

1821

Agenda

1836

- Trade and Grade: Siege of Alamo WS
- TX Revolution Notes 1835-1836—the only time you **do not write** a slide is if it says **READ Only** slides

Obj: I will be able to take notes on the Texas Revolution and study them in order to do well on my Texas Revolution Quiz.

1821

1836

Read Only

1835

The Battle of Gonzales

On October 2, 1835, fighting broke out at the town of Gonzales. The battle began when Mexican soldiers were sent to the town to take back a small cannon that belonged to Mexico. They had given it to the Texans years ago to fight Native Americans.



COME AND TAKE IT

1821

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Read Only

1835



*The Texans refused to return the cannon. Instead they hung a flag on the cannon with the words **"Come and Take It."** When the Mexican soldiers tried to take it back, about 160 Texans stopped them. The Mexican soldiers returned to San Antonio without the cannon. The Battle of Gonzales became known as the first battle of the Texas Revolution.*

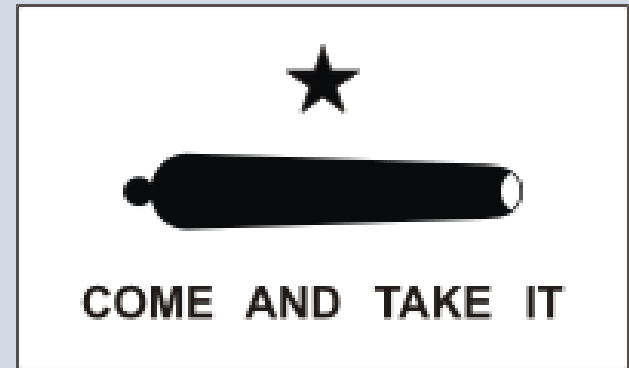
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1836

1835

Battle of Gonzales

- Mexican government wanted a cannon returned from the colonists at Gonzales. Texans refused- made a flag- 'Come and Take It'
- Known as the 'Lexington' of the Texas Revolution (First shots fired)
- Proved the Texans were willing to use military force against Mexico



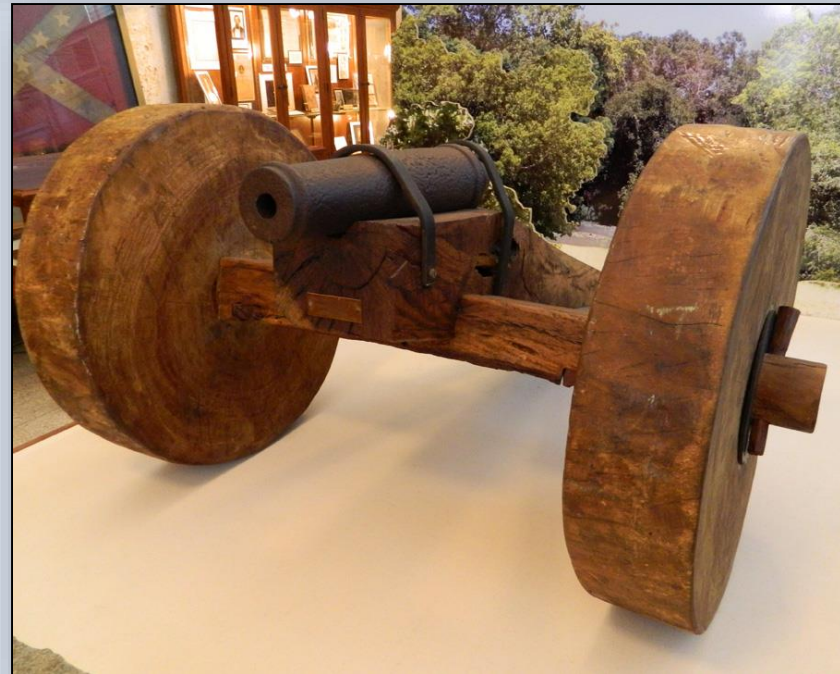


1836

1835

Gonzales cannon

- 21.5'' long
- 69 lbs.



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Capture of San Antonio

1836

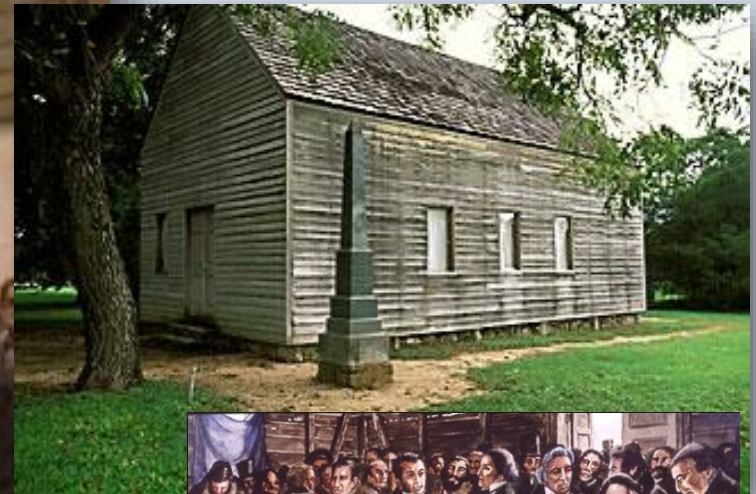
- After the Battle of Gonzales, volunteers head up to San Antonio to kick the Mexican army out.
- They elect Stephen F. Austin as their general.
- **General Martin Perfecto de Cos** leads the Mexicans at San Antonio.
- Ben Milam decided to attack the Mexican troops.
General Cos surrenders Dec.10, 1835.
 - **Agrees to leave Texas with all the Mexican army.**
 - **Agrees to never fight in Texas again (lies). Santa Anna is mad. Personally marches a large force of Mexican troops into Texas to put an end to the rebellion. Texans didn't think he would march his troops in the winter.**

