



## The Issue of Slavery in Texas

The introduction of large-scale cotton farming to Texas also led to the expansion of slavery. Cotton farming requires a great deal of labor. In the United States, where most Texas cotton farmers came from, that labor was performed by slaves. When these farmers moved to Texas, they brought their slaves with them.

As you may recall, some Tejanos, especially in Coahuila, were opposed to slavery. The Mexican government viewed the matter the same way. In 1829 President Vicente Guerrero—himself of African ancestry—outlawed slavery in Mexico. However, officials in Texas warned the government that the ban violated their colonization policies. As a result, slavery temporarily continued in Texas.

Even with the exception, some Texans feared that the government would one day ban slavery. They worried that the possibility of such a ban might keep new settlers from moving to the area. A letter from an Alabama farmer to Stephen F. Austin expressed these concerns.



### TEXAS VOICES

"Our most valuable inhabitants here own [slaves]. I am therefore anxious to know what the laws are upon that subject. . . . Our planters are not willing to remove without they can first be assured of their [slaves] being secured to them by the laws of your Govt."

—Charles Douglas, quoted in *Westward Expansion*, by Sanford Wexler

When Austin's Old 300 settled in Texas, they brought more than 400 slaves with them. By 1836 some 5,000 slaves lived in Texas—about 13 percent of the population. Although slavery was not totally outlawed in Texas, it remained a divisive issue. As time passed, tensions between Anglos and Mexican officials over slavery and other issues rose.

**Reading Check Making Generalizations and Predictions** How do you think U.S. settlers' unwillingness to adopt Mexican ways affected Texas?

### Analyzing Primary Sources

#### Identifying Points of View

Do you think the writer would go to Texas if he could not keep his slaves? Why or why not?



## ★Texas Cities★



### Laredo

**History:** Laredo was founded in 1755 when Mexican rancher Tomás Sánchez established a settlement there. Lying on a road from Mexico to Texas, Laredo served as an important location for trade. The town prospered and grew along with Mexico's northern territories.

**Population in 2012:** 244,731 (estimate)

**Relative location:** On the Rio Grande, southwest of San Antonio

**Region:** Gulf Coastal Plain

**County:** County seat of Webb County

**Special feature:** Located on the Texas-Mexico border, Laredo is a center of trade and tourism.

**Economy:** After the arrival of railroads in the late 1800s, Laredo's importance as a trade center grew even more. Its economy was also boosted by the discovery of oil and natural gas in the 1920s. Since the passage of NAFTA, Laredo has grown as a center of import and export trade with Mexico.



## ★The Mier y Terán Report

The Fredonian Rebellion was a minor event, but it attracted a lot of attention. Even newspapers in the United States carried stories about the revolt. This American interest in the rebellion greatly worried the Mexican government. During the 1820s the U.S. government had made several offers to purchase Texas from Mexico, which had refused to consider such a sale. However, the repeated offers—coupled with trouble caused by American immigrants like Haden Edwards—made some Mexican officials worry about the number of Americans in Texas.

To investigate their concerns, these officials sent General Manuel de Mier y Terán with a group to tour Texas. Officially, the purpose of his trip was to examine the resources and Indians of Texas and to help determine the formal boundary with Louisiana. At the same time, the general was asked to determine how many Americans lived in Texas and what their attitudes toward Mexico were.

Mier y Terán began his inspection tour in Laredo in early 1828 and arrived in San Antonio on March 1. From there, he traveled on to San Felipe de Austin, where he met with Stephen F. Austin. The two men discussed many of the concerns with which Anglo settlers in Texas dealt. Austin also reconfirmed his own loyalty to Mexico.

The tour continued to Nacogdoches. While there, the general wrote a report to the president of Mexico. In the **Mier y Terán Report**, he noted that Mexican influence in Texas decreased as one moved northward and eastward. Around Nacogdoches, settlers from the United States outnumbered Tejanos by 10 to 1. He warned that the American influence, particularly in East Texas, was growing stronger every day.

### TEXAS VOICES

"I tell myself that it could not be otherwise than that from such a state of affairs should arise an antagonism between Mexicans and foreigners. . . . Therefore, I am warning you to take timely measures. Texas could throw the whole nation into revolution."

