

WARM-UP

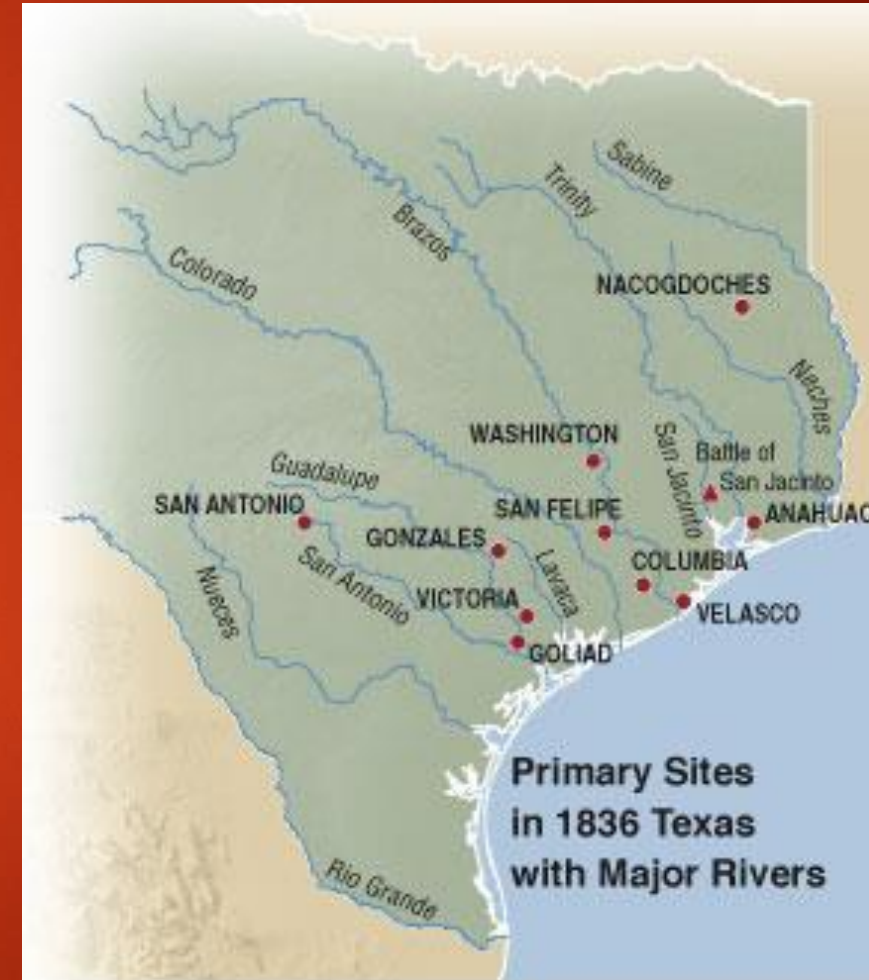
KNOWING THAT THE TEXAN TROOPS WERE WEAKER THAN THEN MEXICAN TROOPS, WOULD YOU BE EAGER TO FIGHT THE MEXICANS RATHER THAN RETREATING FURTHER EAST? WHY OR WHY NOT?



BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO & THE TREATY OF VELASCO

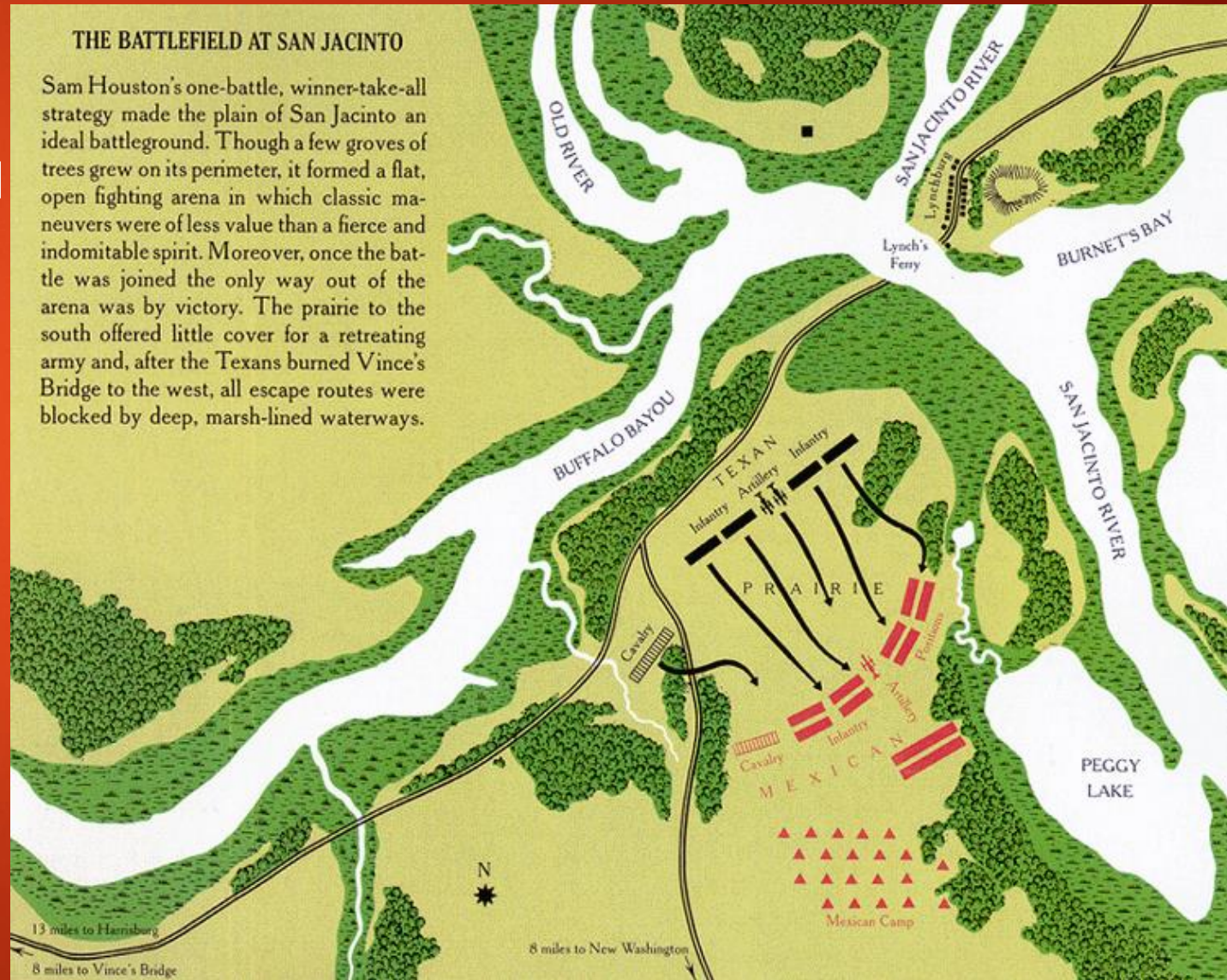
Road to San Jacinto

- ▶ Once Houston reached the Brazos River, he continued to train his army for two weeks at Groce's plantation.
- ▶ Santa Anna reaches Harrisburg only to find that the Texas officials he was searching for had moved to New Washington.
 - ▶ Santa Anna begins moving toward New Washington.
- ▶ Houston began to move his forces south toward Harrisburg as he felt his forces were ready to fight.
- ▶ Houston moved his troops along Buffalo Bayou to meet with Santa Anna and the Mexican army at San Jacinto.



Battle of San Jacinto

- ▶ The Mexican army and the Texas army camp only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile apart – a land hill separated them so they could not see each other.
- ▶ Santa Anna had 850 troops and General Urrea joined them to add another 540 troops.
- ▶ Houston ordered that the Vince's bridge be destroyed so the Mexican's could no longer receive reinforcements.
- ▶ However, destroying the bridge meant that a retreat path for both armies would be cut off.

