

# Study Guide *Advanced*

## Unit 4: The Mexican National Era

Name:  Date:  Period:

### Part I: Key Terms and Definitions

Write the term from the word-bank below in the numbered box next to the best definition or description in the chart below.

Stephen F. Austin	Green DeWitt	Haden Edwards	Erasmo Seguín
Martín de León	Antonio López de Santa Anna	Empresarios	Federalist Constitution of 1824
The Fredonian Rebellion	The Mier y Terán Report	Law of April 6, 1830	Conventions of 1832 and 1833

1.	<p>A series of restrictions on Anglo immigration into Texas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future immigration from the U.S. into Texas was prohibited.</li> <li>• Unfulfilled empresario contracts were cancelled.</li> <li>• Military forts were established in Texas to carry out the laws.</li> <li>• No more enslaved people could be brought into Texas.</li> </ul>
2.	<p>An attempted uprising of a small group of Anglo-American settlers in east Texas. They attempted to claim the land they had been granted was free and independent of Mexico. The Mexican military stopped the uprising with the help of Stephen F. Austin and his militia.</p>
3.	<p>A Tejano man who supported Anglo colonization of Texas. He helped Stephen F. Austin locate land for Anglo colonization and advocated for the Empresario System in the federal congress in Mexico City.</p>
4.	<p>An Anglo-American empresario who founded the city of Gonzales.</p>

5.	An investigation into Anglos in Texas that discovered that they outnumbered Tejanos 10 to 1, and many were breaking laws, including the laws prohibiting bringing enslaved people into the state.
6.	Meetings of Anglo delegates from across Texas to discuss what to do about the growing unrest. They made a list of requests for the Mexican government including asking for separate statehood for Texas. Austin brought the requests to Mexico City, but they were denied.
7.	One of the only Mexican empresarios to colonize Texas. He and his wife founded the town of Victoria.
8.	Mexico hired these people as land agents to bring Anglo American families to settle and work in Texas. Mexico was hoping this would increase the non-Indigenous population and improve the economy through plantation agriculture growing cotton.
9.	He was a supporter of Mexican independence and a Federalist when Mexico became free from Spain. He was elected president of Mexico in 1833, but he joined a centralist revolt in 1835 that overthrew the federalist government. This caused federalist rebellions across Mexico.
10.	This Anglo-American empresario led an attempted rebellion against the Mexican government. He attempted to claim the land he had been granted as independent from Mexico. His rebellion was shut down, but it caused concern in the Mexican government.
11.	Sometimes referred to as the “Father of Texas,” this successful empresario settled the first 300 families (The Old 300) in Texas. He was initially a strong supporter of the Mexican government and the Federalist constitution.
12.	This document set up the Mexican government to share power between the states and the national government. It granted certain powers to the states and protected the rights of the people. When centralists abolished this document, many states in the country broke out into rebellions.

## Part II: Matching

The left column provides significant events in the Mexican National Era. The right column provides the significant effect of each event. Match each cause on the left with its correct effect on the right.

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| ___ 1) Spain had largely neglected Texas for nearly two hundred years leading up to the War for Mexican Independence.  | A. As a result, the Mexican government investigated Anglo activity in Texas by commissioning the Mier y Terán Report. Concerned by the results of the report, the government passed the Law of April 6, 1830, prohibiting future Anglo immigration into Texas. |
| ___ 2) Mexico approved Stephen F. Austin to work as an empresario, or land agent, bringing Anglo-American families to settle in Texas.                                   | B. As a result, civil war broke out across several Mexican states as federalists rebelled against the new centralist government. Many Anglos and Tejanos in Texas who supported the federalist government were angry and worried.                              |
| ___ 3) The Mexican government enacted the Federalist Constitution of 1824.   | C. As a result, the non-Indigenous population of Texas was very small, the economy was weak, and life was very difficult for many Tejanos in the region.   |
| ___ 4) Haden Edwards and his men attempted to claim Texas was independent of Mexico in the failed Fredonian Rebellion.   | D. As a result, all Mexican states were granted shared powers with the national government. Additionally, Texas was joined with its neighbor state, Coahuila, until its population grew enough to support separate statehood.                                  |
| ___ 5) The federalist president, Antonio López de Santa Anna joined a centralist rebellion that overthrew the government and abolished the Federal Constitution of 1824. | E. As a result, the non-Indigenous population of Texas grew and the economy improved, and plantation agriculture increased across the region.  |

## Part III: Practice Test Questions

Answer the following questions practice test question about the Mexican National Era.

- The graphic organizer below shows significant characteristics of various eras in Texas history. Which options best characterize the Mexican National Era of Texas history? Circle or highlight **THREE** correct answers.

A widespread movement for Texan independence from Mexico spread across the Anglo and Tejano population of the state.	Attempts by the United States to gain control of Texas led to strained relations between the U.S. and Mexico	Economic challenges and political instability in Mexico led to unrest across the country.
Texas' population and economy grew as a result of the Empresario System and plantation agriculture.	The people of Mexico fought against the oppressive caste system to gain independence from their colonial rulers	Tension increased between many Anglos and Tejanos in Texas and the restrictive centralist government of Mexico.

- Determine which contribution listed below explains each individual's significance during the Mexican National Era. Write the letter of the contribution under the name of the correct individual.
  - Settled the first 300 Anglo families in Texas
  - Took part in a centralist coup of the federalist government
  - Led the failed Fredonian Rebellion against Mexico
  - Established the Texan town of Gonzales

Antonio López de Santa Anna	Green DeWitt	Haden Edwards	Stephen F. Austin

3. Which of the following grievances did many Anglos have against the Mexican government during the Mexican National Era? Select **TWO** correct answers.
- a. Texas was joined with the more populated state of Coahuila under the Constitution of 1824, limiting Texas' power in the state government and making it difficult to pass laws that benefited the people of Texas.
  - b. Federalist rebellions and protests across Mexico caused political turmoil which led to economic challenges, instability, and unnecessary armed conflicts between federalists and centralists in several states.
  - c. The government under President Antonio López de Santa Anna did not have the support of federalists across Mexico which caused his weak government to be overthrown by outside centralist forces.
  - d. The centralist government's actions to prohibit Anglo colonization and restrict Anglo actions within Texas threatened to harm the region's development.
4. What were **TWO** significant events of the Mexican National Era that contributed to the unrest and anger among money Anglo and Tejano citizens of Texas?

Organize your writing, be clear, and detailed. Write five to seven sentences for your response.