

Name:

Date:

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The Texas Revolution: Connections to the Republic of Texas
Tejano Perspectives in the Texas Revolution:
Juan Seguín and a Changing Texas – Accommodated Exit Ticket

Instructions: Analyze the primary source documents by answering the questions using supporting evidence.

Background Information:

“No one played a more active role in opening Texas to Anglo-Americans than Tejano leadership in San Antonio. Yet Tejanos, too, found themselves forced to the margin of Texas society by the transformations they helped create.” Tejanos now began to face racism and even violence. Eventually, Seguín comes to realize that Texas and sadly San Antonio have changed. He ultimately leaves the region and dies on August 27, 1890, in Northern Mexico.

Torget, Andrew J. *Seeds of Empire: Cotton, Slavery, and the Transformation of the Texas Borderlands, 1800-1850*. Univ of North Carolina Press, 2018.

Juan Seguín returns home to San Antonio to find his ranch “despoiled [his possessions were stolen] what little was spared by the retreating enemy, had been wasted by our army.” The Tejano war hero of the Texas Revolution returns to San Antonio and finds a very different political and social landscape.

Seguín, Juan Nepomuceno and Teja, Jesús F. de la. *A Revolution Remembered: The Memoirs and Selected Correspondence of Juan N. Seguín*; Edited by Jesús F. De La Teja. Texas State Historical Association, 2002. Pg 113.

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“The jealousy against me by several officers of the companies recently arrived in San Antonio, from the United States, soon spread amongst the American straggling adventurers, who were already beginning to work dark intrigues [sinister plans] against the native families [Tejano families of San Antonio] whose only crime was, that they owned large tracts of land and desire property.”

“My political and social situation brought me into continual contact with that class of people. At every hour of the day and night, my countryman ran to me for protection against assaults of those adventurers.”

“Hardly a day goes by without receiving notice that a party was preparing to attack me; we were constantly keeping arms” for added protection. “In those days I could not go to San Antonio without peril [risk of losing] my life.”

“I saw that it was necessary to take some steps which would place me in security and save my family from constant wretchedness. I had to leave Texas, abandon all, for which I had fought and spend my fortune, to become a wanderer.” Those ungrateful few, “who have assumed to themselves the right of convicting me; declaring me a traitor, on mere rumors, when I had pleaded in my favor the loyal patriotism with which I had always served Texas.”

Seguín Juan Nepomuceno, and Teja Jesús F. de la. A Revolution Remembered: The Memoirs and Selected Correspondence of Juan N. Seguín; Edited by Jesús F. De La Teja. Texas State Historical Association, 2002. Pg 113-118.

Analysis Questions:

1. Does history treat Sam Houston as a war hero? Explain your thoughts.

Sam Houston **was/was not** (circle one) treated as a war hero because

2. In your opinion, is Seguín a war hero of the Texas Revolution?

In my opinion Seguín **was/was not** (circle one) a war hero because

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3. Explain in your own words what changed for Juan Seguín, please use text evidence to support your position.

What changed for Juan Seguín after the revolution was

4. What does it mean when Seguín says “I had pleaded in my favor for the loyal patriotism with which I had always served Texas.”

What Seguín means is that