



CHAPTER  
**11**

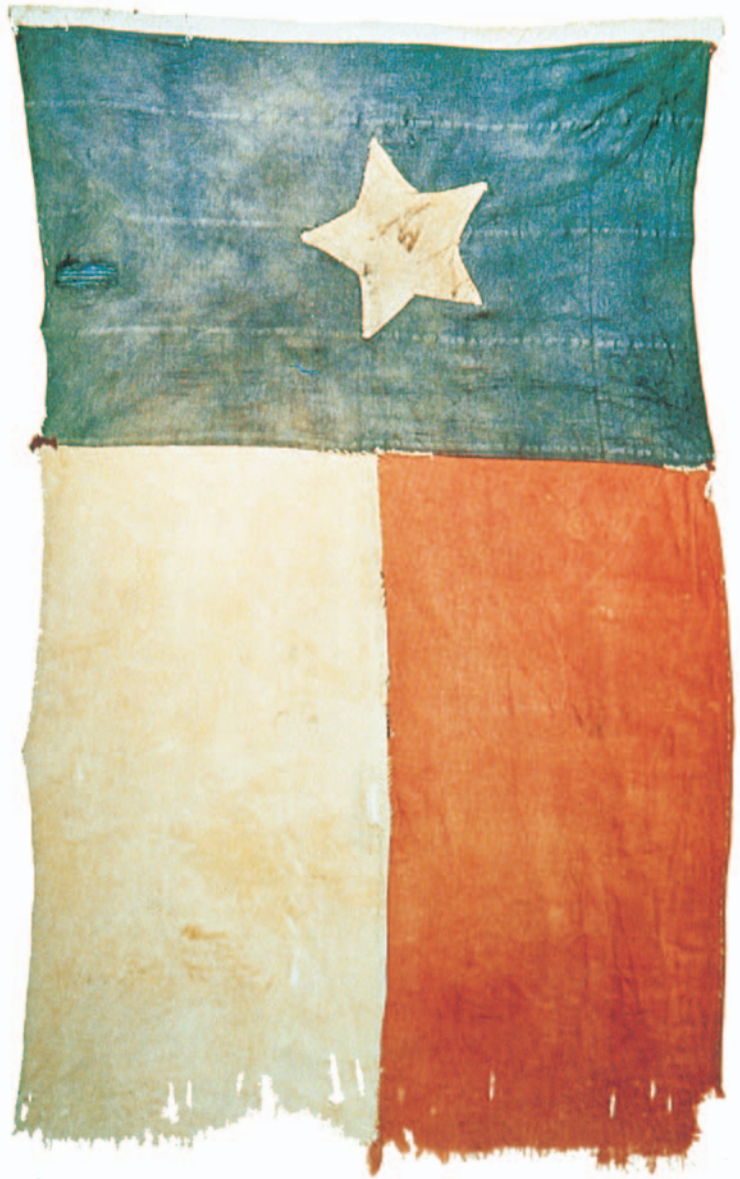
# An Independent Texas

## 1836–1845

- SECTION 1** The Republic of Texas
- SECTION 2** A Different Vision for Texas
- SECTION 3** Houston’s Return Leads to Annexation



VIEW THE **Texas on Tape** CHAPTER 11 VIDEO LESSON.



*Alone it took its rise, alone it has soared aloft, and taken its stand among the proud emblems of nations, and alone let it remain glorious and ever bright. . . .*

Mier expedition survivor  
Joseph D. McCutchan

1836

1836 Sam Houston is elected first president of Republic of Texas

1839

1838 Mirabeau Lamar is elected president of Republic of Texas

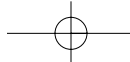
1840 Council House Fight occurs

1842

1841 Lamar sends troops on Santa Fe expedition  
1841 Sam Houston is elected president of Republic for second term

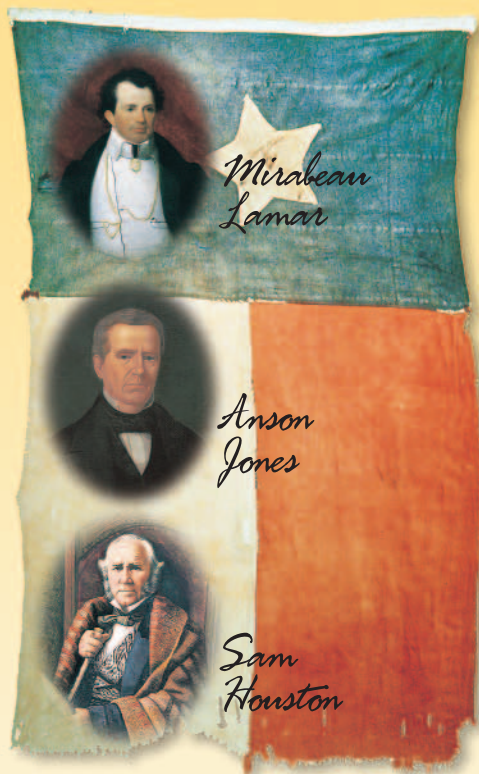
1845

1842 Mier expedition takes place  
1845 Resolution supporting annexation of Texas is passed by U.S. Congress



# SKILL BUILDER

## Reading Social Studies



### Before You Read

What do you think is one of the most important qualities a government official should have? Did you say *leadership*? Voters often look for strong leadership skills when deciding on a political candidate. Those who hold political office—whether in student council or the Texas government—demonstrate their leadership abilities through their actions and accomplishments.

#### Think about

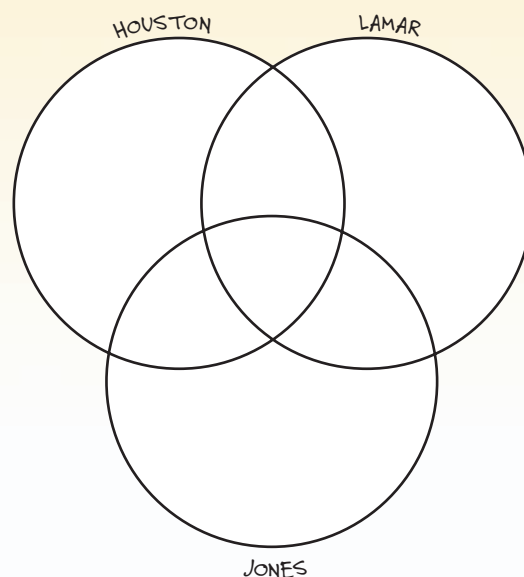
- the qualities of a good leader
- role models of good leaders
- the leadership qualities of past elected officials in Texas
- the leaders in Texas government today

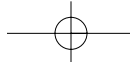
### As You Read

In 1836 Texans adopted a constitution and elected Sam Houston as their first president. The Republic of Texas would be governed by two more presidents before becoming a state in 1846. Completing this graphic organizer for Chapter 11 will help you to understand the similarities and differences among these presidents.

- Copy this Venn diagram in your Texas Notebook.
- On a separate sheet of paper, take notes on Sam Houston, Mirabeau Lamar, and Anson Jones.
- Add information that tells how the presidents were similar in the overlapping areas of the appropriate circles.
- Add information that tells how the presidents were different in the areas of the appropriate circles that do not overlap.

### Organizing Information





## SECTION



# The Republic of Texas

## Why It Matters Now

As Texas's first president, Sam Houston has served as a model for Texas leaders for many generations.

### TERMS & NAMES

Sam Houston, **cabinet**, John Allen, Augustus Allen, Houston, **revenue**, **promissory note**, Felix Huston, Mirabeau B. Lamar

### OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the problems faced by the Republic of Texas.
2. Explain Sam Houston's role in the early days of the Republic of Texas.
3. Analyze the reasons for Texas statehood.
4. Describe the issues surrounding the annexation of Texas.

### MAIN IDEA

The new Republic of Texas faced many problems. Sam Houston, its first president, focused on restricting government spending and establishing good foreign relations. He also worked to avoid new conflicts with Native Texans.

### WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your *Texas Notebook*.



## INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you are a citizen of the Republic of Texas. You are no longer ruled by Mexico, but instead by the new Texas government. The Texas Constitution has set up the government for the new nation, and Sam Houston has been elected president. How do these changes directly affect you as a Texas citizen?

## Problems in the New Republic

Texans had taken steps to make sure that their new nation would have a successful beginning. They had adopted a constitution and elected Sam Houston as their first permanent president and Mirabeau B. Lamar as their vice-president. In his inaugural address, Houston spoke of Texas's future.

### TEXAS VOICES

[We] modestly remonstrated against oppression, and, when invaded by a numerous host, we dared to proclaim our independence and to strike for freedom on the breast of the oppressor. As yet our course is onward. We are only in the outset of the campaign of liberty.

Sam Houston, inaugural address, 1836



- ▲ Sam Houston overwhelmingly defeated his opponents, Stephen F. Austin and Henry Smith, in the election of 1836 to become the first president of the Republic of Texas.
- Why do you think Texans favored Sam Houston?

However, the new Republic faced many problems. The Mexican government refused to recognize Texas's independence, so the two nations were still at war. Houston also needed to persuade other nations to recognize Texas as being independent. The new president faced financial problems as well. The government had debts from the Texas Revolution and no money with which to repay them. Native Texans, who had remained peaceful during the Revolution, resented the growing number of settlers invading their territory. Now they threatened to declare war.



Given these problems, Houston was cautious in his policies. He did his best to prevent another war with Mexico or with Native Texans. He also limited government spending so Texas would not fall deeper in debt. Houston believed that the best solution to Texas's problems was annexation to the United States. He pushed for annexation so the larger, more established U.S. government could help Texas solve its problems.

Houston appointed well-known Texans to his **cabinet** to help him deal with the problems of the new Republic. Stephen F. Austin served as secretary of state. Henry Smith was named secretary of the treasury. Thomas J. Rusk continued as secretary of war, a position he had held under Governor Smith during the ad interim government of Texas. Such experienced leaders provided stability for the new government.

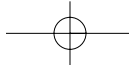
**cabinet** a council that advises the chief executive

*Stephen F. Austin's calling card*

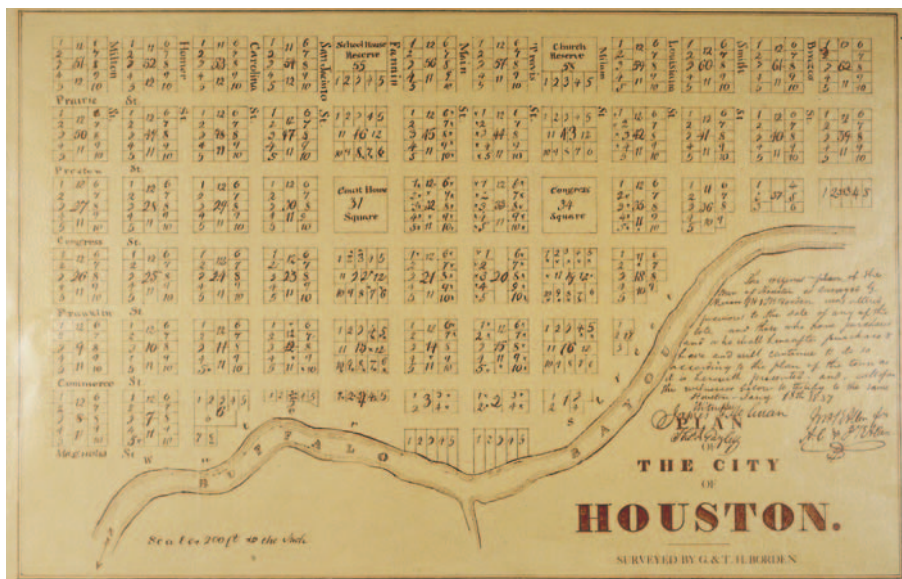
## Death of Stephen F. Austin

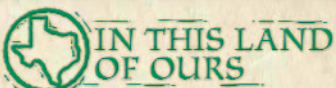
Stephen F. Austin served as secretary of state for only about three months before he died on December 27, 1836, at the age of 43. Austin, who was Texas's first empresario under Spanish and Mexican governments, had served as a leader for all American colonists in Texas. He led the first major military conflict in the Revolution. Then he traveled to the United States to raise troops and money for the war. In memory of Austin, President Houston proclaimed a 30-day period of mourning, or grieving.





- ▶ The Allen brothers ran an advertisement in a Texas newspaper to attract settlers. On January 1, 1837, Houston had 12 people and one log cabin. Only four months later, the city's population jumped to 1,500 people and 100 houses.
- **Why did the Allen brothers name their city Houston?**





**PLACE**

The city of Houston was located on a coastal plain where the flat land and high rainfall resulted in many marshes. The marshes were breeding grounds for mosquitoes that carried diseases like malaria and yellow fever. ● **Why aren't malaria and yellow fever still problems in Houston today?**

## A New Capital

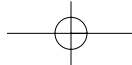
Before Houston was elected, ad interim president David Burnet had declared Columbia the capital city. This small town in Brazoria County was where the first Texas Congress met on October 3, 1836. However, many people believed that the town was too small and isolated to serve as the capital city. A large number of Texans wanted to find a new location for the capital.

Two brothers, John and Augustus Allen, planned to build a new town near Harrisburg, which had been burned during the Revolution. The Allen brothers agreed to provide buildings in their town for the government and to name it in honor of Sam Houston. Congress and Houston accepted their offer. After the town was built, however, many people found conditions in Houston inadequate. The government buildings were just log structures and the streets were muddy. Government officials and visitors complained about the heat, humidity, diseases, and size of the mosquitoes. Although many people demanded that the capital be moved, the town of Houston remained the capital of Texas throughout Houston's first administration.

## The First Attempt at Annexation

When Texans elected Sam Houston president, a majority also voted to seek annexation to the United States as soon as possible. The addition of Texas to the Union made sense to many people in the Republic of Texas and in the United States. Most Texans had immigrated from the United States. Texans' language, customs, and ideas about laws and government were similar to those of most Americans. The addition of Texas to the United States would allow for U.S. western expansion, so most Texans thought the United States would be eager to accept Texas as a new state. But Texas was not admitted to the Union for ten years, mainly because of the controversy over slavery.

Several Texans, including William H. Wharton, Memucan Hunt, and Anson Jones, worked in Washington to persuade the U.S. Congress to accept Texas into the Union. Members of the U.S. Congress who favored



annexation introduced a bill to admit Texas. John Quincy Adams, a former U.S. president and at the time a member of Congress, blocked its passage because Texas would have entered the Union as a slave state. Adams was determined not to admit more states that supported slavery into the Union. His views were shared by many other politicians and those who opposed slavery. The issue dragged on until Houston ordered Jones to withdraw the request. Houston did not want Texas to be embarrassed by having its request delayed any longer.

*Star Money was issued in amounts of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500.*

## Financial Woes

One of the biggest problems in the new Republic was the lack of money. When Sam Houston began his presidency, Texas had a debt of over \$1 million. Houston held government expenses to a minimum and tried to raise **revenue** only for items that were absolutely necessary. To raise money, the government began to collect customs duties and property taxes, but the debt continued to rise.

**revenue** *the annual or current income of a government*

In 1837 the Texas Congress authorized Houston to issue about \$600,000 in **promissory notes**. This paper money was used to pay government expenses. These notes represented a promise that the government would pay the specified sum of money to the holder of the note at a future date in exchange for its cash value at that moment. The notes were called “Star Money” because they displayed a star on the front. They circulated at or near face value, or their actual cost, for most of Houston’s administration. However, when financial prospects did not improve, some feared that the promise of future payment might not be kept. As a result, people started refusing to accept the promissory notes.

