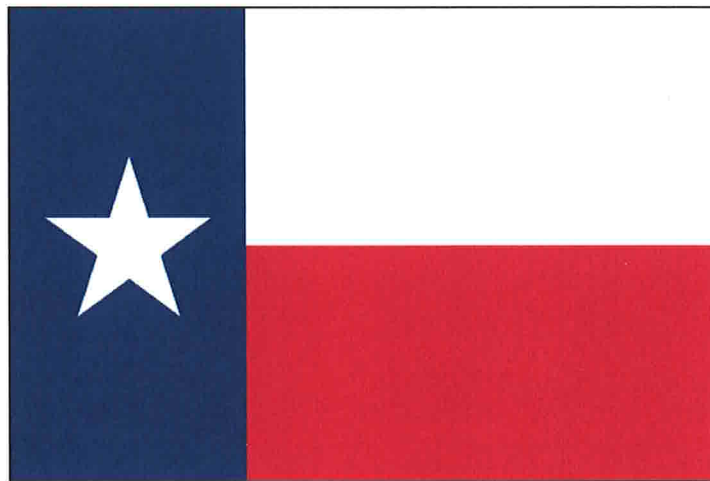


# Texas Revolution

## ESCAPE ROOM



Students complete a secret mission to decode interesting facts about the Texas Revolution.



## The Case:

You and your friend Jack have been asked to create an iVideo with music and facts about the Texas Revolution. You are so excited because there is a new app that you have been playing with that will be sure to get you a good grade. You and Jack spent the last few days creating the iVideo montage with pictures, facts and music. You must remember to bring your mom's iPad to class to present your iVideo.

You are standing in the front of the classroom with Jack, preparing for your presentation. There's just one problem, you do not know your mothers four digit code to unlock the iPad screen. Everyone is looking at you and Jack, you are beginning to get nervous. The code you thought your mom used didn't work.

Your job is to determine the four digit code to unlock the iPad and begin your presentation so you do not get a bad grade!

## Your mission:

- Visit each decoder and decipher interesting facts about the Texas Revolution. It does NOT matter which order you decode the puzzles.
- You may NOT turn in the 4 digit code unless all clues have been decoded AND all questions have been answered.

<b>4 Digit Code</b>	
First number of code: The number of Texans that died at the Battle of San Jacinto.	_____
Second number of code: The age of Sam Houston during the revolution MINUS 31.	_____
Third number of code: What number is represented by "....." ?	_____
Last number of code: What number is the letter "A" in clue #1?	_____
1. Who was arrested for speaking out against Santa Anna? A. Sam Houston B. Stephen Austin C. Davy Crockett D. James Palk	4. What did the Texas Revolution start over? A. A rifle B. A glass C. Money D. A cannon
2. Who did Mexico win their independence from? A. France B. Italy C. England D. Spain	5. When did the Texas Revolution begin? A. October 1835 B. April 1836 C. October 1836 D. April 1837
3. How many families did Stephen Austin bring to Texas? A. 200 B. 300 C. 700 D. 800	6. What year did Texas join the Union? A. 1841 B. 1845 C. 1849 D. 1853



# Clue # 1

## Did you know?

The Texas Revolution all started over a cannon.

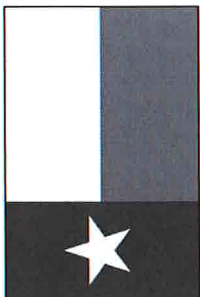
- The Texas Revolution is also known as the Texas War of Independence.
- The Texas Revolution was a military conflict between the government of Mexico and colonists in Texas. The war was fought from October 1835 to April 1836.
- In 1821, Mexico won independence from Spain and became the Mexican Republic.
- Originally, Texas was a territory of Mexico looking to attract new settlers to the area.
- The land was called Tejas. Mexicans who claimed Texas (Tejas) as their home were called Tejanos.
  - Around the 1820's, huge land areas were leased to private citizens.
- These empresarios would bring new families to the area and run things on behalf of the government of Mexico. An empresario was a person who was given permission to settle on the new land in exchange for recruiting new settlers. They were trying to encourage economic growth in the remote area of Texas.
- Mexico hoped the new American families would help defend the land from any Native American attacks.
- Stephen Austin was an American businessman who brought American families to Texas. He was viewed as a leader among the new settlers. Most of the new Texans were seeking a new life or a fresh start.

