

05 - 2021-10-19

## PRAYER

BIBLE - Proverbs 16:9 A man's heart deviseth his way: but the LORD directeth his steps.

## QUIZ - LA PRUEBA

Q: The terms of peace resulting from wars in Europe in the mid 1700s granted to the Anglo-American colonists freedom of navigation of what major river?

A: Mississippi

Q: During the century between 1715 and 1816, what organization taught the residents of Texas the name of Jesus Christ? Choices: Methodist, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Church of Christ

A: Roman Catholic

Q: In the Spanish settlements in Texas in the 1700s, what was done about Indians who claimed to convert to Christianity, but then ran away from the mission communities?

A: The soldiers chased them and brought them back.

Q: In 1762, from what country was Louisiana transferred, and to what country?

A: From France to Spain.

Q: During the 1700s and early 1800s, was the Spanish policy for trade between Texas and other areas essentially free or essentially very restricted?

A: Very restricted

## TIMELINE

1528 De Vaca lands at Galveston Island

1541 Coronado enters Texas panhandle from west

1542 De Soto expedition enters Texas from northeast

1685 La Salle lands at Matagorda Bay

1718 San Antonio mission, presidio, and villa are established

1803 Louisiana Purchase is made

1819 Eastern border of Texas established at Sabine River

## ASSIGNMENT

Read chapter 16 in Yoakum

Review class notes and timeline for quiz

## REVIEW

Between 1715 and 1816, the Spanish missionaries and military established several settlements in Texas, featuring the outward conversion of Indians to a form of Christianity.

## BEGINNING OF TEXAS COLONIZATION

1787 U.S. Constitution (ratified 1788, election held)

1789 U.S. government by the new constitution formed

1812-1815 War establishes U.S. independence and strength rivalling Great Britain

1812

civil war in Spain between Napoleon's nephew and nationalists

constitution passed at Cadiz for a constitutional monarchy

Cadiz Constitution of 1812	U.S. Constitution of 1787
Article 13: The object of governments is the welfare of nations	Preamble: in order to . . . promote the general welfare
Article 15: The power of making laws is in the Cortes, with the King	Article I: All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress
Article 16: The power of executing the laws is in the King	Article II: The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States
Article 17: The power of applying the laws, in civil and criminal causes, exists in the tribunals established by law.	Article III: The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.
Article 12: The religion of the Spanish nation is, and ever shall be, the Catholic Apostolic Roman and only true faith; the State shall, by wise and just laws, protect it and prevent the exercise of any other.	First Amendment: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . .

1814 - when Ferdinand VII was restored 1814, he would not recognize the constitution

1820

something of a revolution in Spain

-Ferdinand VII mustered army and navy at Cadiz; the army and navy revolted and marched on Madrid

-King forced to make concessions

-“Liberal Three Years” began

-old Cadiz constitution of 1812 re-established

-reforms instituted by the congress (“Cortes”) painted as alarming in New Spain by clergy

-press promoted independence from Spain to avoid reforms

Moses Austin traveled to Bexar

-arrived December

-introduced by acquaintance baron de Bastrop to Governor Martinez

-sent proposition to colonize 300 families to Spanish authorities at Monterey

1821

January - Moses Austin left to go home

-robbed and deserted by travelling companions

-made his way home, but was very ill with pneumonia

-died June 10, 1821

-a few days before death, received news application was approved

-injoined his son Stephen F. Austin to continue his enterprise

February 1821

-Iturbide seized \$1,000,000 from king and issued pronunciamiento at Iguala 24 Feb

-independence

-constitutional monarchy

-Bourbon monarchy, or monarch chosen by Mexican cortes

-Roman catholic religion

-civil war ensued, the royalists defeated everywhere

July 1821

-at Mexico City, viceroy imprisoned and replaced by Genera Novella

-a few days later, officer from reformed govt of Spain sent, arriving at Vera Cruz

August 24, 1821

-met with Iturbide at Cordova; signed treaty to the effect of Iturbide's plan

-interim regency of six persons appointed; Augustin de Iturbide president

-1812 constitution to remain in force

-interim legislative junta of five persons

-Spain refused to acknowledge treaty of Cordova, leaving Mexico independent

December 1821 - Austin and his first colonists arrived in Texas

1822

Iturbide announced as Constitutional Emperor of Mexico

October 31, 1822 Iturbide dismissed congress and formed a new one appointed by himself; he lived extravagantly and ruled tyrannically

1823

18 February, 1823 Austin's grant confirmed in Mexico City

Revolt against Iturbide

-Santa Anna was dismissed by Iturbide, but revolted with his command at Santa Cruz

-People generally join Santa Anna against Iturbide

-Iturbide permitted by Congress to leave Mexico

-August 1823, Constituent Congress formed; declared void all Iturbide's actions

-14 April, 1823 Austin's grant again confirmed

1824

August - colonization law similar to previous

October 4, 1824 - constitution proclaimed

state Coahuila and Texas formed; part of the act was the provision that Texas, once able, could be a state

Yoakum:

19/20 of the colonists of Texas neither observed nor believed in the religion prescribed in the Mexican constitution

1825

Yoakum: "the year of emigration for Texas"