**promissory note** *a written promise to pay a sum of money at a future time*

## Trouble in the Army

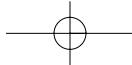
During his administration Houston also faced problems with the Texas army. Although Santa Anna had agreed to the independence of Texas in the Treaties of Velasco, the Mexican government refused to accept the treaties. Tensions still existed between the two countries. Also, thousands of U.S. citizens had arrived in Texas too late to fight in the Revolution, but they were ready for battle. Felix Huston, commander of the Texas army, was among those who wanted to renew the war with Mexico.

To prevent Huston from starting another war, President Houston tried to replace him with Albert Sidney Johnston, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. Johnston had resigned from the U.S. Army and moved to Texas. When Johnston tried to take command, Huston challenged him to a duel. The Texas army was made up of volunteers who would not have followed Johnston if he had refused the challenge. He accepted and was wounded.

Huston remained in command, so President Houston sent all but 600 of the soldiers home on leave and never called them back to duty. Because the soldiers were no longer in service, the government did not have to find the money to pay them.



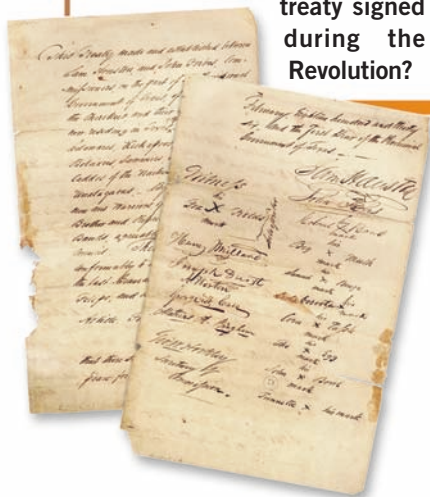
- ▲ Felix Huston was a lawyer who raised an army of 500 to 700 volunteers to fight in the Texas Revolution. However, the battles were over when he and his army arrived.
- **What position did Huston hold after the Revolution?**



# Multicultural Connections

## Treaty with Native Texans

The Cherokees, originally from the southeastern United States, were first reported to be in Texas in 1807, when they received permission from the Spanish government to settle. In 1822 their population grew to 300. By 1830, there were 400 Cherokees living in Texas. However, thousands of Native Americans were being forced to move to territories in Oklahoma and Arkansas. ● **Why do you think the Texas Congress refused to approve the treaty signed during the Revolution?**



## Houston's Native Texan Policy

In addition to tensions with Mexico, Texans faced growing conflicts with Native Texans. The Native Texans resented the large number of Anglo American settlers who were moving onto their lands. Also, the Texas Congress refused to ratify a treaty that Houston had negotiated with the Cherokees during the Texas Revolution. In return for keeping peace during the Revolution, the Cherokees were promised the title to the land they occupied in East Texas. The Cherokees had some of the richest farmland in the area, highly desired by settlers. Also, many settlers wanted to rid the Republic of all Native Texans.

The Native Texans fought back by conducting raids against the settlers. Houston enlisted the help of the Texas Rangers, a group of soldiers organized during the Revolution, to patrol the frontier. The Texas Rangers controlled the number of raiding parties and warned settlers of any dangers. Although Houston was sympathetic toward the Native Texans, many Texans did not share his views. Attacks on both sides continued.

## The Election of 1838

The Texas Constitution limited the first president to a term of two years. Later presidents could serve for three years, and no president could be elected two times in a row. In 1838 Houston had to hand over the reins of the government.

President Houston and Vice-President Mirabeau B. Lamar had not seen things eye to eye. Lamar had remained popular and announced his bid for the presidency. Houston recruited Peter Grayson, and then James Collingsworth, as opponents for Lamar, but both Grayson and Collingsworth died before the election. Lamar most likely would have defeated either of them because he offered a new vision for the future of Texas, one that appealed to most Texans.

### SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

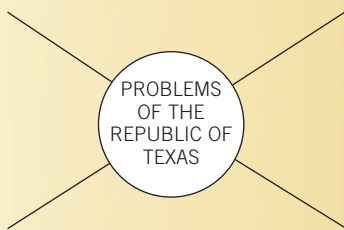
#### Terms & Names

##### Identify:

- cabinet
- John Allen
- Augustus Allen
- Houston
- revenue
- promissory note
- Felix Huston
- Mirabeau B. Lamar

#### Organizing Information

Use a spider map like the one shown to classify the problems that the new Republic of Texas faced.



#### Critical Thinking

1. Why did the Republic of Texas face problems with Mexico?
2. Describe Sam Houston's political policies.
3. Why did many Texans want to seek annexation?
4. Why were some Americans opposed to the annexation of Texas?

#### Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. After reading about the problems within the new Republic, list two more ways that your life would be affected by the independence of Texas.

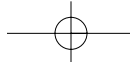
### ACTIVITY

#### Culture

Research Sam Houston and his relationship with the Native Americans. Why did Houston have a strong connection to them?



Go to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) to research the Activity topic.



## Identifying a Secondary Source

### LEARNING *the Skill*

Secondary sources are materials written by people who did not participate in an event. They use facts from other sources to describe and interpret information. The authors of secondary sources did not witness the events they describe. Most of the printed materials you read are secondary sources. Fiction and nonfiction books, textbooks, magazine and newspaper articles, and encyclopedias are a few examples. Secondary sources are useful when you need general information about a topic.

#### To identify a secondary source, follow these steps:

- Identify the materials used to write the secondary source. Authors usually document where they received their information in the form of a bibliography or footnotes.
- Determine whether the source is valid, or based on facts.
- Decide whether the source provides information that is related to your topic. How does it help you with what you are studying? When was it written? Is the information still relevant?
- Determine how you can use the secondary source to draw conclusions. Does it provide the information you need?

### PRACTICING *the Skill*

Read the following excerpt from *The Life and Poems of Mirabeau B. Lamar* by Philip Graham and answer the questions that follow.

For several weeks after his return to the republic, Lamar's plans seemed uncertain. He had already contemplated establishment of a printing press at Houston, and now he considered setting up a newspaper business at Nacogdoches. He conceived the project, also, of cutting up a tract of land into lots and establishing a townsite—to be called Lamar. . . . All these projects were brushed aside, however, when political friends petitioned him to become a candidate for the presidency.

From the very outset, he was assured of success. A serious handicap, however, was his lack of adequate funds. Loyal friends came to his assistance, among them Robert Handy, who wrote: "I am as usual badly off for money, but send you fifty dollars and regret 'tis not as many thousand. . . ."

1. What period in Mirabeau Lamar's life does the passage refer to?
2. What does the information reveal about Lamar?
3. Is the secondary source relevant to the study of the Republic of Texas?
4. Why would this passage be considered a secondary source?

### APPLYING *the Skill*

Research three secondary sources about Mirabeau Lamar. Using the steps in *Learning the Skill*, confirm that all are secondary sources. Compare and contrast the information you locate. What differences can you find? Use the information in these sources to write a brief biography of Lamar in your Texas Notebook.



Go to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) to research this topic.







## SECTION



# A Different Vision for Texas

## Why It Matters Now

Lamar's policies on Native Texans, relations with Mexico, land, and education permanently changed the character of Texas.

### TERMS & NAMES

Mirabeau B. Lamar, Council House Fight, Battle of Plum Creek, public education system, Santa Fe expedition, Austin, redbacks, **public debt**

### OBJECTIVES

1. Identify the contributions of Mirabeau B. Lamar to the Republic of Texas.
2. Describe the problems that the Republic of Texas faced.
3. Compare the leadership qualities of Sam Houston and Mirabeau B. Lamar.

### MAIN IDEA

Mirabeau B. Lamar succeeded Sam Houston as the second president of the Republic of Texas. He strongly believed that Texas should remain independent of the United States and extend its territory. His beliefs offered a new vision for Texas.

### WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your *Texas Notebook*.



## INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you are a Native American who has lived in Texas for many years. Suddenly, the president of Texas orders all Native Americans out of the country to allow more land for Anglo settlers. How would you feel? How would you react to the president's order?

## Lamar's Plan for the Republic

Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar was elected the second president of Texas in 1838, following Sam Houston's first term. These two Texas leaders differed in many ways. Houston liked flashy clothing and had a reputation for frontier boldness. Lamar enjoyed the quiet pastimes of reading and writing poetry. Both men became strong leaders, each with his own vision for Texas's future.

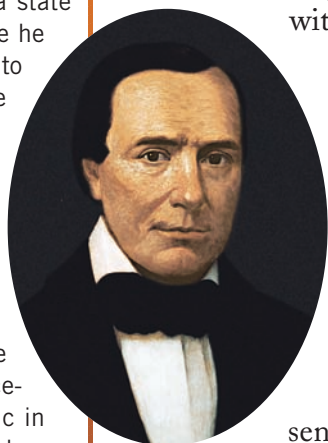
During his administration Houston worked to keep peaceful relations with Mexico and the Native Americans. He spent little money and promoted the annexation of Texas. Lamar, on the other hand, did not shy away from a renewal of conflict with Mexico. He wanted to clear Texas of all Native Americans to provide more land for Anglo Texans. He spent large sums of borrowed money on military expeditions. He also wanted Texas to remain independent and expand its territory.

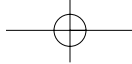
Today's Texans often think of Sam Houston as representing the bold image for which Texans are known throughout the world. Actually, this legacy is a result of Lamar's administration. Lamar's aggressive approach to Texas's policies was clear in his 1838 inaugural address. He remarked, "If peace can be obtained only by the sword, let the sword do its work."



### Mirabeau B. Lamar

Mirabeau Lamar was a state senator in Georgia before he moved to Texas in 1835 to do historical research. He commanded the cavalry at the Battle of San Jacinto and later became commander-in-chief of the Texas army. However, the Texas troops refused to accept him, and he retired from the post. He was elected vice-president of the Republic in 1836 before being elected president in 1838. • **What problems did Lamar inherit when he was elected in 1838?**





## Clashes with Native Texans

Unlike Houston, who sympathized with the Native Texans, Lamar wanted to kill or force them out of Texas. The Cherokees in East Texas were his first target. In 1839 Lamar ordered Chief Bowles to lead the Cherokees out of Texas. When Bowles refused, Lamar authorized General Kelsey Douglass to drive them out. Douglass's militia attacked the Cherokees near the Neches River on July 16, 1839. Bowles was killed, and the Cherokees were forced into present-day Oklahoma.

Lamar's administration also opposed the Comanches in Southwest Texas. After skirmishes with Texas troops in 1839, some Comanche leaders agreed to a meeting in San Antonio on March 19, 1840, to discuss peace. The Comanches promised to surrender all Anglo captives. Therefore, the Texans were angered when they delivered only one, a girl named Matilda Lockhart, who looked as if she might have been tortured. The Texans were outraged. They refused to allow the Comanche leaders to leave until all captives were released. The Comanches protested that the other captives were being held by Comanche bands who were not present. When the leaders tried to leave, they were attacked. This conflict was known as the Council House Fight. It led to the deaths of seven Texans and many Comanche leaders, who were unarmed and outnumbered.

When news of the Council House Fight reached the Comanche villagers, they were furious. They believed that their leaders should have been safe while attending peace talks. The Comanches killed the remaining Texas prisoners and raided the towns of Linnville and Victoria in South Texas. Lamar responded with a military force led by Felix Huston, Edward Burleson, and Ben McCulloch. The Texans fought the Comanches on August 11, 1840, in the Battle of Plum Creek, killing more than 100 Comanches. After this battle, there were fewer Comanche raids, but bad feelings continued for decades.

## Relations with Mexico

Lamar's attempts to improve relations with Mexico were not effective. In fact, in 1840 he sent the Texas navy, commanded by Commodore Edwin Moore, to assist Yucatecan rebels in their revolt against the Mexican government. Perhaps Lamar reasoned that anything that harmed Mexico helped Texas, but his action only increased tensions.

Lamar's vision of a larger, more independent Texas also created conflict with New Mexico. The Treaties of Velasco, signed by Santa Anna in 1836, set the boundary between Texas and Mexico at the Rio Grande. Lamar assumed that this included all of the Rio Grande, as far north as its headwaters in Colorado. This boundary would make Santa Fe and the Pueblo colonies part of Texas. In 1841 Lamar sought permission from Congress to send troops to New Mexico. Congress refused.



▲ Many conflicts occurred between the Native Texans and settlers. ● **Why would the increasing number of Anglo settlers upset the Native Texans?**

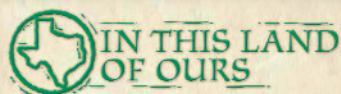
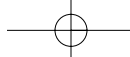


### Chief Bowles

Chief Bowles, also known as Chief Duwali, arrived in Texas in 1820 with nearly 60 Cherokee families, settling near what is now Dallas. The son of a Scottish father and a Cherokee mother, Chief Bowles negotiated and signed a treaty with Sam Houston in 1836 during the Texas Revolution.

● **How might events have been different if the Texas Senate had honored the 1836 treaty between Chief Bowles and Sam Houston?**





### MOVEMENT

The Santa Fe Trail began in 1822 after Mexico's independence from Spain. Traders from Missouri carried goods across the plains to Santa Fe in summer and returned in fall. The trade to Santa Fe included mostly manufactured items and cloth. Gold and silver coins, rugs, and blankets usually were transported on the return trip to Missouri. Texans wanted to share in this trade. ● **Why would people in Santa Fe want to trade with the United States instead of Mexico?**



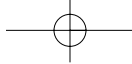
Nevertheless, Lamar sent General Hugh McLeod and a force of 270 men to Santa Fe to convince New Mexicans that they were Texans. The group traveled 1,300 miles across the territory of hostile Comanches and Apaches. When they arrived, the New Mexicans refused to become part of Texas. Without the necessary supplies to return home, the Texans surrendered to Mexican authorities. The Texans were marched to the Mexican city of Perote, where they were kept in prison until 1842. The Santa Fe expedition wasted money that Texas did not have, increased tensions with Mexico, and resulted in the loss of lives.

## A New Capital

Another change that Lamar made was the location of Texas's capital. Many Texans thought that the capital of Texas should be more centrally


- ▶ While on a hunting trip, Lamar himself supposedly found the site for the new capital of Texas, Austin.
- **What were the advantages and disadvantages of building the capital in a new, unsettled location?**






**THEN & NOW**

**THE TEXAS CAPITOL**  
The Texas Capitol that now stands on Congress Avenue in Austin does not resemble the one-story, wood-framed structure that the Republic of Texas first met in, in 1836. In 1876 the government set aside 3 million acres of state land in the Texas Panhandle to raise money for the construction of a capitol they could be proud of. However, construction didn't begin until 1882 when an Illinois contractor was named to build the capitol. In return he received the Panhandle



*First Texas Capitol*



*Texas Capitol today*

land, which later became the XIT Ranch. The building originally had almost 400 rooms and was the length of two football fields. When it was completed in 1888, the capitol building was the largest state capitol in the nation. ● **Why did President Lamar move the capital from Houston to Austin?**

located. In 1839 Congress authorized a new location for the capital south of El Camino Real, the road from San Antonio to Nacogdoches. It was located along the Colorado River near a small community named Waterloo. Lamar moved the capital to this site, which was named Austin in honor of Stephen F. Austin.

## Education

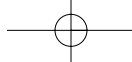
Lamar is best known for his contributions to public education. Like many other Texans, he wanted to create a public education system in Texas. In fact, when the Texans wrote their Declaration of Independence, they listed the Mexicans' failure to establish schools in Texas as one of their complaints. Lamar believed that a strong system of education could make Texas a great nation. In 1838 Lamar spoke about the importance of education.

