

From the

We received the following communication from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman well acquainted with all the circumstances attending the late *Mexican insurrection*. It cannot fail to be read with a degree of interest by all who feel for the happiness and prosperity of our country.

✓ THE LATE MEXICAN INSURRECTION.

This deep laid scheme, for the destruction of the community, was exploded by an accidental circumstance. On the 4th of August a party of eight or ten left Nacogdoches to recover some stolen horses, known to be secreted in a neighboring Mexican settlement.— They found the horses; but on their return, they were fired upon by a party of Mexicans, and one of their number killed. A pursuit ensued from town, and the trail of the murderers increased so much as to induce a suspicion of some ulterior design. Their acquaintance with all the paths of the country, however, enabled them to elude detection, and at the end of two days the pursuers returned to town.

On the 6th, captain Manchaca, the commandant of the Mexican militia company of this county, was ordered to report, in person, to Gen. Rusk for orders. He did so, on that evening. The general instructed him to issue orders to every member of his company, to return home and obey the laws; which Manchaca at once promised to do, and pledged himself that they should immediately disperse. Manchaca returned home, and the community (not yet suspecting their designs) were lulled. But

Mr. John Durst came to town,

Rusk, that he had seen

Unit 6: The Republic of Texas

Extension Lesson:

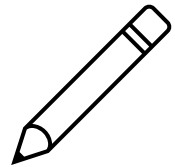
The Córdova Rebellion

Warm-up:

Follow the directions to complete your warm-up



- Read the information and prompt in the graphic organizer.



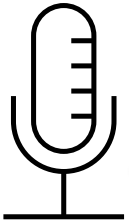
- Use the sentence stems provided to create a hypothesis about the events of today's lesson.



- Share with a partner.



Share with the class



The group / The groups that might have taken part in this rebellion is/are _____

This group / These groups might have rebelled because _____



Essential Question



What was the Córdova Rebellion, who was involved, why did they rebel, and what was the result?

In today's lesson...

1. **We will** *examine three primary source excerpts from newspaper articles giving accounts of various details of the Córdova Rebellion.*
2. **I will** *analyze key details of the Córdova Rebellion including specific events, the causes of the rebellion, and the point of view of the information presented in the articles.*

Growing Tension in East Texas



The Córdova Rebellion occurred near the east Texas town of Nacogdoches and along the Angelina river.

The Córdova Rebellion Primary Source #1

The Telegraph and Texas Register
Houston, Texas
Saturday, August 25, 1838
The Portal to Texas History

Since the reception of the following intelligence, a messenger has arrived from Nacogdoches, who states, that on the approach of generals Rusk and Douglass with a large division of the militia of that section, the Mexicans and their allies the Biloxies, fled from their encampment on the Angelina and took refuge in the Cherokee village. They were pursued by Gen. Rusk, who in order to avoid the effusion of blood, and prevent a precipitate Indian war; halted his division a few miles from the village and sent a messenger to Bowles, the principle chief, requesting him to give them up.— Bowles desired permission to hold a council of his nation, and agreed to send an answer on the following Saturday. No intelligence has been received from them since. We believe that this transaction will be attended with beneficial consequences, as the overwhelming force that will be assembled in that quarter, will impress upon the deluded creatures a full sense of their inferiority, and show them that any further excesses on their part, may lead to their complete discomfiture if not to their extermination.

From the Nacogdoches Chron.

The Córdova Rebellion

Primary Source #2

On the 10th, the Mexicans sent a letter from their camp to the president at Nacogdoches, signed by Cordova, Norris, Cruzs and others, disavowing all allegiance and respect to the constitution and laws of this Republic, and expressing their preference and determination to fight for the Mexican constitution of '24.— They also asked protection for their women and children, and promised to reciprocate. —

The Telegraph and Texas Register of Houston, Saturday September 29, 1838

The Portal to Texas History

The Córdova Rebellion Primary Source #3

The Telegraph and Texas Register
Houston, Texas
Saturday November 3, 1838
The Portal to Texas History

A very brisk fire was kept up on both sides for about fifteen minutes, when I ordered a portion of the force to remain and protect the camp, and with the remainder charged the enemy, who precipitately fled, leaving eleven dead on the ground. They had, I have no doubt, during the action, carried off a number of their dead (which is their custom,) and all their wounded. From the blood upon the ground, they must have suffered severely. The charge was continued for about three-quarters of a mile, when I formed the force, and marched them back to camp. The force of the enemy I had no means of ascertaining, but it must have been very considerable, as the ground occupied by them was near half a mile in length.

We had eleven men severely wounded—none killed, and about twenty five or thirty horses so badly shot as to be unfit for use. Amongst the enemy's dead were found Caddos, Croshatties, Boloxies, one Cherokee and two Mexicans. They dropped on their flight a number of guns, blankets, cloaks, &c. It would be difficult to find language to do justice to the officers and men; all fought with a spirit and determination seldom equalled. The officers in the action were Adj. Gen. McLeod, Maj. Kaufman, Maj. Reiley, and Maj. Burton, volunteer Aids de-camp, Majors Walters and Mabbitt Captains Box, Bradshaw, Snively, Smith, Williams, Durst, Saddler, Brookfield and Brown.

Very respectfully yours.

THOS. J. RUSK.

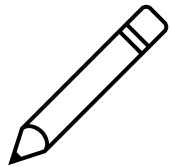
Maj. Gen. Com.

Exit Ticket:

Follow the directions to complete your exit ticket.



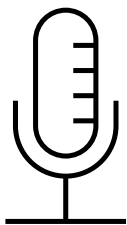
- Consider what we know about the different policies Presidents Houston and Lamar had toward Texas Indians.



- Complete the graphic organizer based on this prior knowledge.
- Share with a partner.



Share with the class



President Houston's / Mirabeau Lamar's
policy toward the Texas Indians was

The Córdova Rebellion may have
influenced his policy by _____

