

The Texas Revolution

February–May 1836

SECTION 1 The Battle of the Alamo

SECTION 2 The Battle of San Jacinto

SECTION 3 Texas Gains Independence



VIEW THE **Texas on Tape**
CHAPTER 10 VIDEO LESSON.

*I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible & die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor & that of his country—
VICTORY OR DEATH.*

Lieutenant Colonel
William Barret Travis



Charles Berkeley Normann,
William B. Travis

February

- 23 Siege at the Alamo begins
- 27 General Urrea destroys Johnson's forces

March

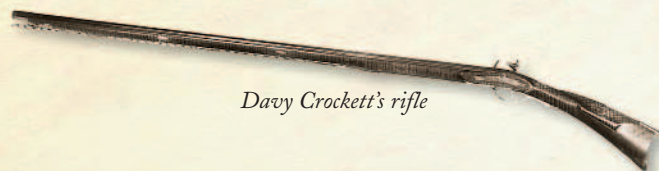
- 2 Texas Declaration of Independence is adopted
- 6 The Alamo falls
- 27 More than 300 Texans are executed at Goliad

April

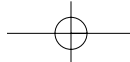
- 21 Texas army defeats Mexican army at San Jacinto

May

- 14 Treaties of Velasco are signed



Davy Crockett's rifle



SKILL BUILDER

Reading Social Studies

Before You Read

Have you ever used a calendar or a planner to organize events over a period of time? Perhaps your family posts a weekly schedule of events on the refrigerator to coordinate transportation, dinner, and family time. Other people, from businesspeople to members of the military, also use planners to organize their schedules and personnel.

Think about

- a school planner, in which students record class assignments, projects, and daily activities



Robert Jenkins Onderdonk, *The Fall of the Alamo*

- a mom's personal datebook, in which she records her family's weekly events and special activities
- a salesperson's travel calendar, for organizing trips, meetings, and presentations

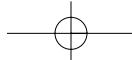
As You Read

One effective way to organize and coordinate the activities of different groups of people is by illustrating the information in a chart. Some charts organize information by the hour, day, week, or month. Others effectively use other time periods to plan events. Making a calendar of events in this chapter will help you “see” the order of the events and the relationships among the people and events that have helped shape Texas history.

- Copy the chart in your Texas Notebook.
- As you read, note the key names, dates, and activities discussed in the chapter.
- Write these key people, dates, and events in the appropriate columns of your chart.

Organizing Information

DATE	MEXICAN TROOPS	TEXAN TROOPS
December		
January		
February		
March		
April		



SECTION



The Battle of the Alamo

Why It Matters Now

The Alamo showed the world that a heroic fight can change the course of history even if the battle itself is lost.

TERMS & NAMES

James Clinton Neill, James Walker Fannin, Martín Perfecto de Cos, Antonio López de Santa Anna, David Crockett, José Urrea, Green B. Jamison, **fortify**, James Bowie, William Barret Travis, Battle of the Alamo, **garrison**, **bombard**

OBJECTIVES

1. Explain the roles played by Santa Anna and Travis during the Battle of the Alamo.
2. Describe the events of the Battle of the Alamo.
3. Identify the significance of the year 1836.

MAIN IDEA

After the Texans' victory at San Antonio, Santa Anna led his army into Texas. He fought the Texas defenders at the Alamo in the most famous battle in Texas history.

WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your *Texas Notebook*.



INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that you are in a battle in which you and your troops are outnumbered. You realize that no one else is coming to help you. You could retreat, but you have promised to fight the battle to the end. Would you stay and fight or would you leave?



Cannonballs and rifle, 1800s

Remember the Alamo

In December 1835 many Texans thought that the centralist threat to Texas had ended. After the Battle of San Antonio, Edward Burleson turned over command of the forces to Francis Johnson. When Johnson left to take part in the planned expedition to Matamoros, command passed to Colonel James Clinton Neill. Colonel James Walker Fannin commanded another force near Goliad. With General Martín Perfecto de Cos in retreat, no Mexican troops remained in Texas.

However, the capture of Captain Antonio Tenorio (teh•NOHR•ee•o) and his men in Anahuac and of Cos's army in San Antonio enraged Antonio López de Santa Anna. Even while Cos continued his retreat, Santa Anna started north with a large army. He felt an urgent need to reestablish Texas under Mexican control and to rid Texas of the Anglo American and Tejano rebels who openly defied his rule.

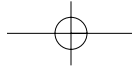
The Texans were unaware that Santa Anna had decided to lead his army into Texas. They believed that he would wait until spring to launch an attack. As a result, the Texas forces remained unorganized and scattered. Their lack of preparation would ultimately cost them at their next encounter with Mexican troops, the Battle of the Alamo.

The Battle of the Alamo is the most famous military clash in Texas history and is the subject of many movies and novels. Even with all this



To the Arts

In February 2000, Alamo officials uncovered eighteenth-century frescoes painted on the Alamo's walls that had been hidden for years beneath layers of whitewash. A fresco is created by painting on wet plaster. The paintings were found in a room next to the sanctuary, which previously had been closed to tourists. Experts claim that the newly discovered works of art may be the most significant find of Spanish mission art in Texas. • **What might be learned from this artwork?**



attention, there are still unanswered questions. What were the motives of the Texan defenders and the Mexican army? How many Texans defended the Alamo? When did David Crockett lose his life? One thing is certain. The battle cry “Remember the Alamo,” chanted by Texans during the last battle of the Texas Revolution, still echoes in the twenty-first century.

Movement of the Mexican Troops

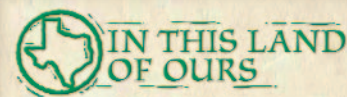
Two main roads led into Texas from Mexico, the Atascosito Road and the Old San Antonio Road (also known as the Camino Real). Atascosito Road entered Texas at Matamoros and continued north through Goliad and Victoria. It passed near the present location of Houston and continued on to the Louisiana border. The Old San Antonio Road crossed into Texas at Eagle Pass and continued northeast to San Antonio and then to Nacogdoches. James W. Fannin’s men at Presidio La Bahía in Goliad could defend the Atascosito Road. James C. Neill’s forces guarded the route through San Antonio.

Angry from the previous defeat in San Antonio, Santa Anna quickly moved his army north to Texas. In January 1836, he sent one wing under General José Urrea (ooh•RAY•uh) up the Atascosito Road. Santa Anna and the remaining troops made their way to San Antonio.

Neill realized that the Old San Antonio Road needed to be guarded well. So, with the help of engineer Green B. Jamison, Neill strengthened the walls of the Alamo, a former mission turned into a fort. The Texans **fortified** the Alamo with 21 cannons, making the Alamo the most heavily defended fortress in the western part of North America.

Wanted: Volunteers to Fight

Neill knew he did not have enough soldiers to defend the Alamo. Most of the Army of the People had returned home. Others had followed Dr. James Grant and Colonel Francis Johnson on a mission to Matamoros to help Grant reclaim land that had been taken from him by Santa Anna’s government. After their departure Neill commanded only about 30 men.

