Unit 6: Republic of Texas and Early Statehood
1836-1861
Early Republic

For these notes – you write the slides with the red titles!!!
Timeline of Events

- 1836 – Sam Houston is elected president
- 1838 – Mirabeau Lamar is elected president
- 1840 – Council House Fight
- 1841 – Sam Houston is elected president
- 1842 – Mier Expedition
- 1844 – Anson Jones is elected president
- 1845 – Texas is annexed into the United States
- 1846 – the Mexican War
- 1846 – the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- 1850 – Compromise of 1850
Unit 6 Vocab

• annexation – adding territory to existing territory
• manifest destiny – idea that the United States should expand to include the territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean
• compromise – an agreement in which both sides give up some demands
• foreign relations – dealings between countries
• domestic affairs – relating to issues within a home country
• cession – something that is given up in a treaty, generally territory
Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way
Treaties of Velasco 1836

Two different treaties signed by and the Ad-Interim President David G. Burnett.

First Treaty (Public Terms):

1. War officially over
2. Santa Anna wouldn’t take up arms against Texas
3. Mexican forces would retreat south of the Rio Grande
4. Prisoners would be returned
5. Return of captured property
6. Santa Anna would be returned to Mexico
Treaties of Velasco 1836

Second Treaty (Private Terms)

1. Santa Anna immediately released

2. Santa Anna would persuade Mexican leaders to recognize Texas’ Independence.

3. Santa Anna would push for the Rio Grande as the border of Texas.
Republic of Texas

Texas drafted a new Constitution in 1836.

1. Modeled after the US Constitution.
2. Guaranteed the rights of the citizens
3. Legalized slavery
4. Presidents could not serve consecutive terms. (Can’t be President twice in a row)
African Americans in the Republic of Texas

- Enslaved people – the status of African Americans changed dramatically during the Republic of Texas. Slavery was legalized, and freed enslaved people in Texas had to get an act of Congress to remain freed in Texas.

  - **William Goyens** – a free African-American who was a well-to-do businessman. He was a blacksmith, wagon manufacturer, freight hauler, mill owner, landowner, and farmer in Nacogdoches. He was of mixed race and spoke Spanish and several native Texan languages. Goyens was an important negotiator for Texas with the Cherokees.
José Antonio Navarro

1. Served as Bexar’s (San Antonio) representative in the Texas Congress
1. He tried to protect Tejano land claims and other rights; he was a voice of Tejanos.
1. Chosen as one of President Lamar's commissioners to accompany the Texan Santa Fe expedition
1. Delegate to the Convention of 1845, which decided annexation, and he helped write the state constitution
1. Served in the Texas Senate
Sam Houston: Texas’ First President

Houston won the Election of 1836.

Houston’s Focus during his first term in office:

1. Reduce the debt
2. Peace with Mexico and American Indians
3. Annexation
Sam Houston & the Texas Rangers

1. Sam Houston became President and dismissed the army because of its cost and leadership.

2. He replaced them by reinstating the Texas Rangers.

3. He used them to fight the attacks by the American Indians and the Mexican soldiers that crossed the border.
Sam Houston and American Indians

1. Sam Houston wanted to make peace with the Native Americans.
   - Chief Bowles – Leader of a group of Cherokees that arrived in Texas in 1820.

2. Chief Bowles signed a treaty with Sam Houston during the Texas Revolution.
   - Said that they would not attack the Texians during the war in exchange for land titles.
Sam Houston and the Texas Navy

1. During Houston’s administration, the Navy protected the Texas coast.

2. It was a drain on the nation’s finances.

3. Houston wanted to get rid of the Navy because of its cost.
1. Texas needed a clear Capital in the early years of the Republic.

1. Brothers, John and Augustus Allen planned to build a new town and agreed to provide buildings in their town for the Texas government. They named it Houston.

