Texas History
Texas Revolution Era
Content Module

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Note: Arrows have been placed throughout the module to indicate areas where students should interact with the module.

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The Texas Revolution Era Vocabulary

**Draw It Out!** The following chart contains eleven important vocabulary words from this unit. As you read the terms and their meanings in the chart below, create a picture or symbol for each word in the third column to help you remember that word as you read about the Texas Revolution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Draw It Out!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rebellion</td>
<td>A violent organized action by a group of people who are trying to change their country’s system of government</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anglo</td>
<td>A white, English-speaking settler from the United States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>The coming of people into a country in order to live and work there</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>A formal decision made at a meeting by taking a vote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compromise</td>
<td>People wanting different things reach an agreement by both giving up something they originally wanted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dictator</td>
<td>A ruler who has complete power in a country</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**The Texas Revolution Era Vocabulary**

**Draw It Out!** The following chart contains eleven important vocabulary words from this unit. As you read the terms and their meanings in the chart below, create a picture or symbol for each word in the third column to help you remember that word as you read about the Texas Revolution.

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<tr>
<th>Vocabulary Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campaign</td>
<td>A series of planned movements carried out by soldiers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siege</td>
<td>A military operation in which soldiers surround a place in order to force the people there to give up control of the place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombarded</td>
<td>A strong and ongoing attack of gunfire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delegate</td>
<td>A person who is chosen to vote or make decisions on behalf of a group of people</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treaty</td>
<td>A written agreement between countries in which they agree to do specific things</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Texas Revolution Prediction Sentences

Rebellion  Anglo  Immigration
Resolution  Compromise  Dictator
Campaign  Siege  Bombarded
Delegate  Treaty

Predict: Write 3 or 4 sentences using the eleven vocabulary words above. These sentences should be “possible sentences” that might appear in the Texas Revolution unit. Be sure to use at least three of these words in each sentence. Do not use more than four words from the list in any one sentence. You may repeat words in separate sentences if necessary.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

Revise Predictions: AFTER completing this unit about the Texas Revolution, review the prediction sentences you wrote above. Correct any information that is not accurate and rewrite them below.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4.
The Texas Revolution

Read the summary of this era of Texas History below and highlight or underline ONLY 3 key words that best explain the summary.

Revolution broke out as tensions grew between settlers in Mexican Texas and the Mexican government under Santa Anna. Texans were concerned over the seemingly unfair laws imposed on the people of Texas. The untrained and outnumbered Texian militia suffered devastating losses to the Mexican Army. However, after a few months, the Texans rallied. They defeated the Mexican army, captured Santa Anna, and ended the revolution to become their own nation, The Republic of Texas.

One Sentence Summary: Take the highlighted/underlined keywords and create a one sentence statement summarizing the Texas Revolution period.

Think of the Texas Revolution as a Thermometer...

The people living in Texas did not make a sudden decision to separate from Mexico and then it immediately happened. It took a series of events and several years for the separation to occur. Think of the Texas Revolution as a thermometer. As the heat increases, the temperature shown on a thermometer goes up. Many of the following events that you will read about will increase the “heat” or desire of Texans to separate from Mexico and to create their own independent country.
Events of Texas Revolution

Fredonian Rebellion—Republic of Fredonia

Many Americans settling in Mexican Texas did not follow all of the requirements for colonizing in Mexico:

- They did not convert to Catholicism
- They brought slaves with them.

Haden Edwards received an empresario contract to settle 800 families near Nacogdoches. When he arrived with the families in the 1820s, he discovered people already lived there. They arrived long before Mexico gave him the grant. Edwards became very angry and tried to take over the town. The Mexican government did not support Edwards. Instead, they annulled his contract. Edwards stayed in the area and attempted to start a rebellion. On December 21, 1826, Edwards and his supporters claimed part of East Texas free and independent of Mexico. They named it the Republic of Fredonia. They even had support of the Cherokee in the area. However, most Anglo settlers in Texas did not support Haden’s rebellion. When a group of men from Austin’s colony joined with Mexican soldiers to march on Fredonia, Haden and his brother fled to the United States. The unrest caused Mexican leaders to rethink their immigration policies.

