

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION

Why did conflict arise between Texas and Mexico?
How did these events lead to revolution?

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Mexican Fears

United States (U.S.) was a rising power with huge population growth

Mexico (MX) feared U.S. wanted to control Texas (TX)

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U.S. Actions

1819: U.S. drops claim to TX (Adams-Onís Treaty)

1825: U.S. offers \$1M to buy TX from MX

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Different Views

American: Civilians, not military, should rule |
Religious freedom | No state religion |
Self-government (people take active role in
making laws) | Slavery should be allowed

Mexican: Military should run the country |
Catholic Church has a strong role in Mexico's
government and society | Slavery should NOT
be allowed

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Settler Attitudes

TX settlers had to become Mexican citizens and Catholic—many took the oaths but did NOT think of themselves as Mexican | Had little contact with MX government, kept American culture and practices

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Fredonian Rebellion

1826: First conflict between settlers and MX government | Haden Edwards led revolt in land dispute | Mexican leaders viewed it as a plot to take over Texas

ABBREVIATIONS:

UNITED STATES = **US** | MEXICO = **MX**
TEXAS = **TX** | EUROPE = **EU** | SPAIN = **SP**

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INDEPENDENCE

FREEDOM AND JUSTICE

Flag of Fredonia

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Mier y Terán Report

1829: Sent to report on situation in Texas—many “foreign” settlers arriving daily, not becoming Mexican | Recommendations: Send more Mexican troops to Texas, send more Mexican and European settlers to Texas, increase Mexican trade with Texas

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Gen. Manuel de Mier y Teran

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Law of April 6, 1830

GOAL: Make TX more "Mexican"

Ends immigration from U.S. | Cancelled incomplete grants with empresarios | Encouraged immigration of Mexicans/Europeans to TX | Forbade enslaved people from being brought into MX | Established new forts | Added taxes to all foreign goods entering Texas (to increase trade to MX) | Anglo reaction: Alarm

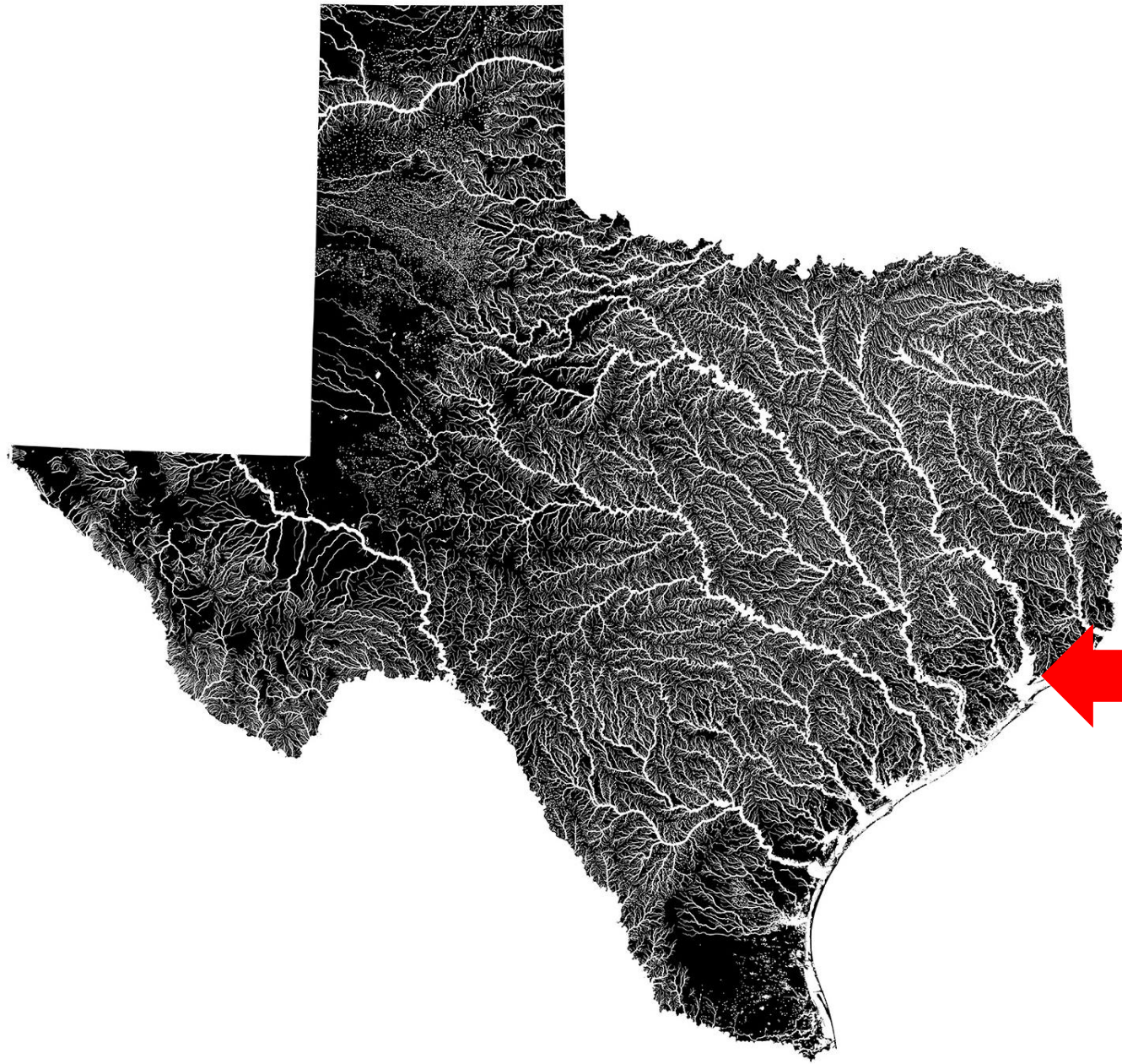
Law: TURNING POINT in colonists/MX relations

