

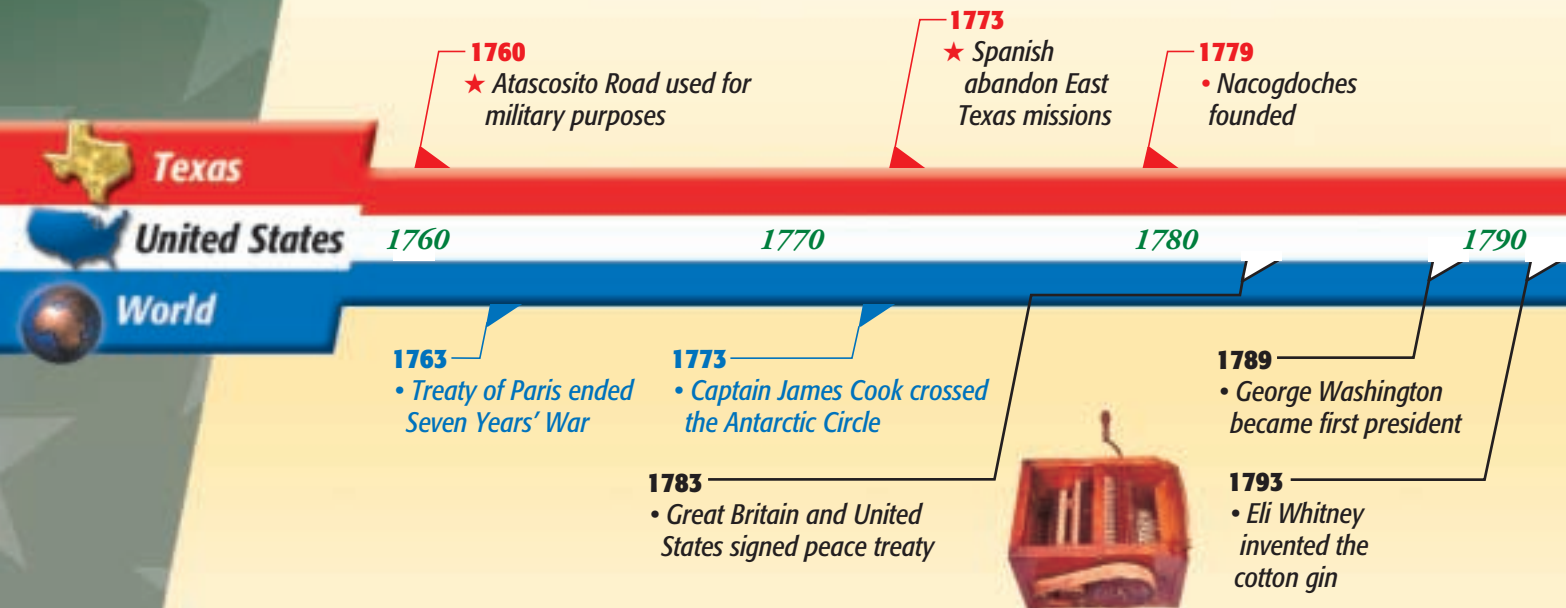
End of Spanish Rule

Why It Matters

Europeans had ruled the New World for centuries. In the late 1700s people in the Americas began to throw off European rule. The thirteen English colonies were first. The French colony of Haiti was next. Texas was one part of the grand story of the independence of the Spanish colonies. For the people living in Texas, though, the transition from Spanish province to a territory in the independent nation of Mexico was tremendously important.

The Impact Today

- Texas was the region of North America in which Spanish, French, English, and Native Americans met.
- Contact among people encourages new ways of thinking. Later the number of groups in Texas increased as African and Asian people, as well as others from all over the world, brought their cultures.

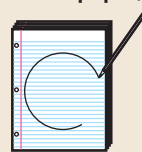




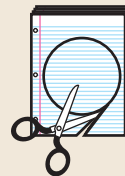
Although painted in 1849 after Texas became part of the United States, this image of San Antonio's Main Plaza shows the influence of Spain and Mexico.

Summarizing Study Foldable Make this foldable and use it as a journal to help you record key facts about the time when Spain ruled Texas.

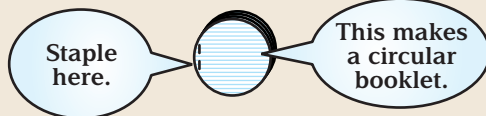
Step 1 Stack four sheets of paper, one on top of the other. On the top sheet of paper, trace a large circle.



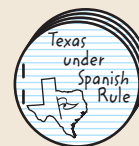
Step 2 With the papers still stacked, cut out all four circles at the same time.



Step 3 Staple the paper circles together at one point around the edge.



Step 4 Label the front cover as shown and take notes on the pages that open to the right.



Reading and Writing As you read about Spanish rule in Texas, write down main ideas in your foldable.

1819
★ Adams-Onís Treaty signed

1821
★ Mexico gained independence from Spain

1800

1810

1820



1803
• United States bought Louisiana from France

1804
• Napoleon Bonaparte became emperor of France



TEXAS HISTORY Online

Chapter Overview
Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 6—Chapter Overviews** to preview chapter information.

CLICK HERE

Spanish Texas 1763–1819

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Alliances among several countries changed the boundary and settlement of Texas.

Key Terms

alliance
filibuster

Reading Strategy

Identifying Cause and Effect Write an “effect” for each “cause.”

Cause	Effect
Spain entered Revolutionary War	
Treaty of Paris	
Purchase of Louisiana Territory	

Read to Learn

- how the balance of power changed between Spain and France.
- why Spain closed missions.
- about the Louisiana Purchase.

Section Theme

Geography and History Changes in boundaries and land possession changed Texas history.

Preview of Events



Catching mustangs

A Texas Story



Seventeen-year-old Peter Ellis Bean illegally entered Texas in 1800 to catch mustangs. Captured by Spanish soldiers, he became a prisoner, a Mexican soldier, and an Indian agent. He wrote of his capture: “In about six day’s journey we came to the Trinity River . . . In the vast prairie there was no wood, or any other fuel than buffalo-dung, which lay dry in great quantities . . . and we were forced to eat the flesh of wild horses.”

—*Memoir of Peter Ellis Bean, 1816*

Spain Acquires Louisiana

Great Britain’s victory over France in the Seven Years’ War (1756–1763) suddenly changed the balance of power in the Americas. Under the Treaty of Paris of 1763, Great Britain gained Canada and all French land east of the Mississippi River, except New Orleans. Spain received New Orleans

and all French land west of the Mississippi. With Spain controlling Louisiana, the boundary between Spanish and foreign territory became the Mississippi River. France was no longer a colonial power in North America. Spanish officials questioned whether the East Texas missions and presidios were still needed.