Question

What is an empresario?

- A. An enemy
- B. A cowboy losing farmland due to the environment
- C. A person given land in exchange for settlers
- D. A union between countries

Question



16 13 5 6 11 8 6 11 16 23 13 16 8 13 19 16 15

13 3 2 23 16 23 11 16 6 16 13

# Clue # 2

## Did you know?

Texas is the only Union state that was a country before it became a U.S. state.

- The Americans quickly began to outnumber the Mexicans on the new land and tensions began to develop. Americans refused to follow Mexico's rules. One rule was to learn Spanish and another rule was to convert to the Catholic religion.
- In 1830, Mexico gave an order to close the borders and stop people from coming into the area, banning American immigration. This new order also taxed American goods and stopped the import of new slaves, which angered plantation owners.
- Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was elected president of Mexico in 1833 and declared himself president for life. Stephen Austin was arrested and put in jail for speaking out and disagreeing with Santa Anna's actions.
- Stephen Austin and Sam Houston tried to keep peaceful relations with Mexican leaders but their efforts failed. Texans knew it was time to prepare a plan to break away from Mexico.
- In October of 1835, Mexico sent soldiers to Gonzales, Texas to take a cannon that was originally supposed to scare away Native American tribes. The Texans ended up firing at the soldiers, beginning the Texas Revolution. Mexican President Santa Anna travelled to Texas with an army to punish those who were rebelling against Mexico.

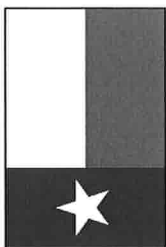
Question

Who was Santa Anna?

- A. Sam Houston's friend
- B. President of Texas
- C. Governor of Texas
- D. President of Mexico

Question

Stephen Austin brought over...



- .... .- . . .... .. - - . - .. .- . - ..  
..- . - -- .. .- .. .. . ... - ---  
- . -.. - - ..

# Clue # 3

## Did you know?

Davy Crockett is remembered in a song as "Davy Crockett: King of the Wild Frontier."

- In late 1835, Texans captured the city of San Antonio, angering Santa Anna. Santa Anna then decided to send an army into San Antonio. When his soldiers arrived they noticed that the Texans had barricaded themselves inside a mission building called the Alamo.
- At the Alamo, the Texian volunteer militia was led by William Travis, Jim Bowie and Davy Crockett.
- William Travis had just under two hundred soldiers, while Santa Anna's army had over two thousand.
- For a grueling thirteen days, the Texans tried to defend the Alamo. Eventually, Mexico fired a cannon into the Alamo, smashing through the walls.
- The Mexican Army entered the Alamo killing every single Texan soldier, including Crockett, Travis and Bowie. Though the Alamo was defeated it served as a rallying battle cry for Texans, "Remember the Alamo."
- A few days before the Alamo was defeated, Texan leaders met to declare their independence from Mexico. They officially established the Republic of Texas.
- They set up a temporary government and chose Sam Houston to lead the Texans.
- Weeks later Santa Anna killed 400 prisoners of war and left their bodies out for the animals.
  - This tragic event was called the Goliad Massacre.

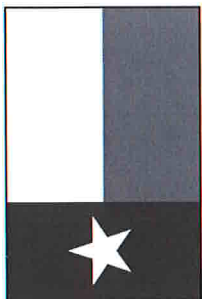
Question

How many days did the Texans defend the Alamo?

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 13

Question

During the revolution...



