

**HISTORY 2301
TEXAS HISTORY REVIEW**

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Here is a comprehensive review for the semester arranged by units. If you have a good understanding of these questions you should have no major problems with any of the exams. REMEMBER, however, that this review sheet DOES NOT include your “AS YOU LIKE IT” review.

Unit One

The first part of Unit One dealt with the land itself and its formation and why things that happened a LONG time ago still have an impact on us today.

Why did I tell the story about elephants on the first day?

What is “plate tectonics” and why is it important?

Where and what is the most highly mineralized section of Texas?

What did the story about Barringer’s Hill illustrate?

What evidence do we have of early life forms in Texas?

What are some possible explanations for “mass extinction events”?

Where is the highest point in Texas?

What is it a part of?

Where is the Permian Basin?

What is it known for?

How are limestone reefs formed? Why may they be important?

Where / what is Pilot Knob? How was it formed?

How are salt domes formed? What is a good example of their importance?

How important was the oil discovery at Spindletop?

Where / what is the Balcones Fault / escarpment?

Where is Palo Duro Canyon?

Which rivers form a part of the Texas boundary line?

What other major river systems are in Texas?

What states share borders with Texas?

When traveling westward across Texas from the Sabine River to El Paso, what changes in environment, topography and climate might you encounter?

What is the Texas “State Stone”? State Flower? Bird?

The second part of Unit One dealt with the arrival of human inhabitants in Texas, how they adapted to harsh living conditions and how their cultures and societies were influenced by environmental conditions.

What do we call the first human inhabitants of Texas?

How long ago do scientists think they came here?

What three primary social groups (known by their artifacts) represent these people?

What is an “atlytl”?

What was their primary source of food?
What happened to them?
What is the difference between a “clan” and a “band”?
Why was life more difficult for Early Archaic Indians than for Paleo Indians?
What was their life-style like?
How do you use a “bunny bopper”?
What conditions were necessary for the advancement of human society from one level to the next?
What, according to most historians, was necessary for the creation of the first, truly “civilized” societies?
What was the “Athapascan Intrusion”?
Why was it important?
What do we call those Athapascans who came to Texas?
What is the significance of trade routes?
Which trade routes had the greatest impact on Texas during this time period?
What steps are necessary before a people can call themselves a “tribe”?

Part three of Unit One dealt with those Native Americans, or “Indians” who inhabited the state in 1500.

Many studies indicate that there may have been as many as 5 million Native Americans living in as many as 900 tribal groupings in Texas in 1500. There is no way we could discuss all of them, even if we knew who they were. Instead, we grouped them by cultural and social similarities.

Where did the Coahuiltecan Indians live?
What did they eat?
How did they live?
What were their relations like between themselves and others?
How did they treat children?
In what ways were they the LEAST culturally advanced and poorest Indians in Texas?
What kept them in this “least culturally advanced” condition?

Where did the Karankawa Indians live?
What did they look like?
What did they eat?
How did they treat children?
What weapons did they use?
How did they dress?
What is the meaning of “ritualistic cannibalism”?

Where did the Tonkawa Indians live?
Why did they not like their neighbors?
How were they able to practice “accidental agriculture”?
How did their “ritualistic cannibalism” differ from that of the Karankawa?

Who / where were the Jumano Indians? How were the two groups different?

How were the Apache Indians different from other groups?

**Where did the Wichita Indians come from and where were they located in Texas?
How did they get along with their neighbors?**

**What was the MOST culturally advanced group of Indians in Texas in 1500? Why?
Where did they live?**

By 1840, the Comanche were the most powerful Indian groupings in Texas and even staged attacks as far south as Victoria and Port Lavaca on the Gulf Coast. Why did we not talk about them when we discussed the Indians who were here in 1500?

What was the DEMOGRAPHIC DISASTER?

Unit Two

Unit Two dealt with the Spanish experience in Texas which lasted roughly from 1500 to 1821.

Before we brought Spain to the New World I tried to “build a bridge” which included a discussion of things often left out of American history. I talked about the fall of the Roman Empire; the split between Eastern and Western Orthodox Christian beliefs; the rise of Islam; the Islamic conquest of North Africa, Eastern Europe and the Iberian Peninsula; the “*Reconquista*” or re-conquest of the Iberian Peninsula; the decision regarding the definition of humanity that made it possible; the role of both Church and state in support of the Office of the Holy Inquisition in “cleansing” the Iberian Peninsula of Jewish and Islamic belief and practice; the rise of Portugal as a maritime power and its monopoly on trade with Africa and, finally, the activities that allowed Spain to claim a monopoly on occupation in the New World following the Papal Line of Demarcation in 1493. That was a whole bunch of stuff in a short time but it set the stage for the beginnings of European history in the New World.