Spain Closes East Texas Missions

The Spanish government sent the **Marqués de Rubí**, a Spanish officer, to investigate the need for missions. After a more than 7,000-mile (11,263 km) tour of New Spain, Rubí realized that there was a great difference between what Spain claimed and what it controlled. Spain had neither the wealth nor the power to defend its missions.

Rubí suggested that Spain abandon all its missions in Texas except those at San Antonio and Goliad (La Bahía). Then Spain could concentrate on forming **alliances**, or working agreements, with the Comanches. Both would fight the Apaches. He also recommended that Spanish settlers in East Texas should move closer to San Antonio for protection. Rubí also called for a line of 15 forts stretching across northern Mexico from near Laredo to the Gulf of California. His plan was adopted in 1772.

In 1773, the new Spanish governor of Texas, the **Barón de Ripperdá** (reep•pehr•DAH), closed the three remaining missions in East Texas and ordered the 500 settlers in the area to move to San Antonio. The East Texans did so, but reluctantly. San Antonio was hotter and drier than East Texas and required irrigation for farming. The best land had already been taken by earlier settlers, leaving the newcomers only rocky soil to farm.

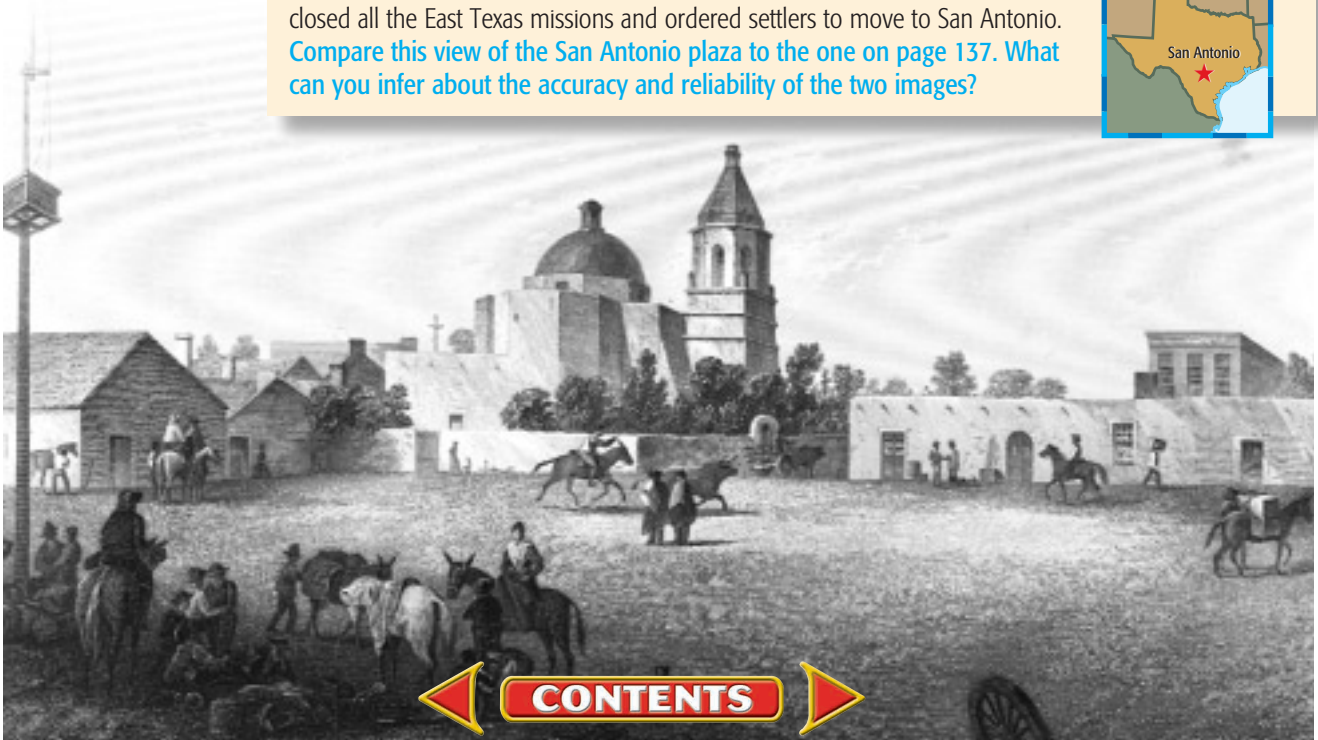
Nacogdoches Founded

The leader of the East Texans, **Gil Ybarbo** (HEEL ee•BAHR•boh), pleaded for permission for the families to return to their former homes. Governor de Ripperdá refused, but he did allow some of them to settle along the Trinity River. In 1774 these East Texans settled near present-day Madisonville. They named their town **Bucareli** (boo•kah•RAY•lee) after a Spanish lieutenant general and viceroy.

During the next four years, the colony did well. Then crop failure, a smallpox epidemic, and conflict with the Comanches forced the colonists to move. In early 1779, Ybarbo, without government approval, led the settlers back into the East Texas timberlands. They built the town of **Nacogdoches** near the abandoned Mission Guadalupe.

History Through Art

Military Plaza of San Antonio by James D. Suilley, 1857 In 1773 Spain closed all the East Texas missions and ordered settlers to move to San Antonio. [Compare this view of the San Antonio plaza to the one on page 137. What can you infer about the accuracy and reliability of the two images?](#)



Nacogdoches was deep in the Piney Woods. Some of its early settlers had once lived in French Louisiana. Because they were isolated, the French colonists in Texas developed a more independent way of life. Spain had little control over what the settlers did.

Reading Check Explaining Why did the Spanish decide to abandon most of their missions in Texas?

Settlers Face Many Dangers

Spain tried to colonize Texas throughout the late 1700s, but conflict with Apaches and Comanches interfered. Governor de Ripperdá was anxious to make the province safe for settlers but did not have the troops to do this. Spain was losing its hold on Texas, and by 1778, many people agreed with Governor **Domingo Cabello** when he said:

“There is not an instant by day or night when reports do not arrive from all these ranches of barbarities and disorders falling on us. Totally unprotected as we are, they will result in the absolute destruction and loss of this province.”

In the 1790s, Spain stopped funding the Texas missions. The Spanish government insisted that the churches support themselves. In the government’s view, the missions had already succeeded in transforming the mission-based Native Americans into “good citizens.”