—Manuel de Mier y Terán, quoted in *Documents of Texas History*,  
edited by Ernest Wallace

To help curb American influence in Texas, Mier y Terán made several recommendations to the Mexican president. First, he encouraged increasing trade between Texas and Mexico to discourage trade with the United States. Second, he argued that more soldiers needed to be sent to Texas to help keep order and to increase Mexico's control over the region. Finally, he felt that Mexico should encourage more Europeans and Mexicans to settle in Texas. Mier y Terán believed these actions would weaken Texas ties with the United States and reinforce Mexico's determination to keep Texas.

**Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** What conclusion did Mier y Terán draw, and what did he advise?



The Mexican government sent additional troops to Texas to enforce the Law of April 6, 1830.

## ★ The Law of April 6, 1830

In response to Manuel de Mier y Terán's report, the Mexican government passed the **Law of April 6, 1830**. This sweeping law was intended to strictly control the American presence in Texas. It banned immigration from the United States and made it illegal for settlers to bring more slaves into Texas. The law also suspended unfilled *empresario* contracts. Only a few American *empresarios*, including Stephen F. Austin and Green DeWitt, were allowed to keep their contracts. To keep unauthorized immigrants out of Texas, the government placed military bases and government offices along the borders.

Although Americans could no longer become *empresarios* under the new law, the government did not stop issuing land contracts. The government hoped to bring more Mexicans and Catholic Europeans to Texas. As a result, it issued *empresario* grants to members of these groups, making it clear that they were not to bring American families to their settlements.

In addition to restricting immigration, the Law of April 6, 1830, also began to tax all U.S. imports in Texas. These import taxes, or **customs duties**, served two purposes. Like all taxes, they raised money for the government. In addition, however, they were designed to encourage internal trade within Mexico. With the duties, goods from the United States would now be more expensive than goods from Mexico. The rest of Mexico had been paying such duties for many years. Under the new law, Texans had to pay customs duties on imports as well.

### LINKING

#### Past to Present

##### Trade Relations

One source of conflict between Texans and the Mexican government was customs duties. Trade still plays an important role in Texas-Mexico relations. In 1994 the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) went into effect. NAFTA removed trade barriers—such as import and export taxes—between the United States, Canada, and Mexico. As a result of NAFTA, trade between Texas and Mexico has greatly increased.

**Why do you think the U.S. government agreed to the terms of NAFTA?**





## GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

### The Antislavery Movement Abroad

In 1829 the Mexican president abolished slavery, and the Law of April 6, 1830, banned the importing of slaves to Texas. Mexico's actions reflected a growing world trend. Great Britain outlawed the buying of slaves in 1807, and the United States passed a similar law the next year. In 1823 Chile made slavery illegal. In 1833 Britain abolished slavery in the British Empire. During this time, the antislavery movement was also growing in the United States. **Why were some Texans worried about the antislavery movement?**

The Law of April 6, 1830, angered many people in Texas. They feared that the new restrictions would hurt the growing Texas economy. Immigration had led to population growth and trade, which helped the economy. Many Anglo settlers were also upset that their relatives and friends in the United States could not move to Texas.

Stephen F. Austin disliked the new law, but he tried to work with Mexican officials. He encouraged colonists to respect the law. However, Austin's own faith in the central government had been shaken by the change in its dealings with Texas. In a letter, he expressed concerns that the government was treating the people of Texas like children or slaves.

Tejanos who supported immigration, such as Erasmo Seguín, José Antonio Navarro, and Francisco Ruiz, also opposed the Law of April 6, 1830. After the law went into effect, the *ayuntamiento* of San Antonio held a special meeting. Its members, including Seguín, Navarro, and Ruiz, noted several of the advantages of having people from the United States move to Texas.

#### TEXAS VOICES

"The advantages of liberal North American immigration are innumerable: (1) The colonists would afford a source of supply for the native inhabitants. (2) They would protect the interior from Indian invasions. (3) They would develop roads and commerce to New Orleans and New Mexico. (4) Moreover, the ideas of government held by North Americans are in general better adapted to those of the Mexicans than are the ideas of European immigrants."

—The *ayuntamiento* of San Antonio, quoted in *Foreigners in Their Native Land*, edited by David J. Weber

**Reading Check Evaluating** How did Mier y Terán's tour of Texas and report lead to the passage of the Law of April 6, 1830?



## Section 1 Review



hmhsocialstudies.com  
ONLINE QUIZ

### 1. Define and explain:

- customs duties

### 2. Identify and explain

the significance of each of the following in Texas history:

- Fredonian Rebellion
- Mier y Terán Report
- Law of April 6, 1830

### 3. Locate on a map:

- Nacogdoches
- Laredo

### 4. Identifying Cause and Effect

Copy the graphic organizer below. As you move up the ladder, describe the events that led to the Law of April 6, 1830.

