

Important Info:

We will be having an Open
Notes, Summative Assessment
next class:

B-Day 12/5, A-Day 12/6

Stack your “Come to
MX-TX” Ad on your desk
or if it is not complete,
your Character Card

Write the Following ?’s in your Journal then
re-read the last paragraph on p. 167

- If you were a member of Austin’s colony, how would you feel after reading the newspaper article?
- If you were Stephen F. Austin, what would you do next to secure the future of your colony?

MEXICO CITY NEWS

no.203.078

March 20, 1823

- Since 1821

Mexican Ruler Iturbide Out the Door



Power Changes Hands

Upset with the economy, Santa Anna proclaimed Vera Cruz as separate republic from Mexico on December 1, 1822. Soon, other revolutionaries such as Vincent Guerrero, Guadalupe Victoria, and Nicolas Bravo had joined Santa Anna's movement against Iturbide and his government in Mexico City.

Iturbide appointed Jose Antonio Echaverri and his army to attack Santa Anna. But instead of attacking, Echaverri joined Santa Anna's forces.

On February 1, 1823, Santa Anna and the other members of his movement announced the *Plan de Casa Mata*.

The key points of the plan were that Mexico would become a republic, and Catholicism was to be the sole religion of Mexico. Iturbide would not be recognized as emperor.

Realizing he no longer had support, Iturbide gave up his power on March 19, 1823. He and his family have left for Italy.

No word on the new Mexican government's plans for Texas colonization. Empresario grants maybe in danger of being discontinued. When asked about the future of Austin's colony, Santa Anna replied, "no comment."

1. Who were the Old Three Hundred?

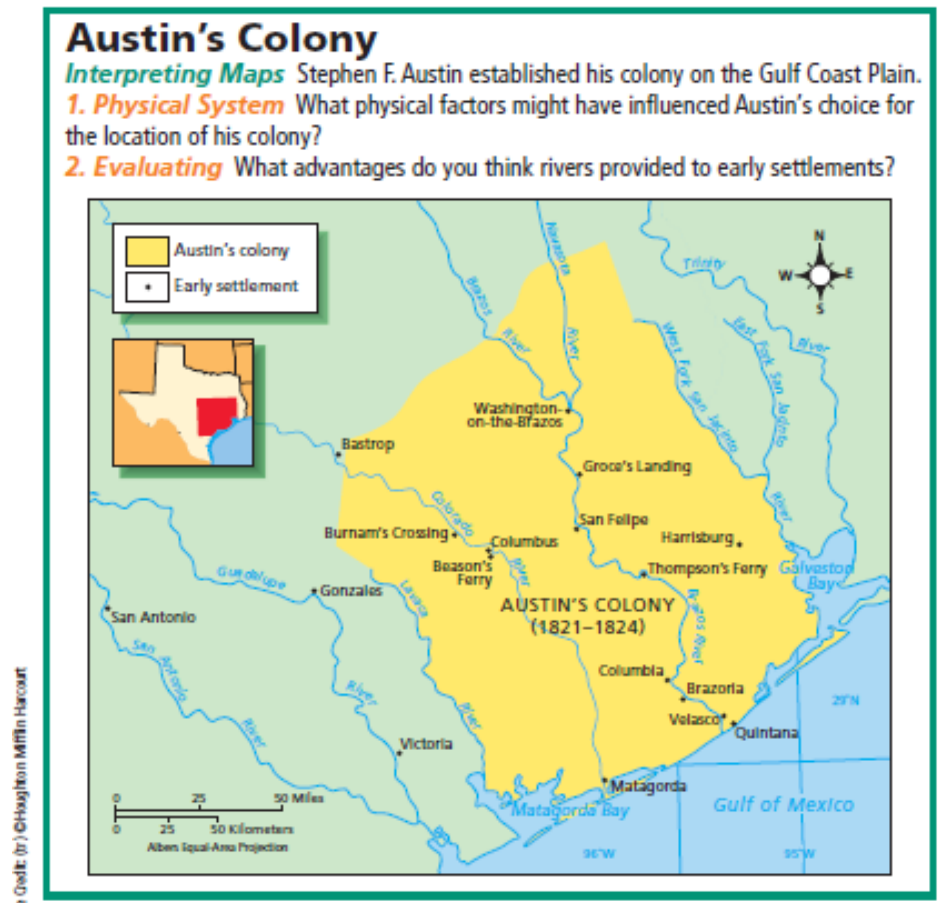
- first settlers to Austin's colony
- most came from the Southern parts of the U.S.
- primarily farmers
- some brought slaves with them
- educated, law-biding
- a few women held land grants

2. What purpose did San Felipe de Austin serve in the colony?

- It became the capital of Austin's colony.
- By the 1830s, it was the 2nd largest business center in Texas.

