

# Unit 5 Vocabulary

- **federalists** – those in Mexico who supported the establishment of a federal system of government like that in the United States.
- **centralists** – those in Mexico who favored a strong central government with power concentrated among a few leaders.
- **revolution** – a movement to bring about change.
- **siege** – surrounding a fortification to cut it off from supplies.
- **delegate** – a person acting as a representative for others.
- **republic** – type of government with elected representatives.
- **courier** – a messenger generally delivering correspondence.
- **treaty** – an agreement between national governments.
- **Ad Interim** – Temporary.
- **Cavalry** – soldiers on horseback.

Facts include dates, times, and specific people and places. Opinions, however, are statements of personal points of view. Distinguishing fact from opinion can help you think critically about current and past events. **Directions:** Read the following passage from Manuel Mier y Terán’s report on the state of affairs in Texas and answer the questions.

**M**exicans of this town [Nacogdoches] compris[e] what in all countries is called the lowest class—the very poor and very ignorant. . . . [They] not only do not have sufficient means to establish schools, but they are not of the type that take any thought for the improvement of its public institutions or the betterment of its degraded condition. . . .

Wherever I have looked, in the short time that I have been here, I have witnessed grave occurrences, both political and judicial. It would cause you the same [dismay] that it has caused me to see the opinion that is held of our nation by these foreign colonists, since,

with the exception of some few who have journeyed to our capital, they know no other Mexicans than the inhabitants about here; and excepting the authorities necessary to any form of society, the said inhabitants are the most ignorant. . . . Thus, I tell myself that it could not be otherwise than that from such a state of affairs should arise an antagonism between Mexicans and foreigners, which is not the least of the smoldering fires which I have discovered. Therefore, I am warning you to take timely measures. Texas could throw the whole nation into revolution.

1. Which facts in the passage can be checked for accuracy?

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2. List words and phrases in the passage that indicate the writer’s opinion.

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# Unit 5

Unrest and Revolt in Texas

1821-1836

# Road to Revolution

For these notes – you  
write the slides with the  
**red** titles!!!

# Timeline

- 1824 – Mexican Constitution of 1824
- 1828 – Mier y Teran Report
- April 6, 1830 – Law of April 6
- 1832 – Turtle Bayou Resolution
- January 1834 – Austin's Arrest
- 1835- Battle of Gonzales
- March 2, 1836 Declaration of Independence
- February 23 – March 6, 1836 Battle of the Alamo
- March 6, 1836 Fall of the Alamo
- March 27, 1836 – Mass Execution of men at Goliad
- April 21, 1836 Battle of San Jacinto
- May 1836 Treaties of Velasco

**Federalists – power should be shared between the states and the national government**

## **THE CONSTITUTION OF 1824**

**Federalists wrote a constitution in 1824 that:**

- Divided Mexico into 19 states and 4 territories
- Combined Coahuila and Tejas as one state--Coahuila y Tejas.
- Texas could become a single Mexican state after it's population grew large enough
- Out of the 12 members of the state legislature that met in Saltillo, Texas could have only 1

**Federalists mostly left the American settlers in Texas alone**

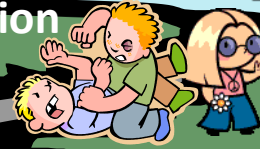


# Causes of the Texas Revolution

1. Fredonian Rebellion (1826)
2. Mier y Teran Report (1828)
3. Law of April 6, 1830 (1830)
4. Turtle Bayou Resolutions (1832)
5. Stephen F. Austin arrested (1834)

# Austin Returns and Says we should go to WAR!!!!

Consultation of 1835



Battle of Gonzales



Stephen F. Austin arrested!!!!



Convention of 1833



COME AT ME BRO

Turtle Bayou Resolutions and the Battle of Anahuac (1st)

### THE LAW OF APRIL 6, 1830

- No immigration from the United States
- Canceled all unfulfilled empresarial grants
- Encouraged Mexican & European immigration
- Slave could no longer be brought into Mexico
- Established new forts
- Placed custom duties on all goods entering Texas from the U.S.

