Chapter 16 Study Guide

**Section 16-1: The Spanish Southwest**

Fill in the blanks:

1. **Californios** were Spanish Americans that settled and lived in California.

2. Many of today’s modern cities on the west coast of the United States started originally as Spanish missions, or religious settlements.

3. **Tejanos** were Spanish Americans that settled and lived in Texas.

4. In 1810, a Mexican priest named **Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla** launched a failed revolution for Mexican independence from Spain.

5. In 1821, Spanish army officer **Augustin de Iturbide** led a successful revolution for Mexican independence from Spain.

Thoroughly answer the following questions:

6. a) What Native American tribes greatly influenced the Spanish in areas such as New Mexico?  
   b) What kinds of things did the Spanish learn from these natives?  
   a) The Navajo, Pueblo, etc.  
   b) The Spanish were introduced to various aspects of Native American culture, crops, livestock, construction techniques like the use of adobe brick, etc., allowing a fusion of European and Native cultures

7. a) Why was the mission system less successful in Texas than California?  
   b) What industry grew around Spanish settlers in Texas?  
   a) Missions in Texas spaced further apart; Further away from center of power and government in Mexico City, thus more crime and corruption; Native Americans in Texas (Comanche, Apache, etc) more resistant to Spanish settlement and mission life  
   b) Spanish and Tejano settlers introduced cattle ranching in Texas

8. a) Who were the two most important leaders of the Mexican independence movement?  
   b) What two major ethnic groups most wanted independence and why?  
   a) Father Miguel Hildago y Costilla, a Criollo priest who led the early revolutionary movement and fought for independence from Spain as well as social, economic, and political equality for the Mexican people; towards the end of the revolutionary period, Spanish army officer and Criollo Augustin de Iturbide, who fought for Mexican independence but also for better opportunities for the Criollo class, always looked down upon by the Peninsulares of Spanish America  
   b) Amerindians and mestizos most wanted independence; Felt little loyalty to the Spanish crown (king), more loyalty to Mexico, wanted greater social, economic, and political equality, wanted to abolish the class system that governed Mexican society (the hacienda system)

9. a) Which modern US states were initially included in the newly independent Mexico?  
   a) Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming
Section 16-2: Texas Gains Independence

Fill in the blanks:

10. Land agents called **empresarios** were hired by the Mexican government to bring settlers to Texas.

11. **Moses Austin** was the first of these agents.

12. After the above person’s death, **Stephen F. Austin** took over as the primary land agent in Texas.

13. The first American families to settle in Texas were called the **Old 300**.

14. The saying commonly associated with American migration to Texas was **Gone to Texas** (GTT).

15. In 1834, **Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna** was elected as President of Mexico but declared himself emperor soon after.

16. The above dictator suspended the democratic **Constitution of 1824**, a decision that greatly angered the Texans.

17. The first battle of the Texas Revolution occurred at **Gonzalez** Texas, a dispute over a small cannon.

18. At this battle, the Texans had a flag that declared **“Come and Take It”** in reference to this cannon.

19. Colonel **William Travis** drove Mexican soldiers from San Antonio and took control of an old mission there, using it as a fortress.

20. The above mission was known as the **Alamo**.

21. **David Crockett** was a former Congressman from Tennessee and a volunteer in the Texan army.

22. **Sam Houston** was the overall general-in-chief of the Texan forces in the Texas Revolution.

23. After surrendering at the **Battle of Goliad**, over 400 Texans were taken prisoner and executed as traitors.

24. Delegates met at a town called **Washington-on-the-Brazos** to declare independence and write a national Constitution.

