

Course: Texas History			Designated Six Weeks: Second		
Unit: Spanish Colonial & Mexican National			Days to teach: 14 (Spanish Colonial) & 14 (Mexican National)		
TEKS	Guiding Questions & Specificity	Assessment	Vocabulary	Instructional Strategies	Resources/ Weblinks

<p>(7.1) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in Texas history</p> <p>(7.2) History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues through the Mexican National Era shaped the history of Texas.</p> <p>(7.10) Geography. The student understands the effects of the interaction between humans and the environment in Texas during the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries.</p> <p>(7.11) Geography. The student understands the characteristics, distribution and migration of population in Texas in the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries.</p> <p>(7.19) Culture. The student understands the concept of diversity within unity in Texas.</p>					
(1A) 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; <u>Spanish Colonial</u> ;	Spain used the mission system to extend their influence in Texas.	Explain the defining characteristics of the Spanish Colonial era.	Mission system	ELPS 1A, 1B, 1F, 1G, 1H, 2D, 2E, 5D Assess the understanding of the mission system by creating a cause and effect chart	
(1B) apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods;	1718 – establishment of San Antonio 1821 – Mexican independence, Anglo American immigration into Texas 1718 – The Alamo (San Antonio de Valero) mission is founded by Martin de Alarcon 1757 – Spanish establish a mission and presidio at San Saba (Santa Cruz de San Saba			ELPS 4J, 4K, 5A, 5E, 5F, 5G Explain the sequencing of events in the Spanish Colonial era using a timeline	
(1C) explain the significance of the following dates: 1519, mapping of the Texas coast and first mainland	1718-Martin de Alarcon marched toward the Rio San Antonio and established a presidio, San Antonio de Texas and a	Why is the year 1718 important to Texas history?		ELPS 2F, 3J, 4D, 4E, 4F Use illustrations to show an understanding of the founding of San Antonio	

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Spanish settlement; 1718, founding of San Antonio;	mission called San Antonio de Valero, more commonly known as the Alamo				
(2C) identify important events and issues related to European colonization of Texas, including the establishment of Catholic missions, towns, and ranches, and individuals such as Fray Damián Massanet, José de Escandón, Antonio Margil de Jesús, and Francisco Hidalgo;	<p>First Texas mission established-Corpus Christi de la Ysleta</p> <p>Spanish established the first mission in East Texas (San Francisco de los Tejas)</p> <p>Spanish establish San Antonio de Valero (Alamo)</p> <p>Fray Damian Massanet traveled with Alonso de Leon to Matagorda Bay and was made comisario of the new missions in eastern Texas, the first Hispanic settlements in Texas. Massanet returned with Leon in 1690 and supervised the founding of the missions on the Neches. In 1691, Massanet returned to Texas with the Teran expedition.</p> <p>Jose de Escandon founded the Spanish province of Nuevo Santander, comprising the present Mexican state of Tamaulipas and part of</p>	<p>What Spanish settlement was established as a half-way station between the missions in East Texas and New Spain (Mexico)?</p>	<p>Mission Presidio Ranchos Revolt</p>	<p>ELPS 2A, 2G, 2H, 4A, 4B, 4G, 5A, 5E</p> <p>Write a journal entry about what life was like for Native Texans living in Spanish missions</p>	<p>On shared folder Architecture of Spanish Missions Missions of San Antonio Mission Concepcion Mission Espada Mission San Jose Mission San Antonio de Valero Mission San Juan Capistrano Mission project</p> <p>Life in a Spanish Mission simulation</p> <p>Biography links: Fray Damian Massanet</p> <p>Jose de Escandon</p> <p>Antonio Margil de Jesus</p>
	<p>What Spanish settlement was established as a half-way station between the missions in East Texas and New Spain (Mexico)?</p>				

