

# Study Guide *Advanced*

## Unit 6: The Republic of Texas

Name:  Date:  Period:

### Part I: Significant People

Write the term from the word-bank below in the numbered box next to the best definition or description in the chart below. You will **not** use 3 of the people in the word bank.

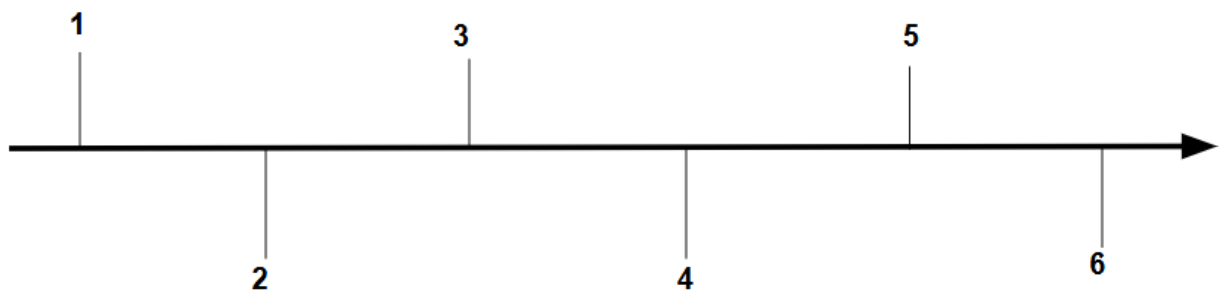
<b>Texas Rangers</b>	<b>Sam Houston</b>	<b>Juan Seguín</b>
<b>Anson Jones</b>	<b>Thomas J. Rusk</b>	<b>Chief Bowles</b>
<b>William Goyens</b>	<b>Mary Maverick</b>	<b>José Antonio Navarro</b>
<b>John “Jack” Coffee Hays</b>	<b>Mirabeau Lamar</b>	<b>Santa Anna</b>

1.	This person was the second president of Texas. He increased Texas debt by waging war against Texas Indians, driving the Cherokees out of east Texas and using the Rangers to fight the Comanches in the west. The Council House Fight occurred during his administration. He also authorized the failed Santa Fe Expedition. “Father of Texas Education.”
2.	This person was the primary peace leader of the Cherokee tribe in east Texas. He signed peace agreements with President Houston. Members of his tribe took part in the Córdova Rebellion against Texas. His tribe was forced out of Texas under President Lamar, and he was killed during the Battle of the Neches.
3.	This person kept detailed journals about her experience during the Republic of Texas era including her firsthand experience of the Council House Fight. She continued to work to preserve Texas history and educate the public about significant Texas history information.
4.	This group was established during the empresario era to protect Anglo colonies. During the Republic era the group took part in the Indian wars, captured suspected thieves, and fought against Mexico’s two invasions of Texas.

5.	This person was the final president of Texas who carried on many of Houston's policies. During his presidency, Texas was finally annexed to the United States after two previous failed attempts.
6.	This person was the first and third president of Texas. He established peace agreements with Texas Indian tribes, limited the size of the government to decrease spending, and advocated for annexation.
7.	This person was a free African American man who was a prominent businessman and one of the largest property owners in Nacogdoches. He fought for his rights as a freed Black man in east Texas.
8.	This person served as San Antonio's representative in the Texas Congress. He worked to protect the rights of Tejanos. He took part in the Santa Fe Expedition and was imprisoned in Mexico, though he refused to deny his loyalty to Texas. He was a delegate to the Convention of 1845 which accepted annexation and helped write the Texas constitution.
9.	This person was one of the best-known Texas Rangers who took part in the Battle of Salado against the Mexican invasion of Texas. He led the rangers in attacks against the Comanches in the west.

## Timeline of the Republic

Use your notes and assignments from this unit to create a timeline of the most significant events of the Republic of Texas below. Your timeline should include six events in chronological order. Write the name and date of each event.



