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| **1821-1823**  **Anglo settlement begins in Texas.** | The Mexican government found it difficult to get enough citizens to populate its northern territory.SFA%20and%20dog%20250 The new Mexican government gave **Stephen F. Austin** and others permission to begin settlements in Texas. **Anglo settlers** emigrated from the United States to get **cheap farmland** and to **start over** in Texas. Many were Southern farmers who owned **slaves**. One of every four people in Austin’s colony was a slave. **Settlers agreed to become naturalized Mexican citizens, adopt the Catholic faith and learn Spanish.**  **1. Why did the Anglos come to settle Texas?**  **2. What did the Anglos have to agree to in order to move to Austin’s colony?** |
| **1824**  **Mexican Constitution encourages settlement.** | Flag_of_Coahuila_y_TexasThe **Mexican Constitution of 1824** welcomed Anglo settlers to Texas. Even though the Mexican Constitution differed from the U.S. Constitution (for example, it did not allow free speech, free assembly, or freedom of religion), the Anglo settlers were able to enjoy many other freedoms since the Constitution left most of the power up to the states. The northern state of **Coahuila y Tejas** was formed in the newly independent nation of Mexico.  **1. Why did the Anglo settlers like the Mexican Constitution of 1824?** |
| **1826**  **The Fredonian Rebellion ends quickly.** | **courthouse1-cHayden Edwards**, an empresario, got a land grant to settle 800 families in the **Nacogdoches** area. However, some Native Americans and Mexican Texans were already there and owned land. Edwards refused to recognize their claims and the Mexican government took away Edwards’ land grant. Edwards and his brother led a **revolt** of Anglo colonists and established the **Fredonian Republic**. Stephen F. Austin refused to support the rebellion. Mexican forces quickly ended the revolt. This was the first Texan uprising against the Mexicans, making the government suspicious.  **1. Why did Hayden Edwards lose his land grant?**  **2. The Fredonian Rebellion was the first time what happened?** |
| **1829**  **Mexico bans slavery.** | The Mexican president made a new decree **banning slavery throughout Mexico**. Texan cotton farmers protested that they needed their slaves if their plantations were going to be profitable. (Slavery was still legal in the southern United States, from which the settlers had come.)  A month later, the law was changed to allow slavery only in the state of Texas.  **1. Why did Texans protest the end of slavery throughout Mexico?**  **2. What happened a month after the Texans protested the decree?**Am_I_not_a_man |
| **1830**  **The Decree of April 6th tries to get Texas back under control.** | The new Mexican government was becoming uneasy with the Anglos settlers. Anglos outnumbered Mexicans **5 to 1** in Coahuila y Tejas, brought **slaves**, and thought the **U.S.** was trying to take their land. Therefore, the Mexican government tried to get Texas back under control by issuing the Decree of April 6th**.** The **Decree of April 6th** made important changes that affected the state of Coahuila y Tejas. The decree:   * **Ended legal immigration** from the United States. * **Set up forts** along the Sabine River to keep Americans from entering Texas. * **Created tariffs** (taxes) on imports from the United States. * Put an **end to colonist armies, schools, and newspapers**   **1. Why was the Mexican government uneasy with Anglo settlers?**  **2. What did the Decree of April 6th enforce? Why was this upsetting to people living in Coahuila y Tejas?** |
| **1832**  **Anahuac Disturbance**  **The Turtle Bayou Resolutions**  **The Battle of Velasco** | Turtle Bayou ResolutionsAlready upset with the Decree of April 6th, settlers in **Anahuac** did not like the new commander at Fort Anahuac, who was enforcing the new laws on immigration, customs, and slavery. Anahuac lawyer **William B. Travis** and his law partner were jailed when they argued for the return of slaves sheltered at the fort. A group of about 160 settlers marched to Anahuac to free Travis and others. Fighting broke out. The settlers retreated to Turtle Bayou to wait for a **cannon** to arrive.  While they waited, the men signed the **Turtle Bayou Resolutions**. These statements reassured the Mexican government that they were **still loyal to Mexico,** despite conflicts at Anahuac and Velasco. The commander from the Nacogdoches fort arrived. He promised to fire the Anahuac commander and freed the prisoners. Word had not reached those settlers who had gone to get the cannon. The Mexican commander at the nearby Fort **Velasco** tried to stop Texans from transporting a cannon up the Brazos River from Velasco to attack Fort Anahuac. After three days of fighting and 15 deaths, the Mexican commander surrendered. This was referred to as the **Battle of Velasco.**  **1. What happened to upset the people living in Anahuac?**  **2. What are the Turtle Bayou Resolutions?**  **3. What is the Battle of Velasco?** |
| **1832-1833**  **Conventions of 1832 and 1833 are held in Texas.** | Texans held **conventions**, or meetings, to discuss their frustrations with the Mexican government. They decided to ask the Mexican Government to:   * **Allow immigration from the U.S. again** * **Allow Texas to be a separate state IN MEXICO.** * **Have more representatives in the Mexican legislature** * **Not have to pay taxes for 3 years** * **Improve educational opportunities** * **Protect Texans from Native Americans**   **1. Why did Texans hold conventions in 1832 and 1833?** |
| **1833**  **Santa Anna becomes President.** | **Santaanna1Santa Anna** became president of Mexico. He had much support from Texans. They believed Santa Anna would end the 1830 Decree and go back to the **Constitution of 1824**, which had given Texans much more freedom.  **1. Why did Santa Anna have the support of many Texans?** |
| **1834 - 1835**  **Stephen F. Austin is jailed for treason against Mexico.** | At the Conventions of 1832 & 1833, **Stephen F. Austin** was elected to travel to **Mexico City** to present Texans’ requests to the new president, Santa Anna. Santa Anna was not in the capital when Stephen Austin arrived. While Austin was waiting for him to return, he became very frustrated and wrote an **angry** **letter** to authorities in San Antonio, encouraging Texans to form their own government. When Austin finally met with Santa Anna, the president **agreed to many of the reforms** the Texans wanted except becoming their own state.  http://www.pbs.org/weta/thewest/people/images/austin1.jpgUnfortunately, Austin’s angry letter was intercepted. Austin was **arrested for “treason”** and was kept in jail for a year. When Austin finally returned to Texas in September 1835, he had changed his mind about staying loyal to Mexico. He now supported independence from Mexico.  **1. Why is Austin put in jail?**  **2. What conclusion did Austin reach about Texas after his jail time?** |
| **1835**  travis_wiley_sm**A 2nd Anahuac disturbance leads to the Consultation.** | Again, **Anahuac** settlers clashed with local authorities about paying taxes. They felt they were not being collected everywhere, just in Texas. A man was arrested, but **William B. Travis** forced Mexican troops in Anahuac to surrender. Many Texans disapproved of Travis’ actions.  The commander of Mexican forces in Coahuila y Tejas, **General Cós**, called for the arrest of the men responsible for the Anahuac incident. Concerned Texans called for another convention, called a **Consultation**. Settlers divided into the **Peace Party** and the **War Party**. The Peace Party supported talking things out with the Mexican government. The War Party, which included Travis and Austin, supported declaring independence immediately. Austin thought Santa Anna was becoming a dictator.  **1. What is the result of the 2nd disturbance in Anahuac?**  **2. What two parties are formed because of this event?** |