Law of April 6, 1830
Mier y Terán Report
Mier y Terán Investigation
Fredonian Rebellion

### 5. Finding the Main Idea

- How did disputes over land and other issues lead to the Fredonian Rebellion, and what was the government's response to it?
- What steps did Mier y Terán recommend in his report?

### 6. Writing and Critical Thinking

WriteSmart

**Supporting a Point of View** Imagine that you are living in Texas in the 1830s. Would you have supported or opposed the Law of April 6, 1830? Explain why or why not. Consider the following:

- the importance of Texas to Mexico
- the growth of the Texas economy and population

## Section

# 2

## Tensions Grow

### Main Ideas

1. Tension between officials and Texans at Anahuac led to conflict.
2. The Turtle Bayou Resolutions declared Texas support for the Mexican government.

### Why It Matters Today

In the 1830s Texans were upset by the government's violation of the Constitution of 1824. Use current events sources to find information on constitutional issues today.

### Key Terms and People

- resolutions
- Turtle Bayou Resolutions
- Antonio López de Santa Anna
- Battle of Velasco

## The Story Continues

Although he had been born in the United States, Juan Davis Bradburn was a loyal soldier of the Mexican army. He had joined during the revolution, winning fame and forming a close friendship with Vicente Guerrero. As a former American living in Mexico, Bradburn was fluent in both Spanish and English. Therefore he seemed to be the perfect choice to command the first customs post established under the Law of April 6, 1830.



**TEKS:** 18, 3A, 6A, 10B, 21A, 21B, 21C,

### myNotebook

Use the annotation tools in your eBook to take notes on growing tension between Texans and Mexican officials.

## ★ Tension at Anahuac

Colonel Juan Davis Bradburn arrived in Texas in the fall of 1830 to enforce the Law of April 6, 1830. His troops built a fort at the mouth of the Trinity River on Galveston Bay near an important trade route and immigration point. The settlement became known as Anahuac. At this key location, troops could enforce the new trade and immigration laws.

Bradburn soon clashed with another Mexican official, Francisco Madero. As general land commissioner, Madero had been sent by the state government to Texas to issue land titles to settlers who had arrived before 1830. However, Bradburn believed that the titles Madero issued violated the national government's authority over land grants along the coast. In February 1831 Bradburn arrested Madero.



## Conflicts in Texas, 1825–1835

**Interpreting Maps** Conflicts between Texans and Mexican officials erupted during the 1830s. Many of these conflicts were over the placement of Mexican troops in Texas and the collection of taxes on imports.

- 1. Locate** What settlements were sites of conflict?
- 2. Evaluating** Why do you think conflicts broke out in spots along the Texas coast?



Many Texans became upset when Bradburn put Madero in jail. They became even more upset when Bradburn was ordered to disband the government of Liberty, a town that Madero had established. The government was moved to Anahuac instead. Local residents also complained that Bradburn used their slaves for projects without compensation.

The arrival of a new customs official in November 1831 further increased tensions. George Fisher demanded that all ships landing in Texas pay their customs duties at Anahuac. This rule required some shippers to travel overland from Brazoria to Anahuac to get the necessary paperwork. Stephen F. Austin, responding to complaints, wrote to Bradburn. He argued that the new customs rules were “utterly impracticable and their execution is impossible.”

The tension between Mexican officials and Texan settlers came to a head in the spring of 1832. Two recently arrived settlers, William B. Travis and Patrick Jack, antagonized Bradburn. Since their arrival in Texas, they had formed a citizen militia. Officially the militia was created to defend against Indian attacks, but Bradburn was concerned about the chance of violence. Travis and Jack also pestered the commander with false rumors of a possible invasion from Louisiana. Frustrated, Bradburn arrested the two men and held them for trial. Texas settlers were enraged over the arrest.

**Reading Check Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How did the enforcement of the Law of April 6, 1830, lead to problems at Anahuac?



## ★ The Turtle Bayou Resolutions

Patrick Jack's brother, William, rallied the people of Anahuac to support his brother. Settlers at Liberty and Brazoria also loudly demanded the prisoners' release. Some even took direct action. A force of more than 150 people marched against the fort at Anahuac. The angry Texans exchanged gunfire with Mexican troops and even captured some soldiers. Bradburn agreed to release his prisoners if the Texans would release the captured soldiers and leave. The settlers agreed to the terms, and most left. A few remained behind, which Bradburn took as a violation of the agreement. He did not release his prisoners. Some angry Texans believed he had never intended to at all.

