

How do we know what we know? *Foundations*

Unit 6: The Republic of Texas

Name: Date: Period:

Part I: Life After the Texas Revolution

Many Texas families had abandoned their homes and fled for safety in the Runaway Scrape during the Texas Revolution. They had often destroyed their property and towns to prevent Santa Anna's army from using the resources they had to leave behind. When the war ended, many returned to their homes and began the difficult work of rebuilding their lives and communities. The years after the war were very difficult for many Texans.

Rosa Kleberg was a young German immigrant who had moved to Cat Spring, Texas, east of San Antonio, during the early 1830s. While her husband fought in the Battle of San Jacinto, Rosa fled her home with their baby in the Runaway Scrape. At the time, she was only twenty-three years old. Decades after the war, Rosa described what life had been like as she and her family returned home to rebuild their lives after the Texas Revolution.

*"Upon returning home, everybody went peacefully to work once more. There was scarcely any crime; but **times were very hard**. Nearly all the **cattle** in the country had either been **stolen** . . . or were **strayed** and **could not be found**. A pig and one lame old ox constituted our entire live stock. Our **house** had been partly consumed by **fire**, and our **crop of corn and cotton** was, of course, totally **destroyed**. . . . There was **no ready money** in the country; at any rate, we had none of it; and, what was worse, we were in want of provisions. I **sold some fine linen table cloth** which I had brought from Germany **for rice and flour**. Six pounds of flour or rice could be obtained for one dollar. . . . The first store that did business after the war stood near the present site of Bellville. San Felipe was rebuilt soon afterwards. In 1837, my husband was made associate commissioner of the Board of Land Commissioners, and in **1838** he was made president of that body by J. P. Borden, Superintendent of the Land Office. Upon his return from Houston he poured a number of **bright silver dollars** into my lap. **This was the first money I had seen since the outbreak of the war.**"*

- The Narrative of Rosa Kleberg, The Texas Historical Association Quarterly.
The Portal to Texas History

1. Place a checkmark next to each statement that was true for Rosa and her family as they returned to their home in Texas after the war. Choose **FIVE**.

- ☐ Most livestock like cows and horses were lost or in bad condition.
- ☐ Mexican soldiers continued to raid nearby towns.
- ☐ Rosa's house had been damaged by fire.
- ☐ The Kleberg's crops were all gone.
- ☐ They sold some of their belongings in order to afford food.
- ☐ There were too many crops and not enough people to buy them.
- ☐ Rosa's family didn't have any money for several years after the war.
- ☐ ~~American Indian tribes often raided their town.~~

2. In the passage, Rosa stated that, "**Six pounds of flour or rice could be obtained for one dollar.**" One dollar in 1836 would be the equivalent of about \$34.00 in today's money!

How many years passed after the war before Rosa and her family had actual money, according to the passage? How did they pay for necessary items until then?

- a) Three years passed; They sold things in their house to pay for items.
- b) One year passed; They planted extra crops to sell at market to afford items.
- c) Five years passed; They sent their children away to live with family to save money.
- d) ~~Six years passed; Rosa and her child worked in neighbor's fields for extra income.~~

3. After the Texas Revolution, the government of Texas was in a lot of debt. Do you think the government would be able to pay off its debt by passing taxes on citizens like Rosa Kleberg and her family? Why or why not?

I think the government probably would / would not be able to pay off its debt by passing taxes on citizens like the Kleberg family because _____

Part II: Hope for the Republic of Texas

The Republic of Texas faced a number of challenges including a large national debt, economic instability, and an ongoing struggle to gain recognition of its independence and borders. Throughout the era, the government had limited options for addressing these challenges. Read the following excerpt from one north Texas newspaper discussing two potential solutions to the various challenges Texas faced after the war.

"All would be **gloom** if it were not for the **prospect** that the **political horizon** may lighten up during the next 12 months, and **annexation** with the United States, or **commercial alliance** with England, remove all our difficulties, and bring us once more, plentiful times, light hearts, and merry faces."

- The Northern Standard Newspaper of Clarksville, Texas.
December 2, 1843. The Portal to Texas History

Gloom: Sadness

Prospect: Possibility

Political horizon: The future of the government

Annexation: Joining some land with a country

Commercial alliance: a trade partnership

- According to the article, what were two potential solutions to the many challenges Texas faced in 1843? Choose **TWO** correct answers.
 - Texas could establish a new political government
 - ~~Texas could increase its cotton and other cash crop production~~
 - Texas could establish a trade relationship with Great Britain
 - Texas could form a political and commercial alliance with Mexico
 - Texas could join the United States of America
- Which of these two potential solutions do you think most Texans would prefer, and why?

I think most Texans would prefer **(A) a new political government (B) establishing a trade relationship with Great Britain (C) forming a political and commercial alliance with Mexico (D) joining the United States of America** because _____

Part III: An American Point of View on Texas Annexation

One option the Texas government seriously considered and worked toward was the annexation of Texas to the United States of America. Many Texans believed that joining the U.S. would provide the Republic of Texas a measure of economic, social, and military stability that Texas struggled to achieve on its own.

Americans held different points of view about the possibility of Texas' annexation to the United States. Henry Clay was an American politician running for president of the U. S. in 1844. In the excerpt below, he stated his opinion on Texas' annexation to the United States.

<p><i>"I consider the annexation of Texas, at this time, without the assent of Mexico, as a measure compromising the national character, involving us certainly in war with Mexico, probably with other foreign Powers, dangerous to the integrity of the Union, inexpedient in the present financial condition of the country, and not called for by any general expression of public opinion."</i></p> <p>- A letter from American politician, Henry Clay, to the National Intelligencer newspaper of Washington D.C., April 17, 1844.</p>	<p>Assent: permission</p> <p>Compromising: Negatively affecting</p> <p>Foreign powers: Other countries</p> <p>Integrity of the Union: The unity of the United States</p> <p>Inexpedient: Not suitable</p> <p>Not called for: opposed</p>
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1. According to the excerpt above, did Henry Clay support or oppose Texas annexation to the United States? Explain your answer and give examples or evidence from the passage. Circle or highlight **supported** or **opposed**. Then choose THREE total reasons to support your answer.

Henry Clay **supported** / **opposed** Texas annexation. In the passage Clay states that annexing Texas would **(A) be beneficial to the American economy** **(B) probably begin a war between the U.S. and Mexico** **(C) probably divide the United States** **(D) cost too much money to buy the large territory** **(E) have a negative effect on America** **(F) strengthen and expand the United States.**