

Answers Chapter 4 Questions

1. gospel ministry
2. Christian religion and the belief in the “rule of law.”
3. To pay for the French and Indian War
4. Unjust and unaccustomed rule
5. law
6. Nashville
7. the Battle of New Orleans
8. Indian subagent
9. Bribery
10. law
11. Spanish
12. new Spanish Constitution
13. Treaty of Onis in 1819 caused Spain’s claim to Texas to be undisputed and thus land titles would be valid
14. Baron de Bastrop
15. 300

Answers to Discussion Questions Chapter 4

1. Andrew Jackson was a fiesty, fiery tempered man who was basically a family man at heart. He valued friends and family, and though he was ambitious, those things were secondary to him. He loved his wife. He had the reputation as a hot-tempered man, even after he had mellowed.
2. The rule of law is the principle that all men must obey the law; no one is above the law. The American colonists were being taxed illegally. Arbitrary, illegal acts of government they saw as tyranny.
3. In the colonies, men were principally esteemed by their industry and actions. In Britain, there was a concept of “breeding” and birth that separated classes of men according to who they were, who their parents were, where they lived, etc., instead of what they did. This came about partly through expediency: colonists were working hard just to survive, and there was no room for an indolent class. Everyone worked, even “gentlemen.” (The gospel itself may have had an influence but this is not in the text.)
4. Sam Houston persuaded his own foster father and his band to relocate to Arkansas, and accompanied his foster father’s brother to Washington to present his grievances. He was treated shabbily by Calhoun, and through him, other Congressmen accused him of wrongdoing.
5. The Spanish were very suspicious of Americans. James Long had just made an expedition into Texas and Americans were currently viewed as *diablos*. But with the providential help of a man called the Baron de Bastrop, the Spanish governor was persuaded to allow 300 American Catholic families to settle. The biggest problem in Texas was the Comanches. Without settlement there would be no way to conquer Texas. The governor had tried to develop the economy but without success. Few people could be persuaded to settle in Texas, so Austin’s proposal sounded good.