

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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Due on Friday  
Front + Back



## What is the Moon like tonight?

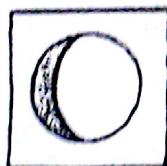
### Science facts

As the Moon travels around the Earth, we see different amounts, or phases, of the Moon lit up by the Sun. When all the Moon is lit up, it is called a full moon. The amount we can see of the Moon's sunlit side gradually shrinks, or wanes. When the Moon appears completely dark, it is called a new moon. Then the amount we can see of the sunlit side grows, or waxes, each night until it is a full moon again.

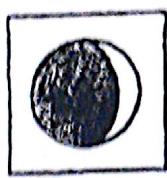
### Science quiz

Draw ~~the sequence~~ of the phases below to show its correct position in the sequence from new moon to new moon. (A gibbous phase is when we see three-quarters of the Moon lit up.) Label the moon phases under each square in order.

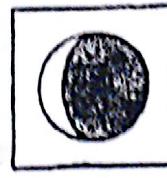
Gibbous waxing



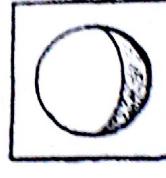
Crescent waxing



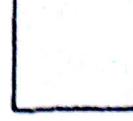
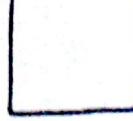
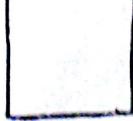
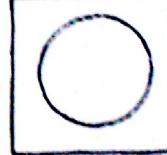
Crescent waning



Gibbous waning



Full moon



New moon

New moon

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Lesson 2 Review 

Use one page for each

Lesson 2 Review

1. Compare and Contrast Complete the following diagram to show the similarities and differences between the Anglo-American immigrants in Texas and the Mexican immigrants.

**Differences**

Language was different.

**Similarities**

Both wanted a say in government.

2. How did Mexican law cause problems for Anglo-American settlers in Texas?

3. Why did the colonists hold conventions in San Felipe de Austin?

4. Why did Stephen F. Austin go to Mexico City?

5. Critical Thinking: What if New Mexico had the Mexican system back then? New Mexico might be planning a revolution!

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Lesson 2 Summary 

Use one page for each

Lesson 2 Summary

- right • freedom  
convened • formal meeting

**Trouble in Texas Colonies**

Texas became part of Mexico under the Mexican Constitution of 1824. United States citizens who moved to Texas during the 1820s and the 1830s became Mexican citizens. There were soon problems. First, most Mexicans spoke Spanish. But most Anglo-American immigrants spoke only English. Second, Mexican law said that all citizens must be Roman Catholic. Yet many Anglo Americans would not switch their religion. Third, slavery was against the law in Mexico. In the southern United States, citizens had the right, or freedom, to own slaves. Mexican leaders allowed new settlers to bring slaves. But some settlers were afraid that the government would change its mind. The Mexican government thought that the Texans might try to start their own government. In 1830 Mexican leaders passed the Law of April 6. This law allowed only a few United States immigrants who spoke Spanish—and no slaves. It also placed a tax on some goods that passed through Texas ports.

**Texans Meet to Take Action**

In 1832 and 1833, the colonists met in San Felipe de Austin. They held conventions, or formal meetings, to talk about the problems with Mexico. The colonists wanted Texas citizens to be able to immigrate to Texas. They also wanted Texas to become a separate state within Mexico. The colonists wanted a government in which they could make some of their own decisions. Stephen F. Austin was chosen to speak to the Mexican president, Agustín López de Santa Anna. In July 1833 Austin arrived in Mexico City to meet Santa Anna. Austin wrote a letter to Texas officials. He suggested that they set up a state government for Texas. The Mexican government found out about the letter. Austin was arrested in Mexico.