

THURSDAY
17 JANUARY 2019

EQ: Why does conflict develop?
What are its causes and effects?

BEGIN PROJECT:

FOLDABLE: TEXAS REVOLUTION

DUE: 01/25/19 (FRIDAY) | MAJOR GRADE

FOLDABLE:

WORK: Class (Thu | Fri | Thu | Fri) & Home

REFER: NOTES & TEXTBOOK | ILLUSTRATIONS: COLOR REQUIRED!!

NO "COPY & PASTE"... ALL HAND WRITTEN & DRAWN!!

FRIDAY (01/25): FOLDABLE DUE @ END

NOTE: IF TURNED IN ON MONDAY = -10 POINTS

"Whatever you are, be a good one."

—A. Lincoln

TIMELINE | FROM GONZALES TO GLORY

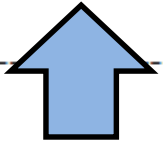
How did the “Road to Revolution” eventually lead to a “Path to Victory”?

DATE

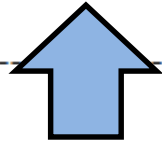
EVENT | Summary

October 2, 1835

The first shots of the revolution are fired at Gonzales.



DATE



EVENT: SUMMARY

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS of the TEXAS REVOLUTION

Which EVENTS were the Most Significant? Why? [Summary | Cause & Effect | Illustrations]

1

DATE

EVENT | Summary | Description | Illustration

October 9, 1835

Texans win the Battle of Goliad.

Texas settlers attack Mexican soldiers near Goliad. The Texans win the battle, forcing soldiers to leave, taking control of vast stores of food and supplies.

NOTE: THIS IS NOT ONE OF THE FOUR SIGNIFICANT EVENTS!!

DATE

EVENT: DESCRIPTION

EVENT: SUMMARY

WHAT IFs of the TEXAS REVOLUTION

WHAT IF an Event turned out differently? How would it EFFECT the Revolution?

[Choose three (3) Significant Events and Describe/Explain an ALTERNATIVE ENDING, 5 complete sentences, min.]

1

EVENT: *TEXANS GAIN INCREDIBLE VICTORY AT THE ALAMO!*

Alternative Ending? *This first of five complete sentences will describe (in detail)...*

What are the EFFECTS? *This incredible victory meant...*

Pre-AP
Projects

Handbook of Texas Online

<https://tshaonline.org/handbook>

IMPORTANT FOLKS of the TEXAS REVOLUTION

Which PEOPLE were the Most Important? Why? [Describe/Explain | 3 complete sentences, min.]

