

CHAPTER
7

Conflicts of Empire

(1760–1821)



Spanish priest Juan Agustín Morfi wrote an early history of Texas.

American Indians battled Spanish forces in Texas.



1766 The Marqués de Rubí expedition begins.

1779 Antonio Gil Ybarbo founds the town of Nacogdoches in East Texas.

1783 Spanish priest Juan Agustín Morfi, author of the *History of Texas*, 1673–1779, dies.

1791 Philip Nolan, a U.S. citizen, receives permission to capture wild horses in Texas.

1760

1770

1780

1790

U.S. and WORLD



1763 France, Great Britain, and Spain sign the Treaty of Paris, officially ending the Seven Years' War.

1775 The American Revolution begins.

1789 The French Revolution begins.

American Patriots fight against British forces.



The Granger Collection, New York

Build on What You Know

The Spanish tried to control Texas by building missions, presidios, and small towns. When the French were no longer a threat, Spanish officials lost interest in Texas. However, Spain soon faced new threats to its control of Texas and the rest of Mexico.

José Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara led the Republican Army of the North against the Spanish forces.



The Granger Collection, New York

Mexican rebels fought to win independence from Spain.

1819 U.S. citizen James Long and a small force invade Texas, only to be defeated by Spanish forces.

1821 Mexico, which includes Texas, wins its independence from Spain.



Early explorers used compasses to find their direction.

1800

1803 France sells Louisiana to the United States. The purchase doubles the nation's size.

1810

1810 Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla's Grito de Dolores, or "Cry of Dolores," sparks Mexico's War of Independence.

1820

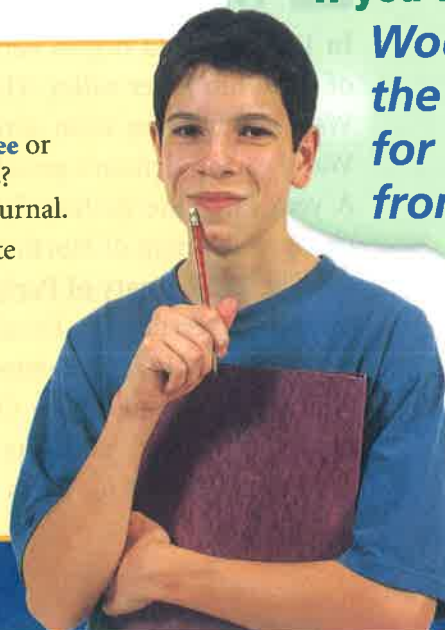
1821 Venezuela joins other Latin American nations in winning independence from Spain.

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.

- **Economics** Economic ties promote goodwill between nations.
- **Geography** Changing borders do not affect national policy.
- **Global Relations** National leaders and other individuals can dramatically influence politics in other countries.



If you were there . . .

Would you join the movement for independence from Spain?

Changes in Spanish Texas

Read to Discover

1. What were the results of the Marqués de Rubí report?
2. How did relations between American Indians and Spaniards in Texas change during the late 1700s?

Why It Matters Today

Settlers in East Texas migrated to new homes in the 1770s. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about migration today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- cede

Identify

- Treaty of Paris
- Marqués de Rubí
- Tejanos
- Antonio Gil Ybarbo
- Nacogdoches
- Athanase de Mézières



Guns were used by groups fighting on the Texas frontier.

The Story Continues

At the San Sabá presidio, Colonel Diego Ortiz Parrilla was worried. War had broken out between British and French colonists northeast of Texas. Parrilla told Spanish officials that he had heard rumors about the fighting. The British and French were giving guns to the Wichita. American Indians with guns posed a serious threat to Spain's hold on Texas. Already, armed Indians had attacked his fort. Parrilla urged officials to strengthen the weak Texas defenses.

★ The Marqués de Rubí Report

In 1754 war had begun between France and Great Britain over control of the Ohio River valley. This conflict was called the French and Indian War. The fighting soon spread to Europe, resulting in the Seven Years' War. Fearing Britain's growing power, Spain sided with France in 1762. A year later the British defeated the French. The results of this war changed the map of North America.

The 1763 **Treaty of Paris** required France and Spain to **cede**, or officially give, territory to Britain. France gave up Canada and all its claims east of the Mississippi River. Spain ceded Florida. Under a separate treaty, Spain gained New Orleans and all French territory west of the Mississippi River. With the loss of this huge region, called Louisiana, the French threat to Texas was gone. France had no land left on the

mainland of North America. Britain and Spain were now the main European powers on the continent.

With the changes to its empire, Spain decided to inspect its northern borderlands. In 1766 the **Marqués de Rubí** began an inspection tour of the region's presidios. As he traveled through Texas the next year, he grew increasingly concerned about conditions there. Most of the presidios needed repairs and were staffed by soldiers who lived in poverty, often without decent uniforms or equipment. One soldier reported, "This company lacks arms, horses, coats, and in a word everything necessary to carry out its obligations [duties]."

Rubí found better conditions at La Bahía and San Antonio de Béxar. Most other Texas missions and presidios were struggling, however. Rubí also noted that Spanish attempts to befriend and convert the Apache had failed. Enemies of the Apache, such as the Comanche, now saw the Spanish as enemies.

In all, Rubí spent some two years and traveled more than 7,000 miles touring northern New Spain. He understood—as did many Spanish officers stationed on the frontier—that Spain did not have the power, wealth, and people necessary to hold such a huge, remote region. In 1768 Rubí returned to Mexico City and issued a report. He urged Spain to pull back to the "real" frontier. To protect this frontier, he suggested running a string of 15 forts, each about 100 miles apart, from lower California to southern Texas. Only San Antonio and Sante Fe would remain north of this line of forts. Rubí did not think that a Spanish presence in East Texas was needed because the area no longer bordered French land. He recommended the following for Texas.

