

# 4<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies

## The TEKS Explained

### 2008-2009

**Second Nine Weeks** October 20 – December 19

**Week One: Spanish Missions in Texas** (p126-131)

TEKS 2C

*(See pictures of San Antonio missions on pR36-R37 in social studies textbook.)*

- Explain when, where, and why the Spanish established Catholic missions in Texas.
  - **When:** late 1600s and early 1700s; mission era ended in 1821 when Mexico gained its independence from Spain
  - **Where:** usually built near places already settled by Native Americans
  - **Why:** to strengthen their hold on Texas lands; to teach Native Americans about their religion and their customs
  
- Interpret and analyze information in visuals
  - maps (p128)
  - diagram (p130)
  - pictures of missions (p127)
  
- Identify and locate missions on Texas map.
  - Mission Ysleta – the first Spanish mission in Texas; near El Paso
  - Mission San Jose – in San Antonio; known as the “Queen of the Missions”
  - Alamo – in San Antonio; established in 1718 as a way station between missions in East Texas and missions in Mexico; over 100 years when it became the site the Battle of the Alamo during the Texas Revolution
  
- Identify different points of view such as the Spanish, the Native Americans, the padres, and the soldiers
  
- **Vocabulary:** mission, presidio, villa, padre, culture
  
- IFA 41-42, 42A-42C, 50

**Week Two: Empresarios and Settlement of Colonies**      TEKS 2ADE, 8ABCD, 11B

- Identify, compare and contrast accomplishments of empresarios and other significant individuals during colonization of Texas.
- **Vocabulary:** empresario – a person who brought settlers into a colony, divided up the land, and enforced the law
  - Moses Austin (p140)
    - ✓ American businessman from Missouri
    - ✓ Learned that the Spanish government was offering grants of Texas land
    - ✓ Traveled from Missouri to Texas to ask the Spanish governor for permission to start a settlement of 300 families in Texas
    - ✓ Died in 1821 before his plan could be carried out
    - ✓ His son, Stephen F. Austin, followed through on his father’s plan.
  - Stephen F. Austin (p140-143, 151, 85)
    - ✓ Carried out his father’s plan
    - ✓ Traveled to Texas in 1821; selected a site for his colony between the Colorado River and the Brazos River; began recruiting families
    - ✓ By 1825, 297 families lived in Austin’s Colony; called the Old Three Hundred
    - ✓ Secured other land grants and helped more than 1500 families settle in Texas
    - ✓ Known as the “Father of Texas”
    - ✓ When Santa Anna’s leadership began to limit the freedom of Texans, Austin supported the Texans’ opposition to Santa Anna’s power.
  - Lorenzo de Zavala (p144, 146-147, 85)
    - ✓ Received a land grant for 500 Mexicans to settle northeast of the Austin colony
    - ✓ Became an active supporter of Texas independence
    - ✓ Participated in the Convention of 1836
    - ✓ Helped write the constitution of the Republic of Texas
    - ✓ Served as vice president of the Republic
    - ✓ Credited with designing the first flag of the Republic of Texas
  - Martin de Leon (p144)
    - ✓ A Texas rancher
    - ✓ The only Mexican empresario to found a colony in Texas
    - ✓ Brought more than 100 families from Mexico to Texas and founded the town of Victoria on the Guadalupe River in 1829
    - ✓ Opposed Santa Anna but died in 1833 before the battles for Texas independence

- Jane Long (p141, 85)
  - ✓ Came to Texas with her husband, James, a soldier
  - ✓ While her husband was away, she spent the winter of 1821 at a fort near Galveston Island with only her two children and a servant girl
  - ✓ Fired the fort's cannon to convince the Karankawa that soldiers were in the fort
  - ✓ Later learned that James Long had died
  - ✓ Joined the Austin colony in 1824
  - ✓ Known as the "Mother of Texas"
  
- Gail Borden (p142)
  - ✓ Inventor, publisher, surveyor, and founder of the Borden Company
  - ✓ Helped survey Stephen F. Austin's colony
  - ✓ Started a newspaper called the *Telegraph and Texas Register*
  - ✓ Began inventing in the 1840s and moved to New York
  - ✓ Developed a product – condensed milk – a kind of milk that came in a can and would not spoil
  - ✓ Returned to Texas in 1861 and built a meat-packing in Borden
  - ✓ Died in Borden, Texas, in 1874, but is buried in New York
  
- Create illustrated visuals such as a graphic organizers, charts, foldables, booklets, timelines, etc. to organize information about the empresarios and other significant individuals
  
- Identify patterns of settlement and geographic factors that influenced that settlement
  - Locate the early colonies on a Texas map.
  - Understand that geographic factors influenced where people settled:
  - fertile land, located near rivers
  