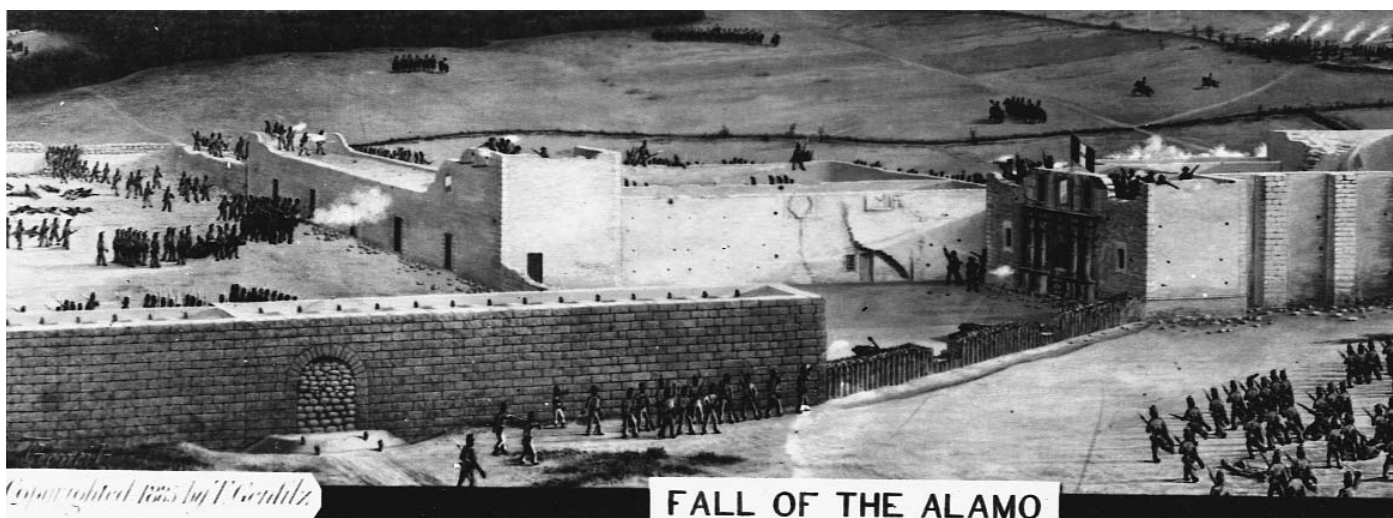


PLACE

San Antonio seemed a good place for the Mexican army to capture. It was the center of Mexican government in Texas. Although it was the largest town in Texas, most of the residents were of Mexican heritage. Therefore, Santa Anna assumed San Antonio could easily be defended by the Mexicans if the Alamo were taken. ● **Where was San Antonio located in relation to the colonies in East Texas?**

fortify *to make stronger with military defense*

▼ Texas soldiers worked hard to fortify the mission for defense against the Mexican army. ● **What road was being traveled by the Mexican army on its way to the Alamo?**



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FALL OF THE ALAMO



- Antonio López de Santa Anna, William B. Travis, James Bowie, and David Crockett were key figures in the Battle of the Alamo. ● **In what ways were these leaders similar?**



Colonel James Bowie and his men had reached San Antonio with orders from Sam Houston to destroy the Alamo. However, Bowie and Neill decided to stay and fight. Bowie agreed to serve under Neill, and the work of preparing the Alamo's defenses continued. Bowie's men were rebels and were not considered regular soldiers in the Texas army. Nevertheless, Neill welcomed them. Governor Smith asked William Barret Travis to recruit 100 men and lead them to San Antonio to support Neill. Travis was able to raise only 29 men. He and the recruits arrived at the Alamo on February 3. David Crockett, a former volunteer colonel and member of Congress from Tennessee, arrived with about a dozen men on February 8. They, too, had come to join the fight in Texas.

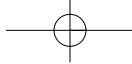
In mid-February, Neill left San Antonio due to a family emergency. He placed Travis, then only 26 years old, in command. Travis, like Neill, held a rank in the Texas army. Bowie, though older and more experienced in frontier fighting, was only a volunteer. Bowie and his men were not pleased. They demanded an election of officers, a tradition among volunteer forces. The decision was split between the volunteers and the regulars. The volunteers supported Bowie, but the regulars chose Travis. Bowie and Travis set aside their personal differences and agreed to a joint command. Less than two weeks later Bowie became seriously ill and passed the command to Travis.

Travis tried to recruit more defenders for the Alamo. Juan Seguín, James Butler Bonham, and others carried letters to Goliad, Gonzales, and other communities asking for help. Fannin was reluctant to abandon his post at Goliad to join the troops at the Alamo. By the time he reconsidered and attempted to do so, it was too late.

Multicultural Connections

An Alamo Defender

José Toribio Losoya was not far from home when he fought at the Alamo. He had been born in the Alamo barrio, or neighborhood, and his family lived near the southwest corner of the mission enclosure. When the battle broke out, his family was displaced for months. His wife and children remained safe in the mission chapel while he fought and died in the battle. ● **Why might there have been a conflict of interest for Tejanos in the fight for independence?**



Then came the news of Santa Anna's arrival in San Antonio on February 23 and the beginning of the 13-day siege of the Alamo. Travis's appeals suddenly had greater importance. Desperately needing more volunteers, Travis wrote the following message soon after the siege began. He sent John William Smith, who slipped through Santa Anna's lines, to Gonzales to deliver the message. This letter has been called the most heroic document in Texas history.

Commandancy of the Alamo
Bejar, Feby, 24th 1836—

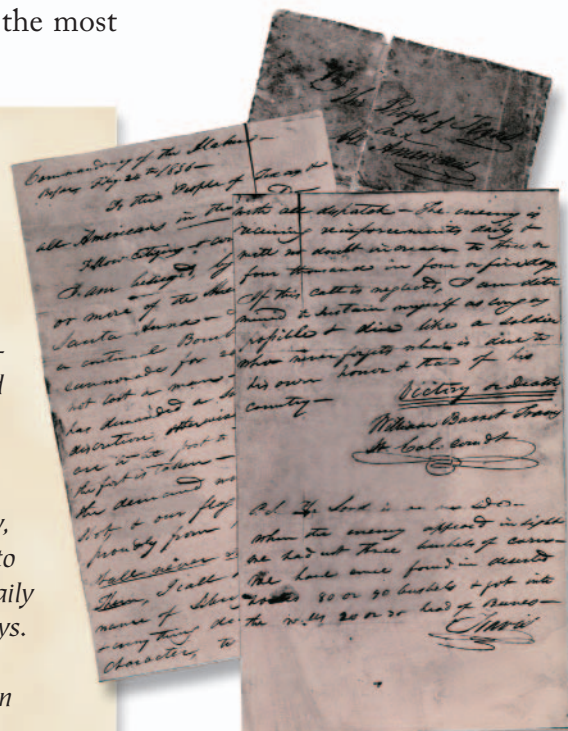
To the People of Texas & all Americans in the world—Fellow citizens & compatriots—

I am besieged, by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna—I have sustained a continual Bombardment & cannonade for 24 hours & have not lost a man—The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion otherwise the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken—I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, & our flag still waves proudly from the walls—I shall never surrender or retreat. Then, I call on you in the name of Liberty, of patriotism & everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid, with all dispatch—The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily & will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible & die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor & that of his country—VICTORY OR DEATH.

William Barret Travis,
Lt. Col. comdt.

P.S. The Lord is on our side—When the enemy appeared in sight we had not three bushels of corn—We have since found in deserted houses 80 or 90 bushels & got into the walls 20 or 30 head of Beeves [cattle]—

Travis



Travis's original letter, stored in the Texas State Library and Archives

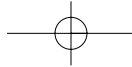
Fall of the Alamo

Why did Santa Anna attack the Alamo? Such a small **garrison** was little threat to Santa Anna. Historians argue that Santa Anna attacked the Alamo for political, not military, reasons. He had promised to sweep the Anglo Americans and Tejano rebels from Texas. He did not want political enemies in Mexico to claim he had avoided a fight.

