

Course: Texas History			Designated Six Weeks: Fourth		
Unit: Early Statehood			Days to teach: 4		
TEKS	Guiding Questions & Specificity	Assessment	Vocabulary	Instructional Strategies	Resources/ Weblinks

(1) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in Texas history:					
(A) identify the major eras in Texas history, describe their defining characteristics, and explain why historians divide the past into eras, including Natural Texas and its People; Age of Contact; Spanish Colonial; Mexican National; Revolution and Republic; <u>Early Statehood</u> ;	Texas Statehood Mexican-American War Major Eras: 1845-1861 Texas statehood (Texas is annexed by the United States)	What were the arguments for and against Texas joining the union?	Causes of annexation	ELPS 4G Students will take notes using Cornell notes on the main events in the early statehood era.	Mexican War video
(1) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in Texas history.					
(B) apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods; and	1836-1845 Republic of Texas (Texas becomes an independent country) 1845-1861 Texas Statehood (Texas is annexed by the U.S.)			ELPS 4I students will create timelines with the distinguishing characteristics of the era.	
(1) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in Texas history.					
(C) explain the significance of the following dates: 1519, mapping of the Texas coast and first mainland Spanish settlement; 1718, founding of San Antonio; 1821, independence from Spain; 1836, Texas independence; <u>1845, annexation</u> ;	The United States admitted Texas as the 28 th state on December 29, 1945 when President Polk signed the Texas Admission Act.			ELPS: 3C, 3D, 3F,5B, 5D, 5E, 5G Letter to friend about annexation ceremony	
(4) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of the Republic of Texas and early Texas statehood.					
(B) analyze the causes	Causes:	Explain why some	Foreign relations	ELPS: 3C, 3D, 3F,5B,	United we Stand? PSA

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of and events leading to Texas annexation; and	<p>Texas independence</p> <p>American citizens living in Texas desired protection of United States</p> <p>United States desire to expand west (Louisiana Purchase and Manifest Destiny)</p> <p>Financial problems of the Republic (debt from the Texas Revolution)</p> <p>Events: Sam Houston elected to a second term (he favored annexation)</p> <p>James Polk because US president (he supported annexation)</p> <p>Most US citizens supported annexation. Some Americans were reluctant to admit Texas to Union as a slave state since it could lead to further sectionalism Westward Expansion- Manifest Destiny</p>	<p>in the US and Texas opposed annexation.</p> <p>Explain Manifest Destiny.</p> <p>Analyze the imagery of the painting <u>American Progress</u></p>	<p>Annexation</p> <p>Manifest destiny</p> <p>Political parties</p> <p>Nominated</p> <p>Joint resolution</p> <p>Two party political system</p> <p>Public debt</p> <p>Population growth</p>	<p>5D, 5E, 5G</p> <p>Essay or oral debate over issues related to Manifest Destiny, Republic of Texas, annexation, and the Mexican War</p> <p>Manifest Destiny picture analysis</p>	<p>The question of annexation lesson</p> <p>Annexation lesson plan</p> <p>Interactive American Progress website</p> <p>On shared folder: Explanation for American Progress American Progress Painting analysis jigsaw.</p>
4) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of the Republic of Texas and early Texas statehood.					
(C) identify individuals, events, and	US Mexican War- Mexican officials	Identify the events leading to the	Offensive	ELPS: 2E, 3H, 4D, 5C Create a map of the major	On shared folder: Mapping the Mexican War

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<p>issues during early Texas statehood, including the U.S.-Mexican War, the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, population growth, and the Compromise of 1850.</p>	<p>protested the annexation of Texas because they considered Texas to be part of Mexico. General Zachary Taylor led troops into territory near Brownsville which was claimed by both the US and Mexico. On May 9, 1846, US and Mexico fought and Polk used the opportunity to justify his request for war. The war officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on Feb. 2, 1848. Mexico ceded all claims north of the Rio Grande to the US.</p> <p>Treaty of Guadalupe ended the Mexican War. Mexico recognized Texas as a state and gave up any claims to the territory. It recognized the Rio Grande as the border between Texas and Mexico and authorized transference of land that included California and New Mexico to the US. Mexico received \$18, 250,000 for the region.</p>	<p>Mexican War</p> <p>Locate the territorial acquisition of the US on a map.</p>	<p>Cotton belt Planters Tallow Gristmills Tanneries Manufactured products telegraphs</p>	<p>battles of the Mexican War.</p>	<p>Mexican War DBQ project San Patricio Battalion analysis</p> <p>US Mexican War</p> <p>Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo</p> <p>Compromise of 1850</p> <p>Safari Montage U.S.-Mexican War: Neighbors and Strangers (1 hr 50 min 41 sec)</p>

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	<p>Settlers and slaves came from other states, Mexico and Europe; farms, ranches and towns flourished; communication and transportation improved.</p> <p>Compromise of 1850: Compromise urged by Senator Henry Clay to resolve the border dispute between Texas and New Mexico in which Texas was paid \$10 million to give up its claim to part of New Mexico</p>				