

10-2 – The Texas Revolution- Pages 312-315

Essential Question: *How did Texas gain its independence from Mexico?*

Main Idea 1:

Many American settlers moved to Texas after Mexico achieved independence from Spain.

- Father Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a Mexican **priest**, led **80,000** American Indians in an **unsuccessful** revolt against **Spain** in 1810.
- ★ The people were **poor** and he thought that **independence** from the **Spanish** monarchy would **improve** their lives.
- ★ Although the revolt **failed** to overthrow the **Spanish** monarch, it was **significant** because it **inspired** the **independence** movement to **grow**.
- **Mexico** gained **independence** in 1821.
- The new Mexican **government** hired **empresarios**, or agents, to bring **settlers** to **Texas**.
- ★ Stephen F. Austin, an empresario, or **agent**, started a **colony** on the lower Colorado River in 1822.
- **Success** attracted more American **settlers**, who received **free land** in exchange for **obeying** Mexican **laws**.
- Mexico was **concerned** about the **number** of **Americans** and banned further **settlement**.
- General Antonio López de **Santa Anna** became the **ruler** of **Mexico**.



Main Idea 2:

Texans revolted against Mexican rule and established an independent nation.

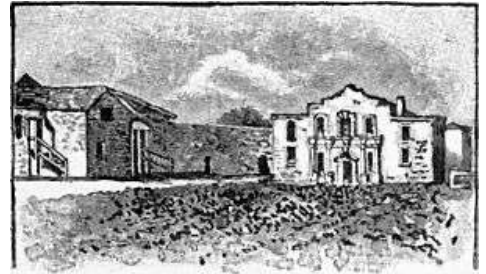
- **War** began October 1835 in a **battle** at Gonzales, **Texas**.
- **Texans** declared **independence** on March 2, 1836.
- The **Republic** of **Texas** was established.
- **Sam Houston** was named **head** of the Texas **army**.
- **Stephen F. Austin** went to the United States to seek **money** and **troops**.



Major Battles

Battle at the Alamo

- **Texans'** actions **angered** Santa Anna
- Texas **force** of fewer than **200**, led by Colonel **Jim Travis**, occupied **Alamo** mission near **San Antonio**
- From February 23 to March 6, 1846, Texans **held** out against **huge** Mexican **army**
- All defenders **killed** in Mexican **attack** on March 6
- The Battle of the Alamo **significant** to the **outcome** of the Texas **Revolution**.



- ★ Although the **Texans** were **beaten**, Sam Houston's forces were **inspired** to **win** the Battle of San Jacinto.

Battle of San Jacinto

- **Santa Anna** chased Texans under **Sam Houston**
- Texans took **stand** at San Jacinto River near Galveston Bay
- **Houston's** forces **attacked** on April 21, 1836, and **destroyed** Mexican **army**
- **Santa Anna** captured at Battle of San Jacinto and **forced** to sign **treaty** giving Texas **independence**



Independent Nation

- **Sam Houston** was the **hero** of the new independent **nation** of Texas. **Houston** was elected **president**; Stephen F. Austin became **secretary of state**.
- To increase the **population**, Texas offered land **grants** to new **settlers**. Many from nearby southern **states** brought **enslaved Africans** with them.
- Most **Texans** hoped that the United States would **annex**, or take control of, **Texas** and make it a **state**.

- ★ **President Jackson** recognized **Texas** as an **independent** nation, but did not want to upset **balance** between **slave** and **free** states by letting a **slave** state enter the **Union**.

