

CHAPTER
8

Americans Settle in Texas

(1820–1835)



U.S. immigrants settling in Texas brought candleholders like this one to light their new homes.



Stephen F. Austin fulfilled his father's plan to establish a colony in Texas.



1821 The Spanish government grants Moses Austin permission to found a colony in Texas.

1823 About 3,000 U.S. settlers live in Texas without the permission of the Mexican government.

1824 *Empresario* Martín de León settles families on the lower Guadalupe River.

1826 An American Indian attack on the Green DeWitt colony forces U.S. settlers to flee Gonzales.

1820

1822

1824

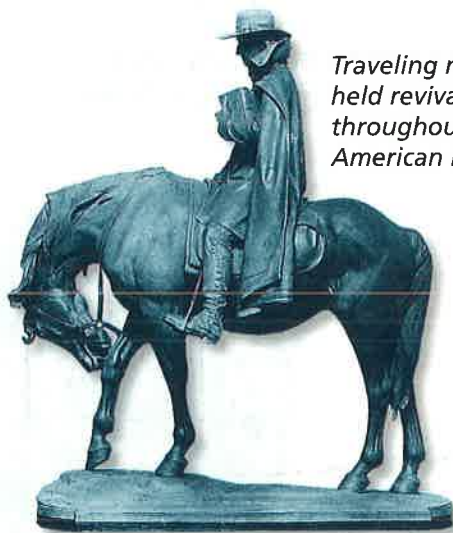
1826

U.S. and WORLD



1824 Charles Grandison Finney receives a license as a Presbyterian minister and begins preaching throughout the United States.

1826 Fur trapper and explorer Jedediah Smith blazes an overland route to California.



Traveling ministers held revivals throughout the American Midwest.

Build on What You Know

In the early 1800s many people in Mexico fought for independence from Spanish rule. In 1821 Mexico became an independent country. Many Tejanos were glad to be part of Mexico. However, the war had left Texas unprotected. Mexico needed a larger population if it was to maintain control of the region.

Publication of the Texas Gazette begins soon after colonists settle in San Felipe de Austin.



Settlers coming to Texas received land grants from empresarios like Stephen F. Austin.

1829 The Texas Gazette newspaper begins publication in Austin's colony.

1835 Texas settlers hold about 3,500 land grants.

1828

1828 Andrew Jackson is elected president of the United States.

1830

1830 A cholera epidemic spreads west from Asia across Europe.

1832

1832 George Catlin paints portraits of American Indians as he travels across the American West.

1834

1835 Samuel Colt obtains a British patent for his single-barreled revolver. He obtains a U.S. patent the next year.



This frog was a campaign item for Andrew Jackson.

If you were there . . .

How would you encourage more families to settle in Texas?

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.

- **Citizenship** Patience and persistence are important leadership qualities.
- **Economics** People usually immigrate to another country for financial reasons.
- **Geography** Many people choose where to live on the basis of climate and other geographic factors.



Moses Austin and Texas

Read to Discover

1. Why did Moses Austin want to establish a colony in Texas?
2. Why did Moses Austin go to Texas, and was his trip a success?

Why It Matters Today

Moses Austin wanted to found a colony of U.S. settlers in Texas. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about why people move today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- financial panic
- depression

Identify

- Moses Austin
- Panic of 1819
- Stephen F. Austin
- Baron de Bastrop

The Story Continues

Moses Austin read the pamphlet carefully. Lead in upper Louisiana, it said, was so abundant that miners there just scooped it up. Austin's lead mines in Virginia were in serious financial trouble, so in 1796 he set out on the long journey to the Spanish territory. When Austin finally reached the mines six weeks later, he marveled at the lead just lying scattered on the ground. It is of "better quality than any I have ever seen," he wrote. He soon began making plans to start a new life in this new country.

Moses Austin had to purchase picks and other equipment for his mines.

★ Moses Austin's Texas Dream

In June 1798 **Moses Austin** moved to present-day Missouri, which was then part of Spanish Louisiana. Spanish officials allowed him to mine lead there. Austin became a Spanish citizen and formed strong ties with government officials. By the time the United States purchased Louisiana in 1803, he had become a wealthy part owner of the Bank of St. Louis. However, in 1819 the United States experienced a **financial panic**, or economic crisis. This **Panic of 1819** led to a **depression**, or period of low economic activity. Many banks failed, including the Bank of St. Louis. Austin was ruined. "I found nothing I could do would bring back my property again," he wrote.

Austin had profited once before by moving to a Spanish land. Perhaps such a move could work again. He came up with a bold plan to establish a colony of U.S. families in Texas. By charging them fees, he could regain his wealth. Hopeful again, Austin set out for Texas.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea Why did Moses Austin decide to establish a colony in Texas?

★ Moses Austin Goes to Texas

On his way to Texas, Austin visited his son **Stephen F. Austin** in Arkansas Territory. The younger Austin had doubts about his father's plan. Despite these concerns, Austin's son gave him \$50 and a horse. Moses Austin also took along a slave named Richmond as a traveling companion. In late November 1820 the two men crossed into East Texas. As they traveled to San Antonio, Austin admired the land. He passed through forests and prairies. Austin hoped the land's fertile soil and many streams would make the area good for farming. On December 23, 1820, Austin and Richmond rode into San Antonio. They made their way through the dusty streets to the residence of Texas governor Antonio María Martínez. Austin's timing was poor. Recent filibuster activity had made the governor suspicious of U.S. citizens. When he learned that Austin was from the United States, the governor ordered Austin out of the city. Disappointed, Austin gathered his papers and left.

Then a chance meeting occurred that changed history. Crossing the town plaza, Austin saw a man whom he had met years before in Louisiana. This man, **Baron de Bastrop**, was a Dutch businessman who had moved to San Antonio. Austin told Bastrop about his colonization plan and the governor's order to leave. Bastrop decided to help. Bastrop convinced Martínez to let Austin stay in town for a few days. During this



That's Interesting!

Baron de Bastrop

The Baron de Bastrop was not a true baron. His real name was Philip Hendrik Nering Bögel. In 1793 he fled the Netherlands after being accused of theft. He adopted his fake title and eventually settled in San Antonio. Although some people suspected his deception, no one ever proved it. Bastrop became a successful businessman and a respected statesman. Both the town of Bastrop and Bastrop County are named for him.



Interpreting the Visual Record


Texas rivers. Rivers flow through many regions of Texas. **What in this image would be appealing to people who might want to settle in Texas?** **★ TEKS**

Biography



Moses Austin

(1761–1821)

Moses Austin was born in Connecticut. In his twenties he entered the lead-mining business in Virginia. After a period of prosperity, several of Austin's business ventures failed. Austin then moved his family to present-day Missouri in 1798. There he used new techniques in his lead operations. His business expanded, amassing him a fortune of \$190,000. When he journeyed to Texas in 1820, however, most of this fortune was gone. Austin was the first person to get permission to bring U.S. settlers into Texas. **How did Moses Austin shape Texas history?**  **TEKS**


time, Bastrop rewrote Austin's colonization request in a formal Spanish style. The two men then went to see Martínez together. Austin described his plan to bring families from the United States to Texas. Bastrop pointed out that Austin had been a Spanish citizen and would be loyal to New Spain. Bastrop noted that the colony would improve the economy and help protect the region from American Indian attacks and U.S. invasions. Bastrop's arguments were persuasive. Martínez agreed to urge his superiors to approve Austin's plan. Austin was confident his trip was a success. "The Governor was pleased to say that if I returned I might depend on his friendship," Austin told Bastrop.

Their mission accomplished, Austin and Richmond headed home. Things then took a turn for the worse. A fellow traveler stole all their horses, mules, and supplies. The two men were forced to walk the rest of the way. Cold weather and flooded streams slowed their progress. By the time they reached shelter, both men were very ill. Austin's health remained poor after he returned to Missouri. Despite his illness, he began to make preparations for his colony. In the spring of 1821, Austin received good news. Spanish officials had approved his colonization request. Austin was granted the right to settle 300 Catholic families from Louisiana. However, Austin became extremely ill and asked his wife to write his son Stephen.

Texas Voices

"He called me to his bed side and with much distress and difficulty of speech, begged me to tell you to take his place . . . to go on with the business in the same way he would have done had not sickness, and oh dreadful to think of perhaps death, prevented him from accomplishing [it]."

—Mary Brown Austin, quoted in *Stephen F. Austin: Empresario of Texas*, by Gregg Cantrell

 **Reading Check Summarizing** What year did Austin receive permission to establish a colony, and what were the terms of that grant?



Section 1 Review



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

Go
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Practice
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keyword: ST3 HP8

1 Define and explain:

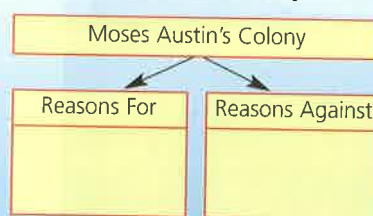
- financial panic
- depression

2 Identify and explain:

- Moses Austin
- Panic of 1819
- Stephen F. Austin
- Baron de Bastrop

3 Analyzing Information

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show the reasons that Spanish officials had for and against giving Moses Austin his colony.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- a. Why did Moses Austin try to form a colony?
- b. What did Austin hope to accomplish in Texas? Was he successful?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Evaluating Write a short entry on Moses Austin for a Texas history book. Consider the following:

- Austin's contribution to the colonization of Texas
- the significance of the year 1821

Stephen F. Austin in Texas

Read to Discover

1. What steps did Stephen F. Austin take to carry out his father's colonization contract?
2. Why did U.S. settlers come to Austin's colony, and when did they first arrive?
3. Why did Austin go to Mexico City in 1822, and what were the results of his trip?

Why It Matters Today

During the 1820s many U.S. settlers came to Texas hoping to improve their lives. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about immigration today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- cotton gins
- land titles
- militia

Identify

- Erasmo Seguín
- Joseph H. Hawkins
- *Lively*
- Imperial Colonization Law



The Story Continues

Erasmus Seguín, the mayor of San Antonio de Béxar, was about to give up. He had traveled to Louisiana to meet Moses Austin, who was long overdue. Tired of waiting, Seguín decided to write Austin's son to see if he had any information. Suddenly, Stephen F. Austin arrived, having decided to help his father. Not waiting for Moses Austin, they set out for Texas. Near the Sabine River, a rider caught up to them with bad news—Moses Austin had died. The fate of the Texas colony now lay in the hands of his son.



Erasmo Seguín helped in Stephen F. Austin's efforts to establish a colony in Texas.

★ Stephen F. Austin Goes to Texas

Stephen F. Austin was 27 years old when he learned of his father's death. Austin became determined to carry out his father's plan to bring U.S. settlers to Texas. As he entered Texas in 1821, Austin made a promise to himself. "I determined [decided] to fulfill rigidly all the duties and obligations of a Mexican citizen," he wrote.

Austin arrived in San Antonio de Béxar in August 1821. **Erasmus Seguín**, a rancher and the alcalde, or mayor, of the town, led Austin to Governor Martínez. The Baron de Bastrop was on hand to translate. Martínez greeted Austin warmly and offered to support Austin's efforts

Biography



Stephen F. Austin (1793–1836)

Born in Virginia on November 3, 1793, Stephen F. Austin grew up on the frontier in present-day Missouri. After attending school in Connecticut and Kentucky, Austin returned home to help manage his father's businesses. He was studying law in New Orleans when he decided to help with his father's Texas colony. The younger Austin was an energetic, intelligent, patient man. Soft-spoken, cultured, and soon fluent in Spanish, he was equally at ease with frontier settlers and Mexican officials. He was devoted to his colonists and served as their adviser, banker, diplomat, and judge. His efforts brought prosperity to many and earned him the title the Father of Texas. **What qualities and experiences helped Austin become an important Texas leader?** 

to continue with his father's plans. Mexico had won independence from Spanish rule since the time Moses Austin's contract had been approved, so Austin needed a new contract from the Mexican government. Over the next few days, Austin worked out a proposal. Martínez then agreed to help him get approval from officials in Mexico City.

Austin spent the next few months exploring the land east of San Antonio. He picked the rich farmland in the area of the Brazos and Colorado River valleys as the location for his colony—some 11 million acres in the Gulf Coast Plain. A colony there would have a mild climate, fertile soil, water, and plenty of timber for building. Wild game was also plentiful. In addition, the site was near the coast, where settlers and supplies could arrive by ship. In his journal, Austin described the spot where he would later found his colony's capital.

Texas Voices

“The Prairie comes [up] to the river . . . and affords [provides] a most beautiful situation for a Town or settlement. The bluff [low cliff] is about 60 feet high—The country back of this place and below for about 15 miles (as far as we went) is as good in every respect as man could wish for, Land all first rate, plenty of timber, fine water—beautifully rolling.”

—Stephen F. Austin, quoted in *Stephen F. Austin: Empresario of Texas*, by Gregg Cantrell



Reading Check Summarizing Where was Austin's colony located, and what geographic features led him to choose this site?



Austin Readies His Colony

Stephen F. Austin hurried back to the United States to make the final preparations. Once he returned to Natchitoches, Louisiana, Austin sent a report to Governor Martínez. It specified the colony's location, including extra land along the Gulf Coast for a port. Austin had already given the governor his proposed land terms. Heads of households would receive 640 acres of land. A married man could claim another 320 acres, plus 160 acres for each child. Slaveholders could claim 80 acres per slave. In addition, settlers who provided valuable services or who brought items such as **cotton gins**—devices that separate cotton fibers from seeds—might receive extra land. Where possible, these land grants would border on a river that would provide water for farming and transportation. Settlers would pay Austin a fee of 12.5 cents per acre for his services. This fee covered the costs of surveying the land and recording **land titles**—legal documents proving ownership.

Austin's terms were very attractive to people in the United States, where land cost at least \$1.25 an acre. U.S. law also required settlers to buy a minimum of 80 acres and pay the full price in cash. After the Panic of 1819, few people had the \$100 in cash needed to buy this much land. Austin, however, was willing to accept goods as payment for land fees or



Interpreting the Visual Record

Colonial life. Austin had supplies shipped to his new colony so that colonists could build cabins and plant crops. **Based on this painting, what types of building supplies did the early colonists use?** ★ TEKS

1821

The first U.S. settlers arrive in Austin's colony.

Island. The loss of the ship's supplies was hard on Austin's colony. Several other settlers had already arrived in 1821. Andrew Robinson and his family were perhaps the first to reach the colony. They camped west of the Brazos River, where Robinson would later run a ferry. Soon afterward, brothers Abner, Joseph, and Robert Kuykendall and their families arrived in the colony. Joseph Kuykendall established the first settlement on the Colorado River. Other early settlers included Austin's old friend Josiah Bell and Austin's younger brother, James Brown Austin.

By March some 150 people had settled along the Brazos and Colorado Rivers. Austin tried to help the colonists adjust to the hardships of life in the Texas wilderness. Food and supplies were scarce because of difficulties in transporting goods to the area. Soon an even greater problem faced the colony. When Austin went to San Antonio to report on the colony, Governor Martínez had bad news. Austin would have to reconfirm his contract with the Mexican government.

★ **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** What important event occurred in 1821, and what problems did Austin face along with the colonists who arrived in Texas in 1821?

★ Austin Goes to Mexico City

Austin decided to go to Mexico City to convince government leaders to approve his colony. He left Josiah Bell in charge and set out in March 1822. More than a year would pass before he saw Texas again. The journey was more than 1,000 miles through rugged and dangerous land.

At one point some 50 Comanche captured Austin's group, but the party was eventually released unharmed. At another point, Austin dressed as a beggar to fool robbers. Once he reached Mexico City, he found officials struggling to organize the new government. As a result, they had little time for Texas matters. Facing many delays, Austin passed the time by studying Spanish and meeting with officials.

Austin's patience eventually paid off. In January 1823 the Mexican government passed the **Imperial Colonization Law**. Under this law, Austin's land grant was secure and he could continue to bring in settlers from the United States. But then another political crisis occurred. Mexican leader Agustín de Iturbide fell out of power, and the new government canceled the colonization law.

Austin quietly pressed his case with officials. Once again, his determination led to success. The new government decided to uphold his contract under the terms of the canceled law. The Imperial Colonization Law had set land grants for couples at 4,428 acres for ranching and 177 acres for farming. In addition, settlers were exempt, or free, from paying taxes for six years. Austin would receive about 100,000 acres once he completed his contract by settling 300 families. The Mexican government also gave him permission to form a local government and serve as judge for the colony. In addition, he received the power to organize a **militia**, or an army made up of citizens who serve when necessary.

Austin's time had been well spent. He had formed strong ties with several Mexican officials. These leaders were impressed by his determination, honesty, intelligence, and loyalty. These ties would prove to be key to the future success of his colony. In April 1823 Austin headed back to Texas.



Stephen F. Austin created this map of his colony in 1833.

★ Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions What personality traits helped Austin win approval for his colony?



Section 2 Review TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP8

- 1 Define and explain:**
- cotton gins
 - land titles
 - militia

- 2 Identify and explain:**
- Erasmo Seguín
 - Joseph H. Hawkins
 - *Lively*
 - Imperial Colonization Law

- 3 Summarizing**
- Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to describe Austin's colony.

| Austin's Colony | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Location | |
| Size | |
| Final Land Terms | |
| Date of Start of Settlement | |
| Date of Final Approval | |

- 4 Finding the Main Idea**
- Why did Austin's colony attract so many U.S. settlers, and what year did they first arrive?
 - Why did Stephen F. Austin travel to Mexico City, and what was the eventual outcome of his trip?

- 5 Writing and Critical Thinking**
- Sequencing** Write a paragraph describing in order the steps Stephen F. Austin took to carry out his father's colonization contract. Consider the following:
- Austin's travels in Texas
 - Austin's trip to Mexico City



The Austin Colonies

Read to Discover

1. What problems did Austin's colony face, and how did Austin try to resolve them?
2. Who settled in Austin's colony, and what characteristics did they share?
3. How many colonies did Stephen F. Austin eventually form in Texas, and what was life there like?

Why It Matters Today

Austin's colony experienced many problems during its early years. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find out about community problems and solutions today. Record your findings in your journal.

Identify

- Old Three Hundred
- Samuel May Williams
- John P. Coles
- Jane Long
- San Felipe de Austin
- Little Colony
- Bastrop



Alligators can still be found along rivers near the Texas Gulf Coast.

The Story Continues

Life in the Texas colonies was hard. Early settlers lived in crude log cabins without any floors or windows. Frightened families huddled together in small villages in hopes of fending off American Indian attacks. Swarms of mosquitoes appeared along the hot and humid Gulf Coast, spreading deadly diseases. Alligators prowled at night, eating dogs and on rare occasions even people. Despite such harsh conditions, many settlers stayed, and even more kept coming.

★ Early Problems in Austin's Colony

Stephen F. Austin returned to his colony in August 1823. With him was the Baron de Bastrop, who had been appointed to issue the land titles. When they reached the colony, they found that many of the settlers were discouraged. Several were threatening to leave, while others had already gone. A number of problems had arisen during Austin's absence. A bad drought had ruined the colony's first crop. Low on food, the settlers had eaten wild game to survive. In addition, the Karankawa, Tonkawa, and other local American Indians did not like the colonists living on their land and had raided the colony.

Austin tried to reassure the settlers, telling them that Mexico had approved the contract for the colony. To help bring order to the colony,



he established a headquarters near present-day La Grange. There he set up a system of government and created rules to guide the colony. These rules were a mixture of Mexican and U.S. law. Austin also formed a militia, which led several attacks against the Karankawa and Tonkawa. At the same time, Austin tried with limited success to form peaceful relations with some Texas Indians. As he dealt with these problems, Austin began to look upon the settlers “as one great family who are under my care.”

