

What's the Story? *Foundations*

Unit 5: The Texas Revolution

Name: Date: Period:

Part I Directions:

1. Read each passage about a significant event during the Texas Revolution.
2. **What happened:** Highlight or circle **two** statements that are most significant to this event. **NOTE:** All statements may be **TRUE**, but only **two** are the most significant.
3. **Significance:** A helpful tip: determine the significance of each event **FIRST** to help you understand what's most important about each reading. Then choose the two events under "What Happened" that best support the significance.

First Significant Event(s)

The Battle of Gonzales

When:	What happened?	Significance:
October 2, 1835	A) The Mexican government requested the return of their cannon B) The Gonzales militia refused to return the cannon, attacking Mexican troops. C) The Mexican military defeated the Texan militia at Gonzales.	A) The centralist government was concerned about their weapons in Texan hands. B) This battle is considered to have started the Texas Revolution.

Second Significant Event(s)

The Consultation

When:	What happened?	Significance:
November, 1835	A) Texans unanimously declared independence from Mexico B) Texans established a provisional government and military C) Texans said they had the right to declare independence if they wanted	A) Texans at this meeting agreed on their goals for the war and declared Texan independence. B) Texans established a provisional government and stated their right to declare independence.

**Third Significant
Event(s)**

The Alamo

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
February 23 to March 6, 1836	<p>A) Texans took over San Antonio, forcing the centralist army to retreat.</p> <p>B) Santa Anna and his army laid siege to the Alamo, then attacked and killed all the Alamo defenders.</p> <p>C) Texans successfully caused the retreat of Santa Anna's troops in San Antonio.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>B) The Siege of the Alamo lasted 13 days and the attack on the Alamo ended in a victory for Santa Anna's centralist army.</p>

**Fourth Significant
Event(s)**

The Constitutional Convention of 1836

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
March 1 – 17, 1836	<p>A) Texans officially declared independence from Mexico and wrote a constitution.</p> <p>B) Anglo delegates attended the meeting to organize.</p> <p>C) Texans established a provisional government under David G. Burnett and official army under Sam Houston.</p>	<p>A) At this meeting, Texans officially declared independence, established a provisional government and an official army.</p> <p>B) At this meeting, most Texans couldn't agree on what actions needed to be taken against Santa Anna's centralist army.</p>

**Fifth Significant
Event(s)**

The Runaway Scrape

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
March to April, 1836	<p>A) People of Texas fled from Santa Anna's oncoming army.</p> <p>B) Santa Anna's centralist troops retreated from Sam Houston's army in east Texas.</p> <p>C) Anglos, Tejanos, enslaved people, and the Texan military faced many challenges as they retreated from Santa Anna.</p>	<p>A) Sam Houston's army retreated to the east because they were not ready for a direct confrontation with Santa Anna's army.</p> <p>B) The Texan army, Texas citizens, and enslaved people fled from Santa Anna's army for months.</p>

Sixth Significant Event(s)

The Goliad Massacre

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
March 27, 1836	A) Fannin fled east from Urrea's troops following the Battle of Goliad. 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.	A) Hundreds of Texan prisoners-of-war were executed under Santa Anna's orders, driving other Texans to fight even harder. B) Hundreds of Texan soldiers surrendered and were held as prisoners-of-war at the mission at La Bahía.

Seventh Significant Event(s)

The Battle of San Jacinto

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
April 21, 1836	A) Santa Anna's force was smaller because he divided his army. B) Sam Houston launched a surprise attack on Santa Anna. C) Santa Anna's army was able to hold off the Texan attack.	A) This 18-minute battle between Sam Houston's army and Santa Anna's army resulted in heavy casualties for the Texan army. B) This battle resulted in a decisive Texan victory, bringing out Santa Anna's surrender and the end of the war.

Eighth Significant Event(s)

The Treaties of Velasco

<i>When:</i>	<i>What happened?</i>	<i>Significance:</i>
May 14, 1836	A) Santa Anna was held captive after his surrender at San Jacinto. B) Santa Anna refused to sign the treaties claiming he could not sign them legitimately while a prisoner of the Texans. C) Santa Anna promised to remove his army from Texas and to work for Texas independence in the Mexican government.	A) These treaties ended the war and declared Texas independence from Mexico, though the Mexican government did not recognize the treaties as legitimate. B) These documents ended the Federalist rebellions. Santa Anna signed the documents while a prisoner of the Texans.

Part II: Comprehension Questions

Directions: Answer the following comprehension questions based on information from the readings.

1. Read each description of four significant events of the Texas Revolution. The events are lettered A, B, C, and D. Determine which event is being described and write the correct letter under the corresponding event in the chart below.
 - a. This significant event started the Texas Revolution.
 - b. This significant Texan defeat encouraged other Texans to fight harder.
 - c. At this significant event, Texans wrote the Texan Declaration of Independence
 - d. This significant event ended the Texas Revolution with a Texan victory

The Constitutional Convention of 1836	The Battle of the Alamo	The Battle of San Jacinto	The Battle of Gonzales
			A

☐

2. Which statement best summarizes the primary significance of the Texas Revolution?

Note: More than one statement may be TRUE, but only one statement gives the primary significance of the Texas Revolution.

- a. The conflict between Texan federalists and Santa Anna's centralist army ended in a Texan victory that won independence for Texas.
- b. Texan federalists suffered a series of defeats against Santa Anna's larger, more experienced military forces.
- c. Federalists around Mexico were angry about the centralist takeover of government, causing rebellions to break out in several Mexican states.
- d. ~~Texas and the United States were able to forge an alliance that allied the Texians to win the war.~~