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Skirmishes at Anahuac

1832: MX Col. Bradburn attempts to enforce duties (taxes) on U.S. goods imported to TX | Angry colonists exchange gunfire with MX troops | Bradburn arrests two TX lawyers (Travis+1) for interference | Two skirmishes lead to Bradburn's loss of command

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Anahuac, Texas

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Turtle Bayou Resolutions

1832: During Anahuac dispute, colonists write resolutions (formal statements) to declare loyalty to Mexico & 1824 Constitution, NOT the MX government (Bustamante) | Also state their support for Santa Anna & Federalists

Resolutions: First organized protest against MX

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Political Fighting in Mexico

Federalists: Leader: Santa Anna | Most liberals in Mexico favored federalism (states share power with national government) | Supported by most Texans

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Bustamante [C]



Santa Anna [F]

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Political Fighting in Mexico

Centralists: Leader: Bustamante | Favored a strong central government (states have little power) | Centralists passed Law of April 6, 1830 | Unpopular with TX—MX NOT following Constitution of 1824

1832: Santa Anna takes power from Bustamante, Texans pleased

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Convention of 1832

At San Felipe de Austin | Chose Stephen F. Austin as leader | Wanted TX to become separate state, resume immigration from U.S., and stop import duties for 3 years | Proposals never given to MX

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Convention of 1833

Meeting after Santa Anna gained power | Same proposals as before | Committee led by Sam Houston drafted a state constitution | Austin to deliver proposals to Mexico City

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Austin Arrested

1833: Austin meets Santa Anna—MX agreed to repeal immigration ban, but NOT accept TX as separate state | On way back home, Austin arrested in Saltillo and placed in prison for one year (treason)

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Meanwhile...

MX V.P. Farías (Federalist) ended ban on immigration from U.S., increased number of local courts, extended some land grants, created new departments, and gave settlers more self-government | Catholic Church and military opposed new Federalist government because they lost power

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Meanwhile...