For 13 days, Mexican cannonballs **bombarded** the Alamo while Mexican troops prepared for battle. By March 5 about 1,800 troops had surrounded the Alamo. To warn Texans of their fate, Santa Anna's soldiers raised a blood-red flag. This was the traditional symbol of no mercy. Santa Anna ordered the attack to begin early the next day. Mexican buglers blared the “Degüello” (deh•GWAY•yoh), a tune played

garrison troops stationed at a military post

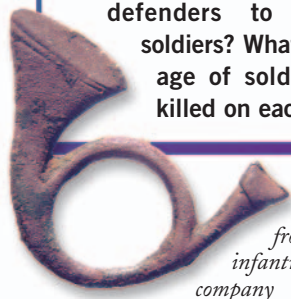
bombard to attack often with artillery



Linking History

To Mathematics

The number of men who fought at the Battle of the Alamo had a great impact on its outcome. Most historians agree that about 189 Alamo defenders and about 1,800 Mexican soldiers battled at the Alamo. It is also generally agreed that all of the defenders and about 600 Mexican soldiers lost their lives during the battle. • **According to these historical statistics, what was the ratio of Texas defenders to Mexican soldiers? What percentage of soldiers were killed on each side?**



Horn emblem from Mexican infantry rifle company

▼ Although only a small portion of the Alamo still stands today, the mission spanned more than three acres of land. • **Why was the Alamo so difficult to defend?**

to start an attack. The blare of José María Gonzales's bugle launched them into battle. In his diary Mexican officer José Enrique de la Peña described the beginning of the battle:

TEXAS VOICES

. . . a bugle call to attention was the agreed signal and we soon heard that terrible bugle call of death.

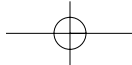
José Enrique de la Peña, Personal Narrative

Awakened by the shout "The Mexicans are coming!" Travis raced up the north wall. He was among the first defenders to die. Cannons were fired against the advancing columns of Mexican soldiers. However, their overwhelming numbers enabled them to reach the Alamo's walls. Scrambling up ladders, they burst through the Alamo's defenses. Fighting raged throughout the walls. Bowie was killed on his sickbed, though some credit him with fighting even there. By eight o'clock in the morning—only 90 minutes after the attack began—resistance had ceased. Hundreds of Texan soldiers and Mexican soldiers lay dead.

Casualties and Survivors

No one knows exactly how many people were killed during the Battle of the Alamo. Most historians believe that all of the 189 Alamo defenders and about 600 Mexican soldiers were killed. For years, many thought that David Crockett was among the last of the defenders to die and that he did so fighting. However, José Enrique de la Peña wrote in his diary that Crockett and six others attempted to surrender when they realized they were defeated. According to de la Peña, Santa Anna ordered the Mexican officers to put them all to death.

Image not available for use on CD-ROM. Please refer to the image in the textbook.



First known photo of the Alamo, 1849



The restored Alamo today

THEN & NOW

THE ALAMO Throughout history the Alamo has served many purposes. First used as a mission, it later served as San Antonio's first hospital, a Masonic lodge, a jail, a general store, a warehouse, and even a police station. Thanks to Clara Driscoll, the historical landmark still stands today. In 1905 this South Texas rancher

loaned the State of Texas money to purchase the Alamo and save it from being torn down. For this reason, Driscoll is known as the "Savior of the Alamo." Today, the Alamo is owned by the State of Texas and managed by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. ● **Why do you think preserving historical landmarks is important?**

Not all of the defenders of the Alamo were Anglo Americans. Nine Tejanos also defended Texas against Santa Anna and the central government. They were Juan Abamillo, Juan Badillo, Carlos Espalier, Gregorio Esparza, Antonio Fuentes, José M. Guerrero, Damacio Jimenez, José Toribio Losoya, and Andrés Nava.

Santa Anna spared several women, children, and African American slaves. Among the survivors were Susanna Dickinson, widow of the captain in charge of artillery, Almeron Dickinson; their 15-month-old daughter, Angelina; and Travis's slave, Joe. They were released by Santa Anna to tell other Texans about the destruction and horror they witnessed at the Alamo. Their message was simple: Santa Anna is coming to drive the Texans out of Texas.

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

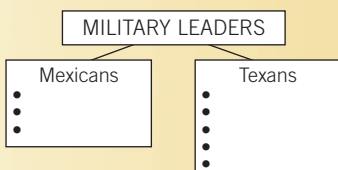
Terms & Names

Identify:

- fortify
- garrison
- bombard

Organizing Information

Use a diagram like the one shown to identify military leaders at the Battle of the Alamo.



What qualities made these people effective leaders?

Critical Thinking

1. Compare the situations that Santa Anna and Travis faced at the Alamo.
2. What were the casualties at the siege of the Alamo?
3. Why is the Battle of the Alamo considered a turning point in Texas history?

Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. Knowing that the defenders of the Alamo became Texas heroes, would you make the same decision?

ACTIVITY

History

Online or in your school library, find information about one of the defenders at the Alamo. Then audio-tape an account of the battle from that person's point of view.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.



 LONE STAR

Literature



The Texas Revolution was a time of great disorder in the history of the Lone Star State. The fighting between Texas and Mexico resulted in the independence of Texas. However, freedom did not come without a price. In the following diary excerpt, Davy Crockett describes in his own words the last days of the Revolution—and the last days of his life as a defender of the Alamo.

The Life of Davy Crockett Himself

BY DAVY CROCKETT

February 23

Early this morning the enemy came in sight, marching in regular order, and displaying their strength to the greatest advantage, in order to strike us with terror. But that was no go; they'll find that they have to do with men who will never lay down their arms as long as they can stand on their legs. We held a short council of war, and finding that we should be completely surrounded, and overwhelmed by numbers, if we remained in the town, we concluded to withdraw to the fortress of Alamo, and defend it to the last extremity. We accordingly filed off, in good order, having some days before placed all the surplus provisions, arms, and ammunition in the fortress. We have had a large national flag made; it is composed of thirteen stripes, red and white, alternately, on a blue ground, with a large white star, of five points, in the centre, and between the points the letters TEXAS. As soon as all our little band, about one hundred and fifty in number, had entered and secured the fortress in the best possible manner, we set about raising our flag on the battlements. . . .

The enemy marched into Bexar, and took possession of the town, a blood red flag flying at their head, to indicate that we need not expect quarters if we should fall into their clutches. In the afternoon a messenger was sent from the enemy to Colonel Travis, demanding an unconditional and absolute surrender of the garrison, threatening to put every man to the sword in case of refusal. The only answer he received was a cannon shot, so the messenger left us with a flea in his ear, and the Mexicans commenced firing grenades at us, but without doing any mischief. . . .

March 1

The enemy's forces have been increasing in numbers daily, notwithstanding they have already lost about three hundred men in the several assaults they have made upon us. I neglected to mention in





PRIMARY SOURCE DIARY

the proper place, that when the enemy came in sight we had but three bushels of corn in the garrison but have since found eighty bushels in a deserted house. Colonel Bowie's illness still continues, but he manages to crawl from his bed every day, that his comrades may see him. His presence alone is a tower of strength. The enemy becomes more daring as his numbers increase.

March 2

This day the delegates meet in general convention at the town of Washington, to frame our [Texan] Declaration of Independence. That the sacred instrument may never be trampled on by the children of those who have freely shed their blood to establish it, is the sincere wish of David Crockett. Universal independence is an almighty idea, far too extensive for some brains to comprehend. . . .