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1836 Convention

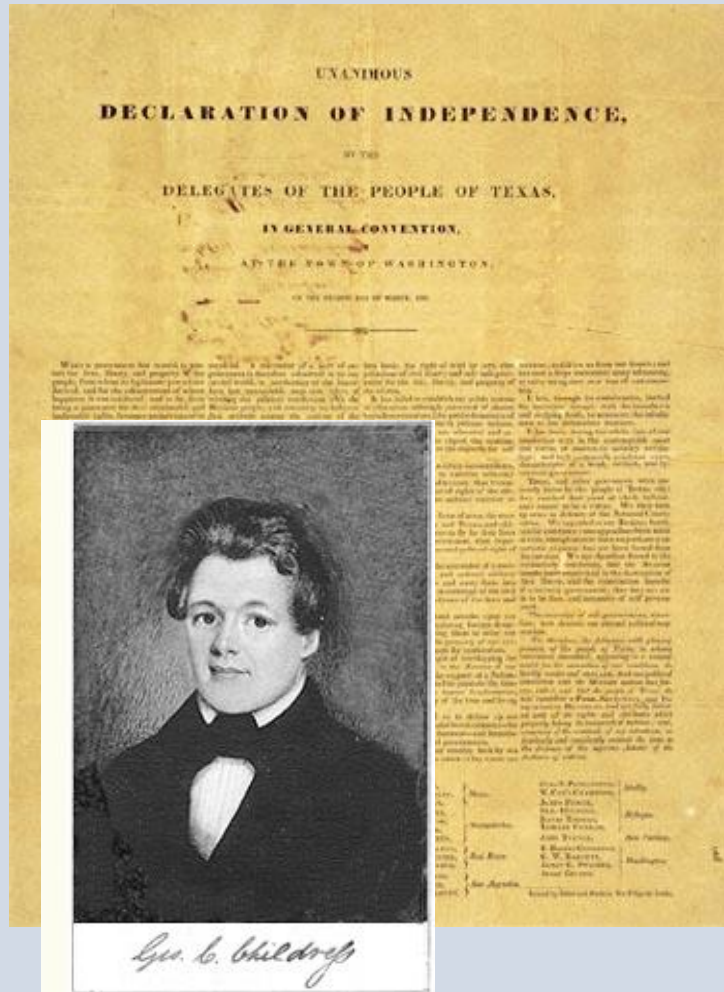
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59 delegates meet and declare Texas' Independence from Mexico.



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Texas Declaration of Independence

- March 2, 1836
(Texas Independence Day)
- Written by George Childress
- Grievances: Stated that Mexico denied them the rights guaranteed by the Mexican Constitution of 1824
- Stated Texans were deprived of freedoms they were used to from the U.S. Constitution

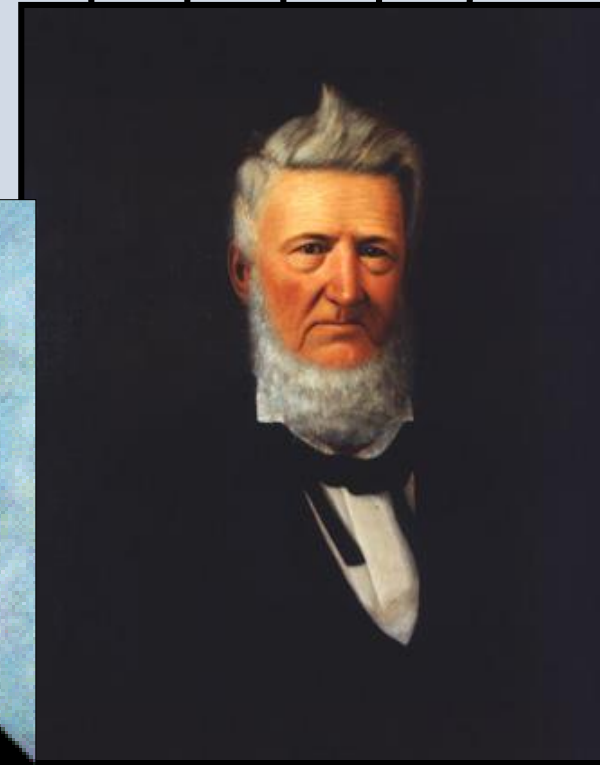
The delegates set up a '*TEMPORARY*' Government

1836

- Delegates at 1836 Convention felt it was not safe to hold public elections
- Set up a provisional (temporary) government