Who led the Spanish conquest of Mexico?

Who made the first map of the Texas coast?

Who was the one-eyed, red-bearded conquistador who set out to conquer Florida?

Where was Alvar Nuñez, Cabeza de Vaca washed ashore?

Who were with him?

Who left the first written account of a walk across Texas?

Who was Estevanico?

Who was Frey Marcos de Niza? What did he do?

What was the largest military expedition to enter the American Southwest in the 1500s?

What was the result of the Coronado Expedition? Where did it go?

**Where did the De Soto / Moscoso expedition go?
How did Moscoso keep his boats from sinking?
After the Moscoso, Coronado and Cabeza de Vaca expeditions, what did Spain think about Texas?
Where was the first officially declared “Thanksgiving” held?
Who held it?
Who was Juan de Oñate? What did he do?**

We really didn’t have time to talk about the wars in Europe between 1600 and 1700, and you won’t find anything about them in the notes or the textbook. On the surface, they were religious wars, with about a dozen Protestant sects fighting each other and the Catholics fighting all of them to regain control lost during the “Reformation”. They (the wars) go by different names, depending on who is doing the talking but the name most commonly heard is “The 30-Years War”. There are those who say, with some support, that these may have constituted the first really world-wide wars because, at one time or another, all of Europe, plus Scandinavia, plus Russia, plus the New World and even parts of the Far East were involved. Here in the New World, it removed the Dutch and Norwegians from colonization, left the English colonies hanging by a thread and almost totally bankrupted both Spain and France. A direct result was that both Spain and France redoubled their efforts to find new wealth which, in turn, led to more exploration.

Who was Maria de Agreda? What might she have done? What impact did it have? on Texas?

When / where was the Pueblo Revolt?

Where is the oldest PERMINANT mission/church in Texas? What is it?

Why / how / when did France come to the New World?

Who was the first European to make a North/South transit of today’s United States?

Who claimed Louisiana for France? Why?

Who established Fort St. Louis on the Texas coast on Garcitas Creek, near Port Lavaca?

Who was sent by Spain to find and eradicate the French?

Where was the mission San Francisco de las Tejas? Why was it abandoned?

In the social structure, who were the MOST important people in New Spain? The least?

What was the name of the first Spanish mission established in East Texas? Where was it?

After Spain’s first removal from East Texas, what mission, later called “the Mother of missions in Texas”, was established just below the Rio Grande and downstream from today’s Eagle Pass?

Who was the Frenchman who established a trading post on the Red River at Natchitoches?

Who was the Frenchman who led the Spanish BACK into East Texas to establish missions?

Who was the first Spanish governor of anything called Tejas?

What group of priests and lay brothers established all of the missions in Texas?

Who established the mission San Antonio de Valero? What do we call its chapel?

What was the result of “The Great Chicken War”?

What is the significance of the Canary Islanders? Who led them?

What was the first official municipality established in Texas?

Why do they call Jose de Escandon “The Great Colonizer”?
What city did he establish as his first “seat of government”?
Where was “La Bahia” established? Why / How was it important?
What happened to the mission / presidio established on the San Saba?
Where was the greatest military defeat of the Spanish in Texas in their war against the Indians?
What happened in 1763? What was the effect in Texas?
In the 1760s, the Mississippi River became the boundary between what countries?
What/why were “The Bourbon Reforms”?
What were some impacts of the “Bourbon Reforms” in Texas?
Who was Antonio Gil Y Barbo? What did he do?
What is meant by “secularization”?
Who were the people we call “pobledores”?
How did they make their living?
Who made the Louisiana Purchase, and from whom was it bought?
When was the Louisiana Purchase?
What impact did it have on the boundary between Spain and the United States?
What was the “Neutral Ground Agreement”?
What/when was the Adams/Onis Treaty?
What is the significance of *Diez y Seis de Septiembre*?
What is the *Grito de Dolores*?
Who was the priest who nailed the “*Grito de Dolores*” to his church door and started the Mexican War For Independence?
Who was Juan Bautista de las Casas?
When and where was the first “public” school in Texas?
How did the U.S. respond to Mexico’s request for help in her revolution?
Who led “The Republican Army of the North”?
They marched under what flag?
What was the first newspaper in Texas?
What was the largest and bloodiest battle ever fought in Texas?
What was the result of “Arredondo’s revenge”?
Who/what are “filibusters”?
Why is Jane Long called “The Mother of Texas”?
Who was the first American to receive an empresarial contract?
Who was Enrique Neri, the Baron de Bastrop?
When did Mexico win its independence from Spain?
In what ways was the Spanish experience in Texas a “successful failure”?
Do you realize that, during the Spanish period of Texas history, France also claimed all of what we today call Texas?
Do you know that England NEVER claimed any of what we now call Texas?

