

C-NOTES: 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 | 1821: Mexico gains its independence from Spain United States—a rising power with huge population growth Mexico (MX) feared U.S. wanted to control Texas (TX) |
| U.S. Actions | 1819: U.S. drops claims to Texas in Adams-Onís Treaty (made with Spain) 1825: U.S. makes another offer (for \$1M) to buy TX from MX |
| 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 <u>NOT</u> be allowed |
| Settler Attitudes | Texas settlers had to become Mexican citizens and Catholic—many took the oaths but did <u>NOT</u> think of themselves as Mexican Had little contact with Mexican government, kept American culture and practices |
| 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 |
| Mier y Terán Report | (1829) General Manuel de Mier y Terán sent to Texas after Fredonian Rebellion to report on situation in Texas—many “foreign” settlers arriving daily, not becoming Mexican Recommendations: Send more Mexican troops to Texas, send more Mexican & European settlers to Texas, increase Mexican trade with Texas |
| Law of April 6, 1830 | GOAL: Make Texas more “Mexican” Outlawed immigration from U.S. Cancelled incomplete grants with empresarios Encouraged immigration of Mexicans and 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: panic & concern <i>Law was turning point in TX colonist/MX relations</i> |
| Skirmishes at Anahuac | 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 |
| Turtle Bayou Resolutions | (1832) During Anahuac dispute, colonists write resolutions (formal statements) to declare loyalty to Mexico, <u>NOT</u> the MX government (Bustamante) Also state their support for Santa Anna & Federalists Resolutions: first organized protest against MX |
| Political Fighting in Mexico | Federalists: Leader: Santa Anna Most liberals in Mexico favored a federal system of government (states share power with national government) Supported by most TX Centralists: Leader: Bustamante Favored a strong central government (states have little power) Centralists passed Law of April 6, 1830 Unpopular with TX because government <u>NOT</u> following Constitution of 1824 1832: Santa Anna takes power from Bustamante, Texans pleased |

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| Convention of 1832 | Meeting 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 (taxes) for 3 years Proposals never given to MX |
| Convention of 1833 | Meeting at San Felipe de Austin held after Santa Anna gained power in 1833 Same proposals as before Committee led by Sam Houston drafted a state constitution Stephen F. Austin to deliver proposals to Mexico City |
| Austin Arrested | (1833) Stephen F. Austin meets Santa Anna—he agreed to repeal immigration ban, but not accept TX as separate state On way back home, Austin arrested in Saltillo, charged with treason (for his letter to mayor of San Antonio), and placed in prison for one year |
| Federalists and Centralists and Santa Anna (Oh, my!!) | Mexican leaders (Federalists) 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 1834: Santa Anna seized all power and abolished Constitution of 1824, placed states under military rule and created a Centralist Mexico—he became a dictator |

FINAL REVIEW: FREE ANSWERS!!

13. How did the area's Native Americans use Palo Duro Canyon?

They used it as protection from the weather

29. Which event helped begin the Spanish Colonial era?

La Salle's expedition (1684) showed that France was interested in Texas

40. Describe the significance of the following individuals in Texas History:

Davy Crockett: Fought/died at the Alamo | Famous frontiersman from TN

William B. Travis: Fought/died at the Alamo | Shared command with Bowie

Juan Seguin: Tejano was only representative from Texas to serve in Mexican Government | Helped write the Constitution of 1824

Jim Bowie: Fought/died at the Alamo | Shared command with Travis

47. What were his recommendations to Mexico? **[ELIMINATE | Similar to #45]**