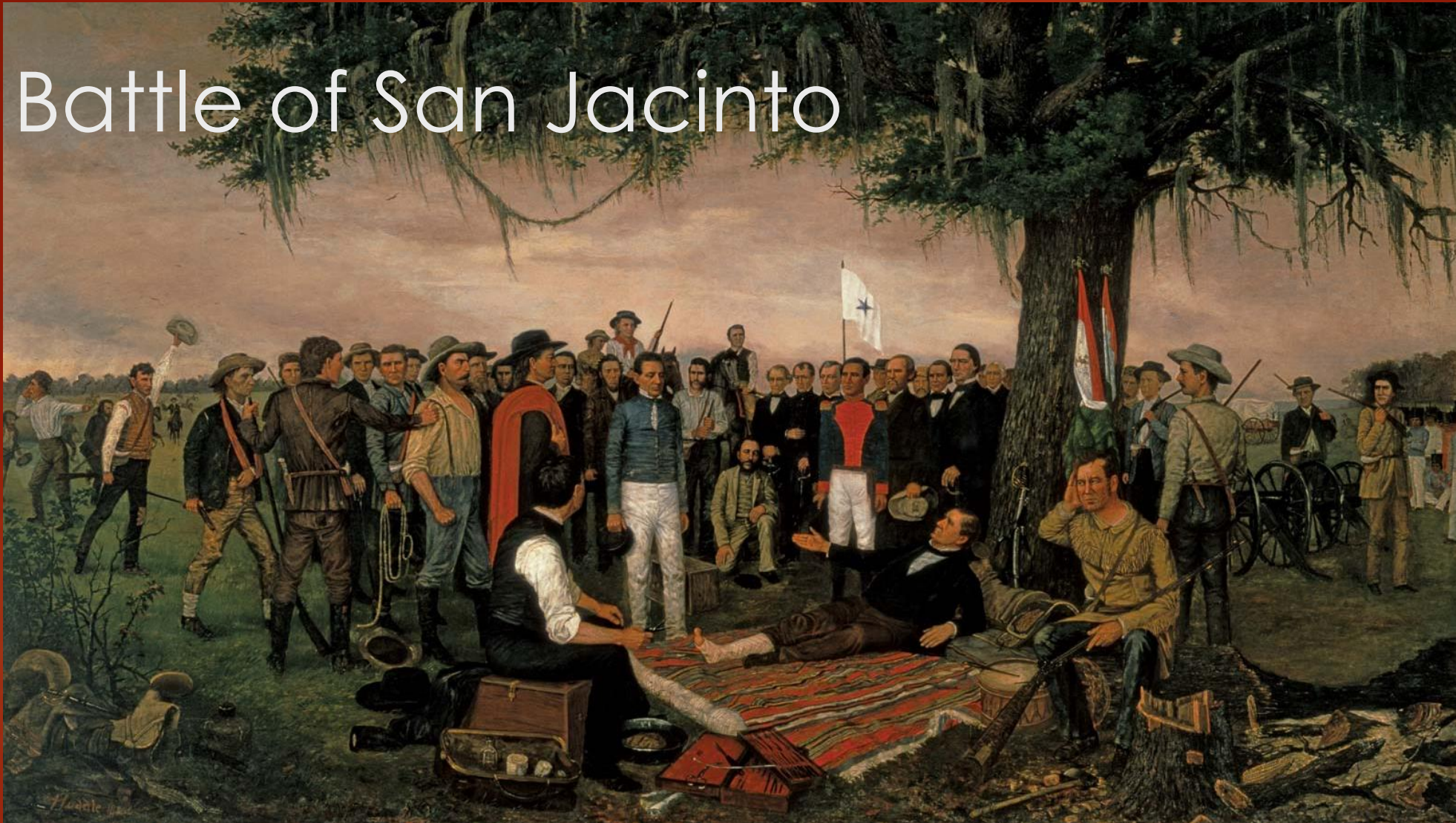


Battle of San Jacinto



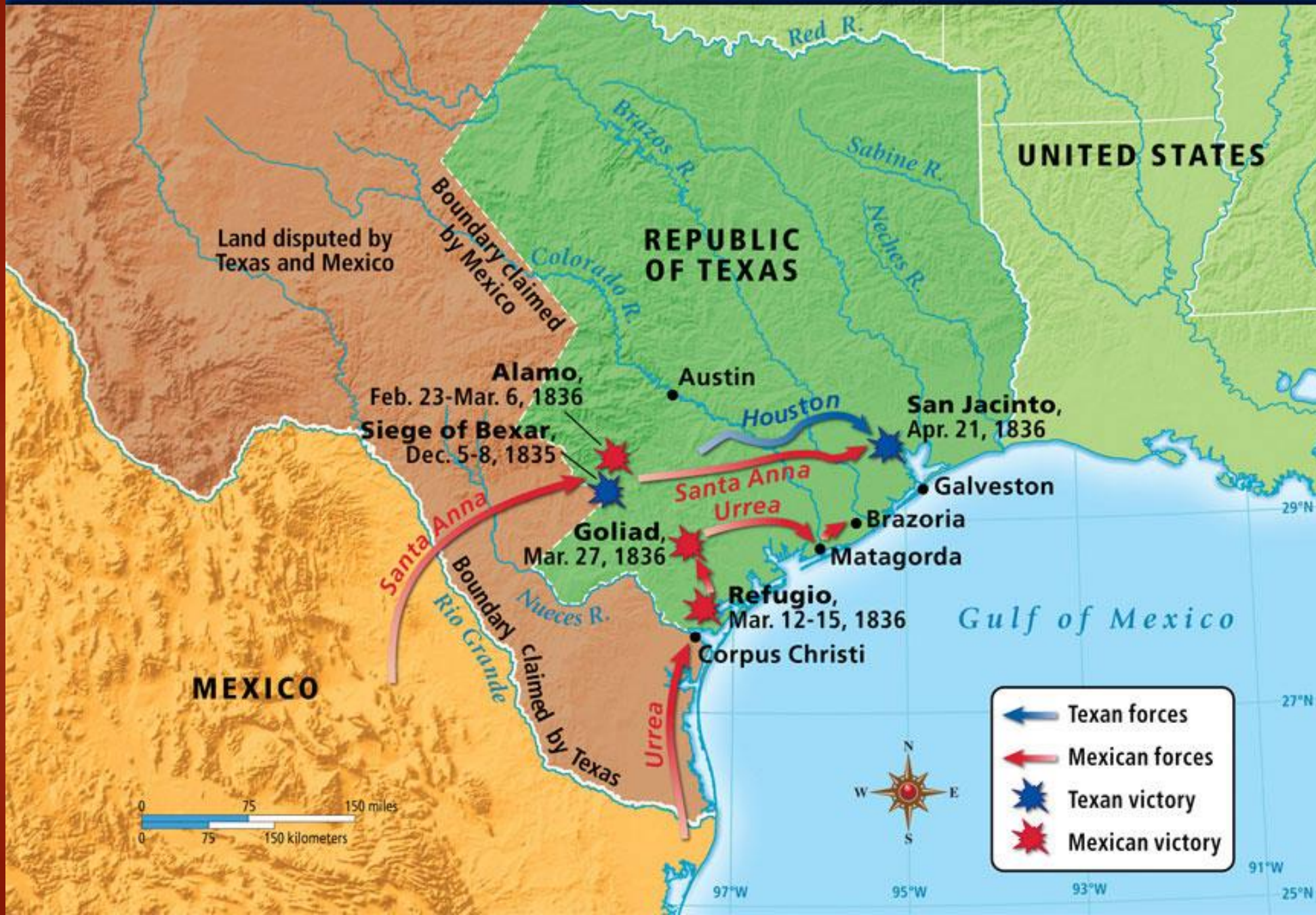
- ▶ Santa Anna was confident that the Texans would not attack. He believed the Texans would only fight if they were on the defensive.
- ▶ Around 3:30pm on April 21st, 1836, Houston assembled troops from an immediate attack.
 - ▶ Texans were so well-organized that they were upon the Mexican camp without being noticed.
- ▶ The battle only lasted 18 minutes.
 - ▶ The Texans captured Mexican troops until dark.
- ▶ Two Texans initially died, 30 wounded (seven later died), 630 Mexican troops were killed, and 730 Mexican troops were taken prisoners.

