

06 - 2021-10-26

## PRAYER

BIBLE - 1 Kings 12:1-16

## QUIZ - LA PRUEBA

Q: What Mexican general, later very famous in Texas history, led a revolt to bring down Emperor Iturbide?

A: Santa Anna

Q: How many families was Stephen F. Austin allowed to bring into his colony?

A: 300

Q: In 1819, what river was agreed upon as the border between Texas and Louisiana?

A: the Sabine

Q: What year did Moses Austin receive his grant to bring settlers in Texas?

A: 1821

Q: How does our author, Henderson Yoakum, describe Stephen F. Austin, in how he governed his colony---as more like a harsh slavemaster, or more like a father and friend?

A: father and friend

## 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

## ASSIGNMENT

Read chapter 17 in Yoakum

Review class notes and timeline for quiz

## REVIEW

## Austin's First Colony

before 1820 colonies along the Red River, Jonesboro and Pecan Point

Pecan Point

-1811

-peninsula

-claimed it was part of Arkansas

Jonesboro

-Henry Jones hunted there 1815

-settlers beginning winter 1815

-flood 1843 destroyed it

1821

Austin recruited in New Orleans

Austin offered settlers land at 12 cents per acre, about 10% of price of land in the U.S.

Settlers required to be Catholic already, or to convert before entering Texas

December, 1821 first group arrived in Texas

297 grants under Austin's charter from Mexico - the "Old Three Hundred"

most were literate

most were Protestants

most were Americans of British ancestry

about 1/4 brought slaves

1821 and afterward

-towns of Nacogdoches and San Antonio grew, including with immigrants for Austin's colony

-settlers kept arriving to join Austin colony

-very poor: living on what they could hunt, wearing skins

-harrassed by Carankawae Indians

Several other empresarios allowed to introduce immigrants; made settlements at

-Gonzales

-Victoria

-Goliad

-Refugio

-Liberty

-Nacogdoches

May other settlers came and settled as squatters

1822

April, 1822 - Schooner Revenge, Captain shires, more than 80 colonists

Freeman Smalley, age 22, from Ohio, walked 500 miles from New Orleans up river to Jonesboro and Pecan Point. He preached at the house of William Newman.

1823

January 4, 1823 - General colonization law

February 18, 1823 - Austin's previous grant confirmed

April 14, 1823 - Austin's previous grant again confirmed

Summer, 1823 - Austin's authority defined by provincial governor

- administer justice

- make defensive war against the Indians

- command the militia with the rank of lieutenant-colonel

- Yoakum: "clothed with legislative, executive, and judicial powers"

- required to report to the governor fo the state

- responsible to the captain-general of the provinces

Yoakum:

Although Austin's powers were almost absolute, he governed with parental mildness. His soul was absorbed in the great business of the successful completion of his enterprise. He was esteemed by each colonist, not so much as a ruler, as a father and friend.

1823 - laid the foundations of San Felipe de Austin on the Brasos river

1824

October 4, 1824 - new Mexican 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

Joseph Bays preached at the house of Moses Shipman near San Felipe; first sermon known to have been preached by a Baptist minister in Texas.