

Events of the Republic of Texas *Foundations*

Unit 6: The Republic of Texas

Name:

Date:

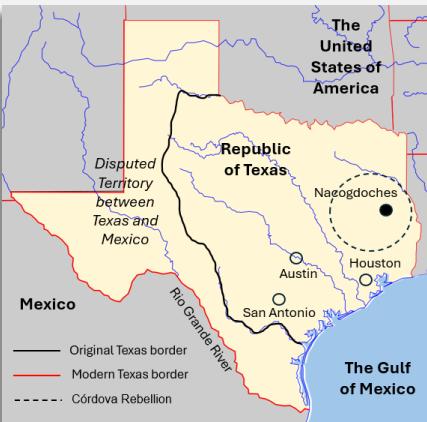
Period:

Directions: Use the information in the slideshow to complete this worksheet.

Sam Houston's Administration

Oct. 22, 1836 – Dec. 10, 1838

Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish _____ agreements with Texas Indian tribesGain _____ recognition from other countriesEstablish _____ relationships with other countriesSave money and improve the _____
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<h3>The Córdova Rebellion</h3> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">August – October 1838NacogdochesVicente Córdova led a _____ of Tejanos and Indians against Texas.Thomas J. Rusk led a _____ to end the rebellion and force the Caddo out of Texas.Increased _____ between Anglos, Tejanos, and Indians.
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Significance of Houston's Administration

- Established peace agreements with most Indian tribes
- Diplomatic recognition only from the _____
- _____ increased to approximately \$3 million
- Disbanded the army to save money
- Relocated capital to _____
- Passed high _____

Mirabeau Lamar's Administration

Dec. 10, 1838 – Dec. 13, 1841

Goals

- Maintain Texas' _____
- Remove _____ from Texas: "War of Extermination"
- Gain diplomatic recognition from other countries
- Establish commercial relationships with other countries
- Establish new _____ city

The "War of Extermination"

- Battle of the Neches:** Drove the _____ out of Texas
- Council House Fight:** Killed or captured 60 _____ in San Antonio, Mar. 19, 1840
- Comanche _____ Linnville and Victoria in retaliation
- Wars against Texas Indians significantly increased _____.

The Santa Fe Expedition

- June – October 1841
- An expedition to establish _____ with Santa Fe and ask New Mexico to _____ the Republic of Texas.
- Expedition members _____ and imprisoned on arrival.
- National embarrassment for _____ of Texas.

Significance of Lamar's Administration

- Debt increased to \$_____ million due to:
 - _____ against Texas Indians
 - Relocation of the capital to _____
 - Purchase of navy _____
- Gained French and Dutch diplomatic recognition

Houston's Second Administration

Dec. 13, 1841 – Dec. 9, 1844

Goals

- Reduce spending
- Re-establish _____ with Texas Indians
- Establish _____ and diplomatic relationships
- _____ with the U.S.

Mexico's Invasions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• March & September 1842• Mexican military invaded and occupied _____• Battle of Salado Creek: Sept. 1842 - Texas _____ chased the Mexican _____ out of Texas.
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Texas' Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Somervell Expedition: Nov. – Dec. 1842, Alexander Somervell led a _____ that captured Laredo and Guerrero.• Mier Fight: Dec. 1842, Some Texans under William S. Fisher continued to Mier, Mexico, and fought the Mexican army. They were _____, _____, and imprisoned in _____.
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Significance of Houston's Second Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Houston attempted to relocate the _____ again = unpopular• Sold the Texas _____• Gained British diplomatic recognition• U.S. denied Texas 2nd _____ application.• Debt grew to \$_____ million
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Anson Jones' Administration

Dec. 9, 1844 – Dec. 19, 1846

Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce _____• Maintain _____ with Texas _____• Diplomatic relationship with Mexico and Britain OR _____ with the U.S.
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The Annexation of Texas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Officially _____ on Dec. 29, 1845• TX became a U.S. _____ (not a territory)• TX kept ownership of its public _____• TX gave its public buildings and military property to U.S. government• U.S. supported TX _____ disputes with Mexico• TX can divide into 5 total states
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