



# *Unit 5 :* **The Texas Revolution**

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## *Lesson 3:* *Vocabulary*

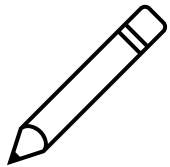


# Warm-up

Follow the directions to complete your warm-up



- The chart shows 4 of the new vocabulary terms we will learn in this unit.



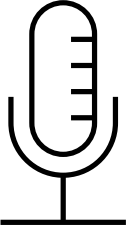
- Complete the chart based on what you already know about these words. (if you don't know a word yet that's ok!)



- Discuss with a partner



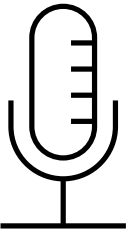
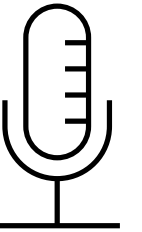
# Share with the class



I don't know the word \_\_\_\_\_ yet

I've heard of the word \_\_\_\_\_.

I think it means \_\_\_\_\_.



I know the word \_\_\_\_\_. It means \_\_\_\_\_.

# Essential Question

What key terms do we need to know to be successful in this unit?

# In today's lesson...



- 1. We will** identify, define, and exemplify the key terms of Unit 5: The Texas Revolution.
- 2. I will** use the information and context of several short passages to identify and record the definition of each term and provide examples of the term in the context of our unit.

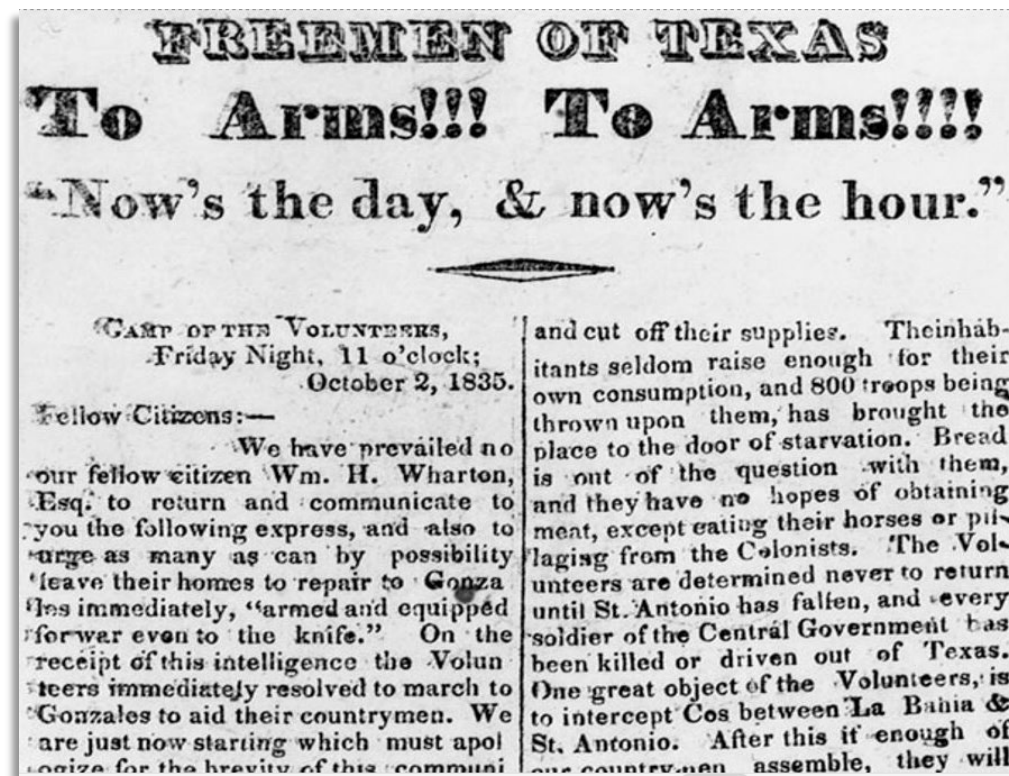


# Revolution *(n)*

When civil war broke out in Mexico between the federalists and the centralists, many in Texas had different opinions about what the people of Texas should do.

Some wanted to avoid war, while others wanted to join the war hoping to return to the Federal Constitution of 1824. Others wanted to join the war to separate from Mexico entirely; this group wanted independence for Texas.

As the war against the centralist government progressed in Texas, more people in Texas leaned toward independence from Mexico. A war to change or overthrow your current government is called a **revolution**. In the Texas **Revolution**, some Anglos and Tejanos wanted to break from the centralist government of Mexico in order to create their own independent government for Texas.



