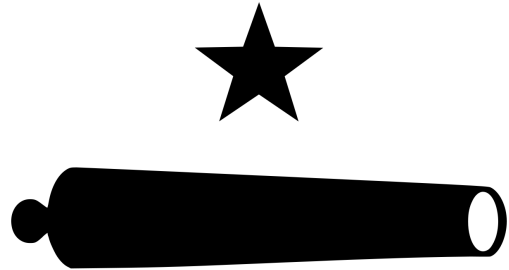


# C-NOTES: TIMELINE FROM GONZALES TO GLORY

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



COME AND TAKE IT

Gonzales | October 1835

The Alamo | March 1836

1824



Washington-on-the-Brazos | March 1836

READ ONLY! | DO NOT WRITE! | READ ONLY! | DO NOT WRITE!

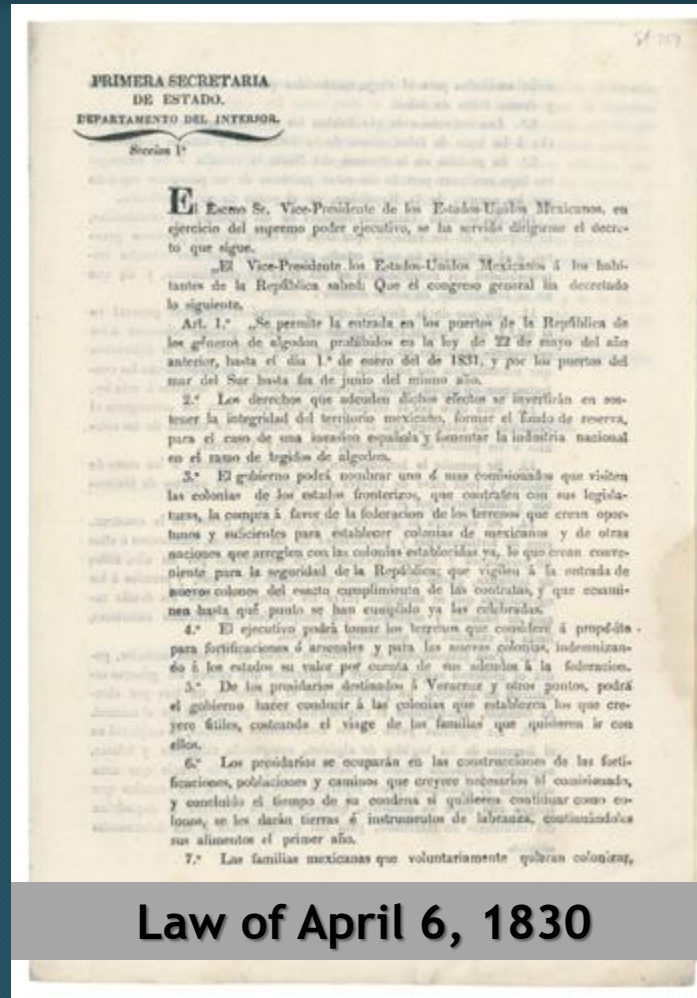
**Law of April 6, 1830 | The Mexican government attempts to regain control of Texas.**

Concerned about Americans having too much influence on Texans, Mexico bans any more Americans from moving into Texas, ends empresario contracts, and places duties on foreign goods from the U.S.

*(Immigration from the U.S. did NOT stop—there were about 35,000 Americans living in Texas by 1836.)*

READ ONLY! | DO NOT WRITE! | READ ONLY! | DO NOT WRITE!

# Law of April 6, 1830 | The Mexican government attempts to regain control of Texas.



Law of April 6, 1830

**READ ONLY! | DO NOT WRITE! | READ ONLY! | DO NOT WRITE!**

**Convention of 1833 | The Mexican government rejects the Texas (state) Constitution.**

Unhappy with Mexican rule, Texans create a list of changes they want from the Mexican government. Mexico rejects those changes, including the attempt to create their own state with a new constitution.