25. The Texan Army fled west from Santa Anna in a panicked retreat called the **Runaway Scrape**.

26. The Texans decisively defeated Santa Anna at the **Battle of San Jacinto**, winning Texas’ independence.

Thoroughly answer the following questions:

27. a) Who were some of the important empresarios that brought settlers to Texas? b) What did these empresarios receive as payment for their services?
   a) Moses Austin and his son Stephen F. Austin; John McMullen and Martin de Leon
   b) Empresarios received 67,000 acres of land as payment for every 200 families they brought to the region
28. a) What could settlers expect to receive upon moving to Texas? b) What were three major requirements for all Americans settling in Mexico?
   a) Settlers could expect to receive cheap or even free land; unmarried men could get 640 acres; more if they had a wife and children (4,600 for a married man and his family)
   b) Settlers must become Mexican citizens, obey Mexican law, convert to Roman Catholicism

29. a) Did American settlers follow the rules set forth for them by Mexico? Why or why not? b) What actions by the Mexican government concerned the settlers of Texas?
   a) In general, American settlers did not honor their commitments; many refused to become Mexican citizens or Roman Catholics; very little the Mexican government could do to enforce the law, partly due to the remoteness of the Texas region; many settlers assumed Texas would eventually become part of the United States
   b) Mexico passed laws to limit immigration, trade, etc. in Texas. (See #30 for details). Also elected Santa Anna as President in 1834, and soon after he suspended the Constitution of 1824 and declared himself Emperor of Mexico

30. a-d) What were four ways in which the Mexican government responded the Texans' actions?
   a) Passed a law limiting further immigration from the US to Texas. Some who came to Texas to establish farms and businesses and then bring their families to live with them were now unable to do so
   b) Passed a tariff on American manufactured goods in an effort to force Texans to buy Mexican products, and then abolished all American exports to Texas; Texans felt this was a violation of their right to free trade
   c) Pass a law banning the import of slaves into Texas, and then attempted to ban slavery in Texas altogether; angered those who came to Texas to plant cotton and required slaves to do so
   d) Sent soldiers to occupy Texas and enforce these "unjust" laws; also arrested Stephen F. Austin as a spy when he went to Mexico to negotiate with the Mexican government

31. a) Where did the Texas Revolution begin (the first battle)? b) What, specifically, led to hostilities between Mexican and Texan soldiers? c) This episode was reminiscent of what battle from the American Revolution?
   a) Revolution began with a small skirmish between Mexican soldiers and Texas militia in Gonzalez, Texas
   b) The Mexican soldiers were attempting to seize a small cannon from the militia in order to prevent further violence or bloodshed; Texans saw this as a violation of their rights; had a defiant flag that said "Come and Take It" with an image of a cannon beneath it
   c) Reenactment of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, which began the American Revolution, in which military governor of Massachusetts Thomas Gage sent British soldiers to seize the arms and supplies of the Minutemen in 1775.

32. a) In what ways did the disastrous defeat at the Alamo actually help the Texans' cause? b) What other "battle" turned massacre would inspire Texans to fight even harder?
   a) It slowed and occupied Santa Anna's army for two weeks, allowing Sam Houston time to retreat eastward and gather more supplies, troops, etc. and find a good place to turn and face the Mexican army; in the attack on the Alamo, the Mexican army suffered numerous casualties and many of Santa Anna's soldiers were killed or wounded, weakening the Mexicans' ability to fight later battles; since Santa Anna ordered no mercy for the Texans in the Alamo, those not at the Alamo vowed revenge ("Remember the Alamo!")
   b) 400 Texans were executed at Goliad as traitors and "pirates" under the orders of Santa Anna himself; this further enraged the Texans ("Remember Goliad!")

33. a) How did the Texans manage to defeat the Mexican army at San Jacinto? b) What was the outcome of the battle?
a) Santa Anna chose to divide his army, sending part of it to capture the Texas government, and he led the remainder in pursuit of Sam Houston; feeling overly confident he chose to rest his army at San Jacinto with little regard to the geography or terrain (surrounded by low lying hills, forests, and water on multiple sides). Allows his men to take their afternoon siesta and posts few guards; Sam Houston able to launch a surprise attack, using the geography and the Mexicans’ lack of readiness to his advantage; turns into an overwhelming victory for the Texans.
b) Santa Anna is captured and promises to lead his army from Texas, never to return, and promises to recognize Texan independence.