Withdrawing from Anahuac, the settlers went to Turtle Bayou. Fearing retribution from Anahuac, they sent John Austin to retrieve cannons from Brazoria. Those who stayed at Anahuac drew up a list of **resolutions**, or statements of a group's opinions. The **Turtle Bayou Resolutions** declared that the events at Anahuac were not a rebellion against Mexico. They stated that the people were defending their rights and the constitution. Although few of the Texans present at Turtle Bayou had any real understanding of Mexican politics, the resolutions also took sides in a civil war being fought in Mexico. The settlers expressed support for General Antonio López de Santa Anna, who was trying to overthrow President Anastasio Bustamante.

**Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** Why did the settlers create the Turtle Bayou Resolutions, and what did they declare?

### HISTORIC DOCUMENT

## Turtle Bayou Resolutions

On June 13, 1832, Texans at Turtle Bayou wrote a document explaining their actions at Anahuac. These statements are called the Turtle Bayou Resolutions.

"RESOLVED [It is determined] That we view with feelings of the deepest regret, the manner in which the Gover't [government] of the Republic of Mexico is administered<sup>1</sup> by the present dynasty<sup>2</sup>—The repeated violations of the constitution—the total disregard of the law—the entire prostration<sup>3</sup> of the civil

authority; and the substitution in the stead<sup>4</sup> of a military despotism<sup>5</sup> are grievances<sup>6</sup> of such a character<sup>7</sup>, as to arouse<sup>8</sup> the feelings of every freeman, and impel<sup>9</sup> him to resistance. . . .

RESOLVED That the people of Texas be invited to cooperate with us, in support of the principles incorporated<sup>10</sup> in The foregoing<sup>11</sup> resolutions. — 13th June 1832. . . ."

### Analyzing Primary Sources

1. **Finding the Main Idea** Why were these resolutions written?
2. **Evaluating** How does this document show the importance of freedom of speech?

<sup>1</sup> administered: managed

<sup>2</sup> dynasty: ruling government

<sup>3</sup> prostration: collapse

<sup>4</sup> stead: place

<sup>5</sup> despotism: unjust government

<sup>6</sup> grievances: sufferings

<sup>7</sup> character: nature

<sup>8</sup> arouse: excite

<sup>9</sup> impel: force

<sup>10</sup> incorporated: included

<sup>11</sup> foregoing: previous





## BIOGRAPHY

### Antonio López de Santa Anna

(1794–1876) Antonio López de Santa Anna's long military career began in 1810. At first, he fought for Spain against Mexican independence. In 1821, though, he switched sides and supported the rebel forces. In 1832 Santa Anna led a successful revolt, and in 1833 he was elected president of Mexico. He promised to restore the Constitution of 1824. But he did not fulfill his promise, and war soon erupted. **How did Santa Anna's policies affect Texas?**



## The Battle of Velasco

Soon after the fight at Anahuac, a Mexican force led by Colonel José de las Piedras arrived from Nacogdoches. Piedras blamed Colonel Bradburn for the conflict with the U.S. settlers. To restore the peace, Piedras recommended removing Bradburn from his post. Bradburn then resigned. With Bradburn gone, the settlers felt that the threat to their freedoms was removed. Piedras also agreed to release Travis, Jack, and other prisoners.

Unaware that the conflict at Anahuac was over, John Austin's group loaded their cannon on a ship at Brazoria. They soon reached Velasco near the mouth of the Brazos River. Colonel Domingo de Ugartechea, commander of the Mexican troops there, refused to let the rebels pass. On June 26, 1832, fighting broke out. After three days, the Mexican soldiers ran out of ammunition and had to surrender. The colonists had won the **Battle of Velasco**. However, men on both sides had been killed and wounded during the battle. After the battle, the Texans continued their journey to Anahuac. They triumphantly arrived with the cannon, only to find the conflict there settled.

However, resistance to central Mexican authority grew stronger in Texas every day. At the same time, most of the Mexican troops left the region. They went to take sides in the civil war between Santa Anna and President Bustamante. Texans anxiously waited for news from Mexico City. They hoped Santa Anna would win the fighting and restore the Constitution of 1824.

