

## Section

# 1

## The Annexation of Texas

### Main Ideas

1. Support for annexation in the United States was divided over the issue of slavery.
2. Texas became a state in 1845.

### Why It Matters Today

During the 1840s, politicians could not agree on the issue of whether or not to annex Texas. Use current events sources to find information about an issue that politicians are debating today.

### Key Terms and People

- manifest destiny
- Jane McManus Cazneau
- political parties
- joint resolution
- Convention of 1845
- Texas Admission Act



**TEKS:** 1B, 1C,  
4B, 17A, 21B, 21C,  
21D, 22D

### myNotebook

Use the annotation tools in your eBook to take notes on the debates and votes that led to statehood for Texas.

## The Story Continues

President John Tyler of the United States was concerned. He took office in 1841, a few years after Congress had rejected the chance to annex Texas. Since that time, Great Britain had become more involved in Texas affairs. Tyler feared that the British were working to gain a foothold in North America from which they could interfere with American matters. Perhaps it was time to reconsider Texas annexation.



### The Treaty to Annex Texas

The annexation question remained a hot issue in Texas for many years. Although his initial attempt to bring Texas into the United States had failed, Sam Houston had never given up his dream. A majority of Texans still longed for statehood, too. As time had passed, support for annexation had grown in the United States as well, especially in the southern states.

Like many debates in the United States at this time, the fight over Texas annexation hinged on the issue of slavery. Pro- and antislavery factions in Congress were almost perfectly balanced. Southerners, hoping to gain more power in the government, welcomed the thought of Texas, which allowed slavery, to become a state. A New Orleans newspaper declared, "The South will almost to a man sustain the policy of . . . annexation." Northerners, afraid that they would lose influence, were strongly opposed to the idea.

## Q

U.S. president John Tyler, a southerner, favored annexation. In 1843, he sent agents to Texas to reopen negotiations. In a proposed treaty the next year, he offered to make Texas a U.S. territory—the first step toward statehood. As part of the treaty, the United States would pay off the Republic's large public debt. In exchange, Texas would give all its public lands to the federal government.

Tyler's treaty met with great opposition, both in Congress and from the American public. Northern senators protested the addition of a new slaveholding territory. Former president John Quincy Adams wrote of the treaty that “with it went the freedom of the human race.” At a public rally in New York City, some 3,000 people protested the treaty. The Senate began debates about the treaty in June 1844. After three weeks of debate, the treaty was rejected.

Despite the Senate's rejection of the annexation treaty, many Americans continued to support Texas statehood. These Americans were eager to expand their country westward. They saw the West as a place of opportunity, where farming and trade would provide economic growth. They believed that the United States was meant to expand all the way across North America to the Pacific—an expansion that would include Texas. This belief became known as **manifest destiny**.

Across the country, newspaper articles began to appear supporting Texas statehood. For example, columnist Jane McManus—Jane McManus Cazneau after her 1849 marriage—wrote articles that helped turn northern opinion in favor of annexation.

**Reading Check Supporting a Point of View** Would you have supported annexation? Explain your answer.

## BIOGRAPHY

**Jane McManus Cazneau** (1807–1878)

In 1833 Jane McManus Cazneau moved to Matagorda and tried to obtain a land grant. During the Revolution, she gave money to support the Texans' cause. After Texas gained its independence, she pushed for annexation in columns she wrote for the *New York Sun*. Cazneau eventually returned to Texas, where she was an early settler at the town of Eagle Pass. **Why was Cazneau an important person in Texas history?**



Image Credit: © Charles Christian Breyer

## Interpreting Visuals

**Manifest destiny.** John Gast's painting shows the westward movement of U.S. settlers across North America. How does this painting show Americans' belief that they had the right to expand across North America?





### Interpreting Political Cartoons

**"Texas Coming In."** This political cartoon forecasts the annexation of Texas and shows Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston riding a boat into the United States. According to this cartoon, is the United States pleased that Texas is joining the Union?



## The Annexation Resolution

The questions of annexation and manifest destiny were important issues in the U.S. presidential election of 1844. The two political parties involved in the election held differing positions on these issues. **Political parties** are groups of people who help elect government officials and influence government policies.

