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| **Vocab** |  | **Meaning/Definition** |
| **centralist** |  | Someone who believed the central government (Mexico) should have all the power and **not** share it with the people/states (Texas) |
| **federalist** |  | Someone who believed government **power should be shared** between the central government (Mexico) and the states/people (Texas) |
| **Stephen F. Austin** |  | Arrested on his way home from Mexico in 1834 because he’d written a letter to Texan authorities complaining about Mexico and encouraging Texans to form their own government. |
| **General Cós** |  | Santa Anna’s brother-in-law who lost to the Texans and surrendered at the Battle of San Antonio de Bexar. He was only released and not killed because he promised to never fight against Texas again. |
| **Sam Houston** |  | Elected Ad-Interim Commander of the entire Texas army at the Constitutional Convention of 1836. Led the troops at the Battle of San Jacinto where he was injured while capturing Santa Anna. |
| **Juan Seguin** |  | Wealthy Tejano land owner who led the Tejano troops at Battle of San Jacinto. |
| **Colonel Travis** |  | Commander of the Alamo who went up against Santa Anna  Wrote a now-famous letter to “all the people of Texas and all Americans to plead for immediate assistance and supplies at the Alamo |
| **Santa Anna** |  | Top leader of the Mexican army and Mexican government  Dictator/centralist  Led Battle at Alamo, Massacre of Goliad, Coletta Creek, and San Jacinto |
| **George Childress** |  | He was the primary author of the Texas Declaration of Independence. Had an unsuccessful law practice. |

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| **Constitution of 1824** |  | Gave TX settlers a lot of freedom – federal governmen which meant states could govern themselves; modeled after the US constitution which supported states’ rights (a FEDERAL gov); Catholicism was the official religion |
| **Turtle Bayou Resolutions** |  | Texas apologized for the protest at Anahuac and vowed to support Santa Anna’s election as president of Mexico because he had promised to support the Mexican Federaist Constitution of 1824. |
| **Fredonian Rebellion**  **(Revolt)** |  | Edwards brothers (Empressarios) came to Texas with settlers and there were already people on “their” land  They rebelled, started their own country Fredonia, and took over the Old Stone Fort in Nacogdoches in East Texas but ran away when Mexican troops arrived. |
| **Protest at Anahuac** |  | Early protest over Texans paying the customs duties tax for products they imported from United States |
| **Mier Y Teran**  **Report** |  | The Mexican General’s report to Mexican govt. about the strength of Anglo influences in Texas where he recommended to Mexico that swift action was needed to keep Texas. |
| **Law of April 6, 1830** |  | What led to it?  Mexicans were nervous: new anglo settlers outnumbered Mexican residents, State Colonization of 1825, and Mier y Teran report  What did it say?  No more U.S. immigration; custom duties on all goods from US; no more new slaves; no new empresario contracts |
| **Battle of Gonzales** |  | The Mexican government demanded Texans return the cannon given to them as protection against the Native American. Texas refused and thier actions started the Texas Revolution  Known as *Lexington of Texas* b/c Lexington was the first battle of the American Revolution just as Gonzales was the first battle of the Texas Revolution. Texas won easily.  Flag: “Come and Take It” |
| **Battle at**  **San Antonio de Bexar** |  | Lasted only 30 minutes  One of the early battles that convinced Texans that Mexico could be easily defeated.  Cos was released only after he promised to never fight against Texas again. |
| **San Antonio de Valero** |  | Established in 1718 and later became the site of the Battle of the Alamo |
| **Alamo** |  | Santa Anna won & killed almost all Texans there  Difficult to defend because attacks could come from all directions  Almost all Texans died  Helped them ultimately gain their independence b/c:   * Santa Anna lost many soldiers * Mexican army delayed, giving Sam Houston time to prepare for battle * The courage of Travis and his soldiers made Texans more determined to win independence |
| **Treaty of Velasco** |  | Peace agreement that ended the war for Texas Independence. Santa Anna was released and not killed because he agreed to sign it.  **Public Treaty:**   * Mexico would not fight Texas * All Mexican troops withdrawl from Texas * Prisoners freed * Stolen proprery reterned   **Private treaty:**   * Boundary of Texas set at Rio Grande * Mexico recognize Texas was an independent nation |
| **Battle of Coleta Creek** |  | Known as “Goliad Massacre”. Santa Anna executed all the soldiers  Similar to the Alamo in that almost all Texans died |
| **Goliad Massacre** |  | Texas soldiers surrendered to Santa Anna at Coleto Creek. They were all killed because Santa Anna did not want them to rejoin the rebellion an because he was mad Texans captured Cos at Battle of San Antonio Bexar. |
| **Battle of**  **San Jacinto** |  | FINAL battle of Texas Revolution  Santa Anna believed Texans weak and would not attack  Houston’s army took time (almost 2 weeks) to prepare for this war  Santa Anna was captured  Treaties of Velasco were signed |
| **Causes of the Texas Revolution** |  | Fredonian Rebellion/Revolt Mier Y Teran Report  Law of April 6, 1830 Anahyac & Turtle Bayou Resolution  Conventions of 1832 & 1833 Santa Anna becomes a Centralist/SFA arrested |
| **Results of the Texas Revolution** |  | Texas became an independent nation |
| **Texas Independence Day** |  | March 2, 1836 |
| **1821** |  | Mexico won independence from Spain. |
| **Location of San Antonio** |  | Popular site for so many battles b/c it was a strategic access route from Mexico to the Texas settlements |