1834: Santa Anna seized all power
and abolished Constitution of 1824
and placed states under military rule
and created a Centralist Mexico...
Santa Anna became a dictator

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Consultation

1835: Met at Washington-on-the-Brazos | Two factions: Peace Party (wanted to avoid trouble) and War Party (incl. Travis, favored declaration of independence & war) | Austin back from prison and favored meeting, calling Santa Anna a dictator | SFA believed it was time to act and urged Texans to unite

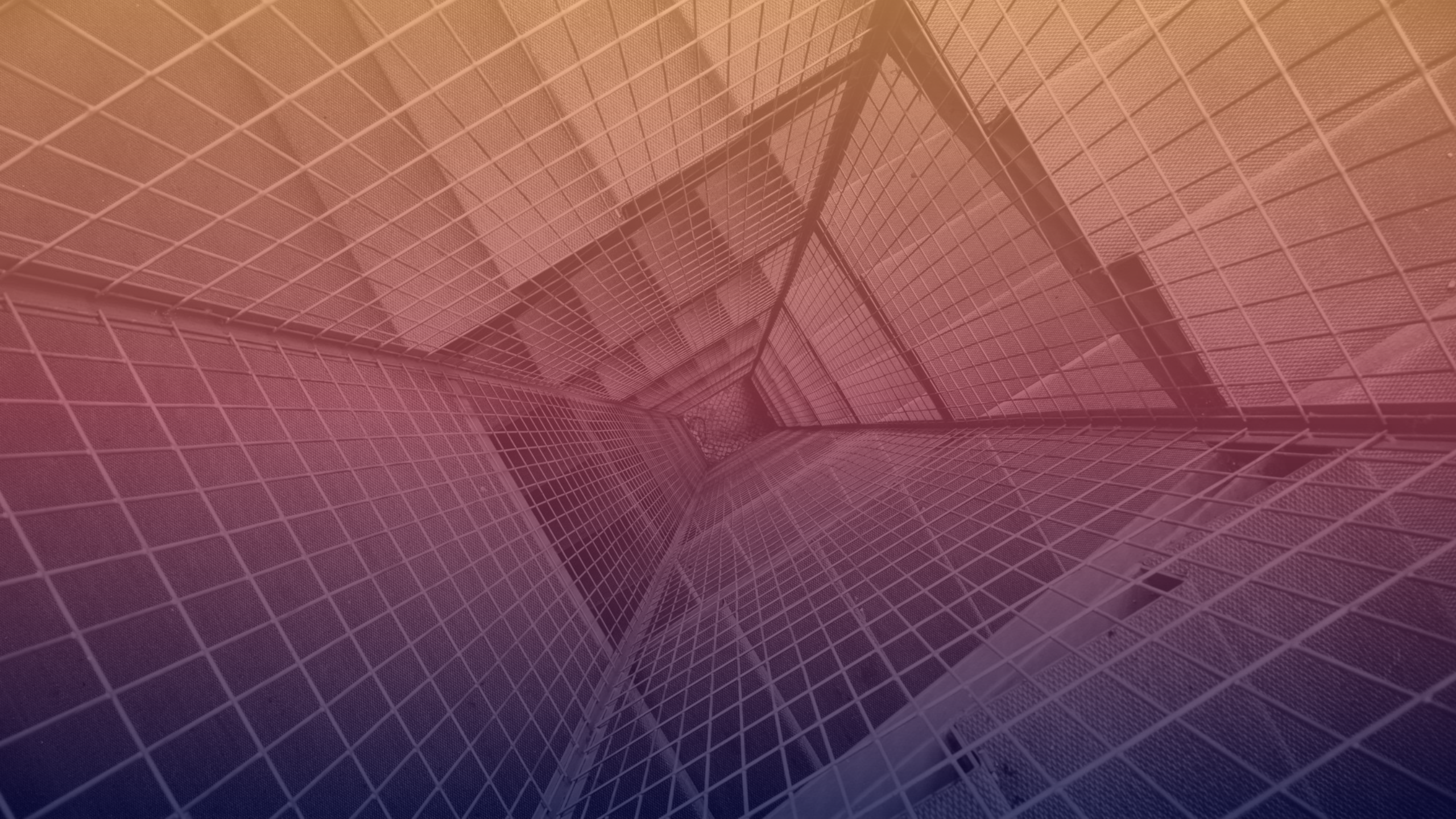
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Constitution of 1824

Patterned after U.S. Constitution | Three branches of government | President's power is limited | Catholic Church is state religion | States allowed to govern themselves similar to national govt | Texas combined with Coahuila into one state | Anglo-Americans NOT represented | Document NOT submitted to a vote of the people for ratification

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MONDAY | OPEN NOTES QUIZ



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