1. Spain should abandon all missions and presidios except those at La Bahía and San Antonio.
2. San Antonio should then replace Los Adaes as the capital of Texas.
3. The Spanish population in East Texas should be moved to San Antonio to strengthen the defenses of the settlement and missions there.
4. The Spanish should befriend the Comanche and use their help in fighting the Apache.

Reading Check Summarizing Why did Marqués de Rubí recommend withdrawing from much of Texas?



North America in 1763

Interpreting Maps During the 1700s several European powers claimed land in North America.

TAKS Skills *Locate* Which country controlled the area of present-day Texas? **★TEKS**

Antonio Gil Ybarbo
and others founded
Nacogdoches.



★ Changes in Texas Policies

The government approved Rubí's recommendations. In 1773, officials began the withdrawal from East Texas. Several hundred settlers lived in the region in and around Los Adaes. They included **Tejanos** (tay-HAH-nohs)—Texas settlers of Spanish descent—French, and American Indians. These people had established homes, farms, and ranches and did not want to leave. One man recalled how an official “went from house to house, driving the people from them.” Some settlers died during the hard, three-month trek to San Antonio.

Once in San Antonio, which became the capital of Texas in the early 1770s, the newcomers were unhappy. They found that the best farmland was already taken. Many grew homesick and began asking to go home. Finally they were allowed to return east as far as the Trinity River. Led by **Antonio Gil Ybarbo** (ee-BAHR-boh), in 1774 the group founded Bucareli in present-day Madison County. At first, Bucareli prospered. Comanche raids, disease, and flooding soon became serious problems, however. Ybarbo described the situation in a letter.

Analyzing Primary Sources
Identifying Points of View
Based on the letter, what reasons might Ybarbo have had for leaving Bucareli?

Texas Voices

“On the night of February 14, the river went out of its banks and inundated [flooded] everything on both sides. . . . [The women and children] were got out on boards and doors and taken to the highest point in the vicinity [area], where a few days later Comanches fell upon us.”

—Antonio Gil Ybarbo, quoted in *Documents of Texas History*

In 1779 Ybarbo and the others decided to move farther east, founding the town of **Nacogdoches** on the site of an old mission. The town quickly prospered. It was set deep in the Piney Woods and thus was not as exposed to attack from American Indians that were hostile toward settlers. In addition, the Tejas who lived in the area were friendly to the

Spanish. Nacogdoches developed a brisk trade with Louisiana and nearby Texas Indians. Although Spain did not allow such trade, Nacogdoches was far from officials in San Antonio. The town soon became the main gateway for people and goods entering Texas from Louisiana.

Spanish policies in regard to American Indians changed during this time. The Spanish mission system had failed to secure peaceful relations with Plains Indians in Texas. Officials decided to copy the more successful French policy of befriending American Indians by trading with them and giving them gifts. **Athanase de Mézières** (mayz-yer), the son-in-law of Louis Juchereau de St. Denis, was chosen to direct the new Texas Indian policy. Mézières was a good choice. He had experience dealing with Indians and spoke several Indian languages. Mézières lost no time in contacting Texas Indians. During the 1770s he established peace with several northern Indian groups. Then in 1779 he was thrown from his horse and soon died.

Despite the death of Mézières, in 1785 Spanish and Comanche leaders signed a peace treaty. The Comanche agreed to stop raiding Spanish settlements in return for yearly gifts. These gifts included items such as beads, clothes, mirrors, and shoes. After a while, the Spanish even gave the Comanche guns. The treaty maintained a degree of peace with the Comanche for some 30 years.

Apache attacks in Texas continued, however. One Spanish official called the Apache “the enemies most to be feared [partly] because of their . . . knowledge of our strength [defenses].” In 1790 a large Spanish army joined with Comanche, Wichita, and other American Indian allies. At Soledad Creek, west of San Antonio, this force won a major victory over the Apache. This loss weakened Apache strength in Texas for many years.

★ Reading Check Sequencing List in order what happened to the East Texas settlers from 1773 to 1779.

Biography



Antonio Gil Ybarbo (1729–1809)

Antonio Gil Ybarbo was born at Los Adaes. As an adult, he established a large and prosperous ranch, El Lobanillo, in present-day Sabine County. The ranch also served as a center for trade with American Indians and residents of Louisiana. Ybarbo became an important leader. In recognition, Spanish officials made him lieutenant governor, chief justice, and captain of the militia at Nacogdoches. **What role did Ybarbo play in Spain's colonization of Texas?** ★ TEKS



Section 1 Review



Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5



Homework
Practice
Online

keyword: ST3 HP7

1 Define and explain:

- cede

2 Identify and explain:

- Treaty of Paris
- Marqués de Rubí
- Tejanos
- Antonio Gil Ybarbo
- Nacogdoches
- Athanase de Mézières

3 Identifying Cause and Effect

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to identify the problems Rubí found in Texas and the actions Spanish officials took to address them.

Problems	Rubí's Report	Actions
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4 Finding the Main Idea

- What led to the Rubí inspection tour?
- How did Spanish relations with Texas Indians change in the late 1700s?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Sequencing Write a paragraph describing in order the movement of Spanish settlers from and back to East Texas.

Consider the following:

- why the East Texans had to move
- the events of the move



Disputes with the United States

Read to Discover

1. How did Spain contribute to the American Revolution, and why did the new nation threaten Texas?
2. How did the Louisiana Purchase affect Texas?

