

Unit 6: The Republic of Texas

Lesson 6:

Events of the Republic





Warm-up

Follow the directions to complete your warm-up



 Complete the graphic organizer by explaining the cause, effect, and details of one significant event we have learned so far in this unit.



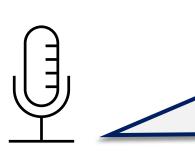


Discuss with a partner



Share with the class





One significant event of the Republic of

Texas era is ______.

What happened during this event was _____





This event was significant because



Essential Question



What is the most significant information related to the key events of the Republic of Texas era?



In today's lesson...



- 1. We will identify important information about key events of the Republic of Texas era.
- 2. <u>I will</u> take notes about the date, location, details, and significance of each event on my worksheet using a graphic organizer.



Texas _____ History ____ for _____ Teachers =

Sam Houston's Administration Oct. 22, 1836 – Dec. 10, 1838



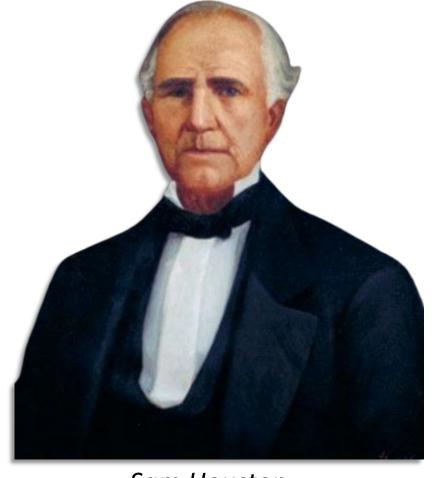




Goals

The Houston Administration

- Establish peace agreements with Texas Indian tribes
- Gain diplomatic recognition from other countries
- Establish commercial relationships with other countries
- Save money and improve the economy



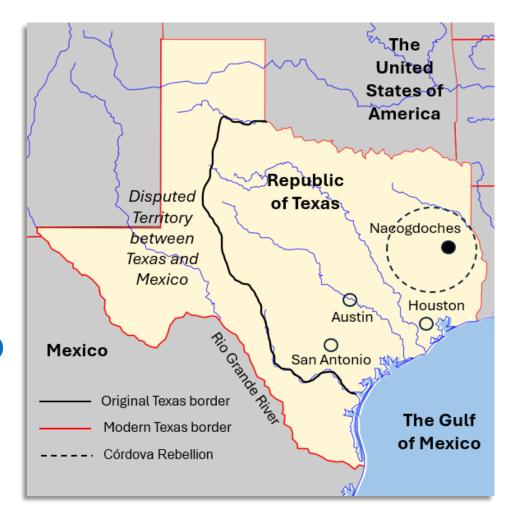
Sam Houston
The State Preservation Board



The Córdova Rebellion

The Houston Administration

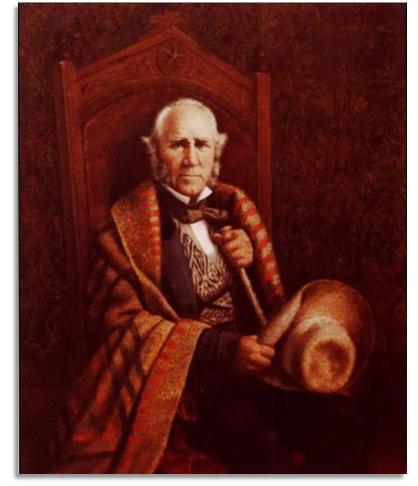
- August October 1838
- Nacogdoches
- Vicente Córdova led a rebellion of Tejanos and Indians against Texas.
- Thomas J. Rusk led a militia to end the rebellion and force the Caddo out of Texas.
- Increased distrust between Anglos, Tejanos, and Indians.