**What did Haden Edwards and his supporters do to make Mexican leaders rethink their immigration policies?**

Mier y Teran Report

The unrest and turmoil of the Fredonian Rebellion worried Mexican leaders. They were concerned that other Anglos living in Texas might want to rebel. They sent General Manuel de Mier y Teran to Texas to investigate. Teran inspected the conditions of Americans living in Texas and their attitudes toward Mexico. He included this information in his report:

- Anglos were not loyal to Mexico.
- They did not follow the laws of the Constitution.
- They kept their culture from the United States.
- This included slavery and Protestant religious beliefs.

*Continued on next page.....*
Events of Texas Revolution
Mier y Teran Report continued.....
General Mier y Teran made several recommendations:
- Close the border to further settlement by Americans
- Increase immigration from Europe and Mexico
- Increase trade between Mexico and Texas
- Strengthen the presidios by adding more military

This report became the basis for the Law of April 6, 1830.

In his report, the general gave some evidence that the Anglos living in Texas were not showing loyalty to Mexico.

Do you think his recommendations to address that were good ones? Why or why not?

Law of April 6, 1830
The Mexican government responded to the Mier y Teran Report:
- They banned U.S. immigration to Texas.
- They prohibited the importation of slaves.
- They implemented taxes on imports.
- They suspended empresario contracts, except for the Austin and Green DeWitt colonies.

The Mexican government hoped to discourage immigration from the United States by outlawing slavery and increasing taxes on goods. To enforce the law, Mexico sent more troops to Texas. The Mexican government also built more military posts, called presidios, to prevent illegal immigrants from the United States from entering Mexico. The government gave money to encourage people from Europe and Mexico to immigrate to Texas. Anglo settlers became alarmed by the Law of April 6, 1830 because it threatened their prosperity and did not allow family and friends from the U.S. to join them in Texas. Anglos also believed the national government did not have power to pass this law. They believed it should be left up to the states to decide.

Give 3 reasons Anglo settlers became upset by the Law of April 6, 1830
1. 
2. 
3.
**Events of Texas Revolution**

**Conflict at Anahuac**
Conflicts developed between settlers and the Mexican military after the Law of April 6, 1830 passed. One incident occurred at Anahuac, a settlement near Galveston Bay. Mexican Colonel Juan D. Bradburn arrived at Anahuac with forty men. They had orders to:
- establish a town and garrison
- collect customs duties
- prevent smuggling and the illegal importation of slaves.

Bradburn captured two runaway slaves and held them until he could figure out what to do with them. William B. Travis lied to Bradburn when he claimed they were his slaves. Bradburn arrested Travis and charged him with sedition. A “War Party” of radical Federalists demanded Travis’s release. James Bowie was one of the men who wanted Travis to be released. As a Federalist, he wanted government power to come from the people. Federalists opposed Centralists like Bradburn who believed in a strong national government. After Travis and other American prisoners were released, they returned to Anahuac and rebelled against Bradburn and his officers.

**Complete this sentence:** Federalists believe ________________________
while Centralists believe _________________________.

**Turtle Bayou Resolutions**
Anglo settlers issued the Turtle Bayou Resolutions in response to the conflict at Anahuac and a military victory by Federalist Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. The men who signed the Resolutions took advantage of this opportunity to side with the Federalists. The Resolutions stated:
- The Anglo settlers were not traitors.
- They were loyal to the Mexican government.
- They desired to return to the Mexican Constitution of 1824.
- They supported Federalist Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna for president.

Santa Anna was trying to defeat Mexican President Anastacio Bustamante, a Centralist who wanted government power in the hands of a few leaders. The settlers hoped the Resolutions would show the Mexican government they did not want trouble.

**Why do you think the settlers who signed the Turtle Bayou Resolution supported the Federalist belief that government power should rest with the people?**
Events of Texas Revolution

Convention of 1832
The Mexican government believed Anglo settlers wanted to start a revolution against Mexico. In an attempt to avoid war, Anglo settlers met in San Felipe de Austin. No Tejanos attended the convention. Representatives at the convention were known as the “Peace Party” because they were willing to compromise with Mexico. Stephen F. Austin and David G. Burnet were part of the fifty-five member delegation. Members elected Austin to preside over the meeting. Delegates took a moderate position and urged Texans to cooperate with Mexican authorities.

- They petitioned to repeal the Law of 1830.
- They wanted to extend tariff exemptions for 3 years.
- They wanted Texas to become a separate state from Coahuila.