Lorenzo de Zavala
- ad interim vice-president

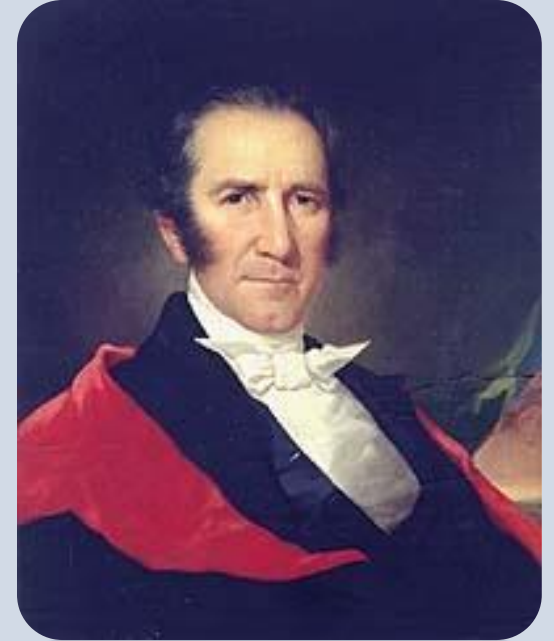


David Burnett
-ad interim President

1821

1836

Sam Houston



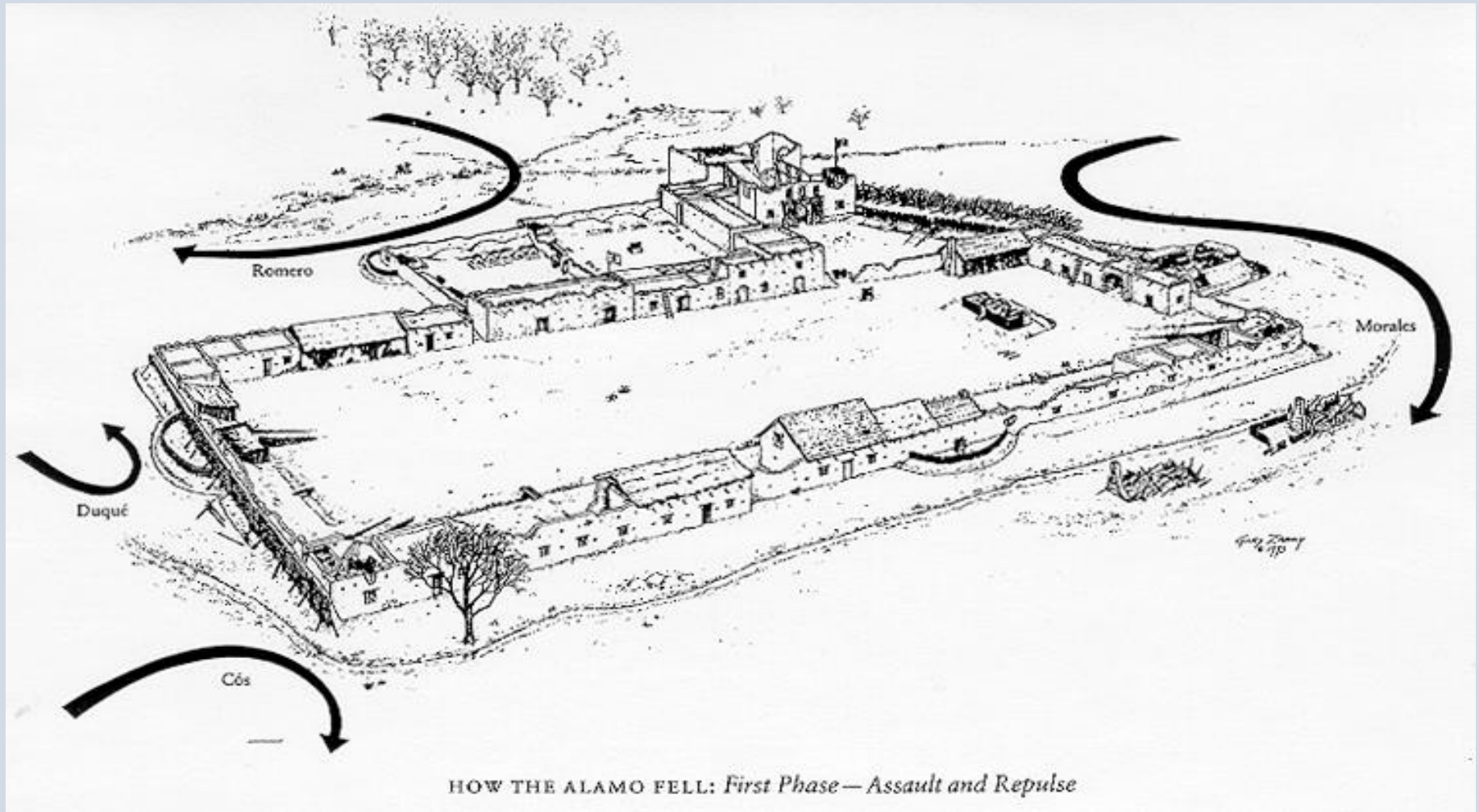
**Chosen as the
Commander-in-
Chief
of the Texas Army**

1821

The Alamo

1836

February 23 – Mar. 6, 1836



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The Fight for the Alamo

1836

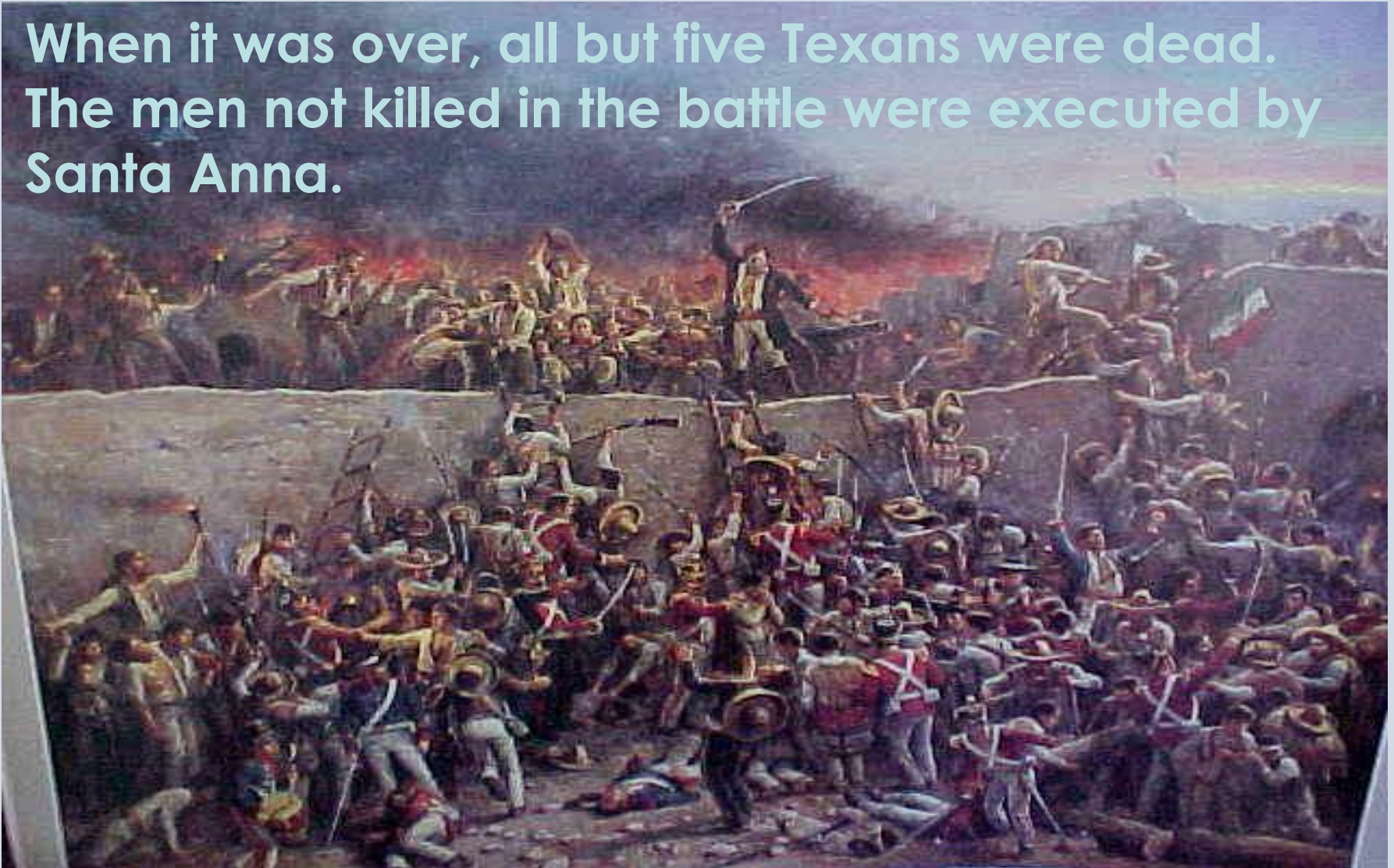
- There were only 183 Texans guarding the Alamo.
- The Mexican army had 1,800 men.
- The Texans held the Alamo for twelve days.
- On the thirteenth day, Santa Anna ordered his men to storm the fortress.

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The Fight for the Alamo

1836

When it was over, all but five Texans were dead. The men not killed in the battle were executed by Santa Anna.