Regular
Projects

SAM HOUSTON

WILLIAM B. TRAVIS

JAMES FANNIN

DAVEY CROCKETT

JUAN SEGUIN

SANTA ANNA

JIM BOWIE

SUSANNA DICKINSON

GEORGE CHILDRESS

LORENZO de ZAVALA

ERASTUS "DEAF" SMITH

Battle of Gonzales
October 1835



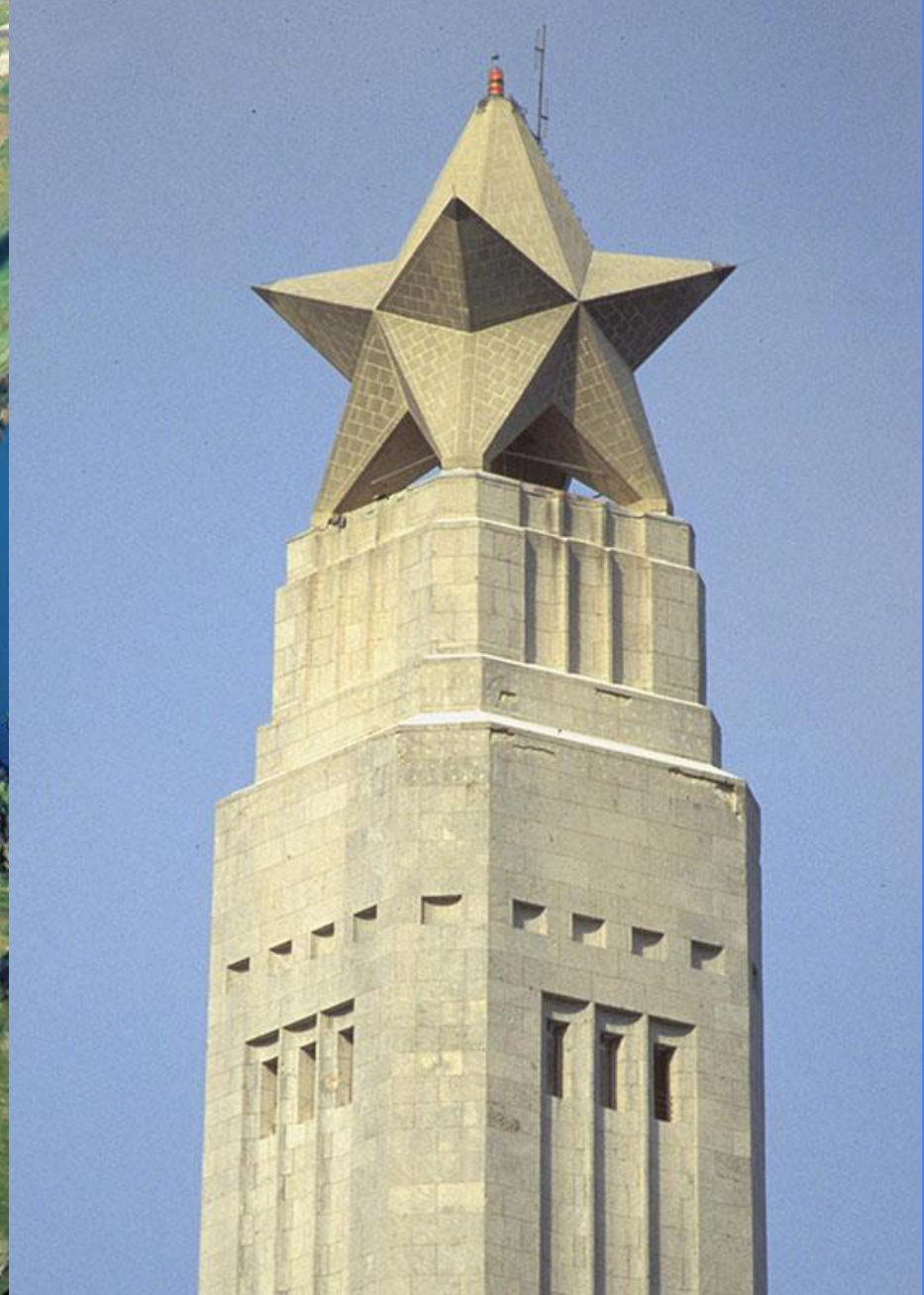
COME AND TAKE IT

Handbook of Texas Online

<https://tshaonline.org/handbook>

Siege of the Alamo
March 1836

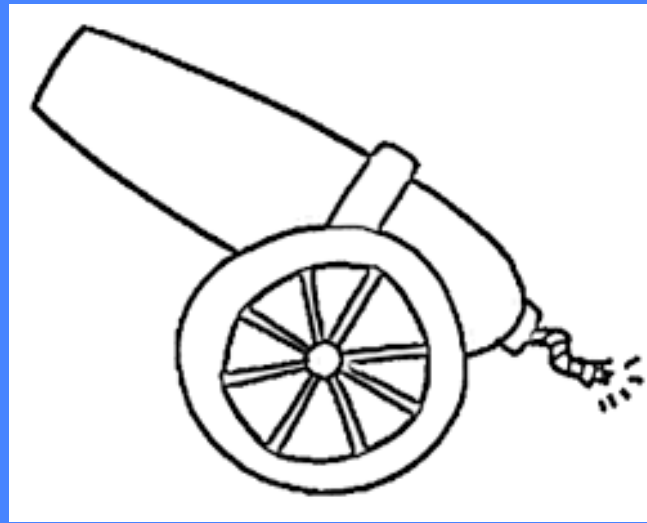
1824



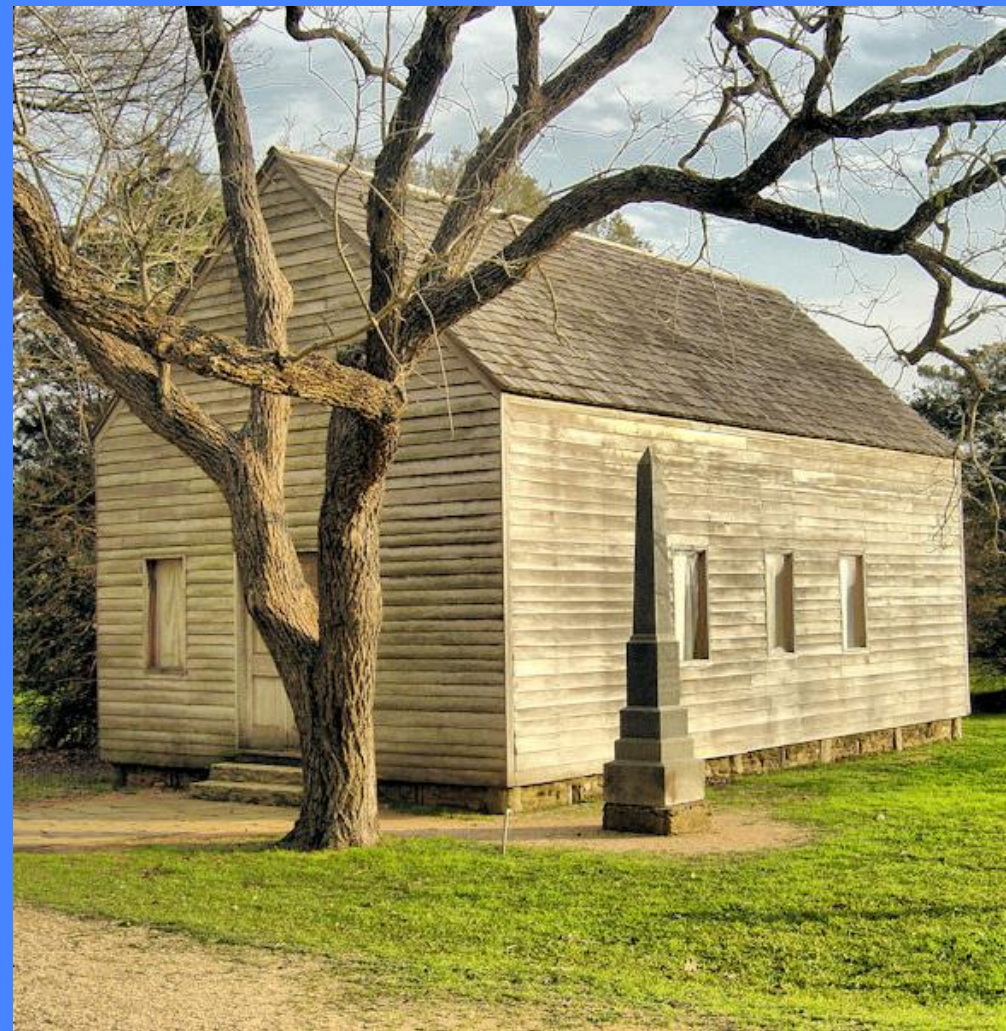
The SAN JACINTO MONUMENT is actually TALLER than the Washington Monument.