Their proposals were never presented to the Mexican government.

Convention of 1833
Members of the “War Party” and the “Peace Party” met in San Felipe de Austin. They discussed solutions to the growing tensions between Texas and Mexico. They wanted to divide Coahuila y Texas into two separate states. The population of Coahuila was nine times larger than Texas. This meant Coahuila always had the majority in state government decisions. Texas was so far from Mexico City that their needs were ignored at the national level. The members of the convention also wanted the immigration Law of 1830 repealed.

What were two important requests delegates from both the Convention of 1832 and 1833 asked of the Mexican government?

1. ____________________________________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________________________________

The Election of Santa Anna
In January 1833 Santa Anna was elected president of Mexico. As a result of his election, the Federalist Party regained control of the Mexican government from the Centralists. Anglo settlers supported Santa Anna. They hoped he would reinstate the federal Constitution of 1824, which gave more power to the states. The Constitution would also give them some representation in the Mexican government. Santa Anna did not live up to their expectations. In 1835 he led a revolt to overthrow the Federalist government. He ruled as a dictator, and he threw out the Constitution of 1824.

In the reading above, highlight or underline the results of Santa Anna being elected as President of Mexico.
As your read the paragraph below, look for effects of Stephen F. Austin’s trip to Mexico City.

Circle one positive effect and underline one negative effect.

**Arrest of Stephen F. Austin**

Texans selected Stephen F. Austin to take the petitions from the Convention of 1833 to Mexico City. After arriving in July, Austin successfully negotiated with Mexican leadership. He persuaded the Mexican government to repeal the immigration Law of April 6, 1830. However, he grew frustrated because Mexico was not in favor of Texas becoming a state separate from Coahuila. Austin wrote a letter to Texans suggesting they find other ways to become a state without relying on the Mexican government. Austin’s letter was intercepted by Mexican authorities. In January 1834, he was arrested and imprisoned for inciting a rebellion. He was finally released eighteen months later.

**Whose Side Are You On?**

The government of Mexico and the settlers of Texas had different feelings about the events that you’ve been reading about.

*Read each statement below and choose which side, Mexico or Texas might have felt this way or made this statement.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement or Feeling about the events going on in Texas</th>
<th>Who felt this way?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexican government (M) or Texas settlers (T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. I don’t think it’s fair to decide my religion for me.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. It’s important to strengthen the presidios.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I support the Law of April 6, 1830.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. I am a member of the “Peace Party” and support compromise.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. I think Coahuila y Texas should be divided into two separate states.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sequence the following 9 events that led to the Texas Revolution (You may just put the number of the event)

1. Arrest of Stephen F Austin
2. Conflict at Anahuac
3. Convention of 1832
4. Convention of 1833
5. Election of Santa Anna
6. Fredonian Rebellion
7. Law of April 6, 1830
8. Mier y Teran Report
9. Turtle Bayou Resolutions

Events Leading to Texas Revolution
Place the events in chronological order.
The Texas Revolution Begins...

Battle of Gonzales
Many Texans were angry when Santa Anna refused to follow the Constitution of 1824. In October 1835, a Mexican colonel ordered the people of Gonzales to return a cannon given to them to protect against Indian attacks. Mayor Andrew Ponton refused to give up the cannon. He arrested the five Mexican soldiers and sent out a call for help. Mexico then sent Lt. Francisco de Castañeda and a hundred soldiers to take back the cannon. Castañeda told his men to use force if needed. Eighteen militiamen, known as the “Old Eighteen,” were waiting for the Mexican forces on the other side of the river. High water on the Guadalupe River kept Castañeda and his men on the opposite side. More Texan volunteers arrived while the Mexican forces waited for a meeting with Mayor Ponton. The Mexican forces moved upriver, trying to find a place to cross. On October 2nd, the Gonzales volunteers made a surprise attack at dawn. During a break in the fighting, the two sides tried to reach an agreement. The Texans dug up the cannon from its hiding spot and hung a flag that read, “COME AND TAKE IT.” The two sides did not reach an agreement. Eventually, the Mexican army retreated without taking the cannon. As a result, the Mexican government sent even more troops to Texas to put down the rebellion.

Summarize this early conflict by answering the 5 W's about the Battle of Gonzales.

