

# WELCOME!



On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Americans in Texas*, one of seven lessons in our *Texas History Unit*. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind.

## THE FORMAT

Our goal is a lesson that you can use immediately. No comprehension questions to write, activities to create, or vocabulary words to define. Simply make copies of the lesson for your students and start teaching.

## THE VOCABULARY

Our lessons feature words in bold type. We have included a Glossary to help students pronounce and define the words. Unlike a dictionary, the definitions in the Glossary are concise and written in context. Remember, we're teachers! Students will be exposed to these vocabulary words in the comprehension activities. They will also be tested on the vocabulary words at the end of the lesson.

Students will be responsible for filling out and studying their vocabulary cards. You may want to have students bring in a small box for storing their vocabulary cards. We don't have to tell you that incorporating these words into your Reading and Spelling programs will save time and make the words more meaningful for students.

## THE LESSON PLAN

Before reading *Americans in Texas*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for *Africa, Europe, Great Britain, incisor, legislature, plantations, prospectors, rodent, wilderness*.

After reading *Americans in Texas*, (TEKS: HISTORY 2D, 2E, 3A, 3E; GEOGRAPHY 6A, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 9A, 9B, 9C; ECONOMICS 10B, 11B, 13A, 13B, 13C, 13D, 13E, 13F; GOVERNMENT 16A; CITIZENSHIP 17D, 19B) students will:

- answer *Americans in Texas* Reading Comprehension Questions. (TEKS: GEOGRAPHY 6A; HISTORY 2D, 3A; SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS 22B, 22C, 23A, 23E)
- complete *Americans in Texas* Language Skills. (TEKS: GEOGRAPHY 6A; HISTORY 2D, 3A; SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS 22B, 22C, 23A, 23E)
- use a graphic organizer to write a Mountain Man Story. (TEKS: SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS 22D, 22E, 23A, 23B, 23C, 23D, 23E)
- follow written directions to draw a beaver. (TEKS 23D; ECONOMICS 11A)
- take a Vocabulary Quiz for *Americans in Texas*. (TEKS: SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS 23A)

NOTE: The answers to all activities and quizzes are at the end of the lesson.

## OUR OTHER TEXAS HISTORY LESSONS

*Texas's First People, Explorers in Texas, Spanish Missions, The Texas Revolution, The Republic of Texas, Statehood.*

# VOCABULARY CARD



word: \_\_\_\_\_

definition: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# VOCABULARY CARD



word: \_\_\_\_\_

definition: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# VOCABULARY CARD



word: \_\_\_\_\_

definition: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





# AMERICANS IN TEXAS

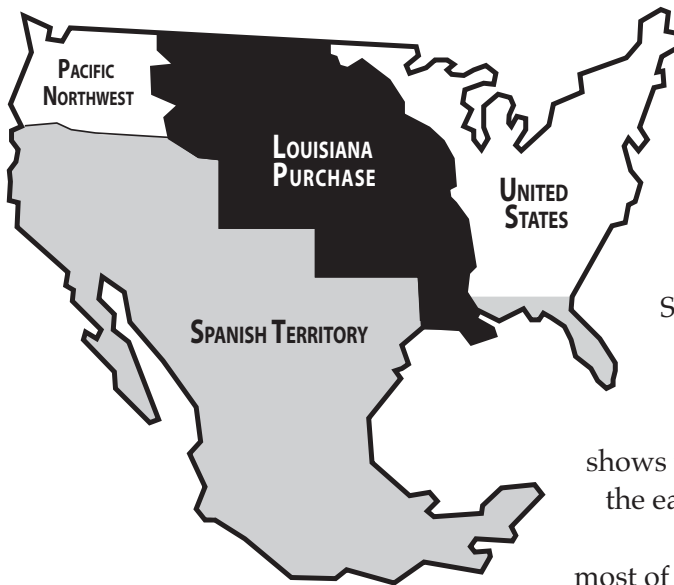


You have already read about Spanish explorers in Texas and other areas in the West. Spain only controlled part of the land in America. France controlled the land along the western edge of the Mississippi River. Colonists from **Great Britain** controlled the land east of the Mississippi River.

