

# Unit 3 Study Guide Flashcards

## The Mission Presidio System

Spain's attempt at solidifying its claim to Texas by building religious and military settlements to convert Texas Indians and protect the land.

## Caste System

A method of categorizing people based on their social class. Spanish-born people in New Spain held the most power. This was the major cause for the War for Mexican Independence from Spain.

## Revolution

A movement (often violent, like a war) to bring about change in a country's government

## San Antonio

A settlement established in 1718 as a mid-point on the Camino Real – a route leading from the populated areas of New Spain to missions in east Texas. This settlement went on to become the capital of Texas in 1772.

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**Filibusters**

Mostly Americans like Philip Nolan who entered Texas during the War for Mexican Independence for a number of reasons including economic opportunity and to aid in the fight for Mexico's freedom.

**Tejano**

A person of Hispanic descent who is from Texas or who calls Texas their home.

**Father Damián Massanet**

This Spanish priest, along with the soldier Alonso de León, established the first Spanish mission in East Texas in 1690.

**Antonio Margil de Jesús**

This Catholic priest established mission Los Adaes in present-day Louisiana and mission San Jose de Aguayo in San Antonio.

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Mission  
Los Adaes

This mission was the easternmost settlement in New Spain. It was also the first capital of Texas for a short time in the 1700s.

Canary Islanders

A group of Spaniards who migrated from a Spanish colony off the coast of Africa to San Antonio. They helped develop San Antonio.

Corpus Christi  
de la Isleta

This was the first Spanish mission in Texas. It was founded in El Paso to convert the Tigua people. It is the oldest continually occupied settlement in Texas.

Assimilate

To completely give up your own culture and way of life to adopt a new culture.

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**Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla**

A Criollo priest in central Mexico who fought for equality of all in New Spain. His famous speech, the Grito de Dolores, encouraged people to join the rebellion against Spain in 1810 which began the War for Mexican Independence.

**The Gutierrez-Magee Expedition**

This group of people led by a Tejano named Jose Bernardo Gutierrez de Lara and an American filibuster named Augustus Magee fought for independence for Mexico.

**The Battle of Medina**

The bloodiest battle in Texas history. In 1813, the Spanish military defeated a group of Tejanos and American filibusters who were fighting for Mexican Independence.

**1810 - 1821**

The War for Mexican Independence lasted 11 years. Mexico won its freedom from Spain in 1821, but the war left Texas weaker than ever.