Who -

What -

Where -

When -

Why -

Battle of Goliad
At 11:00 p.m. on October 9, 1835, George Collinsworth, Ben Milam, and fifty Texan soldiers defeated thirty Mexican soldiers in a surprise attack. It took the Americans just thirty minutes to beat the Mexican soldiers. The Goliad Campaign increased the morale of the Texans and allowed them to gain military supplies from the battle.

After reading about the Battle of Goliad, highlight who won the battle.
Siege on San Antonio

As you read through the two events below, highlight the sentences that show the Texans winning in one color and the sentences that show the Mexicans winning in another color.

Capturing San Antonio
The siege of San Antonio was the first major campaign of the Texas Revolution. In October of 1835, Stephen F. Austin led a group of volunteers into San Antonio to lay siege to the city. James Bowie, Juan Seguin, and James Fannin were among the 400 men who eventually joined Austin. Mexican General Cos stationed 650 troops around the Alamo. Bowie and Fannin took their men and established a position in a wooded area on the San Antonio River near Mission Concepción. General Cos sent 275 men to attack them. The Texans held their ground and eventually broke through the Mexican lines. The Mexicans had casualties and lost a cannon in the conflict. Once the Texans took Mission Concepción, they began a 34-day siege on the Mexican forces. More volunteers arrived from the United States, and the army grew to 600. Stephen F. Austin wanted to attack several times during the siege, but his officers disregarded his orders. As a result, Austin stepped down to become a diplomat to the United States. The remaining troops selected Edward Burleson to take over command of the army.

“Who will go with Ben Milam to San Antonio?”
Ben Milam stated these famous lines before leading 300 volunteers into San Antonio to attack the Mexican army. Edward Burleson and 400 troops joined him. They hoped to secure Texans’ supplies and divide the troops under Mexican General Cos. Milam’s men were able to capture two houses in town and build a trench between them. They continued house-to-house fighting while reinforcements on both sides showed up overnight. A sharpshooter killed Milam near the end of the battle. The Texans defeated General Cos, who surrendered the next morning. Burleson confiscated most of the Mexican materials and weapons but was unable to hold any prisoners of war. He let the Mexican soldiers go as long as they promised to keep moving past the Rio Grande River. Most of the American volunteers returned home.

After reading both accounts about the siege on San Antonio above, who won?
Events of Texas Revolution

Grass Fight

In November of 1835, Erasmus “Deaf” Smith reported that a unit of Mexican cavalry with supply mules was approaching San Antonio. Colonel Burleson ordered James Bowie, William H. Jack, and their men to stop the Mexicans and take their supplies. After several attacks, the Texans captured the mules only to find the packs filled with grass to feed the animals.

Why was this attack called the Grass Fight? Who won?

Complete the chart below. You may use your highlighted reading notes above to complete the chart. The Battle of Gonzales is already done for you.

The Texas Revolution Begins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month/Year</th>
<th>Battle and Victor (winner)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 1835</td>
<td>Battle of Gonzales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Texans won</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Battle of Goliad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Antonio de Bexar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 1835</td>
<td>Grass Fight</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Alamo
As you read about the Battle of the Alamo and Travis’ letter from the Alamo below, pay close attention to all of the numbers you see. Numbers provide great information about what you are reading!

1. Highlight the number of troops (men fighting in this battle) you find for each side.
2. Choose another color to highlight how many died from each side.
3. Choose a third color and highlight every date or number about the length of the siege and battle you see in the readings below.

Battle of the Alamo
Santa Anna and 8000 men entered Texas determined to put down the rebellion. He targeted San Antonio and the 150 Texans who were under the leadership of James Bowie and William B. Travis. The Mexican army reached San Antonio on February 23, 1836. Sam Houston had ordered his men to destroy the Alamo and join the forces at Gonzales. James Bowie and James Bonham wanted to hold San Antonio to protect the rest of East Texas, so the Texans stayed. Travis became commander when Bowie fell ill in February. As the defenders of the Alamo faced certain death, Travis wrote a letter, “To the People of Texas and All Americans in the World,” requesting additional help. Historians suggest that only 30 to 35 men arrived in time. Mexican forces began the 13-day siege of the Alamo on February 24th. Mexican troops constantly bombarded the Alamo until the morning of March 6th when Mexican troops attacked. Santa Anna ordered all Texans to be put to death. The main battle lasted only 30 minutes. The Texans held off the first two waves, but during the third wave Mexican troops climbed the Alamo walls. Approximately 600 Mexicans lost their lives in the battle. Almost 200 Texans died defending the Alamo. Santa Anna spared the lives of some women and children, including Susannah Dickinson.