In 1776, while the Spanish priests were busy building mission villages in Texas, the colonists east of the Mississippi River were fighting for freedom from Great Britain. The colonists won the war and named themselves the United States of America. The United States was growing very quickly and needed more land. France and Spain controlled the land that the United States needed.

## THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

In 1803, France agreed to sell its land, known as the Louisiana Territory to the United States.



The sale of the Louisiana Territory became known as the Louisiana Purchase. The Louisiana Purchase cost the United States 15 million dollars and added 800,000 square miles of land to the United States. This almost doubled the size of the United States and gave the United States control of the Mississippi River.

At only four cents per acre, the Louisiana Purchase was a good deal for the United States. The map on the left shows what the United States looked like back in the early 1800s.

As you can see, Spain still controlled most of the land west of the Louisiana Purchase, including the area we now call Texas.

When we look at a map of the United States today, we see that it is divided into 50 sections, or states. If you have a map of the United States in your classroom, ask your teacher to pull it down for you so you can see that Texas is part of these 50 states. In the early 1800s, Texas was not even listed on the map. Have you ever wondered how Texas finally got to be part of the United States? To find the answer to this question, we need to go back to the 1800s.

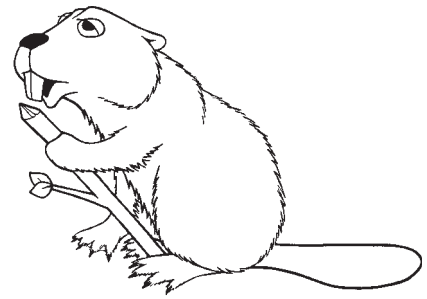
## CONTROL OF TEXAS

By the early 1800s, Spain had controlled Texas for more than 100 years. Spanish priests and soldiers built 26 missions in Texas where Native Americans lived and worked. You have already read that the Mexican settlers in New Spain grew tired of being controlled by Spain. They weren't permitted to make any decisions or laws without first getting permission from the king of Spain. Mexico declared its independence from Spain and the two sides went to war. Spain lost the war, and in 1821, the Mexican government took control of Texas.

## AMERICAN MOUNTAIN MEN

Beginning in 1790, long before the Louisiana Purchase and Mexican control of Texas, settlers from the United States began traveling west into Spanish owned territory. They were fur trappers and traders who wanted to explore the Rio Grande River and search for valuable beaver to trap and skin. These people became known as mountain men.

Beaver skins were very popular in the United States. The mountain men could earn a lot of money by hunting the beaver and taking the skins back to the United States. The beaver skins were used in the United States and **Europe** to make expensive beaver hats.



## THE LIFE OF A MOUNTAIN MAN

The life of a mountain man was difficult. To survive in the **wilderness**, mountain men had to look like Native Americans. They dressed, walked, and even wore their hair like Native Americans. They traveled through all kinds of weather and fought off wild animals and attacks from unfriendly Native Americans.

Everything that a mountain man owned had to be carried with him. He traveled by horse and could only pack supplies that his horse could carry. One hand guided the horse while the other hand held a rifle. Gunpowder, a bullet pouch, an axe, a sharp knife, beaver traps, blankets, food, and cooking supplies were rolled up in a small bundle and strapped to the horse.

Most of the beaver furs were taken back to the United States where they were sold and made into hats. A few of the furs were sold at trading posts so the mountain men could buy flour, salt, coffee, tobacco, and more trapping supplies.

### FAST FACTS



- James Ohio Pattie was a trapper who traveled through the Southwest. During his daring journeys, he fought with Native Americans, was thrown in a Mexican jail, and even ate his own dog to keep from starving.
- During the 1830s, mountain man Pauline Weaver traveled through the Southwest. He never learned to read or write, but Weaver was an excellent guide and scout for soldiers, explorers, and **prospectors**. Weaver was responsible for leading a group of gold seekers to the richest gold deposit ever found in Arizona.

## THE SANTA FE TRAIL

The route traveled by the mountain men became known as the Santa Fe Trail. The Santa Fe Trail was 800 miles long and started in Independence, Missouri. The trail snaked through Kansas, Colorado, and ended in Santa Fe, New Mexico. From Santa Fe, the mountain men traveled up and down the Rio Grande and other nearby rivers to search for beaver. They were willing to brave harsh conditions and Native American attacks in order to explore, hunt, trap, and trade.



