

Ch 8 Notes Part 1

Change in the New World

- From the mid 1770's to 1821 huge changes around _____ would forever change and shape its future...

The American Revolution

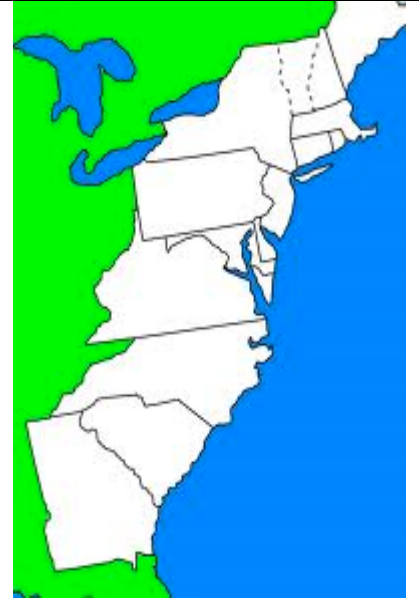
- From 1775 to 1783 Americans living in the English _____ fought a successful war for _____ from England that would change the world forever.
- The _____ would inspire other European Colonies in North America to seek independence.

The French Revolution

- Just a few years after the American Revolution, _____ (who had helped the U.S. defeat England) fell into revolution itself.
- Due to a bad economy and unhappiness with King Louis XVI
- In 1789 the French rose up and _____ their King.
- The French _____ that followed didn't last long and saw the rise of _____.
- _____ would start a series of Wars in Europe that would last until 1815.
- _____ fear of Napoleon would have huge consequences for North America.

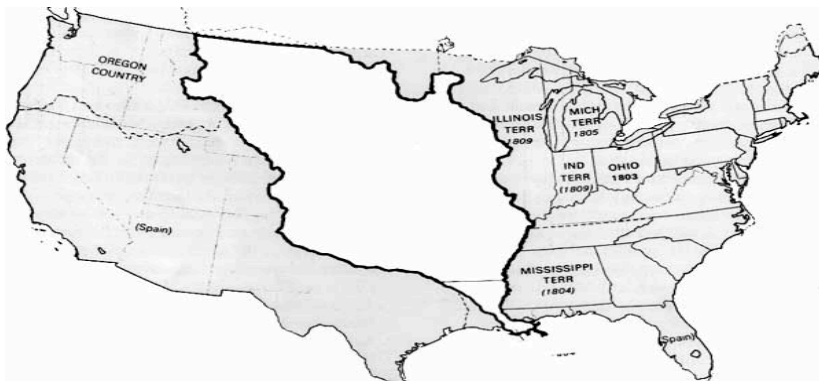
Louisiana Purchase

- Napoleon Bonaparte was the military leader (later emperor) of France.
- He forced Spain to sign the treaty of _____ in 1800 which returned _____ to France
- In _____ to raise money for a potential invasion of England, Napoleon sold the Louisiana territory to President Thomas _____ and the United States for \$ _____ Million dollars.



Label the 13 Colonies

What year was the Louisiana Purchase?



Unrest in Mexico

- In 1809 Napoleon would invade Spain and put his brother in charge of the country.
- _____ didn't trust the new Napoleon controlled Spain.
- Mexicans also began to embrace the ideas of this period known as the "_____" that kings did not have a God given right to _____ and that people have natural rights
- On September 16, 1810, Father Miguel _____ gave a speech known as the Grito de Dolores (Cry for Dolores). He called for Mexican citizens to rise up and _____ for _____.
- Father Hidalgo was captured and executed by the _____, but he is still considered the father of Mexican _____ and the date of his speech is still celebrated as Mexican independence day.

End of the Mexican Revolution

- Agustin de _____ (E Tour BE Day) was a General who switched to the Mexican Revolutionary side and eventually drove the _____ Army out of Mexico.
- The 1821 _____ of Córdoba would give Mexico its independence and make Iturebide its Emperor
- _____ became part of Mexico

Ch 8 Notes Part 2

American Filibusters come to Texas

1800-Spain still in control of Texas

- Americans moved _____ for land and adventure. Sometimes settling into Spanish territory _____.
- The Spanish attempted to control the illegal _____ of Americans

NEUTRAL GROUND AGREEMENT

- The exact western _____ between American Louisiana and Spanish Texas was unclear and both countries agreed to a neutral area that would stop _____ over the border.
- This "neutral ground" became a _____ area.

What day is Mexican Independence Day?