March 3

We have given over all hopes of receiving assistance from Goliad or Refugio. Colonel Travis harangued the garrison, and concluded by exhorting them, in case the enemy should carry the fort, to fight to the last gasp, and render their victory even more serious to them than to us. This was followed by three cheers.

March 4

Shells have been falling into the fort like hail during the day, but without effect. . . .

March 5

Pop, pop, pop! Bom, bom, bom! throughout the day. No time for memorandums now. Go ahead! Liberty and independence forever!

[Here ends Colonel David Crockett's manuscript. Before the sun set again he was dead, as were all of his comrades at the Alamo.]

To read more excerpts from Davy Crockett at the Alamo, read "Davy Crockett" in *A Treasury of the World's Great Diaries*, Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York, © 1957.



Davy Crockett ca. 1814

Learning

About the Author

Davy Crockett was a legendary frontiersman, former member of Congress, and folk hero of the American West. He came to Texas from Tennessee with a dozen volunteers to fight for Texas. Crockett died defending the Alamo.

Reading

the Literature

Before you read, preview the excerpt by reading the title and headings and skimming the diary entries. What do you think Crockett's diary entries will say? What do you already know about Crockett? Use the information you gathered in your preview to make predictions as you read.

Thinking

About the Literature

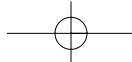
According to this excerpt, what is Crockett's opinion of Colonel Bowie? What evidence in the passage supports this?

Writing

About the Literature

Choose two or three dates corresponding to Crockett's journal and write journal entries in your Texas Notebook from the point of view of a Mexican soldier. As a class, compare and contrast the perspectives of your entries. Then discuss how bias affects journal writing.





SECTION



The Battle of San Jacinto

Why It Matters Now

The Battle of San Jacinto ended Mexican rule over Texas.

TERMS & NAMES

José Urrea, James W. Fannin, **reconnaissance**, Battle of Coleto, Goliad, Sam Houston, Runaway Scrape, Battle of San Jacinto, **skirmish**, **cavalry**

OBJECTIVES

1. Explain the significance of Fannin's surrender at Goliad.
2. Describe the contributions of Sam Houston to the Texas Revolution.
3. Explain the significance of the Battle of San Jacinto.
4. Identify the significance of the year 1836.

MAIN IDEA

The Texas Revolution intensified after the Battle of the Alamo. Mexican and Texan troops continued to clash as Santa Anna marched across Texas. The final battle occurred at San Jacinto, where Sam Houston and Santa Anna faced off.

A REAL-LIFE STORY

In 1834 Andrew A. Boyle moved from New York to San Patricio, Texas. On January 7, 1836, 17-year-old Boyle joined the fight for Texas's freedom, serving under Colonel James Fannin. After two and a half months, Fannin's troops were taken prisoner by the Mexican army. Boyle later told of his experience after he had been captured.



Mission at Goliad today

Upon our arrival at Goliad we—the wounded—were placed in the hospital; the rest of the command was guarded in the yard of the fort. Just one week after the surrender, all wounded men were marched out of the fort in separate divisions and shot. Soon after, a Mexican officer came into the hospital, and ordered me to tell all those able to walk to go outside. . . . In the meantime, four Mexican soldiers came in and began to carry out those who were too severely wounded to walk. I was assisted by two comrades who were but slightly wounded. As we passed the door, an officer told me we were all to be shot. This I told the men.

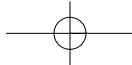
Andrew A. Boyle, "Reminiscences of the Texas Revolution"



Flaming bomb emblem worn by Mexican grenadiers, troops armed with grenades

General Urrea Marches North

While Santa Anna battled the Texans at the Alamo, the other division of the Mexican army encountered several armed groups nearer to the coast. This division, commanded by General José Urrea, took the Atascosito Road and marched northeast from the southern tip of Texas. At San Patricio on February 27, 1836, Urrea met and defeated about 50 Texans commanded by Colonel Francis Johnson. Only Johnson and four of his men got away. On March 2 Urrea's army clashed with about 50 men led by Dr. James Grant. This time six Texans escaped death.



Fighting at Refugio

Urrea and his army continued toward the presidio at Goliad. There, Colonel James W. Fannin commanded about 300 revolutionaries. They were at that time the largest armed group in Texas opposed to Santa Anna, but they lacked decisive leadership. While the battle at the Alamo raged, Travis sent a letter asking Fannin to bring reinforcements to San Antonio. On February 28 Fannin and his men set out, but one of the wagons broke down, and supplies ran short.

Meanwhile, Fannin sent Captain Amon B. King with about 30 soldiers to Refugio to escort civilians to safety. Urrea's army arrived while King's men were still there. Fannin ordered Lieutenant Colonel William Ward and 100 men to help King. Once Ward arrived, King led some men on a **reconnaissance** mission. Urrea's soldiers discovered them and killed or captured all of them. Ward's troops tried to retreat to Victoria but were captured and sent to Goliad.



◀ James W. Fannin and his troops were imprisoned and shot at Goliad. The town of Fannin, Texas, which was named for him, is not far from where he was executed. • **How did Fannin's indecision lead to his defeat at the Battle of Coleto?**

reconnaissance *a survey made to gather information about an enemy*

Battle of Coleto

With Urrea now so close, Fannin could not go to San Antonio. Even if he had tried, he would have arrived too late. On March 14 Fannin received orders from General Sam Houston to retreat to Victoria. Houston wanted to assemble all the troops in one place. He hoped to delay further battles until the troops were better organized. Fannin, however, remained in Goliad until March 19, waiting for word from King and Ward. After finally beginning his retreat, Fannin stopped in an open prairie a few miles east of Goliad near Coleto Creek to give his men and oxen a rest. Urrea's men quickly surrounded the Texans on the prairie.

Fannin commanded only about 300 men, who were outnumbered by Urrea's troops. Fannin arranged his men in a square to defend themselves from all sides. Urrea ordered several charges, but each time the Texans drove the Mexican troops back. Several Texans, including Fannin, were wounded in the first day of fighting. Early the next morning, Urrea received additional troops. After a brief exchange of fire on the morning of March 20, Fannin surrendered his command. The surviving Texas soldiers were taken captive by the Mexican army.

Remember Goliad

The fate of the captives at Coleto is the subject of much debate. Most of them were recent immigrants from the United States. They had traveled to Texas for adventure and perhaps future land grants. Many had not taken the oath as Mexican citizens. As a result, they expected to be sent back to the United States. Some believed their lives would be spared because they had surrendered and had not fought to the death. Although Fannin signed an unconditional surrender, most historians believe that Urrea told him that his troops would not be executed. Santa Anna decided differently. He ordered all of the captives to be shot.



ANGEL OF GOLIAD

Señora Francisca Álvarez, who was the wife of a Mexican officer, pleaded for the lives of the Texans as they were about to be executed at Goliad. Later referred to as the "Angel of Goliad," Álvarez helped rescue 20 or more Texas soldiers.



- Texas captives were sent to Goliad, where they were held for a week. Then they were marched out, unaware of their approaching death. ● **What events led to the mass execution at Goliad?**



Medallion believed worn by Mexican heavy cavalry



The Texans were marched back to Goliad and held for a week. On March 27, men who could walk were divided into three columns and marched out of the compound. Some hoped they were being sent home. Instead, the guards began shooting all but a handful who escaped during the confusion. The rest of the men, including Fannin, were executed later.

Sam Houston Assumes Command

Sam Houston had been named commander of the Texas army by the first Consultation. He became frustrated when commanders such as Fannin did not follow his orders, so he returned to East Texas. While he was there, he negotiated a peace treaty with the Cherokees. The Cherokee leaders agreed to remain peaceful so the Texans would not have to fight Native Americans and Mexicans at the same time. In return, Houston promised that the new government of Texas would issue the Cherokees titles to their land.

