

Texas A&M University (TAMU) HIST226 History of Texas Exam 1 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. How did the American Civil War impact Texas?**
 - A. Texas expanded its economy due to wartime demands**
 - B. Texas sided with the Confederacy, leading to economic and social changes post-war**
 - C. Texas became a major battleground during the war**
 - D. Texas remained neutral and avoided conflict**

- 2. How did the annexation of Texas contribute to the sectional conflict in the U.S.?**
 - A. It resulted in the immediate collapse of the Union**
 - B. It raised tensions over the expansion of slavery into new territories**
 - C. It promoted peace between the North and South**
 - D. It had no significant impact on sectional conflict**

- 3. What sparked the Anahuac Disturbances?**
 - A. Mexican troops entering Texas without permission**
 - B. The enforcement of the Law of April 6, 1830**
 - C. A drought affecting local farmers**
 - D. Demands for annexation to the United States**

- 4. What title is given to those who contracted settlers to come into Texas?**
 - A. Governor**
 - B. Land Grant Holder**
 - C. Empresario**
 - D. Colonization Agent**

- 5. In what year was the Pueblo Revolt initiated?**
 - A. 1598**
 - B. 1718**
 - C. 1680**
 - D. 1721**

- 6. What characteristic did the missions share during their establishment in Texas?**
- A. They were solely for military purposes**
 - B. They aimed to eradicate Native cultures**
 - C. They were run by the Spanish to convert Indigenous peoples**
 - D. They were established for economic benefit only**
- 7. What event marked the start of the Texas Revolution?**
- A. The Siege of the Alamo**
 - B. The Battle of San Jacinto**
 - C. The Battle of Gonzales**
 - D. The Goliad Campaign**
- 8. What was the primary economic activity in Texas post-Civil War?**
- A. Mining**
 - B. Agriculture and cattle ranching**
 - C. Manufacturing**
 - D. Forestry**
- 9. What effect did the introduction of railroads have on Texas in the late 19th century?**
- A. It decreased trade with Mexico**
 - B. It hindered the cattle industry**
 - C. It stimulated economic growth and improved transportation**
 - D. It had no significant effect**
- 10. During which event did Texas forces capture Santa Anna?**
- A. At the Turtle Bayou Resolutions**
 - B. At the Battle of San Jacinto**
 - C. During the Anahuac Disturbances**
 - D. At the Convention of 1833**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. How did the American Civil War impact Texas?

- A. Texas expanded its economy due to wartime demands
- B. Texas sided with the Confederacy, leading to economic and social changes post-war**
- C. Texas became a major battleground during the war
- D. Texas remained neutral and avoided conflict

The choice that highlights the impact of the American Civil War on Texas is that Texas sided with the Confederacy, leading to economic and social changes post-war. When Texas seceded from the Union and joined the Confederate States of America, it experienced significant social and economic shifts. During the war, Texas contributed men and resources to the Confederate cause, which solidified its status as an important region for the Confederacy despite not being a primary battleground like Virginia or Tennessee. The commitment to the Confederacy influenced local economies, particularly through the demand for cotton and supplies needed for the war effort. After the war, Texas faced the challenges of Reconstruction and the reintegration into the Union, which brought about substantial changes in its social structure, including shifts in labor systems influenced by the abolition of slavery. This option accurately reflects both the immediate effects of the war and the longer-term consequences for Texas society and its economy following the conflict. The focus on these changes is critical in understanding Texas's trajectory in the years following the Civil War.

2. How did the annexation of Texas contribute to the sectional conflict in the U.S.?

- A. It resulted in the immediate collapse of the Union
- B. It raised tensions over the expansion of slavery into new territories**
- C. It promoted peace between the North and South
- D. It had no significant impact on sectional conflict

The annexation of Texas significantly contributed to sectional conflict in the United States primarily because it intensified the debate surrounding the expansion of slavery into new territories. When Texas was annexed in 1845, it entered the Union as a slave state, raising concerns among Northern states about the balance of power in Congress between free and slave states. This addition of territory was seen as a direct challenge to efforts aimed at limiting the spread of slavery. The fear that more slave states would be added to the Union led to increased tensions between the North and the South, as each side aimed to protect its own interests regarding slavery. This situation came to a head in the debates around the Missouri Compromise and later the Compromise of 1850, both of which sought to address the issue of slavery in newly acquired territories in the wake of the Mexican-American War, which was partly fueled by the annexation of Texas. Thus, the correct choice captures the pivotal role Texas's annexation played in heightening sectional tensions, ultimately setting the stage for conflicts that would lead to the Civil War.