Travis’s Letter from the Alamo
In a plea for reinforcements to the Alamo during the 13-day siege by Santa Anna’s forces, Travis sent a letter “To the People of Texas and All Americans in the World.” The letter made its way all over the United States and sparked great support of fighting against tyranny. Around 30 or 35 additional men from Goliad made it in time to help. Travis signed his letter “Victory or Death,” which ignited a patriotic response for the Texas Revolution. However, because of the distance from the United States, no one else arrived before the Alamo fell on March 6th.

As you read about the Battle of the Alamo and Travis’ letter from the Alamo, what surprises you about the number of Mexican and Texan troops involved in the battle and the number of Mexican and Texan troops who lost their lives?

Complete the timeline below with the dates of the beginning of the siege of the Alamo and the day the Alamo fell. How long did the siege and battle last?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Battle of the Alamo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Start Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Constitutional Convention of 1836

On March 1st, 1836, forty-four delegates met at Washington-on-the-Brazos to declare independence from Mexico. They presented and signed the declaration on March 2. This convention also created a plan for governing the new Republic of Texas. The delegates modeled the new constitution after the U.S. Constitution. George C. Childress wrote most of the Texas Declaration of Independence. Two delegates, David G. Burnet and Lorenzo de Zavala, were elected as temporary president and vice-president of Texas. Sam Houston was put in charge of the Texas Army. The delegates adjourned and left quickly on March 17th, after hearing of the fall of the Alamo and the approaching Mexican army.

Review the reading on the Constitutional Convention of 1836 and fill in the circles below with information that describes the decisions/accomplishments/notable actions by the delegates to that convention.
As you read the following biographies of two delegates from the convention, highlight what you think are the most important things to remember about these two men.

George Childress was born on January 8, 1804 in Nashville, Tennessee. Childress and his son left for Texas in late 1835 after the death of his wife and settled in his uncle's colony. There he set up his law practice. In February, he and his uncle were chosen to attend the Convention of 1836 to discuss the pending conflict with Mexico. He and five others were chosen to draft the Declaration of Independence from Mexico. As chairman of the committee, he is acknowledged as being the principle author of the document. His life after the revolution was a struggle as he failed three times to establish a law practice successful enough to support his family. Distraught by his inability to earn a living, George Childress committed suicide at his home in Galveston on October 6, 1841. Five years later, Childress County was named after him in recognition of his service to the Republic of Texas.

Lorenzo De Zavala played a pivotal role in Texas' battle for independence from Mexico. De Zavala served in the Mexican Congress (1822–1824), the Mexican Senate (1824–1826), Secretary of the Treasury, and minister to France. He resigned as minister due to his opposition to Santa Anna. He moved to Texas where he became active in the independence movement. As a delegate to the Convention of 1836, de Zavala signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. An experienced politician, de Zavala was named Vice President of the new Republic of Texas. Because of health problems, he resigned as Vice President in October, 1836 and died a month later. He is also credited with the design of the first flag of the Republic of Texas.

Summarize EITHER George Childress or Lorenzo De Zavala's contributions to Texas history by creating $1.50 summary statement. This is a single statement/sentence that captures the most essential information about the person, but you only have $1.50 to spend. Choose your words carefully!

Each word you use will cost 10 cents. Rule: You must spend at least 90 cents (9 words) but no more than $1.50 (15 words) for the summary statement.
Goliad Massacre
General Jose de Urrea led 400 men to fight the Texans serving under James Fannin at Goliad. Another 1000 Mexican troops followed closely behind. General Houston had ordered Fannin to provide help at the Alamo, but Fannin refused. Houston then ordered Fannin to join him in Victoria, but Fannin didn’t leave until March 19th. When Fannin’s forces took a break after marching 6 miles, the Mexican army easily surrounded them. Fannin surrendered, thinking they would be sent to New Orleans if they would promise not to join the rebellion again. However, the Mexican army imprisoned them in Goliad and waited to hear from Santa Anna about what to do with them. General Urrea recommended clemency be given to the Texans, but Santa Anna wanted all people who rebelled against his authority killed. Santa Anna ordered Colonel Portilla to execute the prisoners. The night before the prisoners were to be killed, Francita Alavez worked with Portilla’s soldiers to save some of the men. She came to be known as the “Angel of Goliad.” On March 27th, three separate groups were marched out of the presidio and shot at close range. In the panic of the gunfire, 28 men were able to escape. Fannin and 40 of his wounded men were killed at Goliad. The final death count of the Goliad Massacre was 342. Sympathy and support for the Texas cause grew when Americans heard about the massacre at Goliad and the Alamo.

