

Early Texas History, Migration and Immigration, and the constitution of Texas

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Introduction

To have a better understanding of the current Constitution in Texas, and on its state government and political affairs, one needs to learn first on the history of Texas in the early times, its migration and immigration, and its constitution. The structure of any government is influenced and impacted by different factors. The objective of this essay is to provide a detailed understanding of the current constitution of Texas, its state government, and politics. The essay will discuss three sections. The first topic is on early explorations, settlements, and disputes over Texas Land. The second topic is on migration and immigration to Texas, and the third topic is about the constitution of Texas. The three sections play a significant role in understanding the current constitution of Texas and its history.

Early Explorations, Settlements, and Disputes over Texas Land, 159-1836

Different factors contribute to how the history of Texas formed. The history of Texas comprised of the early explorations, treaties, and agreements concerning Texas Land and attempts by people who were trying to liberate Texas from the rule of the Spanish.

Early explorations

Alonso Alvarez de Pineda who was from Spain and he was the first European and to explore Texas in 1519. The Native Americans who had settled in some lands of Texas identified themselves with hunting and gathering, trading, artisans, and healers. The Spanish and the French were the people who explored Texas first in the 17th and 18th centuries. In this century, both the French and the Spanish were in an attempt to settle and claim Texas (Davis & Nelson, 2017).

Treaties and Agreements Concerning Texas Land

In the 17th and 18th centuries, there were two treaties made in Texas concerning its land. The first treaty was the treaty of Fontainebleau, established in 1762. The agreement was signed as a result of the defeat of Great Britain against France in the Seven Years War (Davis & Nelson, 2017). In the treaty, there was an agreement to give up all the territory to Spain. The deal was made to make stronger ties between Great Britain and Spain. Great Britain wanted to develop an alliance with Spain, and both would be against France. Three decades later, there was the signing of a treaty between France and Spain by Napoleon Bonaparte, who was a French military.

After Napoleon signed a treaty with Spain, there was the signing of more agreements between Spain and France, and one of the deals was to return Louisiana and the Isle of Orleans to France. Later on, there was a negotiation between Robert Livingstone and James Monroe, who was expected to be the future president of the United States. The talks led to the emergence of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. There was another treaty in 1819. The Adams Onis Treaty set the River Sabine as a boundary mark ³ between the United States and Spain. The agreement also gave Florida territory to the United States, and all of Texas territory to Spain. After the death of Moses Austin, Stephen F. Austin took over to fulfill the colony of his father, Stephen established the Austin colony.

Migration and Immigration to Texas

In the migration and immigration of Texas you first need to explore on patterns of immigration into Austin's colony, the early African and African-American movements into Texas, the settlements patterns in Texas by specific immigrant groups, the first settlement and communities in Texas, and the names of key individuals and colonization of Texas.

Colony of Austin

A high percentage of the Anglo-Americans to arrive at Austin's colony had their ancestral roots in Britain. The Irish colonist also formed a proportion of the number of the first settlers in the territory. A significant percentage of the original 300 grantees immigrant identified themselves with farming and trading. The immigrated as single families and not as groups. Only four of the original immigrants were illiterate. The immigrants brought along their slaves into the colony, which accounted for a total of 443 slaves in the territory.

African and African-American Movements into Texas

The arrival of Esteban in 1528 caused an increase in African-American movements. By the time Texas became a republican in 1836, the number of slaves was high, and slavery was an already established institution. In 1840, Texas passed an act of concern to free persons of color. The law required that all free black people leave Texas. In case they were caught entering back into the state, they would be jailed or put up for public auction if they failed to raise the required bail of \$1,000 (Davis & Nelson, 2017).

Spanish and Spanish Canary Islander Immigration to Texas

The Spanish began to establish missions that were designed to spread Christianity. In their mission establishment in Texas, which is how they started their colonial era in 1689. They built their first mission in the 16th century, and they chose San Angelo as their location. The royal authorities of the Spanish government immigrated a large number of their people who they hoped would take over the sections of farming and trading in Texas.

Native Americans Indians in Texas

Before the arrival of the Europeans, the Native Americans Indians had already explored the lands of Texas. The Native Americans Indians based themselves in all parts of the Texas state. The

final chapter of the century's long-history of Native American sovereignty in Texas marked by the Red River War, which happened in 1874 and 1875. The surrender by the Native Americans Indians in the Red River War was significant to the history of Texas. It also marked the extinction of the southern herd of buffalo, and it signaled the opening of the Texas Panhandle to white settlement and the accompanying West Texas industry.

Current Constitution Of Texas

Understanding the present constitution of Texas is a completion of the topic of early explorations. It gives detailed information on the features of each Texas constitution before 1876. The name of key individuals and the contributions they made to Texas history and politics, political culture, especially the elements of Texas political culture and the demographic patterns in Texas in the 20th and 21st centuries.

Unique Features Of Each Texas Constitutions Before 1876

The constitution of Texas before 1876 had some unique features. The first constitution was the constitution of Coahuila y Texas, which took place in 1824. When the newly independent government of Mexico formed, the state of Coahuila and Texas was combined. A new nation emerged in 1824, located in Saltillo, Mexico. In this constitution, they aimed at reducing slavery, promote education and freedom of the press, and named Roman Catholicism the official religion of Texas (Davis & Nelson, 2017).

The second constitution was the constitution of 1836, which is also known as the constitution of the Republic of Texas. Under this constitution, there was no placing of restrictions for the state government. The constitution of the Republic of Texas was favorable. It gave

preference to the Anglo-American settler, it also provided a choice to protect the rights of Anglo people in the unoccupied lands of the republic, and it made exemptions for the Africans.

The third constitution was the constitution of 1845, where Texas joined the Union. This constitution contained features such as the bicameral legislature, a governor and lieutenant governor, and a supreme court composed of three judges (Davis & Nelson, 2017). The constitution gave the Texas state to divide into different states if it was willing to do so.

The fourth constitution is the constitution of 1869, which is also known as the reconstruction constitution. The constitution gives detailed information on the current law in Texas. The current constitution of Texas is a formulation of the constitution of 1876.

A political culture that Texas has operated under

Texas' political culture is an amplification of American political culture. The Texas constitution is a reflection of both the past and the present state political culture by creating divisions upon divisions of government power (Davis & Nelson, 2017). In the political culture, the aspect of individualism aims at benefiting the individual, and as they keep a strict minimum. In the Texas political culture, the issue of individualism is related to a free market, and capitalist expression of the economy. The notion of limited government and rugged individualism are main concepts embedded in the current Texas constitution of 1876.

Conclusion

The leading players of the history of Texas are the intriguing individuals and events that have helped to shape the future of the state. The settlement of Austin's colony marked the significant immigrant of Anglo people into Texas. Migration and immigration into Texas had a significant impact on the political culture that shaped the Texas Constitution of 1876, which is the

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current constitution that the state is using. Gaining knowledge of the various laws that Texas has operated under the political culture and people that created them provides a foundation for understanding the current Texas constitution.

Reference

Davis, T., & Nelson, J. (2017). *The Texas Constitution: The People, History, and Government of the Lone Star State*. Texas: Lamar University Press.

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