3. What sparked the Anahuac Disturbances?

- A. Mexican troops entering Texas without permission
- B. The enforcement of the Law of April 6, 1830**
- C. A drought affecting local farmers
- D. Demands for annexation to the United States

The enforcement of the Law of April 6, 1830, was a significant catalyst for the Anahuac Disturbances. This law aimed to curtail immigration from the United States into Texas and reinforced restrictions on the settlement of new Anglo-American colonists while emphasizing Mexican governmental authority in the region. It was perceived by many Anglo settlers as an infringement on their rights and as a detrimental move that threatened their land claims and economic interests. The implementation of this law led to resentment and unrest among Anglo settlers who felt marginalized and oppressed under the increasingly assertive Mexican government. This tension was further exacerbated by the economic implications of the law, as it limited trade and settlement opportunities that were vital to the local population. Consequently, the opposition to the law became a rallying point for those who sought to resist Mexican authority in Texas, ultimately leading to protests and confrontations during the Anahuac Disturbances. In contrast, while the entry of Mexican troops into Texas can be seen as a response to rising tensions, it was the law itself that fundamentally ignited the conflict. Similarly, while the drought may have impacted the local economy, it was not the primary reason for these disturbances. Demands for annexation to the United States reflected broader sentiments

4. What title is given to those who contracted settlers to come into Texas?

- A. Governor
- B. Land Grant Holder
- C. Empresario**
- D. Colonization Agent

The correct title for those who contracted settlers to come into Texas is "Empresario." During the early 19th century, particularly in the context of the colonization of Texas under Mexican rule, empresarios were individuals granted the right to settle and promote land within a specified area. They played a crucial role in bringing new settlers, often from the United States, into Texas. These agents would receive land in return for settling and providing for the new inhabitants, which helped grow the population and economic development in the region. Empresarios, such as Stephen F. Austin, facilitated the immigration process, negotiated land grants, and ensured that newcomers adhered to the terms set by the Mexican government, including the requirement to convert to Catholicism and become Mexican citizens. This system was vital in establishing communities and laying the groundwork for the future state of Texas. The other titles do not accurately describe this specific role. While a Governor refers to the head of the state government and a Land Grant Holder is someone who owns a parcel of land granted by the government, neither of these titles encapsulates the function of actively promoting and settling land that defines an empresario. Colonization Agent is a broader term that could refer to anyone involved in the colonization process but does not specifically

5. In what year was the Pueblo Revolt initiated?

- A. 1598
- B. 1718
- C. 1680**
- D. 1721

The Pueblo Revolt was initiated in 1680, making it a significant event in the history of Native American resistance against Spanish colonial rule in the Southwest United States. This revolt occurred as a coordinated uprising of various Pueblo tribes against the Spanish colonizers, who had imposed heavy labor demands, religious conversions, and other oppressive measures on the indigenous people. The success of the revolt resulted in the temporary expulsion of the Spanish from the region, highlighting the unity among the Pueblo peoples and their determination to reclaim autonomy over their lands and traditions. The other years listed do not correspond to the initiation of the Pueblo Revolt. For instance, 1598 marks the arrival of the Spanish in the region, while 1718 and 1721 are well after the revolt, which ultimately changed the landscape of Spanish colonial influence in New Mexico. Understanding the context of the Pueblo Revolt helps illustrate the broader struggles of indigenous cultures during the period of European colonization in North America.

6. What characteristic did the missions share during their establishment in Texas?

- A. They were solely for military purposes
- B. They aimed to eradicate Native cultures
- C. They were run by the Spanish to convert Indigenous peoples**
- D. They were established for economic benefit only

The missions established in Texas were primarily run by the Spanish with the objective of converting Indigenous peoples to Christianity, specifically Catholicism. This initiative was part of Spain's broader strategy to expand its influence in the New World and to civilize and educate the Indigenous populations, integrating them into colonial society. The missionaries believed that by converting Native peoples, they could also influence their cultural practices and social structures, ultimately aiming for a more stable and loyal population under Spanish rule. The establishment of these missions often included the construction of churches and living quarters for the missionaries, as well as agricultural plots to sustain the mission communities. The missions served as centers for religious instruction and cultural exchange between the Spanish settlers and the Indigenous peoples. In contrast, missions were not solely for military purposes, nor did they fundamentally aim to eradicate Native cultures outright; instead, their goal was to convert and assimilate. While economic benefits such as the cultivation of crops and livestock played a role in supporting the missions, that was not their primary characteristic or purpose. The focus remained on religious conversion and the establishment of a Spanish colonial presence.