## Part II: Matching

The left column contains significant events of the Republic of Texas. The right column provides the effect of each event. Match each cause on the left with its correct effect on the right.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>___ 1) President Mirabeau Lamar waged wars against Texas Indians in east Texas and on the western frontier.</p>  | <p>A. The United States opposed annexation for several years in order to avoid a potential war with Mexico.</p>  |
| <p>___ 2) Mexico refused to recognize Texas as an independent nation, instead declaring it was still part of Mexico.</p>                                    | <p>B. These Tejanos teamed up with some east Texas Indians in the failed Córdova Rebellion against Texas.</p>  |
| <p>___ 3) Texas' cotton economy was based on slave labor.</p>   | <p>C. Great Britain would not trade with Texas and many in the United States opposed annexation to avoid conflict between slave and free states.</p>   |
| <p>___ 4) Mexico invaded Texas twice in 1842, briefly occupying San Antonio both times.</p>   | <p>D. This dramatically increased Texas' debt, pushed the Cherokees out of Texas, and intensified conflict with the Comanches.</p>   |
| <p>___ 5) Some Tejanos in east Texas opposed Texas' independence. They wanted Texas to remain a state in Mexico and return to the Constitution of 1824.</p> | <p>E. He sent the unauthorized Santa Fe Expedition to New Mexico, however they were captured and imprisoned in Mexico.</p>   |
| <p>___ 6) President Lamar wanted Texas to expand into a larger empire and to establish new trade relationships to improve the Texas economy.</p>            | <p>F. President Houston authorized the Somervell Expedition to pursue the Mexican forces. Some men continued on after, taking part in the failed Mier fight. They were imprisoned and some executed.</p> |

## Part III: Practice Test Questions

Answer the following practice test questions about the Republic of Texas.

This question has two parts. Read the passage below and then answer the two questions that follow.

"We want that confidence in the stability of our institutions - that reliance upon the protection of our government and laws - that belief in the security of life and property . . . Give us then annexation, and we start fair with the world - our unrivaled lands, and congenial climate will no longer be shunned by the honest and industrious emigrant, and the prudent man of money."

- *The Planter*, A Brazoria Newspaper, February 10, 1844.

1. Based on the excerpt, how did the author of the article view Texas annexation?
  - a. The author believed that annexation would limit immigration into Texas, harming the Texas economy.
  - b. The author claimed the rest of the world wanted Texas to be annexed to the United States to have better access to its lands and resources.
  - c. The author viewed annexation as likely to have a positive effect on Texas safety, government, and economy.
  - d. The author believed the United States would not support annexation as long as Texas maintained its status as a slave-based economy.
2. Provide textual evidence from the excerpt to support your answer to number one.

3. Determine which contribution explains each individual's significance to the Republic of Texas. Write the letter of the contribution in the box under the individual's name.
- Fought the Comanches on the western frontier, the invading Mexican troops, and suspected thieves along the border and frontier.
  - Formed peace agreements with many Indian tribes, reduced the size of the government, and worked for Texas annexation to the United States.
  - Began a costly "war of extermination" against Texas Indians, relocated the capital to Austin, and sent the failed Santa Fe Expedition.
  - Maintained peace with Texas Indians, and under his leadership Texas was finally annexed to the United States.

<b>Sam Houston</b>	<b>Mirabeau Lamar</b>	<b>Anson Jones</b>	<b>John Coffee Hays</b>

4. What reasons did the United States government have for rejecting Texas' first two applications for annexation? Choose TWO answers.
- Mexico never recognized Texas' independence, so annexation would likely lead to war between the U.S. and Mexico over ownership of Texas.
  - The United States was hesitant to annex Texas while Great Britain was pursuing a commercial relationship with the republic.
  - Great Britain was likely to see annexation as a threat to Britain's work to abolish slavery on an international level.
  - Texas would enter the Union as a slave state, disrupting the balance of power in the U.S. Congress between slave and free states.
5. What were TWO reasons that most Texans and the Texas government supported annexation to the United States? Write 3 to 4 complete sentences.