Section 16-3: The Lone Star Republic

Fill in the blanks:

34. After the Texas Revolution, Texas leaders asked the United States to **annex** Texas as a new state.

35. President **Andrew Jackson** refused this proposal, worrying that such a move might lead to war with Mexico.

36. After being rejected for statehood in the United States, Texas became an independent country called the **Republic of Texas**.

37. Many settlers were attracted to Texas because of the potential of growing **cotton** in the new republic.

38. Texas was also seen as friendly to the institution of **slavery** and passed many laws to expand the practice within its borders.

Thoroughly answer the following questions:

39. a) Why did Andrew Jackson **not** want to annex Texas into the United States in 1837?  
a) He worried it might trigger war with Mexico; adding Texas as a slave state would reignite the national debate over the practice and expansion of slavery.

40. a) What was the Republic of Texas’ policy towards various Native American tribes such as the Comanche and Apache?  
b) What other cultural group suffered in the early days of the Republic, and how?  
a) In general, the Texas government did not recognize Native claims to territory or land and would forcibly remove them if necessary; tried to drive out or kill off any Native Americans that resisted.  
b) Tejanos were often persecuted and discriminated against by white Texans from America; many would be barred from voting, land and business ownership, etc. Many were forced to show “proof” (deeds and titles) to land that had been in their families since the early days of Spanish settlement, and if they could not prove ownership, they would lose their property.

41. a) How did the government of the Republic of Texas attract new settlers to the country?  
b) Where did the majority of these settlers come from?  
c) The legality of what, in particular, led them to come to Texas?  
a) Offered large tracts or cheap land for farming, ranching, planting, etc.  
b) The majority of settlers came from the United States, but others came from various European countries such as Germany, Ireland, France, etc.  
c) The legal status of slavery was guaranteed by the Texas Constitution forever with no restrictions, attracted many Southern Americans to Texas with hopes of planting cotton and other cash crops

42. a) What kinds of laws regulating both slaves and free African Americans were passed in Texas?
a) Laws were passed preventing free blacks from immigrating to Texas; law passed that gave free black living in Texas two years to leave the country or risk being sold into slavery themselves

43. a) What was the largest group of European immigrants to come to Texas? b) Where did they mostly settle, and in what professions?
a) The largest group of European immigrants to Texas came from Germany, founded and settled towns in central Texas and the Hill Country
b) Most became farmers, ranchers, merchants, businessmen, etc.

44. a) What were some of the major issues faced by the Republic of Texas in its short existence? 
a) Large debt from the Texas Revolution that the cash-poor Texas government had difficulties paying off
b) A relatively small population spread out over vast distances that could not be protected by the small Texas army or law enforcement
c) Hostilities with various Native Americans, such as the Apache and Comanche who would attack frontier settlements, farms, etc. in an effort to protect their territories
c) Difficult relationship with the government of Mexico, who still refused to recognize Texas’ independence (led to small scale warfare, skirmishes, etc. between Texas and Mexico)

Section 16-4: Oregon and the Far West

Fill in the blanks:

45. Men who primarily made their living trapping furs in the rugged frontier of the West were often referred to as mountain men.

46. These men would often sell their fur and pelts at an annual or semi-annual gathering called the rendezvous.

47. John Jacob Astor was a wealthy entrepreneur who established the American Fur Company.

48. The above person founded Fort Astoria the first permanent American outpost on the Pacific coast.

49. Many Americans travelled west to reach the hospitable climate and soil of the Oregon Country in the Pacific Northwest.

50. Some of the first settlers in this region were missionaries intending to bring their religious beliefs to the Native Americans of the West.

51. Husband and wife Marcus and Narcissa Whitman were massacred by natives who believed that they brought an epidemic of disease that killed many of the Cayuse people.

Fill in the blank questions 55-58 should also have been included as part of this section.

