The Six Flags of Texas

Spain, 1519-1685 and 1690-1821:

This flag was used for Texas during its period of Spanish rule. It depicts the royal banner of Castile and León which presents two lions and two castles on a red and white background.

France, 1685-1690:

In 1684, French explorer La Salle, set sail to explore Texas with 4 hundred people split between four ships. It is thought that La Salle carried this flag while traveling along the Texas Coast on his way to explore. This flag has white background covered by yellow fleurs-de-lys which was a simplified version of the French royal flag.
Mexico, 1821-1836:

After an 11-year war, Mexico overthrew the Spanish colonial power and gained Texas as a northern frontier. Two years after winning its Independence, Mexico adopted a flag to represent it as a republic. Similar to the current flag, it is made up of **green, white and red** stripes that represent the "Three Guarantees"—religion, independence, and union. In the center and eagle is pictured standing on a cactus with a snake in its mouth which draws back to Mexico’s Aztec heritage.

Republic of Texas, 1836-1845:

Years of conflict between Texans and their Mexican government lead to 7 chaotic months between 1835 and 2836. During these months, Texans fought for and eventually won their independence from Mexico. This flag was adopted in 1839 to represent the new Texas Republic and is today known as the Lone-Star Flag. **Red, white and blue** representing bravery, loyalty, and purity were the colors chosen for this flag.
Confederate States of America, 1861-1865:

On December 29th in 1845, Texas became the 18th state of the United States of America. However, when President Lincoln was elected president in 1860, and as pressure to abolish slavery grew, Texas seceded from the Union with 11 other states to form the Confederate States of America. This flag, also known as the “stars and bars” was adopted in March of 1861. Created to look like the U.S Stars and Stripes flag, two red strips sandwich one white stripe with a blue canton on the upper left corner and white stars.

United States of America, 1845-1861 and 1865-present:

Following the end of the Civil War, Texas adopted a new state constitution and passed the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution which gave full citizenship and equal rights to previously enslaved groups. Texas was readmitted into the Union on March 30, 1870 and switched to the 28-star flag which would eventually become the red, white, and blue 50-star flag we know today.