

TEKS Cluster: Texas Revolution

7.3 History. The student understands how individuals, events, and issues related to the Texas Revolution shaped the history of Texas.

Connected Knowledge and Skills 7.16

Road to Revolution

- ❖ 7.3(A) describe the chain of events that led to the Texas Revolution, including the Fredonian Rebellion, the Mier y Terán Report, the Law of April 6, 1830, the Turtle Bayou Resolutions, and the arrest of Stephen F. Austin
- 7.16(A) identify different points of view of political parties and interest groups on important Texas issues, past and present *Spiral Standard*
Readiness Spiral Standard: 7.1(A)

Key Individuals and Events of the Revolution

- ❖ 7.3(C) explain the issues surrounding significant events of the Texas Revolution, including the Battle of Gonzales; the siege of the Alamo, William B. Travis's letter "To the People of Texas and All Americans in the World," and the heroism of the diverse defenders who gave their lives there; the Constitutional Convention of 1836; Fannin's surrender at Goliad; and the Battle of San Jacinto
Readiness Spiral Standard: 7.8(C)
- 7.3(B) explain the roles played by significant individuals during the Texas Revolution, including George Childress, Lorenzo de Zavala, James Fannin, Sam Houston, Antonio López de Santa Anna, Juan N. Seguín, and William B. Travis
Supporting Spiral Standards: 7.1(B), 7.8(A)

Student Expectations

- ❖ 7.3(A) describe the chain of events that led to the Texas Revolution, including the Fredonian Rebellion, the Mier y Terán Report, the Law of April 6, 1830, the Turtle Bayou Resolutions, and the arrest of Stephen F. Austin (S)
- 7.16(A) identify different points of view of political parties and interest groups on important Texas issues, past and present *Spiral Standard* (R)

Connected Spiral Standards

- identify the major eras in Texas history, describe their defining characteristics, and explain the purpose of dividing the past into eras, including ... Revolution and Republic ... 7.1(A)

Academic Vocabulary

Vocabulary	Terms
arrest	Antonio López de Santa Anna
delegate	Centralists
interest group	Federalists
political party	Fredonian Rebellion
rebellion	Law of April 6, 1830
republic	Mier y Terán Report
resolution	Stephen F. Austin
revolution	Turtle Bayou Resolutions

Stimulus

Speech/Journal/ Diary	Letter/ Newspaper Article	Government Document	Secondary Source Text
Photograph/ Painting	Political Cartoon/ Advert./Other	Map	Chart/Table
Graph	Graphic Organizer	Bulleted List of Facts	Timeline

Content Builder

- Between political tension in the Mexican government and a growing and more diverse population settling in Texas, Mexican officials began to impose tighter controls on those living in Texas. As a result, support for Santa Anna quickly deteriorated and numerous escalating events would eventually result in the outbreak of the Texas Revolution in October 1835.
- Political interests in Texas were marked by the following events:
 - Fredonian Rebellion: an attempt by brothers Haden and Benjamin Edwards to arouse Anglos living in Texas to resist Mexican authority. They formed a treaty with the Indians and claimed the remaining lands as the Republic of Fredonia. This short-lived rebellion was a first attempt at independence.
 - Mier y Terán report: report from Mexican General Manuel Mier y Terán noting the significantly disproportionate number of American settlers (10 to 1 ratio) and recommended strong measures be taken in Texas to ensure that the immigrants from the United States to Mexican Texas did not move to make Texas part of the United States.
 - The Law of April 6, 1830: using Mier y Terán's recommendations, this law was designed to stop immigration from the United States into Mexican Texas and included a ban on bringing in slaves, imposed customs duties on goods from the U.S., and cancelled unfulfilled empresarial grants. It can be compared to the Stamp Act or the Intolerable Acts prior to the American Revolution as one cause of increased agitation between Texas colonists and the Mexican government.
 - Turtle Bayou Resolutions: following an uprising at Anahuac in response to the effects of the Law of April 6, 1830, settlers aligned themselves with the Federalist cause (Santa Anna's faction) and drafted a continued pledge of loyalty to Mexico under the Constitution of 1824 and included resolutions to violations of the Constitution.
 - Stephen F. Austin traveled to Mexico City to negotiate with the Mexican government. This intervention led to the arrest of Austin and increased frustration and anger in Texas.

Instructional Implications

When you teach Road to Revolution, remember to:

- Use a graphic organizer (e.g., a Venn Diagram or a T-chart) to examine an issue and determine the points of view held by various groups.
- Examine each event from the point of view of the Mexican government and from colonists/residents in Mexican Texas. Using a three-column graphic organizer with each event listed and space to record the thinking of the two groups (Mexican government and settlers in Texas) allows students to examine the effects of each event and detail the growing unrest in Texas. Have students compare the points of view.
- Provide students opportunities to debate so they can express the differing points of view.
- Use a timeline to trace the growing resentment of Texas colonists in Mexican Texas, and document the growing unrest in Texas prior to the outbreak of fighting in the Texas Revolution.
- Create and interpret maps depicting the growing geographic challenges to Mexican control over Texas with the influx of U.S. immigrants.