**READ ONLY! | DO NOT WRITE! | READ ONLY! | DO NOT WRITE!**

# Convention of 1833 | The Mexican government rejects the Texas (state) Constitution.



The capital of Coahuila y Tejas was too remote

## **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:

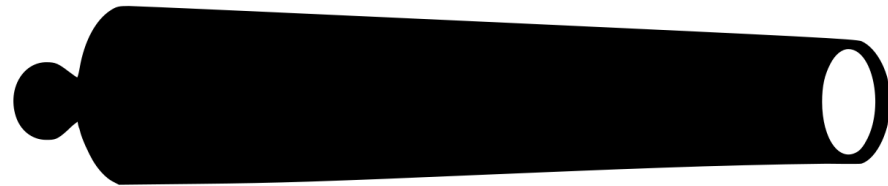
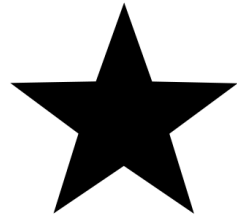
**“COME AND TAKE IT”**



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.**



**COME AND TAKE IT**

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



The Old Eighteen protect their cannon





## **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.

*Question: Are the Texans becoming overconfident?*

# 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 General Cós’s soldiers at San Antonio. The Texans were successful, capturing grass to feed animals.

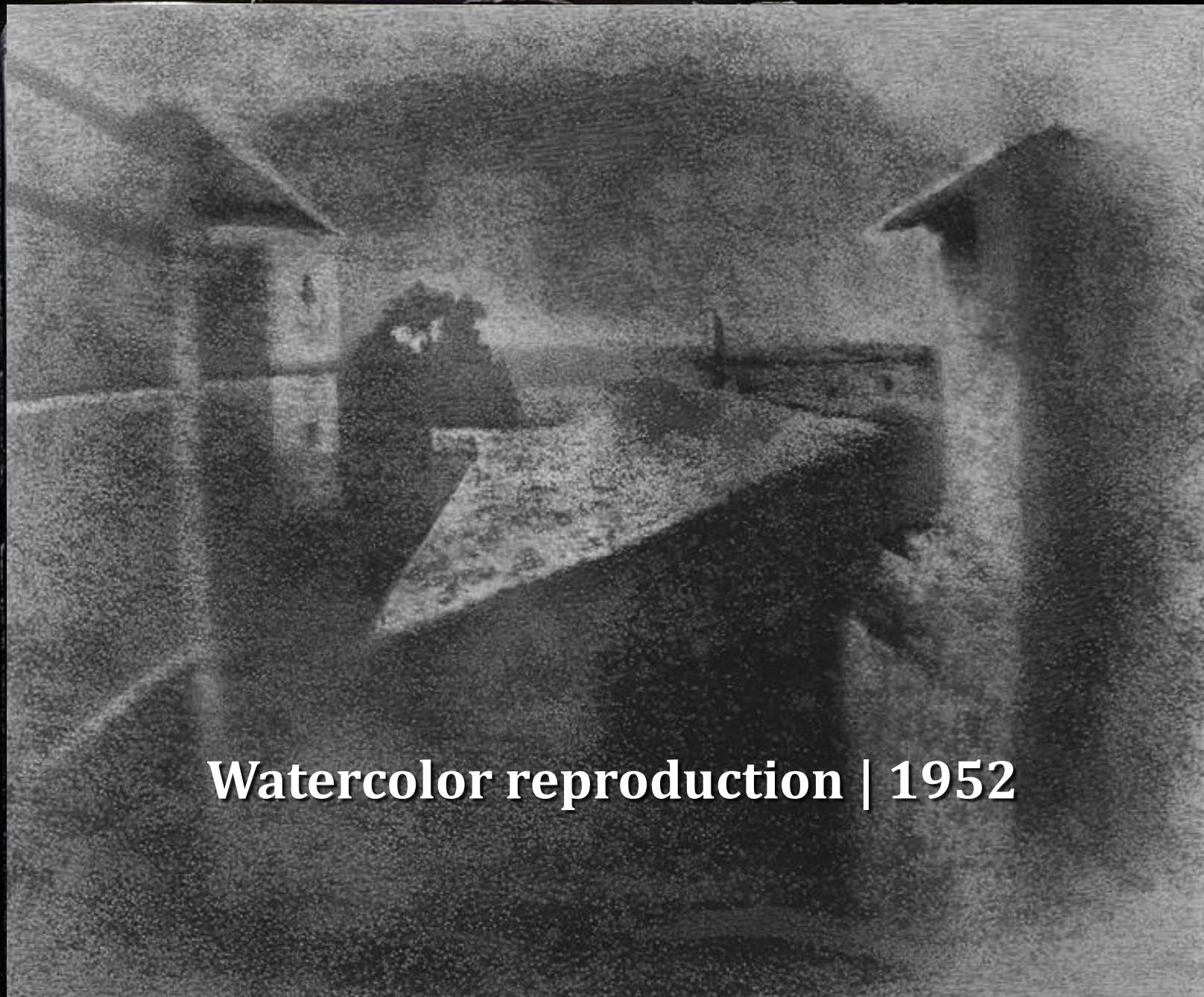
*“Mr. B, do we have any photographs from this epic battle?”*

