

## 7<sup>th</sup> Grade Texas History TEKS Explained

*Revised May, 2008*

**Geography Review:** (7.8A,B; 7.9A,B,C; 7.10A,B; 7.11A,B,C,D; 7.12A, B,C; 7.21C,H; 7.23A)

### **Geographic tools to collect, analyze & interpret data.**

1. Concept of City, County, State, Country, Continent, Hemisphere, Planet  
Smallest to the largest & names of each where they live
2. Directions – compass rose; be able to locate and label on maps.  
**Cardinal** directions – north, south, east, and west. **Intermediate** directions – northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest. Students should be able to use both cardinal and intermediate directions to move from place to place on the map as well as locate places from where their location. (Examples: If you travel from Dallas **to** El Paso what direction have you gone? What direction is Dallas **from** El Paso? Fort Worth is \_\_\_\_\_ **of** Austin?)
3. **Geographic Grid** – use grids with letters and numbers in them to locate places on the grid.  
Equator is the 0 ° line of latitude that divides the earth into north and south.  
Prime Meridian is the 0° line of longitude that divides the earth into east and west.
4. **Coordinates - Latitude & Longitude**  
Latitude is the measurement in degrees north or south of the equator, also called parallels.  
Longitude is the measurement in degrees east or west of prime meridian, also called meridians. Locate places & regions using latitude and longitude.
5. **Continents & Oceans**  
World geography map  
Locate continents & oceans on a world map
6. **Absolute/Relative Location**  
Absolute – exact/global address; relative – relation to other places  
Locate places important in the 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> centuries & regions using absolute & relative location.
7. **Map Scale – Mileage Chart**  
Use map scale to determine distance between given locations on a map.
8. **Types of Maps & Globes**  
Reference – (political & physical/relief); thematic/special purpose – (topic, theme, spatial distribution) Students should be able to identify the different types of maps listed.
9. **Graphs & Charts** - interpret & understand uses for
  - circle/pie graphs – show how the parts of a whole are divided, percentages; bar graphs – (horizontal & vertical axis) compare data
  - line graphs – show trends over time (increasing, decreasing)
  - flowcharts – show a series of activities or steps (Example: life maps)
  - timelines – show the order of events
  - causation charts – show cause and effect relationships
  - tables - categorize and organize information
10. **5 Themes (elements) of Geography**
  - Location – how do I get there?
  - Place – what is it like to live there?
  - Human – Environment Interaction – how do the people relate to the land?
  - Movement – how do people, goods, and ideas move into and out of this place?
  - Regions – people bound together by physical or cultural groups.

The student will understand the uses of geography as well as how people have impacted the world where we live.

11. **4 Natural Regions of Texas**

Gulf Coastal Plains

- Size – largest region
- Location – next to the Gulf of Mexico, southeastern Texas
- Climate – hot, rainy, humid
- Landforms – plains and rivers
- Products – lumber, farming, ranching, and oil
- Major Cities – Dallas, Laredo, Houston, Corpus Christi, & San Antonio

Central Plains

- Size – 3<sup>rd</sup> largest
- Location – north central Texas
- Climate – summer – hot, winter - cold
- Landforms – plains, rivers, hills
- Products – farming and ranching
- Major Cities – Fort Worth, Abilene, Killeen, San Angelo, Wichita Falls, & Austin

Great Plains

- Size – 2<sup>nd</sup> largest
- Location – northwest Texas
- Climate – dry, summer - hot, winter - cold
- Landforms – plains, hills, rivers
- Products – oil, gas, farming, and ranching
- Major Cities – Midland, Odessa, Lubbock, and Amarillo

Mountains & Basins

- Size - smallest
- Location – western most part of Texas
- Climate – dry, hot, desert
- Landforms – mountains and basins
- Products – farming, oil, sulphur, and silver
- Major Cities – El Paso and Pecos

Locate, illustrate, and label the 4 regions of Texas on a map.

Create thematic maps; locate places & regions; compare places & regions in terms of physical, human & economic characteristics; analyze effects of physical & human factors (climate, weather, landforms, irrigation, transportation, & communications)

**Native American Cultures (Plains, Pueblo, Southeastern, Gulf):** (7.1A,B; 7.2A; 7.19 A,B; 7.21B; 7.22A)

1. Define, discuss, and give examples of the following terms:
  - Culture – a learned system or way of survival with shared beliefs, traits, and values.
  - Race – a class or kind of people unified by community of interests, habits, appearance, or characteristics with common ancestors.
  - Custom – a practice common to many or to a particular place or class
  - Tradition – an inherited, established, or customary pattern of thought, action, or behavior.
  - Ethnicity – individuals that share racial, linguistic, and culture connections from heritage.
  - Nationality – deriving from the same nation.
  - Tribe – a social group comprising numerous families, clans, or generations together.

2. Compare the 4 cultures of Native Americans in Texas prior to European colonization and make connections to the region and resources where each group was located in Texas.

### Gulf Culture

- Tribes – Karankawa & Coahuiltecan
- Housing – campsites
- Food Sources – fishing, hunting, and some gathering
- Daily Life – nomads, women ran the villages
- Religions & Customs – children have two names, feast/dance celebrations, shaman's

### Southeastern Culture

- Tribes- Caddo, Wichita, Atakapa
- Housing – dome homes, beehive homes, straw, poles, and mud structures
- Food Sources – farming, hunting, and fishing
- Daily Life – men and women farmed together, painted their bodies
- Religions & Customs – very religious society

### Puebloan Culture

- Tribes – Jumanos & Tiguas
- Housing – adobe (mud, grass, ashes formed into bricks and dried in the sun)
- Food Sources – hunt, gather, and limited farming
- Daily Life – expert with animal hides, traded goods with other tribes
- Religions & Customs – religious ceremonies to celebrate important events

### Plains Culture

- Tribes – Tonkawa, Apache, Comanche, & Kiowa
- Housing – animal skin teepee
- Food Sources – hunting and gathering
- Daily Life – paint their bodies, skilled fighters, Apaches raid others for what they need
- Religions & Customs – Comanche have two chiefs: war chief and a peace chief

### **Important Dates in European Exploration:** (7.1A,B,C; 7.2B; 7.21A,B,C)

1492 - Christopher Columbus (born in 1451 in Genoa, Italy sailed for the Spanish King Ferdinand & Queen Isabella with 3 ships landed near San Salvador & reaches the Bahamas near North America

1519 - New Spain (including Texas) becomes a base for Spanish explorers after the Spanish conquer the Aztecs & take all of their gold.

1519 - Pineda explored the Texas coast & mapped the region.

### **Spanish Conquistadors and French Explorers:**

1. **Hernan Cortes** Sailed to eastern coast of Mexico & conquers the Aztecs. Montezuma drove Spanish out on June 30, 1520, but Cortez later seized capital and Aztecs surrendered on August 31, 1521.
2. **Alonso Alvarez de Pineda**- explored & created the first map of the Gulf Coast region.
3. **Cabeza de Vaca**- Traveled and lived among Texas Indian villages & finally reached Mexico City. Shipwrecked on coast near Galveston possibly due to a hurricane. Survived with the Karankawa 8 years later found his way to Mexico City then returned home to Spain. Wrote a book describing plant & animal life (buffalo) in Texas.
4. **Francisco Vasquez de Coronado**- Conquistador who reached Cibola & explored the Texas panhandle.
5. **Narvaez** – led the first known expedition that put Spaniards on Texas soil.

6. **Fray Marcos & Esteban** – sent reports back that encouraged conquistadors to continue searching for Cibola. Estaban, also known as Estevanico, was the first African to explore Texas.
7. **Rene-Robert Cavalier Sieur de La Salle**- explored the Mississippi River to its mouth at the Gulf and claimed Louisiana for the French. La Salle’s simple settlement (Fort St. Louis) near Garcitas Creek & Matagorda Bay that was overrun by Karankawa Indians, and convinced the Spanish that they had to take action to protect their claim to Texas.

**Spanish Texas and Spanish Missions:** (7.1A,B,C; 7.2B; 7.19A,B,C; 7.21A,B,C,D)

1. Define, discuss, and give examples of the following terms: mission, friar, priest, and catholic.
  - A. **Mission**- Religious communities established by Spanish Catholics to convert the Native Americans.
  - B. **Friar**- Member of a religious community of men living under vows.
  - C. **Priest**- Ordained minister of hierarchical Christian Churches (Catholic Minister/Father)
  - D. **Catholic**- Only accepted religion in Spain during the exploration and colonization periods.
  - E. **Prisidio** – a military base (fort)
2. Analyze the cause and effect relationship between LaSalle claiming Texas for France and the reaction of the Spanish by reinforcing their claim to Texas.
3. **Ysleta (Corpus Christi de la Isleta)**- First Spanish mission in Texas; east of El Paso oldest European town in Texas (1682)
4. **San Francisco de los Tejas**- First mission in east Texas; west of Neches River; built de Leon and Massanet as a mission for Tejas Indians (1690)
5. **San Antonio de Valero**- Mission built by the Spanish near the San Antonio River (this later became the site of the siege of the Alamo)
6. **Martin de Alarcon**- Governor of Spanish Texas who helped build San Antonio de Valero
7. **La Bahia**- Presidio & mission built by Aguayo near Matagorda Bay; later moved farther inland near Goliad

**Mission Life and Spanish Settlements:**

1. Discuss the reasoning and importance of the Spanish Mission System – convert Native Americans to good Spanish citizens that would help Spain protect their claim to Texas. Their goals were to represent the Spanish government there, to convert American Indians to Catholicism, and to develop settlements there.
2. Analyze daily life in the missions for both the missionaries and the Native Americans.
3. Describe why the mission system failed in Texas – little Indian interest in the missions, lack of money from the Spanish government.
4. Analyze how and why Spanish settlements began – to protect and populate the territory of Texas, established near rivers, established near presidios.
5. Describe why Spanish settlements had limited success in Texas – conflicts with the French, conflicts with American Indians, little Indian interest in the missions, disease, bad weather.
6. Discuss filibusters – Military adventurers who came to Texas from the United States in the early 1800’s.

**Important Dates:** (7.1A,B,C)

1718- Alarcon establishes presidio, San Antonio de Bexar, and mission, San Antonio de Valero, also known as the Alamo.

1791 – 1800 – Philip Nolan arrives in Texas (with permission of the Spanish government) as a mustang trader. In 1800 he enters Texas without the governments permission and when the Spanish soldiers arrived to arrest him, he resisted and was killed.

**Filibusters:** (7.17C)

**Cause of Mexico’s independence from Spain:** (7.1A,B,C)

1. Economic & social divisions between the rich & poor in New Spain
2. American Revolution (& other revolutions in Latin America) give examples
3. Father Hidalgo called for an end to Spanish rule when he delivered his “Grito de Dolores”

**Effects of Mexico’s independence from Spain:** (7.1A,B,C)

1. Mexico becomes an independent, but unstable, republic
2. Ruined economy and drained resources
3. Greatly decreased Tejano population
4. Led to increased moves to colonize Texas with immigrants from Europe and the United States
5. Worsened relations with Texas Indians

**Important Dates:** (7.1A,B,C)

1810 - September 16, Father Hidalgo delivers “Grito de Dolores”

1815 - Father Morelos, leader of rebel forces fighting for Mexican independence, captured by Spanish and executed.

