Texas Revolution Quiz

1. Mexico’s initial attitude toward Texian settlers is best described as:
   a. Indifferent
   b. Welcoming
   c. Suspicious
   d. Hostile

2. The Law of April 6, 1830 signaled a major shift in:
   b. The United States' diplomatic relations with Texas.
   c. The American policy of westward expansion.
   d. The land rights of Tejano farmers.

3. Which group stood to benefit the most from gaining independence from Mexico?
   a. Slaves
   b. Indians
   c. Tejanos
   d. Texians

4. What is notable about Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna’s decision to lead Mexican troops into Texas?
   a. He was a firm believer in democracy.
   b. He had nullified Mexico's constitution.
   c. He was the sitting president of Mexico.
   d. He had just finalized a peace treaty with Stephen Austin.

5. What is the main reason that Texians lost the Battle of the Alamo?
   a. They had no leader
   b. They lacked a genuine will to fight
   c. They were greatly outnumbered
   d. Their fort was poorly designed

6. Which of the following was a consequence of the Goliad Massacre?
   a. Thousands of Texians fled to Mexico for safety.
   b. The United States declared war on Mexico.
   c. Many Texians joined forces with Santa Anna’s army.
   d. Texian rebels became more unified and motivated.

7. Why did Mexico reject the Treaties of Velasco?
   a. Their troops had already recaptured most of Texas.
   b. The country was more focused on its war with America.
   c. Leaders considered the agreement invalid.
   d. It allowed the United States to annex Texas.

8. What was a direct result of the Texas Revolution?
   a. Texas and Mexico established peaceful relations.
   b. Tejanos assumed leadership positions in the new republic.
   c. Tensions worsened between Mexico and America.
   d. Stephen Austin was elected the first president of Texas.

9. The annexation of Texas was the _____ of the Mexican-American War.
   a. Cause
   b. Goal
   c. Climax
   d. Result

10. What does the Texas Revolution have in common with the American Revolution?
    a. A unified group defended its land against a powerful invader.
    b. A rebel force triumphed over a much stronger enemy.
    c. Colonists faced off against their home government.
    d. The battle for independence stretched on for years.