What is this?



**First known photograph | 1826** (France)

What is this?



**Watercolor reproduction | 1952**

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



Graphic battle scenes from “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!

*Question: Why were the Mexicans allowed to keep their weapons?*

# 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.

*Question: Why didn't Sam Houston and others go to the Alamo?*

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



**Delegates at the Convention of 1836**

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



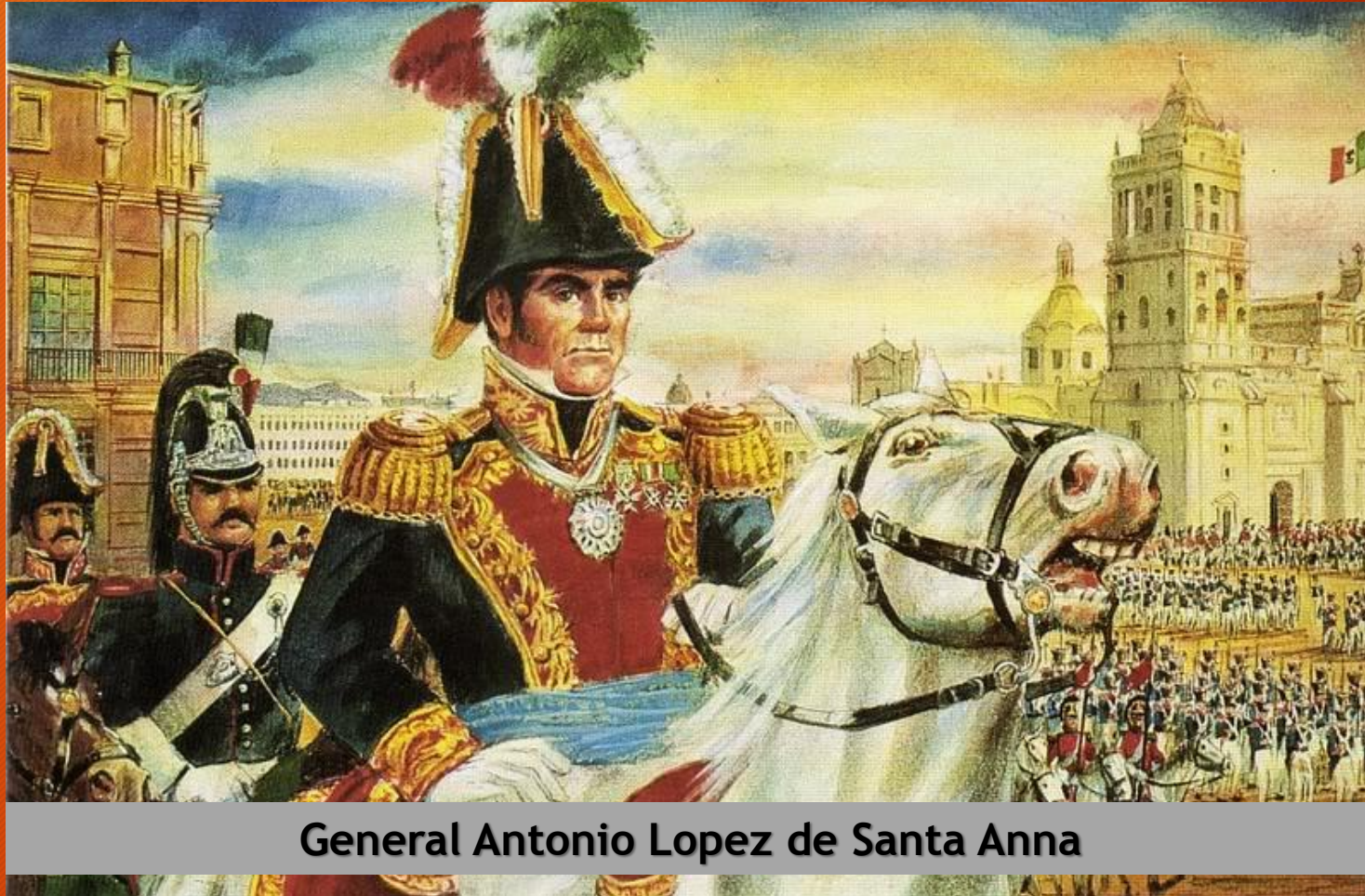
**Washington on the Brazos | Texas Independence Hall**