1819 - James Long, from Mississippi, long believed that Texas should either be independent or part of the United States. He organized an army to invade Texas and in late 1821 they landed at Point Bolivar and moved inland to La Bahia where the Spanish attacked and Long was forced to surrender. Long was later killed while awaiting trial.

1821 - Mexico wins independence from Spain

1821 - In the early 1820’s, Mexican officials hoped to establish a different form of colonization other than missions by offering large areas of land to attract permanent settlers. In January 1821, Moses Austin acquired the right to settle 300 families from Louisiana on the Brazos River in Texas. When he died, his son Stephen F. Austin assumed the contract and the first settlers arrived late in 1821.

**Spanish Contributions to Texas:** (7.19A,B,C)

Information about the Spanish contributions and influences to the present culture of Texas – vocabulary (lasso, mosquito, pancho, Ayuntamiento, Alcalde, Vaqueros, Presidios, Ranchos, Mestenos), place names: cities, counties, streets: (Uvalde, Matagorda Bay, Corpus Christi de la Isleta, Ranchos, Mestenos), activities (Rodeo- Cowboy way of life, Ranches), celebrations (piñata), foods (potato, chocolate), etc.

**Empresarios; Mexican Constitution of 1824; Colonization Laws** (7.1A,B,C; 7.2B, C,D,E; 7.11A,B; 7.17C; 7.18A; 7.19A,B; 7.21B,C,D; 7.23A)

1. Define the term empresario – business people that promoted migration to the Texas colonies.
2. Examine the following **empresarios**:
  - **Moses Austin** – the first American to secure a land grant contract from the government of Spain to bring 300 families from the U.S. to Texas. Unfortunately he died before ever bringing even one family to Texas.
  - **Stephen F. Austin** – took over his father’s land grant when Moses died. He confirmed the legality of the contract with the new Mexican government. The 297 families that settled in his first colony, between the Colorado and Brazos Rivers (assumed from his father’s land grant) became known as the “Old Three Hundred”. Due to his continued efforts to settle the territory Stephen F. Austin becomes known as “The Father of Texas”.
  - **Green DeWitt** – empresario that brought settlers from the U.S. to Texas into an area south Austin’s colony and north of De Leon’s colony. DeWitt and De Leon did not get along because of an issue where DeWitt was mistakenly given some land that had already been granted to De Leon.
  - **Martin DeLeon** - empresario and cattle rancher that brought primarily Mexican settlers into Texas along the lower Guadalupe River, south of DeWitt’s colony.
  - **Sterling Robertson** – empresario that brought settlers from the U.S. into Texas north and northwest of Austin’s colony. His colony was heavily wooded and the Waco Indians had a large village in one area of the land grant. He and Austin did not get along for many years because Austin was accidentally granted land that was originally part of Robertson’s grant.
  - **Haden Edwards** – empresario that received a land grant along the Sabine River in East Texas. He had problems from some settlers that already lived in the area of his land grant, the Mexican government forced Edwards to allow the settlers to stay. Haden and his brother, Benjamin, attempted to declare Fredonia a free and independent colony – leading to the Fredonia Rebellion.
3. Mexico used the empresarios and land grant system to quickly settle Texas – most land was 12 and ½ cents per acre vs. \$1.25 per acre in the U.S.
4. Colonization Laws were the guidelines for qualifications to come to Texas. **Colonization Law of 1825** said people must become Catholic, must become good Mexican Citizens, and they would pay no taxes for a period of 10 years; it also reduced the price of land to less than a penny an acre.
5. Location of settlements in Texas were dependent upon the resources available and opposition of the prominent Indian tribes.
6. **Mexican Constitution of 1824**
  - gave limited power to the central government
  - gave broad local authority to the states
  - Mexico’s state lawmakers (not the citizens) elected the President
  - Roman Catholicism was the official (and only) religion of Mexico
  - United Texas and the Mexican province of Coahuila into one state, with Saltillo being the capital.

**Colonial Texas and Cultural Differences:** (7.1A,B,C; 7.2B,C,D,E,F; 7.11A,B; 7.17C; 7.19A,B; 7.21B, C,D; 7.23A)

1. Describe daily life in colonial Texas:
  - **Food** – crops (corn, cabbage, peas pumpkins, sweet potato, turnips, wild berries, grapes, peaches, fruit, pecan trees), livestock (cattle, oxen, pigs), and wild game (beef, pork, venison, & fish)
  - **Farming** – produce items they needed, longer growing seasons, plantations
  - **Clothing** – buckskin, leather, or cotton
  - **Education** – home schooled, schooled abroad for the wealthier settlers, private schools (no organized education system)
  - **Homes** – adobe, stone, jacales, log cabins
  - **Religion** – Catholic (some protestant among U.S. settlers)
2. Review characteristics of the four natural regions of Texas and discuss specific resources relating to each region.
3. Discuss cash crops – corn & cotton
4. **Cultural Differences** – Discuss the cultural differences between the Anglo settlers and the Mexican Government by making a T chart for the following items: local self government vs. federalism, language, religion, slavery, individual rights.

**Pre-Revolution Period:** (7.1A,B,C; 7.2C,D,E,F; 7.3A,B; 7.17C; 7.18A; 7.21B,C,D,E,F,G; 7.23A,B)

1. **Fredonia Rebellion** – because the Mexican government was forcing the Edwards Brothers, Hayden and Benjamin, to allow people already living in their colony to stay they felt that the Mexican government was not keeping their word and allowing them to settle their colony. The Edwards brothers tried to declare Fredonia a free and independent colony thus prompting the Mexican government to send more troops into Texas, and leading to the inspection tour of Manuel Mier Teran.
2. **Law of April 6, 1830** – Teran’s report to the Mexican government caused great concern over the influence of the U.S. on the colonies in Texas so the Mexican government passed the Law of April 6, 1830:
  - Banned all immigration from the U.S. into Texas
  - Illegal for settlers to bring more slaves into Texas
  - Cancelled all uncompleted empresario contracts
  - Placed a customs Duty (tax) on all U.S. imports
3. **Conflict at Anahuac** – protest of the customs duties on incoming goods from U.S. at the port in Anahuac, William Travis and Patrick Jack were arrested by Juan David Bradburn in the Spring of 1832. After a brief skirmish between the Mexican soldiers and some settlers Bradburn agreed to release the prisoners (Travis and Jack) if the settlers would release the soldiers they were holding.
4. **Turtle Bayou Resolutions** – the settlers from the conflict at Anahuac withdrew to Turtle Bayou where they wrote the following resolutions: the colonist declared they were loyal Mexican Citizens, the events at Anahuac were not a rebellion against Mexico, they were defending their rights and the Constitution of 1824. They also declared their support for Santa Anna.
5. **Battle of Velasco** – occurred because there was not a quick way for word to get to John Austin that conflict at Anahuac was over.

6. **Convention of 1832**- delegates from the colonies met to discuss what changes they would like the Mexican government to make
  - Allow immigration from the U.S. again
  - Texas become a separate Mexican state
  - Customs duties be removed from U.S. imports for a period of three years
  - Land to be set aside for public schools
7. **Convention of 1833** – resolutions remained the same this time they met and choose three men to deliver the resolution to the Mexican Government – Stephen F. Austin, Erasmo Seguin, and Dr. James Miller.
8. **Stephen F. Austin’s arrest and imprisonment** – when it came time to deliver the resolution to the Mexican government only one of the three men could make the trip – Stephen F. Austin. When Austin arrived in Mexico City the newly elected president **Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna** (the Mexican leader that rose to absolute power and became a dictator of Mexico) was out of the city. He waited for several months (because of a cholera epidemic) for Vice President Friars to present the resolutions to Congress, as he waited he felt certain that their resolutions would be granted so he sent a letter to the delegates in San Antonio urging them to prepare for an election for a new governor for the new Mexican state of Texas. When Austin finally met with Santa Anna all but one of the resolutions was granted – Texas was denied the right to become a state. Austin left for home still feeling hopeful that they could change the governments mind. When he arrived in Saltillo he was arrested. The local Mexican government had intercepted his letter and viewed it as a threat to the Mexican government. He was taken back to Mexico City where he was held in jail for nearly a year, upon his release he still was not allowed to leave Mexico City for another 7 months. Upon finally returning to his colony in Texas (after being gone for over 2 years) his outlook on this conflict had changed. He no longer believed that they would find a peaceful solution with the Mexican government.
9. **Consultation of 1835** – held on October 15, 1835 in Washington-on-the-Brazos to debate how to respond to the growing problems with the Mexican government. While they debated over war or peace Stephen F. Austin returned from his imprisonment in Mexico and urged the colonist to unite against Santa Anna because they had no choice but to go to war.

**Texas Revolution:** (7.1A,B,C; 7.2C, D, E, F; 7.3A,B; 7.17C; 7.18A;7.21A,B,C,D,E,F,G; 7.23A,B)

1. **Battle of Gonzales** – October 2, 1835. (Lexington of Texas) The Mexican government demanded the return of a small 18 pound cannon that had been issued to the citizens of Gonzales to protect themselves against Indian attacks. The colonists refused to return the cannon and told the Mexican government if you want this cannon back **“Come and Take It”**. When the Mexican army arrived in Gonzales the volunteers numbered about 140 men and they were ready to fight for the cannon. On the morning of October 2, 1835 the Texans attacked the Mexican soldiers. With at least one Mexican soldier dead the Mexican army decided to let the Texans keep the small cannon and retreated to San Antonio.
2. **Capture of San Antonio** – after the Battle of Gonzales the Texas volunteers in Gonzales decided to head to San Antonio to chase the Mexican Army out. They elected Stephen F. Austin to be their general. Many Tejanos including **Juan Seguin** joined the volunteer Texas army at this point. When they arrived at San Antonio Stephen F. Austin decided to establish a good defensive position and wait for reinforcements. After receiving word that Cos’s troops were weak and disorganized Ben Milan decided to attack the Mexican army. After several days of battle the Texas volunteers had the upper hand and General Cos

decided to surrender. On December 10, 1835 General Cos signed a surrender agreement in which he agreed to leave Texas, take the Mexican army with him, and never fight against the Texans again. Back in Mexico this infuriated Santa Anna so much that he decided to personally march 6000 Mexican soldiers into Texas and put an end to this ridiculous revolution once and for all. However, the Texans who heard rumor of this did not think that Santa Anna would march the army across Mexico and into Texas during the winter.

3. **1836 Convention** – held in Washington-on-the-Brazos in March of 1836. The 59 delegates decided that Santa Anna was not going to reinstate the Constitution of 1824 and they had no choice but to declare Texas an Independent Republic. **George Childress** was the chairman of the committee in charge of writing the Texas Declaration of Independence.
4. **Texas Declaration of Independence** – passed on **March 2, 1836** was modeled after the U.S. Declaration of Independence. The document listed the colonists’ complaints against Santa Anna’s government, it stated the Mexico had denied the colonies many rights guaranteed under the Constitution of 1824, and it declared Texas an Independent Republic.
5. **Provisional Government** – temporary government set up to run the new Republic during the revolution. The convention delegates felt it was not safe to hold a public election so they appointed **David Burnett** temporary president of the Republic of Texas, and **Lorenzo de Zavala** the temporary vice president of the Republic of Texas.