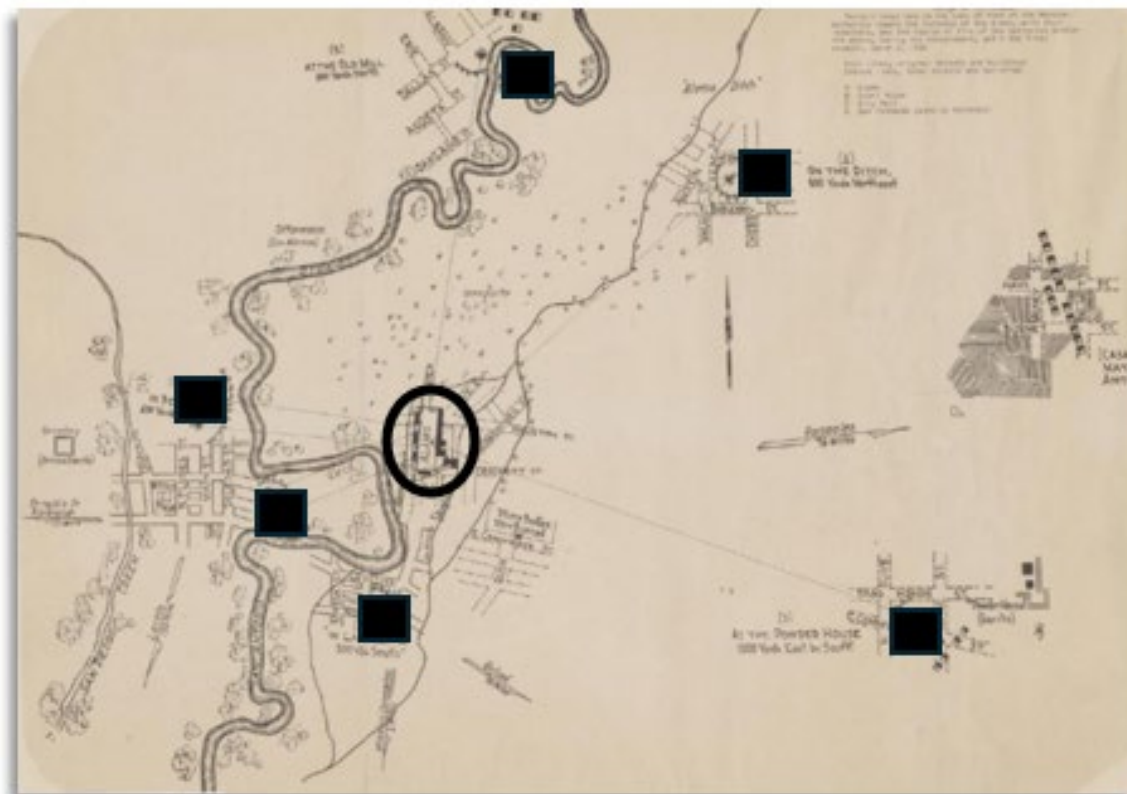
*The Texas Republican  
October 2, 1835  
The Portal to Texas History*

# Siege *(n)*

When Santa Anna's centralist army marched into San Antonio in 1836, the Anglo and Tejano troops there took shelter in an old Spanish mission known as the Alamo.

Santa Anna ordered his army to surround the Alamo. He didn't want any people or supplies to enter or exit the Alamo. This strategy is called a **siege**. During a **siege**, one side of a war surrounds their enemy with the goal of waiting for them to run out of food and supplies and eventually surrender.

During the thirteen-day **siege** of the Alamo, Santa Anna ordered his troops to regularly bombard the Alamo. He hoped this would weaken the Texas troops and speed up their surrender. The defenders of the Alamo didn't surrender, however, so after a nearly two-week **siege**, Santa Anna's army attacked.



■ Positions of Santa Anna's troops and cannons

○ Location of the Alamo



# Courier *(n)*

When we want to send information or messages to people today, we can send them instantly through technology like a text message.

The people fighting in the Texas Revolution didn't have technology as advanced as ours. When they needed to send some important information, they wrote a letter by hand and sent it with a **courier**. A **courier** was a person who delivered messages, typically traveling by horse.

During the siege of the Alamo, the Texas army leader William B. Travis sent a number of urgent messages asking for help. There were several different men who served as **couriers** for Travis' letters. A Tejano soldier named Juan Seguín was one of the men who acted as a **courier** for Travis. Seguín delivered one of the letters Travis wrote during the siege of the Alamo requesting reinforcements.



Juan Seguín

Texas State Library and Archives  
Commission

<https://education.texashistory.unt.edu>



# Reinforcements *(n)*

When the civil war between the federalists and centralists broke out in several states in Mexico, Santa Anna was able to raise a large army of thousands of soldiers to subdue the rebellions. The people of Texas fighting his centralist forces did not have the same large army at their disposal.

The Anglos and Tejanos fighting against centralism in Texas often had to ask for **reinforcements** from around Texas to help them in their battles. **Reinforcements** are extra soldiers who can come to help fight.

Two significant examples of times the Texas troops called for **reinforcements** were when the citizens of Gonzales discovered that a part of the centralist army was coming to retrieve their cannon and when the defenders of the Alamo were under siege by Santa Anna's larger forces.