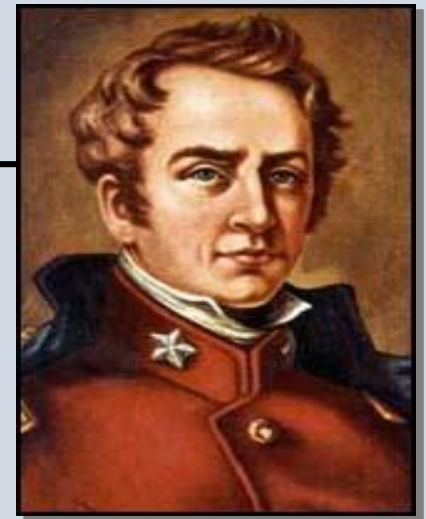
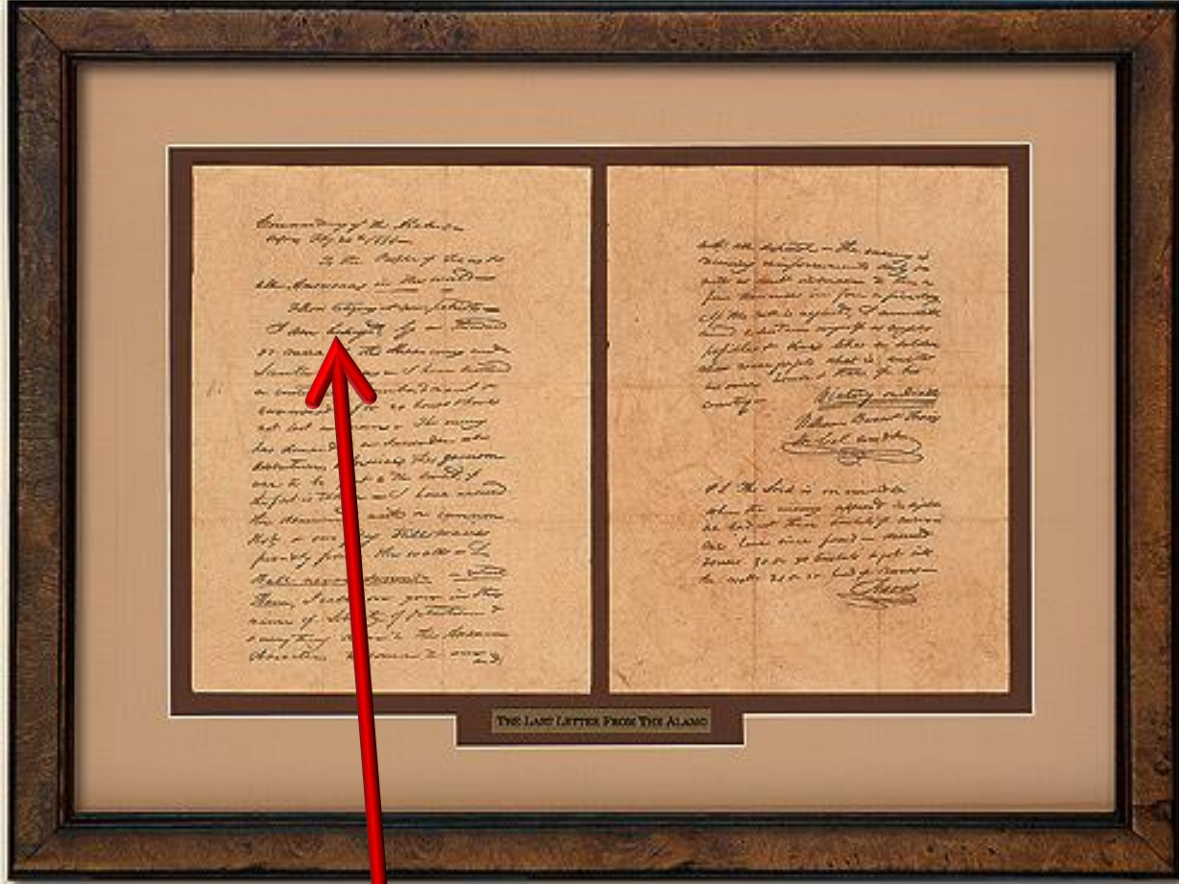
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The Fight for the Alamo

1836

Texans were shocked by the slaughter at the Alamo and vowed to fight for their freedom.





William B. Travis
Commander of the Alamo
 He was 26 years old and
 died at the Battle of the
 Alamo.

"To the people of Texas and all Americans in the world...-the commander of the Alamo states that he needs reinforcements but was willing to die defending the fort."

*****Write what is in Red*****

Read Only

**James Bowie, William B. Travis,
Davy Crockett, and close to 200
other Texans died defending the
Alamo.**



The events at the
Alamo inspired the
Texans to carry on
the struggle for
freedom.