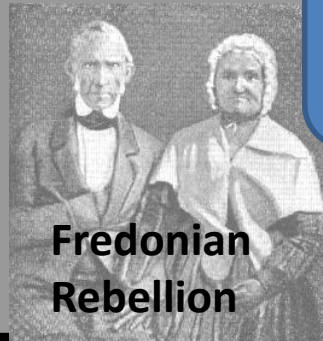
[Road to Independence Video](#)

Empresarios

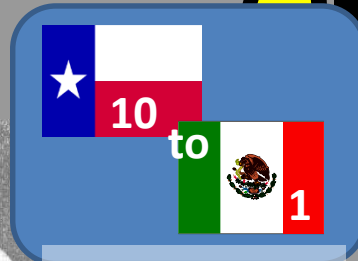


Americans welcome!!

1821-1834



Fredonian Rebellion



Mier y Terán Report



Centralists in 1829



# Fredonian Rebellion



INDEPENDENCE  
LIBERTY  
JUSTICE



- The Edwards brothers got 15 -30 armed settlers and took the **Old Stone Fort** (Dec. 16)
- They raised a red and white flag that said, “Independence, Liberty and Justice”
- Called it the **Republic of Fredonia**
- The Mexican government (with the help of Stephen F. Austin) sent troops to Nacogdoches to stop the revolt. (January)
- Some Fredonians were captured but most of them ran across the Sabine River (border) into the United States ... the revolt was over

Texas  
**Fredonia!!!**

**December 21, 1826**

**to**

**Jan. 31, 1827**

# Fredonian Rebellion

- in 1826 -Nacogdoches, a group of Texans formed the Fredonian Republic.
- led by the Edwards Brothers (Hayden and Benjamin)
- **Stephen F. Austin** sided with the Mexican government
- It ended quickly.

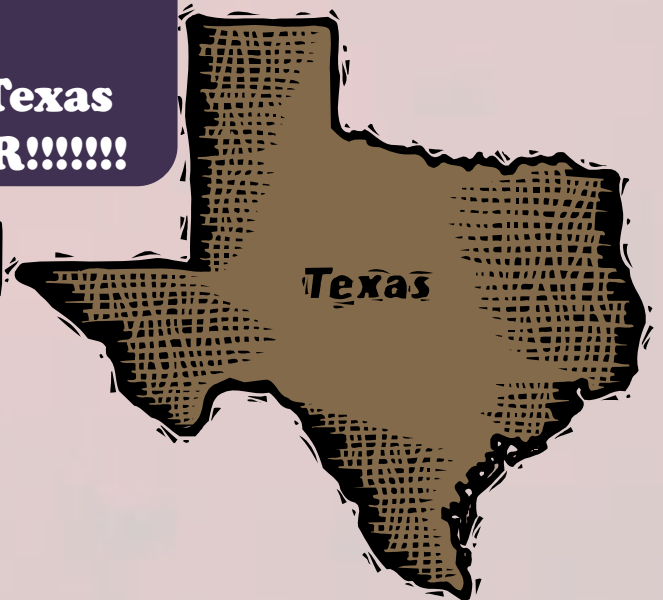
# Mier y Teran Investigates

*March 1828 – Jan. 1829*

The Mexican government wanted to know what the heck was going on in Texas so they sent **General Mier y Teran** to investigate.

- Teran told the Mexican government that Texans outnumbered Mexicans in East Texas at least 10 to 1.
- They should be worried about the growing American influence on Mexican Texas.