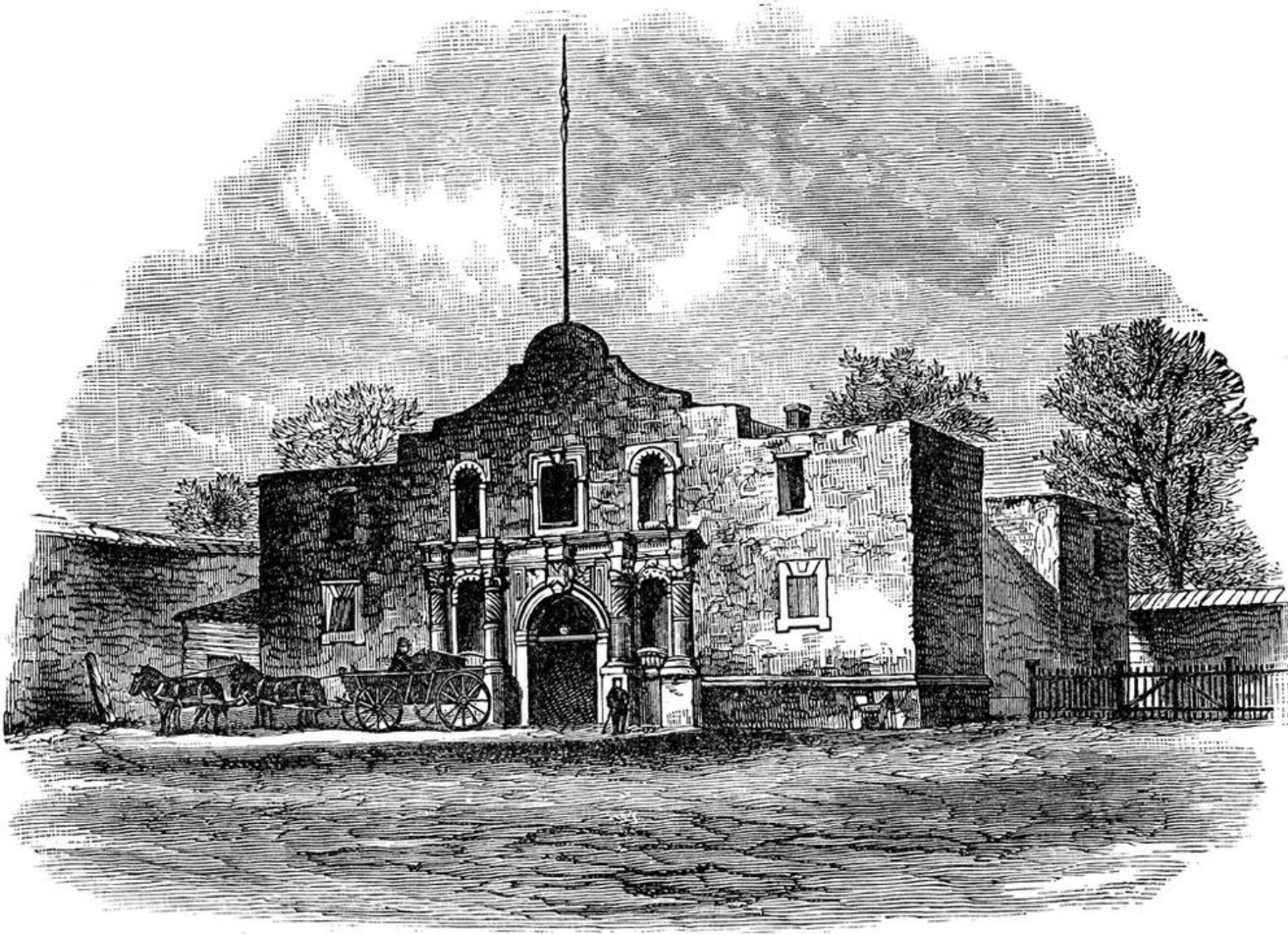
Grass Fight
November 1835



Twin Sisters | Cannons
Battle of San Jacinto
April 1836



Washington-on-the-Brazos
2 March 1836

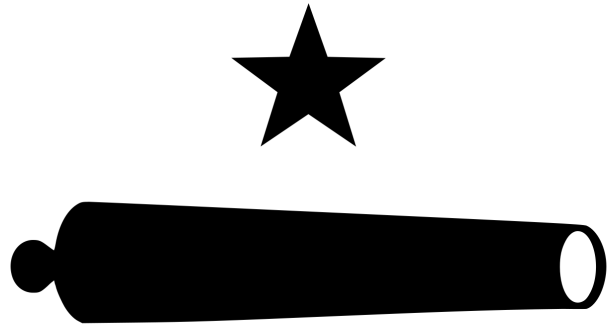


RED FLAG
"No Quarter"



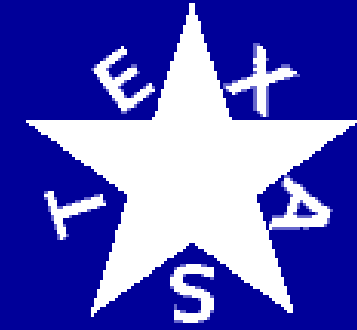
Victory or death

SIEGE of THE ALAMO | 23 February to 6 March 1836



COME AND TAKE IT

Siege of the Alamo
March 1836



Battle of Gonzales
October 1835

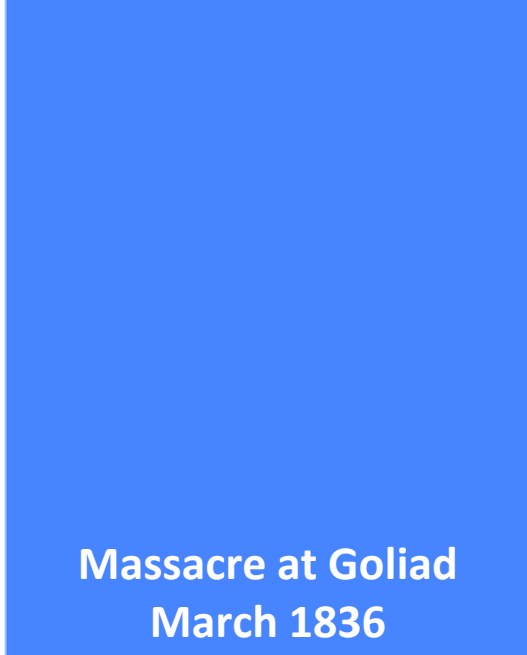
De Zavala / First Republic Flag
Washington-on-the-Brazos
March 1836