**Reading Check Making Generalizations and Predictions** How do you think events at Velasco would have been different had John Austin and his group known about the Turtle Bayou Resolutions and Piedras's trip to Anahuac?



## Section 2 Review



hmhsocialstudies.com

ONLINE QUIZ

### 1. Define and explain:

- resolutions

### 2. Identify and explain

the significance of each of the following:

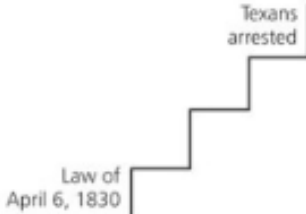
- Turtle Bayou Resolutions
- Antonio López de Santa Anna
- Battle of Velasco

### 3. Locate on a map:

- Anahuac
- Brazoria

### 4. Sequencing

- Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show in order the steps that led to conflicts at Anahuac and Velasco.



### 5. Finding the Main Idea

- Based on the map in this section, in what part of Texas did early conflicts take place?
- What led some Texans to write the Turtle Bayou Resolutions?

### 6. Writing and Critical Thinking

WriteSmart

**Analyzing Information** Imagine that you are at Velasco during the battle. Write a letter informing a friend of the causes of the conflict.

Consider the following:

- the events at Anahuac
- events in other parts of Mexico



## Section

# 3

## Conventions and Petitions

### Main Ideas

1. Texans hoped that a new government in Mexico would lead to changes in Texas.
2. The Conventions of 1832 and 1833 requested changes in immigration policy and statehood for Texas.
3. Stephen F. Austin was arrested while in Mexico to present the Convention of 1833's requests.

### Why It Matters Today

Texans held two conventions in the early 1830s to discuss government reforms. Use current events sources to find information on a recent state, national, or international conference.

### Key Terms and People

- reforms
- delegates
- Convention of 1832
- William H. Wharton
- Convention of 1833

## The Story Continues

As details of the conflict between Anastasio Bustamante and Antonio López de Santa Anna filtered into Texas, people realized that Santa Anna would probably take control of the government. Stephen F. Austin wanted to assure Santa Anna that Texas supported the general. Austin met with Santa Anna supporter Colonel José Antonio Mexía in Matamoros to discuss the situation in Texas. Austin and other leaders convinced Mexía that Texas was loyal to Santa Anna and that the local disturbances were under control.



**TEKS:** 1B, 3A, 3B,  
17B, 21A, 21B, 21D,  
22D

### myNotebook

Use the annotation tools in your eBook to take notes on the goals of Texans at the Conventions of 1832 and 1833.

## ★ The Convention of 1832

Colonel Mexía had traveled to Texas to put down what he thought was a rebellion. Instead of fighting, he was welcomed with a party. When he returned to Mexico, Mexía gave a favorable report on Texas.

As Texans had expected, Santa Anna defeated Bustamante's forces in 1832. He was elected president of Mexico in 1833. Santa Anna was not interested in the day-to-day affairs of the government, which he left to his vice president. However, he still controlled the policies of the Mexican government.



## Citizenship and You

### Political Protest

The First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects the right of free speech. Participating in a convention, as Texans did in 1832 and 1833, can be one form of protest. There are many other ways to stage a protest. For example, some people hold marches or demonstrations. Many people draft petitions that express an opinion and are signed by citizens. Petitions are given to government officials or other leaders. Some people use the Internet to protest issues. There are Internet sites that keep track of the various protests occurring throughout the world. **Why do you think freedoms of speech and petition are important in a democratic society?**

Texans were excited about the rise of Santa Anna, who had promised to restore the Constitution of 1824. Since the passing of the Law of April 6, 1830, many Texans had been unhappy with the central government. With a new government taking power in Mexico, though, some thought that change would come to Texas as well. They called a convention in San Felipe de Austin to discuss possible **reforms**, or changes in policy, that they would like to see in Texas. Each district in Texas was asked to send **delegates**, or representatives, to San Felipe on October 1, 1832.

On that date delegates from 16 settlements began the **Convention of 1832**. The leaders of San Antonio, the largest Tejano settlement in Texas, chose not to take part in the convention. The delegates chose Stephen F. Austin as president of the convention. During the six-day convention, the delegates adopted several resolutions.

1. They asked the Mexican government to allow legal immigration from the United States.
2. They requested that Texas become a separate Mexican state instead of being joined with Coahuila.
3. They asked that customs duties be removed for three years.
4. They asked for land for public schools.