What year did Mexico win it's independence from Spain?

Label the Neutral Ground



Filibusters

- Americans would often cross into Spanish territory and cause trouble. These rebellious adventures are called _____.

Phillip Nolan

- One of the first _____ was Phillip Nolan. He went into Texas from Louisiana to capture wild _____ which he would sell back in Louisiana.
- _____ and his men got into a fight with Spanish soldiers and he was _____.
- Filibusters would often side with the Mexican _____ started by Father Miguel _____.

GUTIERREZ – MAGEE EXPEDITION

- In 1813 a former U.S. Army Lieutenant Augustus Magee _____ from the Army and became a filibuster in Texas.
- He joined Spanish-Texan Benardo Gutierrez de Lara (a Mexican revolutionary) in Nacogdoches and they declared Texas _____ from Spain calling it the Republic of the _____.
- Gutierrez and Magee raised a small _____ of around 1,500 men made up of Mexican and American _____.
- In February the “Republicans” defeated a Spanish force at the Battle of Rosillo Creek and took control of _____.
- After the battle Gutierrez ordered 15 Spanish officers _____ which caused the some of the Americans to leave in disgust.
- In August the expedition was _____ by Spanish forces near _____ Creek.
- The filibuster survivors of the battle were _____.
- Although the expedition ended in failure it would inspire other filibusters in the future.

Pirates!

- Pirates and various revolutionaries slowly began to take up arms against Spain, sometimes for freedom and other times simply for _____.

Who were the two leaders of the Gutierrez-Magee Expedition?

1)

2)

What famous Spanish and Mexican leader fought against the Gutierrez-Magee Expedition as a young man?

Jean Lafitte a Texas Pirate

- Jean _____ was a French pirate who set up a camp on Galveztown (Galveston) and built a pirate village named _____ on the island in 1817.
- Lafitte used his base to attack Spanish ships in the _____ of _____.
- He also used his base to smuggle _____ into the United States. The U.S. _____ the slave trade in 1808. (No new slaves into the U.S. but slavery itself was still legal)

ADAMS-ONIS TREATY

- In 1817, U.S. General Andrew _____ attacked Native Americans in Florida and eventually began to take over much of the territory.
- The Spanish government was angry, but in 1819, the Adams-Onis Treaty was agreed upon.
- The United States would gain control of Florida and agreed to the _____ River as the border of Texas.



The Long Expedition

- In 1819, Dr. James _____ led a small group into Nacogdoches where he also declared the area _____ of Spain.
- He was _____ about the Adams-Onis treaty as he and other Americans believed that _____ was part of the Louisiana Purchase
- He was captured and sent to Mexico City where he was _____ in a prison.
- He is considered the last of the major filibusters into _____.

Why did a lot of Southern Americans not like the Adams-Onis Treaty?

Who was James Long's famous wife?

Chapter 8 Part 3: Austin

Empresario

- In 1789 George Morgan became the first _____ for the _____ government as he brought U.S. settlers into New Madrid, _____. His example would later influence Texas empresarios.

Moses Austin

- Born 1761 in _____
- Followed George Morgan to Missouri
- Made a fortune _____ mining in Missouri
- Lost it in the Panic of _____. (an economic depression)

- In 1820 Austin traveled to _____ to get permission to become an empresario in _____
- The Spanish government rejected him. They thought he would bring in more _____.

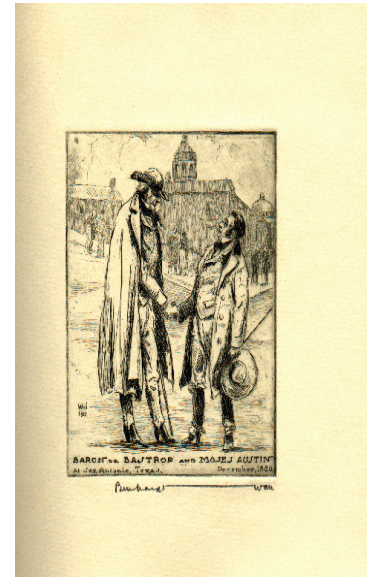
- In San Antonio a Dutch nobleman named Felipe Enrique Neri who was the “_____ de _____”
- _____ wasn't a real baron, he was actually wanted for theft back in Holland. His real name was Philip Hendrik Nering Bögel
- The Baron _____ Austin get a meeting with the Spanish Governor

- Austin argued to the governor that Americans would eventually _____ in Texas.
- Would Spain rather have them _____ as Spanish _____ or as illegal filibusters fighting the government?