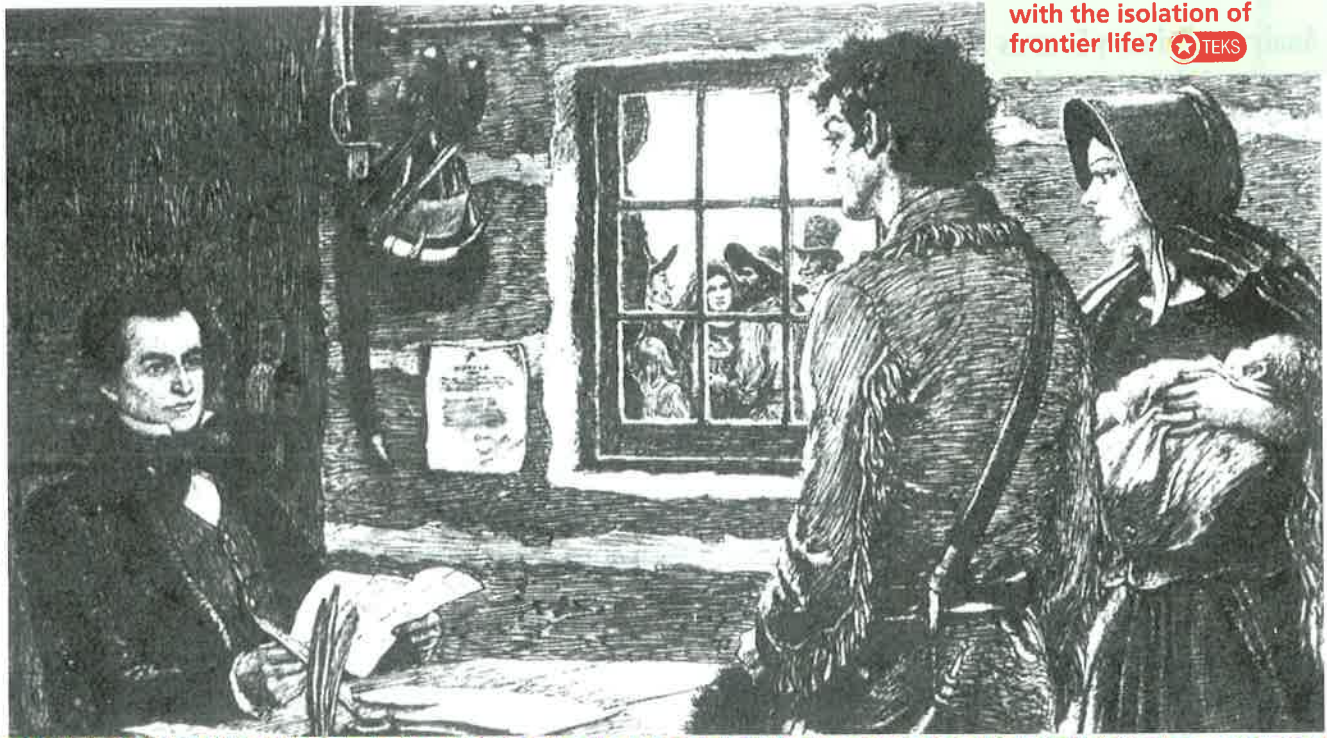
★ Reading Check Summarizing What early problems affected settlers in Austin’s colony, and how did Austin try to solve them?

★ The Old Three Hundred

As Austin tried to restore good spirits to the colonists, their number increased. By the fall of 1824, Austin had nearly fulfilled his contract. In all, 297 families and single men had received land in his colony. These settlers became known as the **Old Three Hundred**. Most of them came from the southern United States, particularly Louisiana. They were mostly farmers, and many were also slaveholders. Of the 1,790 colonists living in Austin’s colony in 1825, about 440 were enslaved African Americans. Jared Groce, the wealthiest U.S. settler, brought some 90 slaves to the colony.

The settlers were fairly well educated. Only four of the white colonists could not read, a low figure for the time. Settlers tended to be law-abiding because of Austin’s strict regulations.

Well-known members of the Old Three Hundred included **Samuel May Williams** and **John P. Coles**. Williams served as Austin’s colonial secretary, and Coles built a sawmill that supplied lumber to the colony. The families of the Old Three Hundred included many women and



Daily Life

Hospitality in Colonial Texas

While waiting to receive a land grant, settlers occasionally stayed in hotels. A traveler in 1831 shared his Texas hotel room with 30 other men. Each person paid \$1 for a place to put his bedroll on the floor. “In order to place thirty men in a horizontal position, on a space about twenty feet square, . . . required no small care,” the traveler wrote. Many Texas families were also willing to put up strangers. The settlers, many of whom lived in isolated areas, gathered eagerly to hear the latest news. **How did travelers in Texas help settlers deal with the isolation of frontier life?** ★ TEKS

Biography



Jane Long
(1798–1880)

Jane Long was one of the Old Three Hundred. With her daughter Ann she obtained land in present-day Fort Bend and Waller Counties. Long also ran boardinghouses, started a farm, raised cattle, and even tried raising sheep. Like many colonists, Long used slave labor in these efforts. In 1850 Long's plantation was worth more than \$10,000. She never remarried, but tradition holds that some of the leading men of Texas courted her. **How did Jane Long contribute to the colonization of Texas?** ★ TEKS

children. Some women held land grants on their own. **Jane Long**, the widow of filibuster James Long, received land in Austin's colony in 1824. She went on to become one of the most famous of the Old Three Hundred. Another widow, Rebekah Cumings, came to Austin's colony in 1822 with her five children. She claimed land in present-day Brazoria and Waller Counties.

★ **Reading Check Analyzing Information** Explain the significance of the term Old Three Hundred.

★ San Felipe de Austin

Austin's colony needed a capital. In 1824 Austin founded **San Felipe de Austin**, better known as San Felipe. The town was located in present-day Austin County along the Brazos River. This site had several advantages. It was in the center of the colony and halfway between the coast and El Camino Real. This road had become known as the Old San Antonio Road. The town sat on a high bluff, which aided in its defense. Below the bluff, the river provided a source of water. In addition, a ferry was located at the site.

San Felipe soon became the heart of Austin's colony. The town's population grew quickly as settlers moved to the capital. Austin placed his land office there and built a cabin on the edge of town. Gail Borden Jr. and Robert Williamson were two other well-known residents. Borden, with his brother Thomas and Joseph Baker, published the *Telegraph and Texas Register* newspaper. Borden also worked as a surveyor and inventor. Williamson was a judge who wore a wooden peg to support the knee of a weak leg. Known as Three-Legged Willie, Williamson would later help form the Texas court system. By 1827 San Felipe had between 100 and 200 residents. One settler described the town as it looked at the time.

★ **Analyzing Primary Sources**
Drawing Inferences and Conclusions Considering the colonists' building materials, how do you think they adapted to the environment of the region?

Texas Voices

“Twenty-five or perhaps thirty log cabins strung along the west bank of the Brazos River was all there was of it. . . . The buildings all being of unhewn [rough] logs with clapboard [planked] roofs, presented few distinguishing [different] features. . . . Every fellow built to suit himself . . . so that the town was strung along either side of the road something like half a mile . . . 'Pretty good as to length, but rather thin.'”

—Noah Smithwick, *The Evolution of a State, or Recollections of Old Texas Days*

By the early 1830s San Felipe was the largest business center in Texas, after San Antonio. Homes and stores lined Atascosito Road, the town's main street. A lumber mill, newspaper office, and post office provided needed services. Soon, even a hotel was available for weary travelers. Austin's colony was a success.

★ **Reading Check Evaluating** What geographic factors helped San Felipe de Austin thrive?

★ Austin's Other Colonies

Several Tejano leaders helped Austin in his colonization efforts. José Miguel de Arciniega, Gaspar Flores de Abrego, José Antonio Saucedo, and Erasmo Seguín gave valuable assistance. With their help, Austin was able to acquire contracts for four more colonies between 1825 and 1831. They each partially overlapped his first, except for one. This colony became known as Austin's **Little Colony**.

Austin's contract for the Little Colony provided for settlement of 100 families north of the Old San Antonio Road and east of the Colorado River. This was an isolated location on the western edge of Texas settlement. The colony's main town of **Bastrop** was near Comanche hunting grounds and suffered attacks. Because of its isolation, the colony grew slowly. Austin tried to help the colony by organizing a militia and recruiting some Tonkawa as allies. Although these efforts helped, the colony remained small. In 1830 just one bachelor and two families lived in Bastrop.

Despite the slow growth of the Little Colony, Austin's other colonization efforts were a success. Austin described his feelings about his achievements in 1829.



Robert Williamson was one of the most famous residents of San Felipe.

Texas Voices

“My ambition has been to succeed in redeeming [freeing] Texas from its wilderness state by means of the plough alone. . . . In doing this I hoped to make the fortune of thousands and my own amongst the rest. . . . I think that I derived [received] more satisfaction from the view of flourishing [thriving] farms springing up in this wilderness than military or political chieftains do from . . . their victorious campaigns.”

—Stephen F. Austin, quoted in *Stephen F. Austin: Empresario of Texas*, by Gregg Cantrell

Analyzing Primary Sources

Analyzing Information

What pleased Austin the most about his work in Texas?



★ **Reading Check** **Contrasting** What geographic factors caused Bastrop to grow more slowly than San Felipe?



Section 3 Review

★ TEKS Questions 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4

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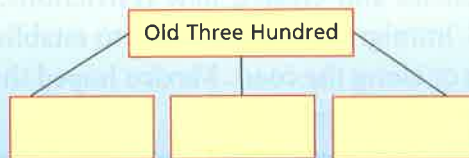
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1 Identify and explain:

- Old Three Hundred
- Samuel May Williams
- John P. Coles
- Jane Long
- San Felipe de Austin
- Little Colony
- Bastrop

2 Categorizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to identify three characteristics of the Old Three Hundred.



3 Finding the Main Idea

- Why did some settlers threaten to leave Austin's colony, and how did Austin react?
- How many colonies did Austin establish?

4 Writing and Critical Thinking

Summarizing Imagine that you live in San Felipe de Austin. Write a letter home describing life in the settlement. Consider the following:

- its location
- the town's residents and buildings



The *Empresarios*

Read to Discover

1. How did Mexican colonization laws affect settlement in Texas?
2. Who were some Texas *empresarios*, and what were their contributions?
3. How did Stephen F. Austin contribute to the growth of Texas?

Why It Matters Today

Texas experienced a population boom in the 1820s and 1830s. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about areas experiencing population booms today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- *empresarios*

Identify

- National Colonization Law of 1824
- Coahuila y Texas
- State Colonization Law of 1825
- Green DeWitt
- José Antonio Navarro
- Martín de León
- Lorenzo de Zavala



Texas settlers cherished the few fancy pieces of clothing and jewelry that they managed to bring to Texas.

The Story Continues

Patricia de León struggled to improve her rough surroundings in the frontier town of Victoria. Although her simple log house had only a dirt floor, she arranged fine furniture in it. She ordered elegant clothing from abroad for herself and her 10 children and had the goods shipped to the small settlement of Victoria. De León also made certain that the town had a school and a Catholic church. Like many other settlers, she worked to build a new life in Texas.



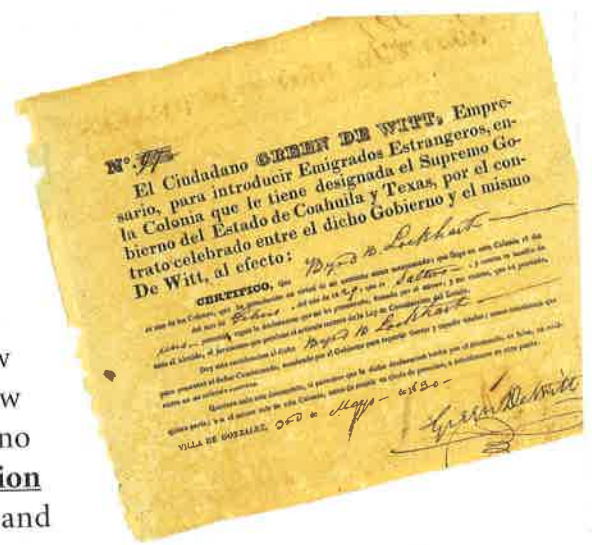
Mexico's New Colonization Laws

Following the success of Austin's colony, the Mexican government passed a law intended to encourage more immigration. The **National Colonization Law of 1824** allowed each Mexican state to set its own colonization policies and created new restrictions. Unlike Stephen F. Austin, new U.S. immigrants were not free to establish colonies near the nation's borders or along the coast. Mexico hoped this restriction would help protect its northern territory.

In 1824 the Mexican government also formed the state of **Coahuila y Texas** by combining the separate states of Texas and Coahuila. The new state of Coahuila y Texas had its own immigration policy. Officials met

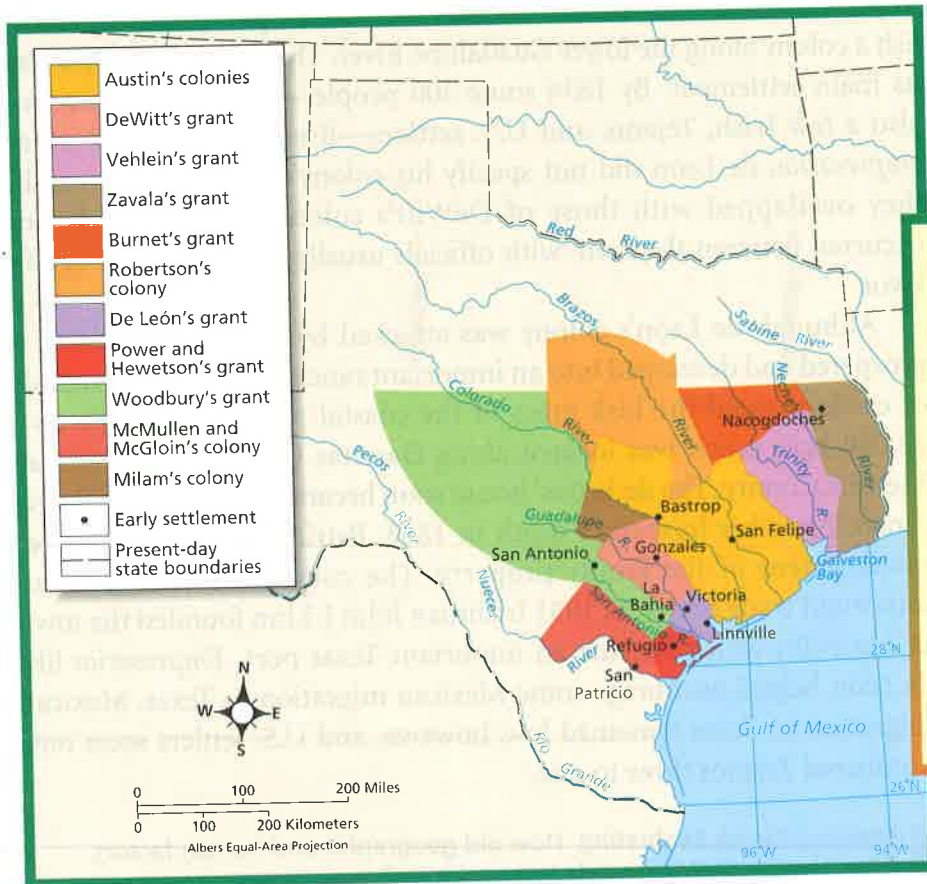
in the state's capital, Saltillo, located 50 miles southwest of Monterrey. The first Texas citizen to serve in the Coahuila y Texas lawmaking body was the Baron de Bastrop. He and many well-to-do Tejanos wanted to see Texas grow. They hoped U.S. settlers and other immigrants would improve the Texas economy and provide extra defense against American Indians. They also believed that new settlement would raise land values in the region and provide new markets for Tejano merchants. As a result of the influence of Tejano leaders and others, Coahuila y Texas passed the **State Colonization Law of 1825**. This law further opened Texas to settlement and immigration.

Many people followed in the footsteps of Stephen F. Austin and became **empresarios**. These businesspeople promoted settlement in Texas. Under the State Colonization Law, *empresarios* received 67,000 acres of land for every 200 families they brought to Texas. The head of a household could receive 4,428 acres of land for \$30. This was less than a penny an acre. New settlers also did not have to pay taxes for 10 years. The law's only requirements were that settlers become Catholics and Mexican citizens of good character. This law resulted in a huge wave of U.S. immigration to Texas.



Empresarios received contracts from the Mexican government to bring settlers to Texas.

★ Reading Check Finding the Main Idea How did Mexico encourage settlement in Texas?



Some Empresarios' Colonies and Land Grants, 1820s

Interpreting Maps The Mexican government granted large parts of Texas to *empresarios*, hoping they would encourage settlement in the region.

TAKS Skills **★ TEKS**

1. Locate What part of Texas had the most land grants?

2. Analyzing Information Why were many settlements located near the coast or along rivers?

★ The DeWitt and de León Colonies

In 1825 **Green DeWitt**, who was from Missouri, and his partner, James Kerr, received a grant to settle 400 families in Texas. DeWitt's colony was located on the fertile soil of the Gulf Coast Plain and the Post Oak Belt. Gonzales, located along the Guadalupe River, was the colony's main town. The settlement's location exposed it to American Indian attacks. One Texas settler commented on life in the colony.

★ Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Points of View

According to Smithwick, what was one of the most difficult factors of life in the colonial era of Texas?

Texas Voices

“The rude log cabins, windowless and floorless, . . . were absolutely devoid [empty] of comfort. . . . There was no poultry, no dairy, no garden, no books, or papers as nowadays . . . no schools, no churches—nothing to break the dull monotony [boredom] of their lives, save an occasional wrangle [tussle] among the children and dogs.”

—Noah Smithwick, *The Evolution of a State, or Recollections of Old Texas Days*

Despite these hardships, more than 525 people lived there by 1831. That year, **José Antonio Navarro**, a San Antonio businessman, was appointed the colony's land commissioner. Along with DeWitt and Kerr, Navarro became one of the colony's leading citizens.

In hopes of increasing Mexican migration to Texas, officials gave Tejano *empresarios* certain privileges, such as the first choice of available lands. **Martín de León** was the only *empresario* to found a Texas colony of primarily Mexican settlers. In 1824 he received permission to establish a colony along the lower Guadalupe River. The town of Victoria was its main settlement. By 1834 some 300 people—mainly Mexicans but also a few Irish, Tejano, and U.S. settlers—lived there. Unlike other *empresarios*, de León did not specify his colony's borders. As a result, they overlapped with those of DeWitt's colony. Numerous clashes occurred between the men, with officials usually deciding in de León's favor.

Although de León's colony was attacked by American Indians, it prospered and developed into an important ranching center. Thousands of cattle roamed the lush grass of the coastal plains. De León's own 22,000-acre ranch was located along Garcitas Creek, in present-day Victoria County. The de Leóns' house soon became a social and cultural center. After her husband's death in 1833, Patricia de León took over management of the family property. The colony also served as an important trade center. In 1831 Irishman John J. Linn founded the town of Linnville, which became an important Texas port. *Empresarios* like de León helped encourage some Mexican migration to Texas. Mexican migration to Texas remained low, however, and U.S. settlers soon outnumbered Tejanos three to one.



Interpreting the Visual Record

Tejano ranchers. In 1805 Martín and Patricia de León, along with their 10 children, settled on a large ranch near the Aransas River. He became an early trail driver, taking livestock to market in New Orleans. **What common cowboy clothing and tools is de León wearing and using in this image?**

★ TEKS

★ TEKS

Reading Check Evaluating How did geographic and human factors affect the the DeWitt and de León colonies?

★ Other Empresarios

A few *empresarios* were Europeans. Scotsman Arthur G. Wavell tried to start a colony in northeast Texas along the Red River. Although Wavell was unable to attract British settlers, his partner, Benjamin Milam, did manage to attract a few U.S. settlers. Conflicts with the United States over the colony's eastern boundary caused problems, however, and the colony did not succeed.

Irishmen James Power and James Hewetson founded a colony north of the Nueces River, along the Gulf Coast. The main settlement, Refugio, was located on the site of an old mission. Both Irish and Mexican settlers came to the colony, which had 200 land grants by 1835. To the west of this colony, Irishmen John McMullen and James McGloin founded a colony along the Nueces. San Patricio de Hibernia, Spanish for "Saint Patrick of Ireland," served as its main town. Its growth slowed after a cholera epidemic swept through the settlement. Only 84 land titles had been issued by 1835.

