Texas Independence

April 22, 2013

DO NOW

1. Why would people move to Texas? (According to the quote and graph?)

2. Why might people choose to go to Texas instead of Oregon?

- Native Americans were colonized by Europeans explorers particularly <u>Spain</u> in what is today <u>Mexico</u>.
- Spain had a huge impact on Mexico leaving behind a legacy of Spanish <u>culture</u> and <u>technology</u>
- Mexico wanted its <u>independence</u> and fought for <u>11</u> years to get it. Now the story continues in Mexican Texas.

- Mexican leaders began to worry about the interest that the United States had in Texas. Some were afraid that Texians were trying to fight for independence. A soldier named Mier y Teran was sent to make sure that Texas was still under control, but what he found worried him even more.
- Mier y Teran saw that as he traveled north, Texas became <u>less and less "Mexican"</u>. For each Mexican person living in Texas, there were <u>ten foreigners</u> (Anglo-American settlers from the United States). More settlers arrived every day. For Texas settlers, the Mexican government was <u>far away</u> and did not affect their <u>lives</u>.



- These actions taken by the Mexican government, in addition to other events, will lead to a <u>war</u> between <u>Texan</u> colonists and the <u>Mexican</u> government.
- On April 6, 1830, the Mexican government sent out a decree that the Anglo-American Texans did not like. This decree stopped immigration from the United States, so no more American settlers could come. Texas settlers thought that this was unfair. They wanted:
 - Their **families** to be able to come
 - To be able to **trade** with the United States to make money

- At this point in time, both sides grew increasingly <u>nervous</u> about each other. The Mexican government thought that the United States wanted to <u>take over</u> Texas and the settlers wanted to <u>break away</u>. The <u>Texans</u> thought the Mexican government was not being <u>fair</u> to them
- Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas" tried to work out the problems between the Mexican government and Texas settlers, but he was <u>unsuccessful</u>. <u>Santa Anna</u>, the leader of Mexico, would not agree with the Texas settlers.
- This tension would eventually lead to the <u>Texas Revolution</u>, where <u>Texas</u> fought for independence from <u>Mexico</u>.

Stop & Jot

• Why did the Decree of April 6, 1830 anger Texans?

Texas

Read the article titled "Texas."
 Complete the tasks that are embedded in the reading. Remember to use RUNNERS

Which of the following statements is true based on your knowledge of the agreement between Stephen F. Austin and Mexico?

B

Share Out: In your opinion, who has the more legitimate argument, the Texans or the Tejanos? Use a specific example from the reading and explain your answer.

Based on Travis' actions what can you infer about his character?

- a. Ignoble and prideful
- b. Adamant and valiant
- c. Anxious and apprehensive
- d. Determined and vengeful

B

 Share Out: Why was the Battle of the Alamo a rallying cry for the people of Texas to fight for independence?

Why did some northerners oppose the annexation of Texas?

- a. Texas allowed slavery
- b. Spain had claim to Texas
- c. Texas was too large to be a state
- d. Spain demanded too high a price for Texas

A

Exit Ticket

- Turn to page 11 for the exit ticket
 - 1. List two complaints of American settlers in Texas in 1830. Then list two complaints of Tejanos in 1830
 - 2. What happened to Texas in 1845? Give one argument against and one argument in favor of this decision.

• Homework: 7.15 Texas Independence

The Mexican-American War

Monday April 23, 2013

DO NOW

1. What were the five reasons the American settlers living in Texas wanted their independence?

2. In your opinion, who do you think was more responsible for the Mexican American War? Explain

Preview

• Think of a time when a friend of a younger sibling had something of yours that you wanted back but the other person refused to return it. What did you do?

• This is what happened in the first battle of the Texas Revolution, the Battle of Gonzales

Quick Notes

- The Mexican government had loaded a small <u>cannon</u> to the people of <u>Gonzales</u>, Texas to help them <u>defend</u> their community from attacks by hostile Native Americans.
- Due to the rising <u>tensions</u> between <u>Mexican</u> government and the <u>Texians</u> (Texas colonists), the Mexican soldiers stationed at San Antonio wanted to <u>get their cannon back</u>. General <u>Cos</u>, commander in San Antonio, sent soldiers to Gonzales to request that the cannon be <u>returned</u>.
- The Texians <u>refused</u> and flew their flag that said <u>Come and</u>
 <u>Take It!</u>
- Shots were exchanged the Mexican returned to San Antonio **without** the cannon. This was the **Battle of Gonzales**. The Texas Revolution had begun!

Video Analysis

• Directions: We will watch a short video about Texas Independence and the Mexican American War. Read your questions beforehand and be prepared to write in your answers in the blank areas.

• DON'T FORGET! You can earn extra credit for completing brain pop video quizzes. Go to Ms. Brown's website

Stop & Jot

Ms. Brown asks you questions ALL the time, now it's your turn to ask your peers questions. With your shoulder partner write one test question you think a Regents Prep US History teacher might put on a test. Use the information from your notes, the video and your knowledge of history to create your REGENTS PREP question. Be sure to include the answer

EXIT TICKET

NOTE: Homework: 7.16 The Mexican American War will be collected on **Friday April 26** during AM Homeroom