**History 2301 Exam 2 Study Guide**

**Exam 2 Testing Window: Wednesday, 3/6 through Sunday, 3/10**

**Chapter 6 “The Texas Revolution, 1835-1836”**

As you read Randolph B Campbell’s *Gone to Texas*, use the text to explain the following people, terms, or events below and describe their importance/impact on Texas history:

1. Circumstances (date, location, conflict) leading up to the “Come and Take It” banner (p.116) – September-October 1835, Gonzales Texas, a Texan militia force drove off Mexican forces
2. Significance of Battle of Gonzalez (bottom of p.116) – It was arguably the beginning of the Texas Revolution and there was no turning back.
3. Cause of revolution: slavery (p.118) – Opposed by Mexicans, not a major factor
4. Cause of revolution (cultural/ethnic divisions) (p.118) – More of a reason, Mexicans and Texans didn’t like each other, Texans preferred subordinating military authority and didn’t like the unstable government in Mexico City.
5. Cause of revolution (frontier) (p.119) – Tejanos and Angalo merchants worked together, they together did not like the capital’s policies and didn’t believe they understood the frontiersmen.
6. What were the major downfalls of the Consultation? (p122-123) – Failure to separate executive and legislative power, bad judgment in selecting governor Henry Smith, poor organization of military forces leaving them with volunteers that may not fight
7. What was a major advantage the Mexican troops had over the Texian troops at the Alamo? (p.127) – Numbers, artillery, cavalry
8. Day 2 of the Battle of the Alamo, purpose of Capt. Gonzales’ plea (p.130) – To call for aid in defending the Alamo to all Texans that could and that he would never relent
9. Summarize the end of the Battle of the Alamo (p.131) – The Mexican forces broke through, the Texans retreated into the barracks and chapel, the Mexican forces broke into their fortifications with used of the Texan cannon, hand-to-hand combat ensued, any survivors were executed.

**Chapter 7 “The Republic of Texas, 1836-1846”**

1. Difference between the public Treaty of Velasco and the private Treaty of Velasco (p.144) – Public: End of the war and retreat of Mexican forces. Private: Santa Anna would use his influence to recognize public treaty and Texan independence
2. First President of Republic of Texas and term(s) (p. 145) – Sam Houston, served from 1836 - 1838
3. Issues at the start of the Republic (p.146) – Annexation, crop disruption, destroyed 2 town, scared away population, Commanche raids, $1.25 million debt, empty treasury.
4. Houston’s main points in first address to congress (2nd term) p.158 – Lack of funds, Indian policy, leaving Mexico alone.
5. Houston’s policy regarding Native Americans (p.159) – Created Bureau of Indian affairs, support to trade and negotiations, treaty of peace and commerce.
6. President of US when Texas was annexed into the US: (p. 169) – James K. Polk
7. Date of annexation (p.169) – February 19, 1846

**Chapter 8 “Frontier Texas, 1846-1861”**

1. Summary of the effects of annexation (top of p.170) – Greater security, immigrations was now just moving, Indian population increase, war with Mexico.
2. Description of the disputed area (why was it disputed, where was disputed area located) (p. 170) – The Rio Grande or Nueces River, Mexican officials claim they never accepted the treaty and therefor the border.
3. Polk’s goals: Rio Grande and California (explain/give details) (p171) – He wanted the Rio Grande as the boundary and California to help settle financial claims.
4. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo: summarize the effects (boundary, Texas shape, culture) (p. 172) – Ended Mexican War, Rio Grande border boundary, Mexican majority Anglo minority
5. What geographic area was considered “South Texas”? (p. 173) – San Antonio to Rio Grande Rivers.
6. Describe the background and events of the “Cortina War”. (p. 176) – Cortina fought for Mexico, hated Anglos, rage over city marshal arresting ranch hand
7. Description of issues and tension on the Indian Frontier (p.183) – Declining herds, increased agriculturalists, increased competition
8. What was authorized by the Texas legislature in February 1854? (p. 185) – Take control of 12 leagues of vacant land for Indian use.
9. Significance of Cynthia Anne Parker (p.188) – Mother to the last leader of the Commanches.

**Chapter 9 “Empire State of the South, 1846-1861”**

1. Describe the population of Texas (not including Native Americans) between 1847 and 1860 (pp.190-192) – Population quadrupled, 20,000 Germans
2. Description of the economy of antebellum Texas (including crops produced) (pp.191-192) – Agricultural, sweet potatoes, cabbage, corn, cotton
3. Describe challenges in Texas related to transportation (p.194) – Great distance, poor roads, deep dust and mud, unreliable river transportation.
4. What was developed in 1836 to address the challenges of transportation in Texas? (p. 194) - Railroads
5. What were reasons Texas did not diversify economically during the antebellum period? (explain/give details) (pp.195-196) – Geography, too much of the natural resources benefitted agricultural development such as rivers and good soil, but did not benefit other industries because of shallow rivers and low forestry.
6. Treatment of free African Americans (p.201) – Restricted freedoms to that of slaves, free persons of color required permission of legislature to remain in Texas.
7. The following topics about the lives of slaves (pp. 204-207)
   1. Diet – Corn and pork, maybe sweet potatoes
   2. Illness – Fever, pneumonia,
   3. Religion – Protestant, Methodist, Baptist; Christianity
8. Common Schools (p.210) – Offered primary and elementary education
9. Women in antebellum Texas (p. 212) – Not ideal but more than moderate for the time, no political right but studied the same as boys.
10. Sam Houston’s stance on the Kansas-Nebraska Act (p.216) – Voted against, predicted the Civil War.

History 2301 Guided Notes and Study Guide (Exam 2 Part 5 of 5)

Exam 2 Testing Window: Wednesday, 10/11 through Tuesday, 10/19

**Chapter 10 “The Civil War, 1861-1865”**

1. Texas Troubles (pg. 220) – Started with Dallas & Northern Town fires, reprisals followed against false confessors
2. How did Sam Houston feel about secession? (p.221) – He fought against it
3. Significance of Feb 1st through Feb 4th 1861 (p. 222) – Convention remained in session and completed the process of leaving the union
4. Describe the background of Rice University (p.243) – William Marsh Rice, his fortune endowed Rice University
5. Describe the Homefront of Texas during the Civil War. (p.238-244) – Built fortifications with slave labor, men ages 17-50 were supposed to be drafted, women took over men’s plantations, secession opposers formed military companies, supposed rebels killed, Indian raids
6. Major events of the end of the Civil War in Texas (p.245) – Confederate property turned over to US, some Texans fled to Mexico, occupying forces in Texas