Other Texas *empresarios* included David G. Burnet, Haden Edwards, and **Lorenzo de Zavala**. A native of Yucatán, Zavala was active in Mexican politics. In 1829 he received a contract to settle 500 families on a huge tract of land in East Texas. Zavala never established the colony, however, and later sold it to the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company.

★ Reading Check Analyzing Information How successful was the empresario system?



Tejano Culture

Tejanos have preserved their Spanish and Mexican culture. Early Tejano communities enjoyed many social activities, as shown in this Théodore Gentilz painting of San Antonio residents going to a ball. In Tejano communities today, people continue to maintain traditions while adapting to the larger culture. They eat Spanish-Indian foods such as corn tortillas and frijoles, or beans. Neighbors and relatives gather for dances, fiestas, and holidays. Tejanos also preserve their Spanish Catholic heritage. Tejano traditions remain a vibrant part of the state's diverse culture. **How have Tejanos maintained their culture?** ★ TEKS



Alamo Collection, photograph courtesy the Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library

★ Austin's Contributions to Texas



Texans have created works of art and memorials to honor Stephen F. Austin.

In all, the Mexican government granted some 40 *empresario* contracts in Texas. The *empresario* system helped bring about a population boom in Texas. By 1834 an estimated 21,000 settlers lived in the region, up from only a few thousand in 1821. Settlement centered in the eastern Piney Woods, the Post Oak Belt, and the Gulf Coast Plain. The fertile soil, abundant rainfall, and mild climate in these areas provided good land for ranching and farming.

Although many *empresarios* helped settle Texas during the 1820s, Stephen F. Austin remained the most important. In just 10 years, he helped bring more than 1,500 families to Texas. To these people, Austin was more than just an *empresario*. He was also a friend and adviser. Quiet and soft-spoken, he had the ability to get along with many different people. Austin won the trust of Mexican officials, American Indian leaders, and strangers who came to his colonies. This skill, along with his drive and determination, helped him succeed in the face of enormous obstacles. Because of his many contributions, Austin is known today as the Father of Texas. A poem published after his death described his role in Texas history.

Texas Voices

“He peopled Texas, by a solemn clause
Of legal Treaty, and Religion’s laws.
He bow’d obedience to the great Command
Till [plow] up the Desert—Cultivate the Land”

—Michael Muldoon, quoted in *Stephen F. Austin: Empresario of Texas*, by Gregg Cantrell

★ **Reading Check** Analyzing Information Why do people call Austin the Father of Texas?



Section 4 Review

★ TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP8

1 Define and explain:

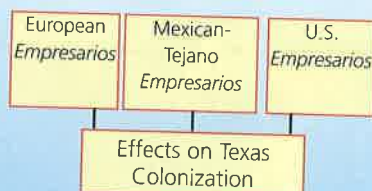
- *empresarios*

2 Identify and explain:

- National Colonization Law of 1824
- Coahuila y Texas
- State Colonization Law of 1825
- Green DeWitt
- José Antonio Navarro
- Martín de León
- Lorenzo de Zavala

3 Comparing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to identify *empresarios* in Texas and to explain their effects on settlement in the region.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- How did the Mexican colonization laws affect immigration to Texas?
- What regions of Texas did *empresarios* help settle during the 1820s, and what geographic factors drew immigrants to those regions?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Supporting a Point of View Write a paragraph supporting or opposing Austin's title as the Father of Texas.

Consider the following:

- the success of Austin's colonies
- the contributions of other *empresarios* and Tejanos




Connecting To Geography and Math

Land in Mexican Texas

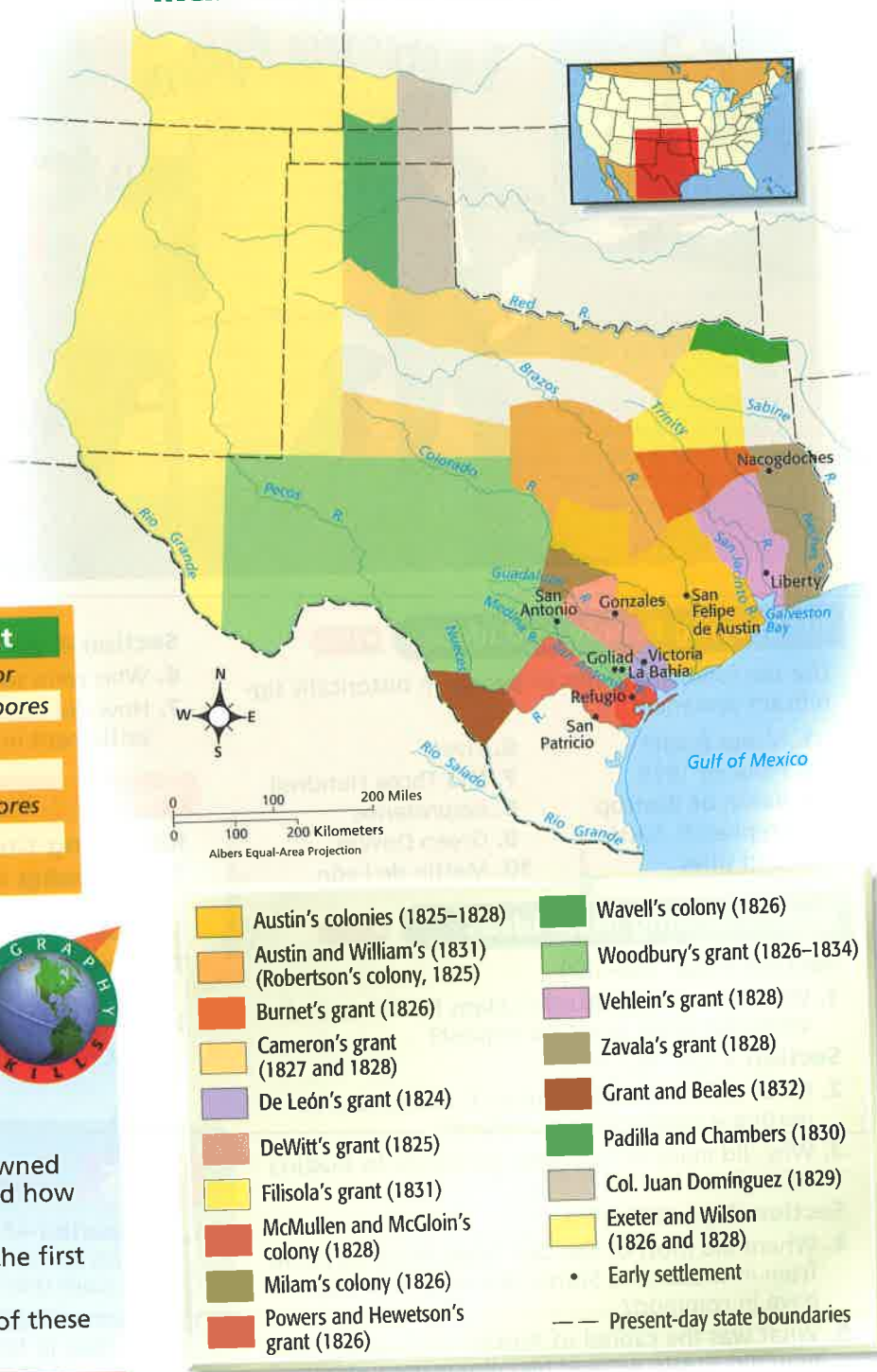
In the 1820s many U.S. and other settlers came to Texas in search of land. Cheap and plentiful land in Texas offered many economic opportunities.

Land Grants

The following table lists early settlers and the size of each of their land grants. A *sitio* of land equals about 4,428 acres, and a *labor* of land equals about 177 acres. Convert the *sitios* and *labores* to acres and create a bar graph of this information. 

| Name | Size of Grant |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Elijah Alcorn | 1.5 <i>sitios</i> ; 1 <i>labor</i> |
| Stephen F. Austin | 22.7 <i>sitios</i> ; 3 <i>labores</i> |
| Josiah H. Bell | 1.5 <i>sitios</i> |
| James Cummins | 6 <i>sitios</i> ; 1 <i>labor</i> |
| John Foster | 2.5 <i>sitios</i> ; 3 <i>labores</i> |
| Jared E. Groce | 10 <i>sitios</i> |
| Jane Long | 1 <i>sitio</i> ; 1 <i>labor</i> |

Mexican Land Grants, 1821–1836



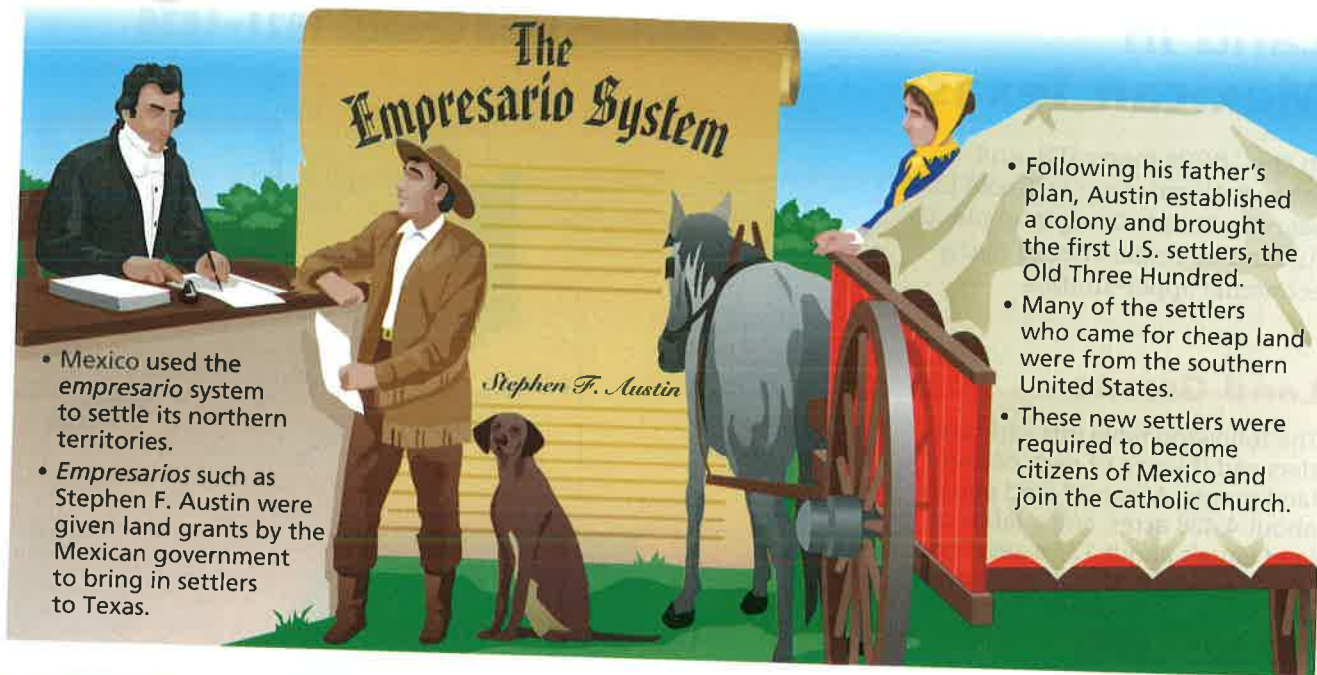
Geography Skills

Interpreting Thematic Maps and Data

- Which person in the table owned the largest amount of land, and how much did that person own?
- In what part of Texas were the first land grants?
- Who were the *empresarios* of these first grants?

The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to create a table that lists the benefits of the *empresario* system for the Mexican government, *empresarios*, and settlers. **★TEKS**



- Mexico used the *empresario* system to settle its northern territories.
- *Empresarios* such as Stephen F. Austin were given land grants by the Mexican government to bring in settlers to Texas.

- Following his father's plan, Austin established a colony and brought the first U.S. settlers, the Old Three Hundred.
- Many of the settlers who came for cheap land were from the southern United States.
- These new settlers were required to become citizens of Mexico and join the Catholic Church.

Identifying People and Ideas **★TEKS**

Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

1. Moses Austin
2. Panic of 1819
3. Baron de Bastrop
4. Stephen F. Austin
5. land titles
6. *Lively*
7. Old Three Hundred
8. *empresarios*
9. Green DeWitt
10. Martín de León

Understanding Main Ideas **★TEKS**

Section 1 (pp. 160–162)

1. What were Moses Austin's plans for Texas, and when did Spain grant his request?

Section 2 (pp. 163–167)

2. What difficulties did Stephen F. Austin face in getting a contract for his colony?
3. Why did many U.S. settlers immigrate to Austin's colony?

Section 3 (pp. 168–171)

4. Where did most of the Old Three Hundred come from in the United States, and what did they have in common?
5. What was the capital of Austin's first colony, and how did Austin expand his colonization efforts in Texas?

Section 4 (pp. 172–176)

6. Who were some of the other *empresarios*?
7. How did Austin and the other *empresarios* affect settlement in Texas?

You Be the Historian **★TEKS**

Reviewing Themes

1. **Citizenship** What qualities helped Stephen F. Austin succeed as the leader of his colonies in Texas?
2. **Economics** Why did so many U.S. settlers come to Texas during the 1820s?
3. **Geography** What factors did Texas settlers consider when deciding where they should live?



TAKS

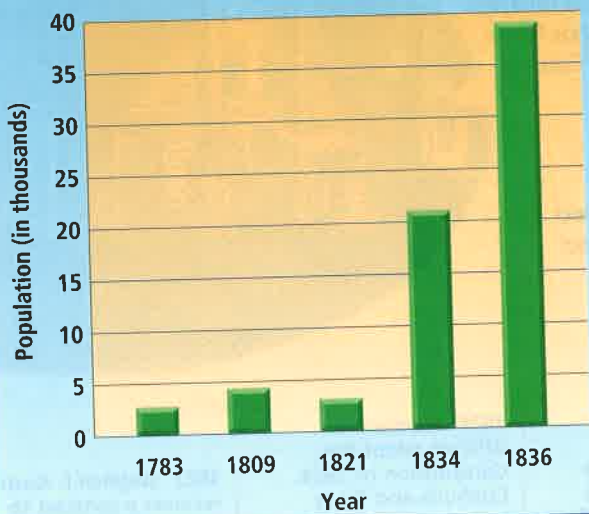
Practice: Thinking Critically **★TEKS**

1. **Comparing and Contrasting** How were the mission system and *empresario* system similar? How were they different?
2. **Summarizing** Explain the significance of the year 1821 in Texas history.
3. **Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How did the limits on where immigrants could settle reflect Mexico's concerns about U.S. settlers?

Interpreting Graphs ★TEKS

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

Texas Population Growth, 1783–1836



- About how many times bigger was the Texas population in 1836 than in 1821?
 - about 20 times
 - about 3 times
 - about 42 times
 - about 10 times
- What was the main reason for this growth?

Analyzing Primary Sources ★TEKS

Read the following quote by Texas colonist Noah Smithwick. Then answer the questions.

“What the discovery of gold was to California the colonization act of 1825 was to Texas. In the following year Sterling C. Robertson, who had obtained a grant for a colony, . . . went up into Kentucky recruiting. The glowing terms in which he descanted on [described] the advantages to be gained by emigration [leaving], were well calculated [planned] to further his scheme [founding a colony]. To every head of a family . . . was promised 177 acres of farming land . . . and 4,428 acres of pasture land for stock. . . Corn . . . was to be had for the planting. . . Of the hardships . . . [and] danger from the . . . Indians . . . he was discreetly [carefully] silent.”

- What major arguments did Robertson use to persuade Kentuckians to move to Texas?
 - the presence of prosperous towns and good schools and churches
 - the good food supply and the easy availability of land
 - the lack of American Indians that were hostile toward settlers
 - a booming economy and easy access to transportation routes
- What bias does Smithwick point out in Robertson’s description of Texas?

Alternative Assessment

Interdisciplinary Connection to the Arts ★TEKS

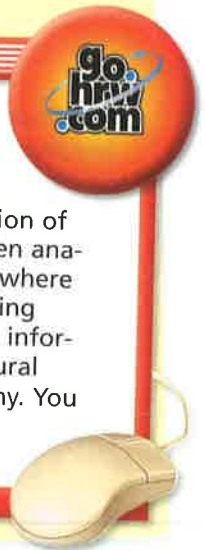
Work with a small group to create a mural illustrating the events of Texas colonization in the 1820s and early 1830s. Be sure to identify important people involved in the colonization of Texas. You might want to organize your mural to show events in sequence, where possible. Provide a caption of one or two paragraphs explaining your design. When you have finished, review your work to check the grammar, spelling, and punctuation.



Internet connect

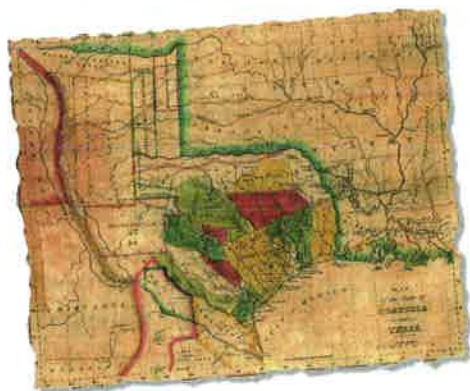
Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
KEYWORD: ST3 TX8 ★TEKS

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to research the location of an *empresario* colony in Texas. Then analyze physical factors that affected where colonies were established by creating a chart that displays the following information: the name, landforms, natural resources, and climate of the colony. You may want to illustrate your chart.



CHAPTER 9

Life in Early Texas (1820–1835)



Jared Groce's first house in Texas was located on the Brazos River in Waller County.



Settlers in Texas lived in the newly created Mexican state of Coahuila y Texas.



1822 U.S. settler Jared Groce plants a cotton crop, possibly the first in Stephen F. Austin's colony.

1824 Mexican officials adopt the Constitution of 1824. Coahuila and Texas are merged to form one state.

1827 Stephen F. Austin receives a contract to settle an additional 100 families in Texas.

U.S. and WORLD



1820

1821 The first public high school opens in Boston, Massachusetts.

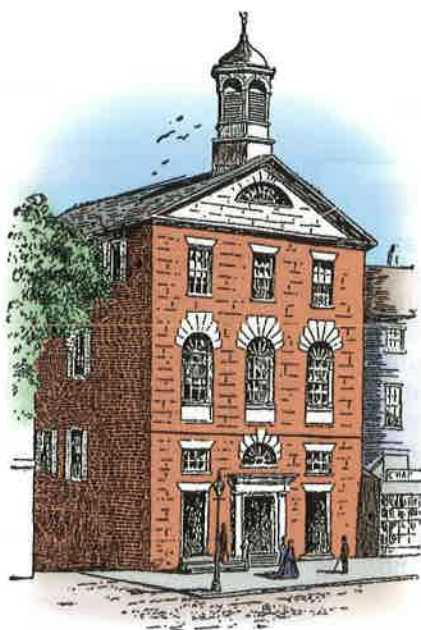
1822

1823 Charles Macintosh invents waterproof fabric, which was used in raincoats.

1824

1825 The Erie Canal is completed.

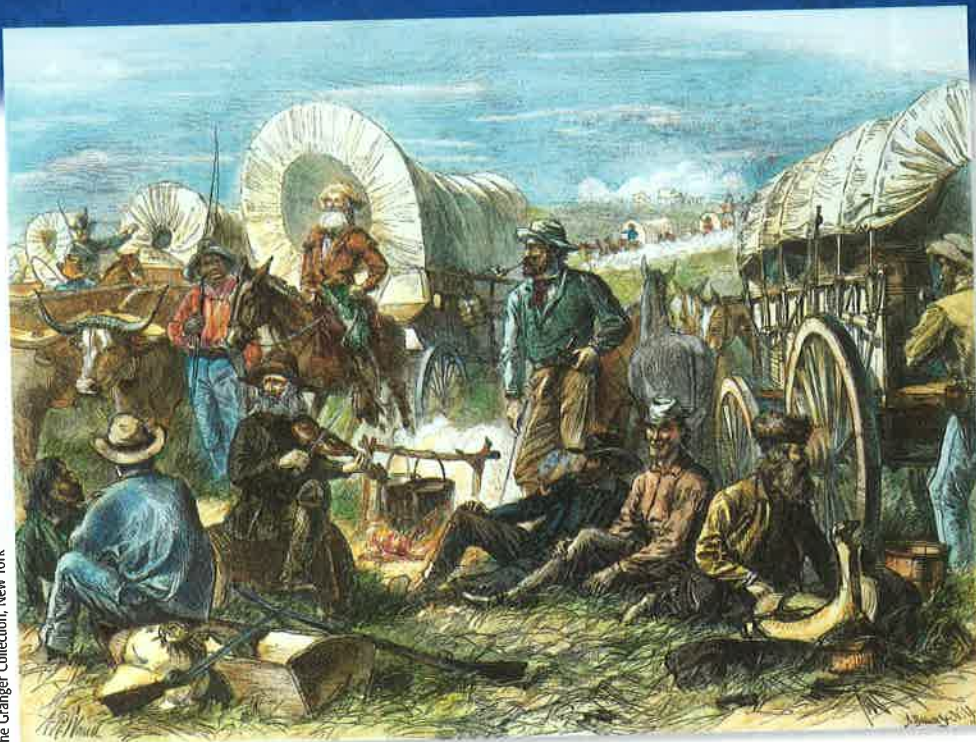
1826



A Massachusetts law passed in 1827 required large towns to establish high schools like this one.