V J □    Π Ε < V > □ □  
V J V    > Π Γ Γ · > < ·  
□ Γ Λ □    < □ J Γ V    □ · □

# Clue # 4

Hint: → then ↓

## Did you know?

James Polk was the eleventh president. He was mostly known for expanding the territory of the United States.

- Sam Houston gathered over 900 men and launched a surprise attack on Santa Anna's army while shouting, "Remember the Alamo." This was called the Battle of San Jacinto and began on April 21, 1836. The Battle of Jacinto was the final battle of the Texas Revolution.
- Santa Anna was captured in the battle and eventually signed the Treaty of Velasco. The treaty would recognize Texas as an independent country.
- In 1836, Sam Houston was elected as the president of Texas. He sent delegates to Washington D.C. to ask the United States to annex Texas. Annex means to take control of.
- Andrew Jackson refused Houston's request and Texas remained independent. Jackson refused because it would disrupt the balance of free and slave states.
- In 1841, when John Tyler became president, he supported the annexation of Texas, but his Congress failed to ratify or approve the annexation.
- It was not until 1845, when James K. Polk became president that his Congress approved the annexation of Texas. In 1845, Texas joined the union.

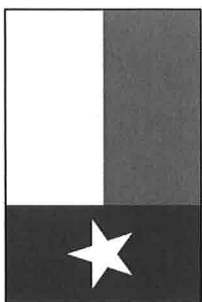
Question

Who was elected as the president of Texas?

- A. Sam Houston
- B. John Tyler
- C. Davy Crockett
- D. James Polk

Question

At San Jacinto, 630 Mexicans died and 730 were captured...



43331315 33423331  
143135413354 11423111

# 4 Digit Code

First number of code :

The number of Texans that died at the Battle of San Jacinto. \_\_\_\_\_

Second number of code :

The age of Sam Houston during the revolution MINUS 31. \_\_\_\_\_

Third number of code :

What number is represented by “\_ . . . .” ? \_\_\_\_\_

Last number of code :