Spain Helps the American Colonists

While the Spanish were wrestling with problems in Texas, Americans east of the Mississippi River were fighting for independence from Great Britain. During the American Revolution, both France and Spain supported the colonists. **Bernardo de Gálvez**, the governor of Spanish-held Louisiana, opened the port of New Orleans to American ships and supplied weapons, clothing, money, and medical supplies to American troops.

When Spain entered the war against Great Britain in 1779, Gálvez raised an army of soldiers from Spain, Mexico, and Cuba. He also recruited African and Native American volunteers. The Spanish efforts kept New Orleans and the lower Mississippi Valley out of British hands.

After the American Revolution, British and American leaders signed a peace treaty in 1783. Great Britain recognized the United States as an



Comparing Settlements in Texas at this time had small populations. Compare the population of each settlement in the chart below to your school population.

Settlement	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Enslaved	
					Males	Females
San Antonio	538	460	444	339	8	13
Goliad	268	213	101	85	1	–
Nacogdoches	129	104	52	50	8	6



independent nation. The new nation’s boundaries were set at Canada in the North, the Mississippi River in the West, and Florida in the South. Spain’s claim to Florida was reconfirmed, and both the United States and Great Britain were granted trading rights on the Mississippi.

over the mountains into Tennessee and Kentucky. With the purchase of Louisiana, Anglos pushed across the Mississippi toward Spanish-held Texas.

Reading Check Identifying Whose interest did France and Spain support during the American Revolution?

The United States Buys Louisiana

In 1800, Spain was forced to give Louisiana back to France. Three years later, the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France for about \$15 million. The territory doubled the size of the United States.

From the first settlements at Jamestown in Virginia, and Plymouth in Massachusetts, settlers in the English colonies had been moving westward. By the 1760s, they occupied all the area from the Atlantic Ocean to the Appalachian Mountains. During the Revolution they migrated

Disputes About Boundaries

There was a controversy between the United States and Spain about the boundary between Spanish Texas and Louisiana. The United States insisted that the American territory extend at least to the Sabine River and possibly include Texas. Spain claimed that the eastern boundary was a line from the Arroyo Hondo to the Calcasieu (KAL•kuh•shoo) River in Louisiana.

For several years, Spanish and American authorities argued about the boundary. Finally **James Wilkinson**, the commander of United

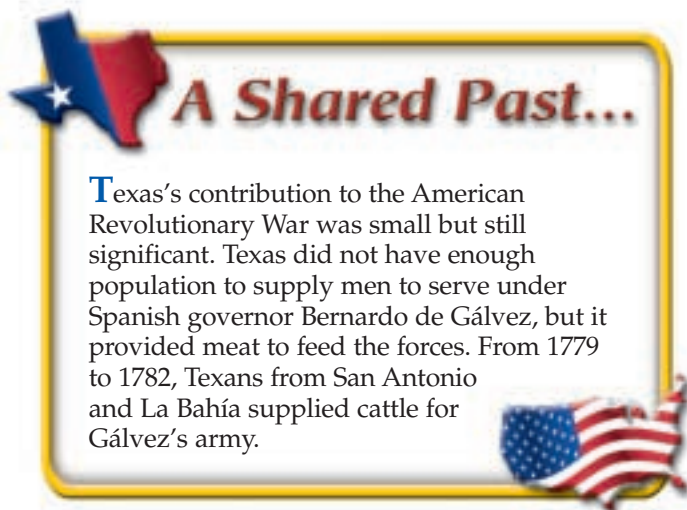
States forces in Louisiana, and **Colonel Simón de Herrera**, the commander of Spanish troops in East Texas, compromised. Neither Spain nor the United States would occupy the area between the Sabine River and the Arroyo Hondo–Calcasieu line. This territory became the **Neutral Ground**. Between 1806 and 1819, no nation governed the Neutral Ground. It soon became a haven where smugglers and fugitives from both Spanish and American territories could escape the law.

In 1819, the United States and Spain signed the **Adams–Onís Treaty**, settling the boundary dispute. Spain transferred Florida to the United States and agreed to the Sabine River as the eastern boundary of Texas. In return, the United States surrendered all claims to Texas. The Neutral Ground was now in U.S. territory.

Americans Migrate to Texas

Peter Bean was only one of many Americans who migrated into Spanish Texas. Some were farmers and traders. Other Americans who came to Texas were adventurers, or **filibusters**. Some of these plotted to seize control of Texas.

One filibuster was Philip Nolan, an adventurer who had come to the United States from Ireland. Nolan made his money as a mustanger—capturing and selling wild horses—often in Texas. The Spaniards, however, suspected that Nolan was a spy, working for General Wilkinson, the American military commander in Louisiana.



A Shared Past...

Texas's contribution to the American Revolutionary War was small but still significant. Texas did not have enough population to supply men to serve under Spanish governor Bernardo de Gálvez, but it provided meat to feed the forces. From 1779 to 1782, Texans from San Antonio and La Bahía supplied cattle for Gálvez's army.

Spanish officials warned Nolan not to come back to Texas, but he ignored the warning.

In the fall of 1800, Nolan and a party of 27, including an enslaved black man named Caesar, again entered Texas. They spent the winter in Central Texas trapping horses. In March 1801, Spanish soldiers surrounded their camp on the Brazos River and demanded their surrender. Nolan refused. Fighting broke out, and Nolan and another man were killed. Upon surrendering, Nolan's men were marched to a Mexican prison. Peter Ellis Bean is one member of the Nolan party known to have survived and gained freedom.

 **Reading Check Analyzing** What were some reasons that Americans migrated to Texas?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Use the word **alliance** in a sentence.
- Reviewing Facts** What change in the period 1763–1819 had the greatest impact on Texas?

Reviewing Themes

- Geography and History** How did the Neutral Ground become a haven for smugglers and fugitives?

Organizing to Learn

- Sequencing** Create a time line for the following events.

1770 _____ 1780

- Barón de Ripperdá closes three missions.
- Fifteen forts are built from Mexico to Gulf of California.
- Nacogdoches is founded.
- Bucareli is founded.

Critical Thinking

- Making Predictions** If France had not sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States in 1803, how might Texas be different today?

TAKS PRACTICE

Analyzing Outcomes The Treaty of Paris of 1763 ended the Seven Years' War. How did the treaty benefit Spain?

Critical Thinking TAKS Skillbuilder



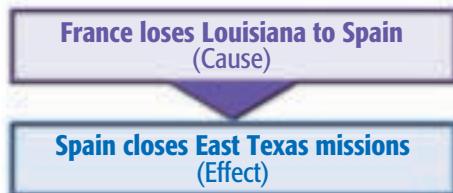
Determining Cause and Effect

Why Learn This Skill?