1. Many people complained about the log structures, muddy streets, heat, humidity, diseases, and mosquitoes.

1. The town of Houston remained the capital of Texas throughout Sam Houston’s first administration.
1. Lamar won the election of 1838. (Houston could not run again yet.)
2. focused on pushing American Indians farther west.
3. concentrated on building a new capital (Austin).
4. Lamar’s vision for Texas was very different from Sam Houston’s.
   - Spent large amounts of money
   - Did not seek peace with Mexico and Native Americans
   - Wanted to remain independent
5. Known as the “Father of Education” in Texas
Mexican Loyalists

- Cordova Rebellion:

  1. Vicente Cordova, along with American Indians who were loyal to Mexico, began to organize with almost 400 people along the Angelina River.

  1. Before anything happened, the group was defeated, yet the distrust of Mexicans and American Indians resulted in Lamar's decision to remove the Cherokee from Texas.

  1. The impact was a distrust of Mexicans and Native American and Lamar’s decision that Cherokees would need to be removed from Texas.
Mirabeau Lamar and American Indians

- Chief Bowles - 1839

1. Chief Bowles was ordered to lead the Cherokees out of Texas. Bowles refused.

1. Lamar ordered the militia to drive them out by force.

1. Bowles was killed, and the Cherokees were forced to present-day Oklahoma.
Mirabeau Lamar and American Indians Continued

- Council House Fight: March 19, 1840

  1. Comanche leaders met w/ Texans in San Antonio to surrender all Anglo captives. One captive – Matilda Lockhart was delivered.

  1. Texans were angry, and refused to let the Comanche leave.

  1. The Comanche tried to leave and were attacked.

  1. Led to the death of seven Texans and many Comanche leaders who were unarmed and outnumbered.

  1. To this date, the Comanche nation refuses to make peace with the Texas Rangers over this event.
Lamar and Mexican Diplomacy

- Santa Fe Expedition - June 1841

1. Lamar sent troops to claim the western boundary of Texas, all the land east of the Rio Grande, which included Santa Fe, and a part of present-day New Mexico.

1. Mexico did not agree, and neither did the citizens of Santa Fe.

1. By the time the Texans got there, they were exhausted and short of supplies.

1. Texans were captured and marched to Mexico City, and then thrown into prison.

1. The expedition was a failure and cost a great sum of money. Mexicans began raiding Texas again.
Mirabeau Lamar and the Texas Navy

1. Lamar had Congress issue bonds to purchased ships.

1. Ships were used to conduct unsuccessful secret peace negotiations between Texas and Mexico, blockading the Mexican coast, and an invasion of Mexico.

1. Most Navy officers were recruited from the U.S. Navy.

1. Very costly, and most uses not successful

1. Commodore of Navy – Edwin Moore
Mirabeau Lamar and the Texas Rangers

1. Lamar used the Texas Rangers to fight the Mexicans and American Indians.

Sam Houston: Texas’ Third President 1841-1844

- Sam Houston won the election of 1841

- Most Texans were unhappy with the conflict during Lamar’s administration and re-elected Houston.

- His main focus was the same as in his first term:
  1. Reduce the debt
  1. Peace with Mexico and American Indians
  1. Annexation
The Mier Expedition

1. Due to the Santa Fe Expedition, Mexico began to invade Texas.

1. Houston sent Texas Rangers to guard the border, and the threat was over.

1. 300 Texans remained and crossed into Mexico to Mier.

1. A battle enraged for two days, and the Texans surrendered.

1. Texans were marched to Mexico City and executed by Santa Anna (again the ruler of Mexico) by the captured drawing a black bean.
Sam Houston and the Texas Navy: Part 2

- Houston tried to sell the Navy during his second term, but was unsuccessful.

- Edwin W. Moore:
  1. Commodore of the Texas Navy

  1. Aided Yucatan rebels by blockading the Mexican coast

  1. Dishonorably discharged by Houston and court-martialed for supporting the Yucatan rebels

- When Texas was annexed, the Texas Navy was taken over by the U.S. Navy.
Warm-Up

I will give you 15 seconds to look at the following picture. Then I will give you one minute to write down everything you can remember from the picture.