## **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)



1824

Commanding of the Alamo -  
February 24<sup>th</sup> 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 24 hours & have  
not received a man or a gun to  
help me - I have not a single  
provision 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  
Therefore, 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 -

*Victory or death*

St. Cal. Count

P.S. The Lord 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 & put into  
the walls 20 or 30 head of oxen -



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!”

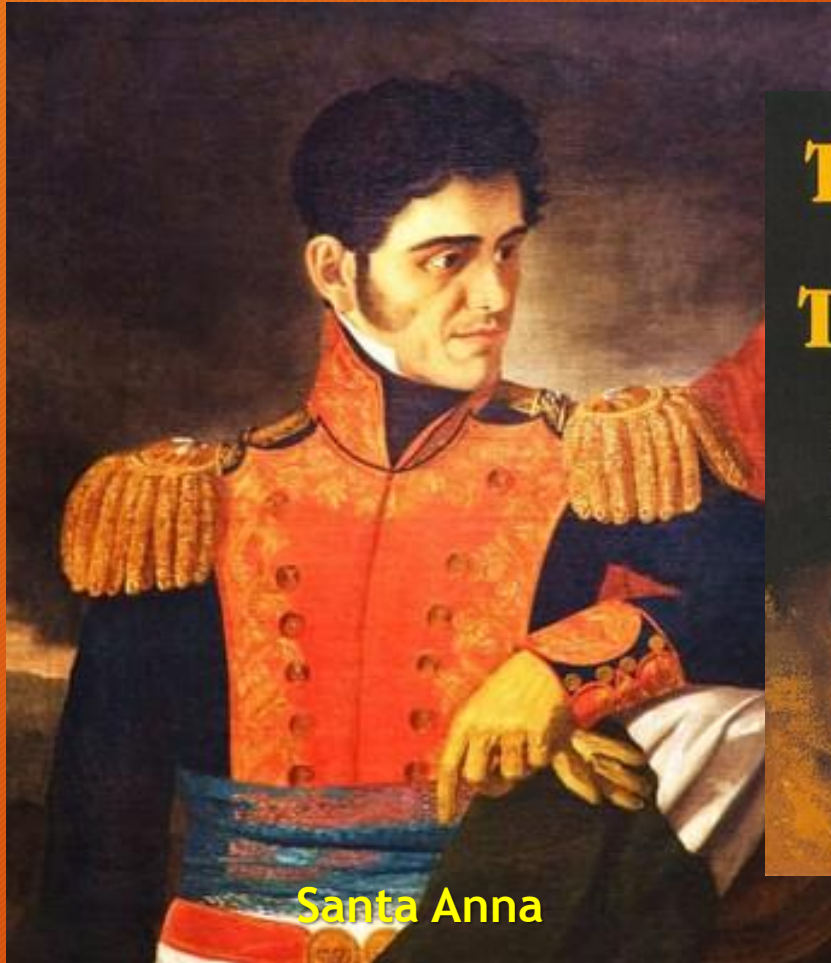


“March to the Massacre” | Andrew Jackson Houston

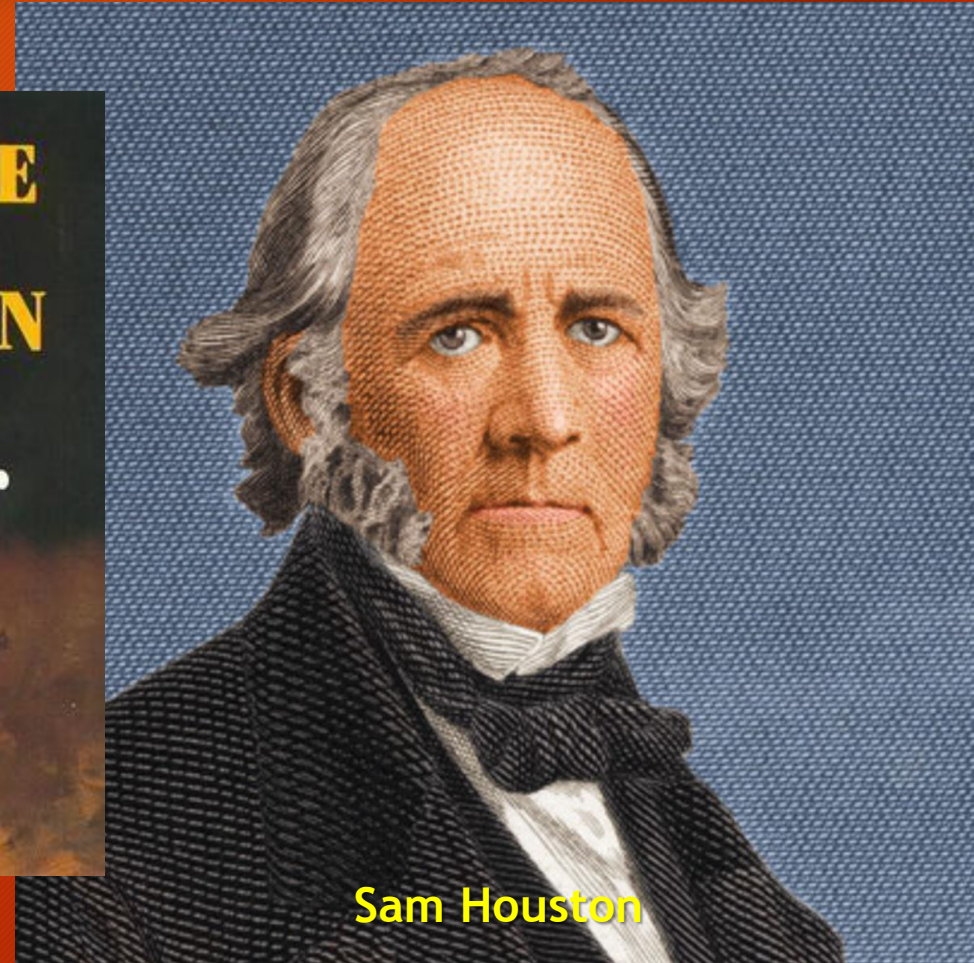
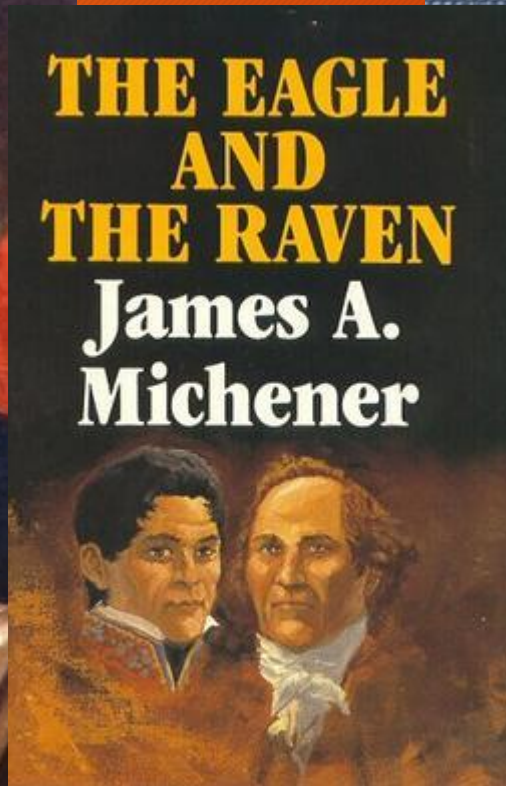
## **March to April, 1836 | Texans retreat in “The Runaway Scrape.”**