What number is the letter “ A ” in clue #1? \_\_\_\_\_

1. Who was arrested for speaking out against Santa Anna?

- A. Sam Houston
- B. Stephen Austin
- C. Davy Crockett
- D. James Polk

4. What did the Texas Revolution start over?

- A. A rifle
- B. A glass
- C. Money
- D. A cannon

2. Who did Mexico win their independence from?

- A. France
- B. Italy
- C. England
- D. Spain

5. When did the Texas Revolution begin?

- A. October 1835
- B. April 1836
- C. October 1836
- D. April 1837

3. How many families did Stephen Austin bring to Texas?

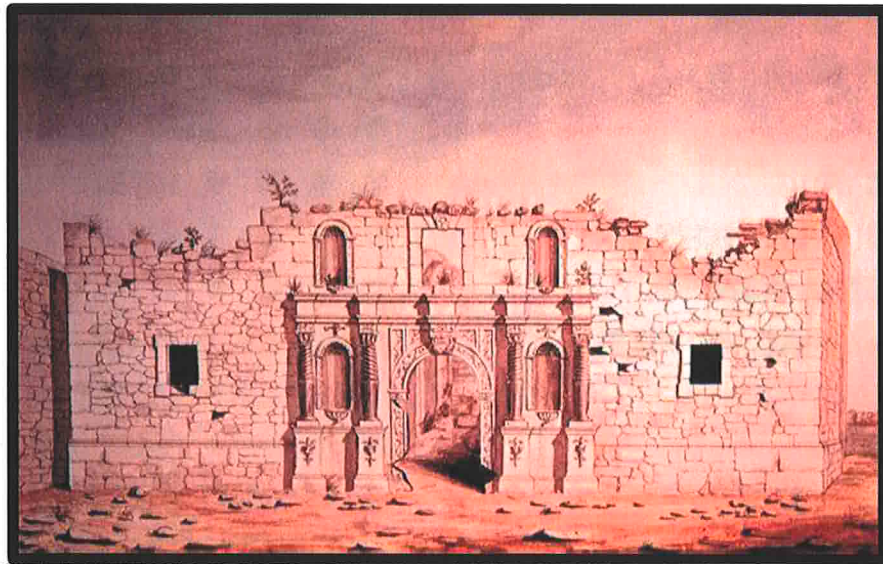
- A. 200
- B. 300
- C. 700
- D. 800

6. What year did Texas join the Union?

- A. 1841
- B. 1845
- C. 1849
- D. 1853

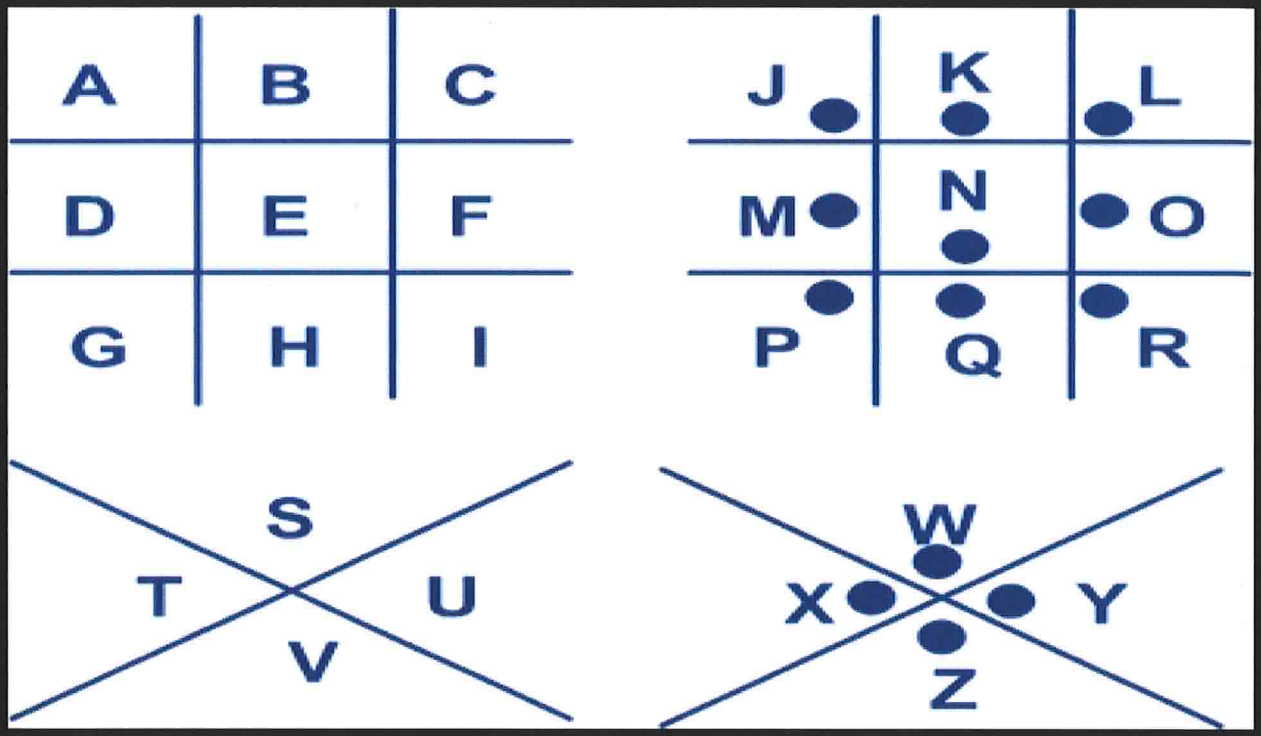


A =	N =
B =	O =
C =	P =
D =	Q =
E =	R =
F =	S = 11
G = 2	T =
H =	U =
I =	V =
J =	W = 8
K =	X = 5
L =	Y = 15
M =	Z =





A	● —	U	● ● —
B	— ● ● ●	V	● ● ● —
C	— ● — ●	W	● — —
D	— ● ●	X	— ● ● —
E	●	Y	— ● — —
F	● ● — ●	Z	— — ● ●
G	— — ●		
H	● ● ● ●		
I	● ●		
J	● — — —		
K	— ● —		
L	● — ● ●		
M	— —		
N	— ●		
O	— — —		
P	● — — ●		
Q	— — ● —		
R	● — ●		
S	● ● ●		
T	—		
		1	● — — —
		2	● ● — — —
		3	● ● ● — —
		4	● ● ● ● —
		5	● ● ● ● ●
		6	— ● ● ● ●
		7	— — ● ● ●
		8	— — — ● ●
		9	— — — — ●
		0	— — — — —





	1	2	3	4	5
1	D	B	E		C
2	K		H	I/J	F
3		P	N	O	M
4	T	R		Q	S
5		Z	X	V	W

# Clue # 1 Answer

## Did you know?

The Texas Revolution all started over a cannon.

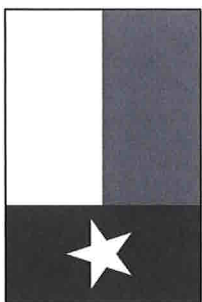
- The Texas Revolution is also known as the Texas War of Independence.
- The Texas Revolution was a military conflict between the government of Mexico and colonists in Texas. The war was fought from October 1835 to April 1836.
- In 1821, Mexico won independence from Spain and became the Mexican Republic.
- Originally, Texas was a territory of Mexico looking to attract new settlers to the area.
- The land was called Tejas. Mexicans who claimed Texas (Tejas) as their home were called Tejanos.
  - Around the 1820's, huge land areas were leased to private citizens.
- These empresarios would bring new families to the area and run things on behalf of the government of Mexico. An empresario was a person who was given permission to settle on the new land in exchange for recruiting new settlers. They were trying to encourage economic growth in the remote area of Texas.