The convention chose delegates William H. Wharton and Rafael Manchola to present their resolutions to the state and federal governments. Partially because San Antonio refused to participate, though, the resolutions were never presented.

**Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** What did most Texans hope would happen with the Constitution of 1824, and what reforms did the Convention of 1832 propose?



## The Convention of 1833

Stephen F. Austin realized that for reform to take place, Texans had to work together. The Convention of 1832 had lacked the backing of Tejanos in San Antonio, and so nothing had come of it. Before trying to make any more changes, Austin wanted to gain the support of the city's leaders. While he was meeting with them, though, a group of impatient Texans called for another convention.

The **Convention of 1833** met at San Felipe on April 1. Few of the 56 delegates had attended the first convention. The delegates chose William Wharton as president. He led a group that wanted to push harder for changes in Mexican policy. Among his supporters was delegate Sam Houston of Nacogdoches, a former member of the U.S. Congress and governor of Tennessee who had just arrived in Texas. Like many of the delegates, he wanted action.

Although he supported the convention, Austin was upset that it had been called in his absence. In a letter, he explained his concerns.



#### TEXAS VOICES

"That measure placed me in an awkward position. . . . I went there [San Antonio] to consult with the authorities of that place. I considered that very great respect . . . was justly due to them as native Mexicans, as the capital of Texas, and as the oldest and most populous town in the country, and I knew the importance of getting them to take the lead in all the politics of Texas."

—Stephen F. Austin, quoted in *The Life of Stephen F. Austin*, by Eugene C. Barker

*Mexico City was a busy commercial center when Stephen F. Austin traveled there in 1833.*

In the end, the convention adopted many of the same resolutions as the previous year's meeting had. Again, Texans asked that immigration from the United States be allowed. They requested that Texas be separated from Coahuila so they could have more control over their own affairs. They even wrote a constitution for the proposed state.

Stephen F. Austin, Erasmo Seguín, and James B. Miller were chosen to present the convention's proposals to Santa Anna. Neither Seguín nor Miller could make the trip, however, so Austin set out for Mexico City alone on April 22, 1833.

**Reading Check Analyzing Information** Why was the Convention of 1833 called?



### Austin Is Arrested

The trip took Austin nearly three months. When he finally arrived, he faced one problem after another. Mexican officials were still trying to organize a new government. Santa Anna was out of the city, so Austin had to meet with Vice President Valentín Gómez Farías instead. Gómez Farías promised to present the Texans' requests to the Mexican Congress. However, the government had many other problems to handle.





## That's Interesting!

### Austin in Prison

Stephen F. Austin was kept in a tiny windowless cell. His food was passed through a slot in the door. When he was allowed outside his cell, he saw other prisoners but was not permitted to speak to them. He spent time writing letters to his friends. Austin pleaded with them not to take any violent action. "Such a thing would have increased my difficulty."

A disease called cholera had swept through the city, and thousands of people were sick and dying.

In September, Austin was still waiting for the Congress to discuss the proposals. He asked Gómez Farías once again to review the documents. Austin also noted that Texans might go ahead with organizing a state government without official approval. Gómez Farías thought Austin was threatening him and angrily ended the meeting. In October a frustrated Austin wrote to the local government in San Antonio. He had not yet received permission for Texas to become a separate state. Yet Austin advised Texans to meet "without a moment's delay for the purpose of organizing a local government for Texas."

When Santa Anna returned to Mexico City the following month, Austin was finally able to meet with him. Santa Anna agreed to nearly all of the resolutions of the Convention of 1833. He agreed to allow immigration from the United States and to lower taxes on U.S. imports. However, he refused to make Texas a separate state from Coahuila.

Austin left Mexico City on December 10, 1833. Although he had failed to gain permission to make Texas a state, he headed home full of hope because he had achieved his other goals. Austin's hopes were soon dashed, however. In January, when he reached Saltillo, the capital of Coahuila y Texas, Austin was arrested. Mexican officials had read his letter. The officials thought Austin had challenged Mexican authority.

Austin was taken back to Mexico City under armed guard and was put in prison without a trial. After nearly a year in prison, Austin was released on December 25, 1834. Even then, he was not permitted to return to Texas until July 1835. Back in Texas, many people worried and waited for him to return home.