**Compare the Battle of Gonzales to the Battle of Lexington in the American Revolution:**

Battle of Gonzales	Battle of Lexington
First battle of the Texas Revolution Fought over weapons (cannon) Army was made of solely of volunteers Colonists won the battle giving them confidence that they could defeat the larger, organized professional army.	First Battle of the American Revolution Fought over weapons (rifles & ammunition) Army was made up solely of volunteers Colonists won the battle giving them confidence that they could defeat the larger, organized professional army.

6. **Siege of the Alamo** – February 23, 1836 to March 6, 1836. In January of 1836 **Colonel James Bowie** was sent to San Antonio to destroy the old San Antonio de Valero mission. James Bowie and James Neill (already in San Antonio) decided not to destroy the mission known as the Alamo but to reinforce it. Sam Houston had ordered **William Barret Travis** to raise a force and head to San Antonio. James Neill had a family emergency and had to leave San Antonio. Neill left Travis in charge. After much arguing over control of the Alamo Travis and Bowie decided that they would share command. **Juan Seguin** and his scouts continued to keep watch for Santa Anna and his army; however, Bowie and Travis did not expect the Mexican army until mid March. They were caught off guard on February 23<sup>rd</sup> when a lookout spotted Santa Anna and the Mexican army marching into San Antonio. Looking for a place of refuge while they waited on reinforcements the defenders, their families, and some local residents rushed inside the walls of the Alamo. On February 23<sup>rd</sup> Santa Anna sent a message to the Alamo in which he gave the Texans the opportunity to surrender, the defenders answered this call with a cannon shot. Santa Anna immediately ordered that a large blood red flag be raised over the Mexican camp so that the defenders inside the Alamo could see it. This “no quarter”

flag meant that he would leave no survivors. During the 13 day siege James Bowie would become very ill and turn command over to William B. Travis. Travis would send several letters out from the Alamo requesting reinforcements and help in defending their position in San Antonio, including his famous letter of February 24<sup>th</sup> 1836 – To the people of Texas and all Americans in the world... (read the letter and discuss its importance). Days into the siege and running low on ammunition Travis orders the men to stop returning fire on the Mexican soldiers in an attempt to save up their ammunition because he feared a big strike by Santa Anna's forces. After several unanswered requests for reinforcements 32 volunteers from Gonzales arrive on March 1, 1836. Travis becomes aware that they will not be receiving more reinforcements and prepares to defend the Alamo as best he can with only 189 men (discuss the legend of the line in the Sand and its underlying meaning and importance). On March 6<sup>th</sup> at 5 a.m. many defenders are awakened by the sounds of shouts from the Mexican army and sounds of *El Deguello*. By 6 a.m. the fighting is over and at least 182 defenders were dead. Santa Anna was called to the Alamo to survey the damage, and he ordered the defenders who surrendered at the end killed because he had told them he would leave no survivors. Women, children, and a slave named Joe were spared. Santa Anna sent Susanna Dickinson along with her baby daughter to Sam Houston with a message – surrender now or expect the same. Santa Anna believed the fall of the Alamo would convince the Texas to surrender. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of trying to defend the Alamo.

7. **Massacre at Goliad** – **Colonel James Fannin** and about 350 Texan defenders were order to leave Goliad and go to Victoria. Fannin did not leave right away; he waited several days because he was waiting on a group of men to return from nearby Refugio where they had gone to help the settlers evacuate. General Urrea and his portion of the Mexican army had defeated the Texans in Refugio and headed toward Goliad. On March 18, 1836 General Urrea's advance force met up with Fannin and his men in Goliad after several brief fights Fannin decides to leave Goliad and the protection of the fort and head for Victoria. On March 19<sup>th</sup> the Texans stopped in a nearby prairie during a heavy fog to rest their animals. Urrea and his army surrounded them. Even though they had no cover and little water Fannin's men decided to stand and fight near Coletto Creek. Fannin was wounded in the fight. The next morning Urrea received reinforcements, and Fannin decided to surrender. Fannin and his men were marched back to Goliad and held at presidio La Bahia. General Urrea wrote to Santa Anna and asked for permission to hold the Texans as prisoners of war. Santa Anna's response was swift and clear – anyone who had taken up arms against the government of Mexico must be executed. So on Palm Sunday, March 27, 1836 the Mexican army executed Fannin and about 350 other Texan defenders. Some of the defenders managed to escape execution by falling into the field and pretending to be dead until they could get away. This would further infuriate people who were already upset about the Alamo. Many people in the U.S. would now become involved in the Texas Revolution; some would come and volunteer, others would send money, supplies, and food.
8. **Runaway Scrape** – On March 6, 1836 when Sam Houston left Washington-on-the-Brazos with full command of both the regular and volunteer armies he was still unaware of the outcome at the Alamo. Houston was short on troops, guns, ammunition, money, and supplies. When Houston reached Gonzales he heard rumors of the fall of the Alamo. These rumors would be confirmed Susanna Dickinson reached Gonzales and delivered Santa Anna's message to General Sam Houston. He also learned that Santa Anna was heading for Gonzales so he ordered a retreat, and the burning of the town of Gonzales so that the Mexican army could not use anything the Texans were leaving behind. Many of the settlers packed their belongings and left also. As others in Texas learned of the Fall of

the Alamo they feared for their lives. Many settlers packed up and began moving eastward, this movement of settlers became known as the Runaway Scrape.

9. **Battle of San Jacinto** – As more settlers fled eastward and with many of his own troops tired of retreating away from Santa Anna, Sam Houston had to find a way to train his troops. He took about 500 men and camped at Jared Groce’s plantation where he was not only able to train his men, but increase their stock of ammunition and supplies. The citizens of Ohio sent two cannons to the Texans. The Texans named these cannons the Twin Sisters. On April 12, 1836 Houston and his men left Groce’s plantation and headed toward Harrisburg. Upon arrival Houston learns that Santa Anna is camped not far from Harrisburg. Preparing for battle with Santa Anna the Texas troops headed down Buffalo Bayou, on April 20<sup>th</sup> they camped in a grove of live oak trees with a wide-open field in front of them. Santa Anna and his forces arrive at the intersection of the San Jacinto River and the Buffalo Bayou that same afternoon. Santa Anna and his troops had to set up camp in a very vulnerable spot. After several short skirmishes the Mexican army had held its ground. It would be hard for the 900 Texans to defeat over 1200 Mexican soldiers. Shortly before noon on April 21<sup>st</sup> Sam Houston called a meeting of the Texas army officers to discuss a battle plan. They decided it would be better to attack the Mexican army before they attacked the Texans. At about 3 p.m. the Texas soldiers moved through onto the prairie and snuck up on the Mexican army. Many of the Mexican soldiers were sleeping after a long march and the short fights from the previous day. As the Texas army attacked many men shouted, “Remember the Alamo”, “Remember Goliad”. In just 18 short minutes the fighting was over, and 630 Mexicans were killed with only 9 Texans dead. Sam Houston was among the wounded. His ankle was shattered by a rifles’ ball. Unfortunately Santa Anna was no place to be found. Within days Santa Anna was captured hiding in the marsh and taken back to Sam Houston who agreed to spare his life.

10. **Treaty of Velasco** – Mexican leaders had not yet recognized the end of the war. In exchange for his life Santa Anna agreed to order the Mexican army out of Texas. On May 14, 1836 Santa Anna and temporary Texas president, David Burnett, signed the Treaties of Velasco.

The first treaty know as the public treaty (because the contents were public information) included the following terms:

- The war between Mexico and Texas was officially ended, and Texas was declared independent.
- Santa Anna would not take up arms against Texas.
- All Mexican forces would withdraw beyond the Rio Grande.
- Prisoners would be exchanged.
- The Mexicans would return all captured property.
- Texas leaders would promptly return Santa Anna to Mexico.

The second treaty known as the private treaty because the terms in this treaty were kept secret included the following terms:

- In exchange for his immediate release Santa Anna would work to persuade Mexican leaders to recognize Texas independence.
- Santa Anna agreed to push for Mexico to recognize the Rio Grande River as the border between Mexico and Texas.

## **Important Dates in the Republic of Texas:**

1836 – 1845 Years of the Republic of Texas

**Republic of Texas:** (7.1A,B,C; 7.3A; 7.4A,B; 7.17C; 7.18A; 7.20A; 7.21A, B,C,D,E; 7.22A,B,C,D; 7.23A, B)

1. Define:
  - annexation – Formal joining of one political region to another. In this instance, it means Texas joining the United States.
  - consecutive terms – Two terms of office in a row. Texas' Constitution during the Republic would not allow consecutive terms which meant Houston could not run for re-election.
  - debt – To owe money. Debt was a huge problem in the republic.
  - revenue – Income, the money you make.
  - ratify – To approve something. For example, treaties or laws can be ratified.
  - capitol – A building in which government officials meet.
2. Students will outline the boundaries of the Republic of Texas on a map.
3. Outline Houston's policies/goals for his first term as President.
  - Native Americans – having lived with the Cherokee Indians for several years Houston was very sympathetic toward the Indian situation. He wanted to work out a peaceful solution while treating the Indians with dignity and respect.
  - Mexican Attack – Texans need to stay alert and on guard for attacks by Mexico.
  - U.S. Annexation – Houston was in favor of Texas being annexed into the U.S.
  - National Debt & Government Spending – He believed that the government should control government spending by only spending what was absolutely necessary, and in addition make money to pay toward the outstanding debt.
4. Analyze the results of the 1838 election, and discuss why Sam Houston did not run for president again. Under the Republic's constitution a president could not serve consecutive terms so Houston could not run for re-election in 1838. Maribeau B. Lamar was elected the second president of Texas. Lamar strongly disagreed with Houston's policies and personally disliked him.
5. Outline Lamar's policies/goals as President of the Republic.
  - Native Americans – Lamar hated the Native Americans so much that he wanted them out of Texas.
  - U.S. Annexation – Lamar believed that Texas should remain an independent Republic and become a great nation on their own. He was against annexation into the U.S.
  - National Debt & Government Spending – Lamar increased the national debt from \$3.3 million dollars to more than \$8 million dollars. The government spent more than they collected in revenue.
  - Currency – when the Republic used up the paper money they had printed Lamar had the treasury just print more money. He did this so much that the money eventually became known as "red backs" because they were worthless.
  - Education – Lamar believed that well educated people would make good decisions and agree with him; therefore he was very much involved in establishing education in Texas. He became known as the "Father of Education" in the Republic of Texas.

