

Review: Bingo Clue Sheet for Teachers

Unit 5: The Texas Revolution

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. Delegate

- This is the word for a person who is chosen to serve as a representative at a specific meeting.
- The _____s at the Constitutional Convention decided to declare independence from Mexico.
- Examples of _____s at the Constitutional Convention of 1836 were Lorenzo de Zavala and George Childress.

2. Centralists

- This group of people supported power being focused in the hands of a small group of individuals in Mexico City.
- Santa Anna joined this group of people who overthrew his own government and focused control at the national level.
- Many Texans opposed the _____ who had taken control of the government and overthrown the Constitution of 1824.

3. Federalists

- This group of people supported power being shared between the national, or federal government, and the states.
- Many _____ in Texas opposed the centralist takeover of the government under Santa Anna's presidency.
- This group of people supported a return to the Constitution of 1824.

4. Siege

- A military tactic in which one side completely surrounds their enemy with the goal of wearing them down and causing them to run out of food and supplies.
- The _____ of the Alamo lasted 13 days, during which time Santa Anna's army constantly bombarded the Alamo.
- After the 13-day _____ of the Alamo, Santa Anna's centralist forces attacked in the early morning of March 6, 1836.

5. Republic

- A type of government in which people elect representatives to represent them and their interests in the state and federal governments.

- Under the Federal Constitution of 1824, Mexico was a _____ which meant that people of states like Coahuila y Tejas could elect their own representatives to government.
- When Texas won its independence, it established its new government as a _____ so that people could choose their own representatives in government.

6. Treaties of Velasco

- These documents ended the Texas Revolution and set the terms for peace.
- Santa Anna signed these documents while he was held captive of the Texans following his defeat at the Battle of San Jacinto, therefore the Mexican government did not recognize Texas' independence.
- These documents established Texas as an independent nation, declared the southern border as the Rio Grande, and ensured that Santa Anna would support the terms when he returned to Mexico.

7. Susanna Dickinson

- She was one of the civilians who survived the siege and battle of the Alamo with her daughter Angelina.
- This person was interviewed by Santa Anna after the Battle of the Alamo and was sent to Houston with the message that Santa Anna would take no prisoners.
- This person survived the Alamo, travelled to Gonzales, and fled Santa Anna's troops on the Runaway Scrape.

8. Reinforcements

- Additional or backup troops or support in a battle or conflict.
- William B. Travis repeatedly sent letters asking for _____ at the Alamo, including in his most famous letter which he signed "Victory or death!"
- James Fannin declined to send _____ to William B. Travis and the defenders at the Alamo.

9. Retreat

- When Santa Anna's army moved east after the Battle of the Alamo, Sam Houston ordered his army to _____ to buy him more time to train and gather reinforcements.
- Many in Texas were unhappy with Sam Houston because of his _____ from Sam Houston, but he was waiting for the right time to confront Santa Anna.
- Sam Houston and his army stopped their _____ at San Jacinto and finally faced and defeated Santa Anna's army at the Battle of San Jacinto.

10. Gonzales

- The people of this Texas town borrowed a cannon from the Mexican government for protection from American Indian attacks several years before the Texas Revolution.
- When the Mexican government sent the military to this town to retrieve their cannon, the people refused to return the cannon, making a sign that said "Come and Take it."
- This was the location of the first battle of the Texas Revolution.

11. San Antonio

- The Texans drove the centralist troops out of this city and occupied it until Santa Anna's army arrived in February 1836.
- When Santa Anna's army approached this city in February 1836, the Texan soldiers and some civilians took shelter at the Alamo.
- This was the city in which the siege and battle of the Alamo took place.

12. Goliad Massacre

- After Fannin and his men surrendered at the Battle of Coleto Creek, they were held as prisoners of war and then executed at this event.
- Mexican General Urrea requested mercy for the Texans being held at La Bahia as prisoners, but Santa Anna ordered them all to be executed. This event was known as _____.
- At this event, approximately 400 Texan soldiers who were being held as prisoners of war at La Bahia mission were executed on Santa Anna's orders.

13. San Felipe de Austin

- This was the capital of Stephen F. Austin's colony and the location of the Consultation.
- Delegates met at the Consultation in this city but could not agree on whether or not to fight Mexico or what they would be fighting for.
- As Santa Anna's army marched east, residents of this town destroyed their property and possessions and fled east for safety.

14. Juan Seguín

- This Tejano man was a strong supporter of Anglo immigration to Texas, and he fought in the Texas Revolution.
- This man served as a courier for one of William B. Travis' letters at the Alamo and later joined up with Sam Houston's army.
- This Tejano man led a Tejano cavalry unit at the Battle of San Jacinto.

15. Sam Houston

- This Anglo man served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836 where he was chosen to serve as the Commander-in-Chief of the Texas army.

- Many Texans were unhappy with this military leader for ordering the Texas army to retreat rather than fight Santa Anna.
- This man led the Texas army to victory at the Battle of San Jacinto, which led to the capture of Santa Anna and the signing of the Treaties of Velasco.

16. Santa Anna

- This man was once a popular federalist leader until he joined a centralist rebellion that overthrew his own government.
- Under this Mexican president, the centralist government abolished the Federal Constitution of 1824, causing many Mexican states to go into rebellion.
- This man served as the military leader of the centralist army that fought the Texans during the Texas Revolution. He was captured at the Battle of San Jacinto and signed the Treaties of Velasco, ending the war.