Build on What You Know

In the early 1820s *empresarios* such as Stephen F. Austin and Martín de León established colonies in Texas. Their actions and a generous colonization law for Texas led to a wave of immigration from the United States and other countries. These settlers worked hard to build a new life in Texas.



To prepare cotton for market, farmers often bound their harvests in large bales.



The availability of cheap land drew thousands of U.S. settlers west to Texas and other regions during the early 1800s.

1829 Thomas J. Pilgrim organizes a Sunday school and private boys' school in San Felipe.

1833 Mary Austin Holley's letters, describing life in early Texas, are published.

1834 Texas farmers export some 7,000 bales of cotton, worth about \$315,000, to New Orleans.
1835 An estimated 1,000 U.S. immigrants enter Texas each month.

1828

1830

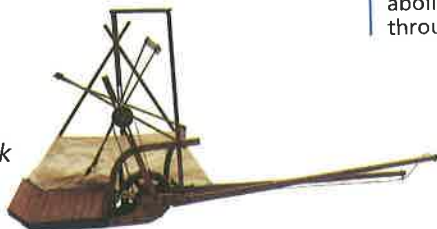
1832

1834

1833 Great Britain abolishes slavery throughout its empire.

1834 Cyrus McCormick patents a reaping machine that allows farmers to harvest grains such as wheat three times faster.

The McCormick reaper helped increase farm productivity.



If you were there ...
How would you improve frontier life?

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.

- **Constitutional Heritage** A constitution creating a strong central government is preferable to one giving more control to local governments.
- **Citizenship** Obeying the law is an important requirement of citizenship.
- **Geography** Transportation systems affect economic growth.



Section

1

Texas Fever

Read to Discover

1. Why did many early U.S. settlers go to Texas, and where did they and other groups settle?
2. How did settlers get to Texas and choose their land?

Define

- flatboats

Identify

- G.T.T.

Why It Matters Today

The early immigrants who came to Texas had to endure long, hard journeys. Use CNNfyi.com and other **current events** sources to find information about modern migrations. Record your findings in your journal.



Many early immigrants to Texas packed their belongings in wagons.

The Story Continues

The lone rider heard the wagon train before he saw it. Shouts and cries mixed with the thuds, clangs, and groans of the wagons and the oxen. Slowly bumping over ruts and stones, the wagon train rolled into view. The weary and muddy immigrants struggled past. Some rode, while others trudged forward on foot. Despite the hard journey, they kept going, eager to reach Texas.

★ Gone to Texas

The population of Texas grew quickly during the 1820s and 1830s. Some people moved to Texas from Europe and other parts of Mexico. However, most of the settlers flooding into Texas were farmers from the southern United States. Texas fever had swept the nation. The “pull” of cheap land and easy payment terms drew many immigrants. Several factors also “pushed” U.S. settlers to leave their country. Many immigrants were escaping debts resulting from the Panic of 1819 and the depression that followed it. Many settlers hoped to make a fresh start in Texas, where U.S. creditors had no authority to collect debts. For example, both Stephen F. Austin and Jared Groce had left behind large debts.

U.S. authorities could not follow criminals into Texas either. Gradually, a number of drifters and outlaws began entering the region. Word spread that Texas was filling with undesirable people. When someone left town owing money or accused of a crime, people said they had

probably gone to Texas. Many overdue accounts were marked “G.T.T.” for “Gone to Texas.” Such rumors made some people hesitant to move to Texas. One man wrote to Austin about his concerns.

Texas Voices

“As I contemplate [think about] becoming a resident of Texas, I feel great solicitude [concern] about the nature of the population which will inhabit the country. . . . The planters here have a most desperate [low] opinion of the population there, originating . . . from such villains as . . . have taken shelter in that province [area].”

—Thomas White, quoted in *Texas Siftings*, by Jerry Flemmons

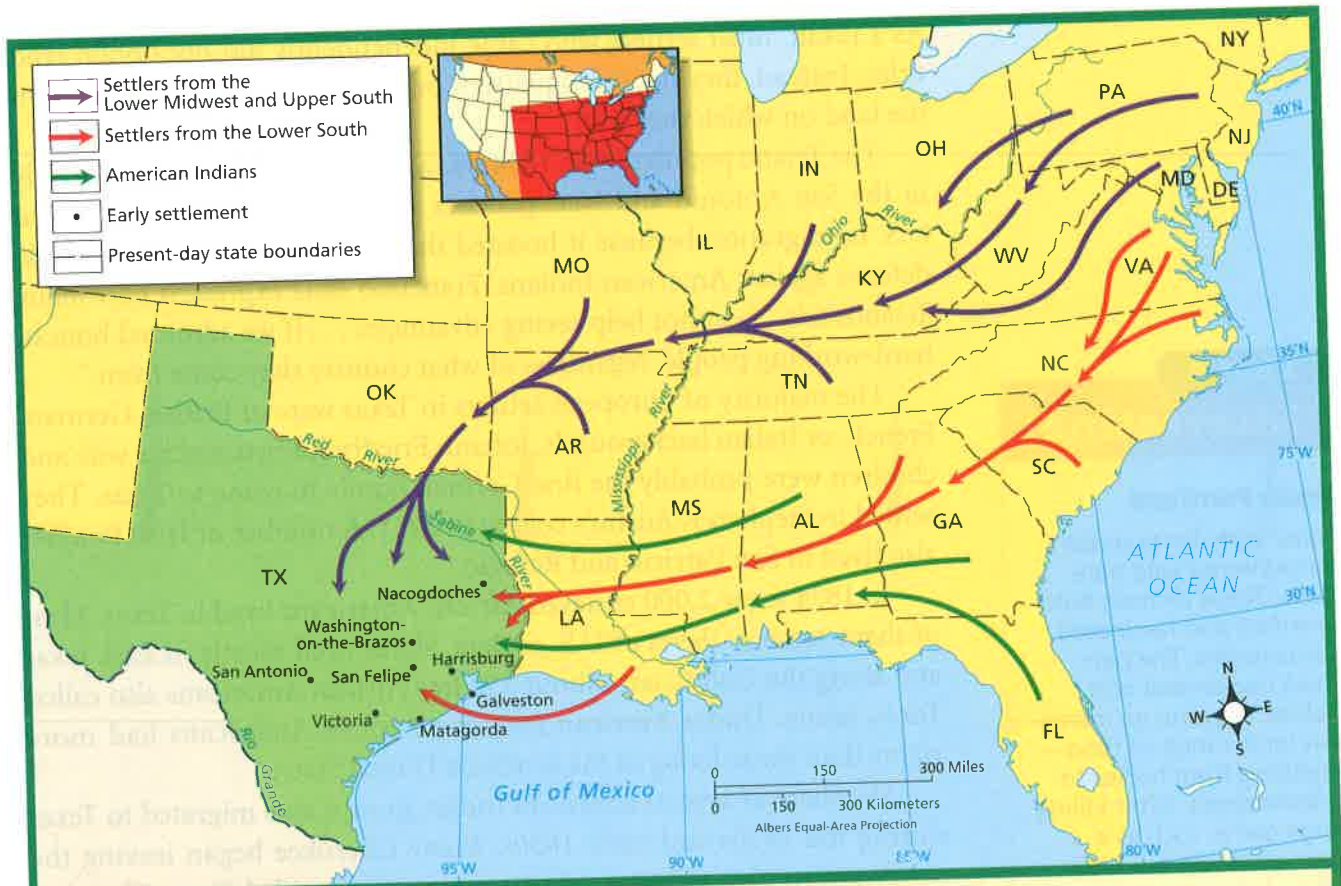
Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Bias What factors might have influenced White’s opinion of Texas settlers? How might Stephen F. Austin respond to such criticism?

Reading Check **Categorizing** What were the major push and pull factors of U.S. immigration to Texas?

The People of Texas

In 1834 a Mexican official estimated that the Texas population had reached some 21,000, about 15,000 of whom were from the United States. Most of them were of English, Irish, or Scottish ancestry. They




U.S. Settlers Come to Texas, 1830s

Interpreting Maps Settlers from different parts of the United States came and built homesteads in Texas.

TAKS Skills **Locate** What region did each group of settlers move to in Texas? **TEKS**

Interpreting the Visual Record

Getting to Texas. Many U.S. immigrants traveled on flatboats for part of their journey. How do you think geographic factors such as rivers affected immigration to Texas? 




mainly settled in the fertile Brazos, Colorado, and Trinity River valleys along the Gulf Coast and in East Texas. While many U.S. settlers came to Texas with the help of *empresarios*, others came on their own. Mexican law allowed settlers to acquire land directly, but the process was difficult. As a result, most settlers who came independently did not obtain land titles. Instead, they became squatters, or people who do not legally own the land on which they live.

The Tejano population in 1834 was about 4,000. Tejanos lived mainly in the San Antonio and Nacogdoches areas. Many Tejanos welcomed U.S. immigration because it boosted the economy and helped provide defense against American Indians. Francisco Ruiz expressed how many Tejanos felt. “I cannot help seeing advantages . . . if we admitted honest, hard-working people, regardless of what country they come from.”

The majority of European settlers in Texas were of British, German, French, or Italian backgrounds. Johann Friedrich Ernst and his wife and children were probably the first German family to come to Texas. They settled in Stephen F. Austin’s colony in 1831. A number of Irish families also lived in San Patricio and Refugio.

In 1834 some 2,000 enslaved African Americans lived in Texas. Most of them came as slaves of U.S. settlers. Slaves lived mostly in East Texas and along the Gulf Coast. About 150 free African Americans also called Texas home. Under Mexican law, free African Americans had more rights than those living in the southern United States.

Members of several American Indian groups also migrated to Texas during the 1820s and early 1830s. Many Cherokee began leaving the southeastern United States as U.S. settlement expanded. Some Cherokee eventually settled in East Texas. Chickasaw, Creek, Delaware, and Shawnee Indians also settled in Texas during this period.

 **Reading Check Summarizing** What immigrant groups came to Texas, and where did they settle?

That’s

Interesting!

Texas Panthers

Some early Texas settlers encountered wild panthers. These animals both horrified and fascinated the colonists. The panthers had several odd habits. They ate an incredibly wide range of food—anything from horses to grasshoppers. After killing large game, such as a deer, panthers ate their fill and then carefully covered the dead animal with branches and leaves. Later, they would return to feast on the leftovers.

★ Getting to Texas and Choosing Land

By 1835 an estimated 1,000 U.S. settlers were entering Texas each month. Many immigrants came to Texas in covered wagons pulled by horses, mules, or oxen. Colonist Jared Groce had one of the largest wagon trains, consisting of some 50 wagons filled with people and supplies. Other immigrants rode on horseback, with their belongings tied behind their saddles. Some even walked. For many, the fastest way to reach Texas was by boat. Water travel was typically more expensive than traveling overland, however. Some who went by water floated down the Mississippi River on long, low boats called **flatboats**. These travelers usually went to New Orleans, where they boarded ships headed to Texas.

On reaching Texas, settlers had to decide where to live. Although *empresarios* sometimes assigned specific grants of land, most settlers made their own choices. They usually settled along rivers and streams that provided water for drinking, farming, and transportation. The fertile soil and mild climate of the Gulf Coast Plain and the Piney Woods attracted many U.S. immigrants. Some settlers also chose land that resembled their old homes. For example, many people from hilly southern Tennessee settled in hilly areas in present-day Red River County.

The presence of American Indians also affected settlement patterns in Texas. Many settlers feared Plains Indians such as the Apache and Comanche. Colonists avoided their lands, settling east of the Guadalupe River and south of the Old San Antonio Road instead. Generally, however, most Texas Indians in this area accepted the newcomers.

★ Reading Check Summarizing Analyze the geographic factors that immigrants considered when choosing land and how that affected settlement in Texas.

★ LONE STAR LEGACY

The Big Thicket

Some people who moved to East Texas settled in an area called the Big Thicket. In the 1830s, yellow pines up to six feet in diameter covered the region. Bear, deer, panthers, and wolves roamed the area's hills and swamps. Today the Big Thicket offers one of the largest varieties of plant life in the world, including four meat-eating plants. The region is also home to some 350 bird species. **How do you think the natural resources of the area affected settler life?** **★ TEKS**



★ Section 1 Review

★ TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP9

1 Define and explain:

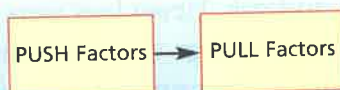
- flatboats

2 Identify and explain:

- G.T.T.

3 Categorizing

Copy the diagram below. Use it to explain the push and pull factors that motivated U.S. citizens to immigrate to Texas.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- How did settlers travel to Texas?
- What factors, such as physical features, did settlers consider when choosing land, and how did this affect the development of Texas?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Summarizing Imagine that you are a Mexican official living in Texas in the early 1830s. Write a report describing the people of Texas and the areas where they live.

Consider the following:

- the different groups who settled in Texas
- the main areas where groups settled



Daily Life on the Frontier

Read to Discover

1. What types of houses did settlers build in Texas during the 1820s and early 1830s?
2. What were the clothing and diet of settlers in Texas like at that time?
3. What were religion and education like in early Texas?

Why It Matters Today

Many settlers in Texas relied on their crops for food. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find out how people rely on agriculture today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- dogtrot cabins
- quilting bees
- buckskin
- venison

Identify

- Thomas J. Pilgrim
- Mary Wightman
- Frances Trask



Many of the homes built by early U.S. settlers were dogtrot cabins.

The Story Continues

After a long journey immigrant families often found a warm welcome in Texas. From miles around, settlers came to help them build a house. After greeting the new arrivals, they set to work. While the men cut down trees and hauled logs, the women barbecued meat and prepared cornbread. Children played games and learned to dance. Their work done, the settlers finally left as night fell.

★ Frontier Homes

One of the first tasks for newcomers in Texas was to build a house. For this chore, settlers had to rely on the building materials at hand. To the south and west, many Tejanos lived in flat-roofed adobe or stone houses. Jacales, small huts made of sticks and mud, were common as well. Where trees were plentiful, many U.S. settlers built log cabins. Settlers used pine, cedar, and oak. Hewn logs were stacked and notched together. The space between the logs was filled with clay, stones, grass, and sticks. In warm weather, settlers might knock out this filling to let in a breeze. Of course, bugs came in as well. Long, thin boards formed the cabins' roofs, while floors were usually clay, dirt, or sometimes wood.

Most homes were small one- or two-room cabins. In some log homes, called **dogtrot cabins**, an open passage separated two rooms.

Breezes would flow through this passage, cooling the cabin. As time passed, some settlers enclosed the passage to form a third room. A settler described Stephen F. Austin's dogtrot cabin. "Austin's house was a double log cabin with a wide 'passage' through the center, a porch . . . on the front with windows opening upon it, and [a] chimney at each end."

Settlers usually furnished their homes with items they made themselves. This handmade furniture was often simple and sturdy. Some furnishings were both functional and beautiful, like the quilts that women made. **Quilting bees**, or quilting groups, were popular because women could socialize while they worked. As time passed, settlers often replaced their log cabins with larger, fancier homes and nicer furniture.

★ TEKS **Reading Check Analyzing Information** In what ways did Texans adapt to their environment when building their homes?

★ Clothing in Early Texas

Settlers also used local materials to make their clothes. Because Texas had plenty of wild cattle and game, leather clothing was common. Many men, women, and children wore **buckskin**, or tanned deer hide. Some settlers decorated their buckskin clothing with beads or fringe. Although extremely strong, buckskin was very uncomfortable and often smelly. As other fabrics became available, settlers gladly switched to them. By the early 1830s, homespun cotton began replacing buckskin. Women and girls began wearing cotton dresses and bonnets. Men wore cotton shirts in the fields and dark cotton suits for formal events. At dances and balls, some wealthier women wore elaborate dresses from the United States and Europe. Men who could afford it wore frock coats with vests, ruffled shirts, and stiff collars. During cold weather, men and women wore coats made of bearhide, blankets, or buffalo skin. Mexican ponchos, cotton blankets with a slit for the head, were also common.

Hats provided protection against the harsh sunlight and extra warmth on cold days. Women wore simple cotton bonnets or sun hats. Men usually wore wide-brimmed hats made of beaver, buckskin, or coonskin. Tejano men often wore sombreros. For more formal events, men sometimes wore stovepipe hats, while women wore fancy store-bought hats. As towns in early Texas grew, merchants began stocking ready-to-wear items, such as calico dresses, silk gowns, suits, and vests. These store-bought goods were expensive because merchants had to charge high prices to cover shipping costs. As a result, most Texans continued to make their own clothing.

★ TEKS **Reading Check Summarizing** How did settlers' clothing demonstrate how Texans adapted to their environment?

CONNECTING TO THE ARTS

Texas Quilts


Early Texas quilts reflected the hardships of frontier life. Because settlers could rarely obtain new fabric, they used old clothing, sacks, and scraps to make quilts. The quilts had no set pattern and often featured fancy embroidery. **How did frontier life affect the design of Texas quilts?** **★ TEKS**



A Blending of Foods




Immigrants brought their traditional recipes and cooking styles to Texas.

For example, German immigrants introduced spicy sausages and sauerkraut. Settlers from the United States expanded their diets as they encountered new foods. Many U.S. settlers became fond of Mexican tortillas and tamales. Sometimes settlers combined traditional dishes to form a new tradition, such as Tex-Mex food. **How did immigrants adapt to Texas culture while maintaining their own heritage?** 

★ Frontier Foods

Most Texas settlers had to be self-reliant for food as well as clothing. For their meals, settlers depended on their crops and livestock, as well as wild game. Any extra crops or livestock were sold or traded. Most settlers planted corn, which grew well in Texas and was easy to harvest and prepare. It was also nutritious. A German settler described the crop's importance. "Raising corn was a matter of life and death, since upon it depended the existence of the colony." Tejano and U.S. settlers had learned many different ways to prepare corn from American Indians. Settlers roasted or boiled corn on the cob. They made cornmeal by drying the kernels and grinding them. Settlers used cornmeal to make tortillas. They would also add butter, milk, or molasses to the cornmeal to make cornbread. Cornmeal batter cooked over hot coals produced johnnycakes. Other corn dishes included fritters, hominy, and popcorn. Corn's uses did not stop there—settlers also fed it to their livestock and used it for fuel. They even found uses for corn cobs, making items such as back scratchers, bottle stoppers, and fishing floats.

Texas settlers grew vegetables such as cabbages, peas, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, and turnips. Wild berries, grapes, peaches, and other fruits were sometimes available. Pecan trees grew along many rivers. Butter, cheese, eggs, flour, and milk were rarely available, however. The typical settler's meal consisted of fried meat, cornbread, and black coffee. The most common meats were beef, pork, and **venison**, or deer meat. In coastal areas and along rivers, fish was standard fare. When these were not available, settlers hunted a variety of game. One popular recipe instructed cooks to "salt and pepper inside of 1 skinned and gutted possum."

 **Reading Check Evaluating** How did the Texas settlers' use of corn demonstrate their ability to adapt to and modify their environment?

★ Religion in Early Texas

Mexico's official religion was Roman Catholicism. Most U.S. settlers in Texas, however, were Protestant and unwilling to change their beliefs. Publicly, they stated support for the Roman Catholic Church but privately worshiped as they pleased. Although some Tejano settlements had priests, most new Texas settlements had none. Stephen F. Austin pleaded with officials for a priest because his colonists needed someone to handle baptisms, burials, and other religious ceremonies. Finally, Father Michael Muldoon, an Irish priest, arrived in San Felipe in 1831. He was one of the few priests any of the early U.S. settlers ever saw.

While under Mexican rule, Texas did not have any organized Protestant churches because only the Catholic Church was legal. A fair amount of Protestant activity did exist, however. Traveling preachers



During the early 1830s Father Michael Muldoon performed mass weddings and baptisms for Texas settlers.

from the United States held camp meetings, while Protestant missionaries worked to spread their religion. Sumner Bacon, a Presbyterian, traveled through Texas giving sermons and handing out English and Spanish Bibles. Several Texans also organized Protestant Sunday schools. In 1829 **Thomas J. Pilgrim**, a Baptist, organized the first Sunday school in San Felipe. That same year, **Mary Wightman** began a Sunday school at Matagorda. Mexican officials usually just ignored such religious activity.

Reading Check Analyzing Information How did U.S. settlers maintain their cultural heritage?

★ Education on the Frontier

Protestant teachers also opened private schools. For example, Pilgrim ran a boys' school in San Felipe. In 1835 **Frances Trask** opened a girls' boarding school in Cole's Settlement. Trask described the school in a letter.

Texas Voices

“My school is small, but profitable, as tuition is high, from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per quarter—I have but 7 boarders at \$2.00 wk [a week]. . . . My buildings (for I have two) rank second to none in Texas. One is a frame building 15 by 20 ft. with two glazed windows on a side, and folding doors at each end. This answers for schoolroom, parlor, bed chamber, and hall. The other [building] is . . . a rugged black log house . . . that is my kitchen.”

—Frances Trask, quoted in *The Texas Republic: A Social and Economic History*, by William Ranson Hogan



Daily Life

Leisure Time

Settlers in early Texas enjoyed many forms of entertainment. Riders and spectators alike loved horse racing, a favorite pastime of the first Spanish settlers. Frontier Texans also enjoyed music and dancing. One man remembered a dance that lasted almost 15 hours. Weddings and balls were also popular social occasions. At home, settlers often read aloud from the Bible and other books. Storytellers told tall tales as family members gathered around.

How did settlers entertain themselves in Texas?



Interpreting the Visual Record

Colonial life. Students in frontier schools often shared their textbooks. How does this painting reflect the way children were taught in frontier Texas? ★ TEKS

Education in early Texas was mainly limited to teaching in the home or small private schools. Wealthier settlers sent their children to schools in the United States, where the education system was better established. The Coahuila y Texas Constitution and an 1829 law provided for the creation of public schools in Texas. However, few settlements had the funds to establish such schools, and capable teachers were in short supply.

Some communities responded to these challenges by sharing the costs to set up schools. Juan Zambrano established a school in San Antonio in 1811. Other Tejanos started a public

school in San Antonio in 1828 called the Public Free Primary School, supported partly by local funds. Teachers taught arithmetic, morals, reading, religion, and writing. Jonesborough, Nacogdoches, and San Augustine opened schools as well.

By 1836 Texas had more than 20 schools. However, many children did not have access to education. Even when schools were available, the demands of farm life kept many children in the fields. In addition, enslaved African Americans were not allowed to attend school.

★ **Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** Why do you think the Mexican government tried to establish public schools in Texas?



Section 2 Review

★ TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

go-hrw.com Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP9

1 Define and explain:

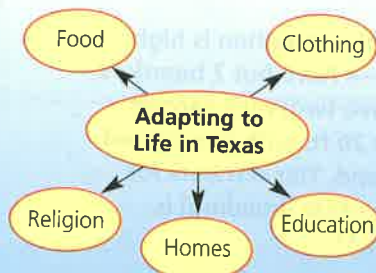
- dogtrot cabins
- quilting bees
- buckskin
- venison

2 Identify and explain:

- Thomas J. Pilgrim
- Mary Wightman
- Frances Trask

3 Summarizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to describe life in Texas during the 1820s and early 1830s.



4 Finding the Main Idea

a. How did U.S. settlers attempt to maintain their religious heritage while adapting to the local culture?

b. Why were public schools rare in Texas?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Analyzing Information Write a letter to a U.S. family planning to go to Texas in the early 1830s. Explain how they can adapt to life there.

Consider the following:

- available resources in Texas
- culture and policies of Texas



Trade and Transportation

Read to Discover

1. What economic activities were important to the Texas economy in the early 1800s?
2. What was transportation like in Texas at that time?

Why It Matters Today

Settlers in early Texas traded a great deal with the United States. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information about U.S. or Texas trade today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- plantations
- free enterprise
- barter
- exports
- imports
- sawmills

Identify

- William Goyens



The Story Continues

Once in Texas, Austrian immigrant George B. Erath realized that he lacked several important items. Looking through his few belongings, Erath selected some with which he was willing to part. Approaching other settlers, he traded his clothes for cattle and hogs. To obtain corn, he gave up his horse. Erath's partner, who was in a similar position, traded his ox for a pig and his feather bed for three cows. In Texas, livestock and corn were more important than luxuries.



Oxen and other farm animals were very important to settlers who used them to work the land and supply their families with food.


★ Farming and Ranching

Agriculture dominated the Texas economy during the 1820s and 1830s, when most settlers lived on small family farms. Farm families worked hard to prepare fields, harvest crops, and perform household tasks. With few nearby stores and little cash, families also produced many of the items they needed, such as tools and clothing. Settler Mary Rabb took care of her Texas farm alone for a period. "I would pick the cotton . . . and spin six hundred thread . . . every day and milk my cows and pound my [corn]meal . . . and cook . . . and churn and mind my children." A few Texas settlers established **plantations**—large farms that usually specialized in growing one kind of crop. Plantations often resembled small communities and sometimes covered thousands of acres. Enslaved African Americans provided the main labor force, often working from dawn to dusk in both the fields and in homes.



Daughters of the Republic of Texas Library

Interpreting the Visual Record

Farming and ranching. Early Texas farmers and ranchers often raised enough food to feed their families and to trade for other necessities. However, a few large ranchers also drove their cattle to markets in New Orleans and other areas. **How do you think farm life in this image compares to farming today?** 

On both small and large farms, cotton became the main crop grown for profit. U.S. immigrants brought cotton farming to Texas, making the lower Brazos, Colorado, and Trinity River valleys the center of cotton production. Tejano farmers around Goliad and San Antonio also grew small amounts of cotton.

Some settlers also established ranches in Texas. The mild climate, prairies, and river valleys provided good pasture for cattle and other livestock. Spanish settlers had begun ranching in the Rio Grande valley. By the 1820s wealthy Tejanos such as Martín de León and Erasmo Seguín were ranching around San Antonio and Victoria. Family, friends, and hired hands typically all lived together on the ranch, which resembled a small community. A visitor in 1834 described the Seguín ranch. “It consists of a square, palisaded [walled] round, with the houses of the families residing there forming the sides.” Life on Texas ranches was made up of branding, caring for, feeding, and herding the cattle.

 **Reading Check Contrasting** How did the economic purposes of Spanish and U.S. settlers in Texas differ?

Business, Trade, and Transportation

Craftspeople and merchants also lived in Texas. Blacksmiths, carpenters, and shopkeepers offered their services in Nacogdoches, San Antonio, and San Felipe. These businesspeople made a profit by engaging in **free enterprise**, an economic system in which businesses operate with minimal government control. For example, **William Goyens** of Nacogdoches became wealthy by running a blacksmithing shop and various other businesses. In time, Brazoria and Matagorda joined Nacogdoches as important commercial trade centers.

Most business was conducted through **barter**, or the trade of one good or service for another, because the supply of money was limited. As the population grew, business and trade increased. In the 1830s Texas was producing **exports**. These are items that a country sells to other nations. Texas exports included cattle, corn, cotton, cowhides, furs, horses, pork, and salt. Texas exports, most of which went to Louisiana, were worth about \$500,000 in the mid-1830s. There was also a demand for many U.S. **imports**, or items that a nation buys from other countries.

Despite this business growth, Texans manufactured few items. Blacksmiths and carpenters made essential items such as plows, tools, and wagons. A few Texans owned cotton gins. Jared Groce owned the largest cotton gin in Texas. Texans also operated **sawmills**, which cut wood into usable pieces. Most of these small industries helped support farming and ranching.


Poor transportation was the chief obstacle to economic growth in Texas in the early 1800s. The few roads that linked towns were little more than wide trails. These roads were bumpy and dusty in dry weather. In wet weather they became muddy impassable swamps. Traveling and transporting goods by river was not much better. Many Texas rivers were shallow and full of snags and sandbars. During heavy rains, rivers often overflowed or became blocked by driftwood. Although small boats and rafts could navigate some rivers, most large boats had difficulties.


Ships and steamboats arrived at Texas ports on the Gulf of Mexico. One of the busiest ports was located in Galveston Bay. In the early 1830s Brazoria and Matagorda became important port towns. Although these ports connected Texas to other regions, they did not solve its internal transportation problems.

Biography



William Goyens (1794–1856)

Originally from North Carolina, William Goyens became a wealthy business owner in Nacogdoches. He worked as a blacksmith and a wagon maker, transported goods, and also ran an inn. Goyens also served Texas as a diplomat, assisting in important negotiations with the Cherokee. **What significant contributions did Goyens make to Texas?** 

 **Reading Check Evaluating** How did Texas exports reflect its economy, and how did geographic factors limit transportation?



Section 3 Review



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



Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP9

1 Define and explain:

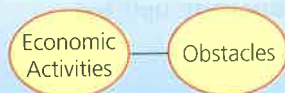
- plantations
- free enterprise
- barter
- exports
- imports
- sawmills

2 Identify and explain:

- William Goyens

3 Analyzing Information

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show how Texas settlers tried to develop their economy despite a number of obstacles.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- What type of economy did Texas have in the early 1800s?
- How did transportation in early Texas affect business and trade?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Evaluating Imagine that you live in Texas in the early 1830s. Write a diary entry describing the type of work you want to do and why.

Consider the following:

- the main trades in Texas
- the farming and ranching economy



Connecting To Literature

Texas: Observations, Historical, Geographical, and Descriptive

Mary Austin Holley

The diaries, letters, and histories of Mary Austin Holley provide a detailed picture of life in early Texas. The cousin of Stephen F. Austin, Holley was a well-educated and sophisticated woman from Connecticut. Holley visited Texas in 1831. While there, she wrote many letters about the region to friends. In 1833 her letters were published in a book entitled *Texas: Observations, Historical, Geographical, and Descriptive*. Holley visited Texas several more times and published her diary of one such trip. Holley followed this work with the book *Texas*. Published in 1836, it is the first known history of Texas written in English. The following excerpt is from an 1831 letter, in which Holley describes how settlers adapted to life in Texas.



Mary Austin Holley

It is found to be easier to raise or manufacture such articles as are needed in the family, or to do without, than to obtain them from abroad, or to employ an individual to **scour**¹ the country, in search of such as may be desired. People live too far apart, to beg or borrow often. . . . If they want any article of first necessity, coffee, for instance, which is much used, they will send some of their chickens, butter, and eggs, to a neighboring family newly arrived, and propose an exchange, as most new comers bring with them some **stores**.² There is much of this kind of barter, **provisions**³ being so much more plenty than money. . . .

The common concerns of life are sufficiently exciting to keep the spirits **buoyant**,⁴ and prevent every thing like **ennui**.⁵ Artificial wants are entirely forgotten, in the view of real ones. . . . Even **privations**⁶ become pleasures: people grow **ingenious**⁷ in overcoming difficulties. Many **latent**⁸ faculties are developed. They discover in

themselves, powers, they did not suspect themselves of possessing. Equally surprised and delighted at the discovery, they apply to their labours with all that energy and spirit, which new hope and conscious strength inspire.

Understanding What You Read

- 1. Literature and History** How did human factors such as trade and communication contribute to the immigration of U.S. settlers?
- 2. Literature and You** Based on information in this chapter, how accurately does this primary source describe Texas at this time?

¹ **scour**: search

² **stores**: goods

³ **provisions**: goods

⁴ **buoyant**: uplifted

⁵ **ennui**: boredom

⁶ **privations**: hardships

⁷ **ingenious**: clever

⁸ **latent**: hidden

Section

4

Government and Society

Read to Discover

1. How did the Mexican Constitution of 1824 affect Texas?
2. Why did the issue of slavery begin to cause conflict?

Why It Matters Today

Mexico changed its form of government in the early 1820s. Use CNNfyi.com and other **current events** sources to find information about a nation where the form of government has recently changed. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- federalism

Identify

- Constitution of 1824

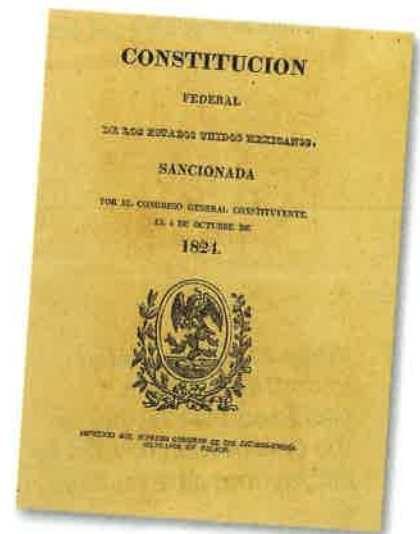


The Story Continues

The news spread through Texas that the Mexican legislature had approved a new constitution. Stephen F. Austin had advised the officials who had written the document, and Erasmo Seguín had represented Texas at the constitutional assembly. Texas farmers had donated corn to cover Seguín's expenses. The people of Texas had done their part. They now waited to learn how the new constitution would affect them.

★ Texas under Mexican Rule

After Mexican leader Agustín de Iturbide lost power, Mexico became a republic. On October 4, 1824, officials adopted the Federal Constitution of the United States of Mexico, or the **Constitution of 1824**. Erasmo Seguín of San Antonio helped write this constitution. Most Texans—Tejanos and U.S. settlers alike—supported the Constitution of 1824. Like the U.S. Constitution, it gave limited power to the central government and broad local authority to the states. This division of power, called **federalism**, distributes power between a central and regional governments. The Constitution of 1824 also divided power among three branches of government. A president served as the head of state. At the same time, the two constitutions differed in many ways. Mexico's state lawmakers, not its citizens, elected the president. Unlike the United States, Mexico did not separate church and state or have freedom of religion. Roman Catholicism was the official religion of Mexico.



The Constitution of 1824 established a federal government for Mexico.

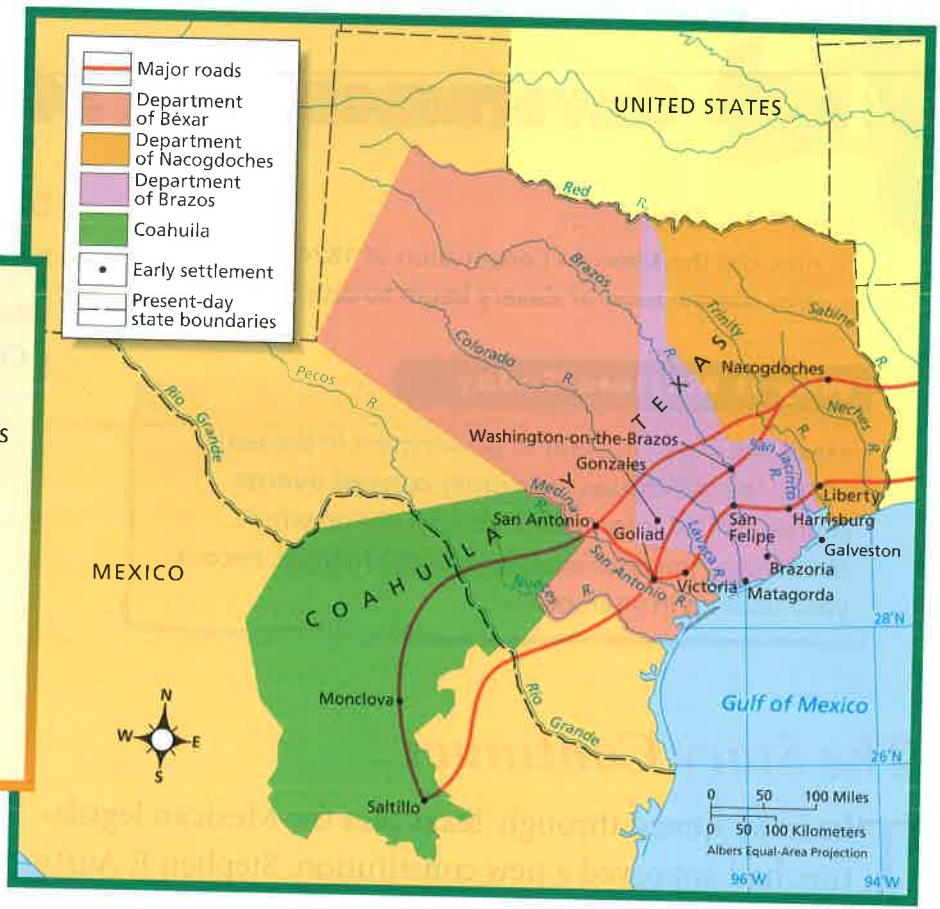
Coahuila y Texas in 1825

Interpreting Maps In 1824 the separate Mexican province of Texas was joined with the state of Coahuila. By 1834 it was divided into three departments.

TAKS Skills 

1. Locate San Antonio was the capital of which department?

2. Drawing Inferences and Conclusions How did geographic factors such as rivers affect the political boundaries of Texas?



When conflicts erupted in the 1830s, Texans expressed their loyalty to the Constitution of 1824 by placing that date on flags.



The Constitution of 1824 also united Texas and the Mexican province of Coahuila into one state. Many settlers disliked this decision. They thought that separate statehood would provide more local control. In addition, the state's capital of Saltillo was far away. As a result, few Texans could participate in state government. In 1825 Texas became a department, or political subdivision, within Coahuila y Texas. Later, this department was further divided into three departments, with headquarters at Nacogdoches, San Antonio, and San Felipe. Tejanos held most government positions in San Antonio. However, U.S. settlers dominated politics wherever they were the majority of the population.

Many U.S. settlers wanted local control over rights and freedoms. This was because their political traditions differed from Mexican law. For example, U.S. settlers wanted the right to a trial by jury, as in the United States. The state constitution of Coahuila y Texas, adopted in 1827, allowed for trial by jury. However, authorities did not make any attempt to provide such trials. When U.S. settlers did not agree with Mexican laws, they often ignored or changed them. Mexican officials who wanted to encourage immigration frequently took no notice of such actions. As a result, local government in Texas became a mixture of Mexican and U.S. practices.

★ Reading Check Comparing How were the Mexican Constitution of 1824 and the U.S. Constitution similar?

★ The Issue of Slavery in Texas

Cultural and political differences between Texans—particularly U.S. settlers—and the Mexican government eventually led to conflicts. Through trade and other connections, most U.S. settlers remained more closely tied to the United States than to Mexico. In late 1825 an American newspaper described the situation. “The colonists in Texas will not be Mexicans more than in name.”

One issue more than others divided U.S. settlers and the Mexican government. During the 1820s the Mexican and Coahuila y Texas state governments passed laws restricting slavery. Many U.S. settlers in Texas ignored such restrictions. However, many U.S. settlers and potential immigrants feared that Mexico might make slavery illegal. An Alabama farmer expressed this in a letter to Stephen F. Austin.

Texas Voices

“Our most valuable inhabitants [residents] here own [slaves]. I am therefore anxious to know what the laws are upon that subject. . . . Our planters are not willing to remove [to Texas] without they can first be assured [promised] of their [slaves] being secured to them by the laws of your Govt.”

—Charles Douglas, quoted in *Westward Expansion*, by Sanford Wexler

Some Tejanos and U.S. settlers opposed slavery. However, many Texans who opposed slavery—including Austin—believed that it was necessary for the economy because farming cotton required a great deal of labor. In 1827 the state constitution outlawed slavery. However, José Antonio Navarro helped pass a law allowing for contract labor. This law gave Texas slaveholders a way to work around the constitutional ban. As U.S. settlement in Texas increased, tensions with Mexican officials over the issue of slavery rose.

★ **Reading Check** Making Generalizations and Predictions How do you think U.S. settlers’ unwillingness to adopt Mexican ways will affect Texas?



While Eli Whitney’s cotton gin made it easier to process cotton, cotton farming still required a great deal of labor.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Points of View

Do you think the writer would go to Texas if he could not keep his slaves? Why or why not?



Section 4 Review



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



Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP9

1 Define and explain:

- federalism

2 Identify and explain:

- Constitution of 1824

3 Comparing and Contrasting

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to list the differences and similarities between the Mexican Constitution of 1824 and the U.S. Constitution.

| Similarities | Differences |
|--------------|-------------|
| | |

4 Finding the Main Idea

- Identify how the Mexican Constitution of 1824 affected Texas.
- Why did the issue of slavery cause increasing tensions in Texas?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Identifying Cause and Effect Write a paragraph explaining why Mexican officials were concerned about the number of U.S. settlers in Texas. Consider the following:

- tensions about the issue of slavery
- cultural and political differences



CHAPTER 9

REVIEW

The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to write a one-page short story about life in Texas during the early 1800s. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation to describe the economy, immigration, and Mexican government in Texas. **★TEKS**



Some U.S. settlers brought slaves to Texas to help work the fields and do chores.

While most Texans supported the new Constitution of 1824, many settlers disliked several Mexican policies.

Many new settlers came to Texas for land to start their own farms. With them, they brought ideas about farming, religion, and government.

Identifying People and Ideas **★TEKS**

Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. G.T.T. | 6. free enterprise |
| 2. flatboats | 7. barter |
| 3. dogtrot cabins | 8. exports |
| 4. quilting bees | 9. Constitution of 1824 |
| 5. plantations | 10. federalism |

Understanding Main Ideas **★TEKS**

Section 1 (pp. 182–185)

1. Why did many U.S. immigrants come to Texas in the early 1800s?
2. What different groups settled in Texas during the 1820s and early 1830s?

Section 2 (pp. 186–190)

3. How did Texas settlers adapt to their environment?
4. How did U.S. settlers maintain their cultural heritage, particularly their religious beliefs, while adapting to Texas culture?

Section 3 (pp. 191–193)

5. Describe the Texas economy in the early to mid-1830s.

Section 4 (pp. 195–197)

6. How did the Constitution of 1824 affect Texas? How did Texas settlers feel about the document?

You Be the Historian **★TEKS**

Reviewing Themes

1. **Constitutional Heritage** Why did many Texas settlers like how the Constitution of 1824 divided government power?
2. **Citizenship** Do you think that Texas settlers who broke Mexican laws were good citizens? Provide reasons for your answer.
3. **Geography** How did poor transportation networks in Texas affect the region's economy?



TAKS

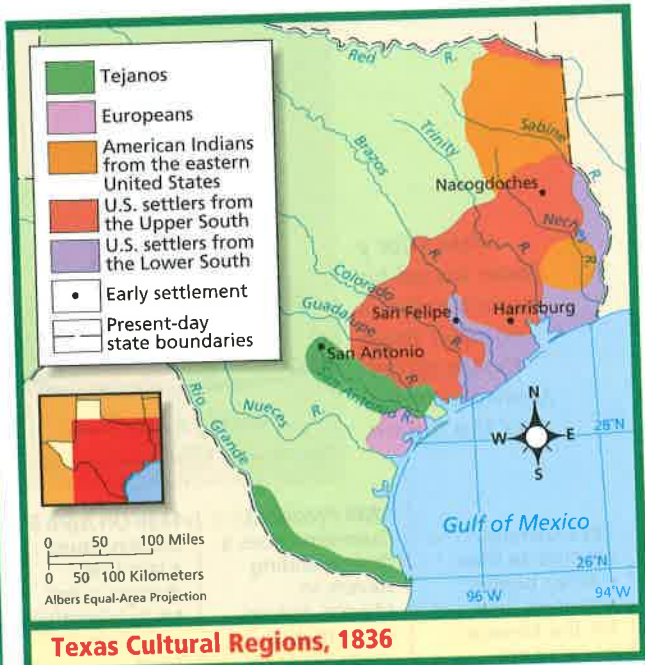
Practice: Thinking Critically **★TEKS**

1. **Contrasting** How did the purposes and methods of Spanish and U.S. settlement in Texas differ?
2. **Summarizing** Describe the major characteristics of life in Texas during Mexican rule.
3. **Evaluating** How did physical and human factors, such as the Mexican government, affect the settlement of U.S. immigrants in Texas?

Social Studies Skills Workshop

Interpreting Maps ★TEKS

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



- In 1836 what group or groups occupied the largest part of Texas?
 - settlers from the Upper South
 - settlers from the Lower South
 - Europeans and Tejanos
 - American Indians and Tejanos
- Summarize the settlement patterns in Texas.

Analyzing Primary Sources ★TEKS

Read the following story by Solomon Wright. Then answer the questions.

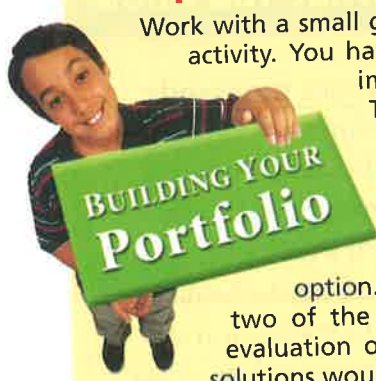
"A man moving to this promised land from Missouri drove two spans of powerful, spirited Thoroughbred horses [attached] to two brand new wagons. . . . Anybody would ask him where he was going, he'd boom out in the heartiest voice you can imagine, 'Goin' to Texas to get rich.'

After a couple of years in the alligator-swamp country, this man and his family had been shaken by so many chills and burned up by so much fever that they were as yellow as pumpkins, and just about as spirited. . . . Finally he started back to Missouri in an old shakly [rickety] wagon, each of its four wheels trying to go in a different direction, pulled by a pair of ewe-necked, rabbit-hipped prairie ponies. When anyone would ask him where he was going, he would squeak out in a weak, whiney voice, 'Goin'-back-to-Missouri.' "

- This humorous story illustrates what serious fact about settling in Texas?
 - Wagons often broke down in Texas.
 - Failure struck many hopeful settlers.
 - Hard work assured success on the Texas frontier.
 - Prairie ponies sold well in Missouri.
- Why do you think that East Texans enjoyed telling this sort of story?

Alternative Assessment

Cooperative Learning ★TEKS



Work with a small group to complete the following activity. You have been chosen to find ways to improve the economy of early Texas. As a group, use a problem-solving process to identify problems, gather information, and list and consider options. Then think about the advantages and disadvantages of each option. Next, pick and implement one or two of the best solutions. Finally, write an evaluation of how effective you think those solutions would have been. Your solutions must have been workable in early Texas.

internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
 KEYWORD: ST3 TX9 ★TEKS

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to research what life was like for the people who lived in Texas in the early 1800s. Then write an essay or build a collage or a model that demonstrates an aspect of the transportation, housing, education, diet, and entertainment of Texans during this time.



CHAPTER 10

The Road to Revolution

(1825–1835)



Haden Edwards and his wife Susanna received a land grant near Nacogdoches.



After Mier y Terán issued his report, soldiers entered Texas to strengthen Mexico's control over the region.



TEXAS

1826 The Fredonian Rebellion begins after Haden Edwards comes into conflict with settlers.

1828 General Manuel de Mier y Terán begins a tour of Texas for the Mexican government.

1829 President Guerrero issues a decree ending slavery in Mexico, but an exemption is made for Texas.

1830 On April 6 Mexico issues a law that changes rules on immigration and trade in Texas.

1825

U.S. and WORLD



1825 Bolivia wins its independence from Spain.

1826

1827

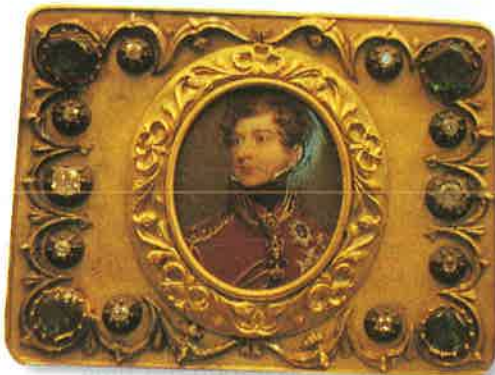
1827 The United States formally offers to purchase Texas from Mexico for \$1 million.

1828

1829

1829 Spanish soldiers land at Tampico in a final attempt to reconquer Mexico. Forces led by Antonio López de Santa Anna defeat them, earning him the nickname Hero of Tampico.

1830



Simon Bolívar was known as the Liberator of South America and helped Bolivia win its independence.

Build on What You Know

During the 1800s thousands of U.S. immigrants came to Texas. As they did, conflict with the Mexican government soon developed. When President Antonio López de Santa Anna abandoned the Constitution of 1824, tensions increased in Texas.



Cannons were important for defense of early settlements in Texas.



Stephen F. Austin was arrested while returning to Texas after an important visit with government officials in Mexico City.

1831 The town of Gonzales receives a cannon from the Mexican government to defend citizens against American Indian attacks.

1834 Stephen F. Austin is arrested in Saltillo.

1835 Texans become concerned when the Mexican government officially abolishes the Constitution of 1824.

1831

1832

1833

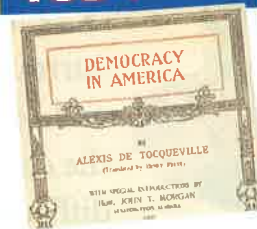
1834

1835

1831 A violent slave revolt, known as Nat Turner's Rebellion, takes place in Virginia.

1832 General Santa Anna leads a revolt against President Bustamante.

Tocqueville's book was based on observations he made during a tour of the United States.



1835 Alexis de Tocqueville begins publishing *Democracy in America*.

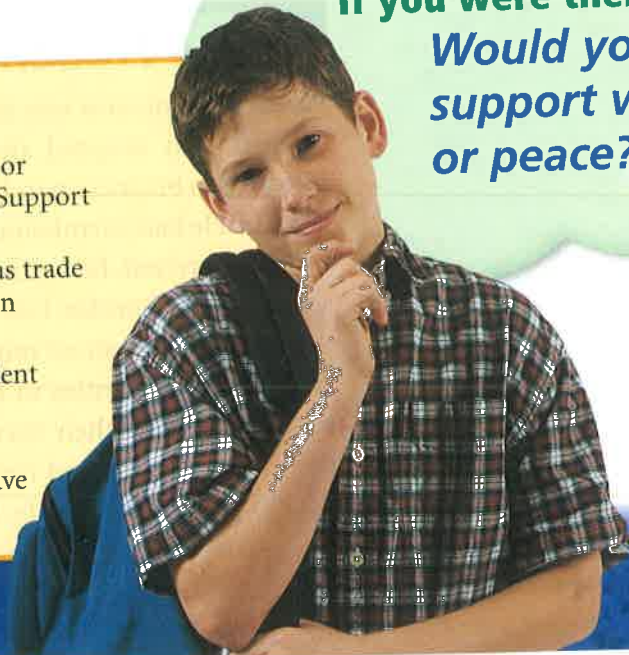
You Be the Historian



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

- **Economics** Economic factors such as trade are usually the cause of conflicts between nations.
- **Constitutional Heritage** A president should be able to abolish the nation's constitution.
- **Government** New governments have more problems than old governments.

If you were there . . .
Would you support war or peace?



Political Unrest in Texas

Read to Discover

1. What conflicts developed over land titles, and how did Mexico respond?
2. What conclusions did General Mier y Terán draw after his visit to Texas?
3. Why did Mexico pass the Law of April 6, 1830, and how did Texans react to it?

Why It Matters Today

In the early 1830s many Texans were unhappy with the Mexican government and began to rebel. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information on protests against governments today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- decree
- customs duties

Identify

- Haden Edwards
- Fredonian Rebellion
- Manuel de Mier y Terán
- Vicente Guerrero
- Guerrero Decree
- Law of April 6, 1830



Decorated coaches such as this one were rare in Texas during the 1820s.

The Story Continues

On November 10, 1827, a large caravan left Mexico City for Texas. The main coach was decorated with silver and surrounded by a military escort for protection. Mexican general Manuel de Mier y Terán and a few others traveled inside the coach. The trip was rough. Muddy roads made traveling difficult. Along the way some of the travelers fell ill. But the group pressed on because they were on an important mission.

★ The Fredonian Rebellion

Part of the mission was to investigate conditions in East Texas, where a conflict had erupted the year before. Trouble began after **Haden Edwards**, a businessman from Kentucky, received an *empresario* contract in 1825. He had permission to settle some 800 families near Nacogdoches. When he arrived, Edwards found that a number of Mexican families, U.S. settlers, and Cherokee had been living on the land for years.

Edwards's contract required him to respect the property rights of all settlers who had titles to their land. So Edwards promptly ordered the settlers to prove their ownership. Many of the settlers could not find their land titles or had never received one. Edwards required these settlers to pay him for a title. If they did not pay, he threatened to sell their

land. This enraged many of the settlers, who complained to the government. When an official named José Antonio Saucedo decided that Edwards could not charge for new land titles, he protested the decision.

In October 1826 the Mexican government canceled Edwards's contract. Benjamin Edwards, Haden's brother, took action. He gathered a small band of settlers, including some Cherokee. Then he claimed a part of East Texas as the independent Republic of Fredonia. On December 16, 1826, Benjamin Edwards and his supporters rode into Nacogdoches and took over a building known as the Old Stone Fort. On December 21 they adopted the Fredonian Declaration of Independence.

Texas Voices

“The Government of the Mexican United States have . . . reduced the . . . emigrants [newcomers] . . . in the Province of Texas . . . to the dreadful alternative [choice] of either submitting [giving] their freeborn necks to the yoke [harness] of . . . [a] despotic [unjust] government . . . or of taking up arms in defense of their . . . rights.”

—Fredonian Declaration of Independence, quoted in *Documents of Texas History*, edited by Ernest Wallace

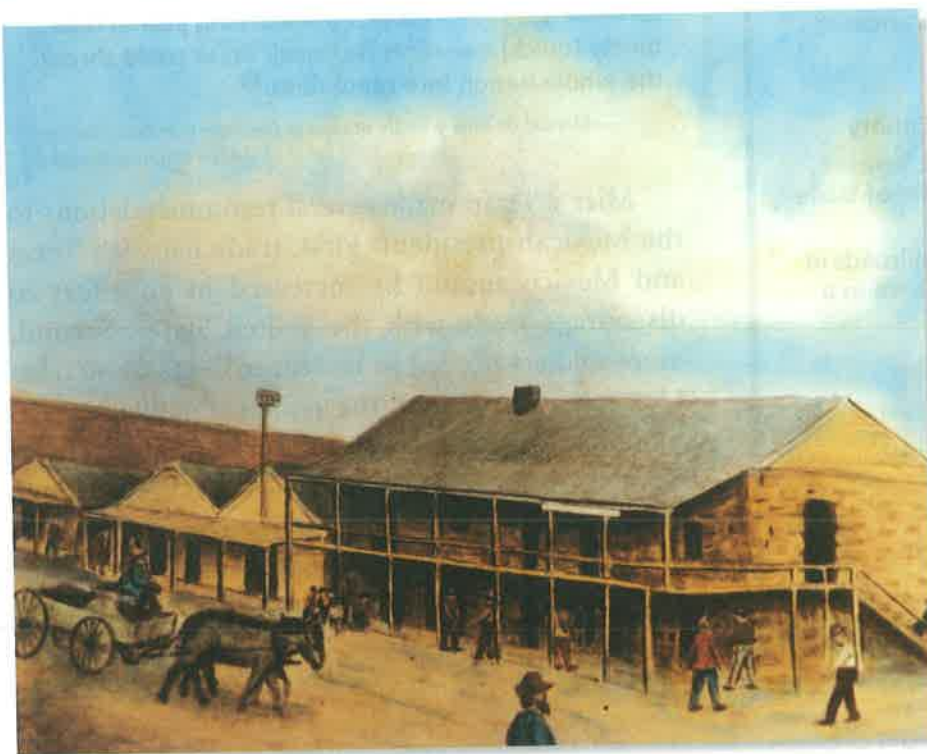
Most Texans—both Tejano and U.S. settlers alike—opposed the **Fredonian Rebellion**. Stephen F. Austin, who supported the Mexican government's decision, called out the militia. In January 1827 the Fredonians learned that Mexican troops and the militia were coming. The rebels, including Haden Edwards, fled. Some were captured but later released after Austin spoke with officials. Edwards later returned to Texas and settled in Nacogdoches, where he died in 1849.

★ Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions How do you think human factors such as land grants led to the Fredonian Rebellion?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Points of View

According to this document, why did the Fredonians rebel?



Interpreting the Visual Record

Nacogdoches. The Fredonian rebels raised a red-and-white flag, with the words Independence, Liberty, Justice written on it, over the Old Stone Fort in Nacogdoches. **What does this image show about life in Nacogdoches?**



Mier y Terán's Report

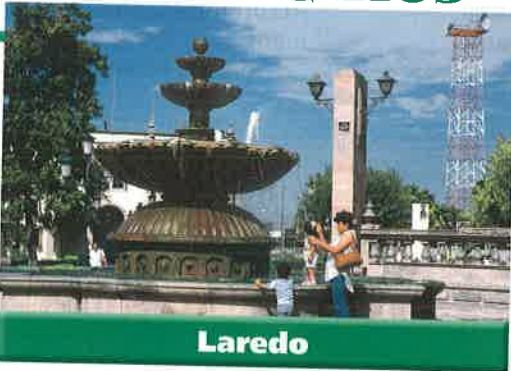
The Fredonian Rebellion was a minor event, but it attracted a lot of attention. Newspapers in the United States carried stories about the revolt. This interest in the rebellion greatly worried the Mexican government. During the 1820s the U.S. government made several offers to purchase Texas from Mexico. These offers offended Mexican leaders. Many Mexicans suspected that the Fredonian Rebellion was part of a U.S. plot to acquire Texas. The Mexican government sent more troops into East Texas to protect the region. Mexican officials also sent General **Manuel de Mier y Terán** with a

group to tour Texas and to investigate conditions there.

Mier y Terán began his inspection tour in Laredo in early 1828 and arrived in San Antonio on March 1. From there, he traveled on to San Felipe de Austin, where he met with Stephen F. Austin. They discussed many of the issues important to the U.S. settlers. Austin also expressed his loyalty to Mexico.

Mier y Terán continued his tour and soon arrived in Nacogdoches. While there, he wrote a letter to the president of Mexico. Mier y Terán noted that Mexican influence in Texas decreased as one moved northward and eastward. Settlers from the United States seemed to outnumber Tejanos by 10 to 1. He warned that the American influence, particularly in East Texas, was growing stronger every day.

Texas Cities



Laredo

History: Laredo was founded in 1755 when rancher Tomás Sánchez established a settlement there. Lying on a road from Mexico to Texas, Laredo served as an important location for trade and travel. The town prospered along with the growing population of Mexico's northern territories.

Population in 2000: 176,576

Relative location: On the Rio Grande southwest of San Antonio

Region: Gulf Coastal Plain

County: County seat of Webb County

Special feature: Located on the Texas-Mexico border, Laredo is a center of trade and tourism.

Economy: After the arrival of railroads in the late 1800s, Laredo's importance as a trade center grew even more. Laredo's economy was also boosted by the discovery of oil and natural gas in the 1920s. Since the passage of NAFTA, Laredo has grown as a center of import and export trade with Mexico.



