

20 - 2022-04-26

PRAYER

BIBLE - 1 Thessalonians 4:14-18

QUIZ - LA PRUEBA

Q: On what date did Texas declare independence from Mexico?

A: March 2, 1836

Q: Who was elected the first president of Texas, in the temporary government?

A: David G. Burnet

Q: What famous document did the 1836 Texas constitution seem to be patterned after?

A: U.S. Constitution

Q: Was slavery allowed or prohibited under the 1836 Texas constitution?

A: allowed

Q: Men having a certain job or profession or vocation were prohibited from serving as government officials. What profession?

A: ministers of the gospel or priests

ASSIGNMENT

Read Yoakum volume 2 chapter 4

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=Qno9AQAAMAAJ&pg=GBS.RA1-PA70&printsec=frontcover&output=reader&hl=en>

Study class notes

Study timeline

TIMELINE

- 1528 De Vaca lands at Galveston Island
- 1541 Coronado enters Texas panhandle from west
- 1542 De Soto expedition enters Texas from northeast
- 1685 La Salle lands at Matagorda Bay
- 1718 San Antonio mission, presidio, and villa are established
- 1803 Louisiana Purchase is made
- 1819 Eastern border of Texas established at Sabine River
- 1821 Moses Austin receives a grant to form a colony in Texas
- 1824 Mexican federal constitution is passed
- 1825 Baptist minister Joseph Bays begins preaching in Texas
- 1827 Coahuila y Texas state constitution is passed
- 1829 Lydia Allcorn makes the first known public profession of faith in Christ
- 1830 Bustamente takes power and pursues a narrow policy toward Texas
- 1832 First Texian Consultation meets at San Felipe
- 1832 Santa Anna restores constitutionally-elected President Pedraza
- 1833 Santa Anna becomes president of Mexico under the 1824 constitution
- 1833 Second Texas Consultation proposes statehood for Texas and sends Austin as its delegate to Mexico City
- 1834 Stephen F. Austin is arrested and imprisoned in Mexico City
- 1835 Stephen F. Austin returns to Texas in September
- 1835 War between Texas and Mexico begins with the battle of Gonzales, October 2nd
- 1835 Third Texas Consultation meets at San Felipe, November 3rd, appoints Sam Houston commander-in-chief of the army
- 1835 The Mexican army surrenders Bexar to the Texians, December 10th
- 1836 On January 7th, Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston both write that Texas must declare independence
- 1836 On March 2, Texas declares itself an independent republic

- 1836 On March 6, the Battle of the Alamo ends with the death of all the defenders

LESSON

DATE	ALAMO	CONVENTION
DEC		
	Under the provisional government, Sam Houston appointed Colonel James Neill to recruit and command forces at Bexar/San Antonio	
30	200 out of 300 volunteers defending Bexar departed with Colonel Johnson for Matamoros expedition, taking most of the supplies	
JAN		
	All during January, Colonel James Neill led the Bexar garrison to fortify the Alamo, making it something of a fortress	
14	<p>Colonel James Neill, in command at Bexar, wrote to Houston and to government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "defenseless condition" - "Unless we are reinforced and victualled, we must become an easy prey to the enemy, in case of an attack." <p>David Crockett, at Nacogdoches, signed an oath to volunteer for six months - see below</p>	
17	<p>Houston received letter from Colonel Neill advising him that a force of 1,000 was on the way to destroy the Alamo</p> <p>Houston wrote to Governor Smith</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that he would have gone to Bexar with the 200 men with him, but he needed to go instead to Refugio to address problems being caused by Matamoros mission - that he would like to order the fortifications at Bexar demolished and all the military supplies removed, as they did not have sufficient force to defend the place. 	