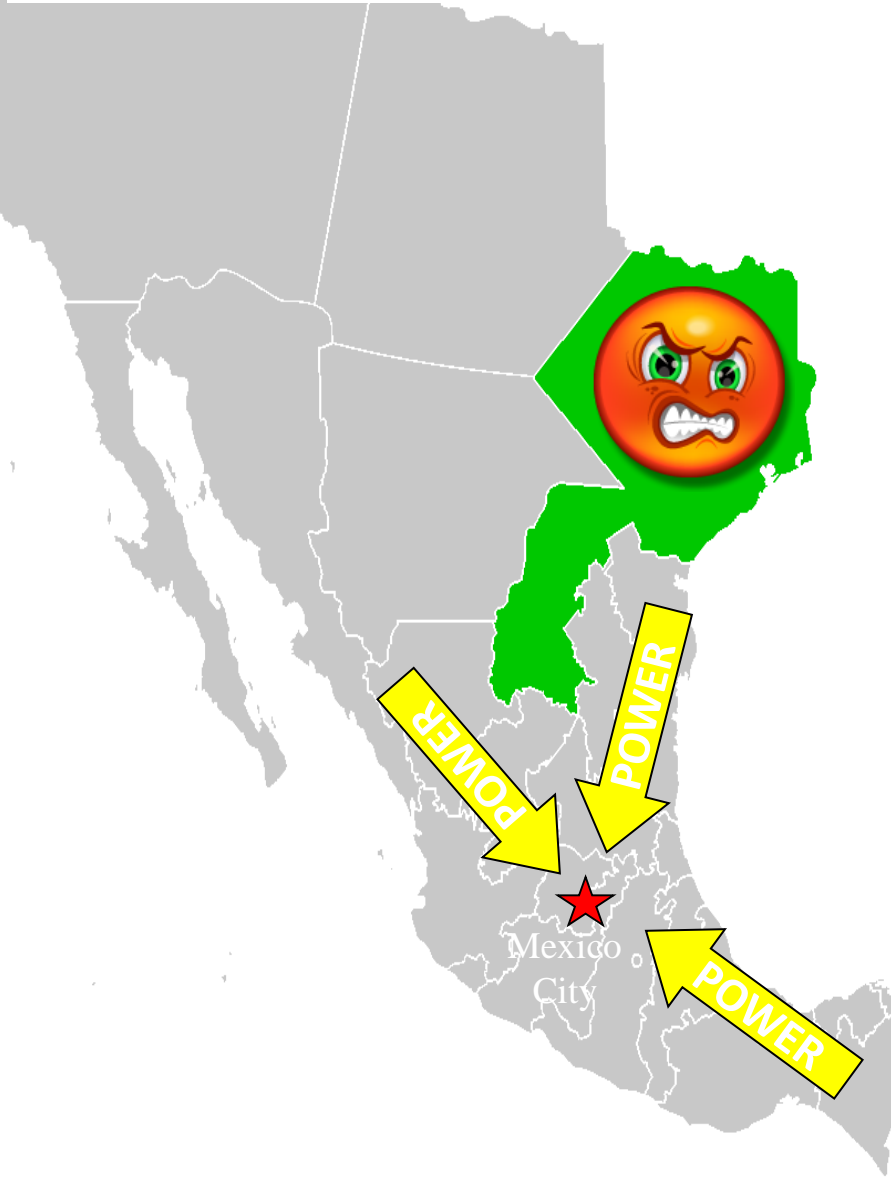
**If the MX gov't doesn't do something about the growing influence, Texas will be lost FOREVER!!!!!!**



# Mier y Teran Report

- 1828-Mexican gov't sent Gen. Manuel Mier y Terán to investigate Texas.
- He found that the Anglo-Americans outnumbered Mexicans 10 to 1.
- The report resulted in the Law of April 6.

**Centralists** – power should be concentrated in the central government of Mexico City



## **CENTRALISTS CAME INTO POWER IN 1829**



- **LAW OF APRIL 6, 1830**
- Stopped all immigration from the UNITED STATES
- Issued a decree (law) abolishing slavery in Mexico (including Texas)
- Suspended empresario contracts
- Encouraged immigration from MEXICO AND EUROPE
- Placed customs duties (taxes) on goods made in foreign countries (the United States)

**Texans DID NOT like the new laws the Centralists were putting in place.**

**THEY SAID IT VIOLATED THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (The Constitution of 1824)**

# Law of April 6, 1830

- outlawed immigration from the U.S. to Texas
- canceled all empresarioial grants that had not been fulfilled.
- encouraged European immigration.
- Slaves could no longer be brought into Mexico.
- customs duties were imposed on all goods entering Texas from the U.S.

# 1st Anahuac Conflict

Anahuac was a port where the Mexicans would collect **taxes** on imported goods

The **taxes** were meant to raise money for Mexico and to encourage **INTERNAL** trade within Mexico (and not always with the US)

Juan (John) Bradburn was the Mexican commander at Anahuac

Bradburn did not always treat the Texans well... they had several disagreements

Finally, in May 1832, after Bradburn arrested William Travis and Patrick Jack for interfering with his efforts to enforce the laws, the settlers had had it

The Texans had captured Bradburn's soldiers and held them hostage, demanding Travis' and Jack's release... when Bradburn refused, he fired on the town!