Significance of Houston's Administration

- Established peace agreements with most Indian tribes
- Diplomatic recognition only from the U.S.
- Debt increased to approximately \$3 million
- Disbanded army to save money
- Relocated capital to Houston
- Passed high taxes



Sam Houston
The Portal to Texas History



Teachers=

Mirabeau Lamar's Administration Dec. 10, 1838 – Dec. 13, 1841



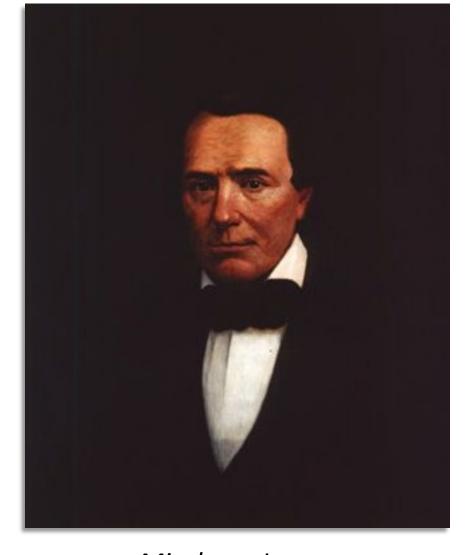




Goals

The Lamar Administration

- Maintain Texas' independence
- Remove Indians from Texas:
 "War of Extermination"
- Gain diplomatic recognition from other countries
- Establish commercial relationships with other countries
- Establish new capital city



Mirabeau Lamar Texas State Preservation Board



The "War of Extermination"

The Lamar Administration

- <u>Battle of the Neches</u>: Drove the Cherokee out of Texas
- Council House Fight: Killed or captured 60 Comanches in San Antonio, Mar. 19, 1840
- Comanches raided Linnville and Victoria in retaliation
- Wars against Texas Indians significantly increased debt.



A Comanche Warrior
The Smithsonian Art Museum



The Santa Fe Expedition

The Lamar Administration

- June October 1841
- An expedition to establish trade with Santa Fe and ask New Mexico to join the Republic of Texas.
- Expedition members
 arrested and imprisoned on
 arrival.
- National embarrassment for Republic of Texas.



The Arrival of the Caravan at Santa Fe
The New York Public Library



Significance of Lamar's Administration

- Debt increased to \$10 million due to:
 - Wars against Texas
 Indians
 - Relocation of the capital to Austin
 - Purchase of navy ships
- Gained French and Dutch diplomatic recognition



Mirabeau Lamar
The Portal to Texas History



Houston's Second Administration Dec. 13, 1841 – Dec. 9, 1844



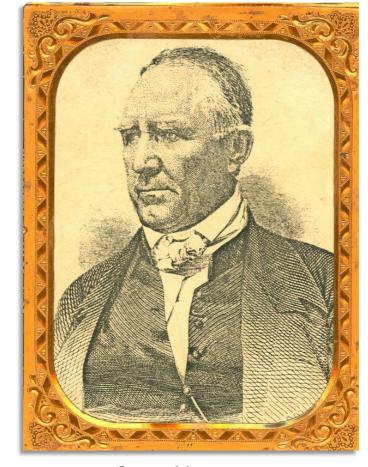




Goals

The Second Houston Administration

- Reduce spending
- Re-establish peace with Texas Indians
- Establish commercial and diplomatic relationships
- Annexation with the U.S.



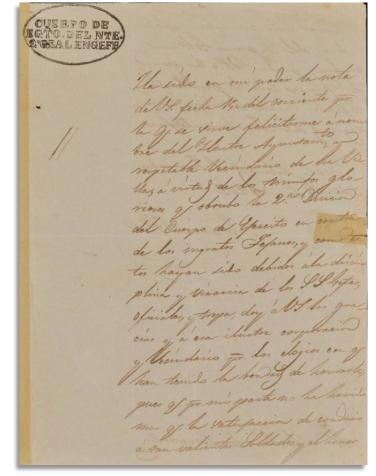
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Mexico's Invasions

The Second Houston Administration

- March & September 1842
- Mexican military invaded and occupied San Antonio.
- Battle of Salado Creek:
 Sept. 1842 Texas Rangers
 chased the Mexican army
 out of Texas.



Mexican General Adrián Woll led the first occupation of San Antonio. This is a letter he wrote about it. The Portal to Texas History



Texas' Response

The Second Houston Administration

- <u>Somervell Expedition</u>: Nov. Dec. 1842, Alexander Somervell led a militia that captured Laredo and Guerrero.
- Mier Fight: Dec. 1842, Some Texans under William S. Fisher continued to Mier, Mexico, and fought the Mexican army. They were defeated, captured, and imprisoned in Mexico.