History is the analysis of events. Usually one event produces, or causes, another event to happen. Historians look for cause-and-effect relationships to explain why things happen.

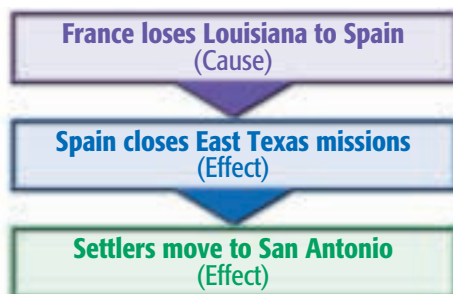
Learning the Skill

The diagram below illustrates a simple cause-and-effect relationship from Chapter 6.



This diagram shows that when France lost Louisiana to Spain, Spain no longer needed the missions in East Texas to protect its eastern boundary, so the missions were closed.

Often the effect of one action may in turn cause other events to occur. This is called a **cause-and-effect chain**. This relationship is often illustrated in a flowchart like the one below.



Because so many historical events are related, cause-and-effect chains can be very long and can include events that happen over a long period of time. One effect may be produced by various causes. One event can produce several different effects.

When you are reading history, look for words and phrases such as *because*, *as a result*, *for this reason*, *led to*, *produced*, *therefore*, *brought about*, *since*, and *caused* that indicate cause-and-effect relationships.

Practicing the Skill

Below is another link in our continuing cause-and-effect chain.

- Spain gives Louisiana back to France, which then sells it to the United States.

Place the following events in chronological order to complete the cause-and-effect flowchart.

- Adams–Onís Treaty gives the Neutral Ground to the U.S., which can then enforce laws there.
- Spain and the U.S. agree to create the Neutral Ground, which neither government rules.
- Spain and the U.S. dispute the boundary between Texas and Louisiana.

TAKS PRACTICE

Determining Cause and Effect In Section 2 you will learn that Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara was not the only person to seek Texas independence. James Long of Natchez, Mississippi, did the same in 1819. Create a cause-and-effect flowchart that shows Long's attempt to establish independence.



Glencoe's **Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook**, Level 1, provides instruction and practice in key social studies skills.

Unrest Grows in Texas

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

As the call for freedom from Spain was proclaimed in Mexico, many patriots also called for the freedom of Texas.

Key Terms

liberation
republic

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information Complete a chart like the one shown here.

People	Significant Action
Bernardo Gutiérrez and Augustus Magee	
Michel Aury and Jean Laffite	
James Long	

Read to Learn

- why Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla called for freedom from Spain.
- how the Republican Army of the North received its name.

Section Theme

Government and Democracy Father Hidalgo's call for the independence of Mexico from Spain resulted in many attempts to seize control of Texas.

Preview of Events

1810

Mexican independence movement begins

1813

The end of the Republican army

1819

James Long tries to free Texas



José María Morelos y Pavón

A Texas Story

When rebellion broke out in Mexico, prisoners were offered freedom to fight against the Mexican rebels. Peter Ellis Bean took the offer, then switched sides to fight for the rebel army of José María Morelos y Pavón.

Bean remembered "... the king's order that every fifth man was to be hung for firing on the king's troops. This was to be decided by throwing dice ... Whoever threw lowest, was to be executed ... All my companions, except one, threw high; he threw four. I gained the prize of my life, for I threw five."

Hidalgo Calls for Independence

Many Mexicans became unhappy with Spanish rule. The best jobs in Mexico were reserved for men sent from Spain as administrators. Spain increased Mexican taxes to help pay for wars in Europe. This and other acts

TEXAS FACT

When the Republican Army of the North reached Nacogdoches in 1812, the Spanish guard had all but deserted. The town willingly turned over its archives, public property, guns, food, and 600 horses and mules. The army also took 80,000 pounds of fine wool and silver coins worth \$60,000 (in a day when gold bullion sold for \$10 per troy ounce).

greatly increased Mexican unhappiness with foreign rulers. On September 16, 1810, **Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla** issued a call for freedom from Spain. Hidalgo and his followers believed that the people of Mexico should govern themselves. In his call, or *grito*, for independence, Father Hidalgo appealed to the people:

“My children: a new dispensation [order of things] comes to us today. Will you receive it? Will you free yourselves? Will you recover the land stolen 300 years ago from your forefathers? . . . We must act at once . . . Will you not defend your religion and your rights as true patriots?”

For a time, Hidalgo’s forces did well in battle. Their failure to capture Mexico City doomed Hidalgo’s cause. He was captured in 1811 and executed.

One of Hidalgo’s followers, Juan Bautista de las Casas, seized San Antonio and other Texas towns. Forces loyal to the Spanish government, led by Juan Zambrano, captured Casas on March 2, 1811. Soon after, Spanish control over Texas was reestablished.

Reading Check Explaining Why did Mexico seek independence from Spanish rule?

Gutiérrez–Magee Expedition

Hidalgo’s death did not stop the movement for independence. Rebels sent one of Father Hidalgo’s supporters, **Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara** (goo•TYEH•rehs day LAH•rah), to the

United States for money and supplies. After Hidalgo was defeated, Gutiérrez de Lara decided to invade Texas to free it from Spanish rule. Gutiérrez de Lara began recruiting soldiers to help in the **liberation**, or freeing, of Texas. A young lieutenant, **Augustus Magee**, resigned from the American army and joined Gutiérrez de Lara. Together, they planned to establish a government in which voters would choose people to represent them. Because such a government is called a **republic**, their forces were called the **Republican Army of the North**.



In August 1812 the Gutiérrez–Magee army, including Tejanos, Native Americans, and Anglo Americans, crossed the Sabine River and easily captured Nacogdoches. Soon other recruits joined, and the army—now 300 strong—moved toward **Goliad** (La Bahía).



Picturing History

Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla has been called the “Father of Mexican Independence” because he was one of the first to call for Mexico to free itself from Spanish control.

Knowing that failure was possible, was it worthwhile for Father Miguel to defend his cause?



People of Texas

Jane Long 1798-1880



Jane Long was one of the first Anglo women to settle in Texas. Long was married to adventurer James Long, who was captured near San Antonio and “accidentally” killed in Mexico City.

Unaware of her husband’s death, Jane

continued to wait for him at Point Bolivar even though food supplies were running out. The Karankawa were a threat, so Jane fired a cannon to convince them that the fort was still protected by soldiers. She left Texas upon learning of her

husband’s death.

Jane returned in 1824 and later opened a hotel in Brazoria, which became a center for social and political activities. She never remarried. Kian Long, an enslaved woman, stayed with Long and her family for most of her life.