Good Luck!!!
"... And that claim is by the right of our **manifest destiny** to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us."

- John L. O' Sullivan, "Manifest Destiny" editorial, New York Morning News on December 27, 1845
Manifest Destiny was the idea of the U.S. expanding west to the Pacific Ocean. Texas Annexation occurred during this movement. During these years of westward expansion, the United States grew considerably. The Annexation of Texas was the first in a series of moves by the U.S. that were designed to extend the country from “sea to shining sea.”
Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

"WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

(Title and text are not visible, but the image depicts a train journey across a landscape.)
Anson Jones: Texas’ Fourth President 1844-1845

● Anson Jones won the election of 1844

● Jones supported Houston’s policies.

1. He maintained peace with the American Indian tribes

1. Tried to limit spending,

1. Turned over Texas to the United States. (President during Annexation)
Manifest Destiny

Manifest Destiny - The belief many Americans had that we should expand all the way to the Pacific. “From sea to shining sea.”

By 1844, this became government policy.
Annexation

- Causes of the Annexation of Texas
  1. Texas independence
  2. American Texans desired to become part of the United States.
  3. United States’ desire for Manifest Destiny
  4. The Republic’s financial problems
  5. Sam Houston supported annexation.
Texas- The 28th State

1845-1860
Mexican-American War: 1846-1848

- Cause – Mexico claimed the Nueces River as its border, and the United States/Texas claimed the Rio Grande.

- America officially declared war on Mexico on May 13, 1846.

- The war began at Brownsville when a small battle broke out, and American blood was shed.

- Texas Rangers lead the war in Texas
  - Highly trained scouts, spies, and guides.
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo: Feb. 2, 1848

Ended the Mexican War

Mexican Cession – the Southwest is claimed by the United States.

Mexico accepts Texas as part of the United States, and the United States paid $15 million to Mexico.

The Rio Grande River is the border of Texas.
Warm Up

• Look at the following Political Cartoon.
• You will have two minutes to write down what you THINK it means.
Political Cartoons

- illustrations or comic strips containing a political or social message that usually relates to current events or personalities.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EFnfd7ARR5g
The Only Way to Handle It

(Library of Congress.)
Another attack on the 1856 Democratic platform as pro-South and proslavery. The Buchanan-Breckenridge ticket is reviled on the basis of recent developments occurring during the outgoing Pierce administration. In the center of the picture is a flagstaff bearing an American flag inscribed "Buchanan & Breckenridge. Modern Democracy." To its base are chained two slaves (right) -- a man and a woman.

The phrase "A due regard for our just rights in the Gulf of Mexico" appears above the burning town. A similar scene of conflagration, "Squatter sovereignty demonstrated," appears in the left background. Here a settlement in Kansas burns and its inhabitants are driven away by armed marauders.

Reference is to atrocities committed in the wake of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of May 1854, which was endorsed by the Democratic platform. The act provided for dividing the Nebraska territory into two parts, each later to be admitted into the Union as either slave or free, as decided in each case by popular (or "squatter") sovereignty.
...WE'VE CONTAINED THE SPILL TO ONE SIDE...
Satire

- the use of humor, irony, exaggeration, or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity or vices, particularly in the context of contemporary politics and other topical issues.
HELP!! WE'VE BEEN ROBBED!

LOCAL FOOD BANKS

THE ECONOMY
Assignment:

Draw your own political cartoon!

- The image can be about any topic we have discussed in this unit.

EX. Manifest Destiny, Mexican American War, Annexation etc…
Slavery in the South

Texas is a very large state and it allowed slavery.
The rest of the country was split on the issue.
Some Americans were **abolitionists**, or people who wanted to remove slavery.