Unit Three

Unit Three dealt with the period between 1821 and 1836. Generally I divided it into three topics: Mexican politics, the Anglo advance into Texas and the Texas War for Independence.

Who were the Centralists? The Federalists?
Roughly, what per cent of the Mexican population was Federalist / Centralist?
Who was the first CENTRALIST ruler of Mexico?
What was the Imperial Colonization Act?
Which political group established the Mexican Constitution of 1824?
What was the National Colonization Law?
Why was the Mexican government so unstable during this time?
Where did the following *empresarios* establish their seats of government?
 Stephen F. Austin
 Green C. DeWitt
 Martin' de Leon
 McMullen & McGloin
 Powers & Hewitson
 The Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company
What was different about Arthur G. Wavell?
 Sterling C. Robertson
Why was the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company illegal?
What kinds of people settled mostly in these individual colonies?
How important were the Irish in settling in Texas during the early 1830s?
Who was the only woman to receive an *empresarial* contract?
What is a *vara*?
How many acres of land could a colonist claim in Austin's colony?
Who/what was/were the "Old 300"?
Who was the most important and successful of the *empresarios*?
How did women's rights differ in Texas and the U.S.?
Who was Mary Crownover Rabb and what is she known for?
Who was Joel Poinsett?
What was the Fredonia Rebellion?
Who led the Fredonia Rebellion?
Who "put down" the Fredonia Rebellion?

I'll answer my own question here. The ones who "put down" the Fredonia Rebellion with very little help from the Mexican government were the "ranging companies" of Stephen F. Austin and Green C. DeWitt. Ultimately, these ranging companies evolved into the permanent force we know today as the Texas Rangers, the oldest and most legendary state police force in the United States.

Why was General Teran sent to Texas?
What was the effect of the Law of April 6, 1830?
Where/what were the "disturbances" of 1831/1832?
What were the Turtle Bayou Resolutions? Who did they support for president of Mexico?
Who was Gomes Farias?
What were the *Siete Leyes*?
Who/what was "Laura"?
What were the results of the conventions held in September and October of 1835?
Where/what was "The Texas Lexington"?

What was the significance of “Come and Take It”?
Who/where was “the first to fall”?
What was “The Grass Fight”?
Who surrendered the Alamo to Texans in 1835?
What was the “Matamoros Scheme”?
Who led it? Why?
Who was appointed governor of the Mexican state of Texas in 1835?
Who was appointed as the commander of Texas state militia?
When/where did they approve the Texas Declaration of Independence?
Who was in command of “regular” Texas troops at the Alamo?
Who was in command of volunteer Texas troops at the Alamo?
Who was the only adult female Anglo survivor at the Alamo?
Who was in command of Texas troops at Goliad?
What was the “Goliad Massacre”?
What was the “Runaway Scrape”?
What were the “Twin Sisters”?
Who commanded Texas troops when they defeated Santa Anna at San Jacinto?
Who commanded Mexican troops at San Jacinto?
Where was the last major battle of the Texas War for Independence?
What treaty did Texans think ended their War of Independence?

Unit Four

Unit Four dealt primarily with the period from 1836 to 1860. The most important topics were:

Texas as a republic
Texas annexation
The war between the U.S. and Mexico
The Texas / New Mexico boundary dispute and the Compromise of 1850
The arrival of thousands of Europeans of different ethnic groups

Who was the *ad interim* president of Texas?
Who was the first elected president of Texas?
Who was the second elected president of Texas?
How did Sam Houston and Mirabeau B. Lamar differ in their administrations?
Who was Edward Burleson?
What was the Santa Fe Expedition all about?
What was the result of the Mier Expedition?
Who was the last president of the Republic of Texas?
Texas was annexed to the U.S. by what act of the U.S. Congress?
Texas became the _____th state in the Union.
What were some of the important terms under which Texas was annexed?
Who was the first elected governor of Texas?
Who were the first two senators to represent Texas in the U.S. Senate?
What were some causes of the war between the U.S. and Mexico?
Who was the general commanding U.S. forces that invaded Mexico from Texas?
How did he get along with Texas volunteers?

What Texas governor turned the state over to his Lt. Governor in order that he could lead Texas volunteers in the Mexican War?