The Republican army captured Goliad in early November. A larger Spanish force laid siege to Goliad for three months. Magee died in February 1813. His place as commander of the troops was taken by another American, **Samuel Kemper**.

In February the Spanish troops, suffering heavy losses, retreated from Goliad toward San Antonio. Kemper’s forces chased the retreating Spanish troops and defeated them in battle on March 29. Spanish officials surrendered San Antonio to the jubilant Republican forces. The leaders of the Republican army issued a declaration of independence for Texas.

Disagreements and Defeats

Soon, however, trouble swelled within the Republican army. The Americans and Mexicans quarreled over the nature of the new government for Texas. The Americans favored a government with elected officials, like that of the United States. The Mexicans preferred a government with appointed officials, much like New Spain’s. Gutiérrez de Lara also wanted Texas to remain a part of Mexico. American leaders pushed for Texas either to become independent or become a part of the United States.

In August 1813 the troubled Republican army fought its last battle near the Medina

River, about 20 miles (32 km) south of San Antonio. Spanish forces commanded by **General Joaquín de Arredondo** (hwah•KEEN day ah•ray•DOHN•doh) won a resounding victory. Most of the Republican army troops were killed on the battlefield. Others surrendered and then were executed. A few survivors made their way back to the United States.

Arredondo executed settlers in San Antonio and East Texas whom he suspected of helping Gutiérrez de Lara. Other settlers were forced to leave Texas. As a result, the towns of Goliad and Nacogdoches were virtually deserted.

 **Reading Check** **Contrasting** What type of government did the Americans want?

Revolutionaries and Pirates

Even though the movement to free Texas from Spanish rule had failed, revolutionaries continued their activities in Louisiana and along the Gulf Coast. A few of the survivors of the Gutiérrez–Magee expedition found safety on Galveston Island. The island was an ideal base for operations against the Spanish fleet sailing the Gulf of Mexico.

The revolutionaries secured the aid of the French pirate **Louis Michel Aury** (OH•ree), who sailed the Gulf waters. Mexicans who

CLICK HERE

**TEXAS
HISTORY**
Online

Student Web Activity Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 6—Student Web Activity** to learn more about the Gutiérrez–Magee expedition in Texas.

avored independence from Spain appointed Aury as commissioner of Galveston. For several months Aury captured Spanish vessels along the coast of Texas. Then in April 1817, he transported an expedition of rebel troops along the Mexican coast under the command of Francisco Mina.

Aury returned to Galveston Island only to find that another pirate, **Jean Laffite**, now controlled it. Aury sailed on to Florida where he joined British adventurers trying to seize that area from the Spanish.

Jean Laffite had aided the American army against the British during the War of 1812. For

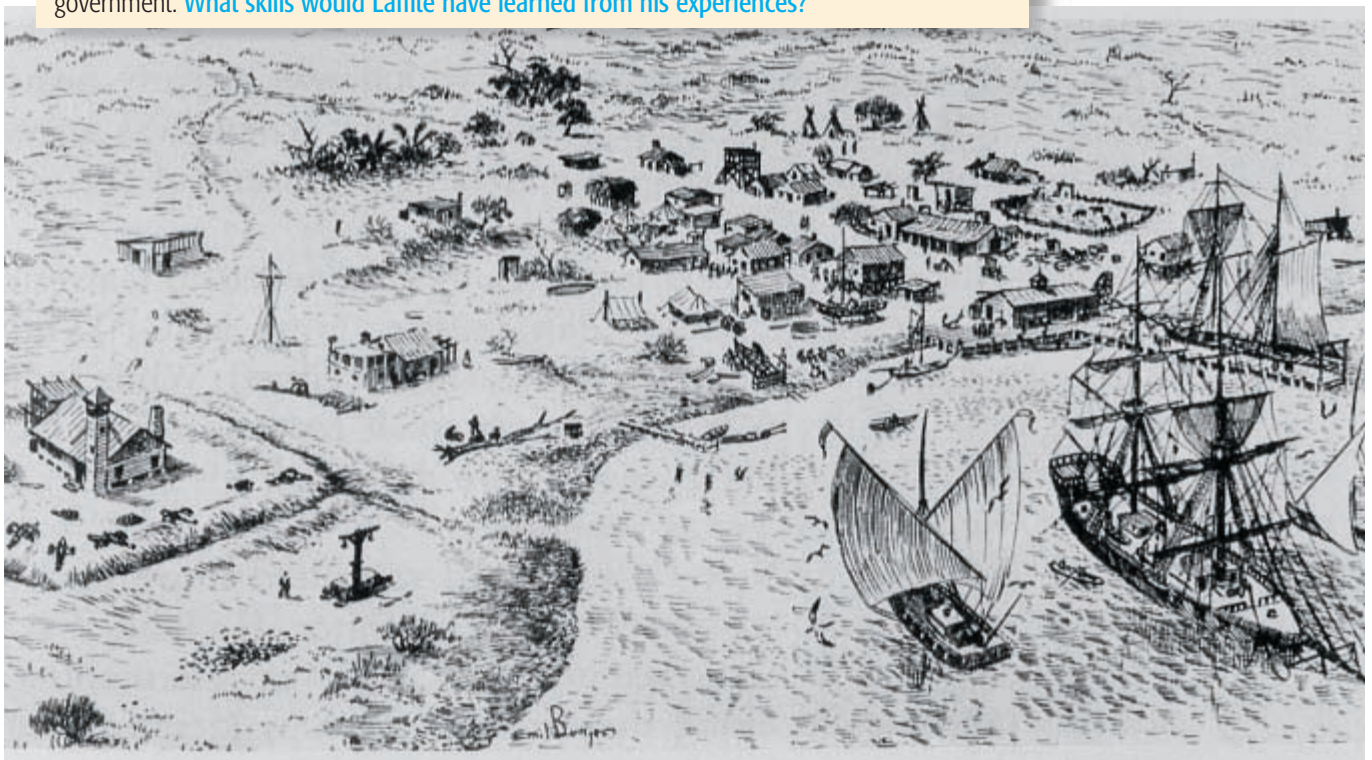
this service President James Madison pardoned Laffite for previous crimes, and the pirate moved his base to Galveston Island. Laffite said he was fighting for Mexican independence, but he was really more interested in capturing Spanish vessels for their valuable cargoes. When some of Laffite’s pirates attacked American ships, the United States Navy stopped them. Laffite abandoned Galveston Island and sailed southward into the Caribbean. According to legend, Laffite buried a treasure of gold and silver on one of the islands along the Gulf Coast, but the treasure has never been found.