Battle of San Jacinto

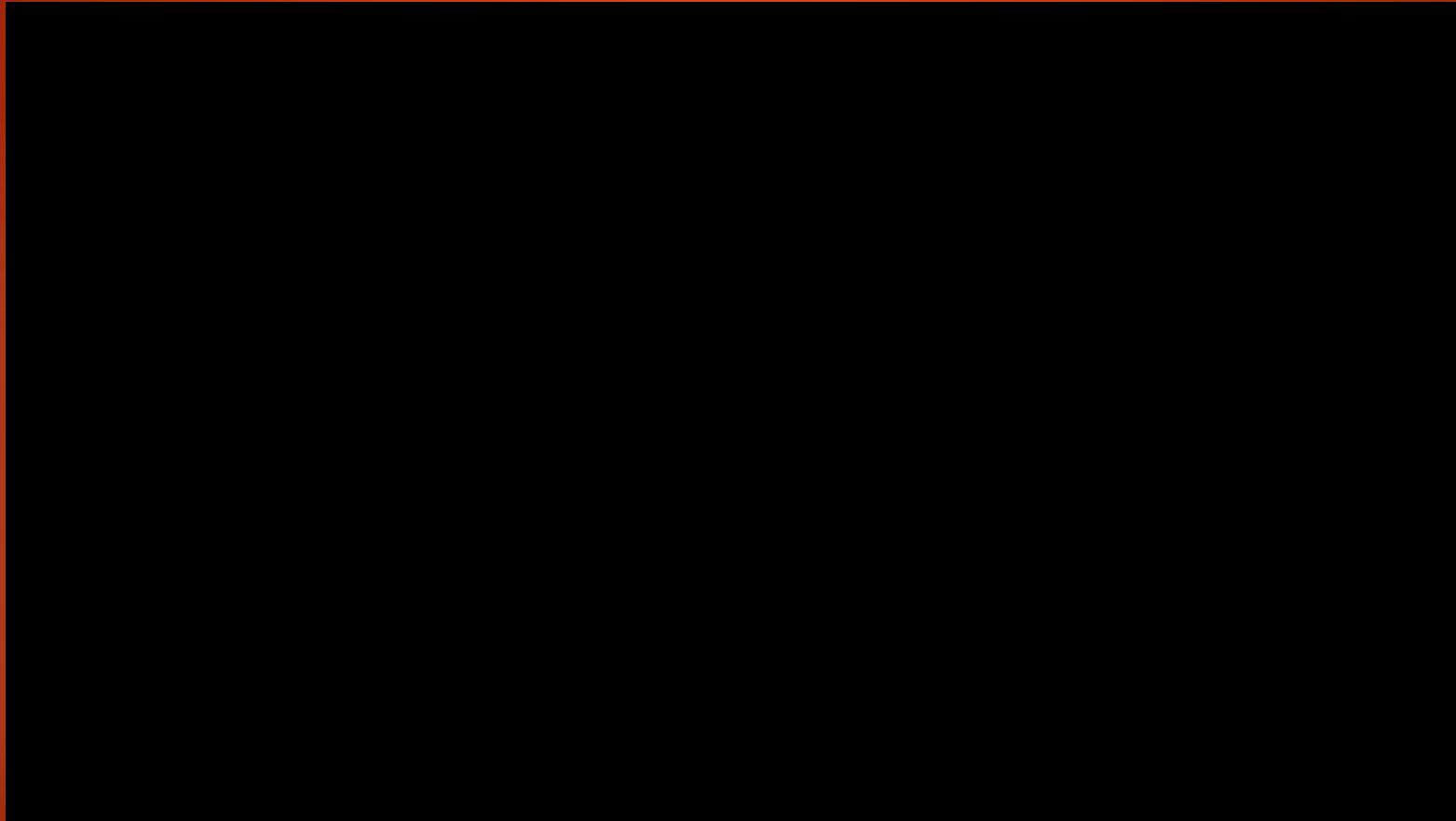


- ▶ Santa Anna escaped and disguised himself as a regular Mexican soldier.
- ▶ Although Santa Anna initially escaped, he was caught the following day hiding in a barn.

Texas Revolution 1836



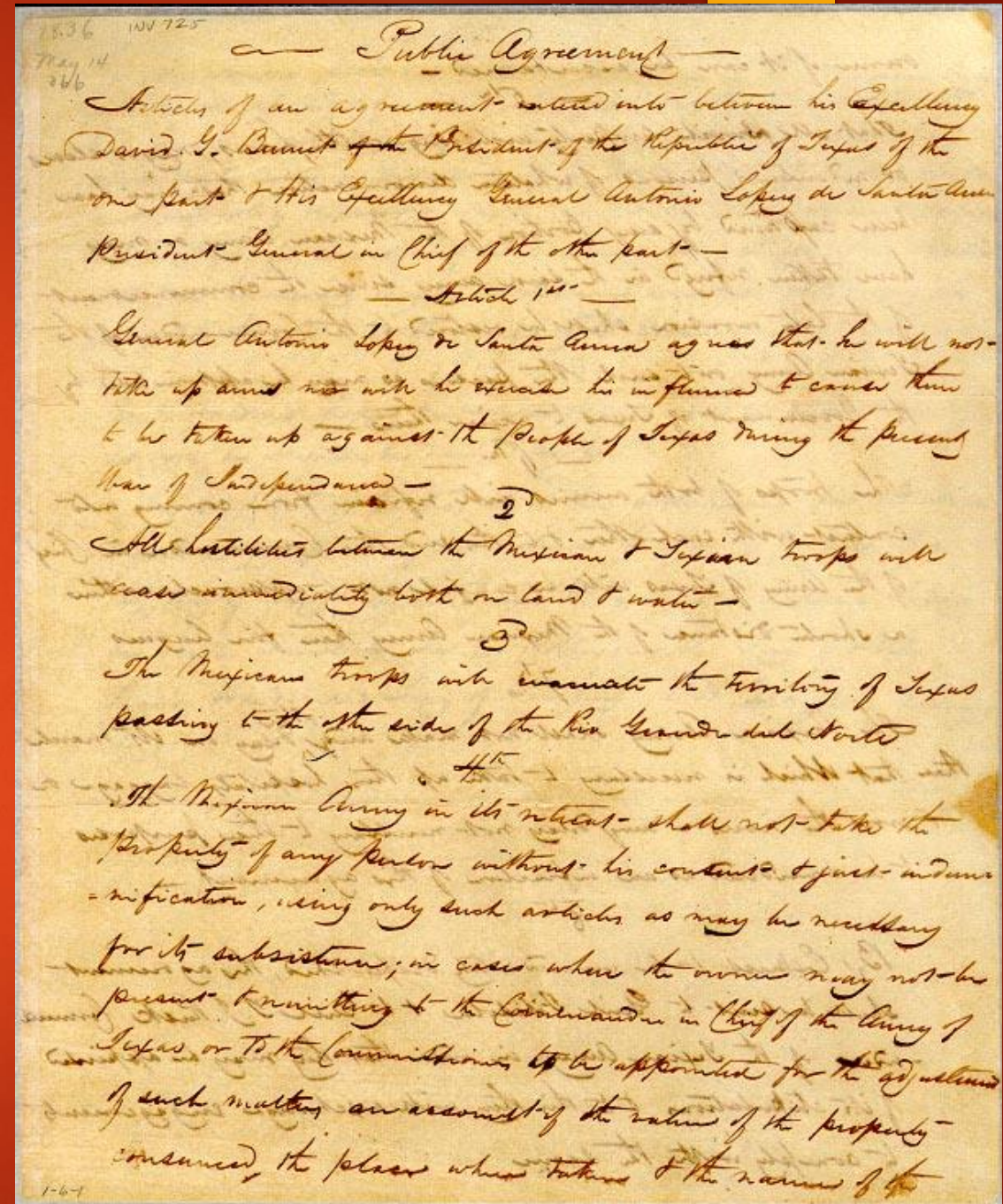
Battle of San Jacinto



Treaties of Velasco

Public Agreement – May 14, 1836

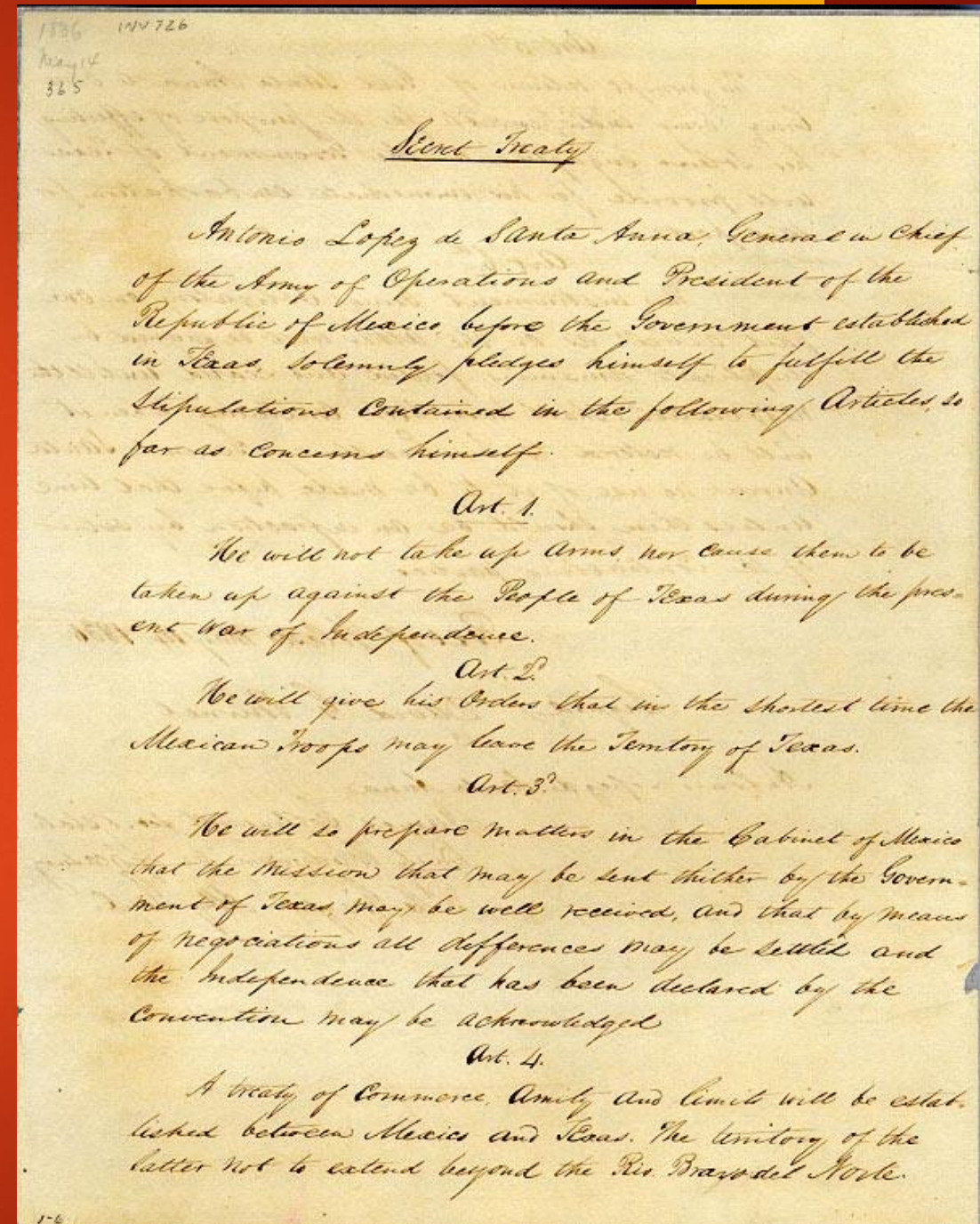
- ▶ The public agreement contained ten articles. A few of the articles were:
 - ▶ hostilities would cease
 - ▶ Santa Anna would not again take up arms against Texas
 - ▶ Mexican forces would withdraw beyond the Rio Grande
 - ▶ restoration would be made of property confiscated by Mexicans
 - ▶ prisoners would be exchanged on an equal basis
 - ▶ Santa Anna would be sent to Mexico as soon as possible
 - ▶ The Texas army would not approach closer than five leagues to the retreating Mexicans

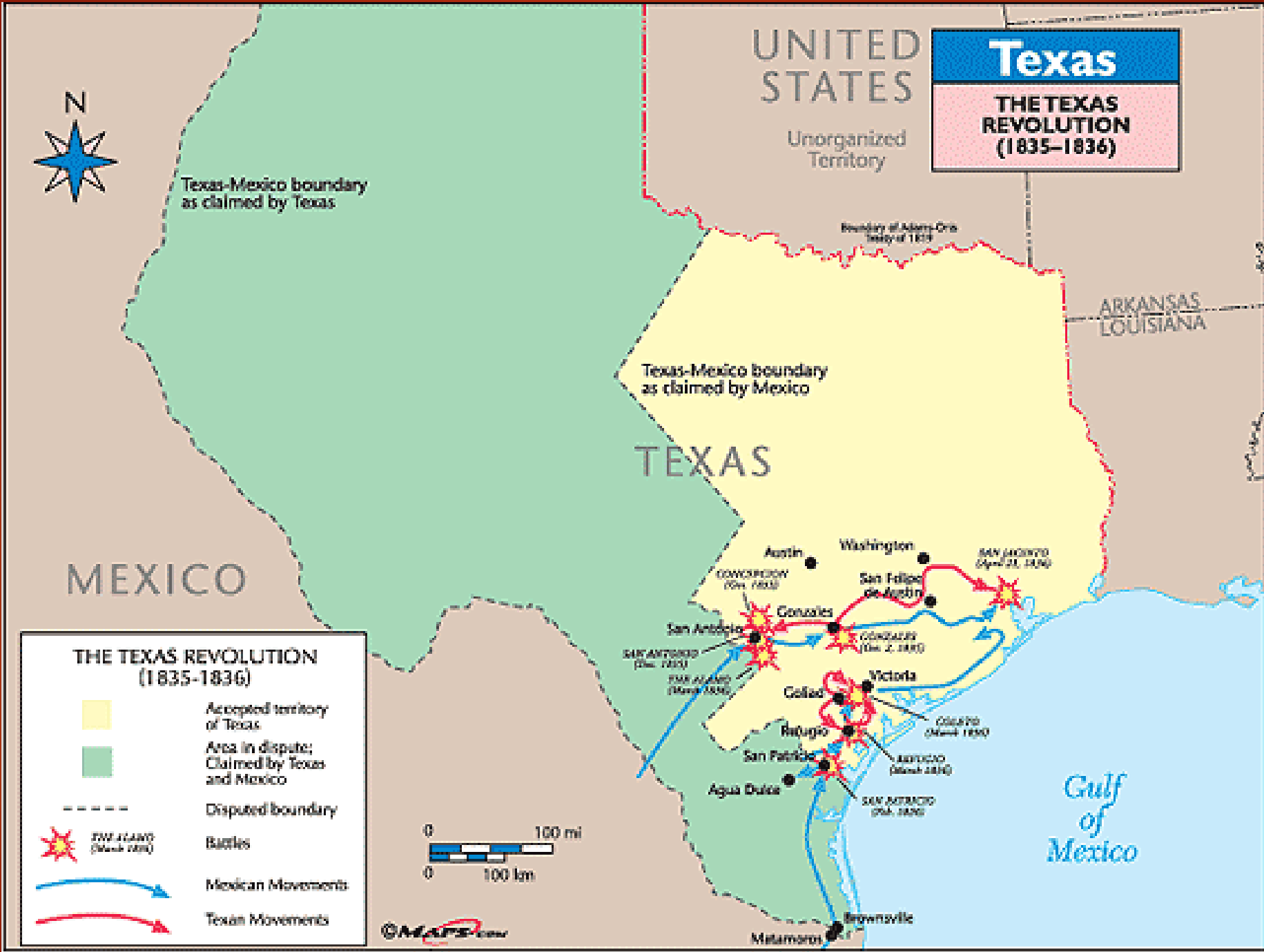


Treaties of Velasco

Secret Treaty

- ▶ The private agreement contained six articles. A few of the articles were:
 - ▶ the Texas government promised the immediate liberation of Santa Anna on condition that he use his influence to secure from Mexico acknowledgment of Texas independence
 - ▶ Santa Anna promised not to take up arms against Texas
 - ▶ to give orders for withdrawal from Texas of Mexican troops
 - ▶ to have the Mexican cabinet receive a Texas mission favorably
 - ▶ to work for a treaty of commerce and limits specifying that the Texas boundary not lie south of the Rio Grande

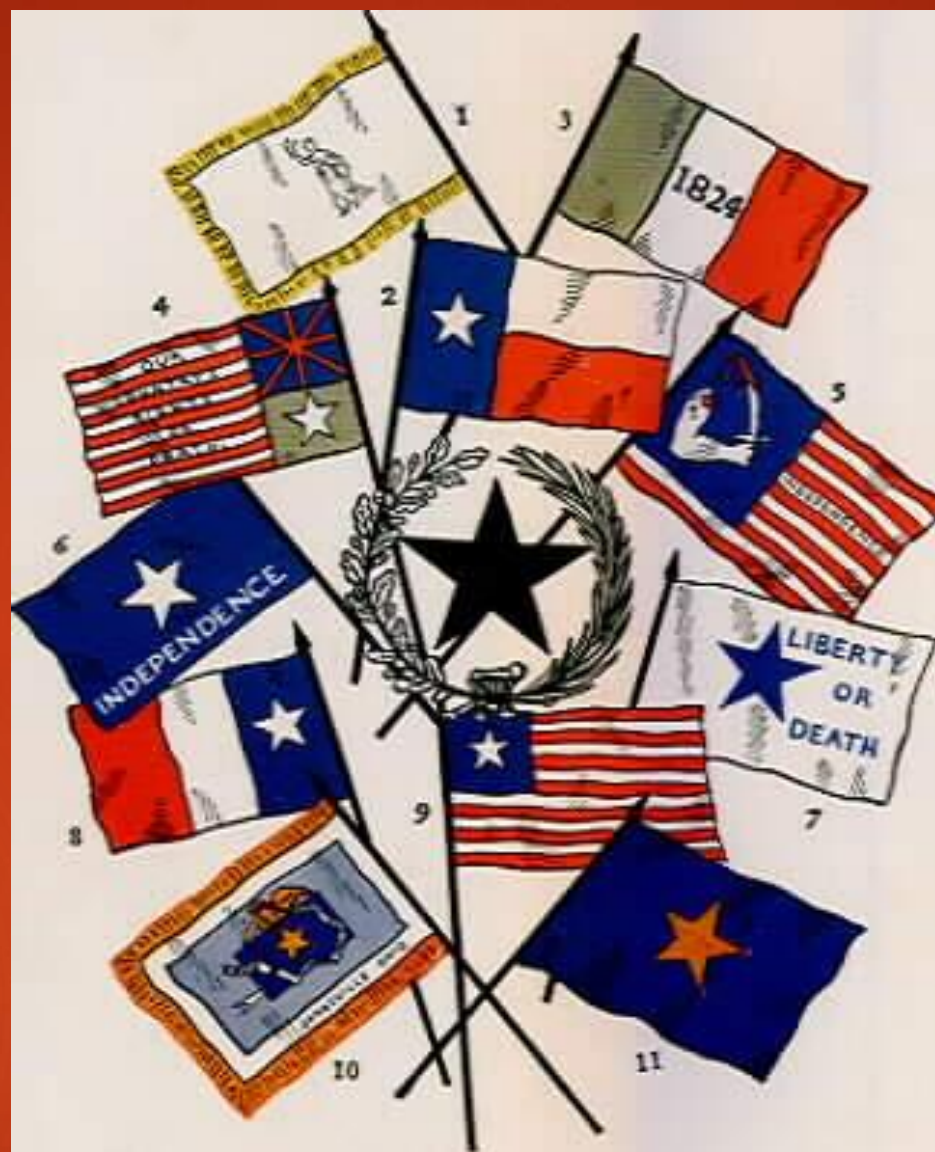




Reflection

Imagine that the Texas Revolution has just ended. You left your home during the Revolution for safer ground. Now that the fighting is over, you are about to return home. What do you expect to find when you get there? What are your hopes for the newly independent nation of Texas?

Flags of the Texas Revolution



THE EVOLUTION OF THE TEXAS FLAG

No. 1—Flag of San Jacinto.

No. 2—National Standard of Republic (January 24, 1839), present State Flag.

No. 3—Flag of the Alamo.

No. 4—San Felipe Flag (Feb. 29, 1835).

No. 5—Flag of Goliad and Yllesca (Brown's).

No. 6—McGabe's Flag (1835).

No. 7—Flag of Ward's Georgia Battalion.

No. 8—Captain Dallas's Flag (September, 1835).

No. 9—Naval Flag (April 9, 1835).

No. 10—Captain Barrough's Flag (1835).

No. 11—National Standard of Republic (December 10, 1835).

Recap - Road to San Jacinto

- ▶ March 25, 1836
 - ▶ Houston finds out the Alamo has fallen
 - ▶ Houston must make a difficult decision – fight or flee. He retreats to the Colorado River in hopes of gaining more troops.
 - ▶ He orders Fannin to leave Goliad and retreat toward the Colorado River – Houston needs his 300 soldiers.

Recap - Road to San Jacinto

- ▶ Houston and his troops were unable to cross the Colorado River because it was flooded.
- ▶ They waited nine days.
 - ▶ As they waited, they
 - ▶ Trained
 - ▶ Received roughly 1,400 troops from the United States, but most were untrained and poorly equipped.
- ▶ Houston became worried when Fannin's troops did not meet him at the Colorado River.
 - ▶ Houston sends scouts out.

Recap - Road to San Jacinto

- ▶ Houston's scouts tell Houston about the capture of Fannin's troops, the massacre, and that Santa Anna is moving toward the Colorado River.
- ▶ Houston orders a retreat to the Brazos River.
 - ▶ Houston's troops are upset about the retreat because they wanted to fight.
- ▶ Houston felt his forces were too weak to take on the Mexican army. He also knew that the farther east he made Santa Anna and the Mexican army chase them, the more stretched the Mexican army's supply line would be.

Recap - Road to San Jacinto

- ▶ Houston's decision to continue the retreat panicked the families living between the Colorado and Brazos Rivers.
- ▶ They feared that the Mexican army would harm them when they moved to their area.
- ▶ Hundreds of families gathered their belongings and headed east toward the Sabine River.
- ▶ This event became known as **The Runaway Scrape** (Do you remember yesterday's lesson?).