come up with ideas that you place in the following sequence:



Practicing the Skill

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In Chapter 11, The Texas Revolution, find the section entitled Independence Is Won. Read the subsections Houston Prepares the Troops and The Battle of San Jacinto. Write four sentences that summarize the material in these subsections. Then condense your sentences into a single sentence that states the main idea. Brainstorm some important events and individuals of the Battle of San Jacinto. Then place these events and individuals in their proper sequence from first to last. TEKS