

Review: Bingo Clue Sheet for Teachers

Unit 6: The Republic of Texas

Directions: For the teacher: You can use the descriptions, definitions, and examples in this material to give clues about each term in the Bingo game. There are many different options for things to say, so that you can use different clues for the different rounds of the game.

1. Annexation
 - a. The act of joining some territory to another
 - b. Texas' primary goal was _____ to the United States
 - c. The U.S. denied 2 of Texas' applications for _____ before finally accepting it in 1845
2. Debt
 - a. Owing money
 - b. This was a significant challenge for Texas that grew over time with no way for Texas to pay it off
 - c. Mirabeau Lamar's "war of extermination" against the Texas Indians dramatically increased this.
3. Republic
 - a. A type of government in which people elect representatives to work for them and their interests
 - b. Texas and the United States are both this type of government which allows citizens to elect their own representatives
 - c. Because Texas was a _____ its citizens elected representatives to the Texas congress.
4. Abolition
 - a. The act of officially getting rid of something
 - b. Many in Texas did not support the _____ of slavery because they believed slavery was necessary for plantation agriculture to thrive
 - c. Britain would not establish diplomatic or commercial partnerships with Texas because Britain supported the _____ of slavery and many Texas cotton plantations used slave labor.
5. Texas Rangers
 - a. This group of volunteer fighters took part in wars against Texas Indians like the Comanches in the west.
 - b. This group helped the Texas army fight against two invasions of the Mexican army in 1842.
 - c. The most well-known man who took part in this group was named John Coffee Hays – nicknamed "Jack."

6. José Antonio Navarro
 - a. He was a prominent Tejano representative who advocated for the rights of Tejanos.
 - b. He was a Tejano man who served as a representative to San Antonio in the Texas Congress.
 - c. He was a Tejano political leader who was arrested and imprisoned on the Santa Fe Expedition, but he refused to deny his loyalty to Texas.
7. Córdova Rebellion
 - a. This was an uprising of Tejanos and Indians in east Texas against the Texas government.
 - b. This uprising occurred because some Tejanos in east Texas did not support Texas independence and some Indians in east Texas wanted their own lands.
 - c. Volunteers under Thomas J. Rusk ended this uprising in east Texas causing its leader – Vicente Córdova – to flee to Mexico.
8. Comanches
 - a. This was a powerful tribe of Texas Indians who dominated the western frontier of Texas.
 - b. The Texas Rangers fought battles against this Great Plains tribe in an attempt to remove them from Texas as part of Mirabeau Lamar’s “war of extermination.”
 - c. This tribe of Texas Indians took part in the Council House Fight in San Antonio, where approximately 60 members of the tribe at the meeting were either killed or captured.
9. Cherokees
 - a. This was a prominent east Texas tribe living around Nacogdoches, who made agreements with Sam Houston during and after the Texas Revolution.
 - b. Chief Bowles was the primary peace chief of this east Texas tribe.
 - c. This east Texas tribe was driven out of Texas during Mirabeau Lamar’s “war of extermination” against Texas Indians.
10. San Antonio
 - a. This frontier town was invaded and occupied twice by the Mexican army in 1845.
 - b. This frontier town was the site of the Council House Fight where the Texas military and rangers fought members of the Comanche tribe.
 - c. Settlers who lived in this frontier town had to flee for safety twice when the Mexican army occupied the town in 1842.
11. Nacogdoches
 - a. The Córdova Rebellion took place in and around this east Texas town.

- b. A free African American businessman named William Goyens lived and owned property in and around this east Texas town.
- c. The Cherokee tribe of Texas lived near this east Texas town before they were driven out as part of Mirabeau Lamar's "war of extermination" against the Texas Indians.

12. War of Extermination

- a. Mirabeau Lamar declared that he wanted to do this against the Texas Indians.
- b. This was a very expensive policy carried about by Mirabeau Lamar against Texas Indians.
- c. This drastically increased Texas' debt during Mirabeau Lamar's presidency.

13. Border Dispute

- a. Mexico believed the boundary of Texas was the Nueces River while Texas declared it was the Rio Grande.
- b. The United States did not want to annex Texas in part because it was concerned that this issue with Mexico would lead to war.
- c. When the United States annexed Texas, it agreed to uphold the boundary Texas declared, even though there was a _____ with Mexico.

14. Council House Fight

- a. This conflict between some Comanches and the Texas military took place at a meeting in San Antonio.
- b. Some Comanches asked for a peace meeting in San Antonio, however the meeting turned violent when the Comanches only brought one Anglo captive.
- c. The result of this conflict between some Comanches and Texans in San Antonio was that the Comanches mounted the largest raids in southwestern history against the towns of Victoria and Linnville.

15. Commerce

- a. Everything related to trade.
- b. Texas wanted to establish _____ with Britain and the United States to help improve its economy and locate markets for its cotton.
- c. Britain would not take part in _____ with Texas because the British opposed slavery and wanted Texas to abolish slavery before they could trade.

16. Treaty

- a. An agreement of peace and/or partnership between 2 countries.
- b. Sam Houston signed a peace agreement, or _____ with many Texas Indian tribes.
- c. Mirabeau Lamar did not uphold the peace _____ that Houston had signed with many Texas Indians.

