

## Warm-up

- Responses will vary

## Lesson

How students record the following information may vary if they paraphrase. The responses below are taken specifically from the available options in the Foundations work and should act as a general guide for Advanced and Grade Level work.

1. The Battle of Gonzales
  - a. When: Oct. 2, 1835
  - b. What happened: (A) The Mexican government requested the return of their cannon (B) The Gonzales militia refused to return the cannon, attacking Mexican troops.
  - c. Significance: (B) This battle is considered to have started the Texas Revolution.
2. The Consultation
  - a. When: November 1835
  - b. What happened: (B) Texans established a provisional government and military (C) Texans said they had the right to declare independence if they wanted.
  - c. Significance: Texans established a provisional government and stated their right to declare independence.
3. The Alamo
  - a. When: Feb. 23 – Mar 6, 1836
  - b. What happened: (A) Texans took over San Antonio, forcing the centralist army to retreat. (B) Santa Anna and his army laid siege to the Alamo, then attacked and killed the all the Alamo defenders.
  - c. Significance: (A) The Alamo was a total defeat for the Texans, but news of the Alamo encouraged other Texans to fight harder against Santa Anna's troops.
4. The Constitutional Convention of 1836
  - a. When: March 1 – 17, 1836
  - b. What happened: (A) Texans officially declared independence from Mexico and wrote a constitution. (C) Texans established a provisional government under David G. Burnett and official army under Sam Houston.
  - c. Significance: (A) At this meeting, Texans officially declared independence, established a provisional government and an official army.

## Answer Key: What's the story?

### 5. The Runaway Scrape

- a. When: March – April 1836
- b. What happened: (A) People of Texas fled from Santa Anna's oncoming army. (C) Anglos, Tejanos, enslaved people, and the Texan military faced many challenges as they retreated from Santa Anna.
- c. Significance: (A) Sam Houston's army retreated to the east because they were not ready for a direct confrontation with Santa Anna's army.

### 6. The Goliad Massacre

- a. When: March 27, 1836
- b. What happened: (B) Fannin's Texan troops surrendered to General Urrea at Goliad. (C) Urrea was ordered to execute more than 400 of the Texan prisoners-of-war.
- c. Significance: (A) Hundreds of Texan prisoners-of-war were executed under Santa Anna's orders, driving other Texans to fight even harder.

### 7. The Battle of San Jacinto

- a. When: April 21, 1836
- b. What happened: (A) Santa Anna's force was smaller because he divided his army. (B) Sam Houston launched a surprise attack on Santa Anna.
- c. Significance: (B) This battle resulted in a decisive Texan victory, bringing out Santa Anna's surrender and the end of the war.

### 8. The Treaties of Velasco

- a. When: May 14, 1836
- b. What happened: (A) Santa Anna was held captive after his surrender at San Jacinto (C) Santa Anna promised to remove his army from Texas and to work for Texas independence in the Mexican government.
- c. Significance: (A) These treaties ended the war and declared Texas independence from Mexico, though the Mexican government did not recognize the treaties as legitimate.

## Exit Ticket

- Responses will vary