The Democratic Party nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee for president. Polk wanted the United States to annex Texas and expand west. His chief opponent was Whig Party candidate Henry Clay of Kentucky. At first, Clay spoke against annexation. He worried that it might result in war with Mexico. But to win votes in the South, he softened his opposition, while trying to reassure northern voters. Clay's mixed messages on the issue cost him many voters—and the election. Polk won.

Most Americans, including President Tyler, considered Polk's election a sign of the public's approval of annexation.

### Analyzing Primary Sources

**Identifying Points of View** What conclusions did Tyler draw from Polk's election?

#### TEXAS VOICES

"A controlling majority of the people and a larger majority of the states have declared in favor of immediate annexation. . . . It is the will of both the people and the states that Texas shall be annexed to the Union . . . immediately."

—U.S. president John Tyler, annual message to Congress

Tyler therefore requested that the two houses of Congress pass a **joint resolution**, or formal expression of intent, for annexation. A joint resolution required only a simple majority to pass. This was less than the two-thirds majority in the Senate he would need to approve a treaty. In February 1845 Congress passed the joint resolution to annex Texas.

**Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** How did Polk's election affect the annexation of Texas?



## Texas Enters the United States

The joint resolution's terms were more favorable to Texas than the annexation treaty's had been. Texas would enter the United States as a state rather than as a territory. The new state could keep its public lands, although some would have to be sold to pay the public debt. In addition, Texas would have to turn much of its public property, such as military supplies, over to the United States.

In 1845 Texas president Anson Jones called for a convention to discuss the U.S. offer for annexation. The delegates to the **Convention of 1845** assembled in Austin on July 4, 1845, and quickly approved annexation. Then they began work on a new state constitution. You will read more about the convention and constitution in the next section.

Before Texas gained statehood, though, the people had to formally approve annexation. Texans had been proud of their independence, but there were good reasons for joining the United States. Most Texans were originally from the United States, and many still had families there. Texas and the United States also shared strong business ties. The federal government would also provide Texas with military protection and postal service. On October 13, Texas voters approved annexation by a vote of 4,254 to 267. They also approved the new state constitution. On December 29, 1845, President Polk signed the **Texas Admission Act**, making Texas the 28th state. One Texan explained.

### TEXAS VOICES

"Truly we have every reason to be happy! To rejoice over the prosperity we enjoy! We are . . . united once more by the strong tie of national sympathy to all that we ever loved."

—W. B. DeWees, *Letters from an Early Settler of Texas*

**Reading Check Evaluating** Why did most Texans favor annexation?



## Section 1 Review



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**ONLINE QUIZ**

### 1. Define and explain:

- manifest destiny
- political parties
- joint resolution

### 2. Identify and explain

the significance of each of the following in Texas history:

- Jane McManus Cazneau
- Convention of 1845
- Texas Admission Act

### 3. Categorizing

Copy the graphic organizer below. List the leaders and groups who favored or opposed annexation.

|                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| For<br>Annexation | Against<br>Annexation |
|-------------------|-----------------------|

### 4. Finding the Main Idea

- Why did most Texans favor annexation? Why did Americans support it?
- Beginning with the annexation treaty, identify in order the events that led to annexation.

### 5. Writing and Critical Thinking

**Comparing and Contrasting** Write a paragraph comparing a northerner's and a Texan's views of annexation.

Consider the following:

- northerners' and southerners' views on slavery
- annexation's effect on the U.S. Congress

## Section

# 2

## Forming a Government

### Main Ideas

1. The Convention of 1845 created a new state constitution for Texas.
2. The state constitution set up a new government and established protections for citizens and the government.

### Why It Matters Today

In 1845, citizens of Texas gathered to create a new constitution. Use current events sources to find information about citizen involvement in government today.



TEKS: 1A, 4C,  
14A, 21B, 21E, 22D

### myNotebook

Use the annotation tools in your eBook to take notes on the state constitution of 1845.