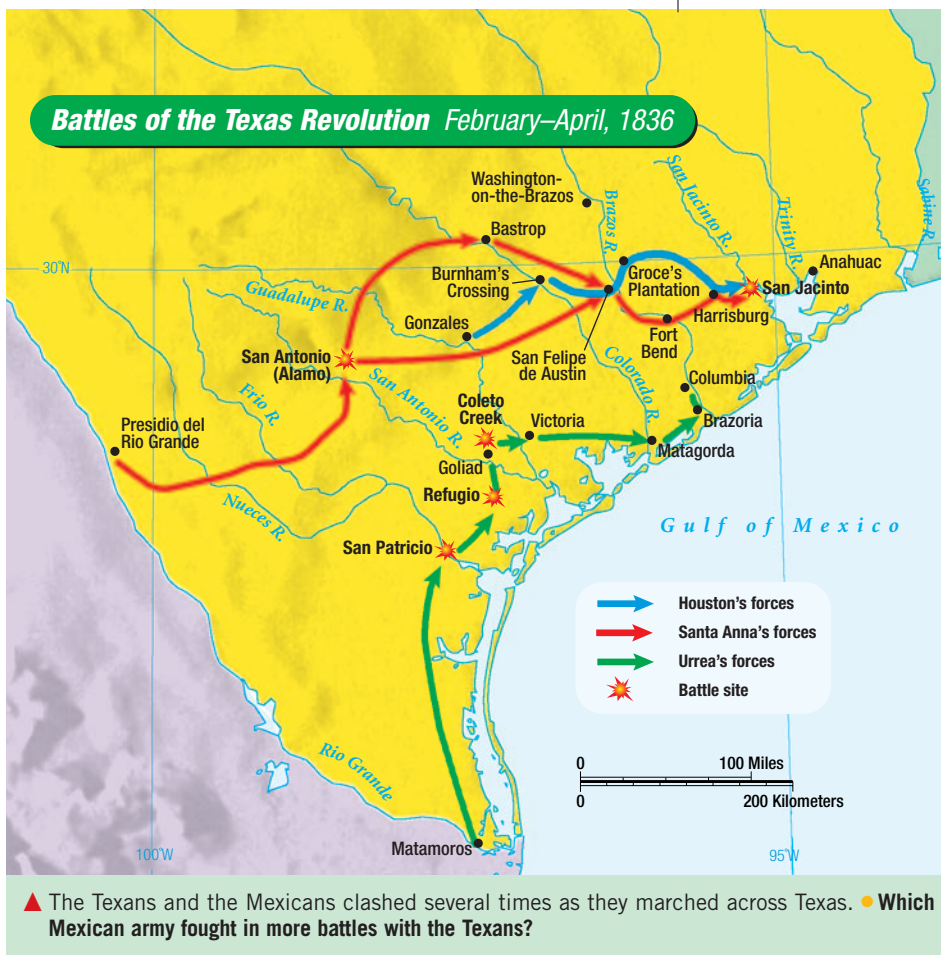
Houston was reappointed commander of the Texas army when the second meeting of the Consultation took place in early March 1836. He arrived in Gonzales on March 11 and found 374 men who had gathered to join the defenders of the Alamo. Lacking a leader, and not knowing the fate of those at the Alamo, they had stayed in Gonzales. Houston sent Erastus “Deaf” Smith toward San Antonio on a scouting expedition. Smith returned with Mrs. Susanna Dickinson, her daughter, and Travis’s servant. They told Houston that all the men at the Alamo had been killed.

Texan troops wanted revenge. However, Houston realized his men were not prepared to fight the Mexican army. He needed more time to get his troops ready to go into battle. He ordered Gonzales abandoned and burned. Then he led the men to the east. He paused at the Colorado River and then moved on to the Brazos River. He headed north to the plantation of Jared Groce, a well-known landowner in Texas. Houston and his men camped on Groce family land for about two weeks of training before continuing the retreat to the east. At each stop, the men grew more restless. They were ready to fight.



GOLIAD SURVIVOR

Andrew A. Boyle was spared from execution by the order of General Francisco Garay. Garay, second in command of Urrea’s division, was repaying the kindness of Boyle’s sister. Garay and his troops had stayed at the home of Boyle’s sister during the Battle of San Patricio. At the time, she refused payment for his stay and asked only that Garay treat her brother kindly if he were ever captured.



Juan Seguín

Juan Seguín, son of Erasmo Seguín, helped his mother run the San Antonio post office when he was young, while his father served in the Mexican Congress of 1824. Seguín served with Travis at the Alamo but was sent out as a messenger. Seguín organized a Tejano company that served as Sam Houston's rear guard as Houston retreated from Gonzales. He and his men fought bravely at San Jacinto. Seguín later served as the only Mexican Texan in the Senate of the Republic and then as mayor of San Antonio.

● **Why was Seguín an excellent choice to become senator of the new Republic?**



Runaway Scrape

The families living in the Gonzales area panicked when they learned of Santa Anna's advance and Houston's retreat. Certain that Santa Anna intended to kill all Anglo Americans in Texas, many settlers abandoned their homes and fled. When word of the massacres at the Alamo and at Goliad reached Anglo settlers, they gathered up their belongings and went east as quickly as they could. Some fled all the way to Louisiana. Others stopped in eastern settlements such as Nacogdoches and Galveston Island to await the outcome of the war. Their flight is known as the Runaway Scrape.

Dilue Rose Harris was ten years old when her family left their home and joined the Runaway Scrape. She later wrote about her experiences.

TEXAS VOICES

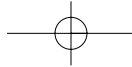
We had been at Liberty three weeks. . . . One Thursday evening all of a sudden we heard a sound like distant thunder. When it was repeated father said it was cannon, and that the Texans and Mexican were fighting. . . . The cannonading lasted only a few minutes, and father said that the Texans must have been defeated, or the cannon would not have ceased firing so quickly. We left Liberty in half an hour. . . .

We travelled nearly all night, sister and I on horseback and mother in the cart. . . . We were as wretched as we could be; for we had been five weeks from home, and there was not much prospect of our ever returning.

Dilue Rose Harris, "Reminiscences of Mrs. Dilue Rose Harris"



Pitcher carried during the Runaway Scrape



▲ This painting shows Sam Houston mounted on his horse Saracen while leading Texas troops into battle.

● **How did Houston prepare his troops for battle?**

skirmish *a brief fight among a small number of troops*

cavalry *soldiers who are mounted on horseback*



Santa Anna Closes In

After the Battle of the Alamo, Santa Anna had regrouped his troops and set out in search of any remaining Texas forces. He divided his army and sent one group up the road to Nacogdoches under the command of General Antonio Gaona. With the division under General Sesma's command, Santa Anna followed Houston's army. However, he soon ordered Gaona and his troops to rejoin him.

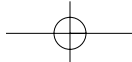
In addition to suffering great losses at the Alamo, the Mexican army was beginning to run low on rations. In most of Mexico, where there were many towns, troops would have been able to get food from local citizens. However, in Texas there were few towns, and supply centers were far away. The Mexican army had to survive on the supplies they carried. When their food and ammunition ran out, there was no place to find more. To make matters worse, Sam Houston had burned fields and houses on his retreat from Gonzales. What few supplies there might have been for the Mexican army had been destroyed. As a result, Mexican troops in Texas were short on food and ammunition by April 1836.