6. Compare Houston and Lamar on the following issues:

- Native Americans
- Debt and Spending
- Annexation
- Education

Sam Houston	Maribeau B. Lamar
Sympathetic toward the Native Americans – treat them with dignity & respect	Hostile toward the Native Americans – wanted them out of Texas.
Worked to decrease government spending and national debt	Increased government spending and the national debt.
In favor of annexation	Against annexation
Did nothing to establish an education system	Because of his efforts to establish education system he is known as “the Father of Education”

7. Discuss the election results of the **third presidential election of the Republic of Texas in 1841**. Texan were fed up with Lamar’s policies and once again they chose Sam Houston to lead them. Houston hoped to achieve a balanced budget. Houston also returned Texas to the peaceful Indian policy of his first term. Houston still believed that Texas should become a part of the U.S.

8. Examine the **Mier Expedition and the Drawing of the Black Bean**. Many Texans were upset about the Mexican attack on San Antonio in September of 1842. When the Texans attacked the Mexican force at Salado creek the Mexican forces retreated taking captives with them. In November President Houston ordered General Alexander Somervell and about 750 men to the Rio Grande to recapture the Texan prisoners. Upon reaching the Rio Grande Somervell realized he did not have enough troops or supplies he ordered his troops to return home. About 300 of the men disobeyed and decided to invade Mexico. The Texans entered the small Mexican town of Mier on December 23. They demanded supplies and the townspeople agreed to deliver the next day. When the supplies did not arrive the Texans stormed the town where there were about 900 Mexican soldiers waiting on them. Still running low on supplies the Texans surrendered after a daylong battle with the Mexican troops. Ignoring an order to execute the prisoners the Mexican commander began a long march back to Mexico City with the captured Texans. 176 prisoners made it to Mexico City where Santa Anna (back in power again) ordered that every 10<sup>th</sup> prisoner be shot. The prisoners were lined up and forced to draw a bean from an earthen jar to determine who would live and who would be executed. If they drew a white bean they were spared, if they drew a black bean they were blindfolded and shot.

9. Discuss the use of the **Texas Rangers** during this time period. The Texas Rangers had been established in the early 1830’s to help protect the settlers in Texas. During the Republic years they were used for defense and frontier protection.

10. Discuss the election results of the **fourth presidential election of the Republic of Texas in 1844**. Sam Houston could not run for election. So **Dr. Anson Jones** becomes the fourth (and last) president of the Republic of Texas. Since Lamar supported David Burnett many people choose to vote for Anson Jones because they were tired of Lamar's antics, and they were concerned that Burnett would go back to running Texas the way Lamar had. Like Sam Houston, Anson Jones believed that it was in the best interest of Texas to be annexed by the United States. One thing Anson Jones is known for is succeeding in getting Texas annexed into the U.S.
11. European Immigration. During the Republic years settlers to Texas came from all over the world. Analyze European settlement here in Texas during the Republic years.

<b>Immigrants</b>	<b>Why they came</b>	<b>Where they settled</b>
German	Better economic opportunity	New Braunfels, Boerne, Fredericksburg, and Comfort
French	Signed a treaty that encouraged immigration	Castroville
Irish	Economic opportunity	Throughout Texas
Polish	Economic and political conditions in their homeland	South and central Texas
Czech	Economic and political conditions in their homeland	South and Central Texas

**Important dates of Annexation and Manifest Destiny:**

1845 – December 29, 1845 Texas Admission to the U. S.

**Annexation, and Manifest Destiny:** (7.1A,B,C; 7.4A,B; 7.9C; 7.11A,B; 7.18A; 7.19A,B,C; 7.21B,C; 7.22A; 7.23A,B)

1. Discuss the reasons Texas wanted to be annexed into the U.S.:
  - Protection of the U.S. Army
  - Be part of the U.S. postal system
  - Be part of the U. S. money system
2. Discuss the reasons the U.S. did not want to annex Texas:
  - Fear of a war with Mexico because of Mexico's refusal to recognize Texas as an independent country.
  - Texas would be a slave state (Texas was very, very large)
3. Discuss the U.S. presidential election of 1844. James K. Polk was elected president of the United States. Polk was very interested in the U.S. annexing Texas.
4. Analyze the terms of The Admission Act that allowed Texas to become the 28<sup>th</sup> State of the Union.
  - Texas would immediately become the 28<sup>th</sup> State of the Union.
  - Texas would keep its public land.
  - The United States would not pay off any of Texas' outstanding debt.
5. Manifest Destiny – with the annexation of Texas the U.S. is one step closer to completing their Manifest Destiny (their belief that it was their manifest destiny to control all of the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. Now only one country, Mexico, occupied land between Texas and the Pacific Ocean.

### **Important dates in Texas Statehood:**

**1846 – 1847** – May 13, 1846 to September 14, 1847 - Mexican war was fought between Mexico & the U. S..

**1848** – Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed ending the Mexican War.

**Texas Statehood:** (7.1A,B,C; 7.4A,B; 7.9C; 7.11A,B; 7.18A; 7.19A,B,C; 7.21B,C; 7.22A; 7.23A,B)

1. **War with Mexico** – After the annexation of Texas tension arose between Mexico and the U.S. over the border between Texas and Mexico. Mexico claimed the Nueces River as the boundary between Texas and Mexico, while the United States held tight to Texas' claim that the Rio Grande River was the border between Texas and Mexico. U.S. President, James Polk, sent soldiers into Texas to protect the new state. General Zachary Taylor set up camp along the Rio Grande River. The Mexican army was camped right across the Rio Grande. In April of 1846 General Taylor received word from the Mexican army to return to the east bank of the Nueces River. General Taylor refused and the Mexican army attacked. After winning several battles in Texas General Taylor began moving his troops into the northern part of Mexico. U.S. President Polk sent more troops by boat into Veracruz where they then headed for Mexico City. The fighting ended on September 14, 1847 when the U.S. troops raised the American flag over the National Palace in Mexico City.
2. **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** – The treaty that ended the Mexican War, named after the town they met in to negotiate the terms of the treaty. Analyze the terms of the treaty:
  - Mexico would recognize the annexation of Texas
  - Mexico agreed that the Rio Grande River would be the border between Texas and Mexico
  - The U.S. agreed to pay the \$3.25 million dollars in damage claims by U.S. citizens against the Mexican Government.
  - Mexico agreed to cede (turn over) 529,000 square miles of its northern territory to the U.S in exchange for \$15 million dollars. This exchange of land for money became known as the Mexican Cession. This territory would eventually become New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and part of Wyoming.
3. **Manifest Destiny** – now the U.S. controlled all the land between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Students will locate and label on an outline map each area of land acquired by the U.S.
4. **Compromise of 1850** – The people that lived west of the Rio Grande River and east of Santa Fe were not happy about being part of Texas because it was a slave state. U.S. Senator Henry Clay came up with a plan to resolve the conflict over the territory, the Compromise of 1850. The U.S. government would give Texas \$10 million dollars in exchange for Texas giving up its claim to the territory. Texas needed the money to pay off the debt they still owed from the Republic years so the voters approved the agreement.

**Civil War and Reconstruction:** (7.1A,B,C; 7.5A,B; 7.12A,B,C; 7.13B;7.18A; 7.21B,C,D,E; 7.23A,B)

**Important dates in the Civil War & Reconstruction:**

1861 – Civil War begins

1865 – Civil War ends with the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse.

1867 – 1877 – Years of Reconstruction after the Civil War.

**A. Civil War**

1. Define abolish, abolitionist, sovereignty, secede, carpetbagger, scalawag, conscription, Confederate States of America, reconstruction, and amend.

➤ **Abolish**- The ending of slavery.

➤ **Abolitionist**- The name given to those against slavery.

➤ **Carpetbagger**- Northerners who moved to the south after the Civil War.

➤ **Sovereignty**- Supremacy in power.

➤ **Scalawag**- Name given to southerners who supported Reconstruction for personal economical gain.

➤ **Secede**- To formally withdraw from an organized body.

➤ **Conscription/Draft**- Draft into the army, all white males between the ages of 18-35 and later changed to 17-50. Men could buy their way out or find a substitute.

➤ **Confederate States of America**- Name of the 11 southern states that seceded from the US between 1860-1861.

➤ **Reconstruction**- The process of reuniting the US after the Civil War and rebuilding the southern states.

➤ **Amend**- Addition, changes, or correction to a constitution.

2. Distinguish the differences between the North and the South (military resources, population, railroads, factories vs. farming based economy); state's rights, slavery, secession, factories, and farming. **Sectionalism**

**A. Economic Differences Between the North and the South**

➤ Northern economy developed industry and commerce. Industry led to the growth of cities. Railroads and canals connected the eastern cities to the western farming regions.

➤ Southern economy relied on plantation farming, primarily cotton. Planters invested in slaves and the slave trade instead of building factories. They relied on manufactured goods from Europe bought with profits from cotton.

**B. Social Differences Between the North and the South**

➤ Abolitionist movement- started in the North. Many believed that slavery was unjust and should be abolished immediately, while other northerners opposed slavery because it was an economic threat to them. Despite being opposed to slavery, many northerners were racists. They refused to allow free African Americans to go to school with, work with, or live near them.

➤ In the South, slaveholders defended slavery as a necessity. They also claimed that they helped slaves by introducing them to Christianity, providing them with food, clothing, and shelter.

3. Discuss the division in Texas over seceding from the Union. Sam Houston was removed from the office of governor because he refused to sign the oath of secession. He was against slavery and even more importantly he was against seceding. He believed Texas worked too long and too hard to become a state to withdraw from the Union.

4. Create a timeline to show the events that led to the Texas Secession Convention:
  - 1960 – Abraham Lincoln elected the President of the United States.
  - January 28, 1861 – Texas Secession Convention held
  - February 1, 1861 – convention delegates adopt an ordinance for secession
  - February 23, 1861 – Texans vote to secede
  - March 2, 1861 – Texas becomes the 7<sup>th</sup> state to secede from the Union. Six more states secede – Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana. This forms the **Confederate States of America**.
5. **Causes of the Civil War**
  - **Wilmot Proviso 1846**- it was a proposed bill to outlaw slavery in any territory the U.S. might acquire from the Mexican War. It divided Congress along regional lines with Southerners preventing it from passing in the Senate. **States’ Rights**.
  - **Compromise of 1850**- California applied for admission to the Union. Henry Clay came up with a compromise to keep the balance between slave and free states.
  - California would enter the union as a free state, but New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada would decide at a later date on whether to allow slavery.
  - **The Fugitive Slave Law**- requiring the Northern states to return runaway slaves. The publishing of Uncle Tom’s Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe- Stowe, an abolitionist and Underground Railroad worker wrote a dramatic picture of black suffering in the south and swayed northern sympathies. Later in during the Civil War, President Lincoln called Mrs. Stowe, “the little lady who wrote the book who made this great war.”
  - **The Kansas-Nebraska Act- 1854** Southern states refused to admit Nebraska as a new state. To break the deadlock, Congress passed a law allowing settlers in Nebraska and Kansas to decide by popular sovereignty where they wanted slavery. “Bleeding Kansas” was the bloodshed between those who favored slavery and opposed slavery.
  - The **Dred Scott Decision 1857**- Because he had previously lived in a free Northern territory, Dred Scott believed that this made him free. When he was brought back to a slave state, he sued his owner for his freedom. The Supreme Court ruled that African Americans were not citizens and could not bring cases before the Supreme Court.
  - **John Brown’s Raid 1859**- a Northern abolitionist tried to lead a slave rebellion. He and 20 men attacked the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry in Virginia. He was caught by federal troops, tried for treason and found guilty.
6. **Advantages and Disadvantages of the North and South**