Spain Exiles French Colonists

While Laffite occupied Galveston Island, a group of French colonists tried to settle on the Trinity River near present-day Liberty. The leader, **Charles François Lallemant**

Picturing History

During his occupation of Galveston Island, Jean Laffite claimed he was fighting for Mexican independence. Born of a French father and Spanish mother, Jean Laffite was a pirate, a soldier for the United States, an expedition guide, and a spy for the Spanish government. **What skills would Laffite have learned from his experiences?**



(frahn• SWAH lahl•leh•MAHN), had been a general in the French army before coming to America. With 120 men and women, Lallemand built two small forts. The Spanish governor in Texas sent troops to remove the colonists. Fearing this threat, the colony was abandoned in July 1818.

James Long Invades Texas

James Long of Natchez, Mississippi, was another filibuster who tried to free Texas from Spain. The Adams–Onís Treaty of 1819 had angered Long. He objected to the United States surrendering its claim to Texas.

Long led a force into Texas in the summer of 1819. The 300 rebels easily captured the nearly deserted town of Nacogdoches. Long and his followers declared that Texas was a free and independent republic, and Long was elected president.

After setting up a government, Long journeyed to Galveston Island to ask Jean Laffite for help. Laffite refused, saying the revolutionaries had no chance without a large, disciplined army. While Long was in Galveston, Spanish troops attacked and defeated Long’s forces in East Texas.

Long returned to New Orleans for more recruits. Again he invaded Texas, this time by sea.



A Shared Past...

In 1812 President James Madison asked the U.S. Congress for a declaration of war with Great Britain. Augustus Magee, leader of the Gutiérrez–Magee Expedition, had graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. He resigned from the U.S. Army because he did not get the promotions he expected. Had he waited a little longer to resign, Texas history might have been different. The War of 1812 meant that the U.S. Army needed more officers, which increased the chances that Magee would have been promoted.

He landed at Point Bolivar on Galveston Bay. After several months, Long’s troops moved along the coast to the San Jacinto River and inland. They captured Goliad but were surrounded by Spanish troops and forced to surrender. Long was taken to Mexico City, where he was killed by a guard.

 **Reading Check Analyzing** What was Jean Laffite’s primary purpose in capturing Spanish vessels?

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- Using Key Terms** Write a short paragraph explaining how **liberation** and **republic** are connected to the Republican Army’s 1813 declaration of independence.
- Reviewing Facts** Why did James Long disagree with the Adams–Onís Treaty?

Reviewing Themes

- Government and Democracy** Give examples from this section of instances when the Americans cooperated with the Mexicans.

Organizing to Learn

- Identifying Outcomes** Many events contributed to changes for Texas. Make a chart like this one, and for each event, write the outcome.

Event	Outcome
Hidalgo calls for independence	
Americans and Mexicans quarrel over new government	
James Long invades Texas	

Critical Thinking

- Using Judgment** If Long had convinced Laffite to help fight for independence, how might Texas history be different?

TAKS PRACTICE

Making Inferences Charles François Lallemand brought 120 men and women and started a settlement near present-day Liberty. Shortly thereafter the Spanish governor sent troops who ordered the colonists to leave. Since there is no indication that they were breaking laws, why were they forced to leave?

Texas LITERATURE

Robert Carter



Robert Carter is a native Texan and descendant of a pioneer family. He is a retired lawyer

and naval captain. His interest in the founding of the first missions in Texas led him to write the novel, *The Tarnished Halo*. During his research his “interest grew, but . . . so did my amazement that such a character and . . . story had received such casual treatment by historians.” He has published many articles and another novel, *Sugar for the Roan*. Carter lives in Houston.

Reading to Discover

As you read this selection, imagine how you would feel if you were forced to move away from new friends against your choice. How would you tell them goodbye?

Reader’s Dictionary

dialect: a regional variety of a language

venison: meat of a deer used as food

crucifix: an image or figure of Jesus on the cross

The Tarnished Halo

by ROBERT CARTER

In this excerpt, Father Hidalgo tries to explain his departure to his friend, Chief Totonac.



Hidalgo hurried across the clearing toward the small knot of [Indians]. As he neared them, the solemn, dignified chief continued to watch with an indifferent air, which Hidalgo knew, was only a mask to hide his true feelings. The friar . . . blurted out awkwardly in the mixture of Indian dialect and Spanish that both of them understood, “Totonac, the whiteskins are leaving.”

“My eyes have told me so. Why you leave?”

“We have no food for the winter. We do not even have candles to burn on the altar.”

“Has Totonac angered his whiteskin friends?”

“No, no! Totonac has been a faithful friend. So have these others here with you. But you are so few!” Despite his effort to suppress it, Hidalgo knew that his voice must carry a note of bitterness.

Totonac drew himself up, and seemed even taller as he replied. “You know, father, that all Indians are not the same. Bernardino is evil. His braves are evil. But we are your friends.”

“I know that well, Totonac.”

“If you want a bigger hogan,

we’ll build it for you. We’ll go to church

when you ring the bell. We’ll bring you venison when we hunt. We’ll bring fish when we fish.”

“God bless you, my son. I do not want to leave. Please believe me. But the other whiteskins will it. They will not let me stay here alone” . . . [He faced the old chief.] “Totonac, I’m sorry. I cannot sway my brethren. But I give you my word—I promise,” he lifted the crucifix that hung from his neck and held it out, “I shall return. Some day, I’ll return! I go to plead with my chiefs to send me back with more men and supplies. But my thoughts—my heart—my prayers—will be here with you, always.”

ANALYZING LITERATURE

- 1. Recall and Interpret** How did Totonac encourage Father Hidalgo and his people?
- 2. Evaluate and Connect** Why did Father Hidalgo leave?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Persuasive Writing Write a letter to the viceroy pleading for more supplies.

Spanish Rule Ends in Texas

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

After independence from Spain, Mexicans and settlers in Texas maintained cultural ties to their places of origin.

Key Terms

vaquero
lariat

Reading Strategy

Creating Maps Draw an outline of the state of Texas like the one shown below, and label the names of the towns and rivers mentioned in this section.



Read to Learn

- what towns were the largest in Texas at the end of Spanish rule.
- how the Spanish culture influenced Texas.

Section Theme

Culture and Traditions The Spanish influences on Texas continue into the present.

Preview of Events

1817

Antonio Martínez becomes the last Spanish governor of Texas

1821

Mexico becomes independent



Peter Ellis Bean

A Texas Story



During the 1820s and 1830s, Peter Ellis Bean worked for the Mexican government in East Texas. "I received a letter from General Morelos relating all his misfortunes, and requesting me, if I could pass to the United States, to do so as soon as possible; . . . and, if I could, to make some provision for a supply of arms."