As both armies marched eastward, Houston managed to stay ahead of Santa Anna. To gain time, Santa Anna pulled away from the slow-moving army with only about 700 men. He captured Harrisburg, the headquarters of the temporary Texas government, and burned it to the ground. The leaders fled, and Santa Anna pursued them southward. He arrived just in time to see them leave on a boat bound for Galveston. When Santa Anna returned to the north on April 20, he found Houston's army waiting.

Battle of San Jacinto

There is still a debate about how Houston's army arrived at the Battle of San Jacinto. Critics claim that he wanted to reach safety in Louisiana, but his men turned south toward Santa Anna. Houston's supporters believe that he allowed the men to decide when to fight. Regardless of how the battle came about, on the afternoon of April 20, a **skirmish** developed between the Mexican army and the Texan **cavalry**. The major part of the battle took place on the afternoon of April 21. At first, Houston's troops of about 800 outnumbered Santa Anna's army. During the night and morning, Santa Anna received reinforcements, swelling his ranks to more than 1,300 soldiers.

Houston ordered Deaf Smith to burn Vince's Bridge, which would prevent the Mexican army from retreating. At about 3:00 P.M. as the Mexican army rested for the battle they expected to occur the next morning, Houston arranged his men on the field. They marched to the beat of a drummer and three fifers playing "Will You Come to the Bower?" They struck the right flank, or side, of the Mexican army, pushing the troops back into each other all down the line. The Texans shouted "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" as they crossed the battleground.



Caught unprepared for an attack, the Mexican leaders scrambled in confusion. The battle lasted about 18 minutes, but the Texans continued to capture scattered Mexican troops until dark. In the end, the Texans suffered two deaths and 30 wounded, seven of whom died later. Houston's official report states that 630 Mexicans were killed and 730 were captured. Santa Anna escaped during the battle, disguised himself, and hid in a barn. He was captured the next day and brought to General Houston, who had been wounded in the leg during the fight. The Mexican general called Houston a "man of destiny" because he had captured Santa Anna.

▲ *Battle of San Jacinto* by Henry McArdle portrays one of the most important battles of Texas history.
 ● **Why was the victory at San Jacinto significant?**

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

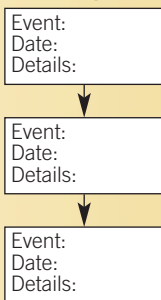
Terms & Names

Identify:

- reconnaissance
- skirmish
- cavalry

Organizing Information

Use a sequence-of-events chart like the one below to document, in chronological order, some of the important events that took place during the Texas Revolution after the Battle of the Alamo.



Critical Thinking

1. What impact did Fannin's defeat at Goliad have on the rest of the Texas army?
2. What role did Sam Houston play in the Texas Revolution?
3. How did the events of 1836 and the outcome of the Battle of San Jacinto affect Texas history?
4. How might the outcome of the Texas Revolution

have been different for the Texans if it had been fought south of the Rio Grande? 🌐

A Real-Life Story

Review *A Real-Life Story* on page 222. Why do you think Santa Anna ordered that the prisoners be executed?

Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research the Activity topic.

ACTIVITY

History

Research additional information about the Texas Revolution. Then create a visual display such as a poster or multimedia presentation of the major events of the Texas Revolution.

SKILL BUILDER

Map & Geography

Interpreting a Military Map



LEARNING *the Skill*

In your study of Texas history, you will often use maps. A military map shows information about wars. A military map can show where and when battles occurred, what routes were taken, who controlled certain sites, and where victories were won.

To interpret a military map, use the following steps:

- Read the map title. This often tells the location and time period of the events covered on the map.
- Read the map key. This explains what the symbols on the map represent. Battle sites are often represented by a star, cannon, sword, or bullet casing. Military movements are identified by solid or broken lines and use arrows to show direction.
- Observe the colors in the map. Different colors can distinguish the areas under control of different nations. They also can allow you to compare the military routes of two opposing groups.
- Examine the map itself. It illustrates certain events and often the sequence of events. Determine how military planners might have taken geographic features into account in planning their strategies.

PRACTICING *the Skill*

Study the map below. Then answer the questions that follow.



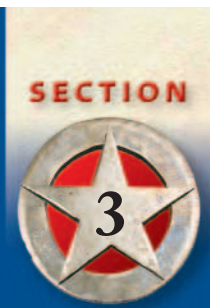
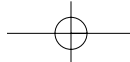
1. What time period is represented on the map?
2. Where did the battles occur?
3. From which city did Houston's army begin its military advance?
4. From which place did Santa Anna's army begin its military advance?
5. From which city did Urrea's army begin its military advance?
6. Which rivers did Santa Anna's army have to cross?
7. In which direction did Urrea's forces travel?

APPLYING *the Skill*

Working in small groups, use the information on the map above to create your own three-dimensional battle map of the Texas Revolution. Use your school library or online resources to research additional information to include on your map, such as other towns along the routes and early skirmishes. Then select one of the three armies. Present your map to the class and narrate what happened as your forces traveled from battle site to battle site.



Go to www.celebratingtexas.com to research this topic.



Texas Gains Independence

Why It Matters Now

The constitution written by the Texas delegates to the Consultation established the basis for Texas government today.

TERMS & NAMES

Convention of 1836, George Childress, **ad interim**, Lorenzo de Zavala, Treaties of Velasco, **annexation**

OBJECTIVES

1. Explain the significance of the Convention of 1836.
2. Identify the significance of the year 1836.

MAIN IDEA

The Convention of 1836, held while the battles of the Texas Revolution were being fought, declared that Texas was independent of Mexico. The Treaties of Velasco marked the end of the Texas Revolution and the beginning of the Republic of Texas.

INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Imagine that the Texas Revolution has just ended. You left your home during the Revolution for safer ground. Now that the fighting is over, you are about to return home. What do you expect to find when you get there? What are your hopes for the newly independent nation of Texas?

WHAT Would You Do?

Write your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook.



Time for a Decision

While one group of revolutionaries was fighting for Texas on the battlefield, another group was meeting to decide Texas's fate. The defenders at the Alamo were under fire from Santa Anna, and Texas still had not officially declared independence from Mexico.

When delegates to the first Consultation met in November 1835, they had a decision to make. Should they support Texas remaining a part of Mexico and continue to work on restoring the state's rights granted in the Constitution of 1824? Or should they seek independence? They called a second meeting of the Consultation on March 1, 1836, hoping that events would help them make their decision. The Battle of San Antonio in December 1835 and Santa Anna's march to Texas in January 1836 did just that. By the time the meeting started, Santa Anna had made his way to San Antonio and was about to win his first major victory.

The Convention of 1836

The delegates gathered at Washington-on-the-Brazos for the second meeting of the Consultation, also known as the Convention of 1836. They met in an unfinished structure with one open side. The temperature was near freezing, which may have sped up the proceedings. The delegates declared Texas independent the next day, March 2. Within two weeks they had written a constitution.



- ▲ Historians once thought that Texas troops at the Alamo fought under this flag because they believed they were upholding the Constitution of 1824. New evidence suggests that they knew they were fighting for independence. ● **What other flag does this resemble?**



▲ George C. Childress chaired the committee in charge of writing the Texas Declaration of Independence.

● **Why do you think Childress was chosen to write the declaration of independence?**

Texas's Declaration of Independence

The delegates included two Tejanos, José Antonio Navarro and José Francisco Ruíz. Most were Anglo Americans, many of whom had moved to Texas from the southern United States. The first day, the delegates elected Richard Ellis as chairperson. They also formed a committee headed by George Childress to write a declaration of independence.

