

Warm-up

- Responses will vary

Lesson

Goals of the Empresario System

Mexico's Goals	Tejano Goals	Anglo Goals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen Mexico's position in <u>Texas</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the non-Indian <u>population</u> of Texas. Grow the <u>Economy</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get cheap land to grow the cash crop <u>cotton</u> on plantations in TX.

Moses Austin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1820</u>: The first Anglo-American to work with the <u>Spanish</u> government to settle other <u>Anglos</u> in Texas 	
Stephen F. Austin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1821</u>: The first and most successful Anglo-American <u>Empresario</u> to settle Anglos in Texas Considered "<u>The Father of Texas</u>" by some in American history. Settled the first 300 families: "<u>The Old 300</u>" 	
Erasmo Seguín	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A <u>Tejano</u> official in San Antonio Advocated for Anglo <u>colonization</u> in the Mexican <u>Congress</u> Helped <u>Austin</u> establish his colony in Texas 	

Answer Key: The Empresario System Guided Notes

Land Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anglo settlers received Land Grants 4000 or more acres of land. More People (family & enslaved people) = More Land 	
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Requirements to Settle in Texas

Requirements to Settle in Austin's Colony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Become Catholic (Not strictly enforced) Provide reference letters showing good character Surveying fees: 12.5 cents per acre 1 year of supplies 	
National Colonization Laws of 1823 & 1824	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States have the power to control colonization. Set restrictions on the location and amount of land settlers could receive. Empresarios must learn Spanish The federal government has power to stop immigration for national security. 	
State Colonization Law of 1827, Coahuila y Tejas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlers take an oath to the Mexican government No taxes for 10 years Grants Mexican citizenship to Anglo settlers in Texas Empresarios must settle at least 100 families After 6 years, unfulfilled contracts would be cancelled 	

Answer Key: The Empresario System

Slavery & the Empresario System

<p>The State Constitution of Coahuila y Tejas, 1824, Article 13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 13: Eliminates slavery from the state over time. • Current enslaved people will remain enslaved. • Children of the enslaved are free. • After 1827 no more enslaved people can be brought to the state from the U.S. 	
<p>“Decree No. 56,” May 5, 1828</p>	<p><i>“All contracts signed in foreign countries between emigrants and their laborers are valid in Texas.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tejanos and Anglos worked to get this law passed in the state government. • Some Anglos in the U.S. created 99-year contracts for the enslaved people. In this way, Anglos could legally bring enslaved people to Texas. 	

Effects of the Empresario System

<p>The Development of Texas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1821 – 1825: Approximately 3,000 new settlers in Texas (300 Anglo families and enslaved people) • More roads and new towns like San Felipe de Austin and Gonzales • Increased trade with the U.S. via New Orleans. 	
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Exit Ticket

- Become Catholic
- Become a Mexican Citizen
- Complete the requirements of their contract within 6 years
- Prove they are a good person
- Be able to support themselves and their families
- Speak/Learn Spanish
- Settle at least 100 people (Empresario requirement)
- Fulfill their contract within 6 years (Empresario requirement)