France; no further need for Texas to act as a buffer; presidios & missions are considered wasteful and unproductive

**Louisiana Territory**: Spain grants US full access to the Mississippi River while seeking alliance with them → Americans flood across border into the Louisiana Territory without taking the oath; Spain cedes Louisiana Territory (LA) back to France in 1800 to cut costs and create a buffer between the US and New Spain with the condition that France does not sell LA to the US; April 30, 1803: Louisiana Purchase under Napoleon

**Seminole War**: 1818-1819; Andrew Jackson; Native Americans in Florida are attacking Americans in Georgia; convinces Spain it cannot control Florida

**Adams-Onis Treaty**: the US receives Florida; the US abandons claims on Texas, which clarifies the Louisiana border

“**Grito de Dolores**”: September 16, 1810; Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla; impassioned “cry” for good government; not a call for revolution or independence; direct criticism of the government in Spain

**Agustín de Iturbide**: “George Washington” of the imperial faction in early Mexico; named emperor in May 1822; decides TX settlement is critical to the security of northern Mexico & supports Austin’s colony; passed Imperial Colonization Law of 1823; overthrown in a coup in March 1823

**Stephen F. Austin**: motivated by “restoration of family fortune & status”; moves from New Orleans to Texas in 1821 with “The Old Three Hundred”; requested collection of $0.125 / acre tax (= $48,000); travels to Mexico City in April 1822 to renegotiate with the new Mexican government; negotiated exemption from the slavery cause of the Law of April 6, 1830; arrested in February 1834 for inciting revolution; imprisoned for 10 months; present at Mission Concepción

**Empresario**: settles land and recruits people

**Constitution of 1824**: a very states-rights friendly constitution that gave Texans a lot of freedoms; Texans were willing to stay a part of Mexico as long as they were allowed to maintain some semblance of independence

“**Muldoon Catholics**”: Michael Muldoon moved to Texas from the US; appointed by Mexico to make sure the families convert to Catholicism; does not take his job very seriously; undermines the legitimacy of the legal requirement of Catholicism; gives the impressions that the laws are meaningless & that the government is too weak to change anything; basically Protestants that are Catholic for the sake of the law

**Law of April 6, 1830**: Anastacio Bustamante fears the growing problem of “Anglo Texans”; prohibited immigration from the US; canceled empresario contracts; encouraged Mexican migration to TX; called for military occupation of TX; higher taxes on imports / exports; outlawed all slavery in Mexico (except TX, which had to adopt a system which planned to free future slaves eventually); leads to the skirmish in Anahuac
problems, propose solutions; major theme = empower government to enact reform; national, bipartisan, diverse, elitist, (often) paternalistic; the country is growing and changing rapidly, feels chaotic

Prohibition: creates “wet” / “dry” factions within the Democratic Party; Texas is split but mostly dry; progressive movement to make alcohol illegal; Senator most credited with passing the laws that banned alcohol in Texas was Morris Sheppard

Woman suffrage: Texas = 1st southern state to ratify women's suffrage

Minnie Fisher Cunningham: progressive political activist; League of Women Voters; support things that make the family safer (prohibition, women’s rights, children’s rights, food & drug laws etc.)

Annie Webb Blanton: first woman elected to a statewide public office in Texas (1918); State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Spindletop: biggest oil discovery in the world at the time; one of several large oil discoveries at the time; Beaumont

Ku Klux Klan: “The Invisible Empire”; “100% Americanism” → “Virtuous womanhood,” “Premarital chastity,” “Marital fidelity,” “Abstinence from alcohol,” “Respect for parental authority”; “Law and Order” → widespread membership among police

Crash of 1929: how did Texans respond to the crash?; most Texans weren’t invested in the Stock Market and considered it a northern problem; failed banks to fail → businesses can’t get loans → no demand for oil → value of oil decreases

Civilian Conservation Corps: employed young men (18-25 y/o) to build hiking trails, plant trees, pick up trash (take care of natural parks) in the West

Agricultural Adjustment Administration: subsidized farmers to not grow crops; protect farmers against disasters and the free market; goal = “parity” (“fair price”); guaranteed minimum price for crops

Rural Electrification Agency: brought power lines to farms in rural America for the first time

Works Progress Administration: River Walk & San Jacinto Monument; employed anyone to build bridges, parks, stadiums, pain murals (construction projects); employs 600,000 Texans

John Nance Garner: Democratic VP from 1933-1941; supports New Deal in an effort to help people

Morris Sheppard: very liberal; US Senator; “dry”; anti-trust laws, woman suffrage, child labor laws; outspoken protestant evangelical who calls for more government laws to restrict individual liberty

Jesse H. Jones: Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation & Secretary of Commerce; in charge of millions of dollars, decided which companies got to build things; supports New Deal programs

Sam Rayburn: Congressman & House Majority Leader; championed the New Deal

Lyndon Johnson: Congressman; “I am with Roosevelt”; → Great Society in 1960s