Childress, a former newspaper editor from Nashville, Tennessee, produced a draft for a declaration of independence the very next day. This draft most likely had been prepared ahead of time. The declaration was modeled on the U.S. Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson 60 years earlier in 1776. Both declarations have three main sections. The first section declares the right of revolution. The Texas declaration begins with these words:

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty, and property of the people, from whom its legitimate powers are derived . . .

The second section lists the grievances, or complaints, against the central government. One grievance listed by the delegates was “sacrificing our welfare to the state of Coahuila.” Others included the arrest of Stephen F. Austin, failure to establish public education, military occupation, and denial of rights such as trial by jury and freedom of religion.

The third section proclaims independence and pledges the support of all who sign the declaration. Santa Anna's name appears only once in the declaration. Texans declared their independence from Mexico, and Santa Anna was never recognized by Texans as a true leader of that nation. The Texas Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Consultation on March 2, 1836, by a unanimous vote. March 2 is celebrated today as Texas Independence Day.

ad interim *temporary*



Lorenzo de Zavala

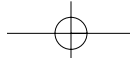
Lorenzo de Zavala was born in the Yucatán peninsula of Mexico. He helped write Mexico's constitution and remained a loyal Mexican citizen until Santa Anna became dictator. He then fled to Texas and championed the Texan cause. After the Battle of San Jacinto, he converted his house into a hospital for wounded Texan and Mexican troops. ● **Why do you think Lorenzo de Zavala was chosen as the Republic's first vice-president?**



Establishing a Government

Next, the delegates wrote a constitution for the independent nation of Texas. The U.S. Constitution served as a model for the Texas Constitution. Again drawing on their experience as both U.S. and Mexican citizens, the delegates created a republic. The new nation became known as the Republic of Texas. Because the outcome of the Texas Revolution was still in doubt, the delegates established an **ad interim** government until elections could be held.

The following ad interim officers were selected to lead the new republic: David G. Burnet as president, Lorenzo de Zavala as vice-president, Samuel P. Carson as secretary of state, David Thomas as attorney general, Thomas J. Rusk as secretary of war, and Robert Potter as secretary of the navy. Sam Houston was appointed commander-in-chief



- ◀ The Texas Declaration of Independence proclaimed Texas as an independent republic. ● **Why were the delegates so heavily influenced by the U.S. Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution?**

of the Texas army. He left the meeting on March 6, 1836, to assume command of the troops. The convention ended on March 17, soon after the delegates received news of the fall of the Alamo.

The Treaties of Velasco

As ad interim president, David Burnet established the government's headquarters in Harrisburg. He remained there until the arrival of Santa Anna's army forced him to flee to Galveston. The government moved to Velasco after the Battle of San Jacinto.

On April 22, Santa Anna was captured and brought to General Houston. Houston's leg wound required medical treatment in New Orleans, so Burnet negotiated with Santa Anna. The Mexican leader wrote to General Vicente Filisola ordering him to retreat:

Having had, with the inadequate troops at my proximity, an unfortunate encounter with the enemy late yesterday which resulted in my becoming a prisoner of war of the enemy, . . . I therefore advise Your Excellency to . . . advise General Urrea to withdraw his division to Guadalupe Victoria. . . . An armistice has been reached with General Houston and further negotiations are now taking place that shall terminate the war forever. . . .

*God and Liberty—Camp at San Jacinto—April 22, 1836
Antonio López de Santa Anna*

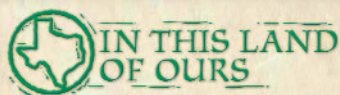
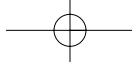
Mexican general Vicente Filisola withdrew all Mexican soldiers south of the Rio Grande. Burnet's negotiations with Santa Anna produced two treaties, one public and one secret. In the public treaty Santa Anna agreed never to fight against Texas again and to withdraw all Mexican troops from Texas. The public treaty also provided for the exchange of all Mexican and Texan prisoners.



A NEW TEXAS FLAG

Between the Battle of Gonzales and the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence, Texans saluted eight flags. Sarah Bradley Dodson designed the flag that is thought to have flown over the building in which the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed. Made in Harrisburg, the flag was made of three squares of blue, white, and red and had a white star in the blue square.





LOCATION

Between 1824 and 1836, Texas was part of the state of Coahuila y Tejas. The state was divided into three provinces, or departments. The border of the Department of Bexar was the Nueces River. This was effectively the southern border of Texas. The secret agreement to set the border at the Rio Grande made Texas larger than it likely ever had been. • **What cities would not be part of Texas now if the Nueces River had been made the border with Mexico?**

annexation *the act of adding or joining a territory to an existing one*

In the secret treaty Santa Anna promised to work for Mexico's recognition of Texas's independence and to establish the boundary between the nations at the Rio Grande. Texas would greatly increase in size by claiming so much more territory. In return for signing the treaties, Santa Anna was to be released without harm.

Despite the agreement, Santa Anna was not released for some time. Many Texans wanted him executed in revenge for the deaths of those who had died at the Alamo and at Goliad. Burnet attempted to release him in June 1836, but a group of angry Texans boarded the *Invincible*, which was to have carried Santa Anna back to Mexico, and stopped the vessel from sailing. Burnet was able to regain safe custody of Santa Anna until he was released several months later by the first elected president of the Republic of Texas, Sam Houston.

Establishing the Republic

Burnet served as ad interim president for only six months. In July he called for an election in September to elect officers for the new government. Henry Smith, governor for the provisional government, and Stephen F. Austin both expressed interest in the presidency. Houston, who had been recovering from his wound, returned to Texas a few days before the election and made it known he would accept the post if elected. Houston received 5,119 votes, Smith had 743, and Austin received 587. On the same ballot 3,277 Texans voted to seek immediate **annexation** to the United States. Only 91 people voted against it. It may seem surprising that Austin received so few votes. However, newly arrived voters heard of Houston's victory at San Jacinto. They determined that he was the best choice for the first president of the Republic.

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

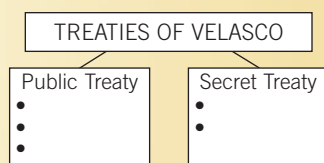
Terms & Names

Identify:

- ad interim
- annexation

Organizing Information

Use a diagram like the one shown to list the terms of the Treaties of Velasco.



What did Texas agree to do as a result of the signing of the Treaties of Velasco?

Critical Thinking

1. What important decisions were made at the Convention of 1836?
2. How did the events of 1836 affect Texas?

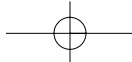
Interact with History

Review your response to *Interact with History* in your Texas Notebook. Knowing that Texas would be annexed to the United States, would you change your response?

ACTIVITY

Citizenship

Write a newspaper editorial supporting Smith, Austin, or Houston for president of the Republic of Texas. Explain why you think this person is the best choice for president.



Interpreting a Primary Source

LEARNING *the Skill*

People often learn about the past by reading and studying primary sources. A primary source is an oral or written account from a person who has witnessed or experienced an event. Primary sources include legal documents, speeches, diaries, autobiographies, and letters. They also include drawings, photographs, artifacts, and videotapes of events.

To interpret primary sources, use the following steps:

- Identify the author of the source.
- Determine the date or time period when the source was created.
- Identify where the source was created.
- Read or view the content of the source.
- Identify the author's opinions and bias.
- Determine what kind of factual information the source provides and what information is missing.
- Summarize the main ideas.
- Interpret the source in your own words.

PRACTICING *the Skill*

Read the following excerpt from the diary of Colonel William F. Gray, a visitor at the Convention of 1836. Then answer the questions that follow.