- Understand causes and economic motivations for settlement and early colonization of Texas (p139-141)
  - Mexico's independence from Spain (p138-139)
    - ✓ Mexican government allowed more American immigrants into Texas.
    - ✓ Mexican leaders signed agreements with empresarios to bring families into Texas and start colonies.
  - the low cost of land
  - economic reasons: most settlers hoped to make money by growing cotton
  
- Understand effects of early colonization
  - "Texas Fever" swept the United States.
  - Conflicts with Native Americans; settlements were raided.
  - Settlers and families also came from Mexico.
  - Tejano settlers started some of the first ranches in Texas.
  - Some present-day Texas cities were early settlements (Austin, Victoria)
  
- IFA 43-44, 46-49, 51-55

## **Week Three: National Election and the Branches of Government**

### **National Election**

- Discuss how leaders are chosen and the importance of voluntary individual participation in the democratic process.
- Identify and discuss leadership qualities.
  - What makes a leader a good leader?
  - What traits does a leader need?
  - What traits does a president need in order to run a country?
  - Identify Texans who have been President of the United States.
  - Name the current President of the United States: George W. Bush; born in Connecticut; home state-Texas
- Discuss results of the national election.

### **Branches of Government**

- Explain what a constitution is and identify the purposes of the Texas Constitution
  - a plan of government for the state of Texas
  - explains how a government is organized
  - established laws that must be followed
- Identify and explain the basic functions of the three branches of state government (p400-401)
  - Texas state government is divided into three branches (parts).
  - Executive branch
    - makes sure laws are enforced
    - governor heads executive branch
    - provides leadership
    - appoints many state officials
  - Legislative branch
    - makes the laws for our state
    - has two groups: the Senate and the House of Representatives
    - members elected by the voters
  - Judicial branch
    - Texas Supreme Court
      - ✓ nine members
      - ✓ elected by the people of Texas
      - ✓ listens to and judges questions about the Texas Constitution
      - ✓ explains the laws
      - ✓ makes sure state laws are applied fairly
    - Court of Criminal Appeals
      - ✓ nine elected members
      - ✓ hears criminal cases
- IFA 92-94, 60

- Analyze and sequence the events leading up to the Texas Revolution and their influence on the inhabitants of Texas
  - Problems in the colonies (p149)
    - ✓ language problem: Anglo Americans spoke English; most people who lived in Mexico spoke Spanish
    - ✓ religious differences: Settlers who received land had agreed to become Roman Catholics, but most did not.
    - ✓ slavery: against the law in Mexico, but some U.S. citizens in the South had slaves; were allowed to bring their slaves but worried that Mexican government would change its mind
  - Law of April 6, 1830 (p149)
    - ✓ Very few United States citizens could move to Texas.
    - ✓ No slaves could move to Texas.
    - ✓ Settlers had to pay taxes to Mexico on goods that passed through Texas ports.
    - ✓ Why was the law passed? (*The Mexican government was worried that Texans might try to form their own government.*)
  - Arrest of Stephen F. Austin (p150)
    - ✓ In 1832 and 1833, Texans held two conventions to talk about their problems with Mexico.
    - ✓ Stephen F. Austin directed the 1832 meeting.
    - ✓ The Texans made a list of requests to Mexican government.
    - ✓ asked that U.S. citizens be allowed to move to Texas
    - ✓ wanted Texas to become a separate state with its own government
    - ✓ The requests were denied; they were told that they did not even have the right to hold conventions.
    - ✓ At the 1833 meeting, the Texans made the same requests.
    - ✓ sent Stephen F. Austin to Mexico City to try to get the Mexican government to agree to the requests
    - ✓ waited months before Santa Anna met with him
    - ✓ The Mexicans put him in jail, where he stayed for a year and a half.
  - Santa Anna's dictatorship
    - ✓ military officer
    - ✓ Santa Anna became Mexico's president in 1833.
    - ✓ decided that Mexico was not ready for democracy and pronounced himself dictator (a leader who rules with absolute power, usually by force)
- **Vocabulary:** slavery, convention, dictator
- IFA 56-59, 65

