

## **Answers Chapter 16**

### **Broken Promises**

1. For selling the Indians alcohol, which resulted in poverty for their families.
2. Houston purchased the young slave to avoid his purchase by a cruel master. He also hoped to reunite the family.
3. As Secretary of War, David understood the tactical difficulties regarding the Indians. He proposed relocating them to reservations.
4. He was interested in Texas's agricultural possibilities; he thought that given its varied climate, it might be a place where slave labor did not need to dominate.
5. Cornbread and pork, which occasional additions of other foods
6. The San Antonio area (west) had fewer trees; east Texas had lush, almost tropical areas interspersed with forest and prairie.
7. Stephen Douglas
8. Political reasons: he hoped to run for president
9. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 mandated that no new states north of the southern boundary line of Missouri could be admitted as a slave state. The Kansas-Nebraska Act proposed that each new state derived from that area would decide for itself, with the probable result that Kansas would enter as a slave state. (Students may need to consult a map.)
10. Regarding slavery, feelings ran high. All that was required for Kansas to enter as a slave state was that a plurality of its inhabitants needed to vote that way. Some of those who moved into Kansas from Missouri to support slavery were violent men.
11. In the German settlements in the hill country (Neu Braunfels)
12. The Missouri Compromise helped to maintain the status quo in the country and in the Senate regarding slavery. Compromise and a balance of power was necessary to

preserve the institutions of the South. You might simply require that the student know the provisions of the Missouri Compromise.

13. Trade and government

14. That preachers of the gospel did not give up their rights of citizenship

**Discussion/Essay:**

1. Senator Chase and others were speaking of the “higher law” of morality and conscience. The problem was, as good as it sounded, no two people would agree on matters of conscience. Legal matters had to be settled by the law, and ultimately the Constitution.
2. Here the student must put himself in the place of those living in the South of that era. Sometimes slaves were handed down; Houston’s slave Eliza was a servant given to his wife by her family. Sometimes buying a slave was an act of kindness (as it was in the case of Jeff). In any case, Houston treated his slaves well.
3. Houston’s focus in the Senate was the preservation of the Union and the respect of the rule of law. The Kansas-Nebraska Act threatened both, even though it promised to admit a slave state north of the Missouri Compromise line. For this reason, many other Southern Senators did not have a problem with it, not seeing that compromise and the rule of law protected their institutions.
4. Major Neighbors was a godly man who did his best under trying circumstances. The legacy of hate between the Comanches and the Texans made it almost impossible for any fair treatment of any Indian (peaceful or not) to be obtained. Still, he persevered.
5. Since the students will not have a great deal of information, any sensible answer may be accepted. The Germans were farmers used to working small plots in Germany and had come in search of farms, not adventure. Aside from the empresario settlements, many of the Texans who immigrated from the United States did so either to avoid the law or for adventure.