

14 - 2022-01-18

PRAYER

BIBLE -

QUIZ - LA PRUEBA

Q: What year did the Second Texas Consultation propose statehood for Texas and send Stephen F. Austin as its delegate to Mexico City?

A: 1833

Q: In the session of the state legislature that met January-April 1834, were the laws passed generally favorable or unfavorable toward Texas?

A: Favorable

Q: Was Santa Anna's plan of Cuernavaca supportive of the 1824 constitution, or subversive of it?

A: Subversive

Q: In Santa Anna's meeting October 5, 1834 with Stephen F. Austin and others, did Santa Anna resolve in favor of, or against, the petition that Texas be allowed to become a separate state?

A: Against

Q: At the end of 1834, was it Austin's understanding that Santa Anna would destroy the state's constitutional system, or sustain it?

A: Sustain it

ASSIGNMENT

Read Yoakum chapter 21

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**

## LESSON

### REVIEW

May 1834

Santa Anna pronunciamiento and plan at Cuernavaca

1. certain laws passed by the current Cortez should be declared void
2. the Cortez should be dismissed, and another convened with power to form a new constitution
3. Santa Anna should be sustained in carrying the plan into execution

April-May 1835

Santa Anna and Cos moved to suppress the two state governments that opposed Plan of Cuernavaca

### NOTE ON MILITIA

Yoakum:

The people of that department [Texas] were now without a government; and it devolved on them, either to establish a system of their own, or submit to the will of Santa Anna. From their character, the latter could not be expected. The national decree, dissolving the civic militia, exposed the country to the constant depredations of the Indians, who had already become very troublesome and dangerous. As an instance of this, early in 1835, an Italian and several Mexicans, engaged in transporting goods, were attacked in the morning by about seventy

Indians, on the road, fifteen miles west of Gonzales. The merchants, forming a breastwork of their goods, continued the fight till evening. But gradually their numbers were thinned by the fire of their adversaries, till they were no longer able to defend their position. An assault was then made on the survivors by the savages, and every one was butchered and scalped. Such a scene, on the great thoroughfare of the country, was sufficient to prove the necessity of an organized militia, and that militia well armed.

Webster 1828

The militia of a country are the able bodied men organized into companies, regiments and brigades, with officers of all grades, and required by law to attend military exercises on certain days only, but at other times left to pursue their usual occupations.

Yoakum: "early in 1835" twenty Mexican troops were stationed at Anahuac. William B. Travis led force of Texans, who attacked and drove them off.

Santa Anna appointed General Martin Perfecto de Cos to have both military and civil authority over Coahuila y Texas, stationed at Monclova

Colonel Domingo de Ugartachea - Mexican commandant of troops stationed at Bexar

June

Cos despatched messages to military commander at Anahuac regarding plans to bring several strong Mexican military forces into Texas; the courier was intercepted by Texans, and the papers read.

Two parties formed in Texas: war party and peace party

July

peace party sent to military that if troops were sent in great numbers to Texas for any purpose, it would result in civil war

letter William Travis to Jim Bowie July 30, 1835

the people are much divided here. The peace party . . . are the strongest . . . Unless we could be united, had we not better be quiet, and settle down for a while? There is now no doubt but that a central government will be established. What will Texas do in that case? Dr. J.H.C. Miller, and Chambers, from Gonzales, are, I believe, for unqualified submission. I do not know the minds of the people upon the subject; but if they had a bold and determined leader, I am inclined to think they would kick against it . . . General Cos writes that he wants to be at peace with us; and he appears to be disposed to cajole and soothe us. Ugartachea does the same . . . God know what we are to do!

August

several leaders, including Travis and Zavala, were ordered by Santa Anna, Cos, and Ugartachea, to be surrendered for trial for disturbing order; this excited a war spirit in Texas

English civil war 1642 - King Charles, with 400 soldiers, attempted to arrest five members of the House of Commons

American war for independence 1775 - General Gage's mounted scouts, April 1775 were asking people the whereabouts of Samuel Adams and John Hancock

August 17, 1835 Cos wrote letter to Rueda of Nacagdoches

The plans of the revolutionists of Texas are well known . . . and it is quite useless . . . to cover them with a hypocritical adherence to the federal constitution. The constitution by which all Mexicans may be governed is the constitution which the colonists of Texas must obey, no matter on what principles it may be formed.

August 20, 1835 Cos wrote to Ugartachea

Yoakum: that it was useless for the commissioners to come to see him, for the purpose of making explanations, unless the disturbers of public order were first given up.

Yoakum: the news of the demand made for these men had been extensively circulated in Texas, and excited a thorough war-spirit.

At a meeting in San Augustine, Sam Houston introduced resolutions declaring adherence to the constitution of 1824, denouncing the moves by Santa Anna against the state government, and raising and organizing the militia

Yoakum:

The Congress was completely in his hands...Over a timid and superstitious people his power had become nearly omnipotent. All but Texas had bowed the neck to the imperious tyrant...His plan...was, to fill the country gradually with military forces, under different pretences...In July, he accordingly sent two hundred and fifty; in the first days of August, three hundred more; and there were a thousand more on the route.

Yoakum:

By the month of August it was clearly understood that the federal constitution was to be destroyed. . . The doctrine had already gone forth that the authority of the national Congress was unlimited---that it could do anything which Santa Anna desired. it was further understood that the president was to hold his office for eight years . . . The troops were to be in that department [Texas] by the time of the change in the form of government, fixed for October. Customhouses were to be established and defended. All those who had immigrated into Texas from the United States, since the law of April 6, 1830, were to be driven from the country. A number of proscribed, of which a long list was preserved, were to be arrested and tried . . . The slaves were to be freed, and introduced to citizenship. The empresarios were to be dismissed from the functions, and future immigrants supplied from Mexico. This appears to have been the future designed for Texas .

September 1835 Stephen F. Austin returned to Texas