- Mexico hoped the new American families would help defend the land from any Native American attacks.
- Stephen Austin was an American businessman who brought American families to Texas. He was viewed as a leader among the new settlers. Most of the new Texans were seeking a new life or a fresh start.

Question

What is an empresario?

- A. An enemy
- B. A cowboy losing farmland due to the environment
- C. A person given land in exchange for settlers
- D. A union between countries

Question



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
6	21	14	24	13	9	2	23	3	26	7	1	17	19	20	22	10	18	11	16	4	12	8	5	15	25

T E X A S   W A S   T H E   T W E N T Y  
16 13 5 6 11   8 6 11   16 23 13   16 8 13 19 16 15

E I G H T H   S T A T E  
13 3 2 23 16 23   11 16 6 16 13

# Clue # 2 Answer

## Did you know?

Texas is the only Union state that was a country before it became a U.S. state.

- The Americans quickly began to outnumber the Mexicans on the new land and tensions began to develop. Americans refused to follow Mexico's rules. One rule was to learn Spanish and another rule was to convert the Catholic religion.
- In 1830, Mexico gave an order to close the borders and stop people from coming into the area, banning American immigration. This new order also taxed American goods and stopped the import of new slaves, which angered plantation owners.
- Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was elected president of Mexico in 1833 and declared himself president for life. Stephen Austin was arrested and put in jail for speaking out and disagreeing with Santa Anna's actions.
- Stephen Austin and Sam Houston tried to keep peaceful relations with Mexican leaders but their efforts failed. Texans knew it was time to prepare a plan to break away from Mexico.
- In October of 1835, Mexico sent soldiers to Gonzales, Texas to take a cannon that was originally supposed to scare away Native American tribes. The Texans ended up firing at the soldiers, beginning the Texas Revolution. Mexican President Santa Anna travelled to Texas with an army to punish those who were rebelling against Mexico.