## **Weeks Five: Events During the Texas Revolution**

TEKS 3A, 16A, 17D

- Analyze and sequence the major events of the Texas Revolution
  - Battle of Gonzales (p171)
    - ✓ Santa Anna sent troops into Texas.
    - ✓ On October 2, 1835, a commander in the Mexican army ordered his soldiers to take a cannon from the town of Gonzales.
    - ✓ People of Gonzales placed a white flag on the cannon.
    - ✓ Flag had a picture of a cannon on it and the words “Come and Take It.”
    - ✓ Battle lasted only a few minutes; men of Gonzales easily defeated the Mexicans.
  - Battle of Goliad (p171)
    - ✓ On October 9, 1835, Texans attacked a Mexican fort at Goliad.
    - ✓ Goal was to protect settlers from the Mexican soldiers there.
    - ✓ Texans were victorious.
  - Battle of San Antonio (p172)
    - ✓ Texan troops gathered at Gonzales to begin a march on San Antonio.
    - ✓ Stephen F. Austin chosen as their commander.
    - ✓ Volunteers joined the troops as they marched including men led by Juan Seguin.
    - ✓ Austin sent James Bowie and James Fannin ahead with 90 soldiers to find a safe place to camp; attacked by 275 Mexican soldiers but overpowered the Mexicans.
    - ✓ The other troops arrived, and Ben Milam led an attack on Mexican soldiers in San Antonio on December 5, 1835; Milam was killed.
    - ✓ Texans won the battle, and Mexican Army returned to Mexico.
    - ✓ Texans thought the fighting had ended, but Santa Anna planned to lead army into Texas himself.
  - Convention of 1836 (p174)
    - ✓ Texas leaders met on March 1, 1836.
    - ✓ Washington-on-the Brazos
    - ✓ met in an unfinished building owned by a blacksmith
    - ✓ decided to declare independence from Mexico and form their own government for a new country – the Republic of Texas
    - ✓ George C. Childress in charge of writing the declaration; based it on the United States Declaration of Independence
    - ✓ Every person there voted in favor of the Declaration of Independence on March 2.

- Identify the purposes and explain the importance of the Texas Declaration of Independence
  - purpose: to explain why Texas wanted to be independent from Mexico
  - listed problems Texans had with Mexico's rule, such as:
    - ✓ no freedom of religion
    - ✓ no right to a jury trial
    - ✓ no right to make requests of the government
    - ✓ no public schools
  
- Describe the origins and significance of Texas Independence Day
  - March 2, 1836, is the day every person at the Convention of 1836 held at Washington-on-the-Brazos voted in favor of the Declaration of Independence.
  - Texans celebrate March 2 as Texas Independence Day.
  
- IFA 66-70, 75

- Analyze and sequence major events of the Texas Revolution
  - Battle of the Alamo (p180-184)
    - ✓ About 150 Texan soldiers gathered in the Alamo in January of 1836.
    - ✓ Santa Anna and about 5,000 soldiers marched into San Antonio in February.
    - ✓ Santa Anna ordered a red flag to be flown, sending a message: surrender or die.
    - ✓ Texans responded by firing a cannon.
    - ✓ William Travis – commanded the forces at the Alamo.
    - ✓ James Bowie – was very ill in bed during the battle; famous for the Bowie knife
    - ✓ Davy Crockett – led volunteers from Tennessee to fight for Texas' freedom at the Alamo
    - ✓ Fighting went on for eleven days – February 24-March 6
    - ✓ On March 6, Santa Anna's rushed the Alamo and defeated the Texans within an hour.
    - ✓ All Texan soldiers died at the Alamo; lives of some families inside the Alamo were spared.
    - ✓ Santa Anna sent Susanna Dickinson to Sam Houston to tell him of the Mexican victory.
  - Runaway Scrape (p189)
    - ✓ After the Battle of the Alamo, Santa Anna ordered his troops to sweep across Texas, burning every settlement in their path.
    - ✓ In March of 1836, Texans fled eastward toward the United States, fearful for their lives.
  - Mass killing at Goliad (p189)
    - ✓ Colonel James Fannin and his men stayed inside a fort at Goliad instead of moving to Victoria for safety.
    - ✓ Mexican forces arrived in Goliad, and the two sides fought briefly.
    - ✓ When Fannin finally decided to head toward Victoria, it was too late. He and his troops were surrounded and forced to surrender.
    - ✓ On March 27, Mexican General Urrea followed an order sent by Santa Anna to kill the Texas soldiers.
    - ✓ The Texas prisoners were marched onto the prairie, and the Mexican soldiers shot most of them.

- Battle of San Jacinto (p188-192)
  - ✓ April 21, 1836
  - ✓ Both armies camped near San Jacinto River where it meets Buffalo Bayou.
  - ✓ Sam Houston led a surprise attack in the middle of the afternoon.
  - ✓ Texans were shouting, “Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!” as they attacked.
  - ✓ Texans won the battle in about 18 minutes.
  - ✓ Santa Anna escaped; Sam Houston was shot in the ankle.
  - ✓ Santa Anna was captured the next day.
  - ✓ President Burnet took custody of Santa Anna while Houston went to New Orleans to recover.
  
- IFA 71-74, 80

**Week Seven: Review and Test (District Assessment #2)**

**Week Eight: Holiday Celebrations and Campus Holiday Activities**