After Texas independence, Bean returned to Mexico, where he died in 1846.

—*Memoir of Peter Ellis Bean, 1816*

Texas at the End of Spain's Rule

In September 1821 Mexico became independent from Spain. The province of Texas was part of this new country. Although Spain had claimed Texas for 300 years, there had been little growth. Only three

settlements—San Antonio, Goliad, and Nacogdoches—stood in Texas’s interior. San Antonio, the capital and the largest town, had more than 2,000 people. Goliad, about 60 miles (97 km) from the Gulf of Mexico, once had more than 1,200 people, but many had left following the Gutiérrez–Magee expedition. Something similar had occurred at Nacogdoches in East Texas. At one time more than 500 people lived there, but the town was almost abandoned after the Gutiérrez–Magee expedition.

A few settlements existed along Texas’s several borders. Laredo, on the lower Rio Grande, grew to be a center of ranching, but the Spaniards did not consider Laredo part of the province of Texas. Some settlers lived at Ysleta in West Texas near El Paso, but they were governed by Spanish authorities in New Mexico. Anglo Americans from Arkansas had settled at Pecan Point and Jonesborough, along the Red River in northeastern Texas. The settlers there considered themselves part of the Arkansas Territory, which belonged to the United States. Vast stretches of northern and western Texas lay unoccupied or were controlled by nomadic Native American people who did not recognize Spanish authority.

Reading Check **Identifying** Name the three settlements located in Texas’s interior by 1821.

Spanish Neglect

Spain had been unable to attract many Spanish settlers to Texas for several reasons. There was not gold or silver to lure fortune hunters and adventurers to Texas. From as early as the 1500s, Mexico City developed into a sophisticated city with universities, artists, physicians, and all the comforts of civilized societies. Ambitious men knew that to get ahead in law, politics, the church, or the military, they had to be in Mexico City instead of a remote province like Texas.

Farmers and cattle ranchers preferred more fertile areas of Mexico and the Pacific slopes of California. One common reason for migration was the pressure to find new land—this pressure did not exist in Mexico. The established regions of Mexico were not yet crowded and there was still open land in these more preferred settings. These areas had good soil and peaceful Native Americans willing to work the fields and tend the livestock. In Texas, most Native Americans remained unfriendly or showed little interest in Spanish culture and religion.

Spanish authorities had historically neglected the province of Texas. The region was not high

History Through Art

Vaqueros in a Horse Corral by James Walker, 1877
The Spanish vaqueros contributed many skills and tools to Texas, some of which are still in use today.

What influences can you identify in this image?



★ ONLY in TEXAS

Justin Boot Company The cowboy, or *vaquero*, is a legacy of Spanish Texas (*below right*). H. J. Justin, newly arrived from Indiana, began a boot repair business in his home at Spanish Fort in 1879 (*top right*). Soon he was making boots for cowboys using the Chisholm Trail. By 1959, the Justin Boot Company was sponsoring the National Rodeo Finals in Dallas (*below left*). The Centennial Edition boots (*center*) celebrate the history of the great state of Texas.



on their list of priorities. **Antonio Martínez** had become governor in 1817 after winning military honors in Europe. In this letter, as the last Spanish governor of Texas, he describes the poor conditions in San Antonio as late as 1817:

“I have found this province in a very sad state, as much in the matter of subsistence for the troops and civilians, as in the matter of its defense . . . My troops had been living entirely on roots of the field for several days. The amount of money that the paymaster has sent has not been enough to pay the debts that my predecessor had contracted for the temporary maintenance of the troops. For this reason, I have not been able and I shall not be able to give any help whatever to either officers or troops . . . The storehouse is entirely unprepared for any emergency that may arise.”

In another letter to the government officials in Mexico City, Martínez expressed the need for more soldiers.

“There are no quarters where a dozen soldiers could be placed and, as soon as the powder house is finished, I think I will try to build a room near the main guard house . . .

But to do all this I need help, which I do not have, particularly troops, for, having reinforced Bahía with fifty-five men, the troops that are left have not even the absolute necessities for making frequent raids against the infamous Lipans who constantly trouble us . . . Therefore, I must have the number of troops I asked of you.”

Martínez went on to explain that without these additional troops, he could not defend Spain’s interests in Mexico and Texas.

Spanish Legacy

Despite not populating the region, Spain left its mark on Texas. Spaniards mapped and explored this vast land. Many places in Texas have Spanish names. Most river and bay names remind modern Texans of the Spanish legacy of their state. Dozens of cities, such as Amarillo, El Paso, San Antonio, Llano, Del Rio, and Ganado, bear names derived from the Spanish language.


Spaniards laid out the first roads, often over old trails used by Native Americans. The best known of these roads was **El Camino Real**, or the Royal Highway. Known later as the Old San



Antonio Road, this route ran through Nacogdoches and San Antonio where it branched to San Juan Bautista and Laredo before meeting up in Saltillo. Another early road was the Atascocita


Road, which was used for military purposes by 1760. Its eastward extension, called the Opelousas Trail, connected Texas to Louisiana. This trail went through the area where the cities of Beaumont, Liberty, and Houston are located. Today, Highway 90 follows a similar route.

Settlers brought horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs into Texas. Texans used the Spanish ranching system, with its practices, methods, and



A Shared Past...

Even though Spain lost title to Texas, many important elements of Spanish law are found in the U.S. today. One is the community property law. That law requires that married couples share equally in property they acquire while married. Another Spanish law still in effect protects debtors. A person's tools cannot be taken from him when he cannot pay his debts. His home is also protected from creditors.



equipment, such as **lariats** and chaps. In addition, **vaqueros** made the first long cattle drives from South Texas to markets in Louisiana.

In Texas, settlers adapted Spanish customs to frontier conditions. Their adjustments formed the beginning of a distinct Tejano culture that has continued in the state to the present day.

The story of the Spanish settlers did not end when Mexico gained its independence. Many remained in Texas. Others from Mexico immigrated later. Nearly six million Texans today have Spanish names. Many more speak, read, and write Spanish.

Reading Check Summarizing How did Antonio Martínez describe San Antonio in 1817?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

1. **Using Key Terms** Write a short paragraph explaining how the **vaquero** has influenced Texas today.
2. **Reviewing Facts** Name five places in Texas, such as cities or rivers, that have Spanish names.

Reviewing Themes

3. **Culture and Traditions** Describe two cultures other than Spanish that have influenced Texas.

Organizing to Learn

4. **Identifying Spanish Influences**
Draw a chart like the one below and give specific examples of Spanish influences on Texas culture.

