

Texas Settlement Choices

Compare cultures, claims, and settlement plans in early Texas.

7.2 "History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues through the Mexican National Era shaped the history of Texas. The student is expected to: compare the cultures of American Indians in Texas prior to European colonization..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one purpose and circle one method of settlement for the Spanish, Mexican, and Anglo examples. Write S, M, or A beside each purpose-method pair.

People and Plans in Early Texas

- ① Before Europeans arrived, American Indian peoples adapted to different Texas environments. Gulf peoples used coastal fish and shellfish. Plains peoples followed bison herds, while Puebloan peoples farmed and lived in permanent villages. Southeastern peoples farmed in wooded river areas. In 1519, Alonso Álvarez de Pineda mapped the Texas coast for Spain. Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca later survived a shipwreck and traveled across the region. His stories of riches fed Spain's search for gold there.
- ② France and Spain made conflicting territorial claims after René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, established a French settlement on the Texas coast in 1685. Spain answered by building Catholic missions, presidios, and towns to claim land, convert American Indians, and strengthen control. Fray Damián Massanet helped lead an early East Texas mission effort. Francisco Hidalgo urged leaders to restore missions, and Antonio Margil de Jesús founded missions in East Texas. Spanish ranches supplied settlements and expanded Spanish presence.
- ③ Father Miguel Hidalgo began Mexico's independence movement in 1810. José Gutiérrez de Lara recruited support in Texas, but Spanish royalists defeated the Republican Army of North at the Battle of Medina in 1813. Mexico became independent in 1821. Moses Austin received Spanish permission for a colony in 1821. Stephen F. Austin brought Anglo families by empresario contract for land and opportunity. The 1824 constitution joined Texas with Coahuila. Mexico used the 1825 State Colonization Law to attract settlers. Erasmo Seguín supported colonization, while Martín De León and Green DeWitt led colonies. Mexican leaders debated slavery.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did Gulf peoples and Plains peoples use different resources in Texas?

2 What French action led Spain to expand its presence in Texas, and how did Spain respond?

3 How did Mexico's independence affect Texas government and settlement policy? Give two details from the passage.

4 Contrast Spanish, Mexican, and Anglo settlement. State one purpose and one method for each group.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write 75 to 95 words as a settlement leader in one of the three eras. Identify the era, state a purpose and method of settlement, and explain one likely effect on control of Texas or on American Indian communities. Use at least two details from the passage.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline one purpose and circle one method of settlement for the Spanish, Mexican, and Anglo examples. Write S, M, or A beside each purpose-method pair. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Gulf peoples and Plains peoples use different resources in Texas?	Gulf peoples used coastal fish and shellfish. Plains peoples followed bison herds.
2	What French action led Spain to expand its presence in Texas, and how did Spain respond?	La Salle established a French settlement on the Texas coast in 1685. Spain responded by building missions, presidios, and towns to claim land, convert American Indians, and strengthen control.
3	How did Mexico's independence affect Texas government and settlement policy? Give two details from the passage.	The 1824 constitution joined Texas with Coahuila. Mexico used the State Colonization Law of 1825 to attract settlers.
4	Contrast Spanish, Mexican, and Anglo settlement. State one purpose and one method for each group.	Spanish settlers sought control and conversion by building missions, presidios, towns, and ranches. Mexico sought settlers by using the State Colonization Law of 1825. Anglo families sought land and opportunity by entering through empresario contracts.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

I am a Spanish leader in the colonial era. France's settlement on the Texas coast worries me because Spain wants to control this land. I propose building Catholic missions, presidios, and a town in East Texas. Missions will try to convert American Indians, while presidios will protect the settlements. Ranches can supply food and animals. These actions may increase Spain's control of Texas and change the lives of nearby American Indian communities by bringing new religious and military institutions.

Accept equivalent descriptions of purposes and methods when they are supported by the passage. Moses Austin's permission came from Spain in 1821, before Mexican independence, while Stephen F. Austin later brought families under an empresario contract.