

What's the Story? *Foundations*

Unit 6: The Republic of Texas

Name: Date: Period:

Part I: Significant Events

1. Read each passage about a significant event during the Texas Revolution.
2. **What happened:** Highlight or circle *two* statements that are most significant to this event.
3. **Significance:** A helpful tip: determine the significance of each event FIRST to help you understand what's most important about each reading. Then choose the two events under "What Happened" that best support the significance.

<i>First Significant Event(s)</i>	Challenges Facing the Republic of Texas
-----------------------------------	--

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
1836 - 1845	<p>A) The Republic of Texas worked to avoid joining the U.S. in order to maintain its independence</p> <p>B) The Republic of Texas struggled with debt, finding trade partners, and gaining diplomatic relationships</p> <p>C) The Republic of Texas struggled to address conflict between Anglos and Texas Indians</p>	<p>a) The Republic of Texas era was characterized by challenges that made it difficult for Texas to succeed as a nation.</p> <p>b) The Republic of Texas era was a time when Texas struggled to meet its financial obligations.</p>

<i>Second Significant Event(s)</i>	Texas' First President: Sam Houston
------------------------------------	--

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
1836 - 1838	<p>A) Houston was unable to achieve Texas' annexation to the U.S.</p> <p>B) Houston failed to establish peace agreements with Texas Indian tribes.</p> <p>C) Houston was unable to borrow money or establish beneficial trade with Britain and the U.S.</p>	<p>a) Despite Houston's success establishing peace with many Indian tribes, he struggled with economic and political challenges.</p> <p>b) Houston was unable to establish successful diplomatic relationships.</p>

Third Significant Event(s)

The Córdova Rebellion

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
<i>August – October 1838</i>	<p>A) Tejano Vicente Córdova teamed up with the Caddo, Kickapoo, and Cherokee with Mexico’s support.</p> <p>B) The rebels attacked Anglo settlements until Thomas J. Rusk’s militia defeated them and forced the Caddo out of Texas.</p> <p>C) The rebels supported Texas independence and fought against the centralists in Mexico.</p>	<p>a) A Mexican-backed rebellion of Tejanos and Indians in east Texas which led to conflict with the Texas government and forced many Indians out of the area.</p> <p>b) Texas Militia fought against Tejano, Mexican, and Indian rebels for control of the land and its resources in east Texas during this era.</p>

Fourth Significant Event(s)

Texas’ Second President: Mirabeau Lamar

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
<i>1838 - 1841</i>	<p>A) Lamar decreased the national debt and achieved annexation with the U.S.</p> <p>B) Lamar waged a war of extermination against Texas Indians, using the Texas Rangers to fight and drive many tribes out of Texas at great cost to the government.</p> <p>C) Lamar established diplomatic relations with Holland, France, and Britain, and moved the capital from Houston to Austin.</p>	<p>a) Lamar opposed almost all of Houston’s policies and attempted to undo the work that Houston had done during his presidency.</p> <p>b) Lamar established diplomatic relationships with several nations, but his Indian wars and relocation of the capital dramatically increased Texas’ debt.</p>

Fifth Significant Event(s)

The Council House Fight

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
<p>March 19, 1840</p>	<p>A) The Comanche did not return Anglo captives as promised in exchange for peace with Anglo leaders at a meeting at the Council House in San Antonio.</p> <p>B) The Comanches refused to take part in the peace talks with the San Antonio leaders at the Council House.</p> <p>C) All the Comanche at the meeting were captured or killed. Other Comanches led large raids against Texas towns in retaliation.</p>	<p>a) Violence between the Comanches and Anglos led to this fight that resulted in many Comanche deaths and Comanche retaliation on south Texas towns.</p> <p>b) The Comanche refused to return all the Anglo prisoners they had captured during raids, and a fight broke out in San Antonio as a result.</p>

Sixth Significant Event(s)

The Santa Fe Expedition

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
<p>June - October 1841</p>	<p>A) The government of New Mexico attempted to establish a commercial relationship with Texas, but Lamar refused.</p> <p>B) Lamar sent an expedition to Santa Fe to establish trade and ask that the New Mexico government official join Texas.</p> <p>C) President Santa Anna ordered the N.M. governor to arrest the expedition and imprison them in Mexico.</p>	<p>a) Lamar’s unsuccessful and unauthorized attempt at establishing a commercial and diplomatic relationship with New Mexico that ended in embarrassment for Texas.</p> <p>b) An expedition that failed to establish trade with New Mexico and angered President Santa Anna who imprisoned the Texans.</p>