17. George Childress

- This Anglo man served as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836 and led the committee that drafted the Texas Declaration of Independence.
- This man is credited with being the primary author of the Texas Declaration of Independence.
- Lorenzo de Zavala served on the committee that wrote the Declaration of Independence, under this Anglo delegate.

18. La Bahía

- This was formerly a Spanish mission during the Spanish colonial era, and it served as a prison for several hundred Texan prisoners of war during the Texas Revolution.
- After James Fannin's defeat at the Battle of Coleto Creek, General Urrea led the Texan men to this old mission where they were held as prisoners of war.
- 400 Texan men were executed at Goliad after being held as prisoners of war at this old Spanish mission.

19. Washington-on-the-Brazos

- This was the location of the Constitutional Convention of 1836.
- A building called "Independence Hall" was located in this city where the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed.
- The Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the Republic of Texas were both signed at the Constitutional Convention of 1836 in this city.

20. Runaway Scrape

- This event was the result of fear caused by the fall of the Alamo and the Goliad Massacre.
- As Sam Houston's army moved east, Texas residents realized there was no one to protect them from the centralist army so they took part in this event.

- This event lasted from approximately March to April as thousands of Texans sought safety in east Texas or Louisiana.

21. David G. Burnet

- This man was not chosen to serve as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836 because he had previously expressed opposition to the war, but he went anyway.
- The delegates at the Constitutional Convention of 1836 wanted to choose someone who was not a delegate to serve as the provisional president of the Republic of Texas, so they chose this man.
- This Anglo man served as president of the provisional government of the Republic of Texas from March to October 1836.

22. James Fannin

- This man was serving as the military leader of the Texan troops at Goliad/La Bahia and delayed to follow Sam Houston's order to retreat from the fort after the fall of the Alamo.
- This man surrendered to General Urrea at the Battle of Coleto Creek, and he and his men were then held prisoner at mission La Bahia.
- This man was executed along with approximately 400 other Texan soldiers at the Goliad Massacre.

23. San Jacinto

- This was the location at which Sam Houston's army was finally prepared to confront Santa Anna's army on April 21, 1836.
- This was the location of the 18-minute battle that ended the war with a Texan victory.
- One day after this battle, the Texans captured Santa Anna, held him captive and had him sign the Treaties of Velasco ending the Texas Revolution.

24. William B. Travis

- This was the Anglo leader of the regular army troops at the Battle of the Alamo.
- This man led the Texans through the 13-day siege of the Alamo, writing many letters requesting help from other Texans.
- He wrote the famous letter from the Alamo signed "Victory or Death!" He was killed in the final attack on the Alamo on March 6, 1836.

25. James Bowie

- This man was the leader of the Texan militia (or volunteer forces) at the Battle of the Alamo.
- This man was sick for most of the siege and the Battle of the Alamo.
- This man was killed in his sick bed during the final battle of the Alamo.

26. Constitutional Convention of 1836

- This meeting was held at Washington-on-the-Brazos so delegates from around Texas could organize a government and discuss what to do next.
- A provisional government was created, and a constitution and a declaration of independence were written at this significant Texan meeting.
- At this meeting, David G. Burnet was chosen as the president, Lorenzo de Zavala as the vice president, and Sam Houston as the commander-in-chief of the army for the provisional government of the Republic of Texas.

27. Declaration of Independence

- This document stated the Texans' intentions to be free from Mexico.
- This document was primarily authored by George Childress.
- George Childress led the committee of delegates including Lorenzo de Zavala to write this significant document.

28. Treaty

- A document ending a war and setting the terms for peace.
- During the war, Sam Houston met with some American Indian tribal leaders in Texas to arrange for a _____ between the tribes and the Texans.
- A _____ is a document that can arrange for a friendly partnership between groups or arrange for the end of hostilities between two or more groups.

29. Courier

- A person who carried and delivered letters.
- William B. Travis sent his letters with men who delivered the letters to their recipients. This is called a _____.
- Juan Seguín served as a _____ for one of William B. Travis' letters from the Alamo.

30. Independence

- This is another word for freedom.
- This is another word for liberty.
- What many Texans were fighting for during the Texas Revolution.

31. The Republic of Texas

- The government established by the Texans at the Constitutional Convention of 1836 was called the _____.
- The government of Texas was called the _____ because people could elect their own representatives to government.
- Under the government of the _____, David G. Burnet served as the provisional president during the war.

32. Consultation

- This meeting took place shortly after the Battle of Gonzales at San Felipe de Austin, but no significant or clear decisions were made.

- Delegates at this meeting after the Battle of Gonzales determined only that they had the right to fight the centralist government if they chose.
- This first meeting after the Battle of Gonzales allowed the Texans to establish a militia and a regular army, but little else was established.

33. Federal Constitution of 1824

- This document created a system of government in Mexico in which the states shared power with the federal government.
- When Santa Anna joined the centralist takeover of the federal government, his government abolished this document, angering people across Mexico.
- Many federalists across Mexico rebelled against Santa Anna's centralist government after it got rid of the document that ensured the rights and powers of the states.

34. Lorenzo de Zavala

- This Mexican delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836 helped write the Texas Declaration of Independence.
- This man was a Mexican delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836 who was chosen to serve as the vice president of the provisional government of the Republic of Texas.
- When the centralists took over, this prominent Mexican man took refuge in Texas. Many were angered when the centralist government occupying San Antonio issued an order for his arrest.