

# Texas History Final Exam Review

## Mr. Ouellette

### **Chapter 13**

1. main outlet for cotton growth in northeastern Texas
2. where the first Jewish services in Texas were held
3. one of the largest towns established by German immigrants in the 1840's
4. only city during the time of the republic to have a public school
5. County with one of the largest populations of enslaved people.
6. Crops used on the farm where they are raised are called
7. The development of plantations in Texas contributed to
8. Which of these describes African Americans in Texas in the mid-1840's?
9. Most Texans during the republic made their living
10. The chief subsistence crop during the time of the republic was
11. The *Adelsverein*
12. All of the following caused immigrants to leave Germany for Texas EXCEPT
13. Many Mexicans came to Texas after the revolution because of the
14. The leading cash crop during the days of the republic was
15. During the republic, getting into the cattle business was

### **Chapter 14**

16. Mexican American who signed the Texas Declaration of Independence
17. free African American who filed a petition with the Texas legislature to remain in Texas
18. person sent to negotiate with the Mexican government
19. general who captured Mexico City in 1847
20. former Texas president who was an officer in the US Army during the Mexican-American War.
21. One of the first orders of business in setting up the Texas state government was

22. All were major problems faced by the new state of Texas EXCEPT
  23. Which party represented business interests in the 1830's and 1840's?
  24. Which political party wanted to restrict the rights of immigrants?
  25. The reaction of the Mexican government to Texas's annexation by the US was
  26. According to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico surrendered all territory between Texas and the
  27. In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico surrendered territory called the
  28. The U.S. forces won the Mexican-American War because they
  29. In the late 1800's most Mexican Americans in Texas worked as
- Chapter 15**
30. president of Confederacy
  31. president of the United States, elected 1860
  32. African American Texan who won the Congressional Medal of Honor
  33. Texan who was postmaster general of the Confederacy
  34. governor of Texas who opposed secession
  35. As a result of the South's surrender, the Texas state government
  36. The North's victory in the Civil War meant
  37. All were sacrifices made by Texans during the Civil War EXCEPT
  38. All of these happened to Unionists who did not join the Confederate Army EXCEPT
  39. Union leaders wanted to gain control of Galveston because it
  40. The constitution of the Confederate States of America was like that of the United States EXCEPT
  41. Most delegates to the Texas Convention after the 1860 election.
  42. Most Southerners in the 1850's believed that the rise of the Republican Party would mean
  43. Members of the 1861 convention in Montgomery, Alabama, formed the

- 44. During the Civil War, all of the following products were scarce EXCEPT
- 45. Many of those who criticized President Lincoln for his moderate policy on Reconstruction were
- 46. To be readmitted to the Union, each Confederate state had to do all of the following EXCEPT

## **Chapter 16**

- 47. issued a proclamation declaring that all enslaved Texans were free
- 48. occupied Austin with the Union cavalry
- 49. believed Confederate states were never legally out of the Union
- 50. opposed to secession; later became provisional governor of Texas
- 51. modeled his reconstruction plan after Lincoln's
- 52. The Freedmen's Bureau helped former slaves in all of these ways EXCEPT
- 53. Anglo Texans accused the Freedmen's Bureau of all of the following EXCEPT
- 54. The day enslaved Texans celebrated their freedom was called
- 55. refusal by a president or government to approve a law
- 56. approve formally
- 57. cancel
- 58. bring charges against
- 59. required
- 60. On June 19, 1865, General Granger issued a proclamation declaring that all
- 61. Texas was placed under martial law until it met all of these requirements for statehood EXCEPT
- 62. The Constitution of 1869 provided more support for
- 63. The period of reestablishing governments in the South after the Civil War is called
- 64. The Emancipation Proclamation of 1863
- 65. Richard Coke's political platform appealed to all of these groups EXCEPT

66. African Americans were most likely to vote for
67. The military commander of Texas and Louisiana during Reconstruction was
68. The person appointed governor of Texas in 1867 was
69. What oath did Southerners have to take before they could vote?
70. The president of the United States impeached during Reconstruction was

### **Unit 5 Review Forms A and B**

71. people who worked to end slavery
72. the day when enslaved Texans celebrated their freedom
73. federal agency that helped find jobs for African Americans after the Civil War
74. major political party in the United States in the 1830s to the 1850s
75. period of rebuilding
76. citizens who act as an unauthorized police force
77. body or group of people who makes laws
78. supreme power or authority
79. coarse, loosely woven homemade fabric
80. people who supported the Union cause
81. approve
82. required or forced enrollment into the military service
83. official count of the population
84. belief in the authority of the state to govern itself
85. change or add to
86. rejected President Johnson's plan for rebuilding the South after the Civil War
87. reject or invalidate

88. group that tried to keep immigrants from voting or holding public office
89. animal drivers
90. continuing forever
91. The Texas Constitution of 1845 provided for a governor and legislature made up of a
92. Because Texas claimed the Rio Grande as its border with Mexico, it also claimed to control
93. Under the Homestead Act, people could obtain land in Texas by
94. The Union navy used its ships to blockade Texas ports because
95. Northerners who traveled to the south during Reconstruction were called
96. The Whig Party was a political group that opposed
97. Thousands of immigrants came to Texas during the 1840s and 1850s, lured by all of the following EXCEPT
98. Hood's Texas Brigade and Terry's Texas Rangers were
99. The Emancipation Proclamation
100. Many Texas voters had to take the Ironclad Oath, stating that they