

C-NOTES: TIMELINE FROM GONZALES TO GLORY (11)

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

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 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.

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 in capturing grass to feed animals.

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 vow to never return to Texas... NOT!

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.

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!"

<p>March 27, 1836</p>	<p>The Goliad Massacre: “Remember Goliad!”</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>March to April, 1836</p>	<p>Texans retreat in “The Runaway Scrape.”</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>April 21, 1836</p>	<p>Texans win the Battle of San Jacinto and their Independence.</p> <p>Led by Sam Houston, the outnumbered Texas army defeats the combined troops of Santa Anna and Cós at the Battle of 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.</p>
<p>May 14, 1836</p>	<p>The Treaties of Velasco are signed, giving Texas its Independence.</p> <p>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 <u>NOT</u> have the right to sign the treaties and never agrees to the “illegal” treaties.</p>

