



Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What year did the Texas Revolution start?	
2. What was the term for Mexicans living in Tejas?	
3. What year did Texas join the union?	
4. What city did Texians capture in 1835?	
5. Who was chosen to lead the Republic of Texas?	
6. How many days did Texians try to defend the Alamo?	
7. What was the land of texas originally called by Mexico?	
8. What year did the Texas Revolution end?	



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1. What year did the Texas Revolution start?		9. The Texas Revolution is also known as the Texas War of ____.	
2. What was the term for Mexicans living in Texas?		10. One rule of the land was to convert to the ____ religion.	
3. What year did Texas join the union?		11. ____ Austin was an American businessman.	
4. What city did Texans capture in 1835?		12. The battle of ____ was the last battle of the Revolution.	
5. Who was chosen to lead the Republic of Texas?		13. In 1821, Mexico won independence from ____.	
6. How many days did Texans try to defend the Alamo?		14. The rallying battle cry was "____ the Alamo!"	
7. What was the land of Texas originally called by Mexico?		15. In October of 1835 Mexico sent soldiers to ____, Texas.	
8. What year did the Texas Revolution end?		16. ____ Lopez de Santa Anna was elected president of Mexico.	



TEXAS REVOLUTION

The Texas Revolution, also known as the Texas War of Independence. The Texas Revolution was a military conflict between the government of Mexico and revolutionists in Texas. The war was fought from October 1835 to April 1836.

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain and became the Mexican Republic. Originally, Texas was territory of Mexico to attract new settlers to the area. The land was called Tejas, which the Mexicans called Texas (Tejas) as their home were Tejas.

Around the 1820's, Mexican lands were leased to private citizens. These empresarios would bring new families to the area to run things on behalf of the government of Mexico. An empresario was a person who was given permission to settle on the new land in exchange for bringing new settlers. They were trying to encourage economic growth in the remote area of Texas.

Mexico hoped the new American families would help defend the land from any Native American attacks. Stephen Austin was an American businessman who brought American families to Texas. He was viewed as a leader among the new settlers. Most of the new Texans were seeking a new life or a fresh start.

The Americans quickly began to outnumber the Mexicans on the land and tensions began to develop. Americans refused to follow Mexican rules. One rule was to learn Spanish and another rule was to convert the Catholic religion.

In 1830, Mexico gave an order to close the borders and stop people from coming into the area, banning American immigration. This new order also taxed American goods and stopped the import of new enslaved persons, which angered plantation owners.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was elected president of Mexico in 1833 and declared himself president for life. Stephen Austin was arrested and put in jail for speaking out and disagreeing with Santa Anna's actions. Stephen Austin and Sam Houston tried to keep peaceful relations with Mexican leaders but their efforts failed. Texans knew it was time to prepare a plan to break away from Mexico.

In October of 1835, Mexico sent soldiers to Gonzales, Texas to take a

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cannon that was originally supposed to scare away local Native Americans. The Texans ended up firing at the soldiers, beginning the Texas Revolution. Mexican President Santa Anna traveled to Texas with an army to punish those who were rebelling against Mexico.

In late 1835, Texans captured the city of San Antonio, angering Santa Anna. Santa Anna then decided to send an army into San Antonio. When his soldiers arrived they noticed that the Texans had barricaded themselves inside a mission building called the Alamo. At the Alamo, the Texian volunteer militia was led by William Travis, Jim Bowie and Davy Crockett.

William Travis had just under two hundred soldiers, while Santa Anna's army had over two thousand. For a grueling thirteen days, the Texans tried to defend the Alamo. Eventually, Mexico fired a cannon into the Alamo, smashing through the walls. The Mexican Army entered the Alamo killing every single Texian soldier, including Crockett, Travis and Bowie. Though the Alamo was defeated it served as a rallying battle cry for Texans, "Remember the Alamo."

A few days before the Alamo was defeated, Texian leaders met to declare independence from Mexico. They officially established the Republic of Texas. They set up a temporary government and chose Sam Houston for president. Weeks later Santa Anna killed 400 prisoners of war and threw their bodies out for the animals. This tragic event was called the Goliath Massacre.

Sam Houston gathered over 100 men and launched a surprise attack on Santa Anna's army with the shouting, "Remember the Alamo." This was called the Battle of San Jacinto and began on April 4, 1836. The Battle of San Jacinto was the final battle of the Texas Revolution.

Santa Anna was captured in the battle and eventually signed the Treaty of Velasco. The treaty would recognize Texas as an independent country. In 1836, Sam Houston was elected as the president of Texas. He sent delegates to Washington to ask the United States to annex Texas. Americans wanted to take control of Texas.

Andrew Jackson refused Houston's request for Texas to remain independent. Jackson refused because he didn't want a balance of free and slave states. In 1841, when John Tyler became president, he supported the annexation of Texas, but his Congress failed to approve the annexation. It was not until 1845, when James K. Polk became president that his Congress approved the annexation of Texas. In 1845, Texas joined the union.

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