

Answer Key: The Big Picture

Warm-up

Statements less likely to be true for Texas in this unit are crossed out.

The annexation of Texas caused tension between the United States and Mexico.	Texans felt unsatisfied as an American state and worked to rejoin Mexico.	A lot of cotton planters from the American south migrated into Texas.
The new state government of Texas worked to abolish slavery to focus instead on industry.	The population of Texas began to grow rapidly as Americans migrated into the new state.	Conflicts between Anglos and Texas Indians increased as Texas Anglos migrated west.
Texas' economy and population grew rapidly as a new state in the Union.	Disputes about the southern border of Texas caused tension between the U.S. and Mexico.	Texas worked to establish a permanent commercial treaty with Great Britain.

Lesson

PART I: ANALYZE AN IMAGE

- Responses will vary

PART II: ESSENTIAL IDEAS READING PASSAGE

Grade Level and Foundations

- First Cause and Effect Chart:

Cause	Effect
a) Texas faced problems with debt, commercial partnerships, and instability as a country.	The Republic of Texas was officially annexed to the U.S. in 1845.

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- Second Cause and Effect Chart:

Cause	Effect
a) The U.S. and Mexico did not agree on the border between Texas and Mexico.	The U.S.-Mexico War broke out in 1846. It ended in 1848.
The United States won the U.S.-Mexico War. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ended the war and set the terms for peace.	b) The U.S. gained Mexico's lands in the southwest.

- Third Cause and Effect Chart

Cause	Effect
Most northerners opposed the expansion of slavery, while most southerners supported it.	a) Northerners and southerners argued over whether slavery should expand into the new western lands.

- Fourth Cause and Effect Chart

Cause	Effect
After Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845, hundreds of thousands of people starting moving into Texas.	b) Most people came from southern states, so Texas became very closely connected to the South.

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Advanced

Cause	Effect
The Republic of Texas struggled to establish commercial and diplomatic relationships, faced increasing debt, and was unable to protect its borders from incursions by the Mexican army.	Texas applied three times for annexation to the U.S. Texas's application was accepted the third time, and Texas was annexed to the U.S. in 1845.
Mexico and the U.S. argued over ownership of Texas and the borders between Texas and Mexico.	The U.S.-Mexico War broke out and was fought from 1846 to 1848.
The United States won the U.S.-Mexico War. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war and set the terms for peace.	The U.S. gained all of Mexico's territories west of Texas including California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming.
The Texas population increased significantly after annexation as people mostly from the American South migrated into the new state.	Plantation agriculture cultivating cotton using enslaved labor increased significantly in Texas.
As the population of Texas grew, Anglo settlers migrated into the western frontier of Texas.	Conflicts often broke out between Anglos and Indians along the west Texas frontier.
<i>Write your own cause</i> <i>Responses will vary</i>	<i>Explain the effect</i> <i>Responses will vary</i>

Exit Ticket

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. C