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	<p>trans-Nueces Texas. Nuevo Santander population soon outpaced that of Texas, reaching 30,000 by the end of the century.</p> <p>Antonio Margil de Jesus works centered in Mexico, Central America and Spanish Texas but influenced a far greater area. He was instrumental in the founding of three colleges, hundreds of missions, thousands of the ways of the cross, several hospices, forts and towns, plus male and female convents – many of these still operate after more than 300 years. Fr. Margil's legacy in Texas included the 1716 entrada into East Texas, which was, the actual beginning of European Texas and for this reason, Fr. Margil was one of the founders of Texas. He helped bring the families, whose descendants were the original pioneers and first native European Texans. This entrada introduced the large amount of livestock, which were the beginning of the great</p>				



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	<p>Texas ranching industry. From this, grew the massive cattle drives of the 1870-1880's. And, Fr. Margil brought religion and civilization to that far off region of Northern Mexico, now called Texas and even to Louisiana where he also preached.</p> <p>Francisco Hidalgo was with the expedition of Domingo Terán de los Ríos in 1691, and he remained in East Texas until San Francisco de los Tejas Mission was abandoned in 1693. Thereafter, he became a determined advocate of renewed missionary efforts among the Caddo Indians. In 1698 his college again sent him northward, and he participated in the founding of new missions, including San Juan Bautista, begun on January 1, 1700. Frustrated for more than a decade in his efforts to expand missionary activities beyond the Rio Grande, in 1711 Hidalgo dispatched a letter to the French governor of</p>				

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	<p>Louisiana. In it he asked for assistance in reestablishing missions in East Texas. Hidalgo's letter, coupled with the appearance of St. Denis, led to the permanent European occupation of Texas in 1716. The first of the new missions set up in East Texas was Nuestro Padre San Francisco de los Tejas, with Francisco Hidalgo appropriately placed in charge as its minister. He remained at the mission until East Texas was abandoned by the Spanish during the Chicken War of 1719.</p> <p>First Texas mission established – Corpus Christi de la Ysleta (El Paso)</p> <p>Missions were established to convert the Native Americans to Catholicism.</p>				
(10A) identify ways in which Texans have adapted to and modified the environment and analyze the positive and negative consequences of the modifications	Missions established farming and ranching, spread Spanish culture and language, converted the Native Americans, but did not adequately populate Texas.	<p>What were the positive effects of the mission system?</p> <p>What were the negative effects of the mission system?</p>		<p>ELPS: 2F, 3J, 4D, 4D, 4E, 4F</p> <p>Use a Tchart to demonstrate an understanding of the positive and negative effects of the mission system.</p>	

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(1A) 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; <u>Mexican National</u> ;	<p>Established the first constitutional government of Mexico that was patterned after U.S. Constitution with some exceptions (i.e., state supported church)</p> <p>Santa Anna quickly abolished this constitution and established a strong central government which ultimately leads to the Texas Revolution</p> <p>Established a federal system of government—a system in which separate states form a national government and hold most of the power while the national government holds less power. (Federal System vs. Central System)</p>	Identify and describe the defining characteristics of the Mexican National era.		<p>ELPS: 1C, 2E, 3J,</p> <p>Student created graphic organizers such as a circle graph describing the era.</p>	
(1B) apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods	1821-1836 Mexican National Era	Create a timeline showing the significant events and individuals of the Mexican National Era		<p>ELPS: 1A, 4D, 4F</p> <p>Use a book walk to activate prior knowledge</p>	
(1C) explain the significance of the following dates: 1519, mapping of the Texas coast and first mainland Spanish settlement;	In the early 1820's Mexican officials hoped to establish a different form of colonization other than missions by offering large areas of land to	Why is the year 1821 significant?		<p>ELPS: 1C</p> <p>Student will create a t-shirt commemorating the year 1821.</p>	