Picture of Alamo 1836



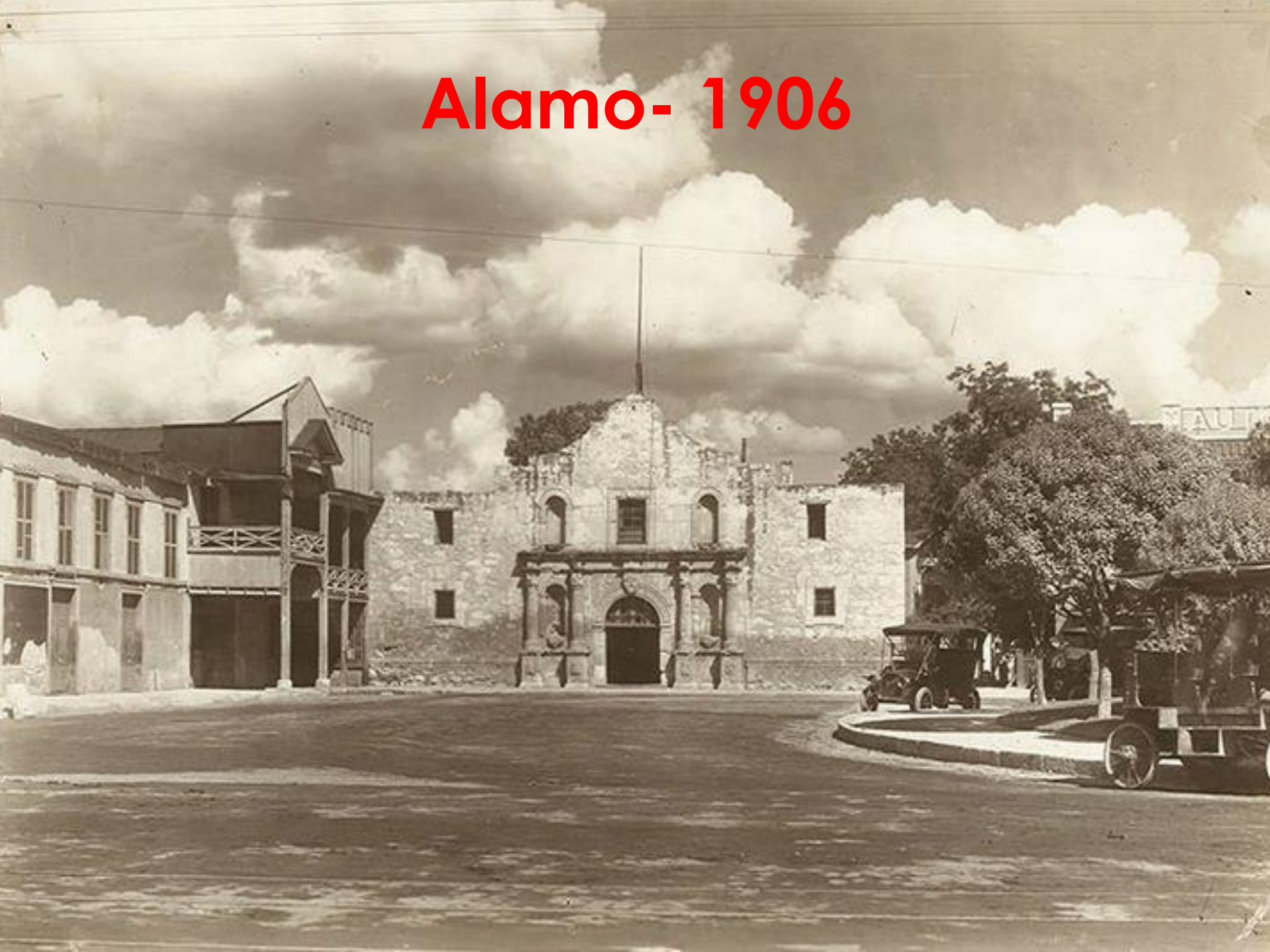
Drawn by Edw^d Everett

C.B. Graham Lithy

RUINS OF THE CHURCH OF THE ALAMO, SAN ANTONIO DE BEXAR.

Scale 1/2, feet to an Inch

Alamo- 1906



Alamo- PRESENT DAY

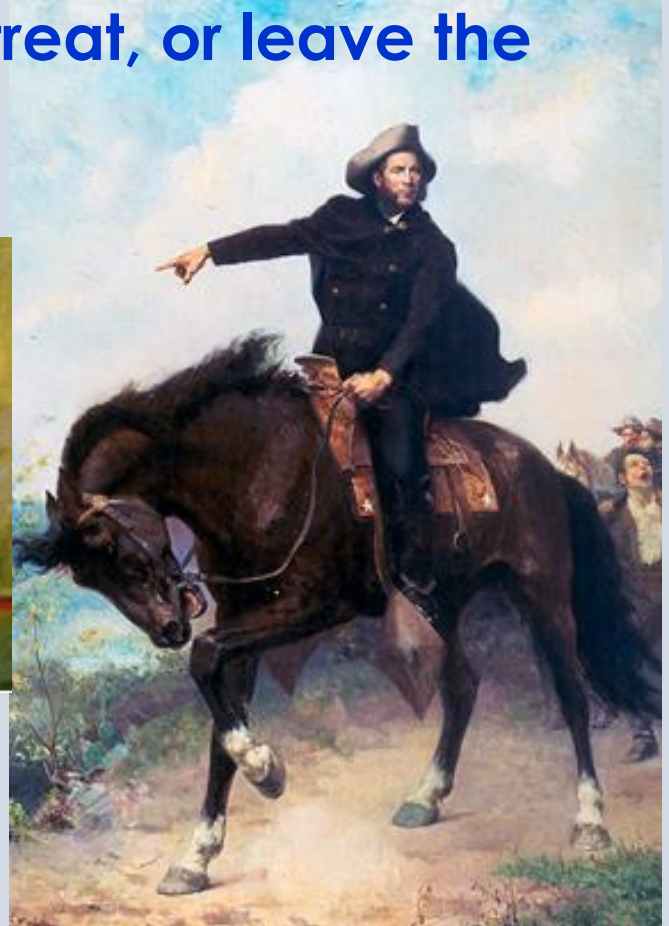


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Runaway Scrape

1836

- Santa Anna's troops were burning settlements as they traveled through Texas.
- Santa Anna was close to the city of Gonzales.
- Houston ordered his men to retreat, or leave the battlefield.



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Runaway Scrape

1836

- People all over Texas began to leave everything and make their way to safety.
- Settlers began to move eastward.
- Unfortunately, many people died along the way. This is known as the Runaway Scrape.