Texas Voices

“I tell myself that it could not be otherwise than that from such a state of affairs [events] should arise an antagonism [unfriendly relationship] between Mexicans and foreigners. . . . Therefore, I am warning you to take timely [quick] measures [actions]. Texas could throw the whole nation into revolution.”

—Manuel de Mier y Terán, quoted in *Documents of Texas History*, edited by Ernest Wallace

Mier y Terán made several recommendations to the Mexican president. First, trade between Texas and Mexico should be increased in an effort to discourage trade with the United States. Second, more soldiers needed to be sent to Texas to increase Mexico's control over the region. Finally, Mexico should encourage more Europeans and Mexicans to settle in Texas. Mier y Terán hoped that these actions would reduce U.S. influence in the region and show Mexico's power and its determination to keep Texas.



Reading Check Finding the Main Idea What conclusion did Mier y Terán draw, and what did he advise?



The Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth, Texas

The Mexican government sent troops to Texas to enforce the Law of April 6, 1830.

★ The Law of April 6, 1830

Before responding to Mier y Terán’s proposals, the Mexican government took an action that greatly worried some settlers. In 1829 President **Vicente Guerrero** issued a **decree**, or official order, ending slavery in Mexico. Texas slaveholders, most of whom were from the United States, protested this **Guerrero Decree**. They argued that their businesses and farms depended on the labor of the some 1,000 slaves in Texas. Local officials listened to these arguments. They gained an exemption, or exception, from the decree for Texas.


In response to Manuel de Mier y Terán’s report, the Mexican government passed the **Law of April 6, 1830**. It banned U.S. immigration to Texas and made it illegal for settlers to bring more slaves into Texas. The law also suspended unfilled *empresario* contracts. The government hoped to issue new contracts to bring more Mexicans and Catholic Europeans rather than U.S. families to Texas. The government also began to tax all U.S. imports coming into Texas. These **customs duties**, or import taxes, raised money for the government. They were also supposed to encourage internal trade within Mexico, as the duties would add to the cost of U.S. goods. Although the rest of Mexico had been paying these duties already, the new law now required Texans to pay customs duties on imports as well.

Mexican officials hoped that the Law of April 6, 1830, would strengthen Mexico’s control over Texas. Instead, it angered many

LINKING PAST to PRESENT

Trade Relations

One source of conflict between Texans and the Mexican government was customs duties. Trade still plays an important role in Texas-Mexico relations. In 1994 the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) went into effect. NAFTA removed trade barriers—such as import and export taxes—between the United States, Canada, and Mexico. As a result of NAFTA, trade between Texas and Mexico has greatly increased.

What do you think the longterm effects of NAFTA will be? 

GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

The Antislavery Movement Abroad

In 1829 the Mexican president decreed that slavery was abolished. Mexico's actions reflected a growing world trend. Great Britain outlawed the slave trade in 1807, and the United States passed a similar law the next year. In 1823 the South American country of Chile made slavery illegal. In 1833 Britain passed a law that abolished slavery in the British Empire. During this time, the antislavery movement was growing in the United States.

Why were some Texans worried about the antislavery movement?



Tejanos and U.S. settlers. They feared that the new restrictions would hurt the growing Texas economy. Immigration had led to population growth and trade, which helped the economy.

Many U.S. settlers were also upset that their relatives and friends in the United States could not move to Texas. Stephen F. Austin disliked the new law, but he tried to work with Mexican officials and encouraged colonists to respect the law. However, Austin's own faith in the central government had been shaken by the change in its approach toward dealing with Texas. Austin realized that relations with the government in Mexico City had been badly damaged.

Tejanos who supported U.S. immigration, such as Erasmo Seguín, José Antonio Navarro, and young Juan Seguín, also opposed the Law of April 6, 1830. After it went into effect, the *ayuntamiento* of San Antonio held a special meeting. Its members, including Erasmo Seguín and Navarro, noted several of the advantages of having people from the United States move to Texas.

Texas Voices

“The advantages of liberal North American immigration are innumerable [not able to be counted]: (1) The colonists would afford a source of supply for the native inhabitants. (2) They would protect the interior from Indian invasions. (3) They would develop roads and commerce to New Orleans and New Mexico. (4) Moreover, the ideas of government held by North Americans are in general better adapted to those of the Mexicans than are the ideas of European immigrants.”

—The *ayuntamiento* of San Antonio, quoted in *Foreigners in their Native Land*, edited by David J. Weber

★ Reading Check Evaluating How did Mier y Terán's tour of Texas and report lead to the passage of the Law of April 6, 1830?

Section 1 Review



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

Go **hrw** .com Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP10

1 Define and explain:

- decree
- customs duties

2 Identify and explain:

- Haden Edwards
- Fredonian Rebellion
- Manuel de Mier y Terán
- Vicente Guerrero
- Guerrero Decree
- Law of April 6, 1830

3 Identifying Cause and Effect

Copy the graphic organizer below. As you move up the ladder, describe the events that led to the Law of April 6, 1830.

| |
|----------------------------|
| |
| Law of April 6, 1830 |
| Mier y Terán Report |
| Mier y Terán Investigation |
| Fredonian Rebellion |

4 Finding the Main Idea

- How did disputes over land titles lead to the Fredonian Rebellion, and what was the government's response to it?
- What steps did Mier y Terán recommend in his report?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Supporting a Point of View Imagine that you are living in Texas in the 1830s. Would you have supported or opposed the Law of April 6, 1830? Explain why or why not. Consider the following:

- the importance of Texas to Mexico
- the growth of the Texas economy and population



Section

2

Tensions Grow

Read to Discover

1. What events led to conflict at Anahuac?
2. Why were the Turtle Bayou Resolutions written?
3. What caused the violence at Velasco?

Why It Matters Today

In the early 1830s many Texans were upset by the Mexican government's violation of the Constitution of 1824. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information on constitutional issues today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- resolutions

Identify

- Juan Davis Bradburn
- George Fisher
- William B. Travis
- John Austin
- Turtle Bayou Resolutions
- Antonio López de Santa Anna
- José Antonio Mexía
- José de las Piedras
- Battle of Velasco



The Story Continues

In the 1830s Asa Hill left his Georgia home for Texas. He wanted to start a new life for his family. He found some land in Stephen F. Austin's colony and then returned home to gather his loved ones. His family reached Matagorda Bay by boat, but they still had a long wagon ride ahead. After a week of camping in the Texas wilderness, the Hills arrived at their destination. They built a house and planted crops for food. They knew nothing of the growing tensions in Texas.



Asa Hill was one of many U.S. settlers who moved to Texas in the 1830s.



Conflicts at Anahuac

The Mexican government stationed hundreds of troops in Texas to enforce the Law of April 6, 1830. Before long, conflict developed between the military and some settlers. In the fall of 1830, troops built a fort at the mouth of the Trinity River on Galveston Bay near an important trade route and immigration point. The settlement became known as Anahuac. At this key location, troops could enforce the new trade and immigration laws. Colonel **Juan Davis Bradburn**, who was originally from the United States, commanded the troops stationed at the fort.

Francisco Madero, a surveyor from Coahuila, was approving land titles for settlers in the area. He had been appointed general land

A Kentucky rifle



Conflicts in Texas, 1825–1835

Interpreting Maps Conflicts between the Texans and Mexican officials erupted during the 1830s. Many of these conflicts were over the placement of Mexican troops in Texas and the collection of taxes on imports.

TAKS Skills

- 1. Locate** What settlements were sites of conflict? ★ TEKS
- 2. Evaluating** Why do you think conflicts broke out in ports along the Texas coast? ★ TEKS



commissioner for Texas in 1830. In February 1831 Bradburn arrested Madero, claiming that Madero's actions were illegal according to the Law of April 6, 1830. Many Texans became upset when Bradburn put Madero in jail. Bradburn then angered the settlers in Liberty, a nearby town. He disbanded the town government and used slaves for projects without paying the slaveholders for their labor.

In November 1831 tensions increased. **George Fisher**, a U.S. settler who had become a Mexican citizen, was a new customs official. He demanded that all ships landing in Texas pay their customs duties at Anahuac. This rule required some shippers to travel overland from Brazoria to Anahuac to get the necessary paperwork. Stephen F. Austin, responding to complaints, wrote to Bradburn. The rules were “utterly impracticable and their execution is impossible.”

When several ship captains ignored Fisher's rules, he sent soldiers after them. During one chase, a soldier was wounded. An all-out battle was avoided because of Austin's quick reaction. He explained to Mexican officials that the event was not an act of disloyalty but a problem with Fisher. Fisher resigned soon after the incident. Yet conditions did not improve. In the spring of 1832, Bradburn arrested several citizens, including **William B. Travis** and Patrick Jack, and held them for a military trial. Texas settlers were enraged over the events in Anahuac.

★ Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions How did the enforcement of the Law of April 6, 1830 lead to problems at Anahuac?

★ The Turtle Bayou Resolutions

Patrick Jack's brother, William Jack, began to rally the townspeople. Soon groups of settlers at Liberty and Brazoria also demanded the prisoners' release. **John Austin**, a settler in Brazoria, helped organize a force of more than 150 people. They marched toward the fort at Anahuac. The angry Texans exchanged gunfire with Mexican troops and even captured some soldiers. Bradburn agreed to release the prisoners if the Texans would release the soldiers and leave. The settlers agreed to the terms and left. But Bradburn did not keep his promise.

After the conflict at Anahuac, the settlers withdrew a few miles to Turtle Bayou. John Austin and some other men left to get cannon from Brazoria. Those who stayed drew up several **resolutions**, or statements of a group's opinions. The **Turtle Bayou Resolutions** declared that the events at Anahuac were not a rebellion against Mexico. The settlers stated that they were defending their rights and the Constitution of 1824. They expressed support for General **Antonio López de Santa Anna**, who was trying to overthrow President Anastacio Bustamante.

Bustamante had taken complete control of the government, which violated the Constitution of 1824. Santa Anna had much support throughout Mexico, including important leaders like Colonel **José Antonio Mexía**. Mexía came to Brazoria with an army and was given a copy of the Turtle Bayou Resolutions.

★ TEKS **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** Why did the settlers create the Turtle Bayou Resolutions, and what did they declare?



Many Texans were upset with George Fisher for enforcing Mexican customs laws.

Historical Document

Turtle Bayou Resolutions

On June 13, 1832, Texans at Turtle Bayou wrote a document explaining their actions at Anahuac. These statements are called the Turtle Bayou Resolutions.

“RESOLVED [It is determined] That we view with feelings of the deepest regret, the manner in which the Gover't [government] of the Republic of Mexico is **administered**¹ by the present **dynasty**²—The repeated violations of the constitution—the total disregard of the law—the entire **prostration**³ of the civil authority; and the

substitution in the **stead**⁴ of a military **despotism**⁵ are **grievances**⁶ of such a **character**⁷, as to **arouse**⁸ the feelings of every freeman, and **impel**⁹ him to resistance. . . .

RESOLVED That the people of Texas be invited to cooperate with us, in support of the principles **incorporated**¹⁰ in The **foregoing**¹¹ resolutions. — 13th June 1832. . . .”

Analyzing Primary Sources ★ TEKS

- 1. Finding the Main Idea** Why were these resolutions written?
- 2. Evaluating** How does this document show the importance of freedom of speech?

¹administered: managed

²dynasty: ruling government

³prostration: collapse

⁴stead: place

⁵despotism: unjust government

⁶grievances: sufferings

⁷character: nature

⁸arouse: excite

⁹impel: force

¹⁰incorporated: included

¹¹foregoing: previous

Biography



The Granger Collection, New York

Antonio López de Santa Anna (1794–1876)

Antonio López de Santa Anna's long military career began in 1810. He fought for Spain against Mexican independence. In 1821 he switched sides and supported the rebel forces. In 1832 Santa Anna led a successful revolt, and in 1833 he was elected president of Mexico. He promised to restore the Constitution of 1824. He did not fulfill his promise and war soon erupted **How did Santa Anna's policies affect Texas?**

★ The Battle of Velasco

Soon after these events, a Mexican force led by Colonel **José de las Piedras** arrived from Nacogdoches. Piedras blamed Colonel Bradburn for much of the conflict with the U.S. settlers. To restore the peace, Piedras released Travis, Jack, and the other prisoners and recommended removing Bradburn from his post. Bradburn then resigned. With Bradburn gone, the settlers felt that the threat to their freedoms was removed. A serious battle had been avoided at Anahuac.

Unaware that the conflict at Anahuac was over, John Austin's group loaded their cannon on a ship at Brazoria. They soon reached the settlement of Velasco, near the mouth of the Brazos River. Colonel Domingo de Ugartechea, commander of the Mexican troops, refused to let the rebels pass. On June 26, 1832, fighting broke out. The Mexican soldiers soon ran out of ammunition and had to surrender on June 29. The colonists had won the **Battle of Velasco**. Men on both sides were killed and wounded during the battle.

After the battle, the Texans continued their journey to Anahuac. They triumphantly arrived with the cannon, only to find the conflict there settled. However, resistance to central Mexican authority grew stronger in Texas every day. Most of the Mexican troops soon left the region. The soldiers went to take sides in the war between the Federalists led by Santa Anna and the Centralists led by President Bustamante. Texans anxiously waited for news from Mexico City. They hoped Santa Anna would win the fighting and restore the Constitution of 1824.

Reading Check Making Generalizations and Predictions How do you think events at Velasco would have been different had John Austin and his group known about the Turtle Bayou Resolutions and Piedras's trip to Anahuac?



Section 2 Review

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

Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP10

1 Define and explain:

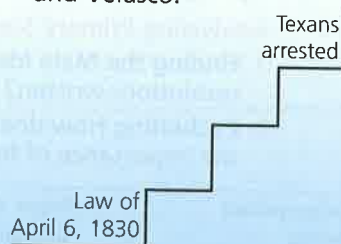
- resolutions

2 Identify and explain:

- Juan Davis Bradburn
- George Fisher
- William B. Travis
- John Austin
- Turtle Bayou Resolutions
- Antonio López de Santa Anna
- José Antonio Mexía
- José de las Piedras
- Battle of Velasco

3 Sequencing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show in order the steps that led to conflicts at Anahuac and Velasco.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- a. How did physical factors, such as the location of Anahuac, contribute to the conflict there?
- b. What led some Texans to write the Turtle Bayou Resolutions?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking



Analyzing Information Imagine that you are at Velasco during the battle. Write a letter informing a friend of the causes of the conflict.

Consider the following:

- the events at Anahuac
- events in other parts of Mexico

Conventions and Petitions

Read to Discover

1. Why did Texans hope the Constitution of 1824 would be restored?
2. What did the Conventions of 1832 and 1833 hope to achieve?
3. What events occurred when Stephen F. Austin went to Mexico City in April 1833?

Why It Matters Today

Texans held two conventions to discuss government reforms. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information on a recent national or international conference. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- reforms
- delegates

Identify

- Convention of 1832
- William H. Wharton
- Convention of 1833
- Valentín Gómez Farías



The Story Continues

As word of the conflict between Anastacio Bustamante and Antonio López de Santa Anna had traveled through Mexico, Texans realized that Santa Anna would probably take control of the government. Stephen F. Austin wanted to assure Santa Anna that Texas supported the general. Austin met with Colonel José Antonio Mexía in Matamoros to discuss the situation in Texas. Austin and other leaders convinced Mexía that Texas was loyal to Santa Anna and that the local disturbances were under control.



Some Mexican soldiers wore hats similar to this one during the 1820s and 1830s.

★ The Convention of 1832


Colonel Mexía traveled to Brazoria, where he was welcomed with a party. Despite having been given the Turtle Bayou Resolutions, Mexía gave a favorable report on Texas. Santa Anna defeated Bustamante's forces in 1832 and was popularly elected president of Mexico in 1833. He appointed his vice president to take care of the day-to-day affairs of Mexico's government. Santa Anna then spent much of his time at his hacienda near Veracruz. However, he still controlled the policies of the Mexican government.



William H. Wharton led a group that wanted the Mexican government to reform its policies and allow Texans to have more local control over their government.

Citizenship and You

Political Protest


The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects the right of free speech. Participating in a convention, as Texans did in 1832 and 1833, can be one form of protest. There are many other ways to stage a protest. For example, some people hold marches or demonstrations. Many people draft petitions that express an opinion and are signed by citizens. Petitions are given to government officials or other leaders. Some people use the Internet to protest issues. There are Internet sites that keep track of the various protests occurring throughout the world. **Why do you think freedoms of speech and petition are important in a democratic society?** 

Texans believed that Santa Anna would restore the Constitution of 1824. With a new government, some Texans thought that the time might be right for change. Since the Guerrero Decree in 1829 and the Law of April 6, 1830, many U.S. settlers and Tejanos had been unhappy with the central government. The settlers in San Felipe de Austin called a convention to discuss possible **reforms**, or changes in policy. Each district in Texas was asked to send **delegates**, or representatives, to San Felipe on October 1, 1832.

On October 1, delegates from 16 settlements attended the **Convention of 1832**. San Antonio, the largest Tejano settlement, was not represented. Its leaders had decided that the convention was unlawful. The delegates chose Stephen F. Austin as president of the convention. During the six-day convention, the delegates adopted several resolutions.

1. They asked the Mexican government to allow legal immigration from the United States.
2. The delegates requested that Texas become a separate Mexican state instead of being joined with Coahuila.
3. The Texans asked that customs duties be removed for three years.
4. The delegates asked for land for public schools.

The convention chose delegates **William H. Wharton** and Rafael Manchola to present the resolutions to the state and federal governments. Despite Manchola's experience as a legislator, the men could not get officials in San Antonio to accept the resolutions.

 **Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** What did most Texans hope would happen with the Constitution of 1824, and what reforms did the Convention of 1832 propose?

The Convention of 1833

Stephen F. Austin realized that for reform to occur, Texans had to be in agreement and work together. The convention had lacked the backing of Tejanos in San Antonio, so Austin tried to gain their support. While he was meeting with leaders in San Antonio, a group of impatient Texans called for another convention.

The **Convention of 1833** met at San Felipe on April 1. Most of the 56 delegates had not attended the first convention. Delegate Sam Houston of Nacogdoches had only recently arrived in Texas. He had more political experience than most of the other delegates. He had been a member of the U.S. Congress and governor of Tennessee. Like many of the delegates, he wanted action. The delegates chose William H. Wharton as president. He led a group that wanted to push harder for changes in Mexican policy. Austin was upset that the convention had been called in his absence. In a letter, Austin explained his concerns.



Mexico City was a busy commercial center when Stephen F. Austin traveled there in 1833.

Texas Voices

“That measure placed me in an awkward position. . . . I went there [San Antonio] to consult with the authorities of that place. I considered that very great respect . . . was justly due to them as native Mexicans, as the capital of Texas, and as the oldest and most populous town in the country, and I knew the importance of getting them to take the lead in all the politics of Texas.”

—Stephen F. Austin, quoted in *The Life of Stephen F. Austin*, by Eugene C. Barker

In spite of his feelings, Austin supported the new convention. It adopted many of the same resolutions as the earlier convention. The members again asked that immigration from the United States be allowed. They requested that Texas be made a separate state from Coahuila so they could have more control over their own affairs. They even wrote a constitution for the proposed state. Stephen F. Austin, Erasmo Seguín, and Dr. James B. Miller were chosen to present the proposals to Santa Anna. Neither Seguín nor Miller could make the trip, so Austin set out for Mexico City alone on April 22, 1833.

TEKS **Reading Check Analyzing Information** Why was this second convention called?

★ Austin Is Arrested

The trip took Austin nearly three months. When he finally arrived, he faced one problem after another. Mexican officials were still trying to organize a new government. Santa Anna was out of the city, so Austin had to meet with Vice President Valentín Gómez Farías instead. Gómez Farías promised to present the Texans’ requests to the Mexican

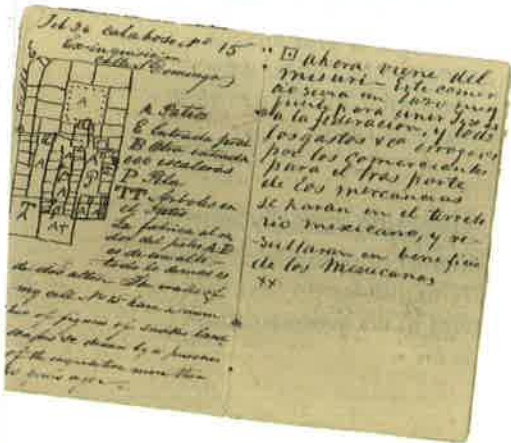
Analyzing Primary Sources
Identifying Points of View
Why did Austin feel that he was in an awkward position?