	<b>North</b>	<b>South</b>
A.	Population – 71% more of Total Population	29% of Total Population
B.	Railroad Mileage – 71%	29%
C.	Manufacturing Plants – 85%	15%
D.	Total U.S. Workers – 92%	8%
F.	Resources- Better and More	
G.	Leadership- Abraham Lincoln	Able General – Robert E. Lee
H.	Naval Power –Powerful Navy	Few War Ships
I.	Geography	Defensive War – Fought on own soil

7. Identify the individuals that played an important role in the Civil War.
- **Abraham Lincoln** – elected President of the United States of America in 1860. He was reelected in 1864 and issued the Emancipation Proclamation and wrote the Gettysburg Address. Lincoln was assassinated after the Civil War on April 14, 1865 by **John Wilkes Booth**.
  - **Jefferson Davis** – President of the Confederate States of America. He managed to hold the Confederacy together despite the lack of consensus among southerners.
  - **Hood's Texas Brigade** – Robert E. Lee's finest soldiers
  - **Albert Sydney Johnston** – second highest ranking general in the Confederate army
  - **Terry's Texas Rangers** – cavalry unit that fought the most battles in the Civil War
  - **Davis Guards** – defended Sabine Pass from a Union invasion of Texas
  - **John B. Magruder** – successfully developed the Confederate plans to retake Galveston
  - **Sam Houston** - first and third president of the Republic of Texas that became governor of the State of Texas. He was removed from the office of governor because he refused to sign the oath of secession in 1861.
  - **Robert E. Lee** – A soldier at West Point and 2<sup>nd</sup> in class, he served in the Mexican War. Lincoln gave him the command of the Union forces, but Lee refused and went back to Virginia to serve with the Confederate forces. He was placed in command of the Confederate Army. His strategies in battle are admired, but he surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse at the end of the Civil War.
  - **General Ulysses S. Grant** – Started the war as a colonel then promoted to general. After a series of victories, including Vicksburg, Lincoln gave him command of the Union army. Grant accepted Lee's surrender in 1865, ending the war.
8. Identify the important **events of the Civil War** that occurred in Texas.
- **Fort Sumter** – Civil War began on April 12, 1861 when South Carolina militiamen shelled the fort until North surrendered.
  - **San Antonio** – Confederates gain control of Texas.
  - **Galveston** – Confederates regain control of the Port of Galveston (major shipping port).
  - **Sabine Pass** – Confederates held off the Union from getting control of the pass and into key areas of Texas.
  - **Red River Campaign** – Confederates force Union back into Louisiana and end attempts to take over Texas.
  - **Battle of Bull Run (July 1861)** - Northerners hoped for a quick victory by capturing Confederate capital at Richmond. Union army defeated by Confederates at Battle of Bull (Manassas) due to poor Union generalship.
  - **Battle of Shiloh (April 6, 1862)** – Crushed South hopes of easy victory; Grant emerged as effective general. Fiercest fighting Civil War had yet seen. Total dead on both sides- approximately 25, 000.
  - **Battle of Antietam (September 17, 1862)** – Bloodiest single day/battle of the War, 1<sup>st</sup> – approx. 25,000 dead. Lee retreated back to Virginia. Considered a Union victory because Lee retreated back to Virginia.
  - **THE TURNING POINT - Battle of Gettysburg (July 3, 1863)** – 92,000 Union troops fought 76,000 Confederates at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The fate of the Confederacy was sealed on July 4 with Union victories at Gettysburg, turning back a Confederate invasion of the North, and Vicksburg, ceding control of the Mississippi River to Union. Vicksburg was the last remaining Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi – cutting the Confederate in two.

- **The War Comes to an End (April, 1865)** Richmond fell to Union troops, General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia.
  - **Palmito Ranch** – Last battle of the Civil War. Occurred weeks after the south surrendered to the North.
9. Outline the **effects of the Civil War on Texas**.
- Economy – left in shambles
  - Government – collapsed Confederate government leaders fled to Mexico
  - Society – suffered the loss of many Texans, many freed slaves facing an uncertain future.
- B. **Reconstruction** (7.1A,B,C; 7.5B; 7.6A; 7.12A,B,C; 7.13B; 7.21B,C,D,E; 7.23A,B)
1. Discuss the rules for each confederate state **re-entering the Union**. Each state had to elect a governor that was in favor of reconstruction. Each state also had to write a new constitution (outlawing slavery).
  2. **Freedman’s Bureau** – Created by U.S. Congress to provide help and legal aid to freed people.
  3. **Texas Constitution of 1869** – outline the main provisions of the Texas 1869 Constitution
    - gave equal rights to African Americans
    - gave the governor strong power of appointment
    - increased the governors term to 4 years
    - changed legislature to meeting every year
    - more funding for public education
    - required school attendance
  4. Problems faced by southern states during reconstruction
    - much of the state lay in ruins
    - money was scarce
    - slaves were free, but many were without food and shelter
    - the bitterness between many northerners and southerners continued after the war.
  5. **Emancipation Proclamation (1862)** issued by President Abraham Lincoln stated all slaves were free. He used the victory at Antietam to announce the Emancipation Proclamation. Although first issued Sept. 1862, the Emancipation Proclamation took effect on January 1, 1863. Freed all slaves behind Confederate lines Did not free any slaves in the border states. Allowed free blacks to join the U.S. army and navy
  6. **Juneteenth** – In many former confederate states slaves had not learned that they were free until the U.S. Army showed up to tell them. June 19, 1865 is the day the U.S. army arrived in Texas and told the slaves they were free. Juneteenth as it has come to be known is still a celebrated holiday in Texas today.
  7. **Ironclad Oath** kept many southerners from voting because in order to vote they had to take an oath stating that they had not voluntarily served in the Confederate Army or given aid to the Confederacy.
  8. **13<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – abolished slavery (1865)
  9. **14<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – guaranteed citizenship and equal rights to African Americans (1866)
  10. **15<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – gave suffrage (voting rights) to African American men (1869)

11. Discuss how reconstruction led to the new labor system of sharecropping and tenant farmers. Sharecroppers were guaranteed a portion of the crop in exchange for planting, growing, and harvesting the crops for the farmer or plantation owner. The sharecropper would be allowed to purchase what they needed for the crops and personal items (clothes, food, etc) on credit. When the crop was harvested and taken to market the farmer would settle up with the sharecropper. Usually the sharecropper would not make enough to pay off what they owed, so once again they enter a new cycle with the farmer. This was how many sharecroppers were kept in poverty and tied to plantations and farms. Tenant farmers were people who rented the land to grow crops on. The landowner would usually receive a part of the tenant farmers crop in payment for using the land.
12. Reconstruction in Texas ended on January 19, 1874.

**Effects of Westward Expansion on Native Americans, Indian Wars:** (7.1A,B; 7.6A; 7.10A,B; 7.11A,B; 7.12A,B,C; 7.21A,B,C,D,E; 7.23A,B)

1. Read and discuss the cause effect relationship between westward expansion and conflicts with Native Americans. Discuss how the continued conflict led to the government plan of reservations. Discuss the pros and cons of reservations from the Native American perspective. Compare the success of reservations to the success of the missions from the early days.
2. Relate the kidnapping of **Cynthia Ann Parker**. Discuss why she would not want to return to her Anglo family when she was discovered among the Indians as an adult (culture, children, fitting into society).
3. Discuss the buffalo hunters and their effect on the Native Americans. Plains Indians relied on the buffalo for everything. They used almost every part of the buffalo for their existence. Along comes a new group of hunters – buffalo hunters. These were people who would hunt buffalo for their hides. Because of a new process back east of tanning the hide into fine leather the buffalo hides were worth lots of money. Most of the hunters would kill the buffalo, skin them on the prairie (where they had been killed), and leave the rest to rot. This infuriated the plains Indians because their way of life was being destroyed. Although the government was supposed to stop buffalo hunters south of Kansas they were not because many believed that if the buffalo were extinct the Indians would have no choice but to go to the reservations. Discuss how this would escalate the ongoing conflict between the Indians and the settlers.
4. Read and discuss the **Battle of Adobe Walls**. About 700 Indians, including **Quanah Parker**, attacked Adobe Walls, where 28 buffalo hunters and one woman were staying. Because the buffalo hunters had the buffalo gun (a rifle that had a longer barrel and repeating action that allowed the shooter to hit a target from farther away) they were able to successfully hold off the Indians.
5. Read and discuss the role of the **Buffalo Soldiers** in the frontier wars. African Americans that served in regiments stationed along the Rio Grande border during the Indian Wars. The African American soldiers received this nickname from the Indians.

**Effects of Westward Expansion on the Cattle Industry, the Invention of Barbed Wire, and the Closing of the Frontier:** (7.1A,B; 7.6A,B; 7.10A,B; 7.11A,B; 7.12A,B,C; 7.20C,D; 7.21A,B,C,D,E; 7.23A,B)

1. Define rustler, wrangler, open range, remuda & brands.
  - **Rustler** – cattle thief
  - **Wrangler** – one who herds or cares for livestock on the range.
  - **Open range** – unfenced land

- **Remuda** – Spanish word for remount; referred to fresh horses that cowboys kept in reserve during a cattle drive.
- **Brands** – identification marks on livestock made by burning a hot iron into the animals skin.

2. **Cattle Kingdom** –

- Trace the beginning of the cattle industry in Texas back to the Spanish and discuss the changes that have occurred.
- Discuss the need for **branding cattle** – with the cattle ranching industry growing in Texas and the cattle roaming around loose it was hard to tell which cows belonged to which rancher. The Spanish government began ordering cattle ranchers to mark or **brand** their cows.
- Examine the **changes in cattle ranching after the Civil War** – with much of the south in ruins farming was very difficult and with millions of cows roaming around Texas it was easy to get into the business of cattle ranching. During the Civil War many people became used to eating beef, beef that was not as readily available up north. Many of the people in the north were willing to pay much more per head of beef than people in the south.
- Identify the following cattle ranches:
  1. **King Ranch** – located in south Texas, it was one of the most important cattle ranches in the state. At one time it occupied over 1 million acres of land, and is still in existence today.
  2. **XIT Ranch** – one of the largest ranches in Texas, covering about 3 million acres of land. The XIT was established in 1885 when the state gave the land to the Capitol Freehold Land and Investment Company in exchange for the building of a new state capitol building to replace the one that had burned in 1881.
- Examine the reasons for cattle drives – the cattle supply in the northeast had been depleted by the war and Texas had an abundant supply of cattle. Cattle that were selling for \$3.00 to \$6.00 a head in Texas were selling for \$38.00 a head in Kansas and as much as \$80.00 a head in New York.
- Discuss the longhorn and cattle fever. The **Longhorn** was a breed that appeared in Texas in the mid 1800's. This new breed of cattle developed as Spanish breeds mixed with English cattle. There were several things that made the longhorn an important breed in Texas: they were well suited to life in Texas, they could survive on little water, and their lean strong legs allowed them to travel great distances with ease, their long horns provided protection from predators, also they were resistant to the cattle disease commonly called **Texas Fever**. Many of the cattle from the south were susceptible to Texas fever, which made them hard to sell in the north and northeastern markets.
- Read and discuss individuals that contributed to the cattle industry in Texas.
  1. **Jesse Chisholm** – fur trader and child of a Cherokee woman, he blazed the original **Chisholm Trail** from the Rio Grande Valley through Indian territory into Kansas.
  2. **Charles Goodnight** - He and Oliver Loving combined their herds and set out for New Mexico creating the **Goodnight Loving Trail** that ran from Young County through New Mexico, and into Colorado. This trail became one of the most traveled routes in the southwest.

