

The Texas Revolution

Causes of the Revolt
The Texas Revolution
The Aftermath

Westward Movement

- Americans “wanted” to expand to the West
- Americans especially in the Southern region “wanted” to expand slavery
- Americans “wanted” to expand their type of civilization and Christianity to “lesser people”



A History of Texas

- Americans are invited to settle the region of Tejas by the Mexican government in 1821 under the empresario system they are required to become Mexican citizens
- By 1830 Americans outnumber native Mexicans
- Disagreements will arise over slavery, religion and language



Causes of the Texas Revolution

- Negligence- Mexico allowed Anglos to run their own affairs in government
- Racism- Both sides feel that they are better than one another
- Cultural Differences- Mexicans are Catholics and speak Spanish; Anglos refuse to learn Mexican culture



Causes of the Texas Revolution

- Slavery- Mexico had outlawed slavery in 1830 but Anglos continue to bring them
- Government- Anglos believe in states' rights, Mexico believes in a strong central government



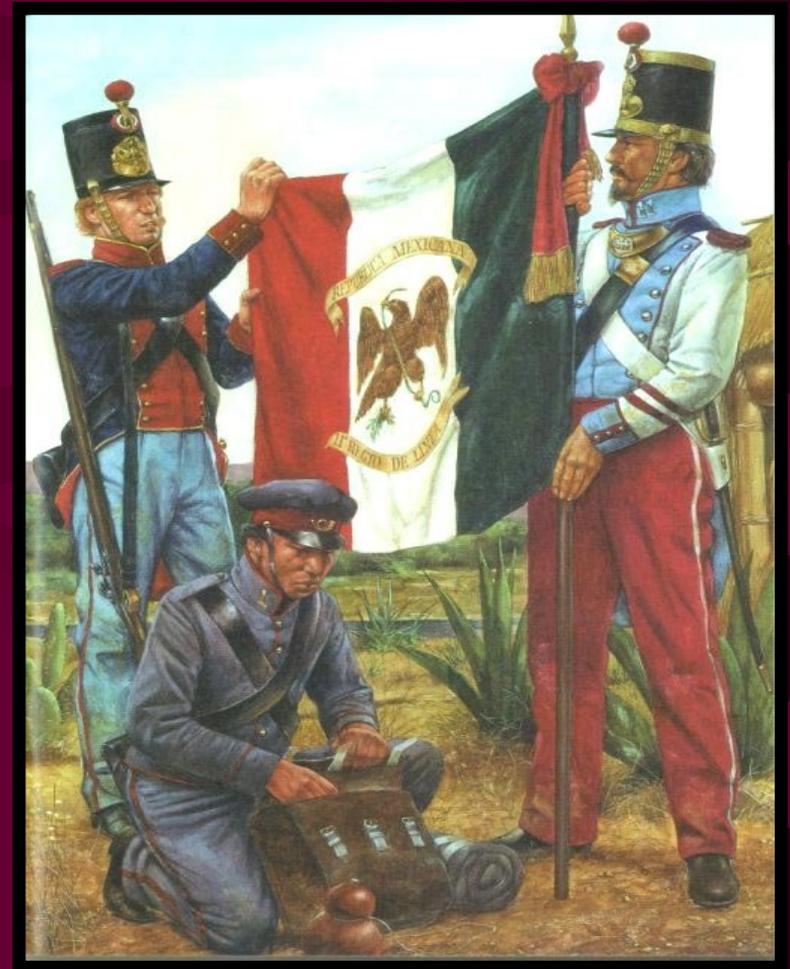
Santa Anna

- Mexican president who seeks to put down Texas Revolution and gain power over Mexico
- He orders the siege of the Alamo
- The purpose of executing survivors was to end rebellion



The Mexican Response

- The Mexican Government passes the Law of April 6, 1830 to stop Anglos from immigrating to Texas
- Anglos believe that they are rebelling against an oppressive government again



William B. Travis

- South Carolinian who flees to Texas after abandoning his family
- Practices law and becomes a leading voice in the rebellion against Mexico
- Becomes the commander at the Alamo and is killed at its siege on March 6, 1836
- Most of the defenders at the Alamo are not from Texas - most are from the South



