

Texas Changes Hands

Trace Texas from Spanish rule to life in independent Mexico.

4.2.D "Identify Texas' role in the Mexican War of Independence and the war's impact on the development of Texas; and"

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two details that show how people in Texas took part in the Mexican War of Independence. Circle two details that show how Mexico's independence changed Texas.

Texas During Independence

- ① In 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo called for people in Mexico to fight Spanish rule. The struggle became the Mexican War of Independence. At that time, Texas was a northern province of Spain, not an independent place. News of the rebellion reached Texas, where some people supported independence while Spanish soldiers tried to keep control for Spain.
- ② Texas played a direct role in 1812 and 1813. Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara helped organize the Republican Army of the North, which included Tejanos, Mexicans, and volunteers from the United States. The army captured Nacogdoches, La Bahía, and San Antonio. It declared Texas independent from Spain in 1813. Spanish royalist forces defeated the army at the Battle of Medina later that year.
- ③ Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821. Texas then became part of the new nation of Mexico. Mexican leaders wanted more settlers in Texas, so they allowed empresarios, including Stephen F. Austin, to bring families from the United States. New laws, languages, and customs shaped daily life. Over time, disagreements between the Mexican government and many settlers helped lead to the Texas Revolution in 1835.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Which country controlled Texas when the Mexican War of Independence began?

2 Name two places captured by the Republican Army of the North.

3 What happened to the Republican Army of the North at the Battle of Medina?

4 Describe two ways Mexico's independence changed the development of Texas.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly three sentences that explain Texas's role in the Mexican War of Independence and one effect the war had on Texas. Use at least two details from the passage.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline two details that show how people in Texas took part in the Mexican War of Independence. Circle two details that show how Mexico's independence changed Texas. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Which country controlled Texas when the Mexican War of Independence began?	Spain controlled Texas.
2	Name two places captured by the Republican Army of the North.	Any two: Nacogdoches, La Bahía, and San Antonio.
3	What happened to the Republican Army of the North at the Battle of Medina?	Spanish royalist forces defeated the army.
4	Describe two ways Mexico's independence changed the development of Texas.	Texas became part of Mexico, and Mexican leaders allowed empresarios to bring more families from the United States. New laws, languages, and customs also shaped daily life, and later disagreements helped lead to the Texas Revolution.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Texas played a direct role when the Republican Army of the North captured San Antonio in 1813. The army included Tejanos, Mexicans, and volunteers from the United States, but Spanish royalist forces defeated it at the Battle of Medina. After Mexico won independence, Texas became part of Mexico, and empresarios brought more families to Texas.

Accept equivalent details about Texas's role, including support for independence, the Republican Army of the North, its captures, or the 1813 declaration. For the open response, look for an accurate role detail and a clear effect of Mexico's independence on Texas.