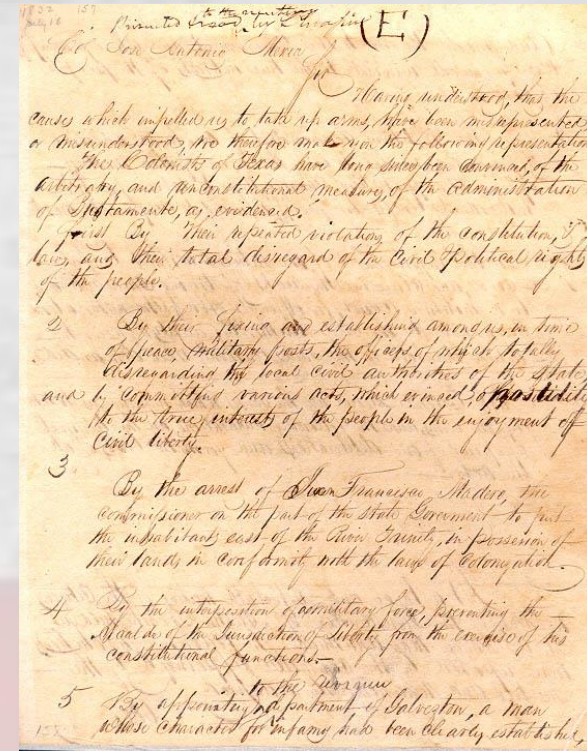


The colonists realized they needed more fire-power so they sent one of the settlers (JOHN Austin) to get a cannon from Brazoria

# Turtle Bayou Resolutions

**June 13, 1832**

- The Texans said they were still loyal citizens of Mexico (they were NOT rebelling against Mexican authority)
- Supported Santa Anna's revolt against the Centralist president in Mexico (President Bustamante) because they were ignoring the Constitution of 1824
- Santa Anna had said that HE supported the Constitution of 1824





# Turtle Bayou Resolutions -1832

- Settlers met at Turtle bayou after Anahuac.
- John Austin was sent to get a cannon from Brazoria
- Drafted resolutions:
  - Pledged loyalty to Mexico under the Constitution of 1824.
    - Santa Anna seemed to support the Constitution of 1824.
- Colonel Jose de las Piedras ordered Travis and Jack freed from jail.
  - Bradburn was fired

# Battle of Velasco

- **John Austin** takes a cannon from Brazoria and heads back to Anahuac.
  - He and his men sail down the **Brazos** River toward the **Gulf of Mexico**.
- They arrive in **Velasco**.
  - Colonel Ugartechea **refuses** to let the men pass.
  - Fighting breaks out!
  - **First** time **Mexican** and **Texan** troops fire at one another.

# Santa Anna is President

I am a  
Federalist.  
NO, I am a  
Centralist

Finally in 1833, Santa Anna became president of Mexico... most Texans were happy...

because he had declared himself to be a FEDERALIST... he had promised to support the Constitution of 1824... which is what the Texans wanted...

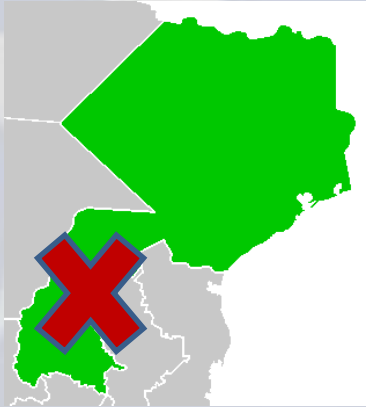
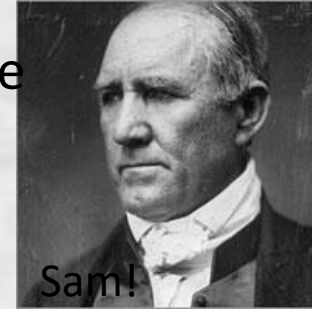


# CONVENTION OF 1833 (April 1)

*a meeting of delegates of a political party to form policies and select candidates*



- Stephen F. Austin was elected president of the convention
- Some guy named Sam Houston shows up at the convention



## What They Want from Santa Anna:

- Texas should be made a separate state (no more Coahuila!)
- Immigration from the U.S. should be allowed again
- Texans want to be exempt from certain import taxes
- They wanted more delegates in the state legislature
- Better protection from the Native Americans