The Alamo, March 6 1836

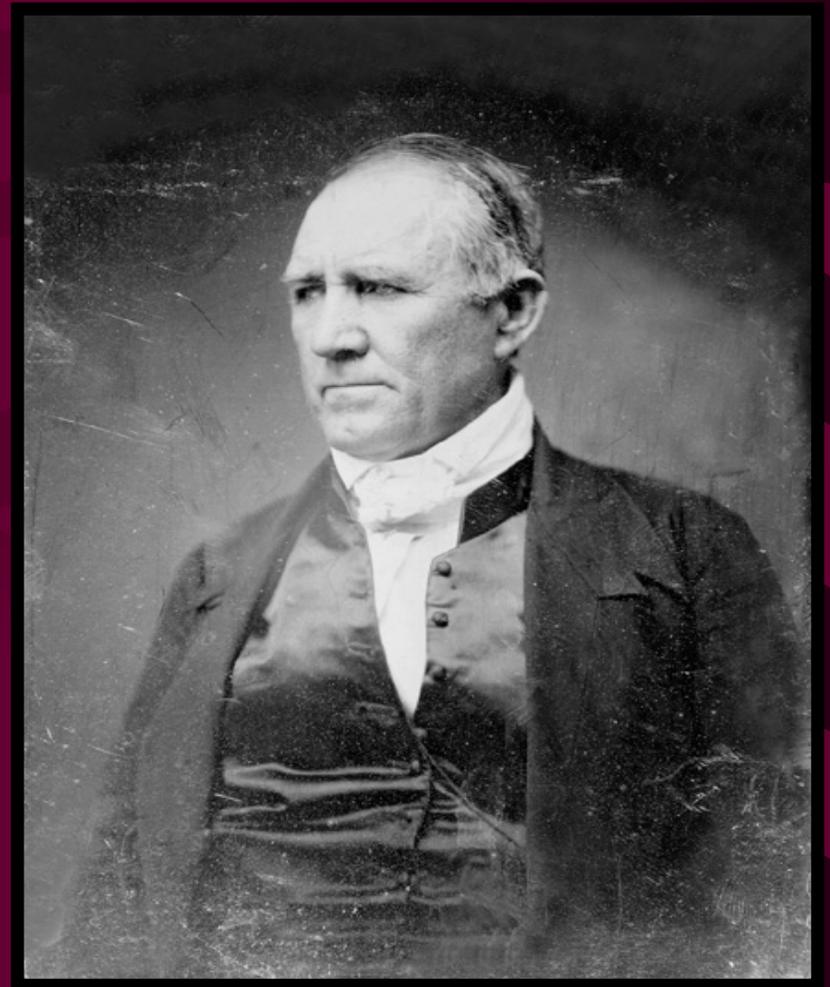
- Siege of Texian forces led by William Travis and Jim Bowie, Feb 23-March 6, 1836
- Close to 187 Texians and Tejanos fight a Mexican army of 2,000 men at the Alamo mission
- All Texians are killed and the Alamo becomes a symbol of heroism and rallies Texians to fight





Sam Houston

- Virginian who makes Texas his home
- Commander of Texan army who overtakes Santa Anna's army at San Jacinto, Texas and gives Texas independence from Mexico



San Jacinto, April 21, 1836

- April 21, 1836 forces led by Houston defeat Mexican forces under Santa Anna
- Fighting lasted 20 minutes but slaughter continues until evening over 630 Mexicans killed
- Massacre is revenge driven for the Alamo and Goliad



Treaty of Velasco, May 14, 1836

- Treaty gives Texas its independence + boundary between Mexico and Texas established
- Texas argues that Rio Grande is boundary but Mexico argues that it is the Nueces River
- This will come back and haunt both countries



Texas Becomes A Republic

- Republic: a form of government in which people elect representatives to govern them
- Texas eventually will be annexed by the United States and become the 28th state of the United States
- Annexation: the process of making a territory part of a nation

