**The Empresario System *Foundations***

*Unit 4: The Mexican National Era*

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| **Goals of the Empresario System** |

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| Mexico’s Goals | Tejano Goals | Anglo Goals |
| * Strengthen Mexico’s position in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | * Increase the non-Indian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Texas. * Grow the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | * Get cheap land to grow the cash crop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on plantations in TX. |

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| Moses Austin | * **1820**: The first Anglo-American to work with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government to settle other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Texas | A portrait of Moses Austin |
| Stephen F. Austin | * **1821:** The first and most successful Anglo-American \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to settle Anglos in Texas * Considered **“The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Texas”** by some in American history. * Settled the first 300 families: “**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** ” | A portrait of Stephen F. Austin |
| Erasmo Seguín | * A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ official in San Antonio * Advocated for Anglo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Mexican \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. * Helped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ establish his colony in Texas | A drawing of a large congress room with seats in a semi-circle facing a large platform with additional seats. There are two levels of viewing platforms and the room is ornately decorated. |
| Land Grants | * Anglo settlers received \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: * 4000 or more acres of land. * More \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (family & enslaved people) = More \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | An original map showing the tracts of land given in land grants to Austin's Anglo settlers |

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| **Requirements to Settle in Texas** |

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| Requirements to Settle in Austin’s Colony | * Become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Not strictly enforced) * Provide reference letters showing good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Surveying fees: 12.5 cents per acre * 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of supplies | A landscape drawing showing the city of Austin in 1840. The land is covered in trees with some parts cleared for agriculture. There are several buildings visible, but mostly just open space. |
| National Colonization Laws of 1823 & 1824 | * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have the power to control colonization. * Set restrictions on the location and amount of land settlers could receive. * Empresarios must learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. * The federal government has power to stop immigration for national security. | Map of Mexico in 1832. The northern borders extend to Texas and northwest up to modern-day Washington state and west to California. |
| State Colonization Law of 1827, Coahuila y Tejas | * Settlers take an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Mexican government * No \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for 10 years * Grants Mexican \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Anglo settlers in Texas * Empresarios must settle at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ families * After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years, unfulfilled contracts would be cancelled | A drawing of the map of Texas showing Empresario land grant lot lines from 18367. |

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| **Slavery & the Empresario System** |

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| The State Constitution of Coahuila y Tejas, 1824, Article 13 | * **Article 13**: Eliminates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the state over time. * Current enslaved people will remain enslaved. * Children of the enslaved are free. * After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, no more enslaved people can be brought to the state from the U.S. | A map of Mexico from 1824 zoomed in on the joined states of Coahuila y Tejas. |
| “Decree No. 56,” May 5, 1828 | *“All contracts signed in foreign countries between emigrants and their laborers are valid in Texas.”*   * Tejanos and Anglos worked to get this law passed in the state government. * Some Anglos in the U.S. created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_-year contracts for the enslaved people. In this way, Anglos could legally bring enslaved people to Texas. | A photograph from 1907 showing African American field workers farming cotton with an Anglo overseer on horseback in the background. |

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| **Effects of the Empresario System** |

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| The Development of Texas | * 1821 – 1825: Approximately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new settlers in Texas (300 Anglo families and enslaved people) * More roads and new towns like San Felipe de \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. * Increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the U.S. via New Orleans. | A drawing of a Texan farm in Montgomery County showing a main house and smaller cabins surrounded by land that had been cleared for planting. |