### Key Terms and People

- James Pinckney Henderson
- Thomas J. Rusk
- biennial
- corporations

## The Story Continues

Texans stood, some with tears in their eyes, as the Republic's flag was lowered from the capitol for the last time. Before the flag could touch the ground, Sam Houston caught it. President Anson Jones declared, "The final act in this great drama is now performed; the Republic of Texas is no more." Many Texans looked forward to their future as U.S. citizens. When the American flag was raised, cheers erupted.



## The Convention of 1845

On February 19, 1846, President Anson Jones formally turned the Texas government over to **James Pinckney Henderson**, the state's first governor. Texans were thrilled. Noah Smithwick remembered the event. "When the stars and stripes, the flag of our fathers, was run up . . . cheer after cheer rent [tore] the air." The Early Statehood period had begun. It would last until the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

Henderson took over the government under the terms of a new state constitution. It had been written the previous year at the Convention of 1845. The convention had assembled on July 4 in Austin. When it began, delegates chose **Thomas J. Rusk** as convention president. Rusk had helped write the constitution of the Republic of Texas in 1836.

The delegates to the Convention of 1845 were intelligent and able citizens. Among them were many men who had served as judges, lawyers, and legislators in the Republic of Texas or in the United States. As one news paper reporter declared, these delegates "would rank high in any





country.” All but one of the delegates were originally from the southern United States. The only native Texan was José Antonio Navarro, who was also the only Tejano delegate at the convention. One delegate was missing. Sam Houston had traveled to Tennessee to pay his respects to former U.S. president Andrew Jackson, who had died in early June 1845. To honor Jackson, convention delegates wore black armbands as they formed committees to write the constitution.

The delegates used the constitutions of the United States, the Republic of Texas, and the state of Louisiana as models. They spent nearly two months working on the new state constitution. The resulting document was widely praised. It was ratified by voters in October 1845.

**Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** What was the background of many of the delegates to the Convention of 1845?

## ★ The Constitution of 1845

Under the new constitution, the Texas government had three branches. The governor headed the executive branch and served a two-year term. No person could serve as governor more than four years in any six-year period. The legislative branch included a senate and a house of representatives. House members served two-year terms, and senators served for four years. The state legislature met in **biennial** sessions, or every two years. The judicial branch, or court system, consisted of the supreme court—the highest state court—and district courts. Voters elected the governor and legislators. Judges were appointed by the governor until 1850 when a change in the law led to elections for judges.



### BIOGRAPHY

#### José Antonio Navarro

(1795–1871)  
José Antonio Navarro had a long and distinguished career even before he served as a delegate to the Convention of 1845. A business owner, rancher, and lawyer, he served in the Coahuila y Texas state legislature. Navarro supported Texas independence and signed the Republic's Declaration of Independence. He also helped write the Republic's constitution and served in its Congress. After statehood, he was twice elected to the Texas Senate. **How did Navarro contribute to Texas history?**



Image Credit: © Oldbach Used Photo Archive/Getty Images State Library and Archives, Coahuila

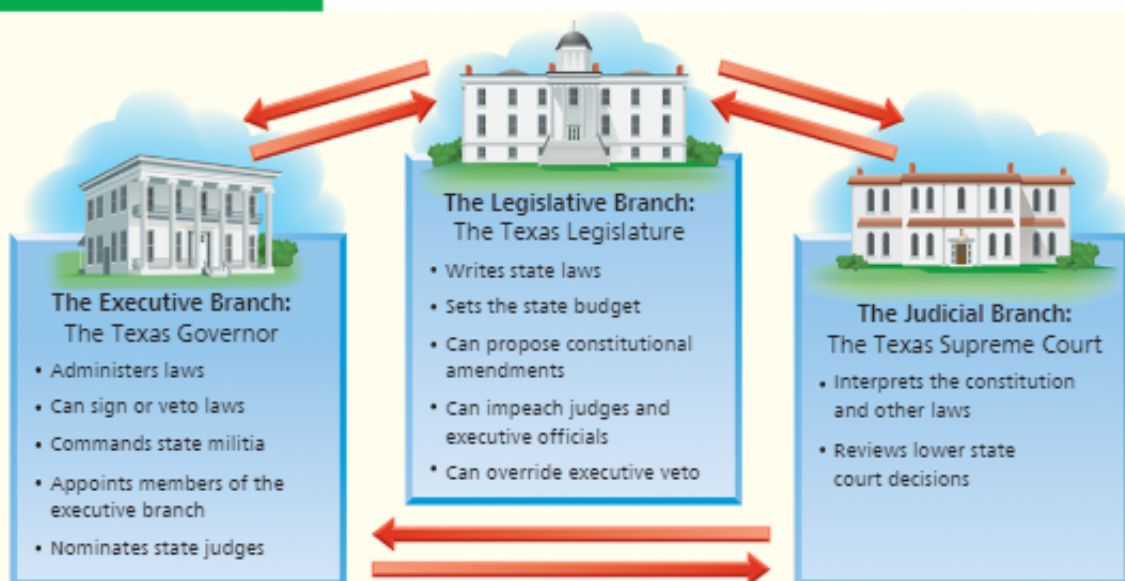
### Interpreting Visuals

**Texas in the Senate.** After the Constitution of 1845 was completed, Sam Houston joined the U.S. Senate. What does this illustration reveal about how business was conducted in the U.S. Senate in the 1840s?



## The Separation of Powers

The Texas Constitution of 1845 established a separation of governing powers, in which the powers of each branch are limited. The system is similar to the one established in the U.S. Constitution.



### Visualizing History

**1. Government** In what ways can each branch of the government check or limit the powers of the other two branches?

**2. Connecting to Today** How does the separation of powers help limit the power of government?

Although voters chose the state's leaders, not everyone could vote. Only men 21 years of age or older were allowed to cast ballots. Some delegates to the convention had wanted to limit voting to only white males, but José Antonio Navarro had fought to protect the right of Tejanos to vote. African Americans, American Indians, and women could neither vote nor hold office. The new state constitution also allowed slavery.

Although women were not allowed to vote, the constitution did set up legal protections for women, despite protests from some delegates. In the end, the delegates decided that a husband could not sell the family homestead without his wife's permission. Married women could also own property separately from their husbands. Some of these legal protections for women stemmed from old Spanish laws.

The constitution also addressed economic concerns. It banned banks, because most Texans distrusted them. After all, many banks had failed during bad economic times in the Republic. As Thomas J. Rusk explained, many people had been ruined by bank failures.

**Analyzing Primary Sources**  
Identifying Points of View Why does Rusk dislike banks?

### TEXAS VOICES

"Thousands . . . have been ruined by banks. . . I wish by no vote of mine . . . to authorize the institution of a bank which may benefit a few individuals but will carry here as elsewhere ruin, want, [and] misery."

—Thomas J. Rusk, quoted in *Thomas J. Rusk: Soldier, Statesman, Jurist*, by Mary Whatley Clarke





In addition, **corporations**, or companies that sell shares of ownership to investors to raise money, needed the legislature's permission to operate in Texas. Any corporation that used unfair business practices could be shut down. Because debt had been such an issue for the Republic, the constitution addressed it, too. The state legislature was barred from taking on more than \$100,000 in debt unless an emergency existed. It also established protection for individuals with debt. The constitution denied creditors the ability to seize a debtor's home as payment.

**Reading Check Summarizing** What were some of the main provisions of the Constitution of 1845?

## ★ The First State Election

The first state election was held on December 15, 1845. The major candidates had been delegates to the Convention of 1845. James Pinckney Henderson soundly won the governor's race. Albert C. Horton won the race for lieutenant governor. John Hemphill, who had served as chief justice of Texas during the Republic, remained in office. State officials took office on February 19, 1846.

The daily operations of government were transferred from the Republic to the new state government. Army posts, some public buildings, and other properties were turned over to the federal government. The state legislature met to decide who would represent Texas in the U.S. Senate. It came as no surprise that the legislators chose Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk. One Texan noted the appointments with approval. "These two great men placed the country before self." Within weeks, the two men left their homes for Washington.

**Reading Check Analyzing Information** Why did the Texas legislature select Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk as U.S. senators?