*****A scrape is a tricky situation or a problem*****



1821

Battle of Coleto & Goliad Massacre

1836



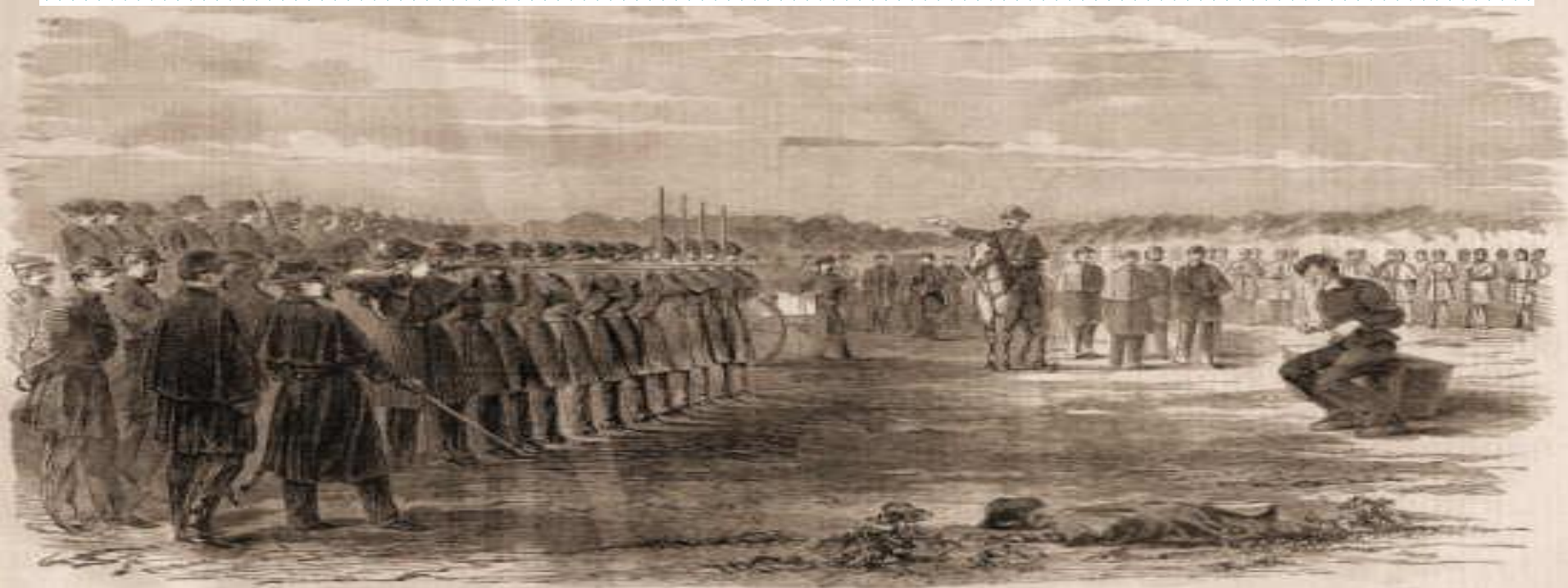
- Sam Houston ordered Colonel James Fannin to blow up the fort at Goliad and leave.
- Instead of obeying, Fannin and his men fought and lost to soldiers commanded by Mexican General Don Jose Urrea.
- On March 27, Fannin and hundreds of his men were marched onto the prairie near the fort.

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Goliad Massacre

1836

- When March 27, 1836
- Almost 350 Texas soldier-prisoners and their commander James Fannin were killed by the Mexican Army under orders from General and President of MX
- They gained another awful battle cry: “Remember Goliad.”



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The Battle of San Jacinto

1836

"Remember the Alamo!"

***"Remember
Goliad!"***





Battle of San Jacinto

1836

- Sam Houston knew he couldn't face Santa Anna's well-trained troops on open ground.
- For two weeks in April 1836, Houston trained his army.
 - Houston was waiting for the right time to attack.
 - The scouts reported that Santa Anna's army was camping on the San Jacinto River.



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Battle of San Jacinto

1836

Read Only

On April 20, Houston's army took up their positions. By now, Santa Anna's army had grown to about 1,200 soldiers. The soldiers from Texas had just over 900 soldiers. As the Mexicans took a nap, the Texas forces took them completely by surprise. "Remember the Alamo!" cried the Texas forces. "Remember Goliad!"



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Battle of San Jacinto

1836

- April 21, 1836
- Final Battle of the Texas Revolution
- Number of Texas soldiers - 900
(9 dead)
Number of Mexican soldiers - 1200
(600+ dead)
- Mexico defeated in 18 minutes b/c they were taking a nap
- Sam Houston had been shot in the ankle.
- Santa Anna and Cos fled.



