

Republic Decisions Matter

Trace how leaders, conflicts, and national choices shaped Texas.

7.4 "History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues shaped the history of the Republic of Texas and early Texas statehood. The student is expected to: identify individuals, events..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each named individual, circle each event, and write a 1 beside each statement that links a cause or policy to an outcome.

From Republic to State

- ① Sam Houston served as president first from 1836 to 1838 and again from 1841 to 1844. He favored peace talks with Native nations and tried to limit costly campaigns, while Texas Rangers guarded settlements. In 1838, Vicente Córdova led a rebellion involving some Tejanos and Native allies, and Houston's government defeated it. Free Black businessman William Goyens traded supplies and supported the republic. Tejano leader José Antonio Navarro served in its Congress. Enslaved African Americans were forced to labor on many farms, and Houston reduced spending as debt grew.
- ② President Mirabeau Lamar, who served from 1838 to 1841, promoted expansion and a stronger military. His policy toward the Cherokee led to fighting in 1839, when Chief Bowles was killed and the Cherokee were driven from East Texas. The Council House Fight in San Antonio in 1840 increased conflict with the Comanche. Lamar backed the Texas Navy and sent the Santa Fe Expedition in 1841 to seek trade with New Mexico, but Mexican forces captured its members. Ranger captain Jack Coffee Hays and writer Mary Maverick became well known during this period.
- ③ Anson Jones, president from 1844 to 1846, worked for annexation by the United States. Texans wanted stronger security because Mexico still refused to accept Texas independence, and the republic carried public debt. Congress admitted Texas as a state in 1845. The U.S.-Mexican War followed. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war in 1848 and set the Rio Grande as Texas's southern border. In 1850, the Compromise of 1850 had Texas give up claims to land north and west of its borders, in exchange for \$10 million in federal bonds to help settle its debt. Slavery remained legal in Texas.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What roles did William Goyens, José Antonio Navarro, and enslaved African Americans have in the Republic of Texas?

2 How did Lamar's policy toward the Cherokee affect Chief Bowles and the Cherokee people?

3 What two problems pushed Texans toward annexation, and what happened in 1845?

4 After Texas became a state, how did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Compromise of 1850 affect Texas, and what legal issue remained?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly four sentences explaining how one Republic policy or event changed Texas, why Texans sought annexation, and one change Texas faced after statehood. Use at least two specific names or events from the passage.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each named individual, circle each event, and write a 1 beside each statement that links a cause or policy to an outcome. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What roles did William Goyens, José Antonio Navarro, and enslaved African Americans have in the Republic of Texas?	Goyens was a free Black businessman who traded supplies and supported the republic. Navarro was a Tejano leader who served in Congress. Enslaved African Americans were forced to labor on many farms.
2	How did Lamar's policy toward the Cherokee affect Chief Bowles and the Cherokee people?	The policy led to fighting in 1839. Chief Bowles was killed, and the Cherokee were driven from East Texas.
3	What two problems pushed Texans toward annexation, and what happened in 1845?	Texans wanted security because Mexico did not accept Texas independence, and the republic had public debt. Congress admitted Texas as a state in 1845.
4	After Texas became a state, how did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Compromise of 1850 affect Texas, and what legal issue remained?	The treaty set the Rio Grande as Texas's southern border. The Compromise made Texas give up northern and western land claims in exchange for \$10 million in federal bonds to help settle its debt. Slavery remained legal.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

During Lamar's administration, the policy toward the Cherokee led to fighting, Chief Bowles's death, and the Cherokee's removal from East Texas. This shows how a president's policy could change life for a racial or ethnic group. Texas later sought annexation because leaders wanted security from Mexico and relief from public debt. After statehood, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo set the Rio Grande border, and the Compromise of 1850 changed Texas's land claims while reducing its debt.

Accept equivalent explanations that accurately connect a leader's policy or event to an outcome, name security and debt as annexation causes, and identify an accurate early-statehood change. In the open response, accept other supported Republic examples from the passage.