## That's Interesting!

### A Ban on Duels

The constitution banned anyone who took part in a duel from holding any state office. Previously, some Texans had used dueling to settle arguments. For example, in 1837 President Houston appointed Albert Sidney Johnston commander of the Texas army. Felix Huston, the commander at that time, refused to give up control and challenged Johnston to a duel. Johnston accepted the challenge and was badly wounded.

## ★ Section 2 Review

[hmhsocialstudies.com](http://hmhsocialstudies.com)  
**ONLINE QUIZ**

### 1. Define and explain:

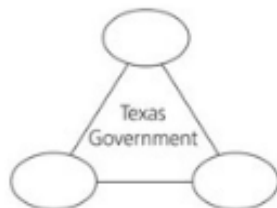
- biennial
- corporations

### 2. Identify and explain

- the significance of each of the following in Texas history:
- James Pinckney Henderson
  - Thomas J. Rusk

### 3. Summarizing

Copy the web diagram below. Use it to identify the three branches of the new state government established by the Constitution of 1845.



### 4. Finding the Main Idea

- Who could vote and hold office under the Constitution of 1845?
- When was the Early Statehood period in Texas, and what defined that era?

### 5. Writing and Critical Thinking

**WriteSmart**

**Supporting a Point of View** Imagine that you are a delegate to the Convention of 1845. Write a letter to the voters of Texas, explaining why you voted for or against the sections that banned banks.

Consider the following:

- Texans' experiences with banks
- the voters who elected you



## Section

# 3

## Political and Economic Issues

### Main Ideas

1. Political parties became active in Texas for the first time after annexation.
2. Texas used its public lands to pay off its remaining debt, to promote education, and to improve life.

### Key Terms and People

- Democratic Party
- Republican Party
- Know-Nothing Party
- Elisha M. Pease

### Why It Matters Today

Texas governors in the 1840s and 1850s tried to improve conditions in the state. Use current events sources to find information about what issues the governor of Texas faces today.



TEKS: 1B, 4C, 17A,  
21B, 21D, 21H, 22D

### myNotebook

Use the annotation tools in your eBook to take notes on the issues leaders faced after annexation.

## The Story Continues

In 1857, near the end of his career in the U.S. Senate, Sam Houston decided to run for governor of Texas as an independent candidate. Houston knew the race would be difficult, so he planned an aggressive campaign. “The people want excitement, and I had as well give it as anyone.” Houston campaigned vigorously throughout the state. He traveled in a red buggy, sometimes sleeping on the ground.



### Political Parties

Political parties had not existed in the Republic of Texas. People did band together to support particular candidates for offices, such as Sam Houston or Mirabeau Lamar, but voters had not organized into parties to promote political issues.

Parties were not active in elections for the first few years of Texas statehood either. Eventually, though, the two parties that dominated politics in the United States gained footholds in Texas as well. By the late 1840s, Texans had started to join the Democratic and Whig parties.

The Democratic Party was especially popular in Texas. Democrats generally represented the views of farmers and small business owners. The party was very strong throughout the South, where most Texas leaders came from originally. In addition, Andrew Jackson, a former U.S. president and a favorite of Texans, had been a Democrat. Like many Democrats, Jackson had supported the annexation of Texas.



The **Democratic Party** was so strong in Texas that every governor elected between 1845 and 1857 was a Democrat. This popularity led to some problems within the party, though. Because they usually had little to fear from opposing political groups, the Democrats often fought among themselves. By the 1850s the Democratic Party had split into two rival factions. One faction favored a strong central government, while the other supported the power of the states.

The other major political party in the United States was the Whig Party. Not many Texans supported the Whigs, who stood for banking and large business interests. They had opposed the annexation of Texas. These were not popular positions with most Texans.

The Whig Party collapsed in the 1850s because of divisions over slavery. In its absence, many Whigs in the North joined the newly formed **Republican Party**. Republicans believed that slavery should be banned in all states and territories of the United States. For that reason, the Republican Party had almost no support in Texas or the South.

In the mid-1850s a third party—the American Party, more commonly called the **Know-Nothing Party**—entered the U.S. political scene. This party acquired its name because when asked questions by outsiders, its secretive members answered, “I know nothing.” Its members supported slavery and wanted to keep immigrants and Catholics out of government. The Know-Nothings gained some support in Texas, but most Texans were not interested in their views. Many Texans were recent immigrants or Catholics or both.

