

09 - 2021-11-16

PRAYER

BIBLE - Deuteronomy 17:18-20

QUIZ - LA PRUEBA

Q: What three branches of government were established in the 1824 and 1827 constitutions?

A: legislative, executive, judicial

Q: In the 1832 siege of Anuac by the Texian settlers, did they express support for the 1824 constitution, or a desire for it to be overturned?

A: support

Q: Was the tyrannical Colonel Bradburn of Anhuac supported by Colonel Piedras from Nacogdoches against the Texans, or was he removed?

A: removed

Q: What politician seized power in 1830 and pursued a more narrow policy toward Texas than had previous rulers?

A: Bustamente

Q: When Colonel Mexia came to Texas with a flotilla of ships and hundreds of soldiers, did the Texians find him in favor of the 1824 constitutional government, or against it.

A: in favor of it

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

1821 Moses Austin receives a grant to form a colony in Texas

1824 Mexican federal constitution is passed

1827 Coahuila y Texas state constitution is passed

1830 Bustamente takes power and pursues a narrow policy toward Texas

ASSIGNMENT

Read chapter 20 in Yoakum

Review class notes and timeline for quiz

MORE ON THE 1824 NATIONAL and 1827 STATE CONSTITUTIONS

1824 - Section Fourth - Of the attributes of the President, and the Restrictions of his Powers

Article 110. The attributes of the president are the following:

6th. To name the heads of the treasury, the general commissaries, diplomatic agents, consuls, colonels and other superior officers of the permanent army, and of the armed and active militia, with the approbation of the senate, and in the recess, by the council of the government.

7th. To appoint the other officers of the permanent army and of the armed and active militia, and the officers of the confederation observing therein the dispositions of the law.

10th. To dispose of the permanent army and navy and the active militia for the interior security and external defence of the nation.

11th. To dispose of the local militia for the same objects, and even employ the same beyond the limits of their respective states and territories, after previous consent of the general congress, which shall specify the force necessary, and, if congress be not in session, the council of the government shall give its consent, and make the aforesaid specification.

JRY: note that the constitution recognizes two divisions in the nation's military forces:

1. the "permanent army" (English term is "standing army")
2. the militia

JRY: note that the militia is a local body, and there must be the consent of congress for the president to use them beyond the limits of their states

1827 Titulo V. Seccion Unica. De la Milicia Civica del Estado

ART. 211. Corps of civic militia shall be established in all the towns of the state, and the said corps shall compose the military force of the state.

Art. 211. En todos los pueblos del estado se establecerán cuerpos de milicia cívica, y estos harán la fuerza militar del mismo estado.

ART. 214. No Coahuil-Texano can decline lending said service when required by law, and in the manner it provides.

Art. 214. Ningun coahuiltejano podrá escusarse de prestar este servicio, cuando y en la forma que se le escija por al ley.

Virginia State Constitution - 1776

SEC. 13. That a well-regulated militia, composed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free State; that standing armies, in time of peace, should be avoided, as dangerous to liberty; and that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

New York State Constitution - 1777

XL. And whereas it is of the utmost importance to the safety of every State that it should always be in a condition of defence; and it is the duty of every man who enjoys the protection of society to be prepared and willing to defend it; this convention therefore, in the name and by the authority of the good people of this State, doth ordain, determine, and declare that the militia of this State, at all times hereafter, as well in peace as in war, shall be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service. That all such of the inhabitants of this State being of the people called Quakers as, from scruples of conscience, may be averse to the bearing of arms, be therefrom excused by the legislature; and do pay to the State such sums of money, in lieu of their personal service, as the same; may, in the judgment of the legislature, be worth. And that a proper magazine of warlike stores, proportionate to the number of inhabitants, be, forever hereafter, at the expense of this State, and by acts of the legislature, established, maintained, and continued in every county in this State.

Pennsylvania State Constitution - 1790

Of the militia. Sect. II. The freemen of this commonwealth shall be armed and disciplined for its defence. Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so; but shall pay an equivalent for personal service. The militia officers shall be appointed in such manner, and for such time, as shall be directed by law.

Militia Act of 1792 - Excerpts

Chap. X X X III.—An Act more effectually to provide for the National Defence by establishing an Uniform Militia throughout the United States.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective states, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years (except as is herein after excepted) shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing of this act. And it shall at all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company to enrol every such citizen, as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall without delay notify such citizen of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved. That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball: or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powder-horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear, so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise, or into service, except, that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall severally be armed with a sword or hanger and esponton, and that from and after five years from the passing of this act, all muskets for arming the militia as herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound. And every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required as aforesaid, shall hold*

the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions or sales, for debt or for the payment of taxes.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That out of the militia enrolled, as is herein directed, there shall be formed for each battalion at least one company of grenadiers, light infantry or riflemen; and that to each division there shall be at least one company of artillery, and one troop of horse: there shall be to each company of artillery, one captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer, and one fifer. The officers to be armed with a sword or hanger, a fusee, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge-box to contain twelve cartridges; and each private or matross shall furnish himself with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery is provided. There shall be to each troop of horse, one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one saddler, one farrier, and one trumpeter. The commissioned officers to furnish themselves with good horses of at least fourteen hands and an half high, and to be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, the holsters of which to be covered with bearskin caps. Each dragoon to furnish himself with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands and an half high, a good saddle, bridle, mailpillion and valise, holsters, and a breast-plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and a cartouch-box, to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. That each company of artillery and troop of horse shall be formed of volunteers from the brigade, at the discretion of the commander-in-chief of the state, not exceeding one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number than one eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expense; the colour and fashion to be determined by the brigadier commanding the brigade to which they belong.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the rules of discipline, approved and established by Congress in their resolution of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, shall be the rules of discipline to be observed by the militia throughout the United States, except such deviations from the said rules as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions of this act, or by some other unavoidable circumstances. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer at every muster, whether by battalion, regiment, or single company, to cause the militia to be exercised and trained agreeably to the said rules of discipline.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the brigade-inspector to attend the regimental and battalion meetings of the militia composing their several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, to inspect their arms, ammunition, and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce the system of military discipline before described throughout the brigade, agreeable to law, and such orders as they shall from time to time receive from the commander-in-chief of the state; to make returns to the adjutant-general of the state, at least once in every year, of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing which, in his judgment, may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the adjutant-general shall make a return of all the militia of the state to the commander-in-chief of the said state, and a duplicate of the same to the President of the United States.

ART. 215. In all the towns of the state a suitable number of primary schools shall be established, wherein shall be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, the catechism of the christian religion, a brief and simple explanation of this constitution, and that of the republic, the rights and duties of man in society, and whatever else may conduce the better education of youth.

ART. 216. The seminaries most required for affording the public the means of instruction in the sciences and arts useful in the state; and wherein, the aforementioned constitutions shall be fully explained, shall be established in suitable places and in proportion as circumstances go on permitting.

ART. 217. The method of teaching shall be uniform throughout the state, and with this view, also to facilitate the same, congress shall form a general plan of public education, and regulate by means of statutes and laws all that pertains to this most important object.

ART. 218. The observance of the constitution in all its parts shall be one of the first and most sacred duties of the inhabitants of the state of Coahuila and Texas, and neither congress or any other authority can exempt them therefrom; and every coahuil-texano may demand said observance, acting forth with that view to congress or the executive.

1824-1828 new Mexican government operated more or less according to its constitution

1828 Pedrazza elected constitutionally, although Guerrero more popular

1829 General Santa Anna lead revolution to install Guerrero as *presidente*