	Houston despatched Colonel Bowie to Bexar, with a letter to Col Neill, desiring him to demolish the fortifications and bring off the artillery, as it would be impossible to hold the town with the small force there.	
19	Jim Bowie, sent by Houston, arrived with 30 men, including James Butler Bonham	
	Col Neill could not remove the artillery for want of teams, and so did not destroy the fortifications, either; No one paid the volunteer soldiers, so most of them went home, leaving 80 men Gov Smith, hearing this news, despatched Col Travis with a small force to Bexar	
21	Houston learned more fully what was going on with the conflict between the council and the governor, and with the powers granted to Colonel Fannin for the Matamoros expedition. Houston had to leave and go back to the capital to consult with the governor.	
28	Governor Smith gave Houston leave from commanding the army, until March 1, to go make treaty with the Indians.	
FEB		
?	At Refugio, Houston convinced Fannin and most of the Matamoros expedition to give it up; Fannin led his force to Goliad	
2	Bowie wrote Governor Smith that he and Neill had resolved to "die in these ditches" before they would surrender the post.	
3	Colonel William Travis, sent by Governor Henry Smith, arrived with 18 men	

8	Davy Crocket and men with him arrived at Alamo	
11	Colonel Neill left on furlow; his family were sick and needed him desperately. JRY: This left Colonel Travis in command of the post. Colonel Bowie was in command of the volunteers.	
23	-Santa Anna arrived at Bexar, with a force of about 6,000 men, including cavalry and canon. Santa Anna was present and in command personally. -Travis retreated to Alamo -Santa Anna demanded unconditional surrender -Texans answered with a shot -Mexicans hoisted blood-red flag -Attack began by degrees; bombardment kept up every day -Texians were very short on ammunition, and so fired very little	
23	Travis wrote to Colonel Fannin at Goliad making known his position and requesting relief	
24	Bowie became very sick, turned command of the volunteers over to Colonel Travis.	
24	Travis wrote to government; see letter below	
25	Letter from Travis reached Fannin at Goliad	
27	James Butler Bonham left the Alamo to communicate with Goliad and Gonzales.	
28	Fannin set out for Bexar (90 miles) with 300 men and 4 cannons, but had scant transportation and provisions, and after having difficulty right away, had to turn back after only 6 miles	
29	The Gonzales Ranging Company under Captain John W. Smith departed Gonzales to reinforce the Alamo. NOTE: leap year	

MARCH		
1	Captain John W. Smith arrived at Alamo from Gonzales with 32 men	Convention convenes at Washington, on the Brasos -Richard Ellis elected president
2	James Bonham arrived with news from Fannin at Goliad that he could not send help	Independence declared
4		Sam Houston unanimously chosen commander-in-chief
5	Popular legend: Travis drew a line in the sand with his sword.	
6	Sunday, 5:00 in the morning, Mexican army of 4,000 assaulted Alamo with ladders -189 defenders -two assaults repused; third assault entered the Alamo -all the Texas defenders were killed, mostly fighting; a small number surrendered at the end, but were executed -521 Mexicans killed; about 500 more wounded -3 women, one child, and one man slave were left alive	Sam Houston sets out westward to lead the army
12		Ordinance passed regarding organizing the militia; all able-bodied males between 17 and 50 subject to military duty, by lottery, for six months
16		-Appeal made to America, through the U.S. president for sympathy and aid -Constitution adopted -officers elected for temporary government -David G. Burnet president -Lorenzo de Zavala vice-president
17		-constitution signed -convention adjourned

January 14, 1836

“I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the Provisional Government of Texas, or any future **republican** Government that hereafter may be declared, and that I will serve her honestly and faithfully against all her enemies and opposers whatsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the Governor of Texas, the orders and decrees of the present and future authorities and the orders of the officers appointed over me according to the rules and regulations for the government of Texas. ‘So help me God.’

Commandancy of the Alamo, Bexar, February 24, 1836

Fellow-citizens and compatriots: I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna. I have sustained a continued bombardment for twenty-four hours, and have not lost a man. The enemy have demanded a surrender at discretion; otherwise the garrison is to be put to the sword, if the place is taken. I have answered the summons with a cannon-shot, and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender or retreat. Then I call on you in the name of liberty, of patriotism, and of everything dear to the American character, to come to our aid with all despatch. The enemy are receiving reinforcements daily, and will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. Though this call may be neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible, and die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor and that of his country. Victory or death!

W. Barret Travis, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding

P.S. The Lord is on our side. When the enemy appeared in sight, we had not three bushels of corn. We have since found, in deserted houses, eighty or ninety bushels, and got into the walls twenty or thirty head of beeves.