Why It Matters Today

In 1776 the United States declared its independence and established a republic. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to learn about democracy in other countries. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- republic
- diplomats

Identify

- Bernardo de Gálvez
- Louisiana Purchase
- Simón de Herrera
- James Wilkinson
- Neutral Ground
- Adams-Onís Treaty

The Story Continues

Bernardo de Gálvez eyed the British fort in Pensacola, Florida, determined to take it at all costs. If he did, Spain would gain control of Florida. Gálvez directed the 7,000 soldiers and 35 ships at his command to begin the attack. Inside the fort the 1,600 British troops were not easily defeated. They held out for two months. Then on May 9, 1781, a huge explosion ripped through the fort—a Spanish shell had hit the main gunpowder site. Gálvez added another victory to his list.



Gen. Bernardo de Gálvez
Battle of Mobile 1780

The Granger Collection, New York

Bernardo de Gálvez's victories gave the Patriots control of the Mississippi River.

★ The Growing U.S. Threat

In 1775, American Patriots in the thirteen colonies began fighting for independence from Great Britain. Later, Spain joined the fight against the British. **Bernardo de Gálvez**, the governor of Spanish Louisiana, won several victories against the British in the Bahamas, Florida, and Louisiana. While fighting in Louisiana, Gálvez ordered officials in Texas to send him cattle to feed his troops. Between 1779 and 1782, Tejanos drove some 10,000 cattle into Louisiana. These were some of the earliest Texas cattle drives. In 1783 the United States officially won its independence. The new nation became a **republic**, a government in which voters elect officials to represent them. The new nation quickly grew, leading some Spanish officials to see it as a threat.

U.S. settlers soon pushed to the Mississippi River. Without permission, some continued on into Spanish Louisiana as far as the Red River. Few Spanish settlers lived in upper Louisiana or East Texas. In 1783 one Spaniard criticized this sparse settlement in Texas.

Texas Voices

“All the souls, which on our part, populate such a rich and vast province [area], are to be found in one villa [town], two presidios, . . . six ranches, seven missions and . . . Bucareli. . . If one thinks about the millions of souls who could maintain themselves there, . . . the fertility of the land . . . one would not see this abandon [lack of settlement] without indifference.”

—Father Juan Agustin Morfi, quoted in *Spanish Texas, 1519–1810*, by David M. Vigness

Spanish officials in Louisiana decided to allow U.S. immigration to boost the population. But officials in Texas put troops at Nacogdoches to keep unwanted foreigners out. As the U.S. population grew, Spain watched anxiously. International events soon increased Spain’s concerns. In 1800 France forced Spain to return Louisiana and then sold it to the United States for \$15 million in 1803. The land deal, known as the **Louisiana Purchase**, doubled the size of the young nation.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea Why did some Spanish officials see the United States as a threat to Spain’s colonies?

That’s Interesting!

Bernardo de Gálvez

Bernardo de Gálvez’s contributions during the Revolutionary War did not end with the fighting. Gálvez represented Spain in negotiating the peace treaty. The U.S. Congress later honored him for his help in gaining U.S. independence. Gálvez was also honored when the region’s largest bay was named Galveston.



The Louisiana Purchase and the Adams-Onís Treaty

Interpreting Maps The Adams-Onís Treaty defined the border of the Spanish territory.

TAKS Skills *Places and Regions* What rivers helped define the boundaries set by the Adams-Onís Treaty? **★ TEKS**



Zebulon Pike's journal includes a map prepared during his travels.

★ Border Disputes in Texas

The Spanish were alarmed by the Louisiana Purchase—the United States now bordered New Spain. A dispute quickly arose over the undefined boundaries of Louisiana. Some U.S. officials believed its western boundary was the Rio Grande and that Louisiana included Texas. Spanish officials strongly disagreed. They claimed the land at least to the Arroyo Hondo, a small stream between Natchitoches and the Sabine River. The Spanish began massing troops in East Texas.

Even more U.S. settlers began moving into Louisiana. One Spaniard commented, “Wherever these Americans go, they spread out like oil upon a cloth.” Meanwhile, U.S. explorer Zebulon Pike set out for the upper Arkansas and Red Rivers in 1806. Spanish soldiers captured him near the upper Rio Grande and accused him of spying. After his release Pike wrote a report describing Texas as a land full of abundant game, herds of mustangs, and wild cattle. The report increased U.S. interest in the region.

In late 1806 Spanish lieutenant colonel **Simón de Herrera** met with General **James Wilkinson**, commander of U.S. forces in Louisiana. The two agreed to make the disputed territory neutral, or a region not belonging to either side. Both nations would stay out of this **Neutral Ground** until **diplomats** could meet to set an official border. Diplomats represent countries in foreign affairs. Despite the agreement, settlers and many outlaws entered the Neutral Ground. In 1819 Spain and the United States signed the **Adams-Onís Treaty**, setting the boundary between their territories. As part of the terms, the United States gave up all claims to Texas in exchange for the Neutral Ground and Florida.

★ **TEKS** **Reading Check Making Generalizations and Predictions** Do you think conflict will continue between New Spain and the United States? Why?



Section 2 Review



Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b

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keyword: ST3 HP7

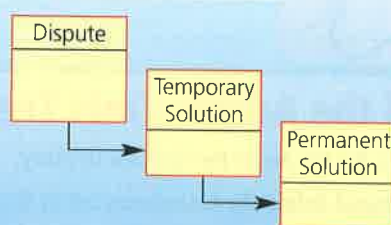
1 Define and explain:

- republic
- diplomats

2 Identify and explain:

- Bernardo de Gálvez
- Louisiana Purchase
- Simón de Herrera
- James Wilkinson
- Neutral Ground
- Adams-Onís Treaty

3 Sequencing Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to describe in order the series of events in the border dispute that occurred after the Louisiana Purchase.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- What events increased Spain's fears of the United States?
- How did these events affect Texas?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Drawing Inferences and Conclusions Imagine that you are a soldier with Bernardo de Gálvez. Write journal entries describing some of your experiences. Consider the following:

- places Gálvez fought
- events in which Gálvez participated



Unrest and Revolution

Read to Discover

1. How did Philip Nolan affect events in Texas?
2. What did the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition achieve?
3. What filibuster activity occurred along the Gulf?

