

19 - 2022-04-19

PRAYER

BIBLE - Genesis 9:1-7

QUIZ - LA PRUEBA

Q: On what date in 1835 did the Mexican army at Bexar surrender to the Texians?

A: December 10, 1835

Q: Name two of the three officers that Sam Houston appointed to command and to recruit at the largest towns?

A: James Neill, William Travis, J.W. Fannin

Q: What city in Mexico was the proposed target of the expedition ordered by the council?

A: Matamoros

Q: In what month and year did Texas declare its independence from Mexico?

A: March 1836

Q: When Texas declared independence, was Stephen F. Austin selected as the president of the *ad interim* government?

A: No.

ASSIGNMENT

Read Yoakum volume 2 chapter 3

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=Qno9AQAAMAAJ&pg=GBS.RA1-PA70&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&hl=en>

Study class notes

Study timeline

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
- 1825 Baptist minister Joseph Bays begins preaching in Texas
- 1827 Coahuila y Texas state constitution is passed
- 1829 Lydia Allcorn makes the first known public profession of faith in Christ
- 1830 Bustamente takes power and pursues a narrow policy toward Texas
- 1832 First Texian Consultation meets at San Felipe
- 1832 Santa Anna restores constitutionally-elected President Pedraza
- 1833 Santa Anna becomes president of Mexico under the 1824 constitution
- 1833 Second Texas Consultation proposes statehood for Texas and sends Austin as its delegate to Mexico City
- 1834 Stephen F. Austin is arrested and imprisoned in Mexico City
- 1835 Stephen F. Austin returns to Texas in September
- 1835 War between Texas and Mexico begins with the battle of Gonzales, October 2nd
- 1835 Third Texas Consultation meets at San Felipe, November 3rd, appoints Sam Houston commander-in-chief of the army
- 1835 The Mexican army surrenders Bexar to the Texians, December 10th
- 1836 On January 7th, Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston both write that Texas must declare independence

- 1836 On March 2, Texas declares itself an independent republic
- 1836 On March 6, the Battle of the Alamo ends with the death of all the defenders

LESSON

March

1 Convention convenes at Washington, on the Brazos

-Richard Ellis elected president

2 Independence declared

4 Sam Houston unanimously chosen commander-in-chief

6 Sam Houston sets out westward to lead the army

12 Ordinance passed regarding organizing the militia; all able-bodied males between 17 and 50 subject to military duty, by lottery, for six months

16

-Appeal made to America, through the U.S. president for sympathy and aid

-Constitution adopted

-officers elected for temporary government

-David G. Burnet president

-Lorenzo de Zavala vice-president

17

-constitution signed

-was to be submitted to the popular vote

-convention adjourned

see excerpts from Declaration of Independence and Constitution

Excerpts from the Texas Declaration of Independence 1836

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property of the people, from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted, and so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of those inestimable and inalienable rights, becomes an instrument in the hands of evil rulers for their oppression.

. . . In such a crisis, the first law of nature, the right of self-preservation, the inherent and inalienable rights of the people to appeal to first principles, and take their political affairs into their own hands in extreme cases, enjoins it as a right towards themselves, and a sacred obligation to their posterity, to abolish such government, and create another in its stead, calculated to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure their future welfare and happiness.

Excerpts from the U.S. Declaration of Independence 1776

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government

. . . when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

Excerpts from Texas Constitution 1836

We, the People of Texas, in order to form a Government, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence and general welfare; and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

I.1 The powers of this Government shall be divided into three departments, viz: Legislative, Executive and Judicial, which shall remain forever separate and distinct.

I.2 The Legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, to be styled the Congress of the Republic of Texas.

II.2 To regulate commerce, to coin money, to regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, to fix the standard of weights and measures, but nothing but gold and silver shall be made a lawful tender.

III.1 The Executive authority of this Government shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled The President of the Republic of Texas.

IV.1 The Judicial powers of the Government shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

V.1

Ministers of the gospel being, by their profession, dedicated to God and the care of souls, ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions, therefore, no minister of the gospel or priest of any denomination whatever shall be eligible to the office of the Executive of the Republic, nor to a seat of either branch of the Congress of the same.

SCHEDULE.3 Every male citizen who is by this Constitution a citizen, and shall be otherwise qualified shall be entitled to hold any office of place of honor, trust, or profit, under the Republic, any thing in this Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of Congress, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide, by law, a general system of education.

SEC. 6. All free white persons who shall emigrate to this Republic, and who shall, after a residence of six months, make oath before some competent authority that he intends to reside permanently in the same, and shall swear to support this Constitution, and that he will bear true allegiance to the Republic of Texas, shall be entitled to all the privileges of citizenship.

SEC. 9. All persons of color who were slaves for life previous to their emigration to Texas, and who are now held in bondage, shall remain in the like state of servitude, provide the said slave shall be the bona fide property of the person so holding said slave as aforesaid. Congress shall pass no laws to prohibit emigrants from the United States of America from bringing their slaves into the Republic with them, and holding them by the same tenure by which such slaves were held in the United States; nor shall Congress have power to emancipate slaves; nor shall any slave-holder be allowed to emancipate his or her slave or slaves, without the consent of Congress, unless he or she shall send his or her slave or slaves without the limits of the Republic. No free person of African descent, either in whole or in part, shall be permitted to reside permanently in the Republic, without the consent of Congress, and the importation or admission of Africans or negroes into this Republic, excepting from the United States of America, is forever prohibited, and declared to be piracy.

SEC. 10. All persons, (Africans, the descendants of Africans, and Indians excepted,) who were residing in Texas on the day of the Declaration of Independence, shall be considered citizens of the Republic, and entitled to all the privileges of such.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

No preference shall be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship over another, but every person shall be permitted to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Fourteenth

Every citizen shall have the right to bear arms in defence of himself and the Republic. The military shall at all times and in all cases be subordinate to the civil power.

Fifteenth

The sure and certain defence of a free people is a well-regulated militia; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to enact such laws as may be necessary to the organizing of the militia of this Republic.