1824

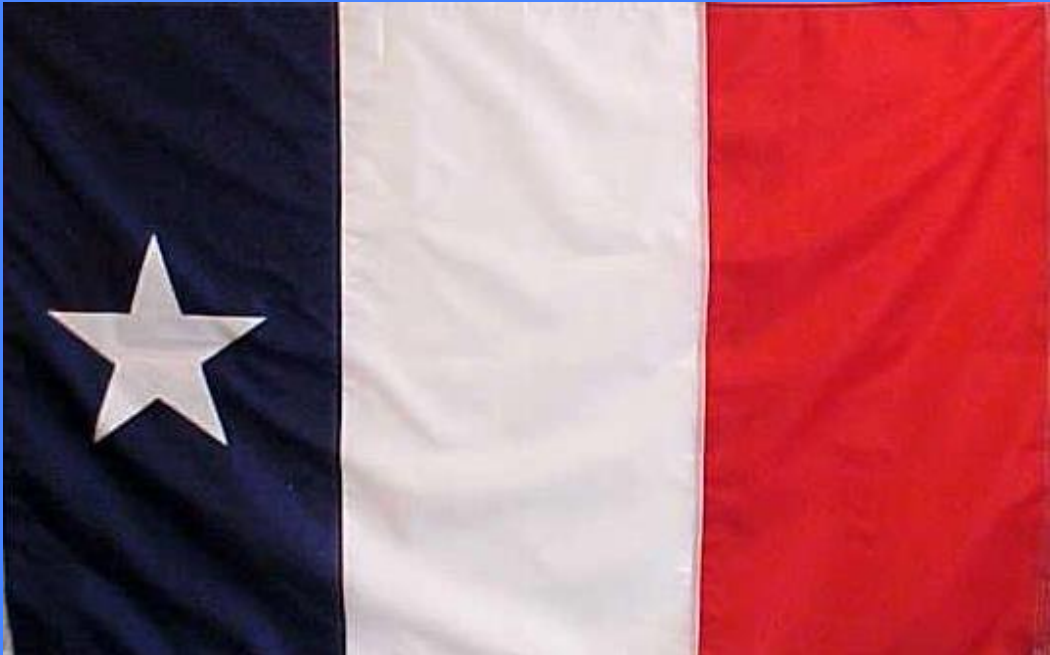
FLAGS of the TEXAS REVOLUTION



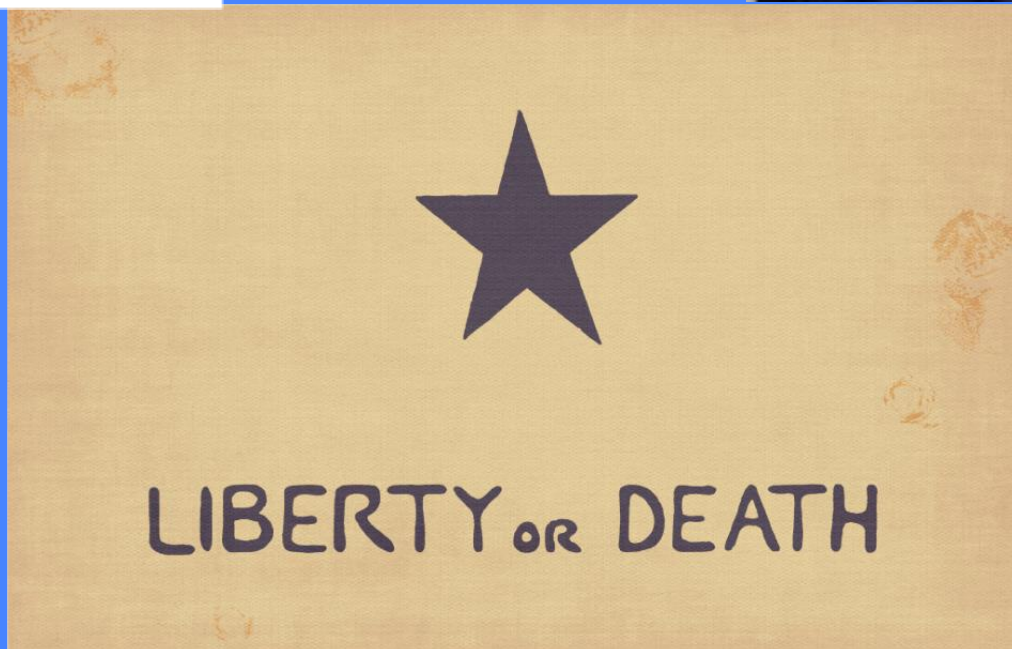
Goliad Bloody Arm Flag
October 1835



Massacre at Goliad
March 1836



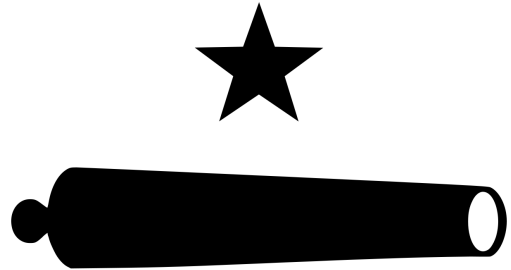
Dodson's Tri-Color Flag
Washington-on-the-Brazos
March 1836



FLAGS of the TEXAS REVOLUTION

C-NOTES: FROM GONZALES TO GLORY (11)

How did the 'Road to Revolution' eventually lead to a 'Path to Victory'?



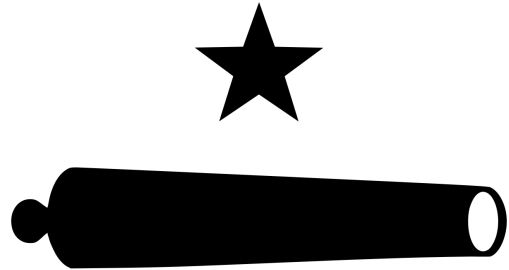
COME AND TAKE IT

1824



BATTLE FLAGS of the TEXAS REVOLUTION

How did the 'Road to Revolution' eventually lead to a 'Path to Victory'?



COME AND TAKE IT

Battle of Gonzales
October 1835

Siege of The Alamo
March 1836

1824



Washington-on-the-Brazos
March 1836

October 2, 1835 | The first shots of the Revolution are fired.

Mexican soldiers were sent to Gonzales to take a cannon given earlier to fight off Indian attacks. Texans did not let the soldiers into town and fired on them, beginning the Texas Revolution. The townspeople rally around a FLAG that proclaims:

“COME AND TAKE IT.”

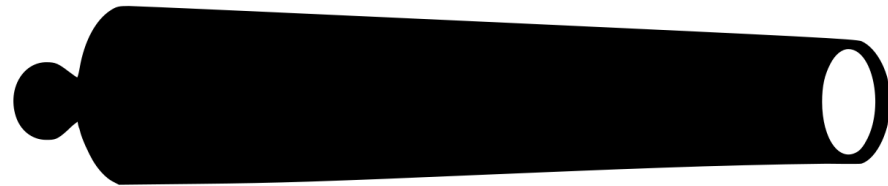
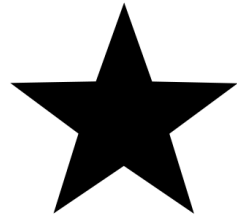
**Gonzales is known as the
“Lexington of the Texas Revolution”**

October 2, 1835 | The first shots of the revolution are fired.



The Old Eighteen protect their cannon

**October 2, 1835 | The first shots of the
Revolution are fired.**



COME AND TAKE IT

October 9, 1835 | Texans win the Battle of Goliad.

Texas settlers attack Mexican soldiers at Presidio La Bahia near Goliad. The Texans win the battle and force the soldiers to leave, taking control of vast stores of food and supplies.

October 9, 1835 | Texans win the Battle of Goliad.



Presidio La Bahia, Goliad

November, 1835 | Texans win the “Grass Fight.”

The Army of the People, led by Ben Milam, attack the Mexican cavalry and a mule train thought to carry bags of silver to pay Cós’s soldiers at San Antonio. The Texans were successful, capturing grass to feed animals.

What is this?



First known photograph | 1826 (France)

What is this?



Watercolor reproduction | 1952

November, 1835 | Texans win the “Grass Fight.”



The “Grass Fight”

November, 1835 | Texans win the “Grass Fight.”



Graphic battle scenes from “The Grass Fight”

December, 1835 | Texans win the Siege of Bexar and capture San Antonio.

Outnumbered 2 to 1, the Texas army attacks Mexican troops at Bexar (San Antonio). After this battle, General Cós agrees to take his defeated soldiers home and vows to never return to Texas. He did NOT keep this promise!

December, 1835 | Texans win the Siege of Bexar and capture San Antonio.



