

houston

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Houston's military leadership

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Texas used to be one of the Mexican territories in a part of the 18th century. The Mexican government used to allow Americans to settle in this region under some conditions such as converting to Catholicism, learning Spanish and obeying the Mexican government. As time passed on the settlers no longer followed the Mexican government rules. To make the matters worse, they introduced the slave trade in Texas that violated Mexican law (Conrad et al., 1995). This resulted in a great conflict between Mexicans and Texans. The disagreements grew worse when the government decided to forcefully ban their unlawful practices, and it resulted in a war between Mexico and Texas colonialists. This war was referred to as the Texas revolution.

One of the greatest leaders in the Texas revolution was Sam Houston who was an American soldier and politician. Houston managed to join the army at a young age and managed to gain recognition from the superiors. He served to serve in the government of India, studied law and quickly rose to be a public figure. He served as an Attorney general a member of US house representatives. Houston identified the immediate action against Mexico and in 1835 he was appointed Major General of the Texas Army (Procter, 1978). It is therefore clear that Houston's background, knowledge about law, politics and been part of the army contributed to his great role in the Texas revolution.

The Mexican army was comprised of trained professionals unlike the Texian army but the series of strategic retreats organized by Houston prepared and trained the army (Conrad et al., 1995). He was shot in the ankle during the Battle of San Jacinto but the Texian's victory was witnessed that day due to his efforts and superiority as a general. This resulted in the recognition of Houston's great leadership and heroism which led to him been elected the ¹ president of the Republic of Texas twice (Flores, 2002). The mistakes and shortcomings of Santa Anna also

contributed to the victory of the Texians. Houston's failure to focus resulted in him been shot at the leg which could not allow him to fight but his troops were well prepared.

Reference

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