Texas Colonization Begins

1821

Stephen F. Austin brings Americans to live in Texas.

Americans move into Mexican Texas with their American ideas.

Fredonian Revolt

December 21, 1826 – January 23, 1827

American led rebellion in Nacogdoches with an old stone fort.

The American led rebellion caused Mexican government to pay more attention to Texas.

Mier y Teran Report

1828

Mexican general tours Texas and reports back to the Mexican government.

Teran reports back to Mexican government that American influence and population is strong.

Law of April 6

1830

New law passed based on Mier y Terans recommendations.

New law prevented new slaves and placed custom duties on foreign goods, angering American colonists.

Stephen F. Austin imprisoned

January 1834- July 1835

Stephen F. Austin is arrested and held in Mexico for almost two years for writing a letter.

Battle of Gonzales

October 2, 1835

American colonists challenge Mexican troops to a battle over “Come and Take it” cannon.

First official battle of the Texas Revolution was known as the “Lexington of Texas.”

Battle of the Alamo

February 23 – March 6, 1836

13 day siege between Santa Anna-led army and 200 Texans.

This brave stand inspired Texans to fight harder and Americans to help.

Goliad Massacre

March 27, 1836

Mexican army massacres small group of Texans after the Alamo.

This massacre inspired Texans to fight and Americans to aid the cause.

Battle of San Jacinto

April 21, 1836

Sam Houston led Texan army defeats Santa Anna and the Mexican army.

This victory resulted in Texas winning their independence from Mexico.

Treaties of Velasco

May 14, 1836

Agreements signed by Santa Anna with Texas that stopped the fighting.

These agreements created TX independence, and dealt with the boundary issue.