

4th Grade Social Studies
The TEKS Explained
2009-2010

Second Nine Weeks October 19 - December 18 (40 days)

Weeks One and Two: Empresarios and Settlement of Colonies

TEKS 2ADE,
8ABCD, 11B

- Understand causes and economic motivations for settlement and early colonization of Texas (p139-141)
 - Mexico's independence from Spain (p138-139)
 - ✓ Mexican government allowed more American immigrants into Texas.
 - ✓ Mexican leaders signed agreements with empresarios to bring families into Texas and start colonies.
 - the low cost of land
 - economic reasons: most settlers hoped to make money by growing cotton
- Identify, compare and contrast accomplishments of empresarios and other significant individuals during colonization of Texas.
- empresario - a person who brought settlers into a colony, divided up the land, and enforced the law
 - Moses Austin (p140)
 - ✓ American businessman from Missouri
 - ✓ Learned that the Spanish government was offering grants of Texas land
 - ✓ Traveled from Missouri to Texas to ask the Spanish governor for permission to start a settlement of 300 families in Texas
 - ✓ Died in 1821 before his plan could be carried out
 - ✓ His son, Stephen F. Austin, followed through on his father's plan.

- Stephen F. Austin (p140-143, 151, 85)
 - ✓ Carried out his father's plan
 - ✓ Traveled to Texas in 1821; selected a site for his colony between the Colorado River and the Brazos River; began recruiting families
 - ✓ By 1825, 297 families lived in Austin's Colony; called the Old Three Hundred
 - ✓ Secured other land grants and helped more than 1500 families settle in Texas
 - ✓ Known as the "Father of Texas"
 - ✓ When Santa Anna's leadership began to limit the freedom of Texans, Austin supported the Texans' opposition to Santa Anna's power.

- Lorenzo de Zavala (p144, 146-147, 85)
 - ✓ Received a land grant for 500 Mexicans to settle northeast of the Austin colony
 - ✓ Became an active supporter of Texas independence
 - ✓ Participated in the Convention of 1836
 - ✓ Helped write the constitution of the Republic of Texas
 - ✓ Served as vice president of the Republic
 - ✓ Credited with designing the first flag of the Republic of Texas

- Martin de Leon (p144)
 - ✓ A Texas rancher
 - ✓ The only Mexican empresario to found a colony in Texas
 - ✓ Brought more than 100 families from Mexico to Texas and founded the town of Victoria on the Guadalupe River in 1829
 - ✓ Opposed Santa Anna but died in 1833 before the battles for Texas independence

- Jane Long (p141, 85)
 - ✓ Came to Texas with her husband, James, a soldier
 - ✓ While her husband was away, she spent the winter of 1821 at a fort near Galveston Island with only her two children and a servant girl
 - ✓ Fired the fort's cannon to convince the Karankawa that soldiers were in the fort
 - ✓ Later learned that James Long had died
 - ✓ Joined the Austin colony in 1824
 - ✓ Known as the "Mother of Texas"

- Gail Borden (p142)
 - ✓ Inventor, publisher, surveyor, and founder of the Borden Company
 - ✓ Helped survey Stephen F. Austin's colony
 - ✓ Started a newspaper called the *Telegraph and Texas Register*
 - ✓ Began inventing in the 1840s and moved to New York
 - ✓ Developed a product - condensed milk - a kind of milk that came in a can and would not spoil
 - ✓ Returned to Texas in 1861 and built a meat-packing in Borden
 - ✓ Died in Borden, Texas, in 1874, but is buried in New York

- Create illustrated visuals such as a graphic organizers, charts, foldables, booklets, timelines, etc. to organize information about the empresarios and other significant individuals

- Identify patterns of settlement and geographic factors that influenced that settlement
 - Locate the early colonies on a Texas map.
 - Understand that geographic factors influenced where people settled: fertile land, located near rivers

- Understand effects of early colonization
 - "Texas Fever" swept the United States.
 - Conflicts with Native Americans; settlements were raided.
 - Settlers and families also came from Mexico.
 - Tejano settlers started some of the first ranches in Texas.
 - Some present-day Texas cities were early settlements (Austin, Victoria)

- **Vocabulary:** empresario, colony, land grant

- IFA 43-44, 46-49, 51-54, 50, 55

United Streaming

"Stephen Austin and the Texas Expansion" - 1:22

Week Three: Events Leading Up to the Texas Revolution TEKS 3A, 15B

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

- Santa Anna's dictatorship
 - ✓ military officer
 - ✓ Santa Anna became Mexico's president in 1833.
 - ✓ decided that Mexico was not ready for democracy and pronounced himself dictator (a leader who rules with absolute power, usually by force)

- **Vocabulary:** slavery, convention, dictator

- IFA 56-60

- Analyze and sequence the major events of the Texas Revolution

Early Battles

- Battle of Gonzales (p171)
 - ✓ Santa Anna sent troops into Texas.
 - ✓ On October 2, 1835, a commander in the Mexican army ordered his soldiers to take a cannon from the town of Gonzales.
 - ✓ People of Gonzales placed a white flag on the cannon.
 - ✓ Flag had a picture of a cannon on it and the words "Come and Take It."
 - ✓ Battle lasted only a few minutes; men of Gonzales easily defeated the Mexicans.
- Battle of Goliad (p171)
 - ✓ On October 9, 1835, Texans attacked a Mexican fort at Goliad.
 - ✓ Goal was to protect settlers from the Mexican soldiers there.
 - ✓ Texans were victorious.
- Battle of San Antonio (p172)
 - ✓ Texan troops gathered at Gonzales to begin a march on San Antonio.
 - ✓ Stephen F. Austin chosen as their commander.
 - ✓ Volunteers joined the troops as they marched including men led by Juan Seguin.
 - ✓ Austin sent James Bowie and James Fannin ahead with 90 soldiers to find a safe place to camp; attacked by 275 Mexican soldiers but overpowered the Mexicans.
 - ✓ The other troops arrived, and Ben Milam led an attack on Mexican soldiers in San Antonio on December 5, 1835; Milam was killed.
 - ✓ Texans won the battle, and Mexican Army returned to Mexico.
 - ✓ Texans thought the fighting had ended, but Santa Anna planned to lead army into Texas himself.