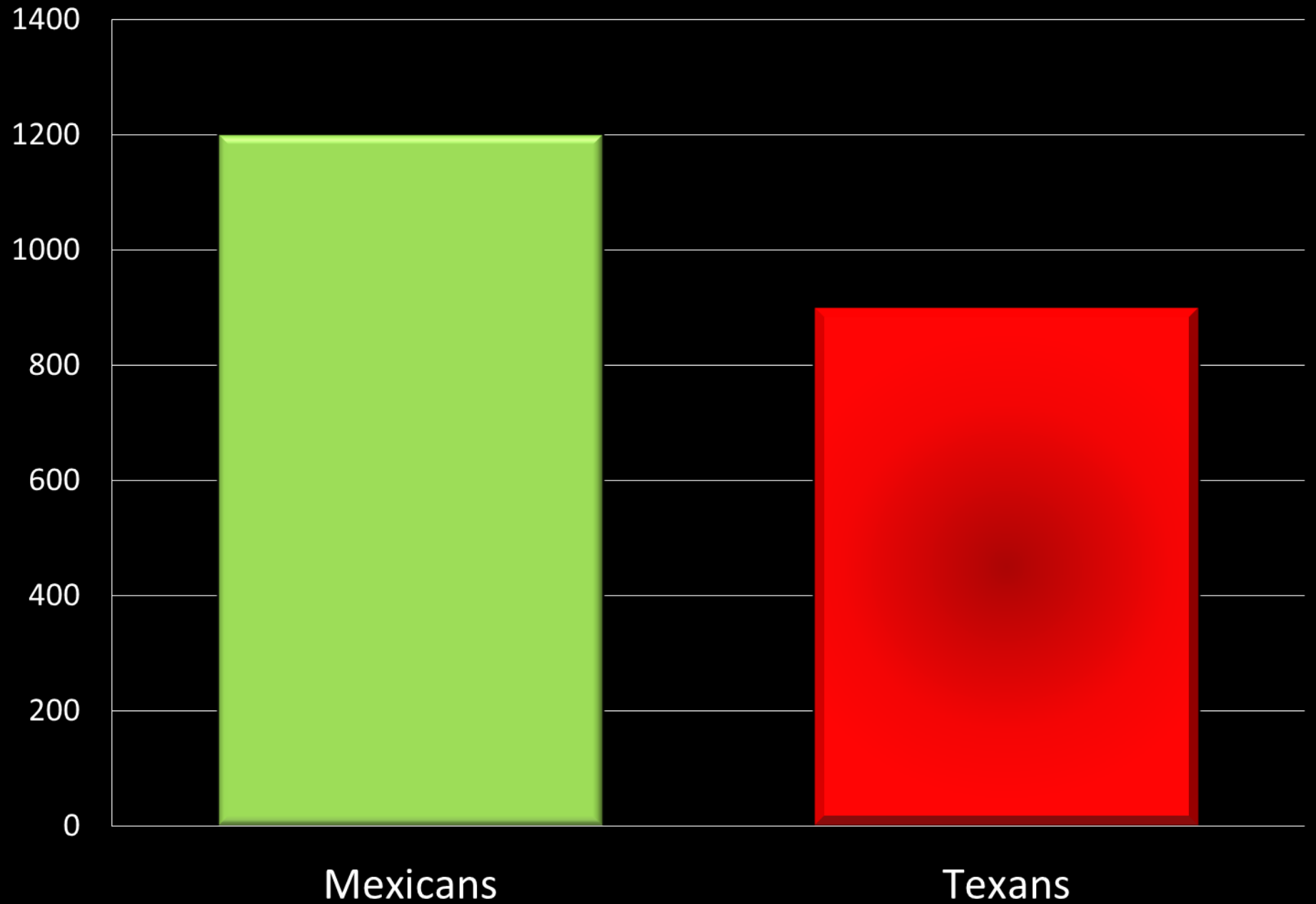
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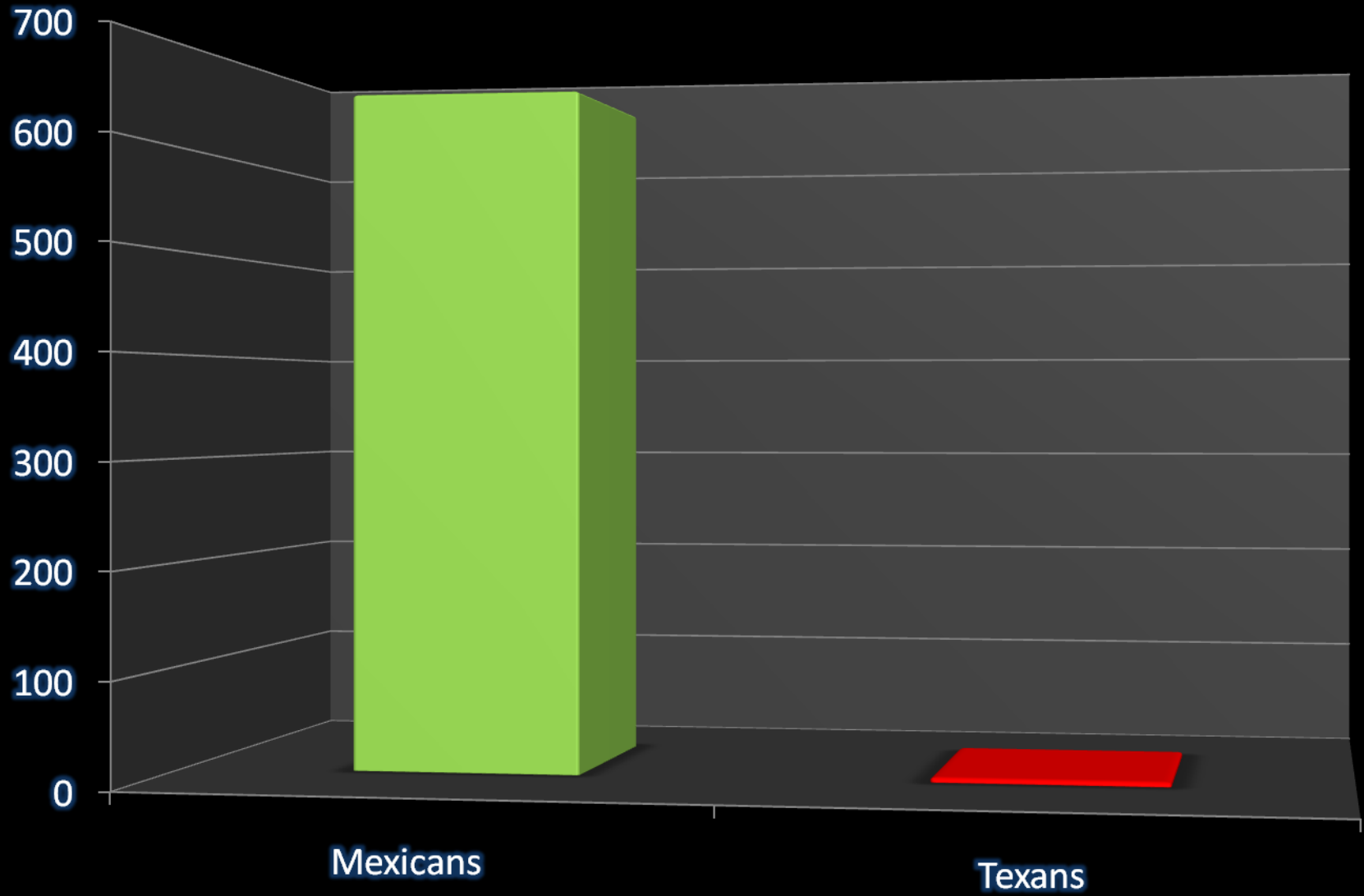
General Santa Anna surrenders to **Read Only General Houston**

- Houston sent soldiers to search for Santa Anna. They caught a Mexican soldier wearing common clothing. As they brought him back to camp, other Mexican prisoners shouted, “*El Presidente!*” Houston knew it must be Santa Anna.
- Houston did not allow his men to hurt Santa Anna. Sam Houston believed that Santa Anna had to end the fighting. Santa Anna agreed to order all Mexican troops to leave Texas.
- The people of Texas had won their independence.

Number of Soldiers at San Jacinto

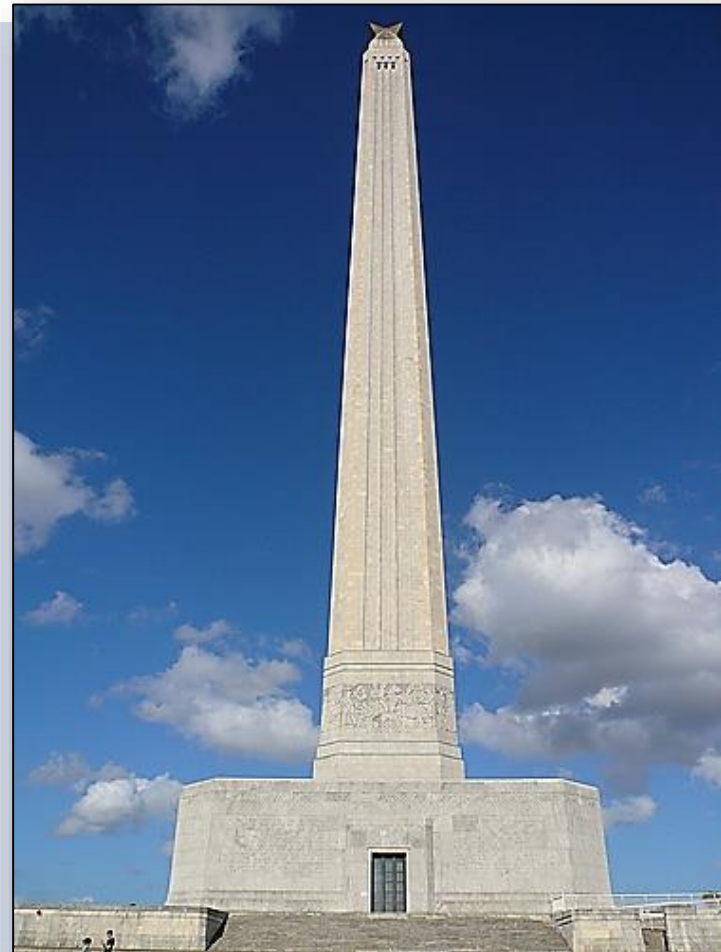


Number of Dead at San Jacinto



**San Jacinto Monument = Largest column monument
in the world.**

San Jacinto monument- 567'



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Treaty of Velasco

- May 14th 1836
- 2 Treaties signed by Santa Anna & David Burnett 'officially ending' the Texas Revolution



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Treaty of Velasco stated.....

