

Turmoil in Texas

Identify the following topics by reading the textbook and taking notes.

People and Filibusters	
Peter Ellis Bean	Peter Ellis Bean came to Texas to sell wild horses which was illegal. He was captured by Spanish troops.
Philip Nolan	Philip Nolan was a horse trader who came to Texas in the late 1700s. The Spanish began to worry about Nolan's intentions because he sold many of his horses to the United States and it was believed that he made maps. Nolan dealt with US leaders (General Wilkinson). The Spanish attacked a group led by Nolan in present day Waco in the late 1800s and killed him.
General James Wilkinson	General Wilkinson was a general in the US army. He was hired by Spain, as a double agent, to take Kentucky and Louisiana from the US. But Wilkinson worked with Aaron Burr to try and take the two states for themselves in order to build an independent country there. The plan was failing and Wilkinson decided to turn against Burr. He told Spain that Burr was plotting against them and then he testified against Burr at his trial. Wilkinson is known to have worked out the Neutral Ground Agreement to settle border disputes between Texas and Louisiana.
James Long and Jane Long	In 1819 the United States dropped all claims to Texas in the Adams-Onís Treaty to Spain which angered Dr. James Long. Long felt that the US government did not have the right to give Texas away. In Natchez, Mississippi, he organized a group for a filibustering trip. In June 1819, he led a army that eventually pushed into Texas claiming Nacogdoches and declaring Texas free from Spain. After traveling to Galveston to seek out the help of french pirate, Jean Lafitte, Long returned to a spanish led attack on Nacogdoches. Long fled fled to LA. Jane Long- Earned the name of Mother of Texas after being one of the first women to settle in Texas.
Mexico Begins to Revolt	
Father Miguel Hidalgo	He wanted to end the power of peninsulares and wanted New Spain to treat all people equally.
Grito de Delores	"Cry of Dolores"
Events	
Louisiana Purchase	In 1803, France sold Louisiana to the United States. The Louisiana Territory included all the land north and east of the Rio Grande. They argued that Texas was part of Louisiana because of La Salle's settlement in Fort St. Louis. As a result of the Louisiana Purchase, US and Spain shared a border between Spanish-Texas and Louisiana.
Neutral Ground Agreement	In 1806 Wilkinson tried to settle the border dispute between Texas and Louisiana. He helped to set up a neutral zone between Texas and Louisiana. The strip of land ran between the Sabine River and the Arroyo Hondo. The Neutral Ground Agreement stated that no Spanish or United States troops would occupy this land until the border conflict was resolved. Outlaws frequently used this neutral zone to escape the law.

Turmoil in Texas

Gutierrez and Magee Expedition	Mexican rebel José Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara joined with former U.S. Army Lieutenant Augustus Magee in a failed attempt to free Texas from Spanish rule.
Battle of Medina	The Battle of Medina was fought in 1813 between the forces of Samuel Kemper and the Spanish forces of General Joaquín de Arredondo. De Arredondo was victorious in what is believed to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in Texas.
Social Divisions in New Spain	
Peninsulares	In New Spain, Spaniards from Europe
Criollos	Spaniards born in the Americas
Mestizos	People of mixed Spanish and American Indian heritage
Indians	Lowest place in society, had little chance of escaping poverty