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**

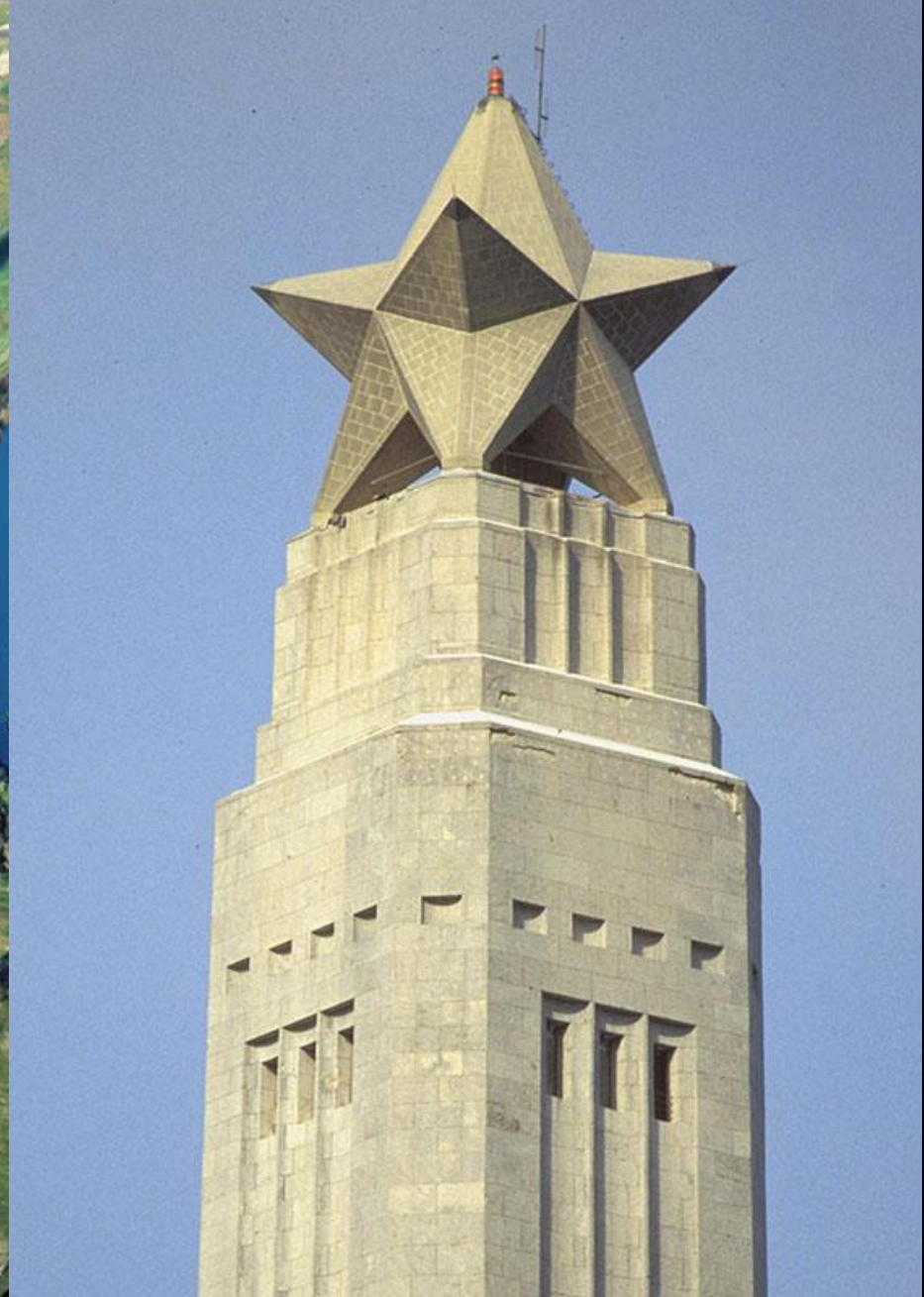
Henry Arthur McArdle | 1895



**“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?!*



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

**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

**End of Notes.**

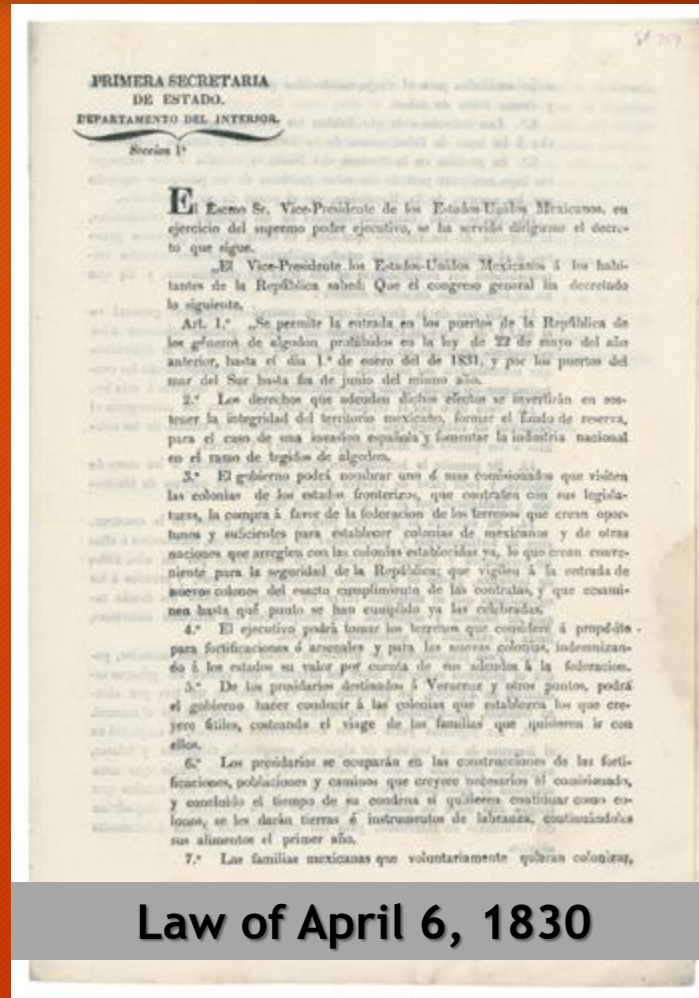
**Law of April 6, 1830 | The Mexican government attempts to regain control of Texas.**

Concerned about Americans having too much influence on Texans, Mexico bans any more Americans from moving into Texas, ends empresario contracts, and places duties on foreign goods from the U.S.