### TEXAS VOICES

It is admitted by all that the cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy, and . . . is the noblest attribute of man. It is the only dictator that free men acknowledge and the only security free men desire.

Mirabeau Lamar, speech

The Texas Congress responded by setting aside almost 18,000 acres of land in each county for public schools. Congress also set aside over 220,000 acres for two universities. Although few public schools were actually built during Lamar's administration, he became known as the "Father of Education in Texas" for his vision of education.



## Financial Difficulties

The financial situation in Texas worsened during Lamar's presidency. Lamar expanded the use of bills known as "redbacks" because of the color of ink used on the reverse side. The redbacks went down in value until they were worth almost nothing. By the end of Lamar's presidency, a Texas dollar bought only about 12 U.S. cents' worth of goods and services. Furthermore, Lamar spent money he did not have on battles with Native Americans and the Santa Fe expedition. As a result, the **public debt** increased to almost \$7 million by the end of Lamar's term.



*At one point, redbacks were worth only about two cents to the American dollar.*

**public debt** *the amount of money a national government owes*

## Land Policy

The Texas government used land both to attract new settlers and to pay its debts. The Texas Constitution guaranteed a league and a labor of land, or 4,605 acres, to every Anglo family already living in Texas. To every family who immigrated to Texas, Congress promised 640 acres and an additional 320 acres for three months of service in the army. In all, the government gave away nearly 37 million acres of land. The total population of Texas increased from 34,500 when the Republic was formed to more than 100,000 by the end of the Republic.

The Texas government also sold some of its land to private investors. During Lamar's presidency Texas returned to the empresarios system. It gave contracts to W. S. Peters and Associates, which began an Anglo settlement along the Red River. Contracts were also given to Henri Castro and others, who settled European immigrants in South Texas. Congress created the General Land Office in 1837 to record land titles and put land policy into effect.

### SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

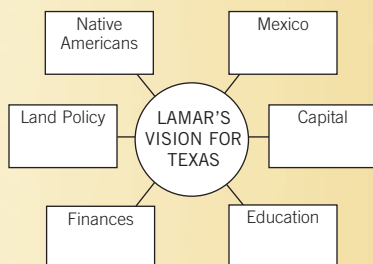
#### Terms & Names

##### Identify:

- Mirabeau B. Lamar
- Council House Fight
- Battle of Plum Creek
- Santa Fe expedition
- Austin
- redbacks
- public debt

#### Organizing Information

Use a cluster diagram like the one shown to identify Lamar's plans for Texas.



#### Critical Thinking

1. What contributions did Mirabeau B. Lamar make to Texas?
2. What problems did Lamar face during his term as president of the Republic of Texas?
3. In what ways did Mirabeau B. Lamar differ from Sam Houston?

4. What role did location play in the selection of Austin as the capital of Texas?

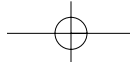
#### Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. Compare your response with the actions taken by the Comanches after the Council House Fight.

### ACTIVITY

#### Geography

Imagine that you were asked to select a new capital of Texas today. What geographic location would you choose? Write a persuasive paragraph explaining your reasons for choosing that location.



## Creating a Multimedia Presentation



### Texas State Capitols

It was not until 1839 that a permanent location for the capital city of Texas was selected. Before the present capitol building was built, our state government was housed in other locations, including several in Austin. Use the Internet to find information on the history of the state capitols of Texas. Then use this information to create a multimedia presentation.

#### GETTING *Connected*

1. To get started, log on to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) and go to Chapter 11.
2. Focus your search on information and links to the history of the state capitol of Texas.
3. Find information that answers the following questions:
  - How many capitol buildings have there been in Texas?
  - What happened to the previous capitols?
  - What did they look like?
  - What materials were used to construct the capitols?
  - Who designed the buildings?
  - Why was the location of the capitol changed several times?

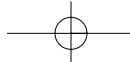
#### DEVELOPING *Your Presentation*

Imagine that you work at the Texas Historical Commission, the state agency responsible for preserving Texas's history. You have been asked to create a multimedia presentation that compares the capitols of Texas throughout our state's history. Visitors to the state capitol will view your presentation. Conduct additional online searches as needed to gather information. Be sure to include several of the following in your presentation.

- A **report** describing the Texas capitols
- A **thematic map** locating our state's capitols
- A **time line** that illustrates when the capitols were constructed, occupied, and destroyed
- A **bar graph** that compares the construction costs of the capitols
- **Photographs** or **illustrations** of the capitols that show what the structures looked like



Go to [www.celebratingtexas.com](http://www.celebratingtexas.com) to research this topic.



## SECTION



# Houston's Return Leads to Annexation

## Why It Matters Now

Houston promoted statehood for Texas.

### TERMS & NAMES

Sam Houston, Edwin Moore, Mier expedition, Archive War, **archives**, Anson Jones, **joint resolution**

### OBJECTIVES

1. Explain the changes that Sam Houston made during his second administration.
2. Analyze the events that led to the statehood of Texas.
3. Explain the significance of 1845.

### MAIN IDEA

Sam Houston returned for a second term as president. He reenacted his policies and dealt with problems in Mexico and East Texas. Texans then elected Anson Jones, who served as the last president of the Republic of Texas.

## A REAL-LIFE STORY

Ashbel Smith, who was secretary of state in Texas in 1845, worked to give Texans a choice between remaining independent and being annexed to the United States. He later wrote about a meeting with Sam Houston over the issue of statehood:

*[Houston] came into my private room, booted, spurred. . . Said he "Saxe Weimar" . . . the name of his saddle horse. . . "is at the door. I have come to leave Houston's last words with you. If the congress of the United States shall not by the fourth of March pass some measure of annexation which Texas can with honor accede to, Houston will take the stump against annexation for all time to come." When he wished to be emphatic he spoke of himself by name, Houston, in the third person. Without another word, embracing after his fashion, he mounted and left.*



Ashbel Smith

Ashbel Smith, Reminiscences of the Texas Republic



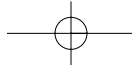
### To Mathematics

The Republic of Texas had debt problems. It began with a debt of about \$1.25 million. During Houston's first term, the debt rose another \$2 million. Under President Lamar, it grew another \$3.75 million. During Houston's second term, the public debt increased by about \$600,000. By the end of the Republic, Texas owed almost \$10 million. ● **Using these figures, create a line graph showing Texas's increasing debt. Which period marked the largest increase in dollars?**

## Sam Houston as President Again

In 1841 Texans once again faced the task of selecting a president for their nation. Because the Texas Constitution did not permit two consecutive terms, Mirabeau Lamar could not run again. Sam Houston, again eligible, defeated David G. Burnet for the presidency. Edward Burleson won the vice-presidency.

Although Texas did not have political parties, a clear division existed between those who supported Houston and those who supported Lamar. Houston still wanted to prevent war with Mexico, spend little money, and join the United States soon.



## A Return to Houston's Policy

Once in office, Houston put his plans back into action. First, he worked to reduce government spending. He cut back on Lamar's expansion policy and, as a result, spent only about \$600,000 in his three-year term. He did so by reducing the army and eliminating the Texas navy.

The Texas navy was commanded by Edwin Moore. Lamar had sent the navy to aid Yucatecan rebels in fighting the Mexican government. Houston wanted to restore peace with Mexico. As a result, he ordered Moore and the navy to return to Texas. Instead, Moore defied Houston's orders and went to New Orleans to repair his ships and resupply his crews. Houston then declared Moore a pirate and invited other countries to sink his ships. Moore quickly came home and demanded a court-martial from Houston. Houston disbanded the navy and eventually granted the court-martial.

## The Mier Expedition

In the meantime, conflicts rose in Mexico. On March 5, 1842, General Rafael Vásquez and about 700 soldiers took control of San Antonio. Vásquez raised the Mexican flag, declaring Mexican control. Two days later he returned to Mexico. On September 11, 1842, Mexico invaded Texas again. This time General Adrian Woll led 1,400 Mexican soldiers into Texas. He captured San Antonio and then retreated with 67 hostages. Houston sent a group of 300 militia under General Alexander Somervell to pursue Woll. Before Somervell's forces could reach them, the Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico. Somervell stopped the pursuit because he believed that his orders did not allow him to cross into Mexico.

Somervell's decision upset many of the militia. About half of them refused to leave without a fight. They also argued that they did not have enough supplies to return across South Texas. In revolt, they elected William S. Fisher to lead them into Mexico. The group crossed the Rio Grande on December 23, 1842.

Once in Mexico, the Texans demanded that the citizens of Mier, a small Mexican town nearby, provide them with needed supplies. While they waited, Mexican general Pedro de Ampudia and his troops arrived, captured the Texans, and marched them south toward Mexico City. The men escaped at Salado, but few made it back to Texas. Mexican soldiers recaptured 176 Texans and continued the march southward. Santa Anna ordered one of every ten prisoners to be put to death and the



### TEXAS'S NAVY

In 1835 Texas bought four ships to form the Texas navy. The navy served as a vital part of Texas's defense and trading system. This first navy lasted until 1837, when the ships were either captured, lost, or sold to pay debts. Eventually, a second navy was formed. In 1843 Sam Houston asked Congress to place the second navy fleet up for auction, but Galveston residents protested. However, the navy was ultimately disbanded.



- ▼ The Mier expedition captives were held at Perote Prison in Mexico City. The survivors shown here were able to escape, but others suffered starvation, disease, and death.
- **Why do you think the Mier expedition is considered the most disastrous expedition from Texas into Mexico?**







- ▲ The Mier expedition prisoners were forced to draw beans from a mug to determine who would be executed.
- How did the members of the expedition get captured by the Mexican troops?

others imprisoned for life. Thomas J. Green, a member of the Mier expedition, later explained how the Mexican leaders decided which men would be killed.

#### TEXAS VOICES

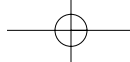
The decimation took place by the drawing of black and white beans from a small earthen mug. The white ones signified exemption, and the black death. One hundred and fifty-nine white beans were placed in the bottom of the mug, and seventeen black ones placed upon the top of them.

Thomas J. Green, *Journal of the Texian Expedition Against Mier*

Each prisoner was then asked to select a bean from the mug. Those who drew a black bean were shot by a firing squad, and the others were imprisoned. Many of the Texans died in prison. The survivors were eventually released in 1844.

## The Archives War

The tensions with Mexico fueled Houston's arguments for moving the capital. He disapproved of making Austin the capital of Texas and refused to serve his second term there. Officially, Houston maintained that the frontier location of Austin was too approachable, making it an easy target for raids by Mexican forces and Native Americans. Recent invasions by Mexican troops and attacks by the Comanches seemed to support his concern. Still, Houston's opponents believed that he did not



- ◀ Sam Houston's rangers almost succeeded in transporting the archives from Austin to Washington-on-the-Brazos. Angelina Eberly fired a cannon to sound the alarm. ● **Why did President Houston want to move the archives to Washington-on-the-Brazos?**

want to serve in “Lamar’s capital.” Whatever the reason, Houston set up the headquarters of the government in Washington-on-the-Brazos.

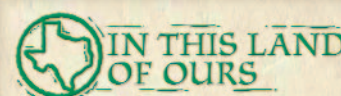
Some government offices were opened in Washington-on-the-Brazos, but the state **archives** remained in Austin. The citizens of Austin understood that possession of the archives was their last claim to the capital. They refused to allow the archives to be removed. After the raid by Woll, Houston sent men to remove the state archives. They loaded the archives onto wagons and were on the way out of Austin when Angelina Eberly sounded the alarm by setting off a cannon. Austin citizens chased the wagons and returned the archives to Austin, where they remained throughout Houston’s term of office. The issue was finally resolved when Anson Jones, who was the next president of Texas, governed from Austin.

**archives** *public records, papers, or documents*

## Regulator-Moderator War

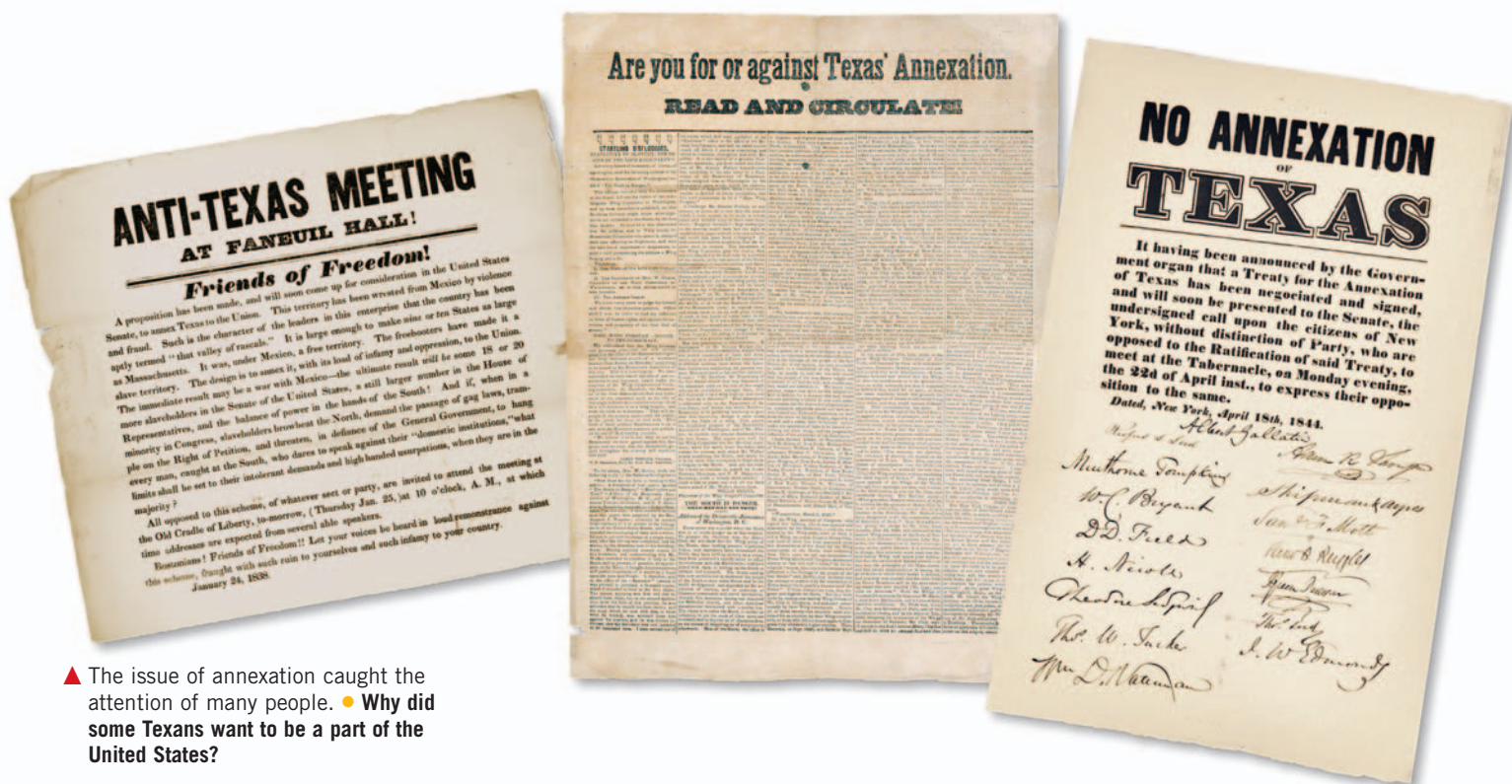
Houston also had to deal with conflicts among Texans. A long-standing feud existed between two groups in Harrison and Shelby Counties in East Texas. This feud became known as the Regulator-Moderator War. The area had been troubled since the days of the Neutral Ground Agreement when people unconcerned with law and order moved into East Texas. Settlers who wanted to bring an end to the lawlessness were known as Regulators. Their “regulating” was sometimes as violent as the activities of the criminals. A group known as Moderators wanted to stop the excessive use of force. A feud between the two groups developed.