Learning from Mistakes

Students may make the following mistakes:

- Not recognizing that after the Mier y Terán report, Europeans were still encouraged to immigrate to Texas, though there was a ban on new Americans immigrating
- Confusing the timeframe of Santa Anna's rise to power and assuming that the Law of April 6, 1830, was a result of his disregard of the Constitution

Student Expectations

- ❖ 7.3(C) explain the issues surrounding significant events of the Texas Revolution, including the Battle of Gonzales; the siege of the Alamo, William B. Travis's letter "To the People of Texas and All Americans in the World," and the heroism of the diverse defenders who gave their lives there; the Constitutional Convention of 1836; Fannin's surrender at Goliad; and the Battle of San Jacinto (R)
- 7.3(B) explain the roles played by significant individuals during the Texas Revolution, including George Childress, Lorenzo de Zavala, James Fannin, Sam Houston, Antonio López de Santa Anna, Juan N. Seguín, and William B. Travis (S)

Connected Spiral Standards

- explain the significance of the following dates: ... 1836, Texas independence 7.1(B)
- locate and compare the Mountains and Basins, Great Plains, North Central Plains, and Coastal Plains regions 7.8(A)
- analyze the effects of physical and human factors such as climate, weather, landforms, irrigation, transportation, and communication on major events in Texas 7.8(C)*

Academic Vocabulary

Vocabulary		Terms	
civil freedom	siege	1836	George Childress
issues	significant events	Alamo	Goliad
political freedom	significant	Antonio López de	James Fannin
rebellion	individuals	Santa Anna	Juan N. Seguín
religious freedom	surrender	Battle of Gonzales	Lorenzo de Zavala
resolution		Battle of San	Sam Houston
		Jacinto	Texas Revolution
		Constitutional	William B. Travis
		Convention of	
		1836	

Stimulus

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Content Builder

- Understanding the importance of strong leadership is critical to understanding how events, individuals, and issues shape history. Each of these individuals provided critical leadership as the events of the Revolution unfolded. Study of military leaders such as Sam Houston, James Fannin, and William B. Travis on the Texan side and General Antonio López de Santa Anna as the Mexican leader allows insight into critical decisionmaking at each major battle of the Revolution. Travis at the Alamo, Fannin at Goliad, and Sam Houston throughout the Revolution and at San Jacinto highlight the importance of leaders and their decisions as the Texans fought against a strong Mexican force led by Santa Anna. Political leadership during this period from George Childress, author of the Texas Declaration of Independence, and Lorenzo de Zavala, first Vice President of the Republic of Texas and instrumental in drafting the first Texas Constitution, provide opportunities to examine the importance of individuals in establishing a new government. Juan Seguín served both military and political functions. He is credited with his leadership of the only Tejano unit fighting at San Jacinto and later as the only Tejano to serve in the Senate of the Republic of Texas.
- The events of the Texas Revolution unfolded quickly after years of growing tensions, beginning with the Battle of Gonzales on October 2, 1835, when the citizens of Gonzales refused to give up a cannon meant as protection from the American Indians. A flag with the words, "Come and Take It" served as a definitive break in the relationship between the Mexican government and the colonists of Texas.
- In spite of Houston's order to destroy the Alamo, when Santa Anna's troops arrived in San Antonio in February, 1836, William B. Travis wrote a letter desperately attempting to recruit additional men to defend it. Heroically, almost 200 defenders of the Alamo sacrificed their lives. Their efforts were not in vain. Later, the cry "Remember the Alamo" would spur on the efforts for independence.
- In the midst of the siege of the Alamo, delegates met at Washington-on-the-Brazos to declare independence from Mexico, drafted a Constitution, and formed an interim government.
- With no hope for a victory at the Battle of Coleto, James Fannin surrendered his 300 troops to the Mexican army. General Santa Anna ordered the execution of all of the prisoners (of war), in spite of Fannin's attempted terms of surrender.
- Though only 18 minutes long, the Battle of San Jacinto was the final victory of the Texas Revolution. Santa Anna was captured after he escaped from the battle, and Texans secured their independence.

Instructional Implications

When you teach Key Individuals and Events of the Revolution, remember to:

- Teach the events of the Texas Revolution in the context of the issues that surrounded those events. Using a cause-and-effect graphic organizer may help students move beyond simple description.
- As with many eras in Texas history, help students identify the "major" and "minor" characters. Balance biographies of the major characters with the context of their role in the events of the Revolution.
- Use maps to trace locations of the Texas army during this critical period to help students form a mental image of the situation.
- Use timelines to sequence, examine, and explain critical issues from one event to the next.
- Make connections so students can explain how these significant events shaped the history of Texas.
- Students should explore the issues rather than just identify the event itself. They should be able to demonstrate understanding of how these individual events holistically shaped Texas history.

Learning from Mistakes

Students may make the following mistakes:

- Struggling to explain the causes or issues surrounding events
- Assuming that the issues of the Texas Revolution were identical to the American Revolution and that the two occurred in a closer time span than they really did