Why were Texans so eager to fight in this war?

What treaty ended the war between the U.S. and Mexico?

What was the Texas/New Mexico boundary dispute all about?

What was the result in Texas of the Compromise of 1850?

What was the *Adelsverein*?

Who was John O. Meusebach?

Who was Prince Karl of Solms-Braunfels?

Where did Polish people first settle in Texas? Who led them?

Where did Alsatian people first settle in Texas? Who led them?

Where did the Czechs and Bohemians and Moravians settle in Texas?

Where did Danish people first settle in Texas?

Where did the Norwegian people first settle in Texas?

Who is considered mostly responsible for their arrival?

Where did the second wave of Irish settle? What did they do?

Where did Jewish people settle? What did they do?

Where did the Wends settle?

What was the status of Blacks in Texas in the 1850's?

Who was governor of Texas in 1860? (You may have to look at the chart in the back of the book for this.)

Why was he removed from office?

During the Civil War, Texas was “the umbilical cord” of the Confederacy. Why?

During the Civil War, Dick Dowling and a handful of Irish dockworkers defeated a major attack on the Texas coast in what battle?

The last land battle of the Civil War was in Texas after Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Where was it? Who won?

Here are some comments on later bits of Texas history that you probably covered in your outside readings.

Following the Civil War:

The first Republican elected as governor of Texas was E.J. Davis. He was known as a “Scalawag” because he was a native Texan who had fought for the Union and led Union troops to fight against Texans in the Rio Grande Valley. He abolished the Texas Rangers and replaced them with the Texas State Police who were mostly black freed slaves. The result was a flood of violence.

The Freedman's Bureau was a federal agency designed to aid freed slaves throughout the Confederacy. It aided with labor contracts and got involved in some questionable politics BUT, its most lasting legacy was a good one. It sponsored free schools in every county and there was no race requirement for attendance. Although few white students took advantage of those schools, they were the first truly open and free public education facilities.

During the period from 1865-1886, over 10 million cattle were driven up the trails from

Texas to buyers in the North. As settlement moved west, the trails they followed moved west to keep ahead of advancing farms and fences. The last great trail was the Goodnight-Loving Trail that moved cattle west into New Mexico before turning them north into eastern Colorado. This major part of our history came to an end in 1886 with “The Big Die-Up” – three back-to-back blizzards following years of drought that killed an estimated 98% of all cattle between Central Texas and the Canadian border.

James Hogg was considered to be the first truly “progressive” governor of Texas. One of his lasting contributions was the creation of the Texas Railroad Commission. Originally it was designed to regulate transcontinental railroads when they came through Texas but, today, their primary responsibility is governing the flow of Texas oil.

Despite the importance of East Texas timber, by the beginning of the 20th century, cotton was still the most important agricultural crop in Texas.

With the beginning of the 20th century:

What major Texas city was destroyed in 1900 by a hurricane?

The discovery of the Lucas Gusher at Spindletop “blew” Texas into the century of oil and made Texas the greatest oil-producing state in the Union.

Despite Katrina and others, the “Great Galveston Storm” of 1900 is still the greatest natural disaster in United States’ history in terms of lives lost.

James Ferguson is/was the only governor we had to be officially impeached and forced to resign from office. However, his wife, Miriam Amanda (Ma) Ferguson ran in his place and became our first elected female governor. Among the “high points” of her administration were a revolving-door policy of pardons (for a price) of those sent to prison and another abolition of the Texas Rangers.

During Franklin D. Roosevelt’s administration during the “Great Depression” and World War Two, hundreds of new federal agencies (some of which are still with us) were created as temporary “fixes” for the depression. Most of these were known by their acronyms, such as the WPA (Works Progress Administration), CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps), FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), OPA (Office of Price Administration), etc. Of these, the Social Security Administration and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation still have a major impact on our lives, although neither function in the way they were intended.

During World War Two, Audie Leon Murphy, the teen-aged son of an impoverished Texas share-cropper, became the most highly decorated combat soldier and Captain Samuel D. Dealey (a submarine captain) became the most decorated “sailor”.

Admiral Chester Nimitz, of Fredericksburg, became CINCPAC (Commander in Chief-Pacific) of the Navy.

Lyndon B. Johnson became president when he took the oath of office after John F. Kennedy’s assassination. John B. Connally, Texas Governor, was also wounded in the attack.

Barbara Jordan of Houston became the first African American elected to Congress from Texas and Henry B. Gonzales became the first Tejano elected to Congress.

During the 20th century, both the Black and Hispanic populations increased dramatically and Texas became more “urban” than it was. Why?