1. OVERVIEW OF EVENTS

1. Stephen Austin brings the first Anglo settlers to Texas.
2. Mexican government issues Law of April 6, 1830
3. Revolution begins when Gonzales settlers refuse to hand over cannon
4. Houston defeats Santa Ann at Battle of San Jacinto
2. OVERVIEW OF EVENTS

Texans declared their independence from Mexico in 1836. They believed that they were being denied their individual and political rights.
3. TIMELINE OF EVENTS:
BATTLE OF GONZALES: OCT. 2, 1835

At Gonzales, the Mexican Army tried to seize a cannon belonging to the settlers.
4. TIMELINE OF EVENTS: BATTLE OF GONZALES

The Battle of Gonzales began the series of events leading to the Texas Revolution.
5. TIMELINE OF EVENTS: THE GRASS FIGHT, NOV. 26, 1835

In the Grass Fight, Texans ambushed Mexican troops who were supposedly carrying silver. The “silver” was actually grass for Mexican horses.
6. TIMELINE OF EVENTS: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

On March 2, 1836, Texans declared independence from Mexico at Washington-on-the-Brazos.
7. TIMELINE OF EVENTS: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

George C. Childress wrote the Declaration of Independence, modeled after the U.S. Declaration of Independence.
8. TIMELINE OF EVENTS: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Texan’s grievances against Mexico:

- Promised democracy, but given dictatorship
- No right to trial by jury or religious freedom
- Texans were often arrested or had their possessions seized by government officials.
9. SIMPLIFIED TIMELINE OF EVENTS: CONSTITUTION

After declaring independence from Mexico, Texans established civil, political, and religious freedom by writing a Constitution.
The Texas Constitution was based on the U.S. Constitution but gave no rights to African Americans or Indians.

The Texas Constitution guaranteed freedom of religion.
II. TIMELINE OF EVENTS: CONSTITUTION

In both the American and Texas Revolutions, settlers who were used to self-government resisted attempts by a far-off government to impose greater control.
12. **TIMELINE OF EVENTS: THE ALAMO, FEB 28-MAR 6, 1836**

Santa Anna demanded that the defenders of the Alamo surrender, but Travis and his men were determined to continue the fight.
13. **TIMELINE OF EVENTS:**
THE ALAMO, FEB 28-MAR 6, 1836

Travis wrote a famous letter asking for reinforcements in order to defend themselves against a much larger Mexican force, but would fight to the death.
14. TIMELINE OF EVENTS: GOLIAD MASSACRE: MAR 27, 1836

After the Battle of Coleto Creek, James Fannin and his men were executed at Goliad.
15. TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Remember the Alamo!
Remember Goliad!
Became a rallying cry for Texans during the Revolution.
Texas settlers began to flee eastward to avoid the advancing Mexican army after word spread of the fall of the Alamo.
17. TIMELINE OF EVENTS:
BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO: APR. 21, 1836

Texans, led by Commander Sam Houston, defeated Santa Anna’s Mexican troops at the Battle of San Jacinto to win Texas independence from Mexico.
18. **TEXAN HEROES: JUAN SEGUIN**

Seguin spoke for Spanish-speaking Tejanos at the Texas Constitutional Convention of 1836.
Travis commanded the forces that preferred death over surrender in defending the Alamo.
De Zavala was a Mexican politician who denounced Santa Anna’s dictatorship, signed the Texas Declaration of Independence, and became the first Vice President of Texas.
Childress was the main author of the Texas Declaration of Independence at Washington-on-the-Brazos.
22. **TEXAN HEROES:**
**JAMES FANNIN**

Fannin commanded the troops at Goliad who were massacred after surrendering to Mexican forces.
23. **TEXAN HEROES:**

**SAM HOUSTON**

Houston commanded the forces that defeated General Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto.
24. **THE VILLAIN:**
**GENERAL ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA**

He believed that Texans were wrong to challenge Mexico and should be defeated. Every Mexican soldier must do his patriotic duty for the glory and honor of Mexico.
THE VILLAIN: GENERAL ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA

Dictator of Mexico. He failed in his invasion of Texas and signed the Treaties of Velasco.
After the Battle of San Jacinto, Texas becomes a republic. Texas remains its own country for 9 years, until 1845 when it is annexed by the United States.