

Texas in Transition

Trace how Mexico's independence movement reshaped Texas.

7.2.D "Identify the individuals, issues, and events related to Mexico becoming an independent nation and its impact on Texas, including Father Miguel Hidalgo, Texas involvement in the fight for independence, José Gutiérrez de Lara..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each individual, circle each event, law, or issue, and draw an arrow to the words that explain its effect on Texas.

Independence Reaches Texas

- ① In 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo, a Catholic priest in central Mexico, called on people to resist Spanish rule. His uprising began Mexico's long fight for independence. The conflict reached Texas when José Gutiérrez de Lara, a supporter of independence from Revilla, traveled north to seek help. He recruited volunteers in the United States and Texas for the Republican Army of the North. This army entered Texas in 1812, captured several places, and briefly controlled San Antonio in 1813. Texans, Tejanos, Anglo Americans, and others took part in this struggle against Spain.
- ② On August 18, 1813, Spanish royalist soldiers defeated the Republican Army of the North at the Battle of Medina, south of San Antonio. The army that Gutiérrez de Lara had helped organize was destroyed. Many fighters died, and Spanish authorities regained control of Texas. After the battle, royalist leaders punished people they believed had supported the rebels. The defeat ended this major Texas expedition for Mexican independence and showed the danger faced by Texans who joined the fight.
- ③ Mexico won independence in 1821. The Mexican federal Constitution of 1824 created a federal republic, with power shared by national and state governments. Texas did not become its own state. Instead, it was merged with Coahuila to form the state of Coahuila y Tejas. The State Colonization Law of 1825 set rules for empresarios, who recruited families and helped them receive land in Texas. An earlier Imperial Colonization Law of 1823 permitted slavery but declared children born to enslaved people in Mexico free at fourteen. Settlement and changing slavery policies made slavery an important issue in Texas.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did Father Miguel Hidalgo's uprising connect to events in Texas?

2 What did José Gutiérrez de Lara do to support the fight for independence, and what happened to the army he helped organize?

3 How did the Mexican federal Constitution of 1824 change Texas's political status?

4 How did the 1825 state law encourage settlement, and what did the earlier 1823 imperial law say about children born to enslaved people?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a six-sentence cause-and-effect explanation of how Mexico's independence movement changed Texas. Include Hidalgo or Gutiérrez de Lara, the Battle of Medina, the Constitution of 1824 or the merger with Coahuila, the colonization law, and slavery.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each individual, circle each event, law, or issue, and draw an arrow to the words that explain its effect on Texas. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Father Miguel Hidalgo's uprising connect to events in Texas?	Hidalgo began Mexico's fight for independence, and that conflict later reached Texas through the Republican Army of the North.
2	What did José Gutiérrez de Lara do to support the fight for independence, and what happened to the army he helped organize?	He recruited volunteers in the United States and Texas for the Republican Army of the North. Spanish royalists defeated and destroyed the army at the Battle of Medina.
3	How did the Mexican federal Constitution of 1824 change Texas's political status?	Texas was merged with Coahuila to form the state of Coahuila y Tejas instead of becoming its own state.
4	How did the 1825 state law encourage settlement, and what did the earlier 1823 imperial law say about children born to enslaved people?	The 1825 law set rules for empresarios to recruit families and help them receive land. The 1823 law declared children born to enslaved people in Mexico free at fourteen.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Father Miguel Hidalgo's 1810 uprising began Mexico's fight against Spanish rule. José Gutiérrez de Lara brought that struggle into Texas by helping organize the Republican Army of the North. Spain's victory at the Battle of Medina ended the army's major Texas expedition and restored Spanish control. After Mexico became independent, the Constitution of 1824 joined Texas with Coahuila in one state. The 1825 colonization law helped empresarios bring families to Texas. Slavery remained an important issue under changing policies, including the 1823 law promising freedom at fourteen to children born to enslaved people in Mexico.

Accept equivalent cause-and-effect explanations supported by the passage. For the open response, require all listed historical elements and accurate connections between Mexico's independence and changes in Texas.