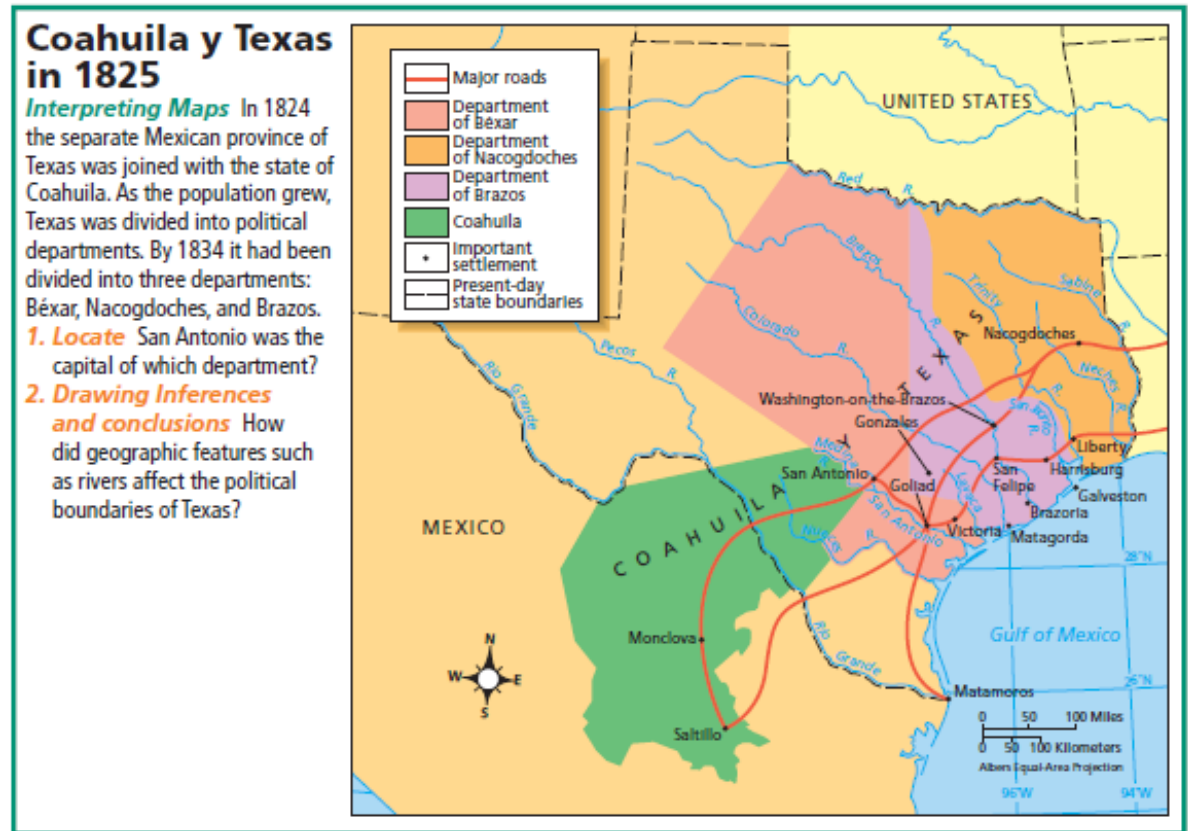
3. What geographic factors helped San Felipe de Austin thrive?

- Located halfway between the coast and the El Camino Real
 - ✓ brought travelers to the area
- Access to the Brazos River (North and South)
 - ✓ used the river for river travel and transporting goods
- High on a bluff
 - ✓ aided in defense