In August 1844, Houston sent 600 troops into East Texas to stop the violence. The fighting eventually stopped due to the presence of troops, the requests for peace from Houston, and the need for a rest. However, bad feelings between both sides remained for decades.



### REGION

The dispute over where the capital of Texas was to be located was based in part on regional differences. East Texans like Sam Houston wanted a capital in their territory. Westerners preferred a capital in their part of the country. These differences were only part of what divided east and west Texans. ● **Why might settlers have wanted the capital of Texas to be located in their area?**



- ▲ The issue of annexation caught the attention of many people. ● Why did some Texans want to be a part of the United States?

## Houston's Efforts to Gain Annexation

Houston also turned his attention to annexation. Since his first administration, Houston had urged the United States to annex Texas. After an embarrassing delay in the U.S. response to his request, Houston withdrew Texas's first offer to join the Union. Now back in office, he tried once again.

Houston's representatives in Washington, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, thought that annexation was a good possibility. John Tyler of Virginia had become the U.S. president following the death of President William Henry Harrison. Because he was a Southerner, Tyler was not concerned about slavery in Texas. Tyler's secretary of state, John C. Calhoun, was also a Southerner. In April 1844 Calhoun agreed to a treaty that would have accepted Texas as a territory of the United States. Texans who wanted statehood right away grudgingly accepted, but the U.S. Senate rejected the treaty. The Senate ballot fell one vote short of the required two-thirds majority needed for approval of a treaty. Texans—and Southern U.S. leaders—were disappointed. However, this failure made annexation a key issue in presidential campaigns later in the year and proved to be only a delay in getting Texas into the Union.

## The Elections of 1844

In 1844 Texans elected Dr. Anson Jones as president. He defeated Edward Burleson, vice-president during Houston's second term. In the United States, annexation of Texas became a key factor during the



presidential election. Two leading candidates, former president Martin Van Buren, the Free Soil Party candidate, and Henry Clay, the Whig Party nominee, decided not to discuss the Texas issue in their campaigns. The Democratic Party, which called for the annexation of Texas, nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee. Polk won the election, indicating that most U.S. voters also supported annexation.



**Anson Jones**



**D**r. Anson Jones arrived in Texas in 1833 and established a successful medical practice in Brazoria. As chair of many Texas congressional committees, he was highly involved in the development of the Republic. He declined to serve as vice-president in the election of 1841 but instead became secretary of state under Sam Houston. • **How did the elections of Anson Jones and James K. Polk affect Texas politics?**

## Texas Becomes a State

The U.S. Congress approved a **joint resolution** on February 26, 1845, agreeing to accept Texas as the twenty-eighth state. Pressured by French and British diplomats, the Mexican government offered to recognize Texas's independence if the Texas Congress would reject annexation. President Jones presented both offers to the Texas Congress. Members of the Texas Congress voted for annexation and proceeded to draft a state constitution. The Constitution was ratified by Texas voters in October 1845 and by the U.S. Congress on December 29, 1845. Texans voted to join the United States as its twenty-eighth state. On February 19, 1846, President Jones announced the annexation of Texas.

### TEXAS VOICES

The lone star of Texas, which ten years since arose amid clouds over fields of carnage, and obscurely shone for a while . . . has passed on and become fixed forever in that glorious constellation which all freemen and lovers of freedom in the world must reverence and adore—the American Union.

The final act in this great drama is now performed. The Republic of Texas is no more.

Anson Jones, ceremony for annexation of Texas

**joint resolution** *a formal ruling passed by both houses of the legislature and intended to become law*

## SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

### Terms & Names

**Identify:**

- Sam Houston
- Edwin Moore
- Mier expedition
- Archive War
- archives
- Anson Jones
- joint resolution

### Organizing Information

Use a chart like the one shown to identify the pros and cons of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

PROS	CONS

### Critical Thinking

1. What changes did Houston make when he returned to the presidency?
2. Describe the events leading to the statehood of Texas.
3. Why is 1845 an important year in the history of our state?

### A Real-Life Story

Review *A Real-Life Story* on page 250. In your Texas Notebook, write a paragraph briefly explaining why annexation was important to Texas and to the United States.

## ACTIVITY

### History

Imagine that you are an imprisoned member of the Mier expedition. In your Texas Notebook, write a journal entry describing your experience at the black bean lottery.

# CHAPTER 11 ASSESSMENT

## VISUAL Summary

### ELECTED PRESIDENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS 1836–1845



#### David Burnet

**Term:**  
March 16, 1836–  
October 22, 1836

Selected as interim president of Texas during the Texas Revolution.

#### Sam Houston

**Terms:** 1836–1838,  
1841–1844

**Policies:** Limited government spending, established peaceful relations with Mexico and Native Americans, encouraged annexation.



#### Mirabeau B. Lamar

**Term:** 1838–1841

**Policies:** Used military force against Mexico and Native Americans, wanted Texas to remain independent, promoted education in Texas.



#### Anson Jones

**Term:** 1844–1845

**Policies:** Supported annexation.



## TERMS & NAMES

Explain the significance of each of the following:

1. Sam Houston
2. Houston, Texas
3. Mirabeau B. Lamar
4. Council House Fight
5. Battle of Plum Creek
6. Santa Fe expedition
7. Austin, Texas
8. Mier expedition
9. Archives War
10. Anson Jones

## REVIEW QUESTIONS

### *The Republic of Texas*

(pages 238–242)

1. What problems did the Republic of Texas face?
2. Why did many Texans want to become part of the United States?
3. Why was the annexation of Texas rejected by the United States?

### *A Different Vision for Texas*

(pages 244–248)

4. What was Lamar's vision for Texas?
5. Why is Lamar known as the "Father of Education in Texas"?

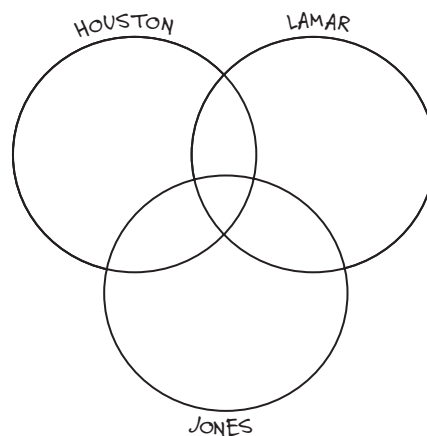
### *Houston's Return Leads to Annexation*

(pages 250–255)

6. How did President Houston reduce government spending?
7. Why did the United States delay approval of Houston's request for the annexation of Texas?
8. What changes in the United States resulted in the annexation of Texas?

## READING SOCIAL STUDIES

### *After You Read*



Review your completed Venn diagram. Which two men were the least alike? Give two examples to support your answer. Then, as a class, debate whether Sam Houston or Mirabeau Lamar was a better leader for the Republic of Texas. Use information from your graphic organizer to support your opinion.

## CRITICAL THINKING

### *Drawing Conclusions*

1. During the first election in the Republic of Texas, most citizens voted in favor of annexation. Why did voters want Texas to become part of the United States?

### *Identifying Cause and Effect*

2. How did the Santa Fe expedition and the clashes with the Native Americans affect Texas's financial problems?

### *Contrasting*

3. The first two presidents of Texas, Sam Houston and Mirabeau Lamar, adopted very different policies for the new Republic. Explain how their policies differed.



