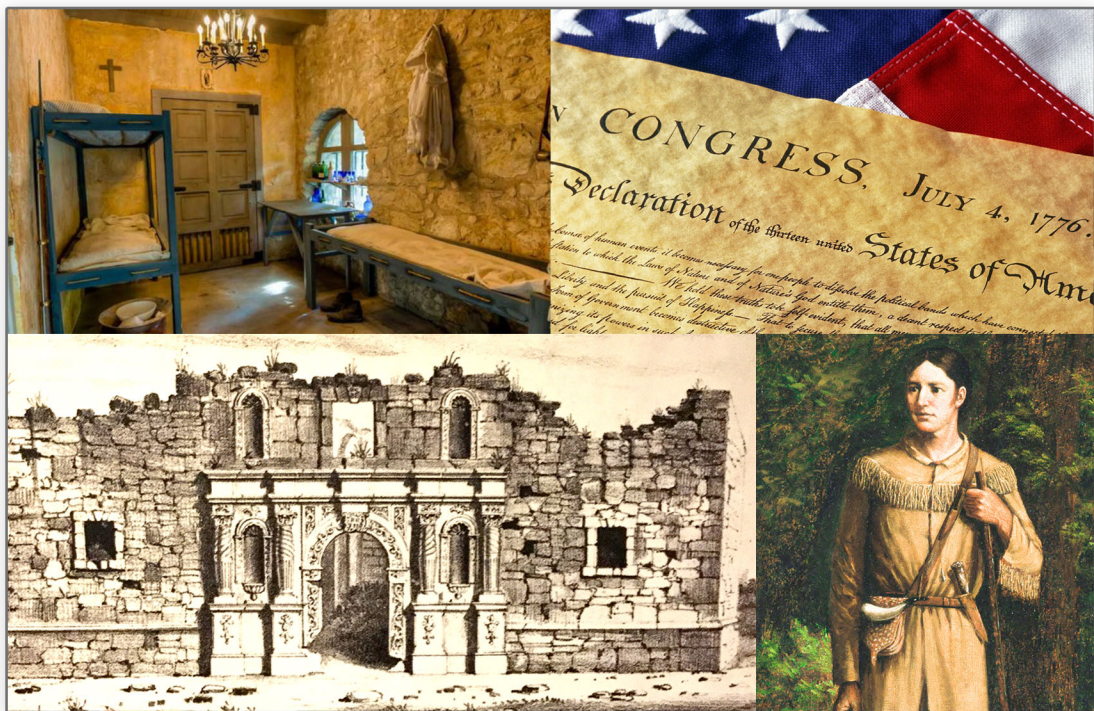




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Texas, U.S. & World History
Grades 7 & 8



UIL Social Studies Focus Topic
2022-2023
for
7th & 8th Grades

Texas Revolution and Texas Declaration of Independence

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Ben Milam - Led the attack on San Antonio on December 5, 1835; died in the battle but the Texans won

José Antonio Navarro - One of three Mexican signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence

Thomas Jefferson Rusk - First Secretary of War of the Republic of Texas; served as general at Battle of San Jacinto; appointed as U.S. Senator

Santa Anna - Antonio López de Santa Anna, a general in the Mexican Army; led the attack on the Alamo and later served as president of Mexico

Juan Seguín - Sent by Travis through Mexican lines to get help for the Alamo defenders; unable to aid in the defense of the Alamo; along with his volunteers, fought at the Battle of San Jacinto; later served in the Senate of the Texas Republic

Henry Smith - Participant in the Battles of the Alamo, Goliad, and San Jacinto; first American-born governor of Mexican territory of Texas

William Travis - Leader at the Battle of the Alamo; known for his "Victory or Death" letter from the Alamo to the people of Texas, America, and the world

William H. Wharton - Delivered resolutions of the Conventions of 1832 to Mexico; introduced Lone Star Flag to Texas and may have been the designer

Lorenzo de Zavala - Appointed as first vice president of Texas by the temporary government



Juan Seguín Statue in Seguin, Texas

D. **Republic of Texas**

1. Established by the Convention of 1836, which was held March 1, 1836, at Washington-on-the-Brazos, the Republic of Texas was formed as a result of signing the Declaration of Texas Independence.
2. The First Congress of the Republic of Texas convened at Columbia.
 - a. Sam Houston was inaugurated as president of the Republic of Texas.
 - b. The Texas capital was moved to Houston and, most importantly, the Republic of Texas was recognized by the U.S. and then by France, England, the Netherlands, and Belgium.
3. In 1838, **Mirabeau B. Lamar** was elected president of the Republic of Texas.
4. In 1839, the **Lone Star Flag** was adopted by Republic of Texas, and the capital was moved to Austin.
5. Ongoing skirmishes with Mexico continued.
 - a. A retaliatory raid was sent by Houston into Mexico after Mexican troops captured San Antonio twice.

United States (25-30% of test)

V. Concepts in History - the American Revolution

A. Causes and effects

1. The **Royal Proclamation of 1763** was an attempt by Britain to create a boundary line between the 13 colonies and Native American lands west of the Appalachian Mountains, such that colonists could not settle on the western side of this line.
 - a. Britain found it expensive to govern and defend the colonists from the Native Americans.
 - b. Britain was to be in charge of all land purchases from Native American tribes. They did not want the colonists to be able to buy land on their own.
 - c. **Daniel Boone** was a colonist who defied the order and led settlers into Kentucky in the 1770s.
2. **Taxation without representation** was a complaint of the colonists who were taxed by Britain but had no voice in governing. This became a slogan for the colonists.
 - a. The **Sugar Act of 1764** taxed molasses in order to raise money for Britain.
 - b. The **Stamp Act of 1765** taxed legal documents and newspapers.
 - c. The **Townshend Acts of 1767** taxed glass, paper, paint, and tea.
 - d. The colonists were unable to vote for or against these taxes.
 - e. As these taxes started to affect more and more colonists, the colonists began to join together against British rules.
3. The **Boston Massacre**, also called the **Incident on King Street** by the British, occurred when a crowd of people at a customs house (tax collection house) became unruly in 1770.
 - a. British troops panicked and fired into the crowd, killing three civilians.
 - b. **John Adams** believed in fair trials, so he defended the soldiers.
 - c. Six soldiers were acquitted and two charged with minor offenses.
4. Colonists began refusing to buy British goods.
 - a. **Liberty Tea** was made from herbs and berries.
 - b. This boycott of British goods hurt British businesses.
 - c. The British government sent soldiers and ships to try and enforce the tax laws and stop the boycotts.
5. The **Boston Tea Party** was a reaction to the high tax imposed on tea, which was a commodity used by most colonists.
 - a. Smugglers brought in Dutch tea that cost less.
 - b. As prices fell, the British East India Company had too much tea that they could not sell, which put them in financial trouble.
 - c. The 1773 **Tea Act** let the British East India Company avoid selling to merchants and sell directly to colonists. Now colonists could buy tea at a lower price, but there was still an added tax on tea.