17. Economic

- a. The Republic of Texas experienced many _____ issues like constantly increasing debt.
- b. The Republic of Texas faced many _____ challenges including struggles to establish commercial relationships with other countries
- c. The Republic of Texas hoped that annexation to the United States would help address its _____ challenges by having the U.S. take responsibility Texas' debt.

18. Plantation

- a. A large farm that typically grows one cash crop
- b. Many of these large farms in Texas grew cotton
- c. Slave labor was often used on these large farms growing cash crops

19. Anson Jones

- a. He was the final president of the Republic of Texas
- b. During his presidency, the Republic of Texas was finally annexed to the United States.
- c. As president, he carried on with Sam Houston's policy of peace with Texas' American Indian population.

20. Chief Bowles

- a. He was the primary peace chief of the Cherokees in east Texas
- b. He signed a peace agreement with Sam Houston; however the Texas government later did not recognize the legitimacy of the treaty.
- c. He was killed at the Battle of the Neches and his tribe of Cherokees were forced out of Texas under President Mirabeau Lamar.

21. Santa Fe Expedition

- a. Mirabeau Lamar sent people on this journey without the authorization of the Texas Congress.
- b. Mirabeau Lamar wanted to establish trade with New Mexico and persuade it to join Texas, so he sent a group of people on this journey.
- c. The people who took part on this commercial journey to New Mexico were captured and imprisoned in Mexico.

22. Slavery

- a. Texas' cotton economy was based on _____, in other words, forced labor.
- b. Great Britain would not establish trade with Texas unless Texas agreed to abolish _____.
- c. The issue of _____ caused the U.S. congress to deny Texas annexation twice because the American government was worried about disrupting the balance between northern and southern states.

23. Raids

- a. The powerful Comanches of the Great Plains often took part in these attacks on Anglo settlements.
- b. The Comanches of the Texas Great Plains sometimes kidnapped Anglo settlers as captives on these attacks.
- c. The Anglos at the Council House Fight had required that Comanches return Anglos that they had kidnapped during these attacks.

24. Mier Fight

- a. After the Somervell Expedition, some men continued into Mexico and took part in this unauthorized conflict.
- b. This was a conflict between Anglo volunteers and the Mexican army in a Mexican border town near the Rio Grande.
- c. This conflict ended in defeat for the Anglo volunteers who were then marched to Mexico City, and imprisoned. Some were executed for trying to escape on the journey in an event known as the “Black Bean Episode.”

25. Britain

- a. Texas tried to establish a commercial and diplomatic partnership with this European nation.
- b. This European power was a leader in the international abolition movement.
- c. This European nation would not trade with Texas unless Texas agreed to abolish or get rid of slavery.

26. Sam Houston

- a. He was the first and third president of the Republic of Texas.
- b. This president established peace treaties with many Texas Indian tribes.
- c. This president worked to reduce the size of the government in order to decrease spending and improve the economy.

27. Mary Maverick

- a. This Texan kept detailed journals about her experience in the Republic of Texas.
- b. This Texan’s journal provides us with a primary source account of significant events like the Council House Fight.
- c. This Texan worked to preserve Texas history and educate others about significant events in Texas.

28. Somervell Expedition

- a. Houston sent a volunteer force to the border of Texas in response to Mexico’s two invasions of Texas in 1842. This was known as the _____
- b. During this response to the 2 Mexican invasions of 1842, a group of volunteer fighters went to the Rio Grande and raided the border towns of Laredo and Guerrero.

- c. This was the Texan response to Mexico's invasions of Texas that occurred before the unauthorized Mier Fight.

29. Cotton

- a. The most significant cash crop grown in Texas.
- b. This cash crop was often grown on Texas plantations.
- c. This cash crop was often grown using slave labor.

30. Congress

- a. This group of elected lawmakers denied Texas' application for annexation twice.
- b. The U.S. _____ rejected Texas' first 2 annexation applications to avoid war with Mexico and prevent conflict in the U.S. between slave and free states.
- c. In 1845 this group of elected lawmakers approved Texas' third application of annexation

31. Diplomatic

- a. The Republic of Texas wanted _____ recognition from other countries.
- b. The Republic of Texas wanted to establish _____ relationships with the governments of other countries, like Britain and the U.S.
- c. Many countries would not grant Texas _____ recognition because of Mexico's refusal to recognize Texas' independence.

32. Navy

- a. This is a branch of the military that operates on the seas.
- b. This water-based branch of the military attempted to help a federalist uprising in Mexico.
- c. The ships from this branch of Texas' military were incorporated into the U.S. military when Texas was annexed.

33. Mirabeau Lamar

- a. He was the second president of the Republic of Texas who is known by some as the "father of Texas education" for setting aside public lands for universities.
- b. This Republic of Texas president opposed many of Houston's policies, including Houston's policy of peace with Texas Indians.
- c. This Texas president dramatically increased the debt of Texas primarily due to his wars against the Texas Indian tribes.

34. William Goyens

- a. He was a free Black man who owned a lot of property in east Texas.
- b. This free African American man was a successful business owner in and around Nacogdoches.
- c. This free African American man successfully fought for his rights as a free person in east Texas.

35. John Coffee Hays

- a. He was the most well-known Texas Ranger.
- b. This Texas Ranger took part in the Battle of Salado during one of the Mexican army's invasions of Texas.
- c. This Texas Ranger took part in the wars against the Comanches in the Texas Great Plains.