Some Americans were **pro-slavery**, or wanted to keep slavery.
Compromise of 1850

The compromise of 1850 was an attempt to solve the issue of slavery that had split the nation in half.
Compromise of 1850

1. California would be annexed by the U.S. as a **free** state.
   a. Free state - state that did not allow slavery.

2. All U.S. territories could vote to decide if they wanted slavery or not. (Popular sovereignty)

3. Slave trade would be ended in Washington D.C.

4. The fugitive slave law would be put in place.
   a. All runaway slaves would have to be returned to their owners if they escaped to the North.

5. Texas-New Mexico Act
   a. Trim Texas borders to end argument with New Mexico
   b. Texas was given $10 million for the lost land
Gone to Texas

Population doubled after annexation. By 1850 Texas’ population was well over 200,000 and by 1860 the number of people living in Texas reached more than 600,000, yet in 1836 it had been approximately 50,000.

Towns grew into cities – largest city was Galveston

Migration of Americans to Texas

During the mid1800s Texas experience a large wave of immigration from many European nations.
Corn was the most popular crop grown in Texas. But few Texans could make money growing food crops. Cotton, grown mostly along the Gulf Coast, was the primary **cash crop** in Texas during these years. It was shipped to the north and Europe for large profits.

Ranchers raised cattle.

**CASH CROP**: Crop raised to sell, not to eat
Major Towns in Texas

- From 1850 to 1860 the number of people living in Texas cities doubled.

Largest towns:
- Galveston
- San Antonio
- Houston
- New Braunfels
- Austin

- Galveston was the largest town in Texas at annexation but by 1860 San Antonio had surpassed it in population.
Though President Lamar had tried to support public education, no public education system existed in Texas as it became a state.

In 1854 Texas passed the first school funding bills and supported mental hospitals and schools for the blind.
Railroad construction began in Texas in the 1850s focusing the tracks mostly on the ports of Houston and Galveston.

Galveston and Indianola were the major ports of Texas. These ports shipped Texas cotton around the world.
The Texas population, as well as the levels of diversity, grew during the 1850’s.

Most new Texans emigrated from the Southern United States.

Most believed in Slavery and some even brought slaves with them.
The largest number of settlers to Texas from Europe were German, led by John O. Meusebach. They founded the towns of New Braunfels and Fredericksburg.

Irish and English Texans also came in considerable numbers. The Irish came in large numbers escaping the potato famine (a severe food shortage).
In 1855, a group of French artists and musicians set up a utopian community west of Dallas called "La Reunion".

-Utopian means “Perfect community”

The colony eventually failed and was absorbed into the new town of Dallas.
Mexican Texans

- The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo had promised all the benefits of United States citizenship to Mexican-Americans. But the federal government proved unable to keep its promises.

In Texas, many Tejanos were denied the right to vote, lost their lands in court, and often found themselves persecuted, rather than protected, by officers of the law.
• The Democrats were the dominant political party, and had very little competition from the Whig party.
  - Texans would vote for southern democrats until the 1980’s!
• Sam Houston, though he never joined the party, supported the Know-Nothing party which opposed immigration to the United States.
Beginning in the 1750s, there was a widespread movement after the American Revolution that believed slavery was a social evil and should eventually be abolished.

After 1830, a religious movement led by William Lloyd Garrison declared slavery to be a personal sin and demanded the owners repent immediately and start the process of emancipation. (Granting Freedom to slaves)

An Abolitionist is someone who wanted to abolish slavery.
Slavery in the South

• In 1793 with the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney, the south saw an explosive growth in the cotton industry and this greatly increased demand for slave labor in the South.
• Southern Christians believed that the Bible allows slavery and that it was acceptable for Christians to own slaves.
• They also believed that the white man was superior to all other races and had been chosen by God to rule the earth.
Republican Party

- 1854 Northerners created the Republican Party to stop the expansion of slavery. Southerners saw the Republican party as a threat and talk of secession increased. (The act of a state withdrawing from the Union)