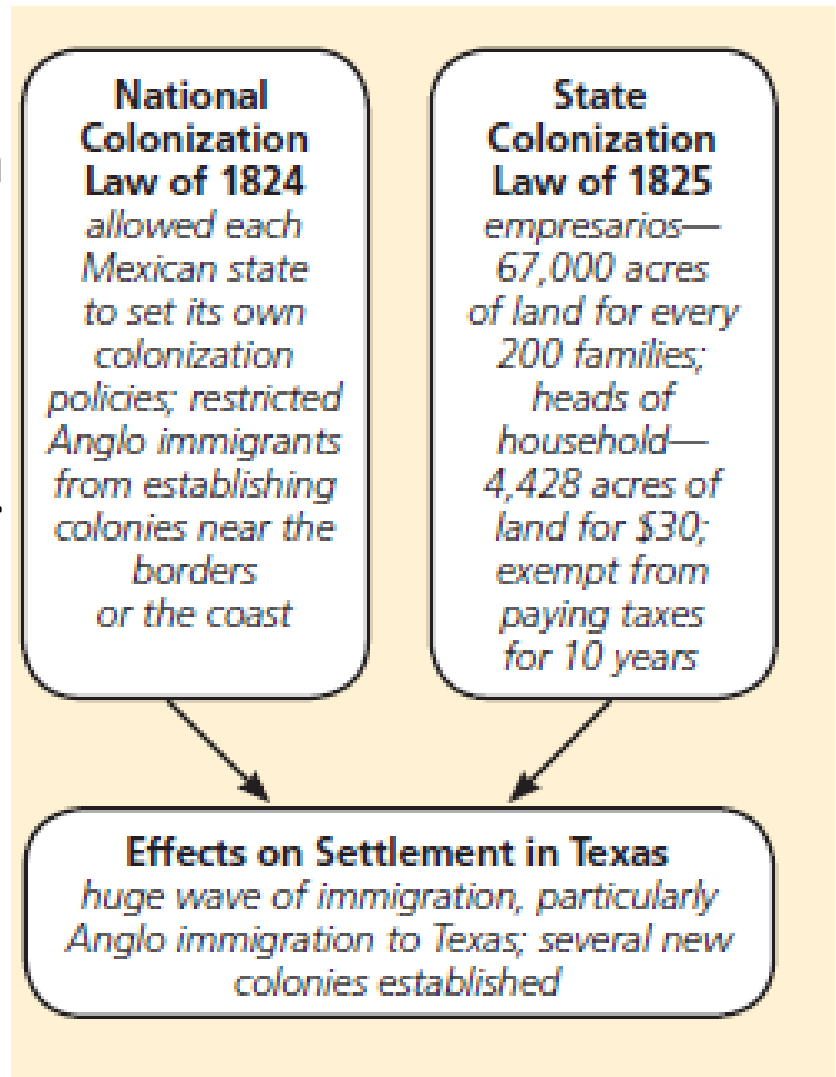
4. In your opinion, why was the Texas territory not given control of its own affairs?

- The Mexican government wanted to have more control of the territory to reduce any influence from the United States.
- If Texas was its own state, the Texas settlers might make laws aligned to what they experienced in the United States, which would be in conflict with the Mexican government.

