

# Answer Key: Early Statehood

## Warm-up

- Responses will vary

## Lesson

### *Grade Level and Foundations*

#### POPULATION GROWTH AND THE ECONOMY

1. B
2. D
3. Most Texans in 1860 would probably have supported **the pro-slavery South** because the Texas economy was based on slave labor to grow cotton, and the majority of Texas's Anglo population was from slave-holding states.

#### IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

1. Germany, Poland, Great Britain, Austria
2. A
3. D
4. Some immigrants persevered their original cultures by maintaining their own religions, holidays, celebrations, food, language, and architecture.

#### TEXAS INDIANS AND THE WESTERN FRONTIER

1. B
2. B
3.
  - The army presence encouraged more Americans to move west.
  - The U.S. government established treaties with Indians but could not enforce the terms of the treaties.
  - Reservations established by the U.S. government failed because of disease, Anglo opposition, and lack of interest from Indians.
4. One way that the events of the Early Statehood era affected Texas Indians was that many tribes were forced out of Texas during the 1850s and relocated to Indian territory in modern-day Oklahoma.

## Answer Key: Early Statehood

### THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

1. A
2. The Compromise of 1850 satisfied the **North** by allowing California to join the U.S. as a **free** state. It satisfied the **South** by requiring runaway slaves to be returned to their masters.
3. The Compromise of 1850 **decreased** the size of Texas by adjusting the state's **western** borders to satisfy the **anti-slavery** North.

### *Advanced*

### POPULATION GROWTH AND THE ECONOMY

1. Texas's non-Indian population grew dramatically during that time from 4,000 Tejanos in 1821 to 600,000 people by 1860, including Anglos and enslaved people.
2. Many of the people who migrated to Texas during this time came from other Southern states to take part in plantation agriculture growing cotton.
3. As sectionalism increased, most Texans sided more with the South because they shared similar economies that relied on slave labor.

### IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

1. Most immigrants to Texas during this era came from central European countries like Germany, Poland, present-day Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Austria. Some also came from Scandinavia, France, and Great Britain.
2. John Meusebach was a German immigrant who founded New Braunfels in 1845 and worked to establish peaceful relations with the Comanches by signing the Meusebach-Comanche Treaty in 1847.
3. Many immigrants to Texas preserved their own cultural traditions from their home countries by maintaining their religious practices, holidays, celebrations, food, language, and architecture.

## Answer Key: Early Statehood

### TEXAS INDIANS AND THE WESTERN FRONTIER

1. One significant effect of Texas's population growth was that many Anglos began migrating to west Texas into Indian territories in the Great Plains region.
2. The U.S. Army sent troops to west Texas to secure the western border and protect Anglo settlers who were migrating west.
3. The presence of the U.S. Army and new forts in the west encouraged more Anglos to move west.
4. Robert S. Neighbors was a Texas Ranger who became a U.S. Indian Agent who worked to establish and maintain relations with Indian tribes like the Comanche, Apache, and Tonkawa. He tried to establish reservations for Indians in Texas, but his attempts were unsuccessful.
5. Some of the significant effects of U.S. Indian policy were that many Texas Indian tribes were forcibly driven out of the state during the 1850s and relocated to Indian Territory, or modern-day Oklahoma. Some remained in Texas, like the Comanche, who continued to carry out raids on Anglos along the frontier

### THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

1. The purpose of the Compromise of 1850 was to attempt to satisfy both the pro-slavery South and the anti-slavery North regarding slavery in the new territories of the Mexican Cession. The law satisfied the North by allowing California to join as a free state. It satisfied the South by passing stricter laws regarding capturing runaway slaves.
2. The Compromise of 1850 decreased the size of Texas by adjusting the state's western borders to satisfy the anti-slavery North.

### Exit Ticket

True statements are listed below

- Many Europeans immigrated to Texas during this era, especially Germans.
- The non-Indian population of Texas increased from 125,000 in 1845 to over 600,000 in 1860.
- Conflict between Texas Indians and Americans increased as many Americans migrated west into Texas Indian territory.
- The western borders of Texas were reduced as part of the Compromise of 1850 to appease anti-slavery Northerners.
- Most people moving into Texas during this era came from cotton-producing slave states in the American South.