## MAP & GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

### Applying Skills



1. In what ways was geography considered in the selection of a site for the capital of Texas?
2. Look at the map above. Notice the route of the Santa Fe expedition. Why do you think the Texans chose to follow that route?

## SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLBUILDER

### Identifying a Secondary Source

*In 1843 with the re-election of Sam Houston as President of Texas, the republic's Indian policy took a turn towards peace. J. C. Eldredge, the General Superintendent of Indian Affairs, was sent out to find the Comanches and make peace with them. . . .*

**Raymond J. DeMallie**, *Comanche Treaties with the Republic of Texas*

1. What event is taking place in the passage?
2. What does the information tell you about Sam Houston?
3. What in the passage confirms that this is a secondary source for this event?



## CHAPTER PROJECT

**Political Campaigns** Divide the class into two groups. One group will be the campaign staff for Sam Houston. The other group will campaign for Mirabeau Lamar. Choose campaign managers and speakers for each candidate. Using word processing and desktop publishing programs, write speeches and newspaper articles for your candidate and create campaign posters. Then invite another class to attend your campaign rally. Ask them to vote for a candidate, and then tally the votes to determine a winner.



## SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY ACTIVITY

### Managing Government Problems

The Republic of Texas faced problems such as financial difficulties and establishing good relations with other countries. Despite all the changes that have occurred in society since that time, many governments still face these two problems. Do you think technology makes it easier or more difficult to deal with national and international conflicts? In your Texas Notebook, write a brief paragraph explaining your opinion.

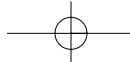


## CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY

### Selecting a Leader

When Texas became an independent republic, the citizens of Texas had to choose a leader. Today, American citizens elect a president every four years to lead the United States. What leadership qualities do you think Texans in 1836 looked for when selecting their first permanent president? In your Texas Notebook, create a chart of the leadership qualities nineteenth-century Texans likely considered important. Then interview your family and friends on what they think are important characteristics for a government leader today. Add this information to your profile. Share your information with your class. Are the characteristics the same or different?





## Understanding Cause and Effect/Compare and Contrast

### LEARNING *the Skill*

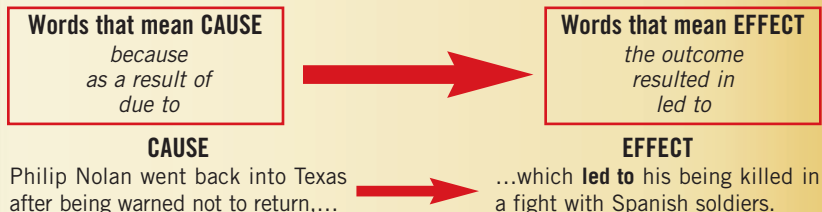
This skillbuilder will help you answer TAKS questions that require you to analyze information.

Understanding the causes and effects of events is an important social studies skill. Cause-and-effect questions require you to think about the reason an event happened (cause) or the outcome of an event (effect).

Compare-and-contrast questions ask you to look for the ways two subjects or ideas are alike or different. Comparison questions ask you to look for similarities. Contrast questions ask you to look for one or more important differences between subjects, events, or ideas.

### Strategies for Cause/Effect Questions

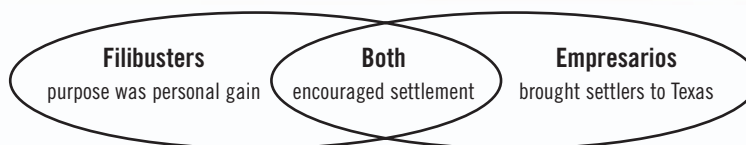
Look for signal words that tell you the question is about a cause-and-effect relationship.



### Strategies for Compare/Contrast Questions

A Venn diagram is one way to organize details to show how two things are alike and different.

Compare the filibusters with the empresarios in Texas. On one side, list what you know about the filibusters. On the other side, list what you know about the empresarios. In the middle, record the details that both groups had in common.

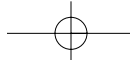


### PRACTICING *the Skill*

Use your knowledge of cause/effect and compare/contrast and your knowledge of social studies to answer the question. **Read the question and answer explanations to help you answer the TAKS practice questions on the following page.**

- Which statement best describes the differences between Haden Edwards and Stephen F. Austin?
 

<p><b>A</b> Haden Edwards was a filibuster; Stephen F. Austin was an empresario.</p> <p><b>B</b> Haden Edwards quickly angered Cherokees in the area; Stephen F. Austin worked hard to get along with the Cherokees.</p> <p><b>C</b> Haden Edwards quickly angered local residents and Mexican officials; Stephen F. Austin worked hard to get along with local residents and the Mexican government.</p> <p><b>D</b> Haden Edwards did not lead a rebellion against the Mexican government; Stephen F. Austin did.</p>	<p><b>A</b> Incorrect. Both Haden Edwards and Stephen F. Austin were empresarios.</p> <p><b>B</b> Incorrect. Edwards signed a treaty with the Cherokees. Stephen F. Austin did not care about the Cherokees.</p> <p><b>C</b> <b>Correct.</b> Edwards angered settlers by questioning their right to the land, and his attitude angered Mexican officials. Austin worked well with settlers and Mexican officials.</p> <p><b>D</b> Incorrect. Both Edwards and Austin led rebellions against the Mexican government.</p>
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## APPLYING *the Skill*

Use the chart and your knowledge of social studies to answer the questions on this page.

### The Turtle Bayou Conference of 1832 and the Conventions of 1832 and 1833

Event	Resolutions	Actions
Turtle Bayou, 1832	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organized by colonists at Turtle Bayou while they waited for a cannon.</li> <li>Disagreed with violations of the Constitution of 1824, which gave the states local control.</li> <li>Supported Santa Anna and the revolution against President Bustamante.</li> <li>Pledged continued loyalty to Mexico.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No action taken.</li> </ul>
Convention of 1832	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delegates met in San Felipe and elected Austin as president of the convention.</li> <li>Pledged support of the Constitution of 1824.</li> <li>Asked for repeal of the Law of April 6, 1830.</li> <li>Asked for increased immigration from the United States and exemption from customs duties.</li> <li>Requested protection from Native American raids.</li> <li>Requested creation of public schools.</li> <li>Petitioned for split of Coahuila y Tejas and statehood for Texas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sent Austin to San Antonio with the petition.</li> <li>Established a plan to create militias.</li> <li>Created committees of vigilance, safety, and correspondence.</li> </ul>
Convention of 1833	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William Wharton led the meeting.</li> <li>Drafted the same proposals as the Convention of 1832.</li> <li>Requested judicial reform and improved mail service.</li> <li>Asked for a halt to the slave traffic in Texas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drafted a constitution for the new Mexican state of Texas.</li> </ul>

- Which statement best describes the difference between the Turtle Bayou conference and the Convention of 1832?
  - The Turtle Bayou conference took no action on its resolutions.
  - The Turtle Bayou conference petitioned for a cannon from the Mexican government.
  - The Convention of 1832 opened Texas to immigration from the United States.
  - The Convention of 1832 sent military troops to Santa Anna.
- Why were the committees of vigilance, safety, and correspondence created by the Convention of 1832?
  - to provide safe passage for Stephen F. Austin to San Antonio
  - to obtain some defense from raids by Native Americans
  - to allow immigration from the United States
  - to establish a more reliable postal system
- Which issue did the Turtle Bayou conference and the Conventions of 1832 and 1833 have in common?
  - a request for land for public schools
  - a request for modification of the Law of April 6, 1830
  - more states' rights as guaranteed in the Constitution of 1824
  - a desire to stop the slave traffic in Texas
- What outcome resulted from the Convention of 1833?
  - Texas obtained a tax exemption and land for schools.
  - A constitution was drafted for the Mexican state of Texas.
  - The delegates declared Texas independent from Mexico.
  - The Mexican government established a postal system for Texas.

On your own paper, write brief answer explanations for the correct and incorrect answer choices on this page.