Ben Milam leads his men into battle

Monument to Ben Milam

The Siege of Bexar
San Antonio
December 1835



March 2, 1836 | Texans declare their independence from Mexico.

At the Convention of 1836, Texans write a Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the Republic of Texas. Sam Houston named the commander of the Texas army. The meeting was held at Washington-on-the-Brazos.

March 2, 1836 | Texans declare their independence from Mexico.



Delegates at the Convention of 1836

March 2, 1836 | Texans declare their independence from Mexico.

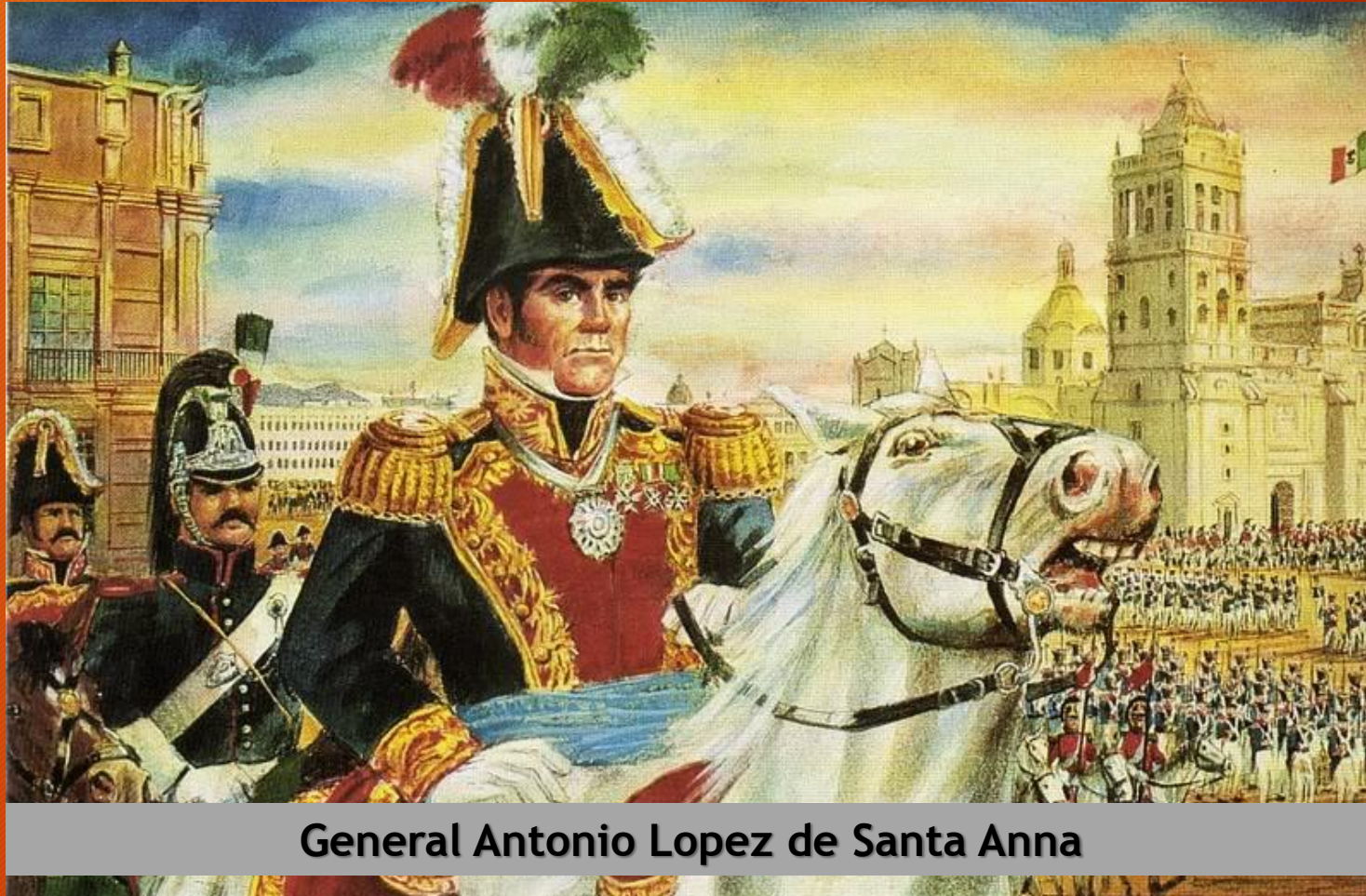


Washington on the Brazos | Texas Independence Hall

March 6, 1836 | Texans lose the Battle of the Alamo: "Remember the Alamo!"

After a 13-day siege at the Alamo Mission at San Antonio, Mexican soldiers kill all 189 Texans trying to defend the Alamo. The cruelty of the soldiers, commanded by Santa Anna, leads many Texans and Americans to join the Texas cause, echoed in Travis's plea of February 23: "VICTORY OR DEATH!"

March 6, 1836 | Texans lose the Battle of the Alamo: "Remember the Alamo!"



General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna

Travis Letter from the Alamo

23 February 1836
(First Day of the Siege)



Commanding of the Alamo -
 Copy Feb. 24th 1836 -

To the People of Texas &
 all Americans in the world -

Fellow Citizens & Countrymen -

I am besieged, by a thousand
 or more of the Mexicans under
 Santa Anna - I have sustained
 a continual Bombardment &
 cannon fire for four hours & have
 not yet received an answer - My
 provisions are for four days - My
 situation otherwise, The provisions
 are to be put to the sword, if
 the fort is taken - I have answered
 the demand with a cannon
 shot, & our flag still waves
 proudly from the walls - I
 shall never surrender, or retreat
 These, I call on you in the
 name of Liberty, of patriotism &

& every thing dear to the American
 Character, to come to our aid,
 with all despatch - The enemy is
 receiving reinforcements daily &
 with no doubt increase to three or
 four thousand in four or five days
 If this call is neglected, I am deter-
 mined to sustain myself as long as
 possible & die like a soldier
 who never forgets what is due to
 his own honor & that of his
 Country -

Wm. B. Travis

St. Cal. Comdr

P.S. The sword is on our side -
 When the enemy appeared in sight
 we had not three bushels of carni-
 me have since found in deserted
 houses 80 or 90 bushels & got into
 the walls 20 or 30 head of oxen -

Wm. B. Travis

Victory or death



Davy Crockett and his Tennessee volunteers defend The Alamo

March 27, 1836 | The Goliad Massacre: “Remember Goliad!”

After 350 Texans, under the command of James Fannin, surrender at the Battle of Goliad, Santa Anna orders them executed. The killings make outraged Texans rally even more for their independence.

March 27, 1836 | The Goliad Massacre: "Remember Goliad!"



James Fannin

March 27, 1836 | The Goliad Massacre: “Remember Goliad!”