The first Battle of Goliad happened approximately 5 months before this battle in Goliad and had a very different outcome. What are two similarities and 2 differences between these two battles? (You may need to review the previous section on page 12 as well as this section to complete this task.)

Battle of Goliad, October 1835 VS Goliad Massacre, March 1836

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Similarities</th>
<th>Differences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

After major defeats for the Texan forces at the Alamo and Goliad, Santa Anna’s executions of prisoners, and rumors of Comanche’s attacking and raiding settlements, panic spread across Texas.

Runaway Scrape
Santa Anna wanted to end the rebellion with a great show of force. He ordered the Mexican army to go town by town, killing any rebels and taking any supplies they wanted. Texans, including Sam Houston’s army, quickly left for Louisiana, trying to avoid the advancing Mexican army. Nacogdoches and San Augustine were deserted by mid-April. People took only what they could carry. Many died from illnesses and were buried along the way. The flight continued until news of the victory at San Jacinto spread to the Texans.

Why do you think General Sam Houston and his forces retreated during the Runaway Scrape?
Battle of San Jacinto
General Sam Houston believed his small force of untrained men was not prepared to defeat Santa Anna’s larger and better trained army. He endured a great deal of criticism for retreating eastward and taking time to drill his troops. During this time, he also looked for Santa Anna to make a mistake that would provide his troops a better chance for success. Santa Anna gave him that chance by dividing his forces and leading a smaller division of about 700 men to pursue Houston. Santa Anna set up camp in a low-lying prairie surrounded by water on 2 sides, just across from Houston’s camp. Meanwhile, the people of Cincinnati, Ohio, sent two iron six-pounder cannons called the “Twin Sisters,” to show their support for the Texans. On April 21st, Santa Anna received reinforcements. The Mexican forces numbered 1,300 to the Texans’ 900. Houston destroyed a bridge so neither army could retreat. At 3:00 p.m., while the Mexican army was taking a siesta, General Houston and the Texas army attacked. They shouted “Remember the Alamo!” and “Remember Goliad!” during the attack. In just 18 minutes they successfully defeated the Mexican army. The Texans captured money and supplies. They even captured Santa Anna, who was dressed as a common soldier and unrecognizable until one of his men addressed him as “El Presidente.”

Create a visual or a symbol that represents and helps you remember this decisive battle of the Texas Revolution.

Treaty of Velasco
In May of 1836, the Treaty of Velasco officially recognized Texas as an independent country no longer under Mexican control. The treaty had two parts, one public and one secret. In the Public Treaty:

- Santa Anna agreed to a ceasefire and the immediate withdrawal of Mexican armies south of the Rio Grande.
- The Texas army promised to keep its distance as the Mexican armies retreated.
- The two sides also agreed on an equal prisoner exchange.
- The Mexicans agreed to restore any property taken.

In the Secret Treaty Santa Anna was to be released immediately to return to Mexico to lobby for Texas independence and work out a trade deal between the two countries.

However, the Texas army refused to let Santa Anna return to Mexico. They wanted him killed. Instead, as part of a compromise, Santa Anna was sent to Washington D.C. to meet with President Andrew Jackson. He lobbied for U.S. recognition of Texas as an independent country. However, Santa Anna was no longer the leader of Mexico. The Mexican government replaced him and declared all of Santa Anna’s acts while prisoner void. The government of Mexico refused to recognize Texas independence until after the Mexican War-American War in 1848.

What do you think was the most important outcome of the Treaty of Velasco? Why?
Leaders From the Texas Revolution

As you read each of the short biographies below, highlight information that shows what type of leader he was during or after the Texas Revolution.