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1718, founding of San Antonio; 1821, <u>independence from Spain</u> ;	attract permanent settlers. In January, 1821, Moses Austin acquired the right to settle 300 Catholic families from Louisiana on the Brazos River. When he died, his son, Stephen F. Austin assumed the contract and the first settlers arrived in late 1821.				
(2D) identify the individuals, issues, and events related to Mexico becoming an independent nation and its impact on Texas, including Texas involvement in the fight for independence, José Gutiérrez de Lara, the Battle of Medina, the Mexican federal Constitution of 1824, the merger of Texas and Coahuila as a state, the State Colonization Law of 1825, and slavery;	<p>Texas became a part of the independent nation of Mexico. The Mexican Revolution ruined the economy and drained the resources of Texas. It greatly decreased the Tejano population and led to increased moves to colonize Texas.</p> <p>Jose Gutierrez de Lara-attacked Texas and hoped to use Texas as a base from which to continue fighting for Mexican independence. He formed the Republican Army of the North.</p> <p>Battle of Medina-fought between the Republican army of the North and General Arredondo. It was the bloodiest battle to</p>	<p>Explain how the Constitution of 1824 contributed to the Texas Revolution.</p> <p>Identify reasons why Mexico wanted to declare independence from Spain.</p>	<p>Cede Republic Diplomat Filibusters federalism Siege</p>	<p>ELPS: 5A, 5C, 5F,</p> <p>Student created written conversations between an individual in favor of Spanish rule and an individual in favor of Mexican Independence</p> <p>Class debate over whether or not Mexico should declare independence from Spain</p> <p>Student created graphic organizer comparing and contrasting the Mexican constitution of 1824 with the US Constitution</p>	<p>On shared folder: Quick write Comparing constitutions</p> <p>Jose Gutierrez de Lara bio</p> <p>Battle of Medina</p> <p>Constitution of 1824</p> <p>State Colonization Law of 1825</p>

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	<p>ever occur on Texas soil.</p> <p>Mexican Federal Constitution of 1824- Constitution adopted after Mexican Independence. It was patterned after the US Constitution and was supported by most Texans. It created a federalist government that divided power among three branches. Established Roman Catholicism as the official religion of Mexico.</p> <p>Merger of Coahuila y Texas-Coahuila y Texas was formed by the Constitution of 1824. Many settlers disliked the decision because the capital was far from Texas so it was hard for Texans to participate in local government.</p> <p>State Colonization Law of 1825-empresarios were granted 67,000 acres of land for every 200 families; heads of household were given 4,428 acres for \$30 and were exempt from paying taxes for 10 years. It</p>				



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	<p>caused a huge wave of immigration to Texas.</p> <p>Slavery-The Guerrero Decree ended slavery in Mexico. Texas slaveholders protested this decree saying that their businesses and farms depended on the labor of the slaves.</p> <p>Mexican Federal Constitution of 1824</p> <p>Liberal leaders in Mexico established a republic in Mexico on Oct. 4, 1824, which operated under the Federal Constitution of the United States of Mexico. Under the Constitution, central government was weak and states controlled their own affairs. The states of Coahuila and Texas were united as one "Coahuila y Texas" as a result of federal, not state, action. Santa Anna abolished the Federal Constitution in May 1834 and began imposing a centralist government.</p> <p>Oppositionists in Texas announced their loyalty to</p>				

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	the Constitution of 1824, and Santa Anna moved troops into the area to still the rebellion. Delegates to the Texas Constitutional Convention of 1836 drafted a new constitution to govern the republic they sought to create, declaring as one of their grievances the overthrow of the Constitution of 1824 by Santa Anna.				
(2E) identify the contributions of significant individuals, including Moses Austin, Stephen F. Austin, Erasmo Seguín, Martín De León, and Green DeWitt, during the Mexican settlement of Texas; and	<p>Moses Austin first proposed a settlement of 300 families in Texas to the Spanish governor of Texas in 1820. Austin died before his dream could be realized, but his son, Stephen F. Austin followed through on his father's plan</p> <p>Stephen F. Austin Is considered to be the Father of Texas due to his continued efforts to settle the territory. He father, Moses Austin, contracted with the Spanish government to colonize a portion of northern Mexico. When Moses died, the contract transferred to Stephen. By 1825, Austin settled</p>	Explain the importance of Stephen F. Austin's contributions to the settlement of Texas.	Financial panic Depression Cotton gins Land titles Militia empresario	ELPS: 3C, 3D, 3E, 3F, 3G, 3H, 3I Student created presentation on the importance and impact of the empresarios.	On shared folder: Empresarios wanted Austin's portrait OPTIC Letters to Austin lesson Biography links: Moses Austin: Stephen F. Austin Erasmo Seguín Martin de Leon Green De Witt