7. What event marked the start of the Texas Revolution?

- A. The Siege of the Alamo
- B. The Battle of San Jacinto
- C. The Battle of Gonzales**
- D. The Goliad Campaign

The start of the Texas Revolution is marked by the Battle of Gonzales, which took place in October 1835. This conflict was significant as it represented the first military engagement between Texian settlers and the Mexican government. The event centered around a small cannon that had been given to the citizens of Gonzales by the Mexican army for protection against Indigenous tribes. When the Mexican government decided to retrieve the cannon, the Texans, feeling a growing sense of resistance against Mexican authority, refused to relinquish it. The engagement at Gonzales is often characterized by the rallying cry "Come and Take It," which became a symbol of Texian defiance. This armed confrontation ignited the momentum for widespread rebellion throughout Texas, leading to a series of battles that constituted the Texas Revolution. Thus, the Battle of Gonzales is regarded as the catalyst that sparked the revolution, setting the stage for subsequent events in this significant struggle for independence. The other events listed, such as the Siege of the Alamo and the Battle of San Jacinto, were pivotal moments in the revolution but occurred later in the conflict. The Goliad Campaign, while also important, took place as part of the broader struggle after the revolution had already begun.

8. What was the primary economic activity in Texas post-Civil War?

- A. Mining
- B. Agriculture and cattle ranching**
- C. Manufacturing
- D. Forestry

The primary economic activity in Texas after the Civil War was agriculture and cattle ranching. Following the war, Texas experienced significant changes as it transitioned from a war-torn economy to one that began to rebuild. The vast landscapes of Texas were well-suited for both crop production and cattle raising, which became central to the state's economy. Agriculture flourished with the cultivation of cotton, which was in high demand, and many former slaves transitioned to sharecropping or tenant farming, contributing to the agricultural workforce. Cattle ranching also surged during this period, as railroads expanded into the region, allowing ranchers to transport beef to markets in the eastern United States. This dual focus on agriculture and cattle ranching became the backbone of the Texas economy, setting the stage for continued growth and development throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The other economic activities like mining, manufacturing, and forestry, while present, did not have the same level of impact or prominence in post-Civil War Texas as agriculture and cattle ranching did.

9. What effect did the introduction of railroads have on Texas in the late 19th century?

- A. It decreased trade with Mexico**
- B. It hindered the cattle industry**
- C. It stimulated economic growth and improved transportation**
- D. It had no significant effect**

The introduction of railroads in Texas during the late 19th century had a transformative impact on the state's economy and infrastructure. It significantly stimulated economic growth by linking previously isolated regions to larger markets, not only within Texas but also in the broader United States. This connectivity allowed for more efficient transportation of goods, such as agricultural products and cattle, facilitating trade and boosting various economic sectors. The railroads made it easier for Texas ranchers to transport their cattle to distant markets, thus enhancing the cattle industry's profitability and expansion. Furthermore, the easy movement of goods spurred industrial development, attracting businesses and encouraging settlements along the rail lines. Towns flourished as they became transportation hubs, which in turn led to increased employment opportunities and the growth of local economies. In essence, the expansion of the railroad network was crucial in integrating Texas into the national economy, shaping its development trajectory well into the 20th century. This integration played a vital role in transforming Texas from a largely agrarian society into an economically diverse state.

10. During which event did Texas forces capture Santa Anna?

- A. At the Turtle Bayou Resolutions**
- B. At the Battle of San Jacinto**
- C. During the Anahuac Disturbances**
- D. At the Convention of 1833**

The event during which Texas forces captured Santa Anna was the Battle of San Jacinto. This pivotal battle took place on April 21, 1836, and it was a decisive confrontation during the Texas Revolution. Texas troops, led by General Sam Houston, launched a surprise attack on the Mexican army, which was under the command of Santa Anna. The battle lasted just 18 minutes, resulting in a significant victory for the Texans. Santa Anna was captured shortly after the battle, which fundamentally shifted the course of the war for independence. The capture of such a high-profile leader was crucial for the Texan cause, as it allowed Texas to negotiate from a position of strength, ultimately leading to the signing of the Treaties of Velasco, which recognized Texas' independence from Mexico. The other options refer to significant events in Texan history but do not relate directly to the capture of Santa Anna. The Turtle Bayou Resolutions marked the Texans' formal dissent against Mexican authority, the Anahuac Disturbances were early confrontations that highlighted tensions between Texan settlers and the Mexican government, and the Convention of 1833 was a political meeting focused on grievances against Mexican rule rather than military conflict. Thus, the Battle of San Jacinto stands out

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://tamu-hist226-exam1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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