## STEPHEN FULLER AUSTIN

Stephen F. Austin, known as the Father of Texas, was born in Virginia on November 3, 1793. In 1798, the Austin family moved to southeastern Missouri. Moses Austin, Stephen's father, founded the lead mining town of Potosi. Five years later, 10 year old Stephen was sent to school in Connecticut and then on to college in Lexington, Kentucky. When he returned to Potosi, Stephen took over the family business which included a general store and the operation of the lead mine. Stephen was also active in the military and served as a member of the Missouri **legislature**.

In 1820, Stephen moved to Louisiana to study law. At the same time, his father Moses was granted permission from the Spanish government to bring 300 Catholic families to Texas. Moses Austin died before he was able to carry out his plans. Stephen Austin made plans to complete his father's task.

A few months after his father's death, Stephen Austin learned that Mexico had declared its independence from Spain. At first, the Mexican government refused to honor Moses Austin's agreement with the Spanish government to bring Catholic families into Texas. Stephen Austin traveled to Mexico City and convinced the Mexican government to honor the agreement between his father and Spain.

## THE COLONY OF AUSTIN

In 1822, Stephen Austin arrived in Texas with 300 Catholic families. They founded the Colony of Austin between the Brazos and Colorado rivers. Each Catholic family received 2,300 acres of land for which it was required to pay twelve and a half cents per acre. Austin's colony became known as the "Old Three Hundred." In all, Stephen Austin was responsible for the settlement of more than 1,200 American families in Mexican controlled Texas.

## SLAVERY IN TEXAS

Since the early 1500s, slavery had been a part of America. Huge ships traveled to **Africa** where black men, women, and children were captured and taken to America. Once in America, they were sold as slaves to white farmers who forced them to work on their tobacco and cotton **plantations**.

The slaves were the property of their owners, or masters. They worked in the fields from morning until night. Slaves were paid no money, fed little food, and given poor clothing. They were not allowed to go to school or learn to read or write. Their white masters could beat them at any time for any reason. If slaves had any children, they too belonged to their white masters.

When Stephen Austin arrived in Texas with the first 300 American families, they brought their black slaves with them. They planned to use their slaves to help them grow cotton in Texas.

As other Americans arrived in Texas, they also brought their slaves. The Mexicans who lived in Texas were against slavery. They were angry with the Americans for bringing their slaves with them.



STEPHEN F. AUSTIN

### FAST FACTS



- Stephen Austin received 67,000 acres of land for every group of 200 families that he brought to Texas. Since he brought 1,200 new families to Texas, he was given more than 400,000 acres of free land from the Mexican government.
- The Mexican government required Americans who wanted to settle in Texas to be Catholic and become Mexican citizens. Some Americans pretended to be Catholic just so they could get cheap land in Texas.
- In 1824, Martín de León founded the city of Victoria. He brought 41 families to his new colony, becoming the only Mexican businessman in history given permission to establish a colony in Texas.



## AMERICANS IN TEXAS



**Directions:** Read each question carefully. Darken the circle for the correct answer.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>1 The United States is divided into –</b></p> <p>A 48 states<br/>B 52 states<br/>C 50 states<br/>D 30 states</p> <p><b>2 After studying the Louisiana Purchase map, you can tell that –</b></p> <p>F the United States was located south of Spanish Territory<br/>G Texas was part of the United States<br/>H the Louisiana Purchase included the Pacific Northwest<br/>J the United States was located east of the Louisiana Purchase</p> <p><b>3 Which country took control of Texas in 1821?</b></p> <p>A The United States<br/>B Mexico<br/>C Spain<br/>D France</p> <p><b>4 Why was Stephen F. Austin known as the “Father of Texas?”</b></p> <p>F At the age of five, Stephen’s father moved the Austin family to Missouri and founded a lead mining town.<br/>G He was a member of Mexico’s government.<br/>H He opened the first general store in Texas.<br/>J He was responsible for the settlement of more than 1,200 American families in Texas.</p> | <p><b>5 According to the Santa Fe Trail map, Santa Fe was located –</b></p> <p>A north of the Rio Grande River<br/>B east of the Rio Grande River<br/>C south of the Rio Grande River<br/>D west of the Rio Grande River</p> <p><b>6 After reading about slavery in Texas, you get the idea that –</b></p> <p>F slaves were free to do whatever they wanted<br/>G Mexicans in Texas did not want the Americans to bring their slaves with them<br/>H white children and black slaves often went to the same schools<br/>J black slaves could earn a lot of money working in Texas</p> <p><b>7 All of the following statements about Stephen Austin are true <u>except</u> –</b></p> <p>A he was given free land for bringing American families to Texas<br/>B he traveled with his father to Texas and together they founded the Colony of Austin<br/>C he studied law in Louisiana<br/>D his colony in Texas became known as the “Old Three Hundred”</p> |
|---|---|