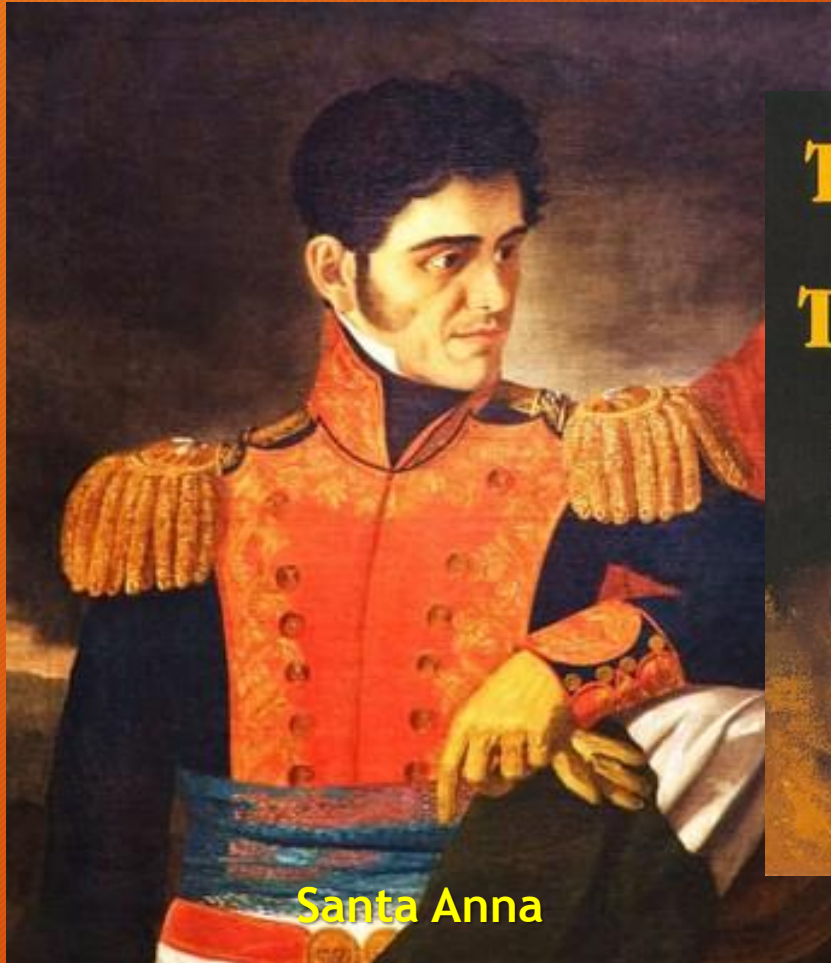


“March to the Massacre” | Andrew Jackson Houston

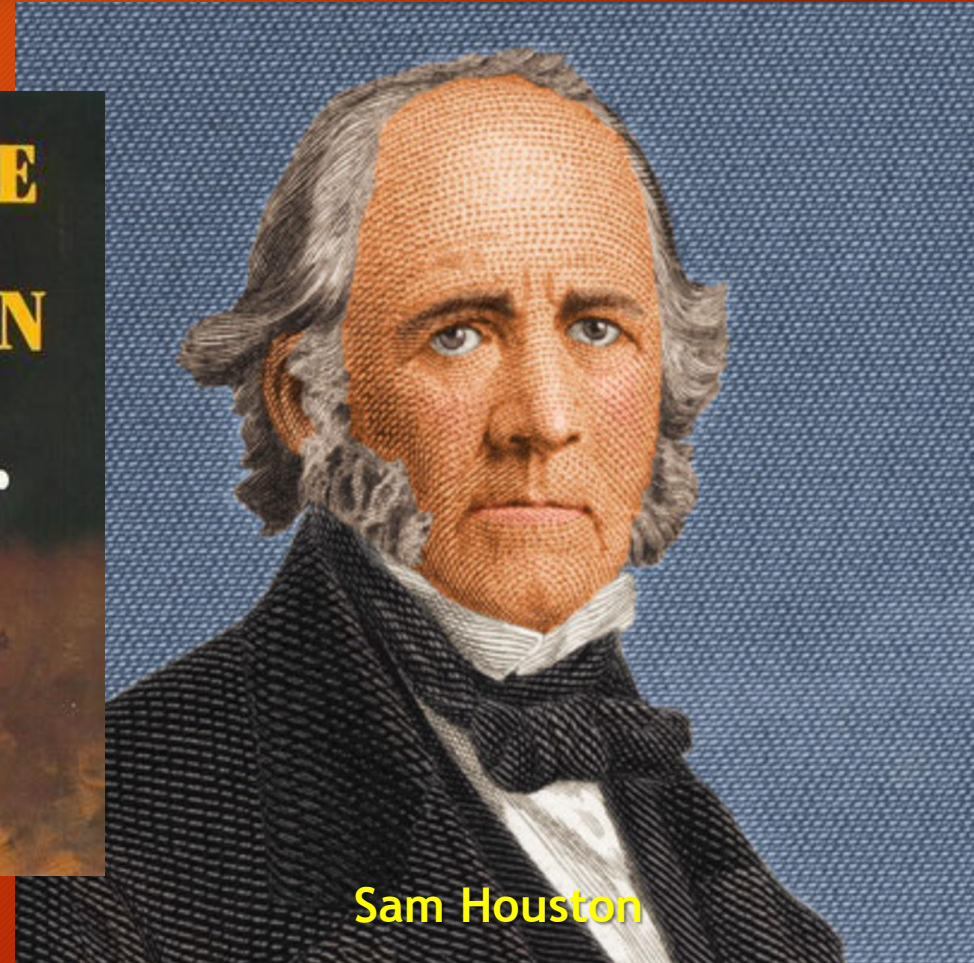
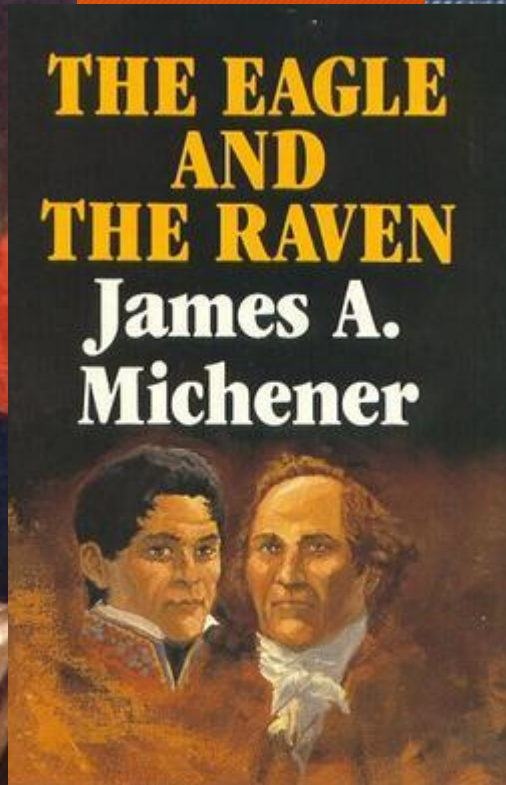
March to April, 1836 | Texans retreat in “The Runaway Scrape.”