**Reading Check Sequencing** List in order the events that led to Austin's arrest.



## Section 3 Review



hmhsocialstudies.com

ONLINE QUIZ

### 1. Define and explain:

- reforms
- delegates

### 2. Identify and explain

the significance of each of the following in Texas history:

- Convention of 1832
- William H. Wharton
- Convention of 1833

### 3. Categorizing

- Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show what reforms Texans hoped to gain from the Conventions of 1832 and 1833.

Convention of 1832

Convention of 1833

### 4. Finding the Main Idea

- How did the right to free speech, including the right to protest, shape events in Texas?
- Why was Stephen F. Austin arrested?

### 5. Writing and Critical Thinking

**WriteSmart**

#### Making Generalizations and Predictions

Write a paragraph explaining how you think Austin's arrest might have led to more conflict between Mexico and Texas. Consider the following:

- why Austin went to Mexico
- what happened in Mexico City

## Section

# 4

## The Move toward War

### Main Ideas

1. Under Santa Anna, the Mexican government began to tighten its control of Texas.
2. Frustrated, some Texans began to call for war.

### Key Terms and People

- Martín Perfecto de Cos
- faction

### Why It Matters Today

Part of the conflict between the Mexican government and the Texans was over the question of taxes. Use current events sources to find information on a debate over taxes today.

## The Story Continues

Andrew Briscoe wanted to stir up trouble with the Mexican official at Anahuac. Briscoe loaded the front of his ship with bricks. He wanted it to look like it was weighed down with smuggled goods. He hoped to fool the commander at Anahuac into believing he was trying to avoid paying taxes on the goods. The commander was so irritated by the trick that he arrested Briscoe.



TEKS: 3A, 3B, 14A,  
17C, 21B, 21C, 21E, 22D

### myNotebook

Use the annotation tools in your eBook to take notes on the move toward war in Texas.

## ★ Mexico Tightens Control

Briscoe's actions reflected the frustration many Texans had with the Mexican government's policies. In 1834 President Santa Anna declared that Mexico was not ready to be a republic. Despite what he had promised during the civil war, he began to strengthen the power of the central government. By creating a centralist government, he violated his pledge to restore the federal Constitution of 1824. This pledge was the reason that many Texans had supported him.

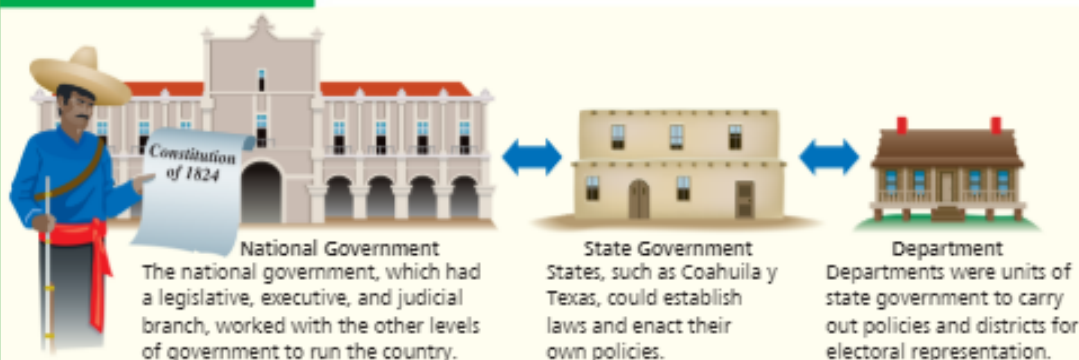
Santa Anna did honor some of the requests of the Convention of 1833. He legalized immigration from the United States and removed some customs duties. However, in January 1835 he sent more troops and customs collectors to Texas.

In the spring of 1835 Captain Antonio Tenorio began collecting customs duties at Anahuac, where taxes had not been collected since 1832. This angered Texans at Anahuac, who believed that they were paying a greater share of taxes than people at other Texas ports. Andrew Briscoe's arrest in June only increased tensions.