READING

### Answers

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) |                   |



# AMERICANS IN TEXAS



Directions: Darken the circle for the best combination of the two sentences.

- 1 **In 1776, colonists went to war against Great Britain. The colonists fought for independence.**
- A In 1776, the colonists went to war against Great Britain to fight for independence.
  - B Independence was fought for in the war that the colonists and Great Britain fought in 1776.
  - C Colonists and Great Britain went to war in 1776 and the two fought so the colonists could be independent.
  - D Colonists and Great Britain fought.
- 2 **France controlled the Louisiana Territory. In 1803, the United States purchased the land from France.**
- F France's Louisiana Territory was purchased by the United States and the sale was in 1803.
  - G France and the United States exchanged land in 1803.
  - H The Louisiana Territory was controlled by France, but the United States wanted it in 1803.
  - J In 1803, the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France.
- 3 **Stephen Austin traveled to Texas in 1822. Stephen Austin brought 300 families to Texas.**
- A Stephen Austin traveled with 300 families.
  - B In 1822, Stephen Austin brought 300 families to Texas.
  - C 300 families in 1822 and Stephen Austin traveled to Texas.
  - D Traveling to Texas in 1822 with 300 families Stephen Austin brought them.

Directions: Darken the circle for the word that is spelled correctly and best completes the sentence.

- 4 **In the 1800s, very few people were permitted \_\_\_\_\_ settle in Texas.**
- F too
  - G two
  - H to
  - J tow
- 5 **If you want to learn more about Texas's history, \_\_\_\_\_ going to need to visit the library.**
- A yur
  - B youre
  - C your
  - D you're
- 6 **Before arriving in Texas, Stephen Austin spent many years \_\_\_\_\_ .**
- F studeying
  - G studing
  - H studying
  - J studdying
- 7 **Many Catholic \_\_\_\_\_ traveled to Texas with Stephen Austin.**
- A families
  - B famlees
  - C familys
  - D famileys

LANGUAGE

## Answers

- |   |                 |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 | (F) (G) (H) (J) | 6 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 | (F) (G) (H) (J) |   |                 |

# MOUNTAIN MAN STORY



**H**ave you ever wondered what it would have been like to live back in the 1800s, and explore Texas like the brave mountain men?

**I**n this activity, you will travel back in time and write a story about when Texas was an unsettled and dangerous place to explore.

- DIRECTIONS:**
- Before beginning your story, organize your thoughts by answering the five questions below.
  - Write your rough draft on separate paper and have it edited. Make sure you include all of the details from the five questions you answered.
  - Write your final draft on the special paper provided by your teacher. Attach extra paper if you need more space.
  - Be prepared to read your story aloud to the rest of the class!