Why It Matters Today

In the late 1700s some U.S. citizens fought to free Texas and Mexico from Spain. Use ONfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about U.S. involvement in foreign conflicts today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- filibusters
- siege

Identify

- Philip Nolan
- Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
- Republican Army of the North
- Jean Lafitte
- James Long
- Jane Long

The Story Continues

To Philip Nolan, the mustangs roaming the Texas plains gleamed like gold. Horses were valuable items, and in Texas, they ran free. All you had to do was catch them. Nolan became a mustanger, capturing wild horses in Texas and driving them to Louisiana. There he sold them at a hefty profit. Then Spanish officials heard rumors of a U.S. plot to invade northern New Spain. Was Nolan a U.S. spy?



Horses were highly valued in early Texas.

★ The Philip Nolan Expeditions

At first, Spanish officials thought that **Philip Nolan** was searching for wealth. Nolan, a U.S. citizen who worked for James Wilkinson, had begun coming to Texas in 1791 as a mustang trader. Nolan entered Texas three times with permission, but in time, some Spanish officials grew suspicious of him. They heard rumors that Nolan was spying for Wilkinson.

In late 1800 Nolan and some 20 men returned to Texas, this time without permission. Spanish soldiers were sent to arrest them. About 40 miles northwest of Waco, they found the mustangers' camp. Nolan resisted arrest and was killed. Most of his men were captured, tried, and imprisoned. Only one, Ellis P. Bean, lived to return to the United States. Whatever Nolan's motives, his actions increased Spanish fears of U.S. expansion. A letter to the Texas governor expressed these concerns.

Philip Nolan's group clashed with Spanish soldiers in Texas.



TEKS **Analyzing Primary Sources**
Supporting a Point of View
Do you think citizens have the right to declare independence from a government? Support your answer.

Texas Voices

“The king [of Spain] has been informed . . . that the United States has ordered emissaries [agents] to move here and work to subvert [threaten] the population. . . . Avoid the entry of any foreigner or any suspected person.”

—Pedro de Nava, quoted in *Spanish Texas, 1519–1821*, by Donald E. Chipman

In the early 1800s, Spanish suspicions increased because of what the Spanish called *filibusteros*, or military adventurers. Most **filibusters** wanted to free Texas or all of Mexico from Spain. Some wanted Texas to be a separate country or to join the United States. Other filibusters were looking for adventure or quick wealth.

TEKS **Reading Check Identifying Points of View** Why did Spanish officials grow suspicious of Philip Nolan?

That's

Interesting!

Goliad's Spanish Name

La Bahía's new name, Goliad, honored Father Hidalgo, the priest who first led the movement for Mexican independence. *Goliad* was a re-ordering of the letters in *Hidalgo*, without the letter *h*.

★ The Gutiérrez-Magee Expedition

A growing movement for independence emerged in New Spain in the early 1800s. On September 16, 1810, Father **Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla** (ee-DAHL-goh ee kaws-TEE-yah), a priest in Dolores, Mexico, rang a church bell and called for an end to Spanish rule. “Will you not defend your religion and rights as true patriots? Long live our Lady of Guadalupe! Death to bad government! Death to the Spaniards!” This Grito de Dolores, or “Cry of Dolores,” sparked a war for Mexican independence. Father Hidalgo soon led an army of more than 50,000. Support grew as this army marched across Mexico. Then in 1811, Spanish soldiers captured and executed Father Hidalgo.

Others continued the fight. José Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara had gone to the United States to raise money and support for the rebellion. After Father Hidalgo's death, Gutiérrez decided to attack Texas. He hoped to use Texas as a base from which to continue fighting for

Mexican independence. With the secret support of the United States, Gutiérrez went to Louisiana to raise a private army. There, a U.S. agent introduced him to Augustus William Magee, a U.S. Army officer. Magee resigned from the army and joined Gutiérrez. The two soon raised about 130 volunteers, many of them U.S. citizens. Gutiérrez and Magee named this force the **Republican Army of the North**.

Flying a solid green flag, the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition invaded Texas in August 1812 and quickly took Nacogdoches. More volunteers, including many Tejanos, joined the army. In mid-September, the army headed to La Bahía, capturing the presidio there. Soon, some 800 Spanish soldiers laid **siege** to the fort. A siege is a military blockade of a city or fort. The filibuster force held the fort through the winter. Magee died during this time, and another U.S. volunteer, Samuel Kemper, took charge. The Spanish army failed to take the fort. The rebel army had grown to about 800 members. In March 1813 it attacked and defeated a Spanish force of 1,200 near San Antonio, capturing the town.

★ Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions Why do you think so many U.S. citizens joined Gutiérrez and Magee?

★ The Green Flag over Texas

On April 6, 1813, José Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara issued a document declaring Texas independence. At a celebration, he spoke of freedom. “The bonds that kept us bound to the dominion [government] of Spain have been severed [broken] forever; we are free and independent.”

The Republican Army’s military success was soon overshadowed by problems. Several Spanish prisoners, including the Texas governor, were brutally executed. Many volunteers were upset by these executions. As a result, some soldiers began leaving, including Samuel Kemper. Gutiérrez then appointed himself the leader of the new government. This action angered those volunteers who wanted officials to be elected. Gutiérrez also wanted Texas to remain part of Mexico. Most of the U.S. volunteers hoped Texas would join the United States or become an independent nation. A group soon forced Gutiérrez from power and replaced him. These events left the Republican Army weak and confused.

