The Texas Rebellion (1836)

3-2 History Notes
The Texas Rebellion (1836)

- Anglo Americans immigrating to Texas (part of Mexico)
- Anglos must...
  1. Be Catholic
  2. Swear oath to Mexico
  3. Can’t practice slavery
The Texas Rebellion (1836)

• Anglos and Tejanos want Independence for Texas because...
  • Santa Anna is a tyrant (evil ruler)
  • Forced to be Catholic
  • No schools
The Texas Rebellion (1836)

• Anglos and Tejanos want Texas to Declare Independence from Mexico because...
  • Indians attacking Texans
  • Want to practice slavery
  • Don’t want to obey Mexico’s laws
  • Anglos believe they are superior to Mexicans
Occupied America

- Selected readings from pages 44
- The Defense of the Mexican Homeland
William Barret Travis,
Letter from the Alamo

“I am besieged, by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna. I have sustained a continual Bombardment...for 24 hours & have not lost a man. The enemy has demanded a surrender...otherwise, our soldiers are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken...our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender or retreat.”
William Barret Travis,
Letter from the Alamo

“...I call on you in the name of Liberty, of patriotism and everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid...If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible & die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor & that of his country. VICTORY OR DEATH.”
Remember the Alamo!

- Video link
Occupied America

• Selected readings from pages 44-45
• Mexico Wins the Battles but Lose the War
The Texas Rebellion (1836)

- Texans lose battles at Alamo and Goliad
- Texans defeat Santa Anna and Mexico at San Jacinto with help from...
  - USA
The Ballad of the Alamo –
By Marty Robbins (1960)

- Video link