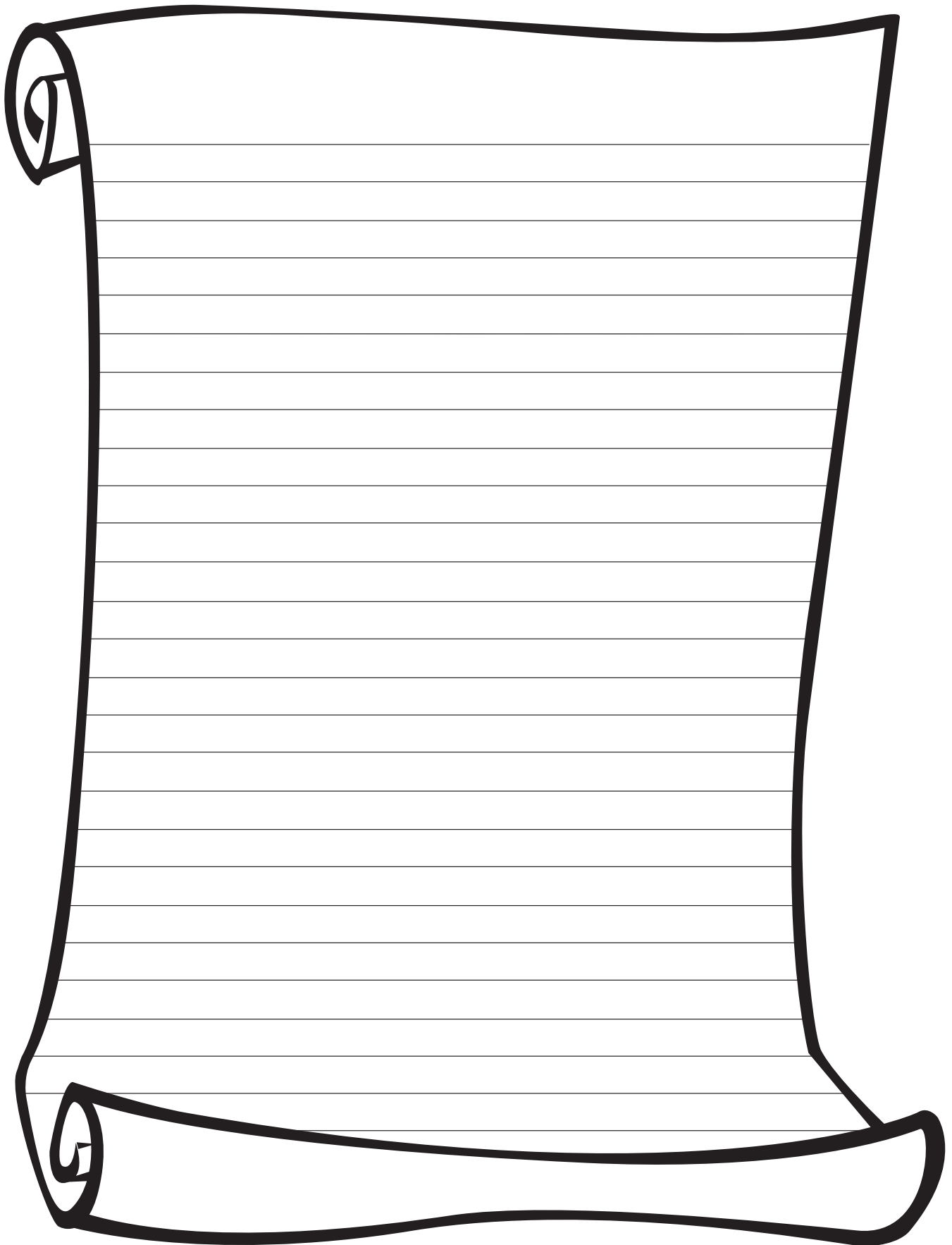
**1.** Describe who you were and what you looked like. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2.** Explain your reason for traveling through the West. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** Describe the kinds of danger you faced along your journey. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**4.** How did you survive in a place where Native American attacks were so common? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**5.** Will we read about you someday? If so, how did you become famous? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

