

Plan de san diego



**ASSIGN
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Analytical Essay Plan de San Diego The Plan de San Diego and the subsequent uprising in South Texas was a call to revolution by the Mexican and Tejano sediciosos. Their objective was to reclaim lands lost to the United States that had once been Mexican territory, and to have these lands returned to Mexico at a later date. The plan included not only Tejanos but blacks, Indians, and other disenfranchised minorities to rise up and fight against Anglo domination that they had lived under for so long. How then did the rebellion and its bloody suppression turn Mexicans into Americans Many ethnic Mexicans and Tejanos felt that they could still be a part of the political machine, and maintain their lands and their way of life despite the raids, bloodshed, and violence. I believe that many Mexicans and Tejanos felt that despite the racism and segregation that their futures were not in Mexico, but in Texas; which despite the Anglo domination, they felt they could make a life and a future.

There was absolutely nothing in Mexico to go back to except bloodshed and famine. In Texas, there was the hope of U. S.

citizenship and the long-term benefits that that could bring. Mexico was in the midst of a bloody revolution with various warring factions fighting for control of the government, land, and the people. Mexico was a country wracked by famine, epidemics, and warfare. This bloody revolution began to spill over into South Texas with the Plan de San Diego. The sediciosos had hoped for a revolution of their own beginning in South Texas and spreading throughout the Southwest. But the support they had hoped for from their revolutionary brothers in Mexico never materialized. As federal troops and Rangers began to suppress the raids, the Plan began to loose momentum

and support. Many Tejanos were split on whether to support the Plan, not knowing for sure what their future would hold; they were caught in the middle, and paid a dear price for the failed Plan.

With the arrival of the railroad, South Texas became connected to the rest of the U. S. and Anglos began to settle onto lands once used by Mexican and Tejano farmers and ranchers, and began to unfairly displace these people that had worked these lands for generations. Tejano farmers and ranchers began to see the reality of being treated like a racial minority, and quickly losing many of their rights.

Anglos began to exert control over the political and economic landscape, buying up the most fertile lands to raise crops and sell at market, getting rich in the process. The Anglos considered themselves superior to the ethnic Mexicans and used unlawful and unfair methods to displace them from their land. This treatment created great resentment toward the Anglo population and was a big factor in the Plan de San Diego. All Anglo males over age sixteen were to be killed along with Tejanos who were cooperating with and part of the Anglo political machine.

The plan gave many people the chance to settle old scores and to exact revenge for injustices that had been carried out against them. Many innocent people on all sides were murdered during the insurrection and the subsequent suppression of the fight. After the Plan de San Diego raids had ended, the Rangers took revenge on anybody they suspected of taking part in, or carrying out the raids.

The Rangers executed many suspected of participating in, or supporting the sediciosos during the raids. Many ethnic Mexicans were found murdered execution style and left in the open as a sign to intimidate and terrorize the local population. Johnson uses primary sources in Texas and Mexico, from private collections, and archives like the Texas State archives, and the South Texas Archives at the University of Texas A & M Kingsville. In Mexico, Johnson used sources from the Archives of the Mexican Military, and the Archivo General de Nacion. Johnson also used information from private collections in Mexico and the research that had been done before was shared. How had the Plan de San Diego and the bloodshed that followed, help shape Mexicans into Americans Many ethnic Mexicans and Tejanos made the decision to cast their lot with the United States and the protection of the Constitution. After being caught in the middle of the rebellion, not knowing what would happen to them, they had decided to become Americans.

They knew what it had been like to be a people without a country, Mexico had turned its back on them and Texas was at war with them. They had fallen through the cracks between the two nations, and they knew they must unite and embrace United States citizenship. I would agree with the opinion that it is a betrayal of the promise of America to insist on ??? supremacy of races on account of color.

??? The promise of America should be that it is the one place on earth where peoples of all races can coexist together, and be able to live a life of peace and happiness without the darkest aspects of human nature. The great experiment of America is still evolving and I hope that with time people will

all come to realize that living together as brothers and sisters in peace and mutual respect is the only answer. Johnson, Heber Benjamin. Revolution in Texas. Yale. 2003.