Seventh Significant Event(s)

Sam Houston's Second Presidency

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
1841 - 1844	<p>A) The U.S. finally accepted Texas' annexation request to prevent Britain from gaining a stronghold in America.</p> <p>B) In 1842 the Mexican military invaded Texas twice and occupied San Antonio which scared Texans and proved the Texas government was weak.</p> <p>C) Houston tried to gain U.S. support for Texas' annexation by making the U.S. concerned about Texas' possible relationship with Britain.</p>	<p>a) The Republic of Texas seemed weaker than ever and unable to protect its own citizens, but was still unable to be annexed into the U.S.</p> <p>b) Britain wanted to establish a commercial relationship with Texas, but the U.S. opposed the idea out of fear of Britain becoming too powerful in North America.</p>

Eighth Significant Event(s)

The Last President of Texas: Anson Jones

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
1844 - 1846	<p>A) U.S. President John Tyler pushed for Texas' annexation to prevent Britain from gaining power in North America.</p> <p>B) Texas finally succeeded at establishing a close commercial and diplomatic partnership with Great Britain.</p> <p>C) Jones oversaw Texas' annexation with the U.S with its third and final application to the U.S., which was barely accepted by a joint resolution of Congress.</p>	<p>a) The U.S. still did not want to annex Texas, however growing pressure from Great Britain forced America to accept Texas unconditionally.</p> <p>b) The Republic of Texas was finally admitted to the Union with control of its own public lands and keeping all of its own debt.</p>

Part II: Cause and Effect

Choose **THREE** of the events described in the middle column below. Then explain in your own words the significant cause and effect of each event. **You will ONLY do THREE.**

What caused the event in the middle column?	Significant Event	What was one significant effect of the event?
<p>A) The provisional of government borrowed a lot of money to pay for the Revolution.</p> <p>B) Mexico owed Texas a lot of money after all the destruction of the Texas Revolution.</p>	The Republic of Texas had a large amount of debt.	<p>A) Texas had little money to run its government or protect its people during this era.</p> <p>B) Other countries had to loan Texas more money to cover its expenses during this era.</p>
<p>A) The U.S. was worried about admitting a new slave state and starting war with Mexico.</p> <p>B) Great Britain threatened the U.S. to stay out of Texas affairs to have control of Texas cotton.</p>	The U.S. government denied Texas' application for annexation twice.	<p>A) Texas unsuccessfully tried to establish a strong partnership with Britain instead.</p> <p>B) Texans decided they didn't want annexation and considered returning to Mexico.</p>
<p>A) The Texas government offended the British by passing high tariffs on British goods.</p> <p>B) Britain didn't support Texas' slave-based economy, and wanted Texas to abolish slavery.</p>	Great Britain refused to establish a diplomatic or commercial relationship with Texas	<p>A) Texas couldn't find markets for its cotton or make other international partnerships.</p> <p>B) Texas established trade with France and Germany instead, even though those markets were smaller.</p>
<p>A) Texas Indians refused to sign Sam Houston's peace treaties, angering the Anglos.</p> <p>B) New Anglos moving into Texas wanted to settle on Indian lands and the Lamar government declared war on Texas Indians.</p>	There were often conflicts between Anglos and Texas Indians, especially in east and west Texas.	<p>A) The Anglo settlers decided to welcome Texas Indians into their communities and trade with them.</p> <p>B) Indian raids of Anglo settlements were common, and violence often broke out like the Council House Fight.</p>
<p>A) Lamar wanted new opportunities for trade and to expand Texas land.</p> <p>B) Lamar wanted to punish Santa Anna and Mexico for the Texas Revolution.</p>	Mirabeau Lamar sent an unauthorized commercial expedition to Santa Fe.	<p>A) The expedition successfully established trade with New Mexico, decreasing Texas debt.</p> <p>B) The expedition was captured and imprisoned and the event became a national embarrassment for Texas.</p>
<p>A) Houston gave up trying to gain Texas annexation, choosing partnership with Britain instead.</p> <p>B) Houston wanted to convince the U.S. that Britain would have power over Texas if the U.S. didn't annex Texas.</p>	Texas presidents Houston and then Jones worked very publicly to show that they were trying to establish strong ties to Britain.	<p>A) The U.S. went to war with Britain to prevent British interference in the Americas.</p> <p>B) The U.S. finally annexed Texas because they were more opposed to British interference in America than adding a new slave state.</p>