# Conventions of 1832 & 1833

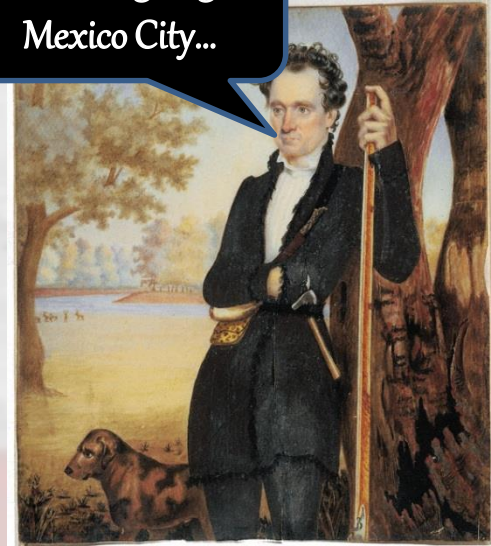
- Texans met in San Felipe de Austin.
- Texans pledge support for the Constitution of 1824.
- Want a **repeal** of the Law of April 6, 1830 and the customs duty.
  - Repeal: to take away
- Wanted to allow U.S. immigration to Texas.
- Wanted the Mexican government to grant Texas statehood.
- 1833- after a letter from **Stephen F. Austin**, They drafted a state constitution.

## CONVENTION OF 1833

So now we know what we want...  
WHO'S GOING TO TELL SANTA  
ANNA?

Let's send Stephen!  
Everybody likes him!

Guess I'm going to  
Mexico City...



The delegates decided to send Stephen F. Austin to Mexico to present their resolutions to Mexico City

He left right after the convention, in April 1833

# Cholera Epidemic in Mexico City

In July 1833, Austin arrives in Mexico City as a cholera epidemic is sweeping through the city

Austin's meeting with Santa Anna is delayed because Santa Anna had left Mexico City... he did not want to be in the city while so many people were dying of cholera

Austin gets frustrated (he had been waiting for 3 months) and writes a letter to the delegates in San Antonio telling them to give up on the Mexican government and go ahead and form their own government

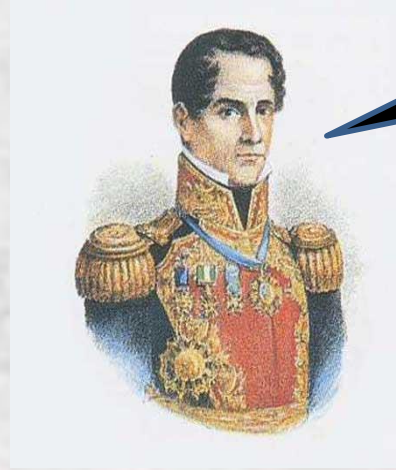


In November, Santa Anna finally meets with Austin and agrees to some of the resolutions... mainly doing away with the law restricting immigration

Thanks, Santa Anna!



De nada



Austin leaves Mexico City in December 1833 to head back to Texas

Meanwhile, the Mexican authorities in Saltillo had read Austin's letter to the delegates in Texas... they weren't too happy...