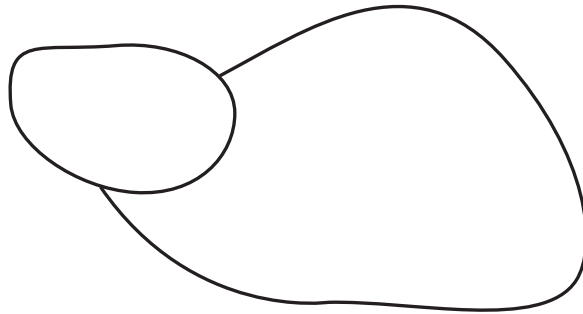




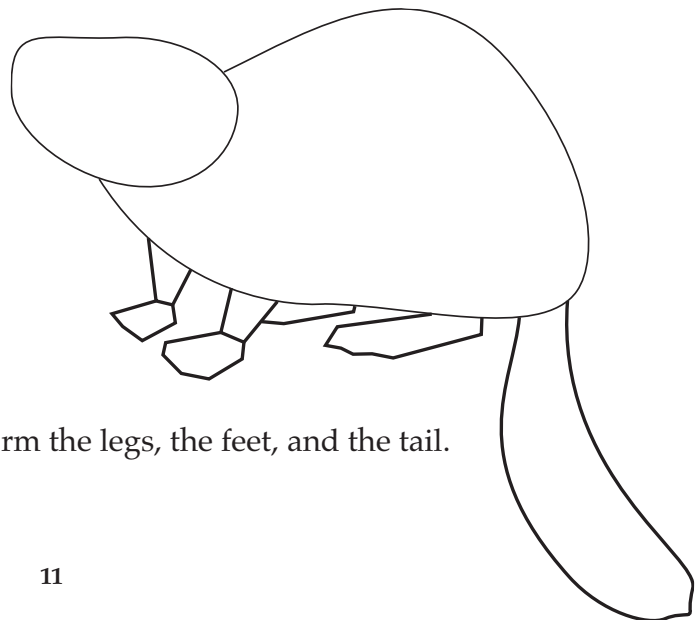
# HOW-TO-DRAW A BEAVER

During the late 1700s and 1800s, mountain men made the dangerous journey into Texas to search for beaver and other fur bearing animals. The skins were used in the United States and Europe to make expensive fur hats. By the late 1850s, the fur trade had ended. Beaver hats were replaced with silk hats as the newest fashion in Europe. In this activity, you will follow written directions to draw a beaver.

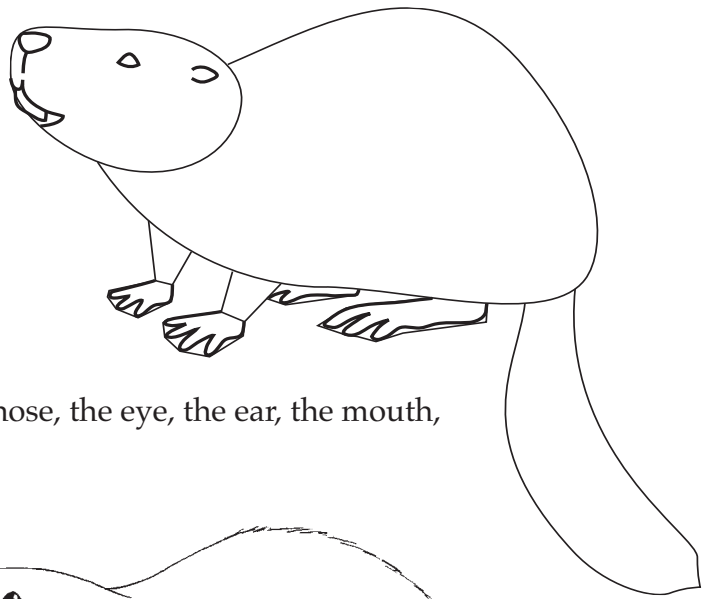
**DIRECTIONS:** Very lightly sketch out the first step. Then, also very lightly add step 2. Continue in this way until all four steps are completed. In each drawing, the new step is shown darker than the step before it so that the lines can be clearly seen. You should keep your drawing very light.



