

Revolution Begins: Conflicts in Texas in 1835

Disloyal Texans (William B. Travis) rebel against Mexican Government after Austin is released from prison and states that "War is our only recourse."

September 1835: General Cos and 650 Mexican troops move in to San Antonio Texas to help support and defend the Mexican forts that do not have enough manpower

Presence of Mexican troops in Texas makes Texians nervous; they begin to organize Committees of Correspondence and strengthen militias.

Ugartechea and Cos demand the Texians return the brass cannon the Mexican government loaned them to protect the colonies from the Native Americans

Texian rebel forces in Gonzales refuse to return the cannon and fly the "Come And Take It Flag" on October 2nd, 1835.

A brief battle takes place in which Mexican troops withdraw from Gonzales and head back to San Antonio. No Texan deaths/ one Mexican casualty

Battle of Gonzales is considered the conflict in which the Revolution for an Independent Republic of Texas began; Texas rebels start war.

Causes of the Revolution:

For Texas

- Wanted independence from Mexico
- Texans were denied many rights in which they believed (grievances)
- Texans wanted and believed in slavery
 - Language and religious differences
- Mexico's Actions: Austin's imprisonment, collection of customs duties, disputes over governmental control and Texas' request to be an independent Mexican state
- Mexican government is unreasonable and led by a centralist dictator

For Mexico

- Mexico was losing influence in Texas
 - Too many Anglo settlers in Texas with different values than the Mexican Government
- Texans were not fulfilling their promise to learn Spanish, convert to Catholicism, and be loyal to Mexico
- Mexico found the colonists to be unruly, demanding, and rebellious
- Texans were uprising against Mexican laws and culture to create their own laws and culture