James Fannin was born in early 1804 in Georgia. He entered the US Military Academy at West Point in 1819 and remained for just over two years. He came to Texas in 1834 and settled with his wife and two daughters at Valesco. Soon after his arrival, he became active in the cause for independence from Mexico. He participated in the Battle of Gonzales and later helped lead the Texas forces in the Battle of Concepcion. In early 1836, Fannin was stationed in Goliad with 400 soldiers. He received orders from Sam Houston on March 14 to retreat to Victoria. Partly through indecision and partly due to circumstances, Fannin delayed the retreat for five days. Due to the delay, Fannin and his troops were captured by General Urrea at Goliad on March 20 and executed on the orders of Santa Anna seven days later. "Remember Goliad" became a Texas battle cry along with "Remember the Alamo."

Sam Houston was born in Virginia, but the family later moved to Tennessee. In 1809 he ran away from home and lived with the Cherokee Indians. In 1827 he was elected governor of Tennessee. Around 1829, he came to Texas and proved invaluable as Texas worked to draft a constitution and declare independence from Mexico. Houston took command of the Texas army. He became a hero at San Jacinto where Santa Anna was defeated. Houston became the first President of the Republic of Texas. In 1845, he supported annexation of Texas by the United States, and Texas became the twenty-eighth state. He then served as a U.S. Senator from Texas and was elected Governor of Texas in 1859. He is the only person to serve as governor of two states: Texas and Tennessee. When he voiced his opposition to secession and refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, he was replaced as governor. He retired to Huntsville in 1862 where he died July 26, 1863.

William B. Travis is best known as the co-commander of the Alamo. Originally from South Carolina, he moved to Alabama with his family. When he obtained land from Stephen F. Austin, he abruptly left his family and moved to Texas. He became involved in the growing rebellion against the Mexican government. After hostilities broke out, he went to the Alamo in San Antonio with a small force of men. There he agreed to share command with James Bowie and prepare for Santa Anna's invading army. On February 24 he wrote a letter "To the People of Texas and All Americans in the World" which brought attention and support for the Texas cause. However, it was too late to help the men at the Alamo because after being under siege for 13 days, it was overrun by the Mexican army. His death as a defender of the Alamo elevated Travis from a military commander of a small force to a Texas hero. Travis County is named in his honor.
Leaders From the Texas Revolution

As you read each of the short biographies below, highlight information that shows what type of leader he was during or after the Texas Revolution.

Antonio López de Santa Anna rose to power as the dictator of Mexico after leading a revolt against Mexican President Bustamante in 1832. He promised to restore the Constitution of 1824, but when he didn’t fulfill his promise, war with Texas broke out. He led Mexican forces against the Texans, laid siege to the Alamo, and was finally captured at the Battle of San Jacinto. He signed the peace treaty at Velasco in 1836 which ended fighting between Mexico and Texas and called for an exchange of prisoners. Therefore, Santa Anna was eventually returned to Mexico. He commanded the Mexican army against the United States during the Mexican-American War from 1846 to 1848. One of the major causes of this war was the annexation of Texas into the United States. After Mexico lost the war, he was exiled to Cuba but returned to Mexico before his death in 1876.

Juan Seguín was one of the most important political and military leaders during the Texas Revolution and the Republic of Texas. Because Seguín spoke Spanish, he was chosen to take a message from the Alamo stating that “they would never surrender or retreat.” Returning, he found the Alamo had fallen to Santa Anna. He supervised the burial of the ashes of the heroes of the Alamo. He commanded a militia unit of Mexicans living in Texas at the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836. He served in the Texas Senate from 1837 to 1840 and then as mayor of San Antonio from 1840 to 1842. Because of conflicts with American settlers and his connections with Mexican business, Seguín resigned as mayor and returned to Mexico in 1842. He fought against the United States in the Mexican War but returned to Texas after the war, and spent the last 20 years of his life in Nuevo Laredo, where he died in 1890.
Grading Leaders of Significant Individuals During the Revolution

Use the highlighting above and award each individual a grade of A, B, C or F. After awarding the grade, explain your reasoning.

Leadership Qualities of Significant People During Texas Revolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Grade (A,B,C,F)</th>
<th>Explain why they received the grade you gave them.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Fannin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam Houston</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>William B. Travis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juan Seguin</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Now that you have finished this module, revisit the Texas Revolution prediction sentences on page 4 to revise your predictions, if needed.