*(Immigration from the U.S. did NOT stop—there were about 35,000 Americans living in Texas by 1836.)*



# Law of April 6, 1830 | The Mexican government attempts to regain control of Texas.

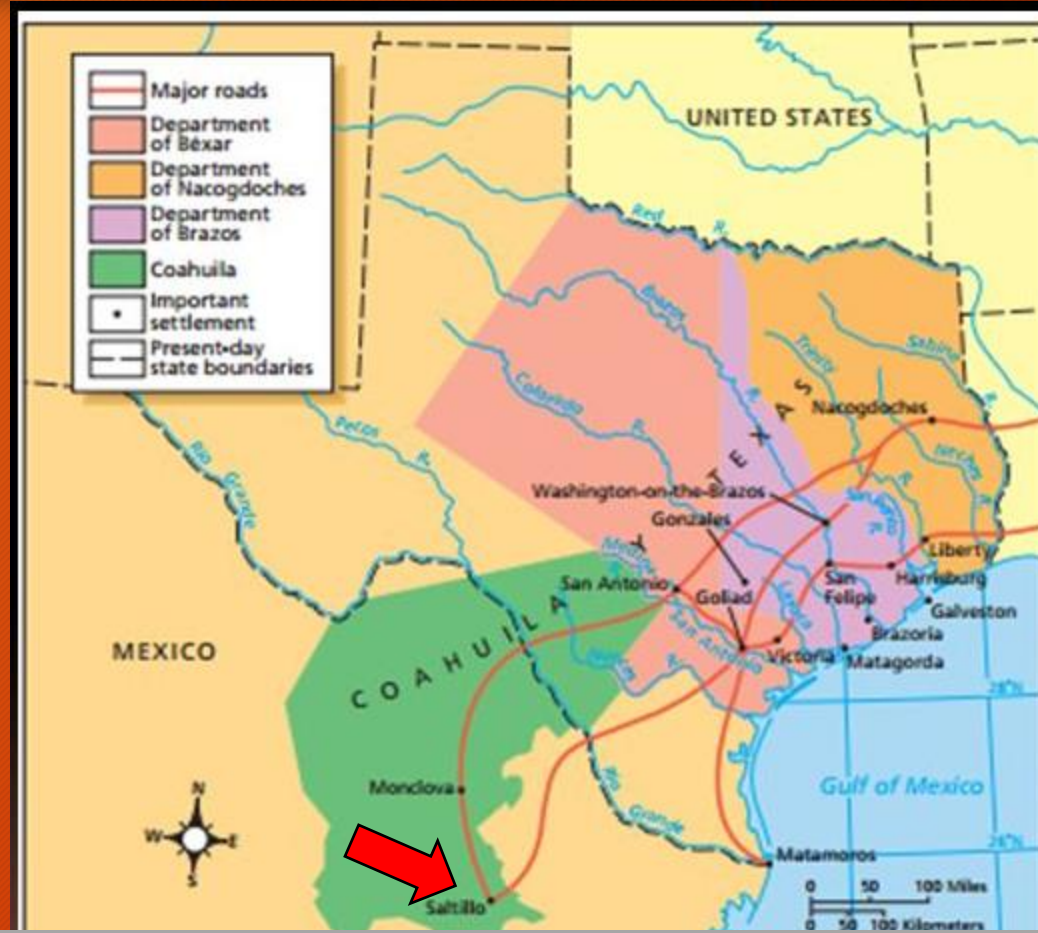


Law of April 6, 1830

## **Convention of 1833 | The Mexican government rejects the Texas (state) Constitution.**

Unhappy with Mexican rule, Texans create a list of changes they want from the Mexican government. Mexico rejects those changes, including the attempt to create their own state with a new constitution.

# Convention of 1833 | The Mexican government rejects the Texas (state) Constitution.



The capital of Coahuila y Tejas was too remote