

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.

First Significant Event(s)

Challenges Facing the Republic of Texas

| When: | What happened? | Significance: |
|-------------|---|---|
| 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> |

Second Significant Event(s)

Texas' First President: Sam Houston

| When: | What happened? | Significance: |
|-------------|--|--|
| 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 and refused to work with Texas Indian tribes.</p> |

Third Significant Event(s)

The Córdova Rebellion

| <i>When:</i> | <i>What happened?</i> | <i>Significance:</i> |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| August – October 1838 | <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) Tensions between Anglos, Tejanos, and Indians in east Texas increased as a result of the rebellion, and many Indians were forced out of the region.</p> <p>b) The Mexican Army 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> |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 1838 - 1841 | <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 continued the work and policies of former President Sam Houston, which allowed him to reduce Texas' debt and establish commercial partnerships.</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> |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| March 19, 1840 | <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) The Council House Fight led to significant Comanche attacks on several south Texas towns.</p> <p>b) The U.S. government refused to meet with the Comanches and denied attempts at peace talks in San Antonio.</p> |

Sixth Significant Event(s)

The Santa Fe Expedition

| <i>When:</i> | <i>What happened?</i> | <i>Significance:</i> |
|---------------------|--|---|
| June – October 1841 | <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) The Santa Fe expedition successfully established commercial relations with the Mexican state of New Mexico.</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? |
|---|---|---|
| A) The provisional of government borrowed a lot of money to pay for the Revolution. B) Mexico owed Texas a lot of money after all the destruction of the Texas Revolution. | The Republic of Texas had a large amount of debt. | A) Texas had little money to run its government or protect its people during this era. B) Other countries had to loan Texas more money to cover its expenses during this era. |
| A) The U.S. was worried about admitting a new slave state and starting war with Mexico. B) Great Britain threatened the U.S. to stay out of Texas affairs to have control of Texas cotton. | The U.S. government denied Texas' application for annexation twice. | A) Texas unsuccessfully tried to establish a strong partnership with Britain instead. B) Texans decided they didn't want annexation and considered returning to Mexico. |
| A) The Texas government offended the British by passing high tariffs on British goods. B) Britain didn't support Texas' slave-based economy and wanted Texas to abolish slavery. | Great Britain refused to establish a diplomatic or commercial relationship with Texas. | A) Texas couldn't find markets for its cotton or make other international partnerships. B) Texas established trade with other more powerful nations instead of Great Britain. |
| A) Texas Indians refused to sign Sam Houston's peace treaties, angering the Anglos. B) New Anglos moving into Texas wanted to settle on Indian lands and the Lamar government declared war on Texas Indians. | There were often conflicts between Anglos and Texas Indians, especially in east and west Texas. | A) The Anglo settlers decided to welcome Texas Indians into their communities and trade with them. B) Indian raids of Anglo settlements were common, and violence often broke out like the Council House Fight. |
| A) Lamar wanted new opportunities for trade and to expand Texas land. B) Lamar wanted to punish Santa Anna and Mexico for the Texas Revolution. | Mirabeau Lamar sent an unauthorized commercial expedition to Santa Fe. | A) The expedition successfully established trade with New Mexico, decreasing Texas debt. B) The expedition was captured and imprisoned and the event became a national embarrassment for Texas. |
| A) Houston gave up trying to gain Texas annexation, choosing partnership with Britain instead. B) Houston wanted to convince the U.S. that Britain would have power over Texas if the U.S. didn't annex Texas. | Texas presidents Houston and then Jones worked very publicly to show that they were trying to establish strong ties to Britain. | A) The U.S. went to war with Britain to prevent British interference in the Americas. B) The U.S. finally annexed Texas because they were more opposed to British interference in America than adding a new slave state. |