- Describe the events that led to the invention of **barbed wire** by Joseph Glidden. Joseph Glidden was a farmer in Illinois invented barbed wire in 1873 when his wife asked him to create a fence that would keep dogs out of her garden. The barbs on the wire kept cattle off of the fences without hurting the animal. Glidden quickly opened a factory to make his product. Since the barbed wire was inexpensive to make it was also inexpensive to purchase which would lead to its widespread use.
- Describe the events that led to the **decline of the Cattle Kingdom**.
  1. Expansion of sheep ranching – many ranchers discovered that they could make more money in the long run with sheep ranching. They did not have to replace their herd because the wool was shaved off the sheep and would grow back to be shaved off again .
  2. Introduction of **windmills** – the windmills were invented to pump water from underground to irrigate crops in areas where there were not aboveground water sources. This invention allowed the expansion of farming onto the plains.
  3. **Extension of railroad** lines into Texas and the use of refrigerated cars. With the use of refrigerated cars on the railroad beef no longer had to be shipped alive to the markets.
  4. **Overgrazing of land** – with the large number of cattle being raised many ranchers were in situations where the animals were overgrazing the land. The cattle were eliminating the grass and destroying much of the soil.
  5. **Invention of barbed wire** in 1873, and the fencing of the open range.
  6. **Stronger laws** in northern states against Texas fever. Even though the longhorn cattle could not catch Texas fever they often transmitted the disease to other cattle by transferring the ticks that were known to spread the disease.

**Identify James Hogg** – In the late 1800's big business (railroads, oil companies, and other large businesses) were unregulated by government. When James Hogg was elected attorney general in 1886 he led a movement to regulate big business in Texas. He is known for the development of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Antitrust Act of 1889. As the first native born Texas governor, Hogg continued passing laws to regulate big business, the Hogg Laws. He also created the Texas Railroad Commission in 1891 to oversee the railroads in Texas.

### **Progressive Movement:**

1. Define: pooling, platform, trusts, monopoly, temperance movement, prohibition, poll tax.
  - **Pooling**- combining efforts by companies to prevent competition in an industry.
  - **Platform**- statement of political goals of a political party.
  - **Trusts**- legal arrangement in which a number of companies are grouped under a single board of trustees.
  - **Monopoly**- sole control of a field of business
  - **Temperance Movement**- social reform effort that encouraged people to drink less alcohol.
  - **Prohibition**- the banning of the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic Beverages
  - **Poll Tax**- tax on voting
2. Many Texans in the late 1800s tried to reform society. They demanded that government take an active role in improving their lives. Voting, organizing into political groups, and meeting with government officials are just a few of the ways people can try to change society. Unfortunately, the Progressive Movement was not a united movement. From the late 1890s to the Great Depression, the period was marked by a decrease in voter participation and an increase in special interest politics. It was an era marked by a rise in

big business and an interest in scientific development and governmental organization. Drug inspection and drug labeling began, child labor laws and minimum wage measures were considered, and women's rights gained attention. However, reform attempts to make society more organized and rational also led to increased segregation and discrimination.

3. **Progressive Movement's Effects On:**

- **National: Terrell Election Law**- This law established primary elections for all state, district, and county races and required the use of officials ballots.
- **National: 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment**- This amendment allowed voters to directly elect U.S. Senators.
- **Local: Commission Plan**- voters elect a mayor and four members of a city commission. Each commissioner supervises different city services.

**20<sup>th</sup> Century Texas** (7.1A,B; 7.6A,B; 7.7A,B,C,E; 7.13A,B,C; 7.14A,B; 7.15A,B; 7.17A,B; 7.18A,B; 7.20A,B,C,D,E,F; 7.21B; 7.22A,B,D; 7.23A,B)

1. **1900 Storm** – September 8, 1900. The deadliest natural disaster in American History was a huge hurricane that badly damaged Galveston Island. Due to the progressive movement, people were hired to rebuild the city based on their knowledge of city planning not because of political connections.
2. Search for **oil in Texas**
  - 1866 – Lyne T. Barret strikes oil outside of Nacogdoches but has to shut down because of not enough money.
  - 1886 – Oil is struck in Bexar County, but not enough to keep drilling.
  - 1889 – The Texas oil industry produces only 48 barrels of oil.
  - 1894 – Corsicana oil strike produces the first major oil field in Texas.
  - 1901 – Spindletop strike marks the start of the Texas oil boom.
3. **Spindletop** – 80 miles east of Houston, Texas, this oil discovery marked the beginning of the Texas oil boom. **Patillo Higgins** believed that oil would be found under a salt dome at Spindletop Hill (near Beaumont, Texas). After three unsuccessful attempts to find oil, Higgins called for a drilling engineer. **Anthony F. Lucas**, an expert in salt domes, answered the ad and agreed that oil was probably beneath the Spindletop dome. On January 10, **1901** oil was discovered at Spindletop. Texas led the nation in oil production from 1928 – 1988; however oil remains important to the Texas economy today – petrochemicals are still the main industry in Texas.
4. In 1926, **C.M. “Dad” Joiner** moved to Texas to search for oil in East Texas. Convinced that there was oil on the Bradford farm land he leased part of the land from Daisy Bradford and began drilling. In October of 1930 his third well “blew in” opening one of the largest oil fields in the world. He earned the nickname “Dad” for being the “father” of the East Texas oil field he discovered – 70 years old when it came in.
5. **Oil and Gas**- Evaluate effects of scientific discoveries and technological innovations on use of resources such as fossil fuels:
  - **Oil drilling**: Howard Hughes's **rock bit** was able to cut through hard rock 10 times faster than previous drill bits making oil recovery and production much easier and profitable.
  - **Electricity**: Decreased demand for the oil product kerosene

- Petrochemical Industry: Products made from oil and gas provided new uses for oil
  - Automobile: Used internal combustion engine which required gasoline, and oil by-product which became extremely profitable and is still so today
6. **Oil Industry Effects On:**
- Political: Led to government regulation and taxation of the oil industry.
  - Economic: Boosted state's economic growth, created new jobs, provided more tax revenue for funding state government and education, increased funding for the Permanent University Fund.
  - Social: Made oil producers wealthy, some of whom then gave money to fund the arts and institutions.

### **Economics In The Twentieth Century: Free Enterprise System, Profit, Supply & Demand**

(7.12A,B,C; 7.13 A, B, C)

1. **Economics** - Analyze the impact of national and international markets and events on the production of goods and services in Texas. The economy of Texas reflects the state's growing interdependence with the world. The Texas economy received a big boost in 1994 when the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) went into effect. This agreement eliminated many trade barriers. Many of the trade goods flowing between the United States and Mexico pass through Texas. Increased border trade created challenges as Texas cities along the border experienced rapid population growth. Many of these cities could not build an infrastructure fast enough to keep pace with the growth. Hundreds of **Maquiladoras** – factories near the border – have also appeared in Mexico. Many of these factories are owned by American companies. These factories have provided many jobs, but pollution has increased in the border region. The resulting environmental and health issues continue to challenge Texas leaders. During the late 1900's the nations of the world had become increasingly interdependent as goods, ideas, and people moved all across the globe. This process of globalization has boosted the state's economy as Texas businesses have gained greater access to global markets. This also means that Texas industries are sometimes affected by international events. Many nations have offices in Texas to improve trade with the state.
2. **Free enterprise system** – a system in which individuals depend on supply and demand and the profit margin to determine the answers to the four basic economic question of “what to produce”, “how to produce”, “how many to produce”, and “for whom to produce”. **Supply and demand** – supply is when amount of goods available and demand is the desire to own something and the ability to pay for it. The two forces of supply and demand combine in the laws of supply and demand which state that: more will be bought at lower prices and less at higher prices and more will be offered for sale at high prices than at lower prices. This works only if the market is free from price regulations imposed by government. **Profit** – the degree to which persons or organizations are better off financially at the end of a time period than they were at the beginning. The increase in materials well-being is termed profit. Profit is a motivational force in capitalism and in free enterprise.
3. **Texas oil and gas industry** was effected by – rise in world oil prices, increasing profits for Texas oil companies and the increase in U. S. demand for oil, leading to an increase in Texas oil production. The effects were that it created many new Texas oil industry jobs, almost tripled salaries of Texas oil workers, increased Texas offshore oil drilling, and increased Texas oil exports to national and world markets.

### **Texas Participation in WWI- 1914-1918 (7.7D)**

1. Define: neutral, liberty bonds, and ration.  
**Neutral** – not aligned with either side in a conflict.
  - **Liberty bonds** – bonds issued by the U.S. Government that people would purchase, and the government would use that money to pay for the war.
  - **Ration** – a share of something distributed equally as determined by supply.
2. In 1914 the Austrian archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated by Serb national which caused many European countries to go to war against each other. The United States tried to remain neutral. In 1915 the Germans sank a British passenger ship, the Lusitania, killing 1,198 passengers including 128 Americans. Also Germany was trying to get Mexico to attack the United States by promising them the return of land previously lost or sold to the United States. On April 6, 1917 the United States declared war on Germany. Many Texans helped to support the war effort by purchasing Liberty bonds, observing meatless Mondays and wheatless Wednesdays to allow more food to be sent to the troops, many Texans began growing more crops (some even borrowed money to purchase more land and equipment).
3. Germany surrendered in November of 1918.

### **Boom and Bust – 1920s (7.13A,B)**

1. Left farms and moved to industries (oil, lumber, factories) causing population changes.

### **Great Depression- 1929-1941**

On "Black Tuesday," October 29, 1929, the New York *Times* industrial average plunged and President Hoover saw a loss of \$26 billion in stocks for our country. It was a massive global economic recession (or depression”) that led to bank failures and high unemployment.

### **Texas participation in WWII – 1939-1945 (7.7D)**

#### **Germany: Economic and social crisis due to WWI**

#### **Japan: Attack Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941.**

1. In 1939 German forces invaded Poland and World War II began in Europe. Once again the United States was trying to remain neutral until December 7, 1941 when Japan bombed Pearl Harbor. Thousands of Texans would enlist in the military to fight in the war. There were many ways that Texans at home could help support the war effort; purchase of war bonds (liberty bonds), victory gardens, rationing supplies that were in high demand, farmers devoted more land to raising food crops. Germany surrender on May, 1945, and Japan finally surrendered on August 6, 1945 after U.S. President Harry S. Truman ordered 2 atomic bombs dropped on Japan.

