Texas Revolution

Web Quest-Primary Sources

Name: \_\_\_\_Shomik Ghose\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date: \_\_\_\_2/25/2014\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_6\_\_

Directions: Answer each questions or prompts in complete sentences. 20 points each

One paragraph per question or prompt. Use a separate sheet if necessary.

Use these websites for this assignment:

<http://www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/dewitt.htm>

Sons of Dewitt Colony

<http://home.austin.rr.com/rgriffin/texhisdocs.html>

1. Texas during the Mexican Era

**B.** [**(1830-August 1835)**](http://home.austin.rr.com/rgriffin/texhisdocs03b.html)

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1.

Turtle Bayou Resolutions, June 13, 1832. They give reasons for causes for taking up arms against Col. Juan Bradburn at Anahuac, express loyalty to the Constitution of 1824. [Link to document](http://www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/consultations1.htm#turtlebayou)

Why did the Anglos supported Santa Anna during this time?

The Anglos supported Santa Anna for the following reasons:

1. Bustamante’s administration had taken arbitrary and unconstitutional measures against the colonists.
2. Santa Anna opposed Bustamante.
3. The resolutions stated that the Anglos wanted Federalism, which was what Santa Anna was supposedly fighting for.
4. Bustamante had violated the 1824 Constitution and Santa Anna was fighting against the military despotism.

Therefore, the Anglos supported Santa Anna because he fought against the entity which they likewise opposed.

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2. Consultation at San Felipe de Austin. Petition for separation of Texas from Coahuila, April, 1833. [Link to document](http://www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/consultations2.htm#petition)

What were the treaties requests to the Mexican government and on what grounds do they present to validate their requests?

The treaty’s requests to the Mexican government were as follows:

1. Accept the proposed Constitution
2. Organize Texas into a state of the Federal Mexican Union
3. Repeal of the 11th article of the decree of April 6, 1830 forbidding the further immigration of North Americans into Texas
4. Tariff laws to encourage immigration, agriculture and commerce

To validate their requests, the Texans presented on the following grounds:

1. Coahuila and Texas had many differences
2. Security and settlement of aborigines (native Americans)
3. Rights for independent state under Constitution
4. Tariff relief

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3.

Stephen F. Austin. Argument to Mexican authorities against the Law of April 6, 1830. Probably written in the summer of 1833. [Link to document](http://www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/consultations1.htm#austinargument)

Is his argument sound? Would this argument be valid for today’s current issue about immigration? Why or why not?

Stephen F. Austin’s argument is not sound. This is because he is saying that only good, moral men will come in. However, this isn’t the case because bad and dishonest people will also immigrate. This can be the case in illegal immigration because you can’t check the type of people who are coming in. For today’s issue, these same reasons apply. In fact, we have both legal and illegal immigration today. Mexico most likely passed this decree due to illegal immigration. Therefore, Stephen F. Austin’s argument is not sound because he didn’t account for illegal immigration, which is still a major issue today.

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4.

Lorenzo de Zavala. Broadside: "Opinion," August 7, 1835. Addressed to a gathering at Lynchburg to which he was too ill to attend. Offers his views on the quarrel of Texans with the regime of Mexican President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. [In Spanish, with English translation.] [Link to document](http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/treasures/giants/zav-opinion.html)

Why a native Mexican would oppose their leader? Do his facts support his opinion?

Support with excerpts from the source.

A native Mexican would oppose their leader if he held a strong belief and his belief were violated by his country. In this case, Dezavala believed in a government where power is shared but Santa Anna seized all the powers in the Mexican government. His facts support his opinion. Generals were then the strongest power in the nation (“certain generals … have under their control between 15-20 thousand … soldiers”). Also, Santa Anna overthrew the Federal government and constitution (“confusion … acts of usurpation committed by General Santa Anna … destroying institutions … fundamental compact having been dissolved… availing themselves of the power of destroying the constitution under the pretext of punishing delinquents…proceeding immediately to put down the legislature and other authorities of the state”). Another fact was that Santa Anna lied to the people (“Swearing in their usual manner that they would sustain the constitution and laws… object was to punish certain functionaries who had transgressed them…availing themselves of the power of destroying the constitution under the pretext of punishing delinquents…proceeding immediately to put down the legislature and other authorities of the state”) A native Mexican would oppose his leader if he (the leader) violated fundamental beliefs of the native Mexican, which in this case (DeZavala) were the seizure of power, overthrow of the Constitution, and the deception of the citizens of Mexico.