Thoroughly answer the following questions:

52. a) Describe the typical “mountain man”. b) What economic conditions ultimately led to the end of the mountain men?
a) Typically engaged in fur trading and trapping; lived an isolated, dangerous hunter-gatherer lifestyle in rural, remote, uninhabited areas where survival was difficult; often developed relationships with Native Americans for trade and social interaction, adopted Native practices, styles of dress, etc.; typically sold or traded their furs at the semi-annual or annual “rendezvous”, or meeting with other traders
b) As styles and fashion changed, demand for furs began to decline and more people migrated westward, the demand for the mountain man as a profession declined

53. a) List the various reasons why people moved west. b) What were some of the dangers people faced?
   a) Manifest Destiny: reinforced by America’s Puritan roots and revivals of religious faith like the Second Great Awakening, many Americans believed they were God’s chosen people and America was put here for their benefit; cheap, fertile land and soil; desire for a better, more independent life in the west; missionaries wishing to spread Christianity to the cultures of the West; was seen as a way to alleviate the overcrowding, poverty, crime, and social, ethnic, and cultural tension of American cities in the East; desire to plant cotton and expand the institution of slavery; desire to obtain other natural resources such as gold, silver, etc.
b) Hostilities with Native Americans; disease; harsh weather and climates; shortages of food and supplies; getting lost.

54. a) Describe the Oregon Trail and the typical journey of a family moving west.
   a) Oregon Trail was the primary route migrants followed in their journey to the Oregon country; people would usually start their journey in St. Louis, where they would buy supplies, wagons, pack animals, etc. for the journey, and then make their way to the trailhead at Independence, Missouri. There they would likely join with other travelers to form a wagon train, as it was safer to travel in groups for protection and support. The would travel roughly 2000 miles over the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains, leaving in early spring and hoping to arrive in Oregon before the winter, roughly a six-month journey to the Willamette Valley in Oregon.

Section 16-5: California and the Southwest

Fill in the blanks:

_ 55. American settlers travelling to Oregon would often follow the Oregon Trail.
 _ 56. These settlers would travel in wagons called Conestoga Wagons.
 _ 57. These vehicles were nicknamed prairie schooners comparing them to sailing ships at sea.
 _ 58. Settlers would travel in large groups called wagon trains, providing the settlers with protection and support.
 _ The above questions, #55-58, should have been included with section 16-4 as part of the Oregon Trail information.

59. Settlers travelling to California would follow the California Trail, which led them through the Rockies and Sierra Nevada Mountains.

60. The Donner Party was a famous group of travelers that became lost in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and reportedly resorted to cannibalism to survive.

61. Many immigrants to California headed to Sutter’s Mill or Fort, where gold was reportedly discovered.

62. The above location was founded by Swiss immigrant John Sutter.
63. Artist **George Catlin** painted scenes of the American West, which fascinated Americans still living in the East.

**Thoroughly answer the following questions:**

64. a) Describe the experiences of the Donner Party.
   a) **Donner Party** was a group of settlers on their way to northern California along the California Trail. In the Sierra Nevada Mountains, tried to find a “shortcut” but ended up becoming lost and stranded in the mountains through the winter. They ran out of food and supplies, and their diaries and letters suggest they ate the dead to survive. Starvation and cold weather took the lives of 42 of 87 members of the party.

65. a) What were some of the other trails leading west?  
   b) Why were these important?
   a) Other trails included the Santa Fe Trail, Old Spanish Trail, California Trail, Mormon Trail 
   b) Offered alternative routes to the West, encouraged further western settlement, trade, in different regions other than Oregon and the Pacific Northwest.

66. a) Name an artist that depicted life in the West. 
   b) What kinds of subject matter would artists like this depict in their paintings and sculptures? 
   c) What made these works of art popular back East?
   a) **George Catlin’s work often depicted life in the West.** 
   b) Culture, lifestyle, etc. of mountain men, settlers heading west, farmers, Native Americans, etc. 
   c) Many people living east of the Mississippi River would likely never see these remote areas of the continent, and these works of literature, art, etc. would offer a glimpse into the unfamiliar and alien world of the Great Plains, Rockies, and Pacific coast region