### **Important Texans in WWII:**

- **Dwight Eisenhower**
  - Led allied forces to victory.
- **Audie Murphy**
  - Most decorated soldier of the war (33 awards including medal of honor)
  - Famous movie actor
  - Wrote 14 songs – 2 top hits
- **Chester Nimitz**
  - admiral that commanded the U. S. Fleet in the Pacific

- **Oveta Culp Hobby**
  - Organized WAAC (Woman’s Army Auxiliary Corps)
  - President of the League of Women Voters of Texas
  - 1<sup>st</sup> woman that earns Army’s Distinguished Service Medal
  - In 1953 becomes Head of Federal Security Agency (later to become the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).
  - In 1964 she took over for deceased husband’s ownership of Houston Post.
  - In 1983, she was named the only woman among the top 20 most powerful Texans.
- **Samuel Rayburn (1882-1961)**
  - Re-elected 24 times in U.S House of Representatives
  - 24 year Democrat Speaker of the House
  - Promoted Roosevelt’s New Deal
- One of the most active and successful Civil Rights organizations for Mexican Americans was the GI Forum 1948, founded by **Hector P. Garcia**.

### **Women’s Suffrage Movement**

1. Define **suffrage** – voting rights.
2. Women’s suffrage movement began in the 1840’s. Women played a vital role in the progressive movement, next came the issue of women gaining the right to vote, “Women’s Suffrage Movement”. Many women worked within their states to advance the rights of women. In 1919 US Congress proposed the **19<sup>th</sup> Amendment**. The Texas Legislature ratified the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment in June 1919, and in 1920 women across the nation were able to vote.

### **Civil Rights Movement: (7.16B)**

1. Define:
  - **segregation** – forced separation of whites and African Americans in public.
  - **non-violent resistance** – peaceful public demonstrations.
2. The Civil Rights movement began after WWII; however it gained strength during the 1960’s. Texan, **James Farmer**, was a national leader of the civil rights movement. He organized the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in the first protest in the United States founded on the concept of civil disobedience and non-violence. He led the U. S. Supreme Court decision in 1960 ruling segregation on interstate transportation was unconstitutional. **President Lyndon B. Johnson** urged the passage of a civil rights law. Congress soon passed the **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, which banned segregation in public places. As African Americans gained more positions in government, **Barbara Jordan** (of Houston, Texas), was elected as a state senator in 1966, and in 1972 she was elected to the US House of Representatives – the first African American woman to represent Texas in the U. S. Congress.
4. In 1956 **Henry B. Gonzalez** became the first Mexican American elected to the Texas Senate in the 1900’s. He was awarded the John F. Kennedy Profile in Courage in 1994.

### **Two Party Political System in Texas: (7.17A; 7.18A)**

1. Define political parties – named groups, however loosely organized, which seek to elect a representative to government.

2. The two major political parties in Texas and the US are the **Democratic Party** and the **Republican Party**. The Democratic Party dominated Texas politics for about 100 years after Reconstruction. Texas was virtually a one party state during this time. Since the late 1970's Republicans have held many statewide political offices and Texas has become a two party state. **Phil Gramm** earned a Ph.D. in economics and taught at Texas A & M University. He served three terms as a democrat in the US House of Representatives before winning a special election as a republican (historical changing of political parties).

**International Trade and Aerospace and Technology: (7.12A,B,C; 7.13A,B,C; 7.20A,B,E,F)**

1. The **Port of Houston** allows Houston and surrounding cities in Texas to become a major part of the import / export business on an international level. It is one of the largest more widely used ports in the United States.
2. The **Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center (Space Center Houston)** serves as mission control for the US space program. It is named after President Lyndon Baines Johnson and located here in Houston, Texas. **Walter Cunningham**, a crew member on the first manned Apollo spacecraft, Apollo 7. He has been awarded the **NASA** Exceptional Service Medal, the Medal of Valor from the American Legion in 1975. He is also a member of the International Space Hall of Fame, and the Houston Hall of Fame.
3. Houston's medical center is known around the country for its excellence in care and innovation of new methods. As a medical student in the 1930's, **Michael DeBakey** invented a major component of the heart-lung machine which made open heart surgery possible. During WWII he helped develop the Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals (MASH Units).
4. **Roy Bedichek** – a newspaper reporter, author and strong promoter of higher education. He made many advances while serving as the Director of the University Interscholastic League (UIL).
5. **Texas aerospace industry** – NASA in Houston provided thousands of jobs in Texas and added money to the state economy as a result of the Manned Spacecraft Center. The center is home to the space station research, astronaut training, and aerospace medicine. Federal funding and the aerospace attracted many high-tech specialists to Texas.
6. **Texas medical technology industry** – Texas doctors and scientists study treatments for cancer, evaluate new drugs, and develop other medical innovations, this puts Texas at the forefront of medical research and treatment, which also produce major advances in medical technology resulting in attracting patients from all over the world. This industry caused an expansion in population, jobs, the building of world-class buildings and sports arenas, and museums.
7. **Texas high-technology industry** – A growing demand for high-tech and other goods in national and international markets led Texans to diversify the state's industrial base and helped revive the economy. Texas produces electronics (transistors, television sets, and computers), communications developments such as radar, semiconductors, and microchips, add billions to state economy which serve national and international markets.
8. **Texas defense industry** – Texas added millions of dollars to the Texas economy through military bases and weapons production.

## **Texas Government: (7.14A,B,C; 7.15A,B,C; 7.16A,B)**

### **1. Texas Constitution of 1876**

- US Constitution was used as a model
- Based on popular sovereignty- the ultimate power rested with the people
- Established to protect individual rights
- Limited the power of state government by reducing the governor's term to two years (since changed to four years by constitutional amendment)
- Established a biennial legislative session
- Required voters to approve amendments to the constitution
- The state must ask the permission of the voters to take on new activities

### **2. Texas Bill of Rights**

- Outlines the civil liberties, or individual rights, that a government promises to protect
- U. S. Constitution's **Bill of Rights** served as the model **First ten amendments** to the US Constitution:

- Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly.
- Freedom to petition
- Right to bear arms
- Quartering troops is prohibited without the consent of the owner
- Search and seizure is prohibited without probable cause
- Rights of accused persons includes due process of law
- Right to a speedy, public trial
- Trial by jury in civil cases
- Limits of fines and punishments- excessive bail or fines shall not be required, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
- Rights of people
- Powers of states and people- any powers not clearly given to the national government by the US Constitution belong to the states

### **3. 6 PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY AND THE CONSTITUTION**

#### **A. Limited Government**

- The Constitution restricts, or limits, government power
- Protects Texans' individual rights

#### **B. Federalism**

- Divides authority and functions between the federal government and state government
- Some powers are shared- such as collecting taxes

#### **C. Separation of Powers**

- Divides power among different government branches to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful

#### **D. Three Branches of Government & Separation of Powers**

- Legislative Branch- makes the law
- Executive Branch- carries out the law
- Judicial Branch- interprets the law

#### **E. Separation of Powers** – principle of government in which powers are divided among different government branches.

#### **F. Checks and Balances**

- Each branch has ways to check, or restrain, the other two
- These checks help prevent one branch from controlling the government
- This rejection is a veto
- Another check is to override a veto (a reversal to a veto)

9. **How A Bill Becomes A Law**

The process of a bill becoming a law is very complex. A **bill** is a proposed law. The Speaker of the House is the leader of the House of Representatives. Legislatures in either house can create a bill. The leaders appoint all committee members and chairpersons. A clerk then reads the bill to other members of the house. Next, the house leader assigns the bill to a committee. The house can then refuse to examine it or table the bill. A rejected bill dies. If the committee approves the bill, the entire house debates it and votes on the bill. Once the bill passes in House or the Senate it then goes to the other group and goes through the same process. A **conference committee** works to revise the bill to satisfy both houses. Thousands of bills are proposed each session, of which, half become laws. An approved bill then goes to the Governor.

10. **The Governor has three options:** he/she can sign the bill (becomes law), they can ignore the bill-which automatically becomes law after 10 days, and the last option the Governor has is to veto the bill. A vetoed bill returns to the Legislature, and requires a 2/3 vote of members to override a veto (bill becomes a law).

11. **Local Government**

A. **County Government**

- Provide policy protection, roads, water and other services
- Every county is governed by a commissioners court
- Major source of revenue for counties are property taxes.

B. **Municipal Government**

- urban areas are run by municipal governments
- there are several types of municipal government
  - **mayor-council government** – voters elect a mayor and a city council to directly run the government
  - **council-manager government** – voters elect a mayor and a city council to determine the cities policies, and the voters elect a manager to carry out those policies.
  - **commission plan** – voters elect 5 to 7 commissioners to serve as council, each commissioner was in charge of a separate city department.

- C. **Special Districts** – districts within the local government that are formed for a specific purpose, often handling services that other local governments do not provide. Example – school districts, hospital districts, and transportation districts.

D. **Taxes and other Revenue**

- Sales tax, motor fuel tax, vehicle sales and rental tax, and franchise tax are the four important taxes in Texas.
- Other sources of revenue include investments, license fees, lottery fees, and government grants.

E. **Texas Public Education**

- Texas provides free public schools. Financial support comes from Permanent School Funds, local property tax, and Federal Government programs.

F. **Citizenship Duties and Responsibilities**

- Citizens are responsible for voting in elections and run for government offices.
- Citizens must understand and obey the law.
- Serving on juries is a duty of citizens.
- Citizens are responsible for paying taxes.

**American History Unit:** (8.4A, B, C, D; 8.7A, B, C, D; 8.8A, B, C; 8.9A, B, C; 8.16A;8.18B; 8.30A, B, D, E, F)

**Reasons for colonization:** (8.2A)

- A. **Religious freedom** –Puritans and the Church of England; William Penn and the Quakers; Pilgrims were separatists from the Church of England
  - B. **Economic Gain**- Business people that wanted an opportunity to make money. Certain crops were grown to make money such as tobacco in Virginia and rice in South Carolina.
  - C. **European Rivalries** –Most of the powerful countries of Europe (England, France, and Spain) saw colonies as a way of becoming more powerful economically and politically. The European powers began competing with each other for control of land in North America.
- Ex. – England captured the Dutch colony of New Netherlands in 1664 and renamed it New York.