Led by Sam Houston, the outnumbered Texas army retreats ahead of Santa Anna’s troops, giving him time to plan, gather more men, and train his army. Houston’s forces grew from 400 to 900 and he gained two cannons, “The Twin Sisters,” by the time they reached San Jacinto in mid-April.

March to April, 1836 | Texans retreat in "The Runaway Scrape."



Santa Anna



Sam Houston

April 21, 1836 | Texans win the Battle of San Jacinto and their Independence.

Led by Sam Houston, the outnumbered Texas army defeats the combined troops of Santa Anna and Cós at the Battle of San Jacinto. The 18-minute battle is fierce with cries of “Remember the Alamo!” and “Remember Goliad!” Santa Anna is captured after the stunning victory as Texas finally gains its independence from Mexico.



April 21, 1836 | Texans victorious at the Battle of San Jacinto



“Private” Santa Anna surrenders to General Sam Houston at San Jacinto



Santa Anna's prosthetic leg on display at the Illinois State Military Museum... *Illinois?!*

May 14, 1836 | The Treaties of Velasco are signed, giving Texas its Independence.

The Republic of Texas and General Santa Anna sign the Velasco Treaties—one public and one secret—which end the revolution. However, the Mexican government says that Santa Anna does NOT have the right to sign the treaties and never agrees to the “illegal” treaties.

May 14, 1836 | The Treaties of Velasco are signed, giving Texas its Independence.

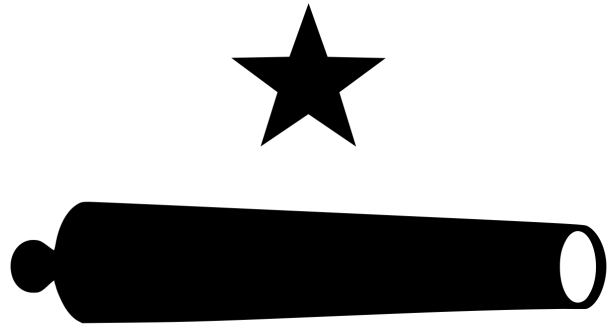
Public Treaty

- ★ War ended
- ★ Mexican army pulled south of the Rio Grande
- ★ Mexico promises never to attack Texas again
- ★ Prisoners released from both sides

The Treaties of Velasco

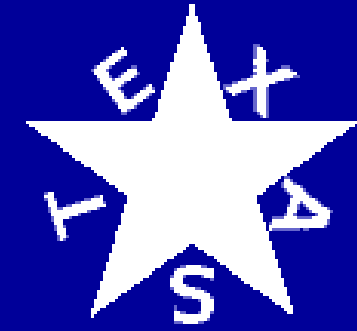
Secret Treaty

- ★ Texas never to be invaded again
- ★ Mexico to recognize that Texas was independent
- ★ Mexico to make a trade agreement with Texas
- ★ Rio Grande to serve as the border between the two countries
- ★ Once all those promises are kept, Santa Anna to be released



COME AND TAKE IT

Siege of The Alamo
March 1836



Battle of Gonzales
October 1835

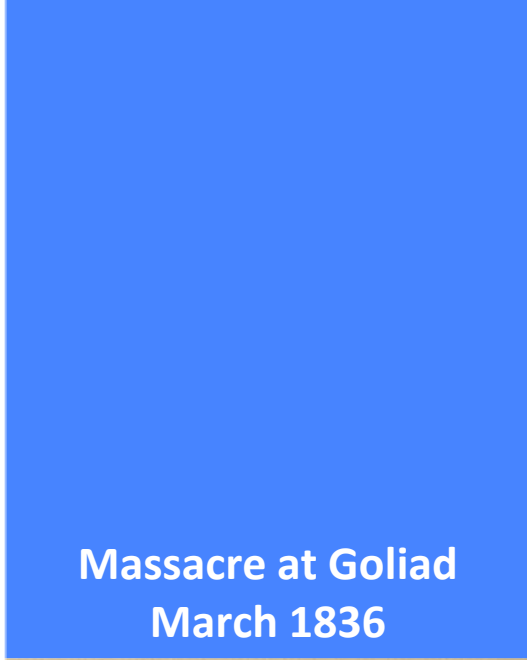
De Zavala / First Republic Flag
Washington-on-the-Brazos
March 1836