Sunday, February 28, 1836

This evening a number of members arrived, among them Lorenzo de Zavala, the most interesting man in Texas. He is a native of Yucatan; was Governor of the State of Mexico five years, minister of the fiscal department and ambassador to France from the Republic of Mexico, which post he renounced when Santa Anna proved [disloyal] to the liberal cause, and he then resided for some time in the United States. . . . He is a fine writer and a Republican; a pure statesman. . . .

Wednesday, March 2, 1836

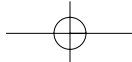
Mr. Childress, from the committee, reported a Declaration of Independence, which he read in his place. It was received by the house . . . and unanimously adopted, in less than one hour from its first and only reading. It underwent no discussion, and no attempts were made to amend it. The only speech made upon it was [made] . . . by General Houston. . . .

A committee of one member from each municipality [town] was appointed to draft a Constitution. They divided themselves into three committees, on [the] executive, legislative and judicial branches; Zavala [was] chairman on the executive [committee].

1. Who wrote these passages?
2. When were these passages written?
3. Are there opinions and bias in the passages? If so, what are they?
4. What kind of factual information is missing from the passages?
5. What are the main ideas of the passages?
6. How would you interpret these passages in your own words?

APPLYING *the Skill*

Read the Texas Declaration of Independence, found on pages 680–681 of your textbook. Working in small groups, choose a portion of the document that you find interesting. Then apply the steps in *Learning the Skill* to interpret the passage. Finally, answer the questions in *Practicing the Skill*.



CHAPTER



ASSESSMENT

TERMS & NAMES

Explain the significance of each of the following:

1. Antonio López de Santa Anna
2. William Travis
3. James Bowie
4. Battle of the Alamo
5. James Walker Fannin
6. Sam Houston
7. Battle of San Jacinto
8. Convention of 1836
9. George Childress
10. Lorenzo de Zavala

REVIEW QUESTIONS

The Battle of the Alamo (pages 214–219)

1. Why did Santa Anna decide to bring his troops into Texas?
2. Why did Travis write several letters to the people of Texas while he was at the Alamo?
3. Why did the Texans lose the Battle of the Alamo?

The Battle at San Jacinto (pages 222–227)

4. What happened to the Texans at Goliad?
5. What caused the Runaway Scrape?
6. Why did Houston retreat to the east instead of moving toward Santa Anna’s army?

Texas Gains Independence (pages 229–232)

7. What decisions were made at the Convention of 1836?
8. What agreements were included in the Treaties of Velasco?

READING SOCIAL STUDIES

After You Read

Review your completed chart. During which month did the events that most influenced the outcome of the Texas Revolution occur? Support your answer.

DATE	MEXICAN TROOPS	TEXAN TROOPS
December		
January		
February		
March		
April		

CRITICAL THINKING

Inferring Information

1. How did the ratio of Mexican soldiers to Alamo defenders affect the outcome of the Battle of the Alamo?

Determining Cause and Effect

2. What effect did the defeat at the Alamo and the Goliad killings have on the Texas troops? How did this affect the Battle of San Jacinto?

Synthesizing Information

3. Analyze the situation facing both armies at the Battle of San Jacinto. What factors contributed to Mexico’s defeat?

Drawing Conclusions

4. Why do you think Houston and Burnet protected Santa Anna from the angry Texans? What reasons might they have had to spare his life?

VISUAL Summary



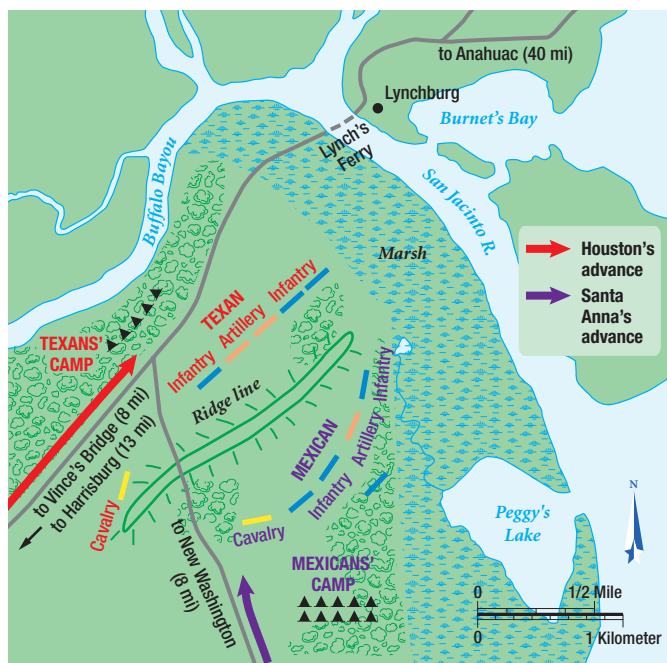
BATTLES OF THE TEXAS REVOLUTION

Battle Site	Leader(s) of Texas Troops	Leader of Mexican Troops	Outcome
Alamo (San Antonio)	William Travis and James Bowie	Antonio López de Santa Anna	Mexican victory—all Texas soldiers were killed in battle, about 600 Mexicans killed
San Patricio	Francis Johnson and Dr. James Grant	José Urrea	Mexican victory—only a few Texans escaped
Refugio	Amon King and William Ward	José Urrea	Mexican victory—the Texans suffered numerous casualties. Many were later executed at Goliad
Coleto	James Fannin	José Urrea	Mexican victory—all Texas soldiers were killed or captured and later executed at Goliad
San Jacinto	Sam Houston	Antonio López de Santa Anna	Texan victory—9 Texans killed, 630 Mexicans killed, Santa Anna captured



MAP & GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Applying Skills



1. What geographical feature might have helped the Texans catch the Mexican troops off guard for the battle?
2. After Vince's Bridge was burned, what route might the Mexicans have considered if a retreat were necessary? the Texans?

SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLBUILDER

Interpreting a Primary Source

From Sam Houston, Commander-in-Chief, San Jacinto, To his Excellency, D. G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, April 25th, 1836

At half-past three o'clock in the evening, I ordered officers of the Texan army to parade their respective commands. . . . Our troops paraded with alacrity [swiftness] and spirit, and were anxious for the contest. Their conscious disparity in numbers seemed only to increase their enthusiasm and confidence, and heightened their anxiety for the conflict. . . .

1. Are there opinions and bias in the passage? If so, what are they?
2. What is the main idea of this passage?



CHAPTER PROJECT

Biographical Skits Select a historical figure who played a significant role in the Texas Revolution. Write a biographical sketch about this person. Include information about the person's background, what role the person played in the Texas Revolution, what kinds of decisions this person had to make, and what options he or she may have had. Tell what the consequences were for his or her decisions, and what he or she may have done differently. Then present your information to the class by role-playing your character. Use actions as well as words to portray your character. You also may wish to use props and costumes for your skit.



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY ACTIVITY

Changes in Communication

During the time of the Texas Revolution, people communicated through letters delivered by courier and by word of mouth. For example, Susanna Dickinson was responsible for spreading the news of the defeat at the Alamo to Texas soldiers. Research the methods of communication used in the military today. How might the outcomes of the Texas Revolution have been different if these forms of communication had been available then? Present your point of view to the class in an oral presentation.



CITIZENSHIP ACTIVITY

Texas's Declaration of Independence

The writers of the Texas Declaration of Independence listed several reasons that Texans wanted to be free from Mexican rule. Read the Texas Declaration of Independence on pages 680–681 of your textbook to identify these reasons. Beginning with the fourth paragraph, summarize the 13 grievances listed against the Mexican government.