	Spanish Influences
Place names	
Roads	
Animals	
Ranching	

Critical Thinking

5. **Drawing Inferences** In what region and what aspects of life in Texas would you expect the "Spanish influence to be greatest"?



TAKS PRACTICE

Using Judgment If Spain had been more successful in populating Texas with Spanish citizens, what might have been the outcome?

Chapter Summary

End of Spanish Rule

1763

- Spain acquires Louisiana after the Seven Years' War.

1773

- ★ East Texas missions are closed.

1776

- ★ U.S. Declaration of Independence written.

1779

- Spain enters the war against Great Britain.

1783

- The American Revolution ends.

1790s

- Spain stops funding Texas missions.

1800

- France acquires Louisiana.

1803

- The U.S. purchases Louisiana.

1810

- ★ Father Hidalgo calls for Mexican independence in Spain.

1812–1813

- The Republican army fights for Texan independence but is unsuccessful.

1819

- U.S. and Spain sign the Adams–Onís Treaty.
- James Long declares Texas a republic. It is short-lived.

1821

- Mexico gains independence from Spain.

Reviewing Key Terms

Using the thesaurus or a dictionary, find a synonym (word that means the same) for each of these vocabulary words.

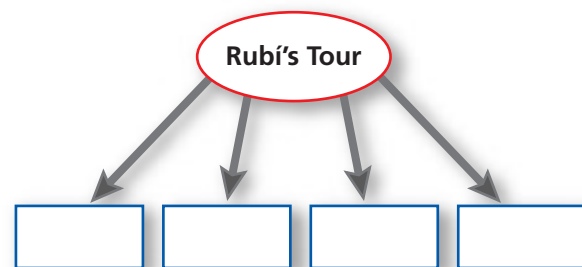
1. alliance
2. filibuster
3. liberation
4. republic
5. *vaquero*
6. lariat

Reviewing Key Facts

7. How did Great Britain's victory over France in the Seven Years' War change the balance of power in the Americas?
8. What did Marqués de Rubí recommend after he completed his 7,000-mile tour of New Spain?
9. What happened to the Texas missions in the 1790s?
10. What was the significance of the Adams–Onís Treaty of 1819?
11. Give two reasons why Mexicans became unhappy with Spanish rule.
12. What was the important event that took place in September 1821? What happened to the province of Texas as a result?

Critical Thinking

13. **Identifying Cause and Effect** What was the effect of Marqués de Rubí's tour of New Spain on the missions (with the exception of San Antonio and Goliad)? Use the diagram below to help organize your thoughts.



14. **Analyzing Information** Why did the Americans and Mexicans in the Republican army quarrel over the type of government for Texas?
15. **Evaluating** Why was Mexico's independence from Spain important for Texas?



Self-Check Quiz

Visit the texans.glencoe.com Web site and click on **Chapter 6—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the chapter test.



CLICK HERE



Geography and History Activity

Review the section about the Neutral Ground. Pretend you are giving a TV news report about the Adams–Onís Treaty of 1819 and the Neutral Ground. Make sure to consider the following questions when giving your report.

- 16. What formed the western boundary of the Neutral Ground?
- 17. What formed the eastern boundary of the Neutral Ground?
- 18. After the Adams–Onís Treaty was signed, what became the eastern boundary of Texas? What did the United States surrender?



Building Technology Skills

- 19. **Using the Internet for Research** Using the Internet and a search engine such as Yahoo!, enter the name James Long in the search box. Write down how many “hits” you received. Now, enter the name “James Long” (with quotations at either end of the name). Compare the number of “hits” you received. When searching for a person, it is usually wise to put quotation marks around the name; otherwise, you will get all the people with James in their name, all the people with Long in their name, and finally James Long.



Portfolio/TAKS Writing Activity

- 20. **Writing a Paragraph** Write a paragraph explaining how the location and geography of Texas affected its development while under Spanish rule. Consider its distance from Mexico City, the type of land available for farmers and ranchers, and relations with Native Americans.

Cooperative Learning Activity

- 21. **Finding Spanish Influences** Form a research team of 4–5 students to find and record evidence of Spanish influence on your town. After each member has recorded their findings, the group should compare their results. Each group should then determine categories in which these items would logically fit. For example, a category of “architecture” might include house, fast food building, and school. After the list is completed and categorized, the teams should present their findings to the class.

Practicing Skills

22. Determining Cause and Effect

Read the statement below taken from the letter by the last Spanish governor of Texas, Antonio Martínez. Write the word or phrase that points out a cause-and-effect relationship. Then draw a diagram that illustrates that relationship.

“Your Excellency can not count upon the [790 bushels] set aside for these troops, as a large part of it is being consumed by the muleteers since there is not enough money with which to pay the freight, and it is necessary to give them corn that they may have something to eat.”



Use the primary source passage to answer the following question.

The Treaty of Córdoba, 1821

This kingdom of America shall be recognized as a sovereign and independent nation; and shall, in future, be called the Mexican Empire.

The government of the empire shall be monarchical, limited by a constitution.

Which of the following is the main idea of these paragraphs from the Treaty of Córdoba?

- F Mexico became an independent monarchy from Spain.
- G The Treaty of Córdoba awarded lands to Native Americans.
- H The Mexican Empire claimed all of America as its territory and formed its own government.
- J Texas won its freedom from Mexico.

Test-Taking Tip:

The *main idea* is the most important idea that a paragraph or passage makes. Make sure the answer choice you select explains the text from the treaty.

THE STORY OF TEXAS

THE BOB BULLOCK
Texas State
History Museum



Museum Tour 2

Encounters on the Land Cultures Collide

T*exas culture* is the sum of interactions among different groups. As native peoples moved across the land, they traded with neighbors, made treaties, and competed for resources. The Europeans—first the Spanish, later the French and English—would become new players in these constantly shifting encounters.



◀ **Exploration** Beginning in the early 1500s, Spanish explorers began to chart the region now known as Texas. They brought horses to use in their search for fortune. The horse became an important item of trade.

Visit The Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum in Austin to see artifacts and exhibits such as these about Texas history and heritage.

People of the Gulf Coast

Canoes such as this one were made for fishing and moving in the shallow water between the Gulf Coast islands and the mainland. The canoe could carry a Karankawa family and their possessions. These included bows, nets, traps for fishing, and baskets and pots to store food and fresh water. ▼



▲ **Trade Items** Glass trade beads, hawk bells, and brass rings were brought by the Spanish and French to trade with native peoples for hides and furs.



▲ **Military Might** Spanish soldiers used armor to protect themselves and their horses. The metal “shoes” above prevented the crushing of feet against horses during battles. Few of the pieces survive today because the hard-to-find metal was reshaped for other uses.