

Events Prior to the TEXAS REVOLUTION...

<p>FREDONIAN REBELLION Texan empresarios Benjamin and Haden Edwards arrived in Texas to find that there were people illegally living on their land. They requested help from the Mexican government, but didn't get any. Upset at how they were being treated, the Edwards Brothers gathered other angry Texans and took control of Nacogdoches in 1826, declaring the area the "Republic of Fredonia." This brief rebellion collapsed when it got no support from the U.S. or from Texans like Stephen F. Austin (he offered his help to bring the rebellion to an end.)</p>	<p>1. Why did the Edwards Brothers start a rebellion? 2. What was the result?</p>
<p>MIER Y TERAN REPORT Shortly after the events of the Fredonian Rebellion, Mexico ordered one of their army generals to tour the area of Texas and take note of the influence of Americans in the area. General Mier y Teran was selected for the task, and in his journey through Texas he discovered that American settlers outnumbered the Mexican settlers by 5 to 1. He wrote in his report to Mexican leaders that Mexico must act quickly or lose the area forever. Mier y Teran's recommendations led directly to the Law of April 6, 1830.</p>	<p>3. Why was Mier y Teran sent into Texas? 4. What did he discover? 5. What did he recommend?</p>
<p>LAW OF APRIL 6, 1830 In order to stop the flow of Americans moving into Texas, the Mexican government issues the Law of April 6, 1830. This law a) stopped immigration from U.S. to Texas, BUT encouraged Mexican and European families to come to Texas, b) enforced customs duties (tax on imports) on all goods coming into Texas (which resulted in restricted trade with U.S.), c) forbade new slaves to TX and d) established numerous MX forts throughout the area.</p>	<p>6. What did the Law of April 6, 1830 say about the following: a) Immigration – <i>no more Americans</i> b) Custom Duties – <i>(Taxes)</i> c) Slaves – d) Forts – 7. How do you think the Texans responded to this law? <i>NOT HAPPY</i></p>

TURTLE BAYOU RESOLUTIONS

After the increasing violence between Mexican authorities and Texan settlers (refused to pay custom duties at Anahuac), the Texans wrote the Turtle Bayou Resolutions in 1832. The Texans declared their loyalty to MX, denied that they were rebelling against their newly adopted country, and pledged their full support to Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna – a Mexican army officer who had declared himself to be a federalist that would follow the MX Constitution of 1824. *share power (LIAR)*

8. What did the Texans declare in the Turtle Bayou Resolution?

9. Whom did they support?

10. Why did they support him?

STEPHEN F. AUSTIN ARRESTED

In 1833, Texan leader Stephen F. Austin traveled to MX to present a list of requests to the Mexican government. While waiting to see the new Mexican president, SFA witnessed a capital city in complete chaos. He wrote a letter to authorities in TX, encouraging them to create their own government. His letter was intercepted by Mexican agents, and Austin was immediately imprisoned for treason against the Mexican government.

11. Why was Stephen F. Austin arrested?

12. How do you think the Texans responded to his arrest and imprisonment?

VERY ANGRY

BIG MESS

Handwritten notes and scribbles at the bottom of the page, including "NOT HAPPY" and other illegible text.