**Political, Economic, an Social reasons for Establishment of the Colonies** (8.1C ,8.2B; 8.11A,B&C)

1. **Jamestown**-founded in **1607** in Virginia (Be able to locate on map); The Virginia Company sent settlers lured by adventure, markets, and the prospect of religious freedom. The bad location of the Virginia colony which was in a swamp at the mouth of the James River almost doomed the colony. There was a lack of harbor, poor farmland and mosquitoes which caused diseases. Introduction of tobacco by John Rolfe saved the colony.
2. **Plymouth** – In **1620**, Pilgrims who wanted to separate from the Church of England headed toward Virginia. Blown off course, they landed at Cape Cod Bay which they named Plymouth in honor of their home port. Before they landed, the Pilgrims signed the **Mayflower Compact**, an agreement to accept majority rule and participate in a government in the best interest of all members of the colony. This was one of the first steps to self-government, the idea that the colonies could rule themselves.
3. **New England Colonies** – Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: New England included the area north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River. The climate was cooler than that of the South and was more populated. In New England, the cool climate and rocky soil was not suited for agriculture.
4. **Middle Colonies** - New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania: In the Middle Colonies farming was more important. They were called the “Bread Basket” colonies because they grew corn and wheat. Other important activities included fishing and shipbuilding. The North became the home to most European immigrants. Most towns and cities developed in coastal regions with good harbors or along rivers that were used for transportation.
5. **Southern Colonies** – Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Georgia: The South had a warmer climate, rich soil and was well suited for growing a variety of crops. Tobacco was the main crop in colonial times. There were fewer cities and towns in the south. Land was abundant, but without labor to clear and work the land, it was worthless. This abundance of land placed a premium on the value of labor. The demand for labor encouraged the growth of the slave trade.
6. **Backcountry**- This was the region of dense forests and rushing streams in or near the Appalachian Mountains. It was not very populated and most of the people made a living by trading with the Native Americans.

## **Foundations of representative government in the United States (8.3A,B,C,8.16A)**

### **Representative government is a government where the people choose individuals to make and enforce laws on their behalf.**

#### **A. Reasons for the development of a representative government:**

1. The Pilgrims came to the New World in search of religious freedom. They signed the Mayflower Compact.
2. The Enlightenment, which emphasized the use of reason to improve society and government, influenced the political leaders of the colonial period.
3. Colonists were familiar with the representative government in England. (British Parliament)
4. Local governments were necessary for the colonists since management of the colonies by Britain was impossible from across the Atlantic Ocean.
5. Town meetings in the New England colonies helped foster the ideas of colonial self-government.

#### **B. Early examples of representative governments:**

1. **Virginia House of Burgesses**- 1619 It was the first elected legislature, or lawmaking body, in colonial America. (Royal Governors)
2. **Mayflower Compact**- 1620 This was an agreement signed by the Pilgrims. It created a government for the new colony that would rule according to the wishes of the majority.
3. **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**-1639 It was the first written constitution in the colonies. It extended voting rights to non- church members and limited the power of the governor.

#### **C. The Role of Religion in the development of representative government- In New England only white males who were members of the congregational church could vote, except in Rhode Island where church membership was not required.**

### **The Influence of historic documents:**

1. **Magna Carta**- It is the cornerstone of English justice and law. King John was forced to sign it in 1215. It declared that the king and government were bound by the same law as other citizens of England. It contained the ideas of due process of law and the right to a fair and speedy trial that are included in the protection offered by the U.S. Bill of Rights.
2. **English Bill of Rights**- William and Mary signed this in 1689. It guaranteed certain rights to English citizens such as the king and queen could not cancel laws and impose taxes without the consent of Parliament. Free elections and frequent meetings of Parliament must be held. Excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishment was forbidden. People had the right to petition the king without being arrested.
3. **Mayflower Compact**- ( see above)

## **French and Indian War (Seven Years War)**

### A. Causes

1. The Native American fur trade
2. Ohio River Valley

### B. War

1. Began in 1754 Native Americans allied with French
2. 1759 British captured French fort at Quebec giving them control of the St. Lawrence River

### C. Treaty of Paris 1763

1. British gained North America east of the Mississippi River
2. France surrendered Canada to Great Britain
3. France surrendered New Orleans and Louisiana to Spain
4. Spain surrendered Florida in exchange for Cuba and the Philippines

### D. Results of the War

1. The British borrowed large sums of money to fight the war
2. The British government determined that the American colonists would have to pay for their own defense.

American Revolution allowed the United States to become the leader of the free world.

## **Causes of the American Revolution:** (8.1A,8.4A,8.30B,8.31D)

A. **Economic Restrictions**- Great Britain had long practiced the economic theory of mercantilism. Under mercantilism, the key to a country's power was its wealth and a country could best maintain its wealth by controlling its colonies. Great Britain had followed a hands-off policy (**salutary neglect**) toward American colonies during the first half of the 1700s. In the 1760s, Great Britain began to enforce mercantilist trade laws taxing colonial trade and prohibiting the colonies from directly trading with any country except Great Britain.

1. **Proclamation of 1763**- Following the French and Indian War, Great Britain said that colonists could not settle west of the Appalachian Mountains because Britain wanted this land to remain in the hands of its Native American allies. The cost to protect settlers who moved to this region would have been too great.
2. **Sugar Act 1764**- a tax on sugar, molasses, and other products shipped to the colonies.
3. **Stamp Act 1765**-required all legal and commercial documents to carry an official stamp showing that a tax had been paid.
4. **Quartering Act 1765**- required the colonies to quarter or house British soldiers and provide them with supplies.
5. **Townshend Act 1767**- Placed duties or import taxes on various goods brought into the colonies such as glass, paper, paint, lead, and tea.
6. **Tea Act 1773**-Gave the British East India Company a monopoly over the American tea trade. Colonists were forced to pay taxes on this regulated tea. Previously, colonists had been smuggling tea from Holland untaxed. The Tea Act led to protests organized by the Sons of Liberty which was led by Samuel Adams.
7. **Boston Tea Party 1773**-colonists disguised as Indians boarded ships in Boston harbor and dumped tea into the harbor.

- B. **Political Causes**- The colonists did not have the right to elect representatives to Parliament. Passage of the acts listed above angered the colonists because they believed it was unfair to be taxed by the British government without their consent. “No taxation without representation.”
1. **Boston Massacre 1770**-British troops fired on a group of colonists, killing 5 including Crispus Attucks who was a free African living in Boston. This incident added to the resentment of British rule in the colonies.
  2. **Intolerable Acts 1774**- passed by Great Britain in response to the Boston Tea Party. These acts would close the port of Boston until the colonists paid for the destroyed tea, banned the Committees of Correspondence (created by Samuel Adams as a means of colonists to communicate with each other), allowed Britain to house troops wherever necessary, and let British officials accused of crimes in the colonies stand trial in the colonies.
  3. **First Continental Congress**- Sept. 1774- Delegates voted to ban all trade with Britain until Intolerable Acts were repealed.

### **Events/Battles (TEKS 4BC, 24E)**

- **Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts**- The first shots fired and the first battle of the American Revolution in April 1775.
- **The Battle of Bunker Hill**- (Breed’s Hill) A victory for the Redcoats but at a high cost. More than 1,000 men were lost. It gave the colonials the confidence that they could stand up to the strongest army in the world.
- **Olive Branch Petition**- The colonies last attempt at peace but the king rejected it.
- **Common Sense**- The pamphlet written by Thomas Paine calling for independence.
- **Second Continental Congress**- May 10, 1775, delegates met in Philadelphia. Among the delegates were: John and Sam Adams, Franklin, Patrick Henry, and George Washington. Washington was chosen as the commanding general of the Continental army.
- **Declaration of Independence**- was a document written by Thomas Jefferson, declaring the colonies independence from England. Adopted on July 4, **1776**. Grievances Listed in the Declaration of Independence were:
  - King imposed taxes without consent
  - King withheld certain unalienable rights, including life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness
  - King deprived colonists of their rights of representation
  - King kept large standing army among colonists
  - King quartered troops in colonists’ homes without their consent
  - King deprived colonists of a trial by jury

<u>Impact of Colonial Grievances on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights</u>	
Grievance listed in the Declaration of Independence	Where it was addressed in the U.S. Constitution or the Bill of Rights
The King had imposed taxes without the consent of the colonists.	U.S. Constitution provides that all taxes must be approved by the House of Rep. and the Senate.
The King made the military superior to the civil government.	U.S. Constitution provides that the Commander-in-Chief is a civilian-The President.
The King had kept a large standing army among the colonists.	Congress has the right to raise and support armies. It determines their size through its control of funds.
The King quartered his troops in colonists' homes.	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> Amendment of the Bill of Rights prohibits the peacetime quartering of soldiers.
The King refused colonists permission to petition for a redress of their grievances.	The 1 <sup>st</sup> Amendment of the Bill of Rights guarantees citizens the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances.
The King made judges dependent on his will.	All federal judges are appointed for a life time.
The King deprived some colonists of a trial by jury.	The 6 <sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Bill of Rights guarantees trial by jury to all persons accused of a crime.

- **THE TURNING POINT - The Battle of Saratoga**- the turning point of the American Revolution. This battle also convinced the French that the Colonies might have a chance to win.
- **Valley Forge**- The site where Washington and his troops spent a harsh winter. Despite the hardships, the troops persevered.
- **The Battle of Yorktown, Virginia**- The British were defeated by the American and French troops. This battle signaled the end of the Revolution. Lord Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781.
- **The Treaty of Paris 1783**- The treaty that officially ended the American Revolution.
  - The United States was independent.
  - New boundaries were formed. Mississippi River was the western boundary. Canada to the North. Spanish Florida to the South.
  - The British would return any enslaved persons they had captured

### **Important Vocabulary (TEKS 4BC, 24E, 32AB)**

1. **Patriots**- the group of people who sided with the Rebels who were fighting for independence from Britain.
2. **Loyalists**- the group of people who sided with the British.
3. **Unalienable**- rights that the government cannot take away (BORN WITH THESE).
4. **Minutemen**- men who were willing to fight at a moments notice
5. **Grievances**- an offense or a complaint against someone in power. In this case it was against the king and the colonies.... written in the Declaration of Independence.
6. **Militia**- A force of armed civilians pledged to defend their community during the American Revolution.

### **People (TEKS 4B, 32AB, TAKS 1,3,4,5)**

1. **Samuel Adams**- was a member of the Sons of Liberty who started the Committees of correspondence to stir public support for American Independence. He was also the cousin of John Adams (2<sup>nd</sup> president of the U.S)
2. **Ben Franklin**- was an inventor, statesman, diplomat, signer of the Declaration of Independence and oldest delegate to the Constitution. Writer of *Poor Richard's Almanac*.
3. **King George III**- was the King of England who disbanded the colonial legislatures, taxed the colonies, and refused the Olive Branch Petition leading to the final break with the colonies.
4. **Thomas Jefferson**- Wrote the Declaration of Independence; became the 3<sup>rd</sup> president of the United States and purchased the Louisiana territory, doubling the size of the United States.
5. **Thomas Paine**- wrote pamphlets like *Common Sense* and *The Crisis* to encourage American independence and resolve.
6. **George Washington**- was the leader of the Continental Army who became the first President of the United States. President of the Constitutional Convention. *Father Of Our Country*.
7. **Patrick Henry**- was a passionate patriot who became famous for his fiery speeches in favor of American independence. His most famous quote included the words, "Give me liberty or give me death!"

### **REVIEW MANIFEST DESTINY & THE CIVIL WAR**