United Streaming

"The Texas Revolution from Mexico" - 7:15

"Texas Revolution Begins" - 1:41

Convention of 1836 (p174)

- Texas leaders met at Washington-on-the Brazos on March 1, 1836.
 - met in an unfinished building owned by a blacksmith
 - decided to declare independence from Mexico and form their own government for a new country - the Republic of Texas
 - George C. Childress in charge of writing the declaration; based it on the United States Declaration of Independence
 - Every person there voted in favor of the Declaration of Independence on March 2.
- Identify the purposes and explain the importance of the Texas Declaration of Independence
 - purpose: to explain why Texas wanted to be independent from Mexico; to declare independence
 - listed problems Texans had with Mexico's rule, such as:
 - ✓ no freedom of religion
 - ✓ no right to a jury trial
 - ✓ no right to make requests of the government
 - ✓ no public schools
- Describe the origins and significance of Texas Independence Day
 - March 2, 1836, is the day every person at the Convention of 1836 held at Washington-on-the-Brazos voted in favor of the Declaration of Independence.
 - Texans celebrate March 2 as Texas Independence Day.
- **Vocabulary:** convention, independence/independent
- IFA 66-69, 65

- Analyze and sequence major events of the Texas Revolution
 - Battle of the Alamo (p180-184)
 - ✓ About 150 Texan soldiers gathered in the Alamo in January of 1836.
 - ✓ Santa Anna and about 5,000 soldiers marched into San Antonio in February.
 - ✓ Santa Anna ordered a red flag to be flown, sending a message: surrender or die.
 - ✓ Texans responded by firing a cannon.
 - ✓ William Travis - commanded the forces at the Alamo.
 - ✓ James Bowie - was very ill in bed during the battle; famous for the Bowie knife
 - ✓ Davy Crockett - led volunteers from Tennessee to fight for Texas' freedom at the Alamo
 - ✓ Fighting went on for eleven days - February 24-March 6
 - ✓ On March 6, Santa Anna's rushed the Alamo and defeated the Texans within an hour.
 - ✓ All Texan soldiers died at the Alamo; lives of some families inside the Alamo were spared.
 - ✓ Santa Anna sent Susanna Dickinson to Sam Houston to tell him of the Mexican victory.

United Streaming

**"Battle of the Alamo" - 13 segments - each 1-8 minutes
(an excellent day-to-day description of the siege of the Alamo)**

If time allows, view the following segments:

- **"The Stage is Set for Battle" - 7:55**
- **"Soldiers of the Alamo" - 5:32**
- **"Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie, and William Travis" - 4:43**
- **General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana" - 1:00**
- **"small victory for the Texians" - 1:52**
- **"No Help for the Alamo" - 2:07**
- **"Texas Independence Declared" - 3:07**
- **"Ready for Siege" - 2:01**
- **"Travis's Choice" - 3:23**
- **"The Battle" - 3:53**
- **"The Alamo's Place in History" - 2:15**

- Runaway Scrape (p189)
 - ✓ After the Battle of the Alamo, Santa Anna ordered his troops to sweep across Texas, burning every settlement in their path.
 - ✓ In March of 1836, Texans fled eastward toward the United States, fearful for their lives.

- Mass killing at Goliad (p189)
 - ✓ Colonel James Fannin and his men stayed inside a fort at Goliad instead of moving to Victoria for safety.
 - ✓ Mexican forces arrived in Goliad, and the two sides fought briefly.
 - ✓ When Fannin finally decided to head toward Victoria, it was too late. He and his troops were surrounded and forced to surrender.
 - ✓ On March 27, Mexican General Urrea followed an order sent by Santa Anna to kill the Texas soldiers.
 - ✓ The Texas prisoners were marched onto the prairie, and the Mexican soldiers shot most of them.

United Streaming

"The Massacre at Goliad" - 1:51

"Texas Independence" - 1:49

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

- IFA 71-74, 70

United Streaming

"The Battle at San Jacinto: Texas Becomes a Republic" - 2:14

Week Six: Effects/Results of the Texas Revolution

TEKS 3A, 16A

- Understand the effects of the Texas Revolution
 - Texas was independent from Mexico.
 - Texas was an independent country.
 - Texas citizens had formed a republic - a government in which citizens could choose leaders to represent them.
 - Set up new government under the Constitution of 1836

- Explain the purposes of the Treaty of Velasco and the Texas Constitution
 - Treaty of Velasco (p192)
 - ✓ ended the war
 - ✓ agreed to exchange prisoners of war
 - ✓ removed all Mexican forces from Texas
 - ✓ Santa Anna signed a second (secret) treaty in which he agreed to urge the Mexican government to recognize the independence of Texas.

 - Texas Constitution (p175)
 - ✓ Constitution of 1836
 - ✓ established how the government would work
 - ✓ was much like the United States Constitution
 - ✓ three branches of government
 - ✓ contained a Bill of Rights

- IFA 76-80

Week Seven: Review and Test - CBA #2

CBA #2 - December 7-11

Week Eight: Holiday Celebrations and Campus Holiday Activities