Meanwhile, a Spanish army under General Joaquín de Arredondo moved into Texas from the south. In August 1813 the two armies clashed near Medina. After four hours of fighting, Arredondo won a decisive victory. More than 1,000 rebels lay dead. This loss crushed the rebellion. General Arredondo then led a campaign of revenge across Texas. Hundreds of Tejanos were executed or imprisoned. Many others fled. By the end, few people remained in Nacogdoches.

★ Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect What problems arose within the Republican Army of the North, and how was the army affected by them?

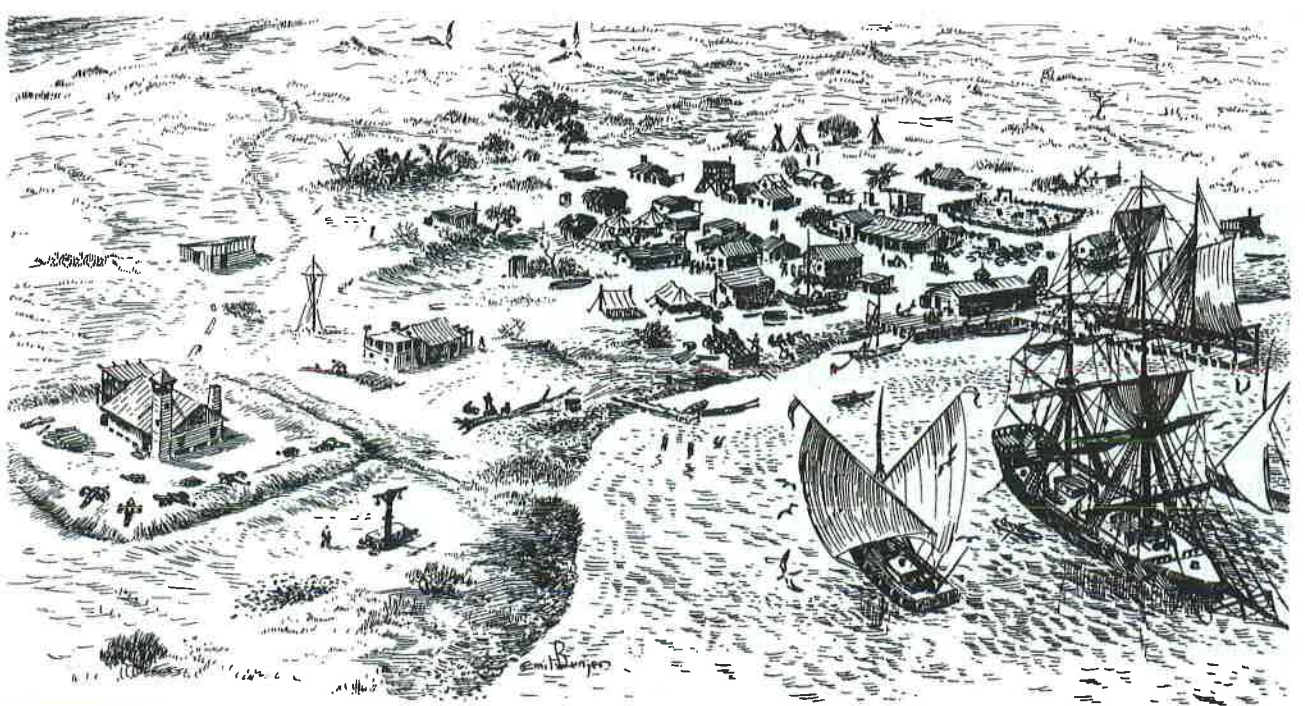
Our Cultural Heritage

Diez y Seis de Septiembre

On September 16, 1810, Father Hidalgo delivered his historic Grito de Dolores. Today many Texans celebrate Diez y Seis de Septiembre, or the “Sixteenth of September.” Festivities include speeches, parades, and traditional Mexican foods, music, and dancing. Some Texas towns also hold *charreadas*, Mexican-style rodeos exhibiting skilled horse riding. These celebrations honor an important day in Mexican and Texas history.

What event does Diez y Seis de Septiembre honor? ★ TEKS





Interpreting the Visual Record

Galveston. What geographic features might have made Galveston a good base for pirates and rebels? 

★ Pirates and Rebels on the Coast

Despite General Arredondo's actions, filibuster and revolutionary activity continued along the Gulf Coast. Henry Perry, a U.S. volunteer in the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition, gathered a force of about 300. In 1815 he moved into Texas, eventually establishing a base on Galveston Island. This island was home to pirates, smugglers, and revolutionaries. Louis Michel Aury, a French pirate-adventurer, controlled Galveston Island. Aury was working with Mexican rebels and raiding Spanish ships in the Gulf of Mexico.

A second filibuster force, under Spaniard Francisco Xavier Mina, also came to the island. In April 1817 Aury led Mina's and Perry's forces to the coast of Mexico. Perry took about 50 men and entered Texas. In June 1817 they reached La Bahía, where Perry demanded the surrender of the Spanish garrison. When the Spanish refused and prepared to attack, Perry and his men fled. Spanish forces soon surrounded the group, killing or wounding most of them. Perry later died after being wounded in the fighting.

On returning to Galveston Island, Aury found French pirate **Jean Lafitte** in charge and soon left. Lafitte had been a pirate and smuggler in Louisiana. He had also fought for the United States at New Orleans in the War of 1812. To thank him, the U.S. president had given Lafitte a pardon, or official release from punishment, for his crimes. Like Aury, Lafitte began raiding Spanish ships in the Gulf. Although he too claimed to be fighting for Mexican independence, he most likely was interested only in Spanish treasure. When Lafitte began to attack American ships, the U.S. Navy forced him to leave Galveston Island in 1820. He continued to raid ships in the Gulf of Mexico until his death a few years later.

GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

Revolutions in Latin America

The Mexican rebellion was part of a revolutionary wave that swept Latin America in the early 1800s. These revolts led to the creation of several nations including Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela. Simon Bolívar, nicknamed the Liberator, led many of these struggles for independence. The nation Bolivia is named in his honor. By 1830 Spain had lost most of its

American empire. **Who was "the Liberator"?**



 **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** Where was filibuster activity based after the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition?

★ The Long Expeditions

One of the best-known filibusters was Dr. **James Long**, from Natchez, Mississippi. Like many U.S. citizens, Long was angry about the Adams-Onís Treaty. He thought that Texas should be either independent or part of the United States. From his home, he began organizing an army to invade Texas. In 1819 Long and a force of more than 120 invaded Texas and quickly captured Nacogdoches. Long declared Texas independent. He then traveled to Galveston Island, where he tried unsuccessfully to get Jean Lafitte’s support. Meanwhile, more than 500 Spanish troops attacked and ran the invaders out of Texas.

Refusing to give up, Long planned a second invasion. In 1820 his new army sailed for Texas, landing at Point Bolivar. In late 1821 Long led the army inland to La Bahía. Spanish forces attacked, and Long was forced to surrender. While Long was awaiting trial, a soldier shot and killed him. Officials claimed the death was accidental, but Long’s friends called it murder. His death ended the early filibuster period in Texas.

Jane Long had accompanied her husband to Texas and awaited his return at Point Bolivar. With Long were two young girls—her daughter, Ann, and a slave named Kian. When the army failed to return, Long, who was pregnant, chose to stay behind with the girls and wait. In December, Long gave birth to a second daughter, Mary James. They struggled through the winter. At one point, several Karankawa Indians appeared, but Long fired a cannon and scared them away. Long eventually learned of her husband’s death. She traveled back to the United States, hoping one day to return to Texas.



After leaving Galveston, Jean Lafitte moved his base to an island off the coast of Mexico.

★ Reading Check Identifying Points of View Why did James Long oppose the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819?

Section 3 Review **TEKS** Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5 **Go.hrw.com Homework Practice Online** keyword: ST3 HP7

1 Define and explain:

- filibusters
- siege

2 Identify and explain:

- Philip Nolan
- Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
- Republican Army of the North
- Jean Lafitte
- James Long
- Jane Long

3 Categorizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to identify the filibusters and to describe their actions and goals.

Filibuster Expedition	Actions	Goals

4 Finding the Main Idea

- What events took place when Philip Nolan entered Texas?
- Why did the Texas Gulf Coast become the focus of filibuster activity?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Supporting a Point of View Imagine that you live in San Antonio de Béxar. Write an article either supporting or opposing the Republican Army of the North’s activity in Texas.

Consider the following:

- the reasons the army was fighting
- the events that occurred during and after the army’s expedition in Texas



Section

4

Spanish Rule Ends in Mexico

Read to Discover

1. How did the Mexican War of Independence affect Texas?
2. What was life like in Texas under Mexican rule?

Why It Matters Today

The missions closed as the government changed its policies in Texas. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about government policy changes today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- jacales
- secularize

Identify

- José María Morelos y Pavón
- Agustín de Iturbide
- Vicente Guerrero
- Martín de León

The Granger Collection, New York



Mexicans proudly flew their new flag after winning independence.

The Story Continues

Early on July 19, 1821, the people of San Antonio de Béxar gathered in the town's plaza. They had only recently learned the news—the war was over, and Mexico had won its independence from Spain. Texas governor Antonio María Martínez stood solemnly with the others. Slowly, the Spanish flag in the plaza was lowered, and another flag was raised in its place. Standing before a crucifix, the group began reciting an oath of loyalty to Mexico.

★ Mexico Wins Independence

While some people were trying to free Texas, others had continued to fight for Mexico's independence. After Father Hidalgo's death, a priest named Father **José María Morelos y Pavón** led the fight for Mexican independence. In 1815 the Spanish captured and executed him. The revolution seemed at an end. Then in 1820 events in Europe breathed new life into the rebellion. When political changes in Spain weakened the government, Mexican rebels saw their chance. Military officer **Agustín de Iturbide** (ee-toor-BEE-day) joined forces with rebels led by **Vicente Guerrero**. Together their army defeated the Spanish in 1821. Mexico had won its independence. In 1822 Iturbide declared himself emperor, but he proved to be an unpopular ruler. In the next year he was forced from power and Mexico was declared to be a republic.

The Mexican War of Independence took a heavy toll on Texas. Many Tejanos had fled or been killed. Relations with Texas Indians had worsened, resulting in increased American Indian attacks on settlements. The Texas economy was left in ruins, with livestock lost and crops destroyed. Governor Antonio María Martínez expressed his sorrow.

Texas Voices

“[The armies have] drained the resources of the country, and laid their hand on everything that could sustain [support] human life. [Texas] has advanced at an amazing rate toward ruin and destruction.”

—Antonio María Martínez, quoted in *The Mexican Frontier, 1821–1846*, by David J. Weber

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Points of View

What effect did Martínez believe the war had had on the region’s resources?



By 1821 only a few thousand Tejanos remained in Texas, about half of the population in 1810. They were not the only residents—about 30,000 American Indians also lived in the region. Most Tejanos were grouped in two settlements. About 1,500 people lived in San Antonio, the capital. Two of the town’s important residents were Erasmo Seguín and José Antonio Navarro. Both men had left Texas during the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition, and Seguín had lost all his property. Later, both men returned. Seguín served as San Antonio’s postmaster and alcalde, or mayor. To the southeast, about 1,000 Tejanos lived in La Bahía, renamed Goliad in 1829. In East Texas, the town of Nacogdoches was almost deserted.

