

The Córdova Rebellion Extension *Advanced*

Unit 6: The Republic of Texas

Name:

Date:

Period:

Growing Tension in East Texas

During the Texas Revolutionary era, there were many different points of view about Texas independence. Within the Tejano population of Texas, some Tejanos supported Texas independence during the revolution, while others had opposed independence. Some Tejanos who had opposed independence wanted Texas to remain part of Mexico and feared that the rights they had enjoyed under Mexico might not be respected in the new Republic of Texas.

After Texas won its independence in 1836, American immigration into east Texas increased significantly. At times, this brought conflict between the new Anglo arrivals who were seeking to settle in the newly independent republic and members of the local Tejano population who sometimes felt they were being pushed out by newcomers.

In addition to the Anglo and Tejano residents, Texas Indians were a third important group living in east Texas after the war. One tribe in particular, the Cherokee, had been working for a long time to gain titles, or official ownership, of their land. During the Texas Revolution, leaders like Sam Houston had promised the Cherokee tribe titles to their land, but after the war the Republic of Texas government refused to honor the agreement.

Growing tension in east Texas between the new Anglo settlers, some Tejano residents who had opposed independence, and several Indian tribes working toward ownership of their land led to a conflict known as the Córdova Rebellion in August, 1838, led by a Tejano named Vicente Córdova.

According to the reading passage, what was the Córdova Rebellion, and what was its primary cause? Write a two- to three- sentence response in your own words.

