

Texan Revolt Outline #1

USH2

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1 Start of the Texas Revolution

1.1 The Texas Revolution began in June 1832

1. Armed colonists freed William B. Travis and Patrick Jack
2. Were being held by Colonel Juan David Bradburn at the Anahuac
3. They Explained their actions

1.2 Turtle Bayou Resolutions

1. the colonists claimed they had acted in support of a Federalist revolution
2. They claimed the revolution was being conducted in Mexico by Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna

2 Santa Anna's revolution

2.1 Santa Anna's revolution had succeeded but he still embraced Centralism the following years

1. Discarded Constitution of 1824 w/ its Federalist guarantees
1. By 1835, several states within the Mexican Federation revolted against the Centralist government.
2. In may of 1835. Santa Anna led his army to Zacatecas, where beat the state militia
 - (a) Now he focused on texas

3 Texas

3.1 Mexican officials were concerned about the number of Anglo Colonists immigrating to Texas

1. One solution was to increase the number of troops
2. General Martin Perfecto de Cos was sent to texas to keep dissidents in check
3. William B. Travis and his supporters had already confronted them at Anahuac.
4. Orders were issued for the arrest of Williams and his supporters
5. Flying a flag bearing the words "Come and Take it," the colonists fired back and and drove away the Mexicans

3.2 The colonists, realizing that war with the government had begun, moved to consolidate their hold on Texas.

1. On the night of October 9, 1835, the colonists seized Presidio La Bahía at Goliad and captured its garrison.
2. That month several hundred colonists gathered at Gonzales and formed themselves into The Army of the People and elected Stephen F. Austin as their commanding general.
3. By the end of October, the army was outside San Antonio de Béxar, looking to gain control of that important political seat.

3.3 Inside the city was General Cos and his Centralist garrison.

1. Cos had landed at Copano and marched to Béxar just as the revolution was beginning.
2. The Texans laid siege to the city.
3. In late November Austin had to leave the army and travel to the United States at the orders of the Provisional Government, and of the colonists began to leave the army as well.
4. The situation did not look favorable for the Texans.
 - (a) Rallies in support of the revolution had turned out recruits for the fight against Mexico's Centralist government.
 - (b) One group, headed by exiled Federalist leader General Méjia, landed at Tampico but was defeated. Other volunteers, called the New Orleans Greys, arrived at Béxar in time to bolster the Texan cause.
5. On the morning of December 5, the Texans attacked the town, ultimately forcing Cos and his garrison to surrender after several days of fighting. By the end of 1835, no Centralist troops remained in Texas.