Reading Check Sequencing Describe in order the final events leading to Mexican independence.

Causes and Effects of Mexican Independence

Causes

- Wide economic and social divisions between the rich and poor in New Spain
- Political corruption in Spain
- Examples of other revolutions, including the American Revolution and those occurring in Latin America
- Father Hidalgo’s Grito de Dolores


Effects

- Creation of Mexico as an independent republic
- Economic ruin and loss of life in Mexico, including Texas
- Political instability in Mexico
- Attempts to increase the Texas population with immigrants from Europe and the United States

TAKS Skills Interpreting Charts Mexico was one of several colonies to revolt against Spain. What impact did Mexican independence have on Texas? **TEKS**



Interpreting the Visual Record

Ranchos. Ranching in early Texas was often hot, dusty work. **How did many Tejanos earn a living in frontier Texas?** 

★ Tejano Ranchers

To the south and west, several thousand people lived along the Rio Grande. These settlers were grouped around El Paso del Norte and Laredo. Lush grasslands had helped the lower Rio Grande valley develop into a major ranching area. Livestock included cattle, horses, and sheep. **Martín de León**, Tomás Sánchez, and José Narciso Cavazos were several of the region's most successful ranchers. Sánchez also served as the alcalde of Laredo for many years. Cavazos raised a variety of stock on his huge 470,000-acre ranch. With the opening of a port at Matamoros in 1820, the lower Rio Grande region also developed into a trade center. This region continued to grow after Mexican independence.

Ranching also began growing in importance in the San Antonio River valley. A steady cattle trade existed between Texas and markets in Coahuila to the south and Louisiana to the east. Many wealthier Tejanos lived on ranches. Their stone ranch houses often resembled forts, with thick high walls. To guard against attacks by Texas Indians, ranchers put bars and shutters over their windows. For added protection, some houses included watchtowers and gun ports. Other Tejanos lived in **jacaes** (huh-KAW-lays), small one-room huts made of sticks and mud. Settlers stacked short sticks or brush and rocks to form walls. Owners then plastered the walls with mud. Tejanos, whether living in stone houses or jacaes, faced many difficulties and dangers on the frontier.

 **Reading Check Analyzing Information** How did Tejanos adapt to their environment?

★ Mexican Policies in Texas

Mexico's new government had to decide which Spanish policies to continue in Texas. One of Spain's first policies in the region had been the creation of the mission system. Over the years, the Spanish founded many Texas missions, the last in 1793. Named Nuestra Señora del Refugio, this mission served the Karankawa along the south Texas coast. After being moved twice, the mission was located at what is now Refugio. In time, a settlement and several ranches grew up around the mission.

The same year the Refugio mission was founded, Spain began to **secularize** the Texas missions. Secularization is the process of moving from religious to civil control. Mission San Antonio de Valero was the first to be secularized. From 1801 to 1825 it housed the military unit, the Flying Company of San José y Santiago del Alamo de Parras. This unit gave the mission its famous nickname, the Alamo. After independence, Mexico continued the process. All Texas missions were secularized by 1831, and most mission Indians settled among the Spanish. The mission buildings and lands were placed under local control, given away, or sold. Tejanos acquired most of the mission lands and livestock.

In place of the mission system, Mexico had to develop a new policy for settling and governing Texas. Like Spain, Mexico worried that the Texas population was too small. The few Tejanos could hardly protect the vast land of Texas. In addition, few Mexicans wanted to live on the rough isolated frontier. Offers of free land lured few settlers northward. On the eve of Mexican independence, such concerns had led Spain to open Texas to U.S. immigration. Mexican officials would have to decide whether to continue this policy.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea What happened to the mission system after Mexican independence?

Biography



Martín de León (1765–1833)

Martín de León established a ranch in Texas in 1805. He led herds of livestock to the markets in New Orleans, becoming one of the first trail drivers in Texas history. De León started another ranch in present-day Victoria County. Thousands of cows roamed the ranchland. **How did Martín de León contribute to the beginning of the Texas cattle industry?** **★ TEKS**



Section 4 Review



Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5



Homework
Practice
Online

keyword: ST3 HP7

1 Define and explain:

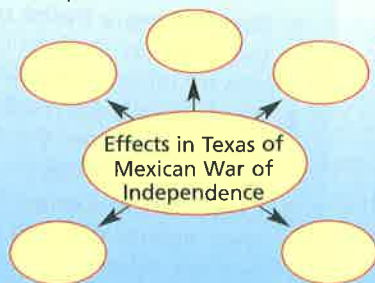
- jacales
- secularize

2 Identify and explain:

- José María Morelos y Pavón
- Agustín de Iturbide
- Vicente Guerrero
- Martín de León

3 Summarizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to summarize how the Mexican War of Independence affected Texas.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- What was ranch life like in Texas during the early 1800s?
- Under Spain, and then Mexico, what happened to the mission system in Texas?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking


Sequencing Write a paragraph describing in order the final events of the Mexican War of Independence.