1824

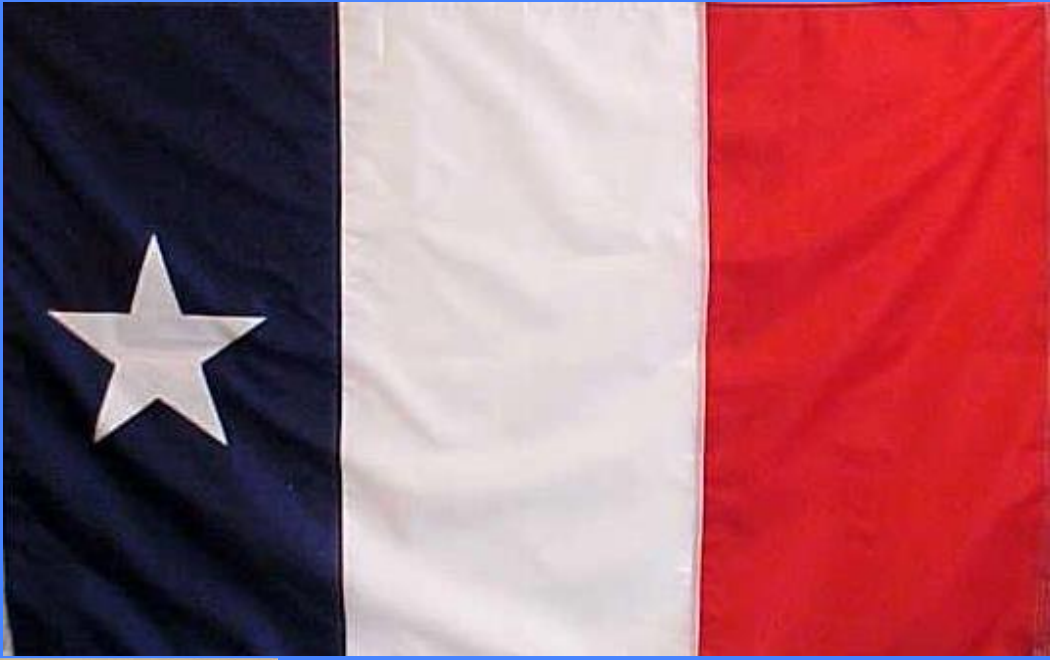
FLAGS of the TEXAS REVOLUTION



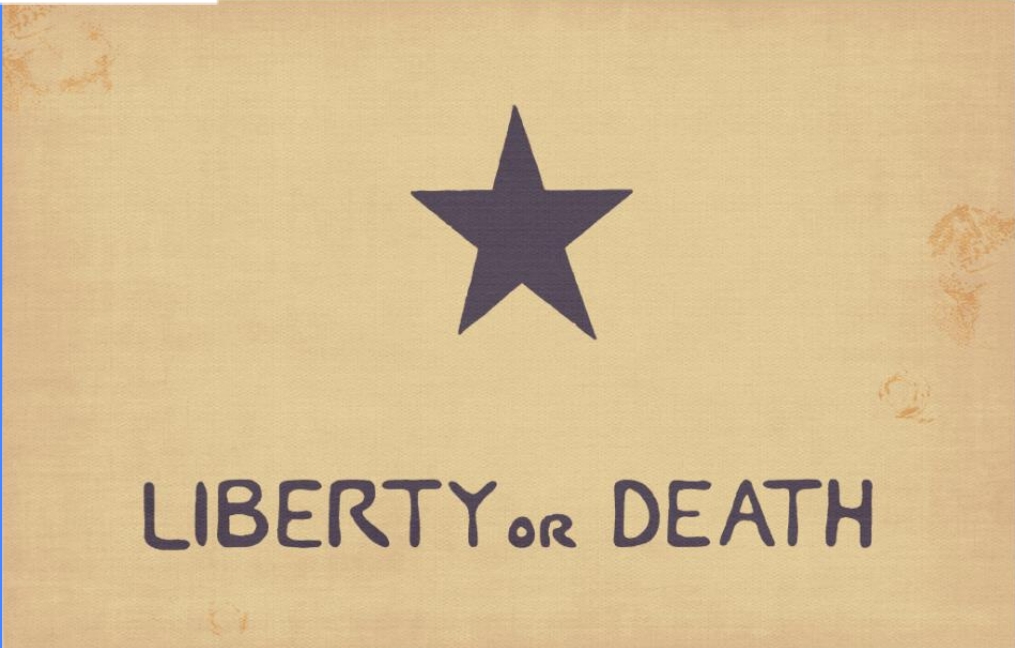
Goliad Bloody Arm Flag
October 1835



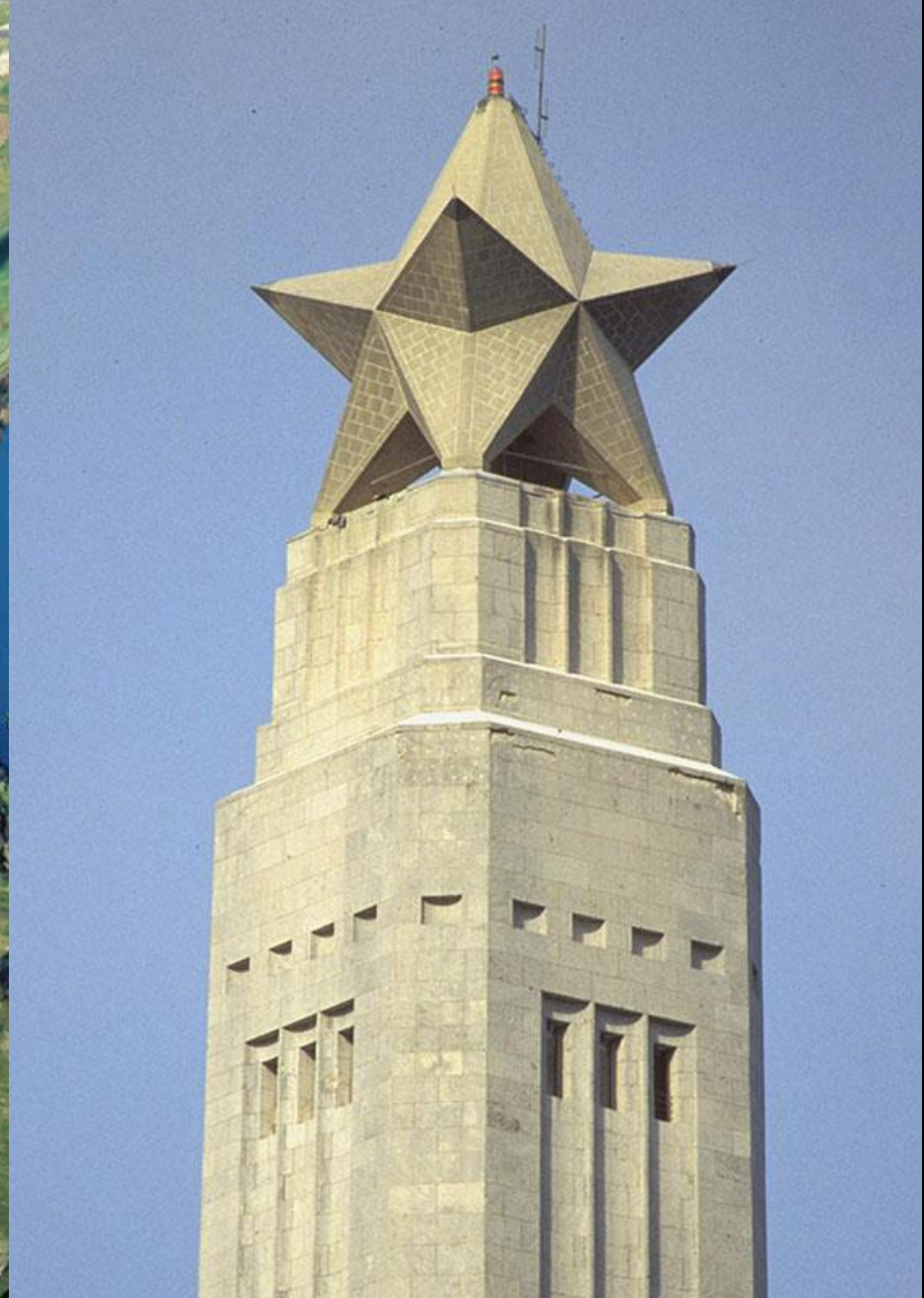
Massacre at Goliad
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Dodson's Tri-Color Flag
Washington-on-the-Brazos
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FLAGS of the TEXAS REVOLUTION



The SAN JACINTO MONUMENT is actually TALLER than the Washington Monument.