

# American Indians in the Texas Revolution *Video*

## Unit 5: The Texas Revolution

Name:  Date:  Period:

### Before you watch...

Before you watch the video, complete the following **True** or **False** activity below based on what you may already know or your best educated guess about American Indians during the Texas Revolution. After you watch, return to this chart to give your final answers. Compare your answers. Were your first answers correct? What was different?

Before you watch	After you watch	Statement
T / F	T / F	1. Many American Indian tribes in Texas held a lot of power in the years before and during Anglo colonization.
T / F	T / F	2. Most American Indian tribes in Texas picked a clear side to support during the Texas Revolution.
T / F	T / F	3. Some tribes sought alliances during the Texas Revolution in the hopes of gaining land titles in Texas.
T / F	T / F	4. As a result of Texas independence, many tribes gained titles to land from the Republic of Texas government.

### Chief Di'Wali (Chief Bowls) & the Texas Revolution

**Directions:** Use the word bank below to complete the fill-in-the-blank statements based on information from the video.

Sam Houston	/	rights	/	Cherokee	/	treaty	/
independence	/	San Antonio	/	allies	/	legislature	/
Anglo-Americans	/	Santa Anna	/	titles	/	neutral	/

1. During the 1820s and 1830s, American Indian tribes from the United States were forced to relocate from their lands in the east to places like Texas in the West. Tribes like the Shawnee, Delaware, and \_\_\_\_\_ migrated into east Texas.
2. Several of these tribes wanted to gain \_\_\_\_\_, or legal ownership, to land in east Texas.

3. In late 1835, a Cherokee chief named Di'Wali met with the Mexican General Ugartechea in \_\_\_\_\_ about land ownership in east Texas, but nothing official was decided.
4. Then in February 1836, Chief Di'Wali met with the Anglo army commander, \_\_\_\_\_ about Native American land ownership in east Texas. The two men made an official partnership with a document called a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In the document mentioned above, Di'Wali promised his tribe of American Indians would remain \_\_\_\_\_, meaning they would not fight against the Texans in the war. In return, Houston promised that Texas would grant the Cherokee and their \_\_\_\_\_, or partners, the titles to land in east Texas if Texas won the war.
6. The leader of the centralist troops, General \_\_\_\_\_, also met with Di'Wali, promising his tribe land if they would side with the centralists.
7. When Texas won its \_\_\_\_\_ from Mexico, the constitution that created the government of Texas granted no \_\_\_\_\_ to American Indians in Texas.
8. Additionally, the Texas \_\_\_\_\_, or the group of people elected to make laws, did not recognize the treaty that Houston and Di'Wali had signed during the war.
9. In the years that followed the Texas Revolution, \_\_\_\_\_ poured into Texas from the United States, eventually outnumbering the American Indians in Texas. This put a lot of pressure on tribes like the Cherokee and their allies as they continued working for legal ownership of land in Texas.