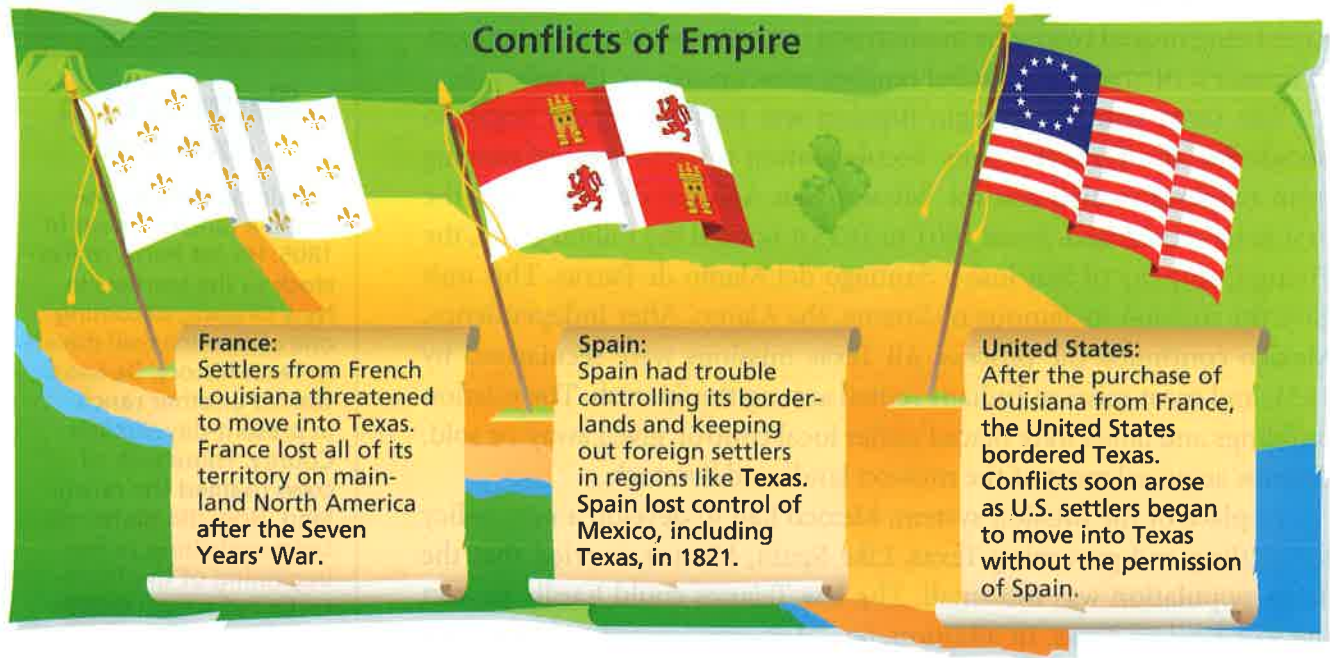
Consider the following:

- the rise of new leaders
- the effects of the war on Texas



The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to organize the information into an outline that a classmate can use as a study guide for the chapter. 



Identifying People and Ideas

Use each of the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

1. Tejanos
2. Antonio Gil Ybarbo
3. Louisiana Purchase
4. Adams-Onís Treaty
5. Philip Nolan
6. filibusters
7. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
8. Jean Lafitte
9. James Long
10. Martín de León

Understanding Main Ideas

Section 1 (pages 136–139)

1. What actions did the Marqués de Rubí report lead to in Texas?

Section 2 (pages 140–142)

2. What was the significance of the Louisiana Purchase for Texas?
3. What issue created territorial conflicts between Louisiana and New Spain, and how was it resolved?

Section 3 (pages 143–147)

4. What did the filibusters hope to accomplish with their activities?
5. What problems weakened the Republican Army of the North?

Section 4 (pages 148–151)

6. How did Mexican independence affect Texas?

You Be the Historian

1. **Economics** What economic approach did the Spanish use to improve their relations with Texas Indians?
2. **Geography** How did the Louisiana Purchase affect Spanish policy in Texas?
3. **Global Relations** How did U.S. citizens try to influence events in Mexico and Texas?



TAKS

Practice: Thinking Critically

1. **Supporting a Point of View** Do you agree with the Marqués de Rubí that defending East Texas was no longer important? Support your answer.
2. **Analyzing Information** Which country benefited more from the Adams-Onís Treaty, in your opinion, and why?
3. **Contrasting** Explain how the filibusters' views of their actions differed from Spanish officials' views of their actions.

Interpreting Maps ★TEKS

Study the map below. Then use the information on the map to help you answer the questions that follow.



1. Which streams and rivers helped define the boundaries of the Neutral Ground?
 - a. the Sabine, the Arroyo Hondo, and the Red
 - b. the Sabine and the Red

- c. the Calcasieu, the Sabine, and the Arroyo Hondo
 - d. the Red and the Calcasieu
2. Why was the location of the Neutral Ground important?

Analyzing Primary Sources ★TEKS

Read the following quote by historian Anna Pennybacker, from her book *A History of Texas for Schools* (1895). Then answer the questions.

“In San Antonio lived many descendants of aristocratic [noble] Spanish families; the army officers were generally men of polished manners, as they often came from the Vice-Regal Court of Mexico; the priests were men of learning and refinement. The governor gave frequent receptions, while each night on the public square the people met to dance, converse [talk], to promenade [walk], and to visit.”

3. According to the author, what were some of the qualities of the leaders in early San Antonio?
 - a. social, talkative, liked to dance
 - b. rugged, moderately wealthy, happy
 - c. aristocratic, polished, educated, refined
 - d. educated, ill-mannered, religious
4. Based on the above quote, what were some respected occupations in early San Antonio?

Alternative Assessment

Linking to Community ★TEKS

Work with your classmates to create a multimedia display illustrating Spanish heritage in Texas, and in particular, your community. You may need to do additional research about Spaniards and Tejanos who lived and worked in the area in the 1700s and 1800s. Prepare material showing what affect they had on the region where you live. Be sure to include brief biographical material on the people you are researching. Then hold a Spanish heritage day at your school for students, parents, and teachers.



internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
 KEYWORD: ST3 TX7 ★TEKS

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to read primary and secondary sources on filibusters and revolutionaries in Spanish Texas. Then write a response to the questions in the interactive activity. As you read, think about the validity of the source based on language, corroboration with other sources, and information about the author.