For a short time, rumors circulated that Sam Houston had joined the Know-Nothing Party. Houston denied this, saying, “Now, of the Know-Nothings I know nothing; and of them I care nothing.” The appeal of the Know-Nothing Party faded quickly among Texans. By 1857 the Know-Nothing Party of Texas had disappeared.

**Reading Check Summarizing** What were the beliefs of each of the parties that challenged Democrats in Texas?



## BIOGRAPHY

### Elisha M. Pease

(1812–1883) One of the popular early governors was Elisha M. Pease. Pease moved to Texas in 1835. He fought in the Battle of Gonzales and helped write the Republic’s constitution. Pease was governor of Texas three times. Under his leadership, the legislature created the Permanent School Fund. In addition, he led the effort to pay off the state’s debt. When Pease left office, the state was debt-free and in solid financial condition.

**Why is Governor Pease considered an effective leader?**



## Early Governors of Texas

About two months after James Pinckney Henderson was sworn in as the state’s first governor, war broke out between the United States and Mexico. Henderson, who had served as a general in the Texas Revolution, wanted to serve his new country in the war. He asked the legislature for permission to step down from his office temporarily to rejoin the military. The legislature agreed. Henderson took command of the Second Texas Regiment in the U.S.–Mexican War and thus spent much of his term away from Texas.

Lieutenant Governor Albert C. Horton fulfilled the governor’s duties during this time. When the war ended, Henderson resumed his office. However, he chose not to run for a second term in 1847.



### LINKING Past to Present

#### The Governor's Mansion

The Governor's Mansion in Austin is the fourth-oldest governor's mansion still in use in the United States. The early governors of Texas lived in Austin hotels or boardinghouses. In 1854 the legislature set aside \$17,000 to build an executive mansion. The building was completed in 1856. Elisha M. Pease was the first governor to live in the mansion. In 1976 the mansion became a National Historic Landmark. Today visitors are welcome to tour the mansion.

**Why is it important for the governor to have a residence in Austin?**



In that year Texas voters elected George T. Wood as their new governor. Wood was a plantation owner and friend of Sam Houston's. Frontier defense and disputes over the location of the state's northern and western boundaries were key issues during his administration. Wood ran for re-election in 1849 but faced strong opposition from Houston's opponents. They vowed to "move heaven and earth to defeat Wood."

Wood lost the election to Peter Hansborough Bell, a veteran of the Texas Revolution. During his two terms as governor, Bell tried to add part of New Mexico to Texas. However, he resigned from office to take a seat in the U.S. Congress. Lieutenant Governor J. W. Henderson became the governor for the remaining 28 days of Bell's term.

In 1853, Texans elected **Elisha M. Pease** to the state's highest office. Pease was an active popular governor who supported education and other reforms. He also worked to improve the state's financial situation. During his two terms, Pease paid off the state's debt. When he left office, he left Texas in excellent financial shape.

As governor, Pease also began an extensive building program in Austin. Many public buildings, including the Governor's Mansion, the General Land Office building, and the former Capitol—which burned down in 1881—were constructed as part of this program.

In 1857 Sam Houston ran for governor against Hardin Runnels. Houston campaigned hard for the office. He gave 60 speeches in little more than two months during the hot Texas summer. Even so, Houston lost in a bitter campaign—the only election he ever lost. During Runnels's term in office, conflicts between settlers and American Indians increased. Runnels proved unable to deal with the problem effectively. When Houston ran against Runnels again in 1859, he defeated Runnels easily. With that victory, Houston became the only person to serve Texas as army commander, president of the Republic, senator, and governor.

**Reading Check Sequencing** Name in order the governors of Texas during the 1840s and 1850s.





## ★ Debts and Land Issues

The first few governors of Texas, like the presidents of the Republic, faced issues of public debt and land. At the time of annexation, Texas owed some \$10 million. Under the terms of the annexation agreement, the state was responsible for paying this debt.

