

Paths to Independence

Trace causes, events, and effects in the Texas Revolution.

4.3.A “analyze the causes, major events, and effects of the Texas Revolution, including the Battle of the Alamo, the Texas Declaration of Independence, the Runaway Scrape, and the Battle of San Jacinto;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each cause, circle each major event, and box each effect. Your marks should show how events in the Texas Revolution were connected.

Texas Fights for Independence

- ① During the 1830s, many settlers in Texas were unhappy with Mexico's government. President Antonio López de Santa Anna ended Mexico's federal system and took more power for himself. Texans wanted local control and the rights they believed Mexico's Constitution of 1824 protected. Tension grew into fighting in 1835. By early 1836, Texans were deciding whether to separate from Mexico.
- ② In March 1836, Texan defenders held the Alamo mission in San Antonio for 13 days against a larger Mexican army. The Alamo fell on March 6, and the defenders were killed. Two days before the battle ended, delegates at Washington-on-the-Brazos signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. It announced that Texas was no longer part of Mexico and gave Texans a reason to continue the fight.
- ③ After the Alamo fell, Santa Anna's army moved east. Many Texas families fled with the Texan army during the Runaway Scrape. They left homes and traveled through rain and mud because they feared the approaching soldiers. On April 21, 1836, General Sam Houston's army surprised Santa Anna at San Jacinto and won quickly. The victory led to Santa Anna's capture and helped Texas gain independence.

2

ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1

What action by Santa Anna helped cause tension between many Texas settlers and Mexico?

2

How did the Texas Declaration of Independence affect the Texans' fight?

3

How did the fall of the Alamo connect to the Runaway Scrape?

4

What were two effects of the Texan victory at the Battle of San Jacinto?

3

YOUR TURN

Your own words

Make two cause, event, and effect chains from the passage. In each row, choose connected details and explain the connection in the last column.

CAUSE	MAJOR EVENT	EFFECT	BECAUSE...

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each cause, circle each major event, and box each effect. Your marks should show how events in the Texas Revolution were connected. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What action by Santa Anna helped cause tension between many Texas settlers and Mexico?	He ended Mexico's federal system and took more power for himself.
2	How did the Texas Declaration of Independence affect the Texans' fight?	It announced that Texas was no longer part of Mexico and gave Texans a reason to continue fighting.
3	How did the fall of the Alamo connect to the Runaway Scrape?	After the Alamo fell, Santa Anna's army moved east. Texas families feared the approaching soldiers, so many fled with the Texan army during the Runaway Scrape.
4	What were two effects of the Texan victory at the Battle of San Jacinto?	Santa Anna was captured, and Texas gained independence.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

CAUSE	MAJOR EVENT	EFFECT	BECAUSE...
Santa Anna took more power	Texas Declaration of Independence was signed	Texans announced Texas was no longer part of Mexico	Texans wanted local control and rights they believed were protected.
The Alamo fell	Runaway Scrape	Families fled their homes	They feared Santa Anna's approaching soldiers.

Accept cause-and-effect chains that accurately connect details from the passage. Students may use different valid chains, as long as the event and effect logically follow the stated cause.