- The governor told Austin he would think over his argument.
- Austin expected to get permission and headed back _____ with a man named Kirkham.
- Kirkham robbed Austin and another man and left him in the dead of winter with no _____.
- Austin caught pneumonia and _____ in 1821 without seeing his dream realized

Define Empresario:

Why would Americans want to come to Spanish territory?



Who did Moses Austin meet in San Antonio that helped him?

Stephen F. Austin

- Moses Austin land claim was _____ in August 1821
- Stephen F. Austin was 27 yrs old when his father died. He quit his legal career to carry out his father's _____ plans.
- The Spanish sent Erasmo _____ to help him and pick land for his settlement.

- On August 24, 1821 _____ became independent of _____.
- In early 1822 Austin learned of Mexico's _____.
- Austin now had to deal with the Mexican government so he traveled to Mexico City to get _____ for his colony again.

- He spent a year in Mexico where he learned _____, Mexican customs, and the laws of Mexico.
- He also got laws passed that helped his _____. One was that the colonist did not have to pay _____.
- The time in Mexico also taught him how Mexican officials operated and would _____ him in the years to come.

Settlers Arrive

- Austin traveled to New Orleans to recruit _____. He would only take families of good moral character and who were Catholic or who said they would become Catholic.
- He recruited 300 families who are known as " _____ ”

- In 1824-1825 the settlers came to Texas by...
- Austin bought a ship named the *Lively*, while others walked the El Camino Real (Kings Highway) which was a _____ that connected Nacogdoches to _____

San Felipe

- Austin built his capital, _____ de Austin, on the _____ River.
- Settlers who were _____ received around 177 acres and _____ received around 4,428. Most colonists did both paid about _____ cents per acre.

- The first year Austin's colony faced drought and problems with _____ Indians.
- Some settlers left but for the most part the colony was a _____

What are some of the jobs Austin had before he came to Texas?

How would these jobs help him in Texas?

Why was it important that Austin got no taxes for his colony?

Shade in Austin's Colony



What two rivers went through Austin's Colony?

Ch. 8 Notes part 4 GONE TO TEXAS

Changes in Mexico

- In 1822, The Emperor of Mexico Agustín de Iturbide was forced from office and the Congress of Mexico made the country a republic.
- The Congress also adopted the Mexican Constitution of 1824 which established a states' rights government.
- This means most of the power was given to the states.
- Texans loved this

Other Empresarios

- In 1825 the new Mexican state of _____ y _____ passed a colonization law.
- This allowed other empresarios to get _____ grants in Texas.
- By 1830, 30 empresarios had done so and Texas had a population of _____ people.

Green DeWitt:

- His colony was southwest of Austin's. His capital was _____.

Martin DeLeon:

- Settled 200 Mexican families whose colony was along the coast. His capital was _____.

Gone to Texas

- In 1830 _____ in the United States cost \$1.25 an acre, in Texas it cost 12.5 cents an acre
- Americans rushed to Texas for _____ land and to escape _____, often leaving G.T.T. engraved on their doors.

Nationalities of Texas Settlers

- Mostly _____-American
- Some Mexican
- Although Mexico abolished slavery in 1829 Americans also brought black _____ with them

Define a Republic:

Draw the Coahuila y Texas state Flag

Mark where DeWitt's and DeLeon's colonies were



A for Austin
G for Green Dewitt
D for Martin DeLeon

What does G.T.T. stand for?

What is an Anglo-American?

Settler's Homes

- Most settlers lived in log _____. If there was no lumber available they lived in _____ homes.
- The cabin was one room and they added rooms as the family grew.
- Often a breeze way or _____ was placed between rooms.

Religion

- Settlers from the US were mostly _____ (Baptist and Methodist mostly).
- In order to receive land settlers had to take an oath that they were _____.
- Most did not convert to Catholicism

Education

- There was no _____ system in Texas.
- Most children were taught only what they need to know as a farmer

Challenges

- Many settlers died of _____. There were few doctors and very little _____ supplies in Texas.
- Also Native Americans often _____ settlers homes and settlers were often killed or captured.
- To protect the settlers Austin formed a small _____ of men. These men would later evolve into the Texas _____.

What is the purpose of a dog-run in a house?

What is the biggest difference in the Protestant and Catholic Christian religions?

What did a settlers need to know if he was going to be a farmer?

Define Raid:

Define Militia: