

Road to Revolt

Trace how growing conflicts pushed Texas toward revolution.

7.3.A “describe the chain of events that led to the Texas Revolution, including the Fredonian Rebellion, the Mier y Terán Report, the Law of April 6, 1830, the Turtle Bayou Resolutions, and the arrest of Stephen F. Austin;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Number the five named events in the order they happened. Underline one phrase after each event that shows why it increased tension or led to a later response.

Conflicts Build in Texas

- ① In 1826, empresario Haden Edwards tried to control settlements near Nacogdoches. When Mexican officials challenged his land claims, Edwards and supporters declared the short-lived Republic of Fredonia. Mexican forces, joined by many Anglo colonists, ended the Fredonian Rebellion in 1827. The revolt alarmed Mexican leaders because it showed that conflict over land and local power could turn settlers against the government. It also led Mexico to look more closely at Texas and its growing ties to the United States.
- ② In 1828, the Mexican government sent General Manuel Mier y Terán to inspect Texas. His report warned that immigrants from the United States outnumbered Mexican residents in some areas and had stronger economic ties to the United States. In response, Mexico passed the Law of April 6, 1830. It stopped most immigration from the United States, canceled unfilled empresario contracts, and ordered more troops and customs posts in Texas. Many colonists saw these steps as threats to their future and local trade.
- ③ Tension became open protest in 1832. During trouble at Anahuac, colonists wrote the Turtle Bayou Resolutions. They said they supported Mexico and the Constitution of 1824, but they opposed President Anastasio Bustamante's centralist government and backed Antonio López de Santa Anna. In 1833, Stephen F. Austin carried settlers' requests to Mexico City. A letter he wrote was intercepted, and he was arrested in January 1834. Austin remained imprisoned until August 1835, about eighteen months. These disputes helped move Texas closer to revolution.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What did the Fredonian Rebellion cause Mexican leaders to do?

2 According to the passage, what warning in the Mier y Terán Report led Mexico to pass the Law of April 6, 1830?

3 Name two actions in the Law of April 6, 1830, and explain why many colonists disliked them.

4 How did the Turtle Bayou Resolutions and Austin's arrest show that tension with Mexico was growing?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Complete the table to build a chain of events. Put the five named events in order, describe what happened, and explain how each event increased tension or led to a later response.

EVENT	WHAT HAPPENED?	HOW DID IT RAISE TENSION OR LEAD TO A RESPONSE?

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Number the five named events in the order they happened. Underline one phrase after each event that shows why it increased tension or led to a later response. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What did the Fredonian Rebellion cause Mexican leaders to do?	It caused Mexican leaders to look more closely at Texas and its growing ties to the United States.
2	According to the passage, what warning in the Mier y Terán Report led Mexico to pass the Law of April 6, 1830?	The report warned that immigrants from the United States outnumbered Mexican residents in some areas and had stronger economic ties to the United States.
3	Name two actions in the Law of April 6, 1830, and explain why many colonists disliked them.	Answers may name any two: it stopped most immigration from the United States, canceled unfilled empresario contracts, or ordered more troops and customs posts. Many colonists saw these actions as threats to their future and local trade.
4	How did the Turtle Bayou Resolutions and Austin's arrest show that tension with Mexico was growing?	The resolutions were an open protest against Bustamante's centralist government. Austin was arrested in January 1834 and held until August 1835, showing that disputes with Mexico remained serious.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

EVENT	WHAT HAPPENED?	HOW DID IT RAISE TENSION OR LEAD TO A RESPONSE?
Fredonian Rebellion	Haden Edwards and supporters declared the Republic of Fredonia after a land conflict.	The revolt alarmed Mexican leaders and led Mexico to examine Texas more closely.
Mier y Terán Report	Mier y Terán warned that United States immigrants were numerous and closely tied to the United States.	Mexico responded with the Law of April 6, 1830.
Law of April 6, 1830	Mexico stopped most United States immigration, canceled unfilled contracts, and increased troops and customs posts.	Colonists feared for their future and local trade.
Turtle Bayou Resolutions	Colonists supported Mexico and the Constitution of 1824 but protested Bustamante's centralist government.	The conflict became an open protest.
Arrest of Stephen F. Austin	Austin's letter was intercepted, and Mexico imprisoned him from January 1834 to August 1835.	The long dispute helped move Texas closer to revolution.

Accept equivalent cause-and-effect language that matches the passage. For the Law of April 6, 1830 question, accept any two listed actions and an explanation that colonists viewed them as threats to their future or trade.