1. Texas Revolution

Chapter 11 Texas History
2. War Begins

The 1st conflict of the Texas Revolution was at Gonzales. The Mexican Army tried to seize a cannon belonging to the settlement.
3. **War Begins**

The Battle of Gonzales contributed to the success of the Texas Revolution because it proved to Texans that the Mexican Army could be defeated and independence won.
The Texans ambushed a Mexican mule train, thinking that they were carrying silver to pay Mexican troops. The saddlebags were only filled with hay for the troop horses.
5. The Consultation

In November 1835, the Consultation met to

• Create a provisional government
• Create a professional army and navy
• Issue the Declaration of Nov. 7, 1835
6. The Consultation

• Pro-war delegates wanted to fight for Texas independence from Mexico.
• Peace delegates wanted to remain loyal to Mexico.
The Declaration of November 7, 1835 stated that Texas would declare independence from Mexico if the Constitution of 1824 was not restored.
8. The Consultation

Commissioners, including Stephen F. Austin, were chosen to travel to the United States to recruit army volunteers and raise money for the potential war effort.
9. The Alamo

Texan leaders decided that defending the Alamo was important to the war effort because the Alamo was strategically located on one of the major routes through Texas.
10. The Alamo

Commander William B. Travis wrote asking for more volunteers at the Alamo. “I am besieged by a thousand or more Mexicans under Santa Anna....”
11. The Alamo

Mexican General Santa Anna raised a red flag to mean that he would leave no survivors at the Alamo.
The Mexican were able to defeat the Texans because the Mexicans had a much larger army and the Texans did not have enough soldiers or supplies.
After taking the Alamo, Santa Anna believed that he had achieved a total victory against the Texans.
The Alamo was a turning point in the Revolution because it made other Texans want to fight for independence.
“Remember the Alamo!” became a rallying cry for Texans during the Revolution.
Texan leaders declared their independence from Mexico. They wrote a Constitution based upon the U.S. Constitution because many of the framers of the Texas Constitution were from the United States.
Like the U.S. Constitution, the Texas Constitution has a bill of rights, 3 branches of government, and a republican form of government.
The Texas Constitution also brought religious freedom to Texas because Texans were no longer required to belong to a particular religion (Catholic).
Runaway Scrape

The Runaway Scrape was the flight of Texans eastward toward the U.S. to avoid the advancing Mexican Army after the fall of the Alamo.
Texan commander Sam Houston ordered the town of Gonzales burned so the Mexican troops would not take additional supplies in their march across Texas.
Texas leader James Fannin surrendered and was executed along with his soldiers at Goliad.

Known as the Goliad Massacre, Mexican soldiers executed more than 400 Texans.
22. Sam Houston

- Houston had not been in battles because he believed his troops were not ready.
- Following the Goliad Massacre, some Texans were angry with Colonel Houston because they thought he was avoiding fights with the Mexican Army.
23. Juan Seguin

Juan Seguin was a messenger in the Texas Revolution, served in the Battle of San Jacinto which ended the Texas Revolution, and was the only Tejano to serve in the Texas Senate.
24. San Jacinto

Texas geography helped the Texans defeat the Mexicans:

- Mexicans could only attack by crossing a field
- Texans were hidden by a grove of trees and attacked from higher ground.
25. San Jacinto

• The Texan victory was important because it gave Texas its independence from Mexico.

• An effective Texas Revolution army commander, Sam Houston was similar to Commander George Washington in the American Revolution.
Good Luck on Your Test!