

10 - 2021-11-30

## PRAYER

BIBLE - Romans 13:1-7

## QUIZ - LA PRUEBA

Q: In the early 1830s, were the settlers of Texas in favor of remaining part of the state of Coahuila Y Texas, or of establishing Texas as a separate state?

A: establishing Texas as a separate state

Q: What prominent man, formerly governor of Tennessee, entered Texas in 1832?

A: Sam Houston

Q: In the Mexican national election of 1832-33, who was elected president without opposition?

A: Santa Anna

Q: When the Texas convention of April 1833 proposed a state constitution for Texas, who carried the proposal to the Mexican capital?

A: Stephen F. Austin

Q: Vice President Gomez Farias, in office from 1833---does our author describe him as an honest supporter of the constitution, or a scheming corrupt dictator?

A: and honest supporter of the constitution

## 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

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

## ASSIGNMENT

Read letter of Austin to Perry 8-25-1834 <http://digitalaustinpapers.org/document?id=APB4667.xml>  
Review class notes and timeline for quiz

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

1828 Pedraza elected constitutionally, although Guerrero more popular

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

1830 Anastasio Bustamante seized power from President Guerrero

- taxes increased; military bases established for the enforcement

- immigration from USA strictly limited

- General Teran made commandant-general of eastern states

- Colonel John Davis Bradburn made commandant of fort at Anahuac

- introduced martial law, committed numerous offenses against Texans

1831 Military authorities Teran and Bradburn took rule over civil authorities, including

- arresting the state's land commissioner

- closing all ports but Galveston at Anahuac (near present-day Houston)

1832

January 1832

- Garrison at Vera Cruz pronounced in favor of constitution and wrote to Bustamante denouncing his government, and calling on Santa Anna to assume command

- other troops joined Santa Anna

June 1832

- military garrisons in Texas ruling as martial law, especially Bradburn's

- settlers caught and punished a soldier

- Bradburn retaliated, arresting three, including William Travis

- 60 people under Francis Johnson marched on fort

- Turtle Bayou Resolutions - public meeting held; paper drawn up criticizing arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct of Bustamante and their adherence to constitution of 1824, including support for Santa Anna's resistance to his encroachments!

- Colonel Piedras resolved the situation by releasing prisoners and sending Bradburn off to Mexico via New Orleans

June-July, 1832

- Texians under John Austin besieged and captured Fort Velasco near Brasoria

- Colonel Mexia came from Mexico with 5 ships and 400 men, plus Stephen F. Austin; communicated by letter with John Austin, who stated the Texians grievances and reasserted their adherence to the Mexican confederation

- July 27, 1832 paper stating "the tyrannical and illegal acts of Colonel Bradburn" and their object to sustaining the constitution

- Mexia to Piedras asking support for Santa Anna, which was refused

August, 1832

- Texians formed force of 300 to get the Mexican force at Nacagdoches to declare for the constitution of 1824

- after some fighting, to the advantage of the Texians, Piedras and troops evacuated in the night

-Colonel Jim Bowie led a force of 20 to harass the retreating column; this was so successful they were able to demand surrender; Colonel Pedras turned over command to Major Medina, who declared for the constitution of 1824

October 1-6, 1832 First Texian consultation at San Felipe  
petition for repeal of prohibition on immigration from U.S.A.  
defense of Texians' loyalty to Mexico and its constitution  
not all delegates arrived; meeting did not accomplish much

November, 1832

Santa Anna's force marches on Mexico City  
Santa Anna and Bustamente agree to install Pedraza as president  
-Congress would not agree to that

December 10, 1832 Houston crossed Red River near Jonesborough

December 26, 1832 Santa Anna and Bustamente place legally-elected president of 1828, Pedraza, in power as president; Bustamente leaves Mexico

-Combination of armed resistance by Texans and official action by Mexican authorities removed Teran and Bradburn from their commands

-Throughout this disturbance, the Texan settlers consistently called for observance of the 1824 Constitution

-October 1-6, 1832 First Texian Consultation at San Felipe  
petition for repeal of prohibition on immigration from U.S.A.  
defense of Texians' loyalty to Mexico and its constitution  
not all delegates arrived; meeting did not accomplish much

-Santa Anna leads military force to Mexico City

-Bustamente and Santa Anna agree to place legally-elected president of 1828, Pedraza, in power as president; Bustamente leaves

-Santa Anna viewed as hero of the constitutional republic

-Sam Houston crossed Red River near Jonesborough to enter Texas

Austin to Perry 8-25-1834

<http://digitalaustinpapers.org/document?id=APB4667.xml>

Stephen F. Austin Papers

<http://digitalaustinpapers.org/browse>