Question

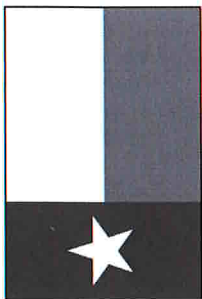
Who was Santa Anna?

- A. Sam Houston's friend
- B. President of Texas
- C. Governor of Texas
- D. President of Mexico

Question

Stephen Austin brought over...

**three hundred  
families to  
Texas**



# Clue # 3 Answer

## Did you know?

Davy Crockett is remembered in a song as "Davy Crockett: King of the Wild Frontier."

- In late 1835, Texans captured the city of San Antonio, angering Santa Anna. Santa Anna then decided to send an army into San Antonio. When his soldiers arrived they noticed that the Texans had barricaded themselves inside a mission building called the Alamo.
- At the Alamo, the Texian volunteer militia was led by William Travis, Jim Bowie and Davy Crockett.
- William Travis had just under two hundred soldiers, while Santa Anna's army had over two thousand.
- For a grueling thirteen days, the Texans tried to defend the Alamo. Eventually, Mexico fired a cannon into the Alamo, smashing through the walls.
- The Mexican Army entered the Alamo killing every single Texan soldier, including Crockett, Travis and Bowie. Though the Alamo was defeated it served as a rallying battle cry for Texans, "Remember the Alamo."
- A few days before the Alamo was defeated, Texan leaders met to declare their independence from Mexico. They officially established the Republic of Texas.
- They set up a temporary government and chose Sam Houston to lead the Texans.
- Weeks later Santa Anna killed 400 prisoners of war and left their bodies out for the animals.
  - This tragic event was called the Goliad Massacre.

Question

How many days did the Texans defend the Alamo?

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 13

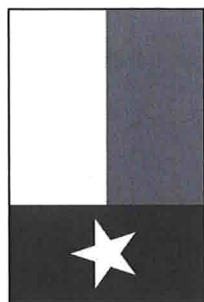
Question

During the revolution...

**Sam Houston**

**was thirty**

**five years old**



# Clue # 4 Answer

Hint: → then ↓

## Did you know?

James Polk was the eleventh president. He was mostly known for expanding the territory of the United States.

- Sam Houston gathered over 900 men and launched a surprise attack on Santa Anna's army while shouting, "Remember the Alamo." This was called the Battle of San Jacinto and began on April 21, 1836. The Battle of Jacinto was the final battle of the Texas Revolution.
- Santa Anna was captured in the battle and eventually signed the Treaty of Velasco. The treaty would recognize Texas as an independent country.
- In 1836, Sam Houston was elected as the president of Texas. He sent delegates to Washington D.C. to ask the United States to annex Texas. Annex means to take control of.
- Andrew Jackson refused Houston's request and Texas remained independent. Jackson refused because it would disrupt the balance of free and slave states.
- In 1841, when John Tyler became president, he supported the annexation of Texas, but his Congress failed to ratify or approve the annexation.
- It was not until 1845, when James K. Polk became president that his Congress approved the annexation of Texas. In 1845, Texas joined the union.

Question

Who was elected as the president of Texas?

- A. Sam Houston
- B. John Tyler
- C. Davy Crockett
- D. James Polk

Question

	1	2	3	4	5
1	D	B	E	<b>A</b>	C
2	K	<b>G</b>	H	I/ J	F
3	<b>L</b>	P	N	O	M
4	T	R	<b>U</b>	Q	S
5	<b>Y</b>	Z	X	V	W

At San Jacinto, 630 Mexicans died and 730 were captured...

**Only nine  
Texans died**



## 4 Digit Code Answer

First number of code :

The number of Texans that died at the Battle of San Jacinto.

(found in clue #4)

9

Second number of code :

The age of Sam Houston during the revolution MINUS 31.

(found in clue # 3)  $35-31=4$

4

Third number of code :

What number is represented by " \_ . . . . " ?