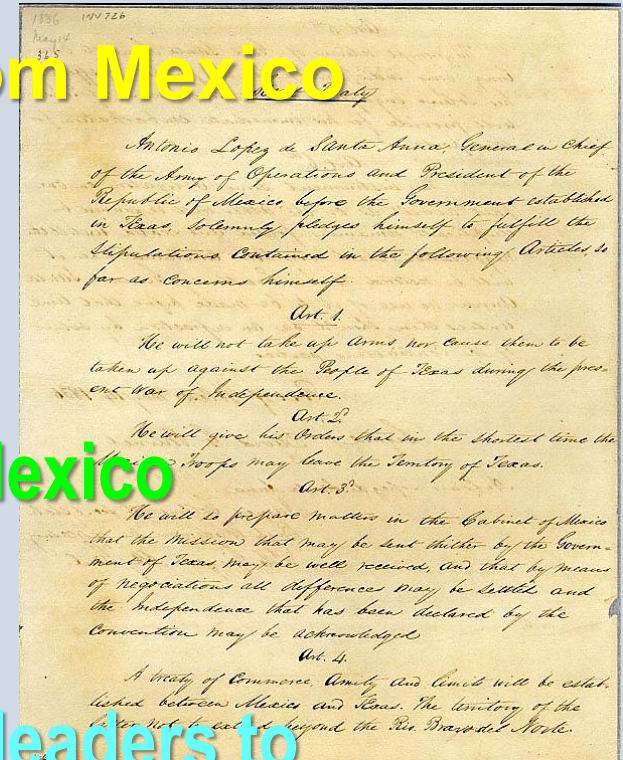
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Public Treaty

- Declared Texas independent from Mexico
- Mexican army had to return
- Prisoners would be exchanged
- Santa Anna would be sent back to Mexico

Private Treaty

Santa Anna would persuade Mexican leaders to recognize Texas independence & acknowledge the Rio Grande as the border between Texas & Mexico

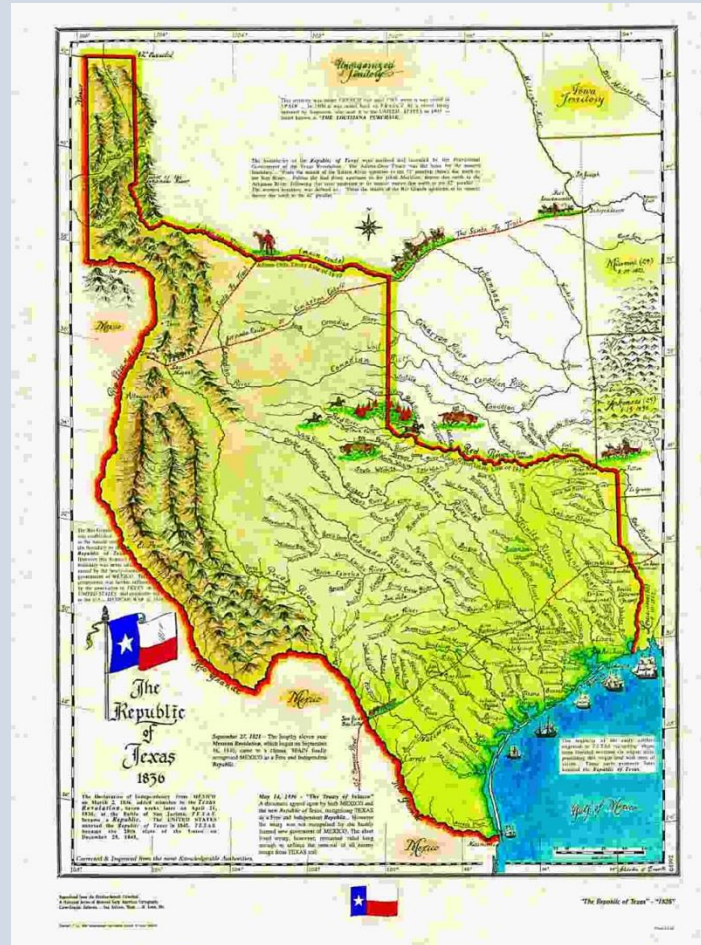


1821

THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

1836

Coahuila y Tejas
(Before the
Revolution)



These are
the
borders
that Texans
will claim
as the new
Republic of
Texas after
the
Revolution
is over



PICTURE CREDITS

Stephen F. Austin <http://www.tspb.state.tx.us/SPB/Gallery/HisArt/15.htm>

Wagon <http://docsouth.unc.edu/nc/king/king.html>

Nacogdoches courthouse

<http://www.co.nacogdoches.tx.us/ips/export/sites/nacogdoches/gallery/courthouse/courthouse1-c.jpg>

Stephen F. Austin http://www.pbs.org/weta/thewest/people/a_c/austin.htm

View of Mexico City <http://www.historicaldocuments.com/GadsdenPurchase1.jpg>

Santa Anna <http://historicaltextarchive.com/sections.php?artid=159&op=viewarticle>

Members of the Consultation <http://www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/consultations4.htm>

Law office of William B. Travis

http://www.saludaschistorical.org/public_html/saludaschistorical/the_alamo/mary-s_alamo_story.html

Turtle Bayou Resolutions <http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/treasures/republic/turtle/turtle-1.html>

George Fisher <http://www.tamu.edu/ccbn/dewitt/fishergeorge.htm>

View of Colonial Mexico <http://www.esri.com/news/arcnews/fall04articles/fall04gifs/p19p1-lq.jpg>

Remains of Fort Anahuac <http://www.texasalmanac.com/history/highlights/forts/anahuac/>

William Wharton's letter from the Convention of 1832

http://www.tsl.state.tx.us/exhibits/navy/wm_wharton_july4_1832_1.jpg