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	<p>the Old 300 on the Brazos and Colorado Rivers. In 10 years, he helped more than 1500 families settle in Texas.</p> <p>Erasmus Seguin held many political positions in Texas while Texas was under Mexican control and continued his government involvement when Texas became independent. He notified Moses Austin that his petition for a colony had been accepted in 1821. He also served as the deputy for Texas in the National Congress of Mexico and as a Texas representative to the Mexican Congress that wrote the Constitution of 1824.</p> <p>Martin De Leon was the only Mexican empresario to found a colony in Texas. He petitioned the Mexican government in San Antonio for the right to establish a colony in 1807 but was denied. The Mexican government finally approved his petition to form a colony in 1824, and he founded</p>				

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	<p>the town of Nuestra Senora Guadalupe de Jesus Victoria. De Leon was one of the first trail drivers in Texas.</p> <p>Green DeWitt was awarded a grant on April 15, 1825 to settle 400 colonists on the Guadalupe River. Because of his efforts, he is considered the second most successful Texas empresario after Stephen F. Austin.</p>				
(2F) contrast Spanish, Mexican and Anglo purposes for and methods of settlement in Texas	<p>Spanish purpose: prosperity, to protect land from other countries, to convert Native Texans to Christianity, to spread Spanish culture</p> <p>Spanish method: Mission system Encouraged settlement by Spanish citizens</p> <p>Anglo purpose: To gain cheap land for agriculture To escape problems in the US, to make money, freedom and adventure, escape from paying taxes.</p> <p>Anglo method: land grants managed by</p>	Compare and contrast the Anglo, Mexican and Spanish purposes and methods of settlement		ELPS: 1H, 2D, 2E, 5D Use a Venn diagram to compare and contrast the purposes for settlement.	

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	<p>empresarios, encouraged settlement by US citizens</p> <p>Mexican purpose: To increase population, to boost the economy, protection from Native Americans</p> <p>Mexican method: empresario system and colonization laws.</p>				
(11A) analyze why immigrant groups came to Texas and where they settled.	Push pull factors: drought oppression, fertile land, role of rivers, climate, similarities in land, employment opportunities.	Why did the empresarios choose to settle in Texas?	Plantations Free enterprise Barter Exports Imports sawmills	ELPS: 2A, 2G, 2H Summarize the reasons why empresarios came to Texas.	TEA Lighthouse lesson on Immigration to Texas
(11B) analyze how immigration and migration to Texas in the 19 th , 20 th , and 21 st centuries have influenced Texas	Spanish brought architecture and language to Texas. Europeans brought different religions to Texas Southerners brought their attitudes about slavery. American settlers brought their ideas about government. Spanish introduced cattle and the ranching industry to Texas.	Describe the ways in which the immigrants' culture influenced Texas culture.	Cultural activities and celebrations Cultural heritage Spanish influence Ayuntamiento Vaqueros jacades		
(19C) identify examples of Spanish influence and the influence of other cultures on Texas such as place names, vocabulary,	Names of counties and cities: Bexar Zavala, Goliad, Amarillo, San Antonio	List some vocabulary that we use that has Spanish roots.		1E, 1C, 3B, 4C, 5B Use list-sort-label to identify words with Spanish roots.	



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religion, architecture, food and the arts.	<p>Rivers: Rio Grande, Guadalupe</p> <p>Landforms: Llano Estacado, Palo Duro</p> <p>Cultural activities: Cinco de Mayo, Quiceniera</p> <p>Spanish Cattle Industry: vaquero, lasso, lariat, sombrero, rancho, bronco, rodeo, mustang</p>				