**That's
Interesting!**

Austin in Prison

Stephen F. Austin was kept in a tiny windowless cell. His food was passed through a slot in the door. When Austin was allowed outside his cell, he saw other prisoners but was not permitted to speak to them. He spent time writing letters to his friends. Austin pleaded with them not to take any violent action. "Such a thing would have increased my difficulty."



Stephen F. Austin kept a diary while he was in prison.

Congress. However, the government had many other problems to handle. A disease called cholera had swept through the city, and thousands of people were sick and dying.

In September, Austin was still waiting for the Congress to discuss the proposals. He asked Gómez Farías for a quick approval. Austin also noted that Texans might go ahead with organizing a state government without official approval. Gómez Farías thought Austin was threatening him, and the meeting ended in anger. In October a frustrated Austin wrote a letter to the local government in San Antonio. He had not yet received permission for Texas to become a separate state. Yet Austin advised Texans to meet "without a moment's delay for the purpose of organizing a local government for Texas."

When Santa Anna returned to Mexico City the following month, Austin was finally able to meet with him. Santa Anna agreed to nearly all of the resolutions of the Convention of 1833. He agreed to allow immigration from the United States and to lower taxes on U.S. imports. However, he refused to make Texas a separate state from Coahuila.

Austin left Mexico City on December 10, 1833. Although he had failed to gain permission to make Texas a state, he headed home full of hope because he had achieved his other goals. Austin's hopes were soon dashed, however. In January, when he reached Saltillo, the capital of Coahuila y Texas, Austin was arrested. Mexican officials had read his letter. The officials thought Austin had challenged Mexican authority.

Austin was taken back to Mexico City under armed guard and was put in prison without a trial. After nearly a year in prison, Austin was released on December 25, 1834. Even then, he was not permitted to return to Texas until July 1835. Back in Texas, many people worried and waited for him to return home.

★ Reading Check Sequencing List in order the events that led to Austin's arrest.

Section 3 Review

★ TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

Go.com Homework Practice Online

keyword: ST3 HP10

1 Define and explain:

- reforms
- delegates

2 Identify and explain:

- Convention of 1832
- William H. Wharton
- Convention of 1833
- Valentín Gómez Farías

3 Categorizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show what reforms Texans hoped to gain with the Convention of 1832 and 1833.

Convention of 1832

Convention of 1833

4 Finding the Main Idea

- What impact did the Constitution of 1824 have on events in Texas?
- Why was Stephen F. Austin arrested?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Making Generalizations and Predictions Write a paragraph explaining how you think Austin's arrest might lead to more conflict between Mexico and Texas. Consider the following:

- why Austin went to Mexico
- what happened in Mexico City



The Move toward War

Read to Discover

1. How did the Mexican government's policies increase tension between Texans and the Mexican government?
2. What led to a call for war?

Why It Matters Today

Part of the conflict between the Mexican government and the Texans was over taxes. Use CNNfyi.com or other **current events** sources to find information on a debate over taxes today. Record your findings in your journal.

Define

- faction

Identify

- Antonio Tenorio
- Martín Perfecto de Cos
- Lorenzo de Zavala
- Consultation



The Story Continues

Andrew Briscoe wanted to stir up trouble with the Mexican official at Anahuac. Briscoe loaded the front of his ship with bricks. He wanted his ship to look like it was weighed down with smuggled goods. He hoped to fool the commander at Anahuac into believing he was trying to avoid paying taxes on the goods. The commander was so irritated by the trick that he arrested Briscoe.



Texas merchants such as Andrew Briscoe usually shipped supplies in barrels or crates.

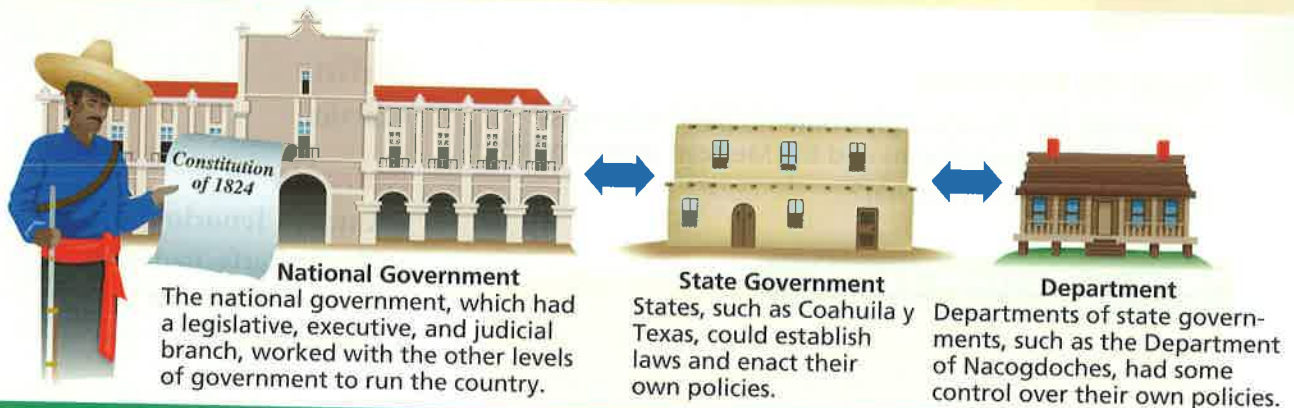
★ Mexico Tightens Control

Briscoe's actions reflected the concern many Texans had about the Mexican government's policies. In 1834 President Santa Anna declared that Mexico was not ready to be a republic and began to strengthen the power of the central government. In creating a centralist government, he violated the federal Constitution of 1824, which most Texans supported. Then in January 1835 he sent more troops and customs collectors to Texas. Santa Anna did honor some of Austin's requests, however. He legalized immigration from the United States and removed some customs duties.

In the spring of 1835 Captain **Antonio Tenorio** began collecting customs duties at Anahuac, where taxes had not been collected since 1832. This angered Texans at Anahuac, who believed that they were paying a greater share of taxes than at other Texas ports. Andrew Briscoe's arrest in June increased tensions.

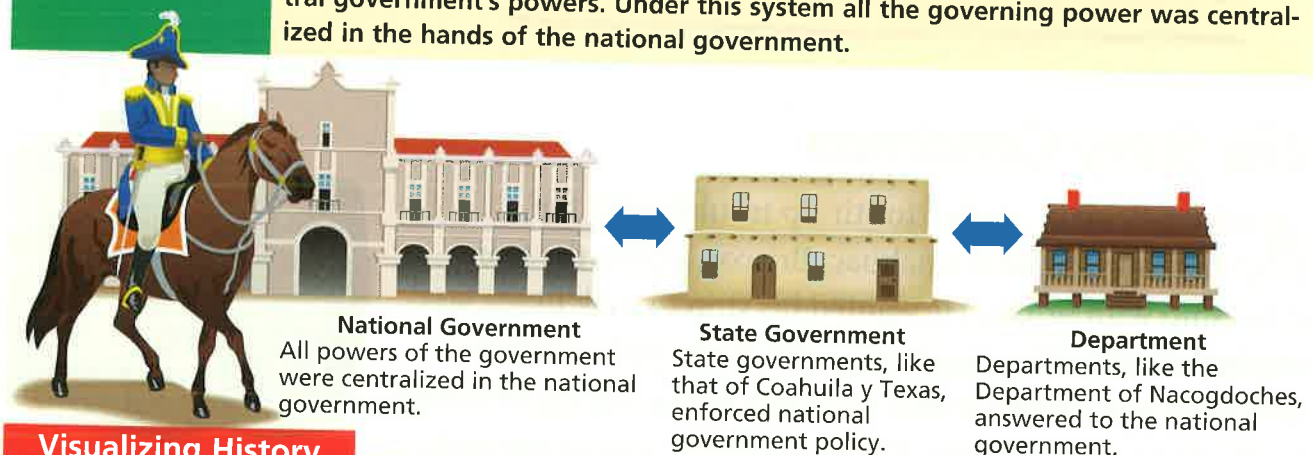
Federalism

The Constitution of 1824 created several levels of government that had the power to establish their own laws, hold elections, and create agencies. This system allowed for some local control of laws and regulations that affected Texas settlers.



Centralism

President Santa Anna ignored the Constitution of 1824 and strengthened the central government's powers. Under this system all the governing power was centralized in the hands of the national government.



Visualizing History

1. **Government** Why do you think many Texans supported the Constitution of 1824? ★ TEKS

2. **Connecting to Today** What type of government does Texas have today? ★ TEKS

In response, William Travis and about 25 U.S. settlers sailed the *Ohio* to Anahuac. There the group fired one shot and demanded Tenorio's surrender. When he refused, Travis ordered an attack. Tenorio quickly surrendered and agreed to leave Texas.

Travis's actions disturbed many Texans. Some feared that the conflict would cause more problems with the Mexican government, and they offered apologies to Mexican officials. General **Martín Perfecto de Cos**, the military commander of Texas, ordered the arrest of Travis, Robert Williamson, Samuel Williams, F. W. Johnson, and **Lorenzo de Zavala**. Zavala was a former Mexican cabinet member, state governor, and a firm supporter of federalism. He moved to Texas in 1835 after Santa Anna abandoned federalism. Cos also ordered more troops into Texas to better control the region.

★ **Reading Check Analyzing Information** How did Santa Anna's policies and his refusal to follow the Constitution of 1824 increase tension in Texas?

★ Debating War and Peace

General Cos's orders greatly concerned Texans. Most U.S. settlers believed that citizens should have a right to a trial by jury. In 1834 the state legislature had granted Texas court reforms, such as trial by jury. But Cos planned to put any prisoners on trial in a military court, which, though legal, was unacceptable to many Texans. The arrival of more troops also upset Texans. A group led by William H. Wharton called a meeting to discuss these matters. The group decided to have delegates attend another convention, known as the **Consultation**, on October 15, 1835, in the settlement of Washington-on-the-Brazos.

In the meantime, Texans began debating how to respond to the growing problems with the Mexican government. One **faction**, or group, argued that Texans should remain calm. This faction wished to keep peaceful relations with the government. Another group, the war faction, argued for action. Some members of the war faction wanted Texas to declare its independence from Mexico.

While the debate continued, Stephen F. Austin returned from his imprisonment in Mexico. Austin's views on the conflict with the Mexican government had changed because of his arrest. Austin had gone to Mexico City to work for peace. Upon his return, Austin urged Texans to unite against Santa Anna and declared his support for the upcoming Consultation. Austin warned that Texans had no choice but to go to war. "There is no other remedy [solution] but to defend our rights, ourselves, and our country, but by force of arms."



Interpreting the Visual Record

The call for war. The time Austin spent in prison convinced him that Texas had no other choice but to go to war. How does this painting show Austin's status as a leader in Texas? ★ TEKS

★ **Reading Check Evaluating** Why do you think the arrest of Austin and the conflicts in Texas led some Texans to call for war?



Section 4 Review

★ TEKS Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP10

1 Define and explain:

- faction

2 Identify and explain:

- Antonio Tenorio
- Martin Perfecto de Cos
- Lorenzo de Zavala
- Consultation

3 Analyzing Information

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain how the Mexican government's actions led many Texans to call for war.



4 Finding the Main Idea

- How did the Constitution of 1824 factor into the events that led up to the call for war?
- How did the events at Anahuac and Austin's advice lead to a push for war with Mexico?

5 Writing and Critical Thinking

Supporting a Point of View Write a statement supporting or opposing war with Mexico. Consider the following:

- the policies of the Mexican government and the Constitution of 1824
- the arrest of Stephen F. Austin and other Texans

TAKS

The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to create an expanded time line that you can use as a study guide. ★TEKS

Identifying People and Ideas



Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

1. Fredonian Rebellion
2. Law of April 6, 1830
3. customs duties
4. Juan Davis Bradburn
5. Turtle Bayou Resolutions
6. Battle of Velasco
7. Convention of 1832
8. Convention of 1833
9. Martín Perfecto de Cos
10. Lorenzo de Zavala

Understanding Main Ideas



Section 1 (pp. 202–206)

1. What events led to the passage of the Law of April 6, 1830?

Section 2 (pp. 207–210)

2. In what ways did physical factors, such as the location of Anahuac, lead to conflict?
3. What events led to the Turtle Bayou Resolutions?

Section 3 (pp. 211–214)

4. Describe the reforms proposed by the Conventions of 1832 and 1833.

Section 4 (pp. 215–217)

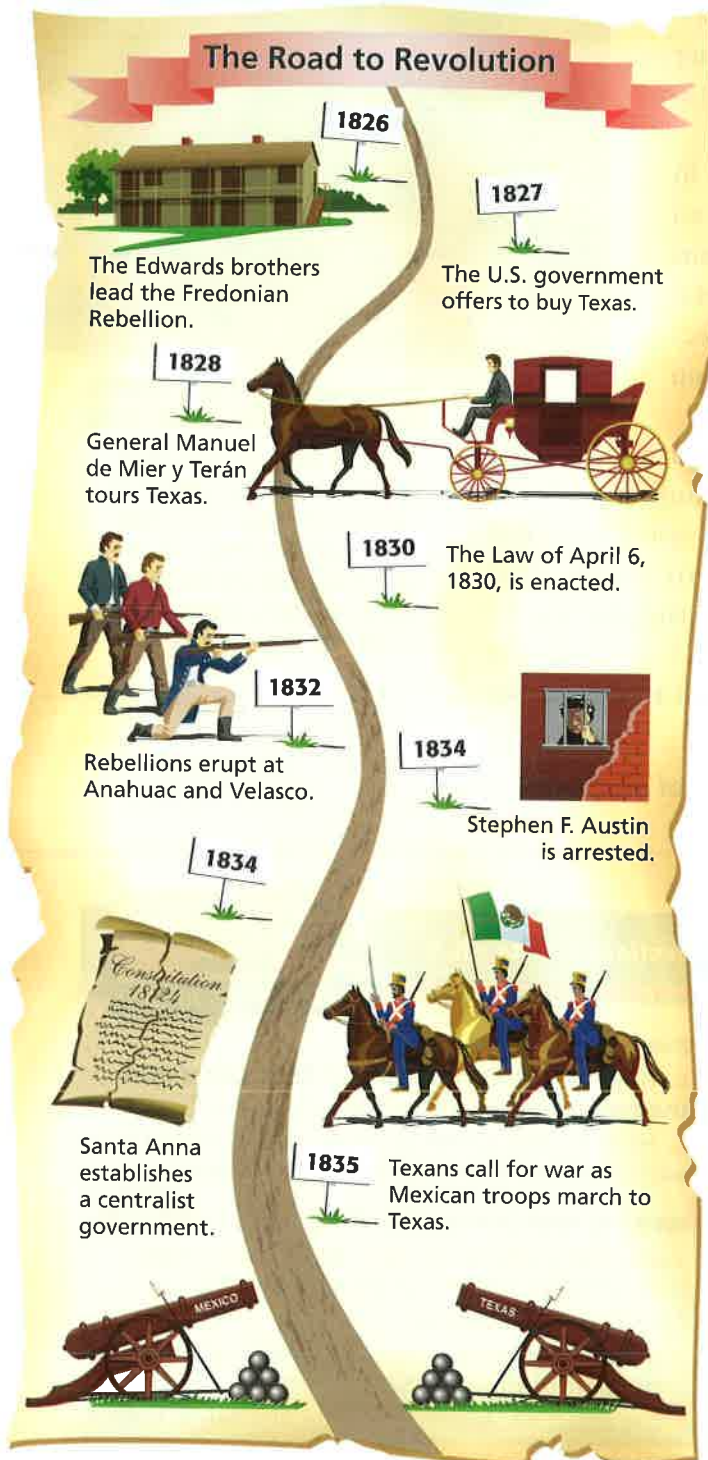
5. How did Santa Anna's policies violate the Constitution of 1824, and what impact did this have?
6. Why were Texans split over the future of Texas as a part of Mexico?

You Be the Historian



Reviewing Themes

1. **Economics** What role did government regulation of trade play in the growing conflict between Texans and the Mexican government?
2. **Constitutional Heritage** How did Santa Anna's decision to set aside the Constitution of 1824 and create a centralist government affect Texas?
3. **Government** How do you think the problems facing a young nation like the Republic of Mexico affected its policies toward Texas?



TAKS

Practice: Thinking Critically

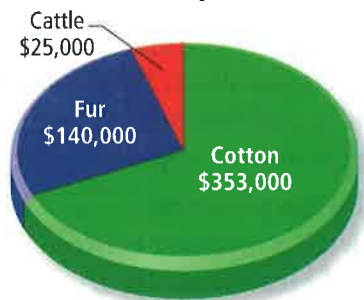


1. **Making Generalizations and Predictions** What might have happened in Texas if Santa Anna had kept the Constitution of 1824 in place?
2. **Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How might the creation of the Turtle Bayou Resolutions have contributed to the events that led to Texans' call for war?
3. **Supporting a Point of View** Do you think Texans should have taken up arms against the Mexican government? Explain your answer.

Interpreting Charts

Study the pie chart below. Then use the information in the chart to answer the following questions.

Value of Texas Exports, 1833



Source: Rupert N. Richardson, et al., *Texas: The Lone Star State*

- During the 1830s Texas had an agricultural economy. Which of the following sentences about the nature of the Texas economy is most accurate?
 - The leading Texas export in 1833 was cattle.
 - The leading Texas import was cotton.
 - Cotton was the leading Texas export.
 - People in Texas almost always wore more fur than cotton.
- Cotton exports were about how many times more valuable than fur exports?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Read the following decree issued by the Mexican government in 1834. Then answer the questions.

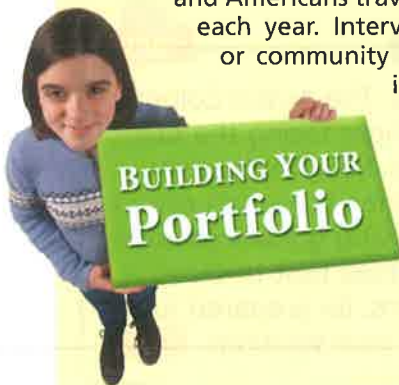
"The Vice President of the Mexican United States . . . impressed by the necessity of aiding the multitude of persons whose fate has been, and still is, unfortunate . . . finds himself resolved to open its coffers [treasury] to remedy [solve the problem of] . . . such a pitiful condition. The territories situated next to the boundary line of our Republic . . . open to commerce . . . and extremely fertile, are offering, for robust [strong] Mexican arms, and industry, all kinds of things which are unavailable elsewhere. . . . The Republic finds itself plagued with families which, for one reason or another, have lost their fortune and their peace of mind. The Supreme Government invites all of them to better their fate in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture."

- According to the Mexican government, why was the decree issued?
 - to help the wealthy people of Mexico
 - to help the poor farmers of Mexico
 - to develop a plan that allows Texas to become an independent republic
 - to make the government wealthy
- How do you think the decree may have reflected the biases of the Mexican government at that time?

Alternative Assessment

Linking to Community

Today Texas and Mexico have a good relationship, and Americans travel to Mexico by the thousands each year. Interview someone in your school or community who has been to Mexico. Or, if possible, interview someone who has lived in Mexico. Ask the person to describe the place where he or she visited or lived and what he or she did there. Present an oral report of your interview to the class. You may want to include some visuals to accompany your report.



internet connect

Internet Activity: go.hrw.com
KEYWORD: ST3 TX10 

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to research one of the following major documents in the chapter: the Law of April 6, 1830, Constitution of 1824, or the Turtle Bayou Resolutions. Create a chart or table with specific information from your research that shows the effects of one of the documents and how it led to the call for revolution.