

The Córdova Rebellion Extension *Grade Level*

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.

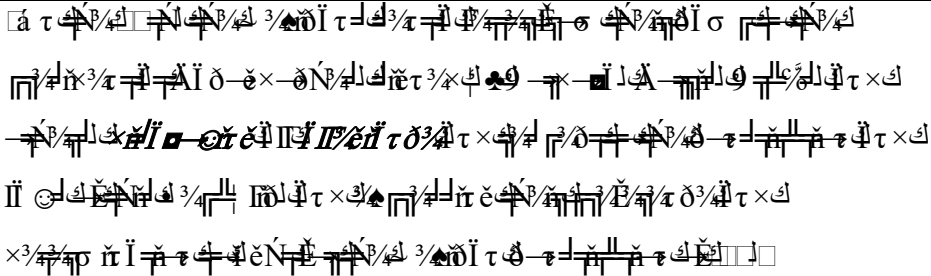
What was the Córdova Rebellion, and what was its primary cause? Your answer should be two or three complete sentences in your own words.

The Córdova Rebellion was _____

Its primary cause was _____

The Córdova Rebellion Primary Source #2

The following primary source excerpt was taken from an article in the *Houston Telegraph and Texas Register* published on September 29, 1838, nearly a month after the article on the previous page. This article gave an account of the events of the rebellion, including the following brief description of the motivations and goals of the rebels.

<p>  </p>	<p>Disavowing: Denying</p> <p>Allegiance: Loyalty</p>
---	---

4. The excerpt states that some Mexican rebels were “disavowing all allegiance and respect to the constitution and laws of this republic.” Which statement below best paraphrases the meaning of that statement?
 - a. The rebels were stating that they did not support the Republic of Texas, they were not loyal to the Republic, and would not follow its laws.
 - b. The rebels were stating that they would not agree to negotiations with the Republic of Texas without guarantees of their constitutional rights.
 - c. The rebels were stating that they willingly entered into an allegiance with several east Texas Indian tribes and would fight for their own independence.
 - d. The rebels were stating that they were willing to establish a treaty of commerce and diplomatic relations with the Republic of Texas.

5. What was one goal the rebels had, according to the excerpt?
 - a. They hoped to take over the political leadership of east Texas, specifically the town of Nacogdoches.
 - b. They wanted to return Texas to Mexican control under the Constitution of 1824 before the centralists took over Mexico City.
 - c. They wanted to overthrow the government of the Republic of Texas and annex the territory to the United States.
 - d. They planned to form a confederation with the Indian tribes of east Texas and abolish immigration from the United States.