# To retreat (v)

During the Texas Revolution, there was a long period of time when the Texian army was not prepared to face Santa Anna's army in a direct conflict.

Santa Anna and his army pursued the Anglo and Tejano forces under the command of Sam Houston across Texas. Houston and his men continually **retreated**, or moved away from the enemy, for hundreds of miles for months. At the time, some people in Texas were unhappy about the **retreat**. They believed Houston should turn around and order his men to fight.

Houston knew that his troops weren't ready, so the **retreat** continued until an opportunity arrived to take on Santa Anna and his army on more favorable terms. This opportunity would occur on April 21, 1836, near the San Jacinto River.





# Delegate *(n)*

During the Texas Revolution, many Texans (Anglo-American residents of Texas) held meetings to discuss how best to carry out the war effort. **Delegates** from around Texas gathered at several different meetings to discuss important military and political issues. A **delegate** is an elected representative chosen to attend a special meeting to carry out specific tasks.

One example of **delegates** gathering at an important meeting occurred at the Convention of 1836 at a place called Washington-on-the-Brazos. A **delegate** named George Childress oversaw the committee that wrote the Texas Declaration of Independence at the Convention of 1836

These **delegates** also wrote the Constitution of the Republic of Texas and named Sam Houston the Commander-in-Chief of the Texian army. Texian **delegates** helped organize and carry out important tasks during the Texas Revolution.



*Reading the Texas Declaration of  
Independence  
The Portal to Texas History*

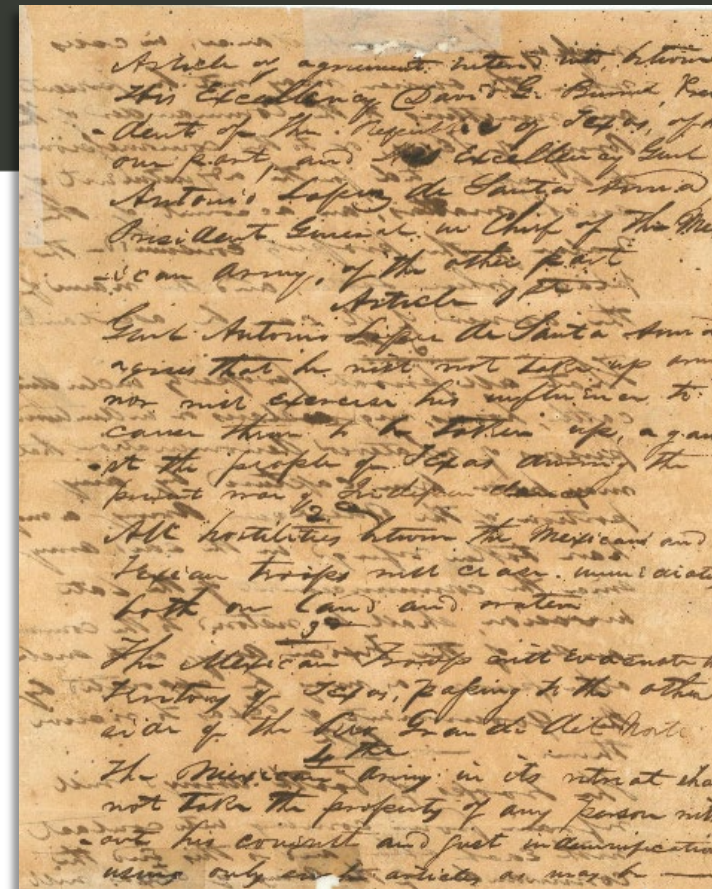


# Treaty <sup>(n)</sup>

After months of hardships, challenges, and retreat from Santa Anna's forces, Sam Houston's troops encountered an opportunity at the San Jacinto River near present-day Houston, Texas. This opportunity would bring an end to the war.

The fighting that occurred between Houston's troops and Santa Anna's army at the Battle of San Jacinto forced Santa Anna to surrender.

This Texan victory at the Battle of San Jacinto ended the Texas Revolution and forced Santa Anna to sign the **Treaties of Velasco**. A **treaty** is a document that ends a war and sets the terms for peace. Sometimes, there will be more than one **treaty** involved in peace talks. The Texas Revolution ended with the **Treaties of Velasco**. One treaty was public, and one was a secret! But more on that later...



*The Treaty of Velasco*  
*The Portal to Texas History*



# Exit Ticket

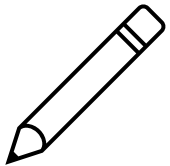
Follow the directions to complete your exit ticket



- The chart shows 16 words related to social studies.



- Based on what you know so far, which terms do you think are most closely related to this unit?



- Circle or highlight all that apply



- Discuss with a partner



# Share with the class



I think \_\_\_\_\_ is related to the  
unit because \_\_\_\_\_

I think \_\_\_\_\_ is NOT related to the  
unit because \_\_\_\_\_