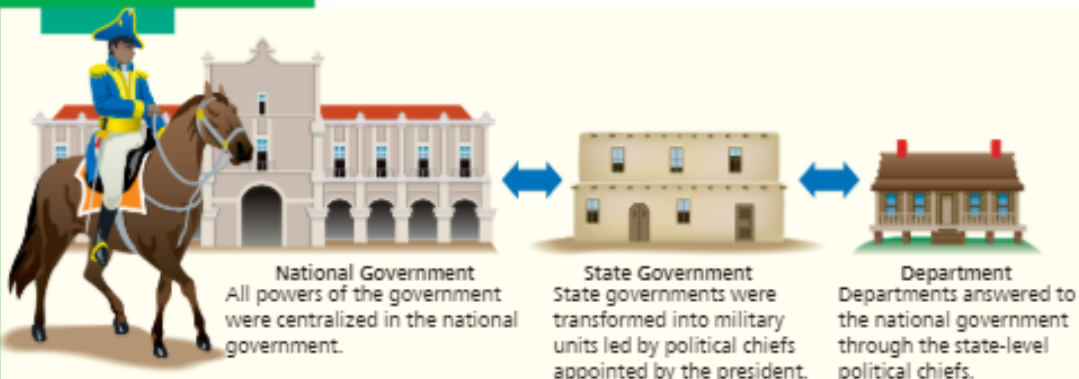
## Federalism

The Constitution of 1824 gave states a great deal of freedom to dispose of public lands and set their own immigration policies, except with regard to areas along the coast and along the border with the United States.



## Centralism

President Santa Anna led the Centralists in an effort to replace the federal system with one in which most authority rested with the national government, mostly in the hands of a powerful president elected from a small pool of property-owning voters.



### Visualizing History

**1. Government** Why do you think many Texans supported the Constitution of 1824?

**2. Connecting to Today** What type of government does Texas have today?

In response to Briscoe's arrest, William Travis and several supporters sailed to Anahuac. There the group fired one shot and demanded Tenorio's surrender. When he refused, Travis ordered an attack. Tenorio quickly surrendered and agreed to leave Texas.

Travis's actions disturbed many Texans, who feared that the conflict would cause problems with the Mexican government. They were right. General **Martín Perfecto de Cos**, the military commander of Texas, ordered the arrest of Travis and several other men, including Lorenzo de Zavala. Zavala was a former Mexican cabinet member and governor. He had resigned from his position and moved to Texas in 1835 after Santa Anna abandoned federalism. Cos also ordered more troops into Texas to better control the region.

**Reading Check Analyzing Information** How did Santa Anna's policies and his refusal to follow the Constitution of 1824 increase tension in Texas?





## ★ Debating War and Peace

General Cos's orders greatly concerned Texans. A military man, he planned to try his prisoners in military courts. This was legal under Mexican law, but it was unacceptable to many Anglo citizens of Texas. They had lived in the United States, where the law guaranteed trial by jury. In fact, they had successfully won the right to jury trials in 1834. But their protests did not change Cos's mind. The arrival of more troops also upset Texans.

Frustrated, Texans began debating how to respond to the growing problems with the Mexican government. One **faction**, or group, argued that Texans should remain calm. This faction wished to keep peaceful relations with the government. Another group, the war faction, argued that Texans should take action. Some members of the war faction wanted Texas to declare its independence from Mexico.

Meanwhile, the Tejanos of Texas were having debates of their own. Most Tejanos shared Anglos' frustrations with the Mexican government because they were federalists who opposed Santa Anna's centralist policies. However, some were equally frustrated with the Anglos. They felt the Anglos were less concerned with restoring federalism in Mexico than in furthering their own interests.

While the debates continued, Stephen F. Austin returned from his imprisonment in Mexico. Austin's views on the conflict with the Mexican government had changed because of his arrest. He had gone to Mexico City to work for peace. Upon his return, though, Austin urged Texans to unite against Santa Anna and declared his support for action. Austin warned that Texans had no choice but to go to war. "There is no other remedy but to defend our rights, ourselves, and our country by force of arms."

**Reading Check Evaluating** Why do you think the arrest of Austin and the conflicts in Texas led some Texans to call for war?

## **Section 4 Review** [hmhsocialstudies.com](http://hmhsocialstudies.com) **ONLINE QUIZ**

### 1. Define and explain:

- faction

### 2. Identify and explain

- the significance of the following in Texas history:
- Martín Perfecto de Cos

### 3. Analyzing

#### Information

- Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to explain how the Mexican government's actions led many Texans to call for war.



### 4. Finding the Main Idea

- What is federalism, and what role did it play in the call for war in Texas?
- How did the events at Anahuac and Austin's advice lead to a push for war with Mexico?

 WriteSmart

### 5. Writing and Critical Thinking

**Supporting a Point of View** Write a statement supporting or opposing war with Mexico. Consider the following:

- the policies of the Mexican government
- the arrest of Stephen F. Austin and other Texans