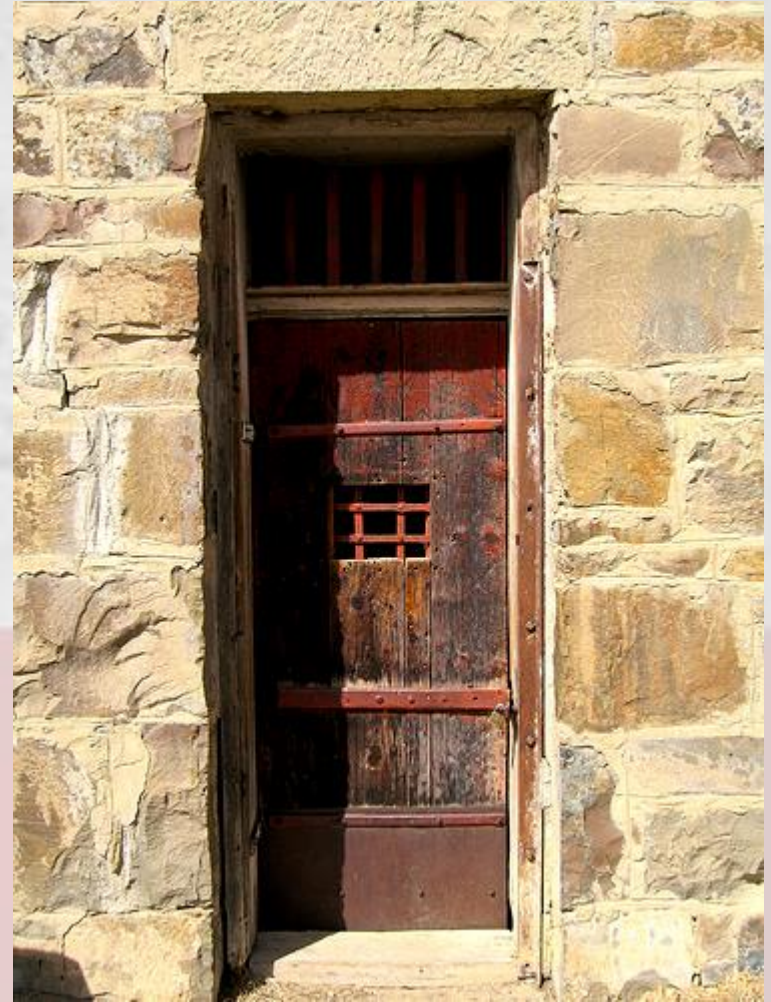
Austin is arrested in January 1834 and sent BACK to Mexico City

Texans were appalled... they asked for Austin's release...





- ▣ **After being imprisoned for 1 ½ years, Austin was finally given his freedom in July of 1835...**
- ▣ **he got back to Texas that September – over 2 years since leaving!!!**



# Stephen F. Austin Arrested

- Austin traveled to Mexico to deliver the resolutions from the convention of 1833.
- After a long wait to meet with Santa Anna, Austin sent a letter to Texas telling Texas officials to establish a state government.
- Austin meets with Santa Anna who agrees with the Texans on almost everything. (except slaves)
- Austin is arrested for treason on his way home because of the letter he sent.
- He was kept in jail for over a year.

**“War is our only recourse.  
There is no other remedy.  
We must defend our rights,  
ourselves, and our country by  
force of arms.”**



**WAR!!**



Stephen F. Austin  
at the Consultation of 1835

# Consultation of 1835

In Texas, leaders in the town of Columbia issued a call for a convention so people could discuss the situation with Cos and Santa Anna.

This convention was known as the CONSULTATION and was supposed to be held at Washington-on-the-Brazos on October 15... however because of military hostilities (think Battle of Gonzales)...

Colonists had mixed opinions --  
it was delayed until Nov. 1.



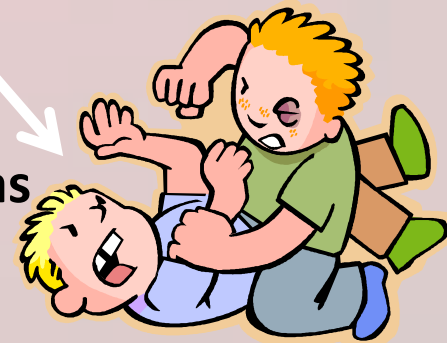
## Peace Party

Thought war  
should be avoided  
at all costs



## War Party

Thought Santa Anna  
had become a  
dictator (not good)  
and war  
was  
their only option



# Consultation 1835

- Split into two sides
  - Pro peace group-
    - Wanted the Constitution of 1824 restored
    - Feared that declaring independence would lose Tejano support
    - Felt they were loyal Mexican citizens
  - Pro war group-
    - Argued that Texas should declare independence
- Compromise-
  - Delegates pledged loyalty to Mexico
  - Only used force to defend themselves
  - Warned that if the Constitution of 1824 was not restored, Texas would declare independence

# 2nd Battle of Anahuac

In early 1835, trouble began again in Anahuac!



The Texans were complaining about how the taxes at Anahuac were being collected unfairly. Several Texans were thrown in jail. ANOTHER battle was started and the Mexican official at Anahuac was forced to surrender and leave Texas!

Apology NOT accepted!

He arrested the offending Texans (including Lorenzo de Zavala)



Some Texans disagreed with what the Texans had done and wrote a letter of apology to General Martín Perfecto de Cos, Santa Anna's brother-in-law and commander of the Mexican forces in Coahuila.