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| Centralists | People who believed that the power of the government should be focused at the national, or central, level. **Example:** Santa Anna’s government in 1835. |
| Federalists | People who believed that the power of the government should be shared between the national, or federal government, and the states. **Example**: Many Texans |
| Siege | A military tactic in which one side surrounds their enemy, preventing people and supplies from entering or leaving their enemy. **Example**: Santa Anna surrounded the defenders at the Alamo. |
| Revolution | An often-violent movement to bring about political change, typically by fighting against the government to overthrow and replace it. **Example**: the people of Texas fighting for independence from Mexico. |
| Delegate | A representative selected to attend a specific meeting to represent the needs of a group of people. **Example**: Sam Houston, Lorenzo de Zavala, and George Childress at the Convention of 1836 |
| Republic | A type of government in which people vote to elect representatives to represent their interests.  **Example**: The government Texas established after winning independence. |
| Courier | Someone who carries and delivers messages. **Example:** Juan Seguín carried a letter from William B. Travis out of the Alamo. |
| Treaty | A document that ends a war and set the terms of peace. This document can also establish a peaceful alliance between groups. **Example:** The documents written at Velasco ending the Texas Revolution. |
| The Battle of Gonzales | The first battle of the Texas Revolution that was fought when the Texans refused to return a cannon they had borrowed from the Mexican government and displayed the “Come and take it” flag. |
| The Battle of the Alamo | This battle took place after Santa Anna’s nearly 2-week siege. All of the Texan defenders were killed. Some civilians survived, including Susanna Dickinson and an enslaved person named Joe. |
| The Constitutional Convention of 1836 | This meeting was held at Washington-on-the-Brazos. The delegates wrote the Texas Declaration of Independence, established a provisional government, and wrote its constitution. |
| The Goliad Massacre | The Texan military leader James Fannin and his men were executed during this event after their surrender at the Battle of Coleto Creek. |
| The Runaway  Scrape | As Santa Anna’s centralist army moved east across Texas, many Texans abandoned their homes and fled east toward Louisiana for safety. |
| The Battle of San Jacinto | This was the final battle of the Texas Revolution on April 21, 1836. It lasted 18 minutes and ended in a Texan victory. |
| The Treaties of Velasco | These documents ended the Texas Revolution and stated that Texas was free and independent of Mexico. Santa Anna signed these documents as a captive of the Texans. |
| George Childress | This delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836 was the chairman in charge of writing the Texas Declaration of Independence. |
| Lorenzo de Zavala | This Mexican delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836 helped write the Texas Declaration of Independence and was elected Vice President of the provisional government of Texas. |
| James Fannin | This Texan military leader surrendered to the Mexican army at the Battle of Coleto Creek. He and his men were held as prisoners-of-war and executed at Goliad. |
| Sam Houston | He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1836 and chosen to lead the Army of the Republic of Texas. |
| Antonio López de Santa Anna | This former federalist joined the centralist takeover of the Mexican government. He was the leader of the Mexican military during the Texas Revolution. |
| Juan Seguín | This Tejano soldier served as a courier who carried one of William B. Travis’ letters out of the Alamo. He led a Tejano cavalry unit at the Battle of San Jacinto. |
| William B. Travis | Leader of the Texas army at the Alamo who was killed in Santa Anna’s attack on March 6, 1836. |
| Texas Declaration of Independence | This document was written at the Constitutional Convention of 1836 and stated the desire of the people of Texas to separate and be free from Mexico. |
| David G. Burnet | Elected president of the provisional government of the Republic of Texas. |