Significance of Houston's Second Administration

- Houston attempted to relocate the capital again = unpopular
- Sold the Texas navy
- Gained British diplomatic recognition
- U.S. denied Texas 2nd annexation application.
- Debt grew to \$12 million

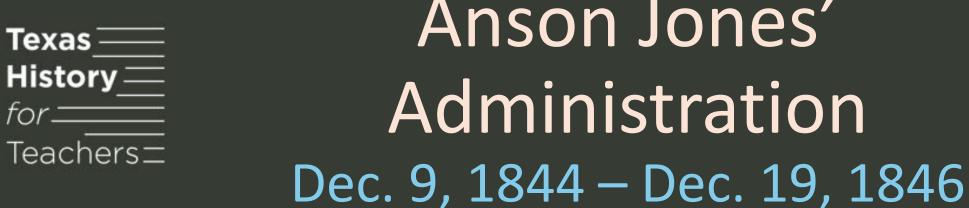


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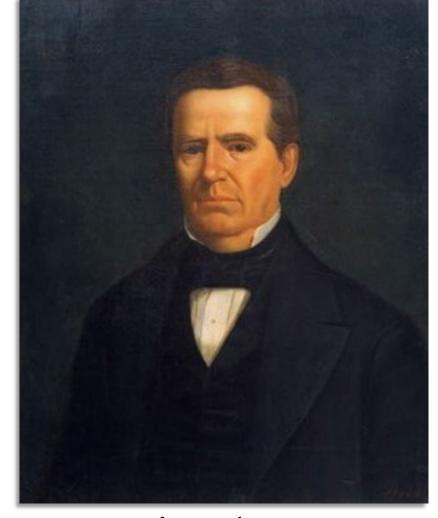




Goals

The Jones Administration

- Reduce spending
- Maintain peace with Texas Indians
- Diplomatic relationship with Mexico and Britain OR annexation with the U.S.



Anson Jones
Texas State Preservation Board



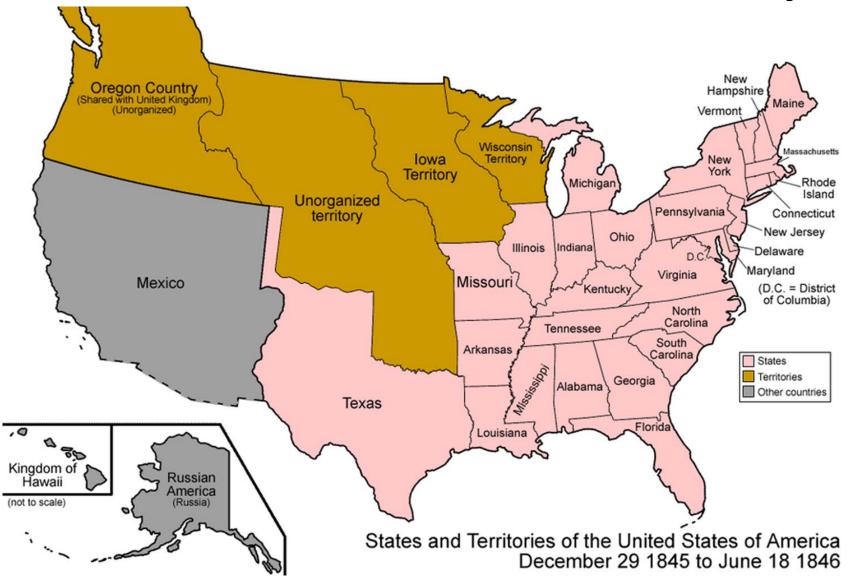
The Annexation of Texas

The Jones Administration

- Officially annexed on Dec. 29, 1845
- TX became a U.S. state (not a territory)
- TX kept ownership of its public lands
- TX gave its public buildings and military property to U.S. government
- U.S. supported TX boundary disputes with Mexico
- TX can divide into 5 total states



The United States of America, 1846





Exit Ticket

Follow the directions to complete your exit ticket



 Complete the graphic organizer by creating a True or False question about one significant piece of information we learned today.





Discuss with a partner



Share with the class





(Read your True or False question to the class. Allow the class to answer your question before giving the correct answer.)