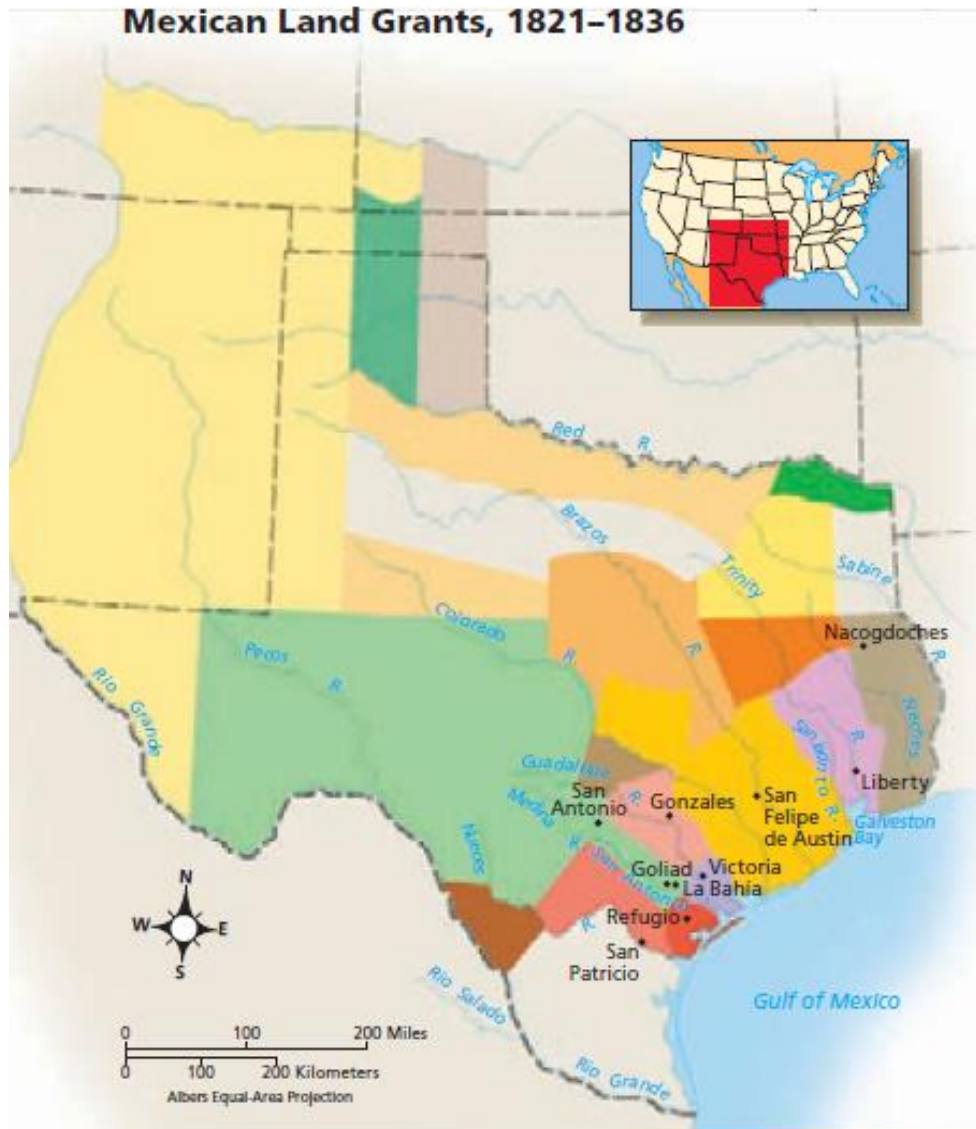


5. How did the State Colonization Law of 1825 affect Texas?

- Opened Texas to further settlement and immigration
- Increased immigration of settlers from the United States who were looking for cheap, abundant land
- Increased the number of empresarios and colonies established in Texas



6. Who were empresarios, and what role did they play in the settlement of Texas?



Geography Skills

Interpreting Thematic Maps and Data

1. Which person in the table owned the largest amount of land?
2. In what part of Texas were the first land contracts issued?
3. What geographic patterns can you see in the distribution of land contracts? Why do you think that pattern existed?

Austin's colonies (1825–1828)	Wavell's contract (1826)
Austin and William's (1831) (Robertson's contract, 1825)	Woodbury's grant (1826–1834)
Burnet's grant (1826)	Vehlein's grant (1828)
Cameron's grant (1827 and 1828)	Zavala's grant (1828)
De León's colony (1824)	Grant and Beales (1832)
DeWitt's colony (1825)	Padilla and Chambers (1830)
Filisola's grant (1831)	Col. Juan Domínguez (1829)
McMullen and McGloin's colony (1828)	Exeter and Wilson (1826 and 1828)
Milam's contract (1826)	Important settlement
Power and Hewetson's colony (1826)	Present-day state boundaries

7. What were requirements potential settlers had to meet?

- Settlers had to become members of the Catholic church.
- Settlers had to be citizens of good character.

8. Describe the positive and negative aspects of the DeWitt colony.

Successes	Hardships
Location to the Guadalupe River	Exposure to Native Americans
Gonzales was the main town	Lack of the comforts of home
Settled more than 525 people by 1831	

9. Why was Martin de Leon's colony unique?

- Martin de Leon was a Tejano empresario, and his colony was founded with primarily Mexican settlers rather than Anglo settlers from the United States.

Why did this colony become important to the Texas territory?

- His colony became an important trade center and port.
- His wife Victoria started a school and brought traditional Spanish and Mexican traditions to the colony.

10. What were the arguments for and against bringing the cotton industry to Texas?

FOR	AGAINST
Locally grown cotton could be sold/traded to all Texas colonies and to Mexico.	Labor in U.S. cotton plantations was provided by slaves.
There would not be a need to import cotton from the U.S.	Introducing cotton production to Texas would mean introducing slavery to Texas.
Selling/trading cotton would benefit farmers, colonies, and Texas economically.	Many Tejanos were against slavery regardless of the economic gains.

Exit ticket:

You have an opportunity to become a Texas empresario.

1. Where would you want to establish your colony?
Why?
2. What type of individuals do you want to become settlers in your colony?
3. What might be your most difficult problem to solve as an empresario?