The state tried to raise money to pay off the debt by selling public land. The state had plenty of land to sell. But with an asking price of 50 cents per acre, there were few buyers. The debt continued to rise, reaching more than \$12 million by 1850.

Together, the federal government and Texas developed a plan to eliminate the debt. In the Compromise of 1850, Texas gave up its claim to 67 million acres of land in present-day Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. In return, the federal government gave Texas money to help pay the debt. In this way, the debt was paid off completely by 1855.

Even without these claims, Texas had millions of acres of public land. The state gave much of it to settlers. These settlers had to live on the land and improve it in some way—typically by farming. The state also set aside land for colleges, public schools, and universities. Additional land was designated for roads, harbors, and railroads. By 1898 there was no unclaimed public land left in Texas.

**Reading Check Finding the Main Idea** How did the government use public land to improve the state?

### CONNECTING TO

## economics and math

### The Republic's Debt

Because the Republic's government spent more than it received in revenue, the public debt grew by leaps and bounds. As the debt went unpaid and even increased, the interest mounted. Even after Texas had become a state, interest continued to increase the amount of the debt. By 1851, interest alone on the debt totaled \$3.1 million.

The following chart shows how the debt accumulated by the Republic grew from 1836 to 1851. Study it and answer the questions.

| YEAR | DEBT           |
|------|----------------|
| 1836 | \$1.25 million |
| 1845 | \$9.9 million  |
| 1851 | \$12.4 million |

Source: Handbook of Texas

### Interpreting Data

- By how many millions of dollars did the Republic's debt increase between 1836 and 1845?
- How many times greater was the debt in 1851 than the debt in 1836?



## Section 3 Review



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ONLINE QUIZ

### 1. Identify and explain

the significance of each of the following in Texas history:

- Democratic Party
- Republican Party
- Know-Nothing Party
- Elisha M. Pease

### 2. Sequencing

Copy the time line below. Use it to show the governors between 1845 and 1859.

- 1845 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1847 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1849 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1851 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1853 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1855 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1857 \_\_\_\_\_
- 1859 \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Finding the Main Idea

- What were the positions of the political parties in Texas, and what effect did they have on Texas politics?
- How did the state pay its debt?

### 4. Writing and Critical Thinking

WriteSmart

**Identifying Points of View** Write a paragraph describing the Democratic and Whig positions. Explain which was more popular.

Consider the following:

- which party opposed slavery
- the popularity of annexation in Texas



## CHAPTER

## 15

## REVIEW

## The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to create an outline of the major political and economic issues of Texas during the era of early statehood. Exchange your outline with a classmate to use as a study guide.



## Identifying People and Ideas

Write a sentence to explain the role or significance of each of the following terms or people.

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. nominated           | 6. corporations             |
| 2. joint resolution    | 7. James Pinckney Henderson |
| 3. Convention of 1845  | 8. Thomas J. Rusk           |
| 4. Texas Admission Act | 9. Know-Nothing Party       |
| 5. biennial            | 10. Elisha M. Pease         |

## Understanding Main Ideas

## Section 1

- Identify the different points of view of the Democratic and Whig Parties on annexation.
- Why is 1845 a significant date in Texas history?

## Section 2

- Why did Texans create a constitution in 1845?
- How did the Constitution of 1845 affect women?

## Section 3

- Why did Texans support the Democratic Party?
- Use the numbers in the chart on page 325 to create a color-coded bar graph illustrating the increase of Texas's debt during early statehood.

## You Be the Historian

## Reviewing Themes

- Geography** How did westward expansion affect the debate in the United States over the annexation of Texas?
- Citizenship** How did political parties change politics in Texas?
- Economics** Why was the public debt an important issue for Texas?

## Thinking Critically

- Identifying Cause and Effect** Why was Texas annexed to the United States? Who supported annexation, and who opposed it?
- Analyzing Information** Analyze the causes and events that led to Texas statehood.
- Identifying Points of View** Identify the different points of view of the Democratic, Whig, Know-Nothing, and Republican Parties on the issue of slavery.

Answer in complete sentences:

Understanding Main Ideas #1-6

You Be the Historian #1-3