6

Last number of code :

What number is the letter " A " in clue #1?

6

1. Who was arrested for speaking out against Santa Anna?

- A. Sam Houston
- B. Stephen Austin
- C. Davy Crockett
- D. James Polk

4. What did the Texas Revolution start over?

- A. A rifle
- B. A glass
- C. Money
- D. A cannon

2. Who did Mexico win their independence from?

- A. France
- B. Italy
- C. England
- D. Spain

5. When did the Texas Revolution begin?

- A. October 1835
- B. April 1836
- C. October 1836
- D. April 1837

3. How many families did Stephen Austin bring to Texas?

- A. 200
- B. 300
- C. 700
- D. 800

6. What year did Texas join the Union?

- A. 1841
- B. 1845
- C. 1849
- D. 1853

## How to read a Polybius Cipher

Polybius cipher, or Polybius Square, consists of replacing each letter of the alphabet by its coordinates, or position, on a grid (usually a square).

**Step 1:** Replace the missing letters reading across. You can see the "C" is missing in line 1 (row 1).

**Step 2:** Each letter is represented by **TWO** numbers. The first number indicates the number across the TOP (RIGHT). The second number indicates the number on the left column (DOWN).

**Example # 1:** The letter "C" would be 51. Go across the top to the 5, then down 1.

**Example # 2:** The letter "R" would be represented by the number 24. Go across the top to 2 and down to the 4.

**Scrambled:** Each row contains 5 letters of the alphabet in a scrambled order. Line 1 is letters A-E, Line 2 is letters F-K and so on. The missing letters are in bold and blue.

	1	2	3	4	5
1	D	B	E	<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>
2	K	<b>G</b>	H	I/	F
3	<b>L</b>	P	N	O	M
4	T	<b>R</b>	<b>U</b>	Q	S
5	<b>Y</b>	Z	X	V	W

# How to decode a cryptogram (clue #1)

## BASIC SOLVING TECHNIQUES:

Fill in as many letters as you can. Once you determine a letter, you can use that letter over for every entry. For example: If you know the word is "THE" and the "H" is represented by the number 22, then every number 22 will be an "H".

- Scan through the cryptogram looking for single-letter words. They're almost always an *A* or *I*.
- Scan the numbers: The most frequent number is probably *E*. It could also be *T*, *A*, or *O*.
- Pencil in your guesses. Be prepared to erase and change your guesses!
- Look for apostrophes. They're usually followed by *D*, *S*, *T*, *M*, *RE* or *LL*.
- Look for a repeating pattern. They may be common letter groups, such as *SH*, *TH*, *RE*, *CH*, *TR*, *ING* or *ION*.
- Try to decode shorter words first.
  - The most common two-letter words are *OF*, *TO*, *IN*, *IS*, and *IT*.
  - The most common three-letter words are *THE*, *AND*, *FOR*, *WAS* and *HIS*.
  - The most common four-letter word is *THAT*.

\*\*Just enough letters will be given for students to determine letters in other words 😊

You do NOT have to determine every letter of the alphabet, just the ones needed for the clue.

# How to read a PigPen Cipher (clue #3)

A PigPen Cipher is a simple substitution cipher. There are 26 symbols, one for each letter of the alphabet. If you break it down, the letters below are represented by the corresponding symbol.

A=┘ B=┐ C=┌ D=└ E=◻ F=◻ G=┐ H=┘ I=┘  
 J=◻ K=┘ L=┘ M=◻ N=◻ O=◻ P=┘ Q=┘ R=┘  
 S=┘ T=> U=< V=^ W=∇ X=> Y=< Z=^

### Example #1:

The letter "E" would be found as the symbol in the red box below. The "E" is found in the middle so it is the symbol of a square.

### Example # 2:

The letter "R" would be represented by the symbol in green found below. The letter "R" has a line above it and to the left of it with a dot in between the two lines.