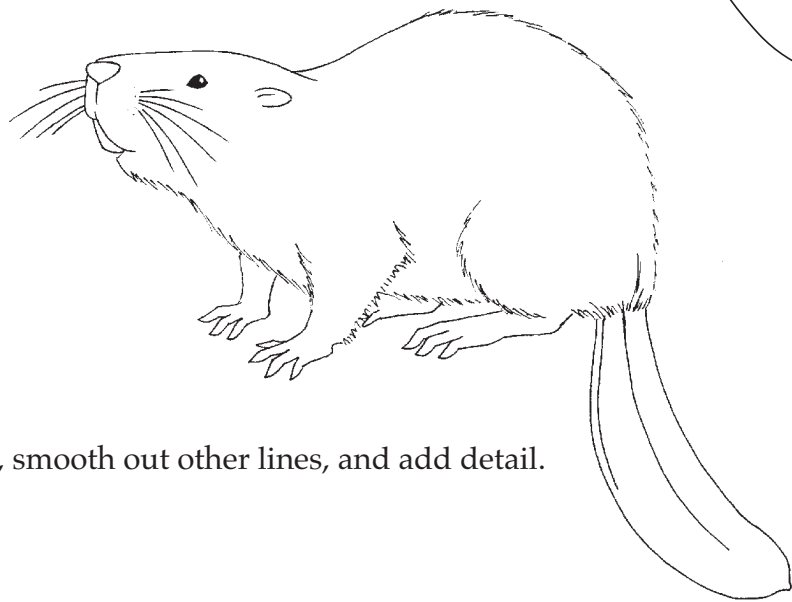
1. Draw these shapes to form the head and body.



2. Add lines to form the legs, the feet, and the tail.



3. Add lines to form the nose, the eye, the ear, the mouth, the teeth, and the feet.



4. Erase guidelines, smooth out other lines, and add detail.

### COLOR

Use your black coloring pencil to trace the outline of the teeth, nose, whiskers, eye, and tail of your beaver. Color the nose, eye, and tail black. Then use your brown coloring pencil to trace the outline of the beaver. Lightly color your beaver brown.

### FAST FACTS



- Young beavers are called kits.
- Beavers can weigh up to 70 pounds. This makes them the second heaviest **rodent** in the world.
- Beavers can block their throats with the backs of their tongues. Their lips can close around their **incisor** teeth to allow for carrying branches underwater without choking.
- Beavers can swim underwater for up to 15 minutes.

# VOCABULARY QUIZ

## AMERICANS IN TEXAS

**DIRECTIONS:** Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Africa

2. \_\_\_\_\_ rodent

3. \_\_\_\_\_ wilderness

4. \_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain

5. \_\_\_\_\_ prospectors

6. \_\_\_\_\_ legislature

7. \_\_\_\_\_ incisor

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Europe

9. \_\_\_\_\_ plantations



A. the largest island in Europe. It includes England, Scotland, and Wales.

B. one of four sharp-edged teeth in the front of the mouth used by mammals for cutting and gnawing.

C. small mammal with large front teeth used for gnawing or nibbling.

D. the second largest continent in the world. Located south of Europe between the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

E. very large farms in the South where crops of cotton and tobacco were grown and slave labor was generally used.

F. an unsettled area where wild animals live.

G. the sixth smallest of Earth's seven continents.

H. people who explore areas for gold or other minerals.

I. a group of people with the power to make laws.

# GLOSSARY



**Af•ri•ca** the second largest continent in the world. Located south of Europe between the Atlantic and Indian oceans.

**Eu•rope** the sixth smallest of Earth's seven continents.

**Great Bri•tain** the largest island in Europe. It includes England, Scotland, and Wales.

**in•ci•sor** one of four sharp-edged teeth in the front of the mouth used by mammals for cutting and gnawing.

**leg•is•la•ture** a group of people with the power to make laws.

**plan•ta•tions** very large farms in the South where crops of cotton and tobacco were grown and slave labor was generally used.

**pros•pec•tors** people who explore areas for gold or other minerals.

**ro•dent** small mammal with large front teeth used for gnawing or nibbling.

**wil•der•ness** an unsettled area where wild animals live.

# ANSWERS



## ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Reading	Language
1. C	1. A
2. J	2. J
3. B	3. B
4. J	4. H
5. B	5. D
6. G	6. H
7. B	7. A

## ANSWERS TO VOCABULARY QUIZ

1. D
2. C
3. F
4. A
5. H
6. I
7. B
8. G
9. E

## MOUNTAIN MAN STORY GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
Answering all Questions: Who were you?, What did you look like?, etc.	<b>50</b> Answered the 5 prewriting questions, 10 points each	
Spelling/Grammar	<b>20</b>	
Neatness of Final Draft	<b>15</b>	
Orally Reading Story	<b>15</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	