

The Texas Revolution Unit Vocabulary

Vocabulary Terms	Key People	Major Events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ad-interim: temporary ● allegiance: loyalty ● customs duties: taxes paid on goods brought into the U.S. ● delegate: a person chosen to speak for a group ● provisional government: temporary government ● republic: a type of government with elected representatives ● revolution: the usually violent attempt of many people to end rule by one government in order to create a new one ● siege: when enemy forces surround an area cutting off essential supplies, with the goal of forcing those inside to surrender ● states' rights: powers that are reserved to state governments instead of the federal government ● tariff: a tax on imported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● David Burnet: selected as president of Texas' temporary government ● George Childress: wrote the Texas Declaration of Independence, which was modeled after the U.S. Declaration of Independence ● James Bowie: Colonel of the Battle of the Alamo; ordered by Sam Houston to burn down the Alamo but decided to stay and defend it ● James Fannin: commander at Goliad; did not follow Houston's orders to retreat; was captured by General Urrea; he and his 300 men were killed ● Juan Seguín: although a Mexican-born citizen, this individual supported Texas' right to influence Mexican law, and commanded a unit at the Battle of San Jacinto ● Lorenzo de Zavala: Mexican who helped draft the Constitution of 1836, served as Texas ad-interim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Battle of the Alamo: resulted in the capture by Mexican troops of a Texas-held mission in San Antonio in 1836; "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" (Texas Battle Cry) ● Battle of Gonzales: the first armed conflict of the Texas Revolution ● Battle of San Jacinto (1836): the final battle of the Texas Revolution; resulted in the defeat of the Mexican army and Texan Independence ● "Come and Take It": the motto adopted by the Texian rebels, when on the morning of October 2, 1835, Lieutenant Castañeda requested a cannon, given to colonists in 1831, be returned to the Mexican military ● Constitutional Convention of 1836: wrote the Texas Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the Republic of Texas, organized the ad-interim government,

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<p>goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● treason: betrayal of one's country ● treaty: a formal agreement between two or more countries 	<p>vice president</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sam Houston: commander of the Texas army at the Battle of San Jacinto; later elected president of the Republic of Texas ● William B. Travis: Lieutenant at the Alamo given command by Bowie as he died; believed holding Alamo was vital to Texas' fate 	<p>and named Sam Houston commander in chief of the military forces of the Republic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fredonian Rebellion: near Nacogdoches in 1826, the Fredonian Republic claimed that Texas was no longer under Mexican control, Benjamin Edwards led a small group into Nacogdoches, claiming this city as the capital of Fredonia; Fredonians gave up when they heard of Mexican troops coming in 1827 ● Law of April 6th, 1830: After Mier y Teran wrote his report that Anglo Texans could not be trusted, this law closed the frontier of Texas to any further Anglo settlement ● March 2, 1836: Texas Independence Day ● Massacre at Goliad: execution of Republic of Texas prisoners and their commander, James Fannin, by the Mexican Army; despite the protests for clemency by General José de Urrea, the massacre was reluctantly carried out under orders of the President of

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		<p>Mexico, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mier y Teran Report: a report written by a Mexican official named Mier y Teran; it convinced Mexico they needed better control of Texas ● Treaty of Velasco: formal agreement signed by Santa Anna giving Texas independence from Spain, the return of all Texas prisoners, and established the Rio Grande as the border between Mexico and Texas ● Turtle Bayou Resolutions: resolutions that some Texans wrote to explain the conflict at Anahuac and declare their loyalty to the Constitution of 1824 ● Washington-on-the-Brazos: located in Washington County, Texas, it was founded when Texas was still a part of Mexico, the settlement became the site of the Convention of 1836 and the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence