

15 - 2022-01-25

PRAYER

BIBLE - Esther 3:1-5

QUIZ - LA PRUEBA

Q: What year did the Second Texas Consultation propose statehood for Texas, sending its request to Mexico City by Stephen F. Austin?

A: 1833

Q: What general was appointed by Santa Anna to command the Mexican military force at Monclova, in Coahuila?

A: General Cos

Q: When William Travis wrote to Jim Bowie, July 30, 1835, did the peace party or the war party seem to him stronger at the time?

A: the peace party

Q: In 1835, what pioneer Texan led a force of colonists to attack the Mexican army troops at Anahuac?

A: William B. Travis

Q: In 1835, where were the Mexican army troops under Colonel Domingo de Ugartachea stationed?

A: San Antonio de Bexar

ASSIGNMENT

Read Yoakum chapter 22 - XXII

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

## REVIEW

May 1834

Santa Anna pronunciamiento and plan at Cuernavaca

1. certain laws passed by the current Cortez should be declared void
2. the Cortez should be dismissed, and another convened with power to form a new constitution
3. Santa Anna should be sustained in carrying the plan into execution

April-May 1835

Santa Anna and Cos moved to suppress the two state governments that opposed Plan of Cuernavaca

Yoakum: By the month of August it was clearly understood that the federal constitution was to be destroyed.

## LESSON

Yoakum:

...Santa Anna was engaged in Mexico in the consolidation of a despotism...Over a timid and superstitious people his power had become nearly omnipotent. All but Texas had bowed the neck to the imperious tyrant. To him she was like "Mordecai sitting in the king's gate."

Henderson King Yoakum

-Born 1810 Claiborne County, TN

-close friend of Sam Houston

-settled in Texas 1845

-wrote the book in 1855

August

15th - meeting at Columbia

-letter sent to every municipality

Elections to be held October 5th

Consultation to convene in Washinton October 15th

-resolution declared that the proscribed persons would not be surrendered

September

-Yoakum: "In the beginning of September, very few doubted that war was inevitable."

-Santa Anna appointed a governor for Coahuila and Texas, Don Rafael Musquiz

-3rd - Letter renewing proscribed list, informing Texans that they would march into the colonies, arrest those on the list, and remove intruders from the public lands

-Austin returns to Texas, laments unsettled state of things

-Sept 8 Austin recommended a general consultation, winning over almost everyone to that position

-Letter from secretary of state of the supreme government

"the colonists, in adopting Texas for their country, subjected themselves to the laws which a majority of the nation might establish."

Yoakum:

If the colonists had been allowed a voice in making those laws, even then there would be a limit to their obedience---which limit would depend upon the character of the laws, and the prospect of a successful resistance; but, having absolutely no voice in making the laws, the proposition was wholly inadmissible, and incompatible with civil liberty.

-Yoakum: when it became known that General Cos and a military force were coming to Texas, the committee of safety at San Felipe, with Austin as chairman, warned that "war was their only resource," and advised that volunteer companies be immediately formed."

-mid September Cos landed at Matagorda with 500 and proceeded to Bexar

## September (cont'd)

### Battle of Gonzales

- Colonel Ugartachea ordered return of canon at Gonzales (brass six-pounder)
  - had been transferred from army to Gonzales 1831 to defend against Indians
  - consider this weapon: brass six-pounder
    - firing solid shot 200 times heavier than 50 caliber rifle ball
    - firing grape shot equivalent to 100 12 gauge shotguns
  - consider ramifications for arming militia
    - Mexican army considered it appropriate for town militia to have canon
    - Texas settlers considered it appropriate for town militia to have canon, and unacceptable to have it confiscated
    - 2nd ammendment
- Texans refused
  - at Bexar there were numerous canon, including several not mounted
- Ugartachea sent Captain Castonado and 100 cavalry to retrieve canon, peacefully if possible
- Sep 29th cavalry arrived to find all boats moved to opposite bank of river; made request for canon; Texans stalled
- Sept 30th, Texans had assembled numbering about 100; cavalry attempted to cross, but did not cross when they found the Texans ready for them

### October

- Oct 1st, Texans numbered 186 under command of John H. Moore; 7pm Texans crossed Guadalupe river
  - 50 mounted
  - canon with them
- Oct 2nd Mexicans took position on hill, Texans in a cornfield 350 yards away
- A parley did not produce conciliation
  - Yoakum: Captain Castonado...demanded why they were fighting. [Colonel] Moore replied that the cannon which the Mexicans were attempting to take had been placed at Gonzales for the defence of the constitution and the constitutional authorities, and that no other authority would be obeyed.
- Texans fired canon and charged; Mexicans fled; Texans had none killed; a few Mexicans were killed

#### Yoakum:

The affair at Gonzales was the first overt act on the part of their oppressors. They met and repelled it, as did the people at Lexington and Concord. There was no time to enroll, organize, or to provide for pay and rations. The instinct of patriotism was sufficient for the crisis, and the Texans met it like men who knew the worth of liberty.

#### JRY:

In both the American and the Texas wars for independence, the thing that really started the war was the central government's military marching to seize the people's arms.

3rd - circular from San Felipe, adopted by every committee in Texas

object: "to take Bexar, and drive the Mexican soldiery out of Texas"

-In Mexican capital, state legislatures abolished; governors of states made dependent on central government; Yoakum: "It was the finishing blow in the overthrow of civil liberty in Mexico."

4th - Letter Ugartachea to Austin demanding return of canon, threatening military action, stating that war would have been declared by the colony

5th - Meetings began to be held all over Texas; volunteers headed toward action

5th - Ugartachea with 500 plus 3 canon set out from Bexar for Gonzales

6th

- Houston set out

- Colonel John H. Moore had 300 hundred at Gonzales

- volunteers continued to arrive, forcing Ugartachea to halt

San Felipe was sort of de facto capital; people looked to Austin for leadership

Temporary government was formed by this method, directed by Austin:

-committee at San Felipe proposed that every committee send one member to form a permanent committee at San Felipe

-R.R. Royall was chosen president of the committee

9th - 40 plus 8 more gained on the way attacked and captured Goliad, including its supply of military stores and artillery

10th - Austin arrived at Gonzales and was elected commander-in-chief

12th - Texan force of 500 plus the one canon set out toward Bexar

16th

- Consultation assembled at San Felipe, R.R. Royal chairman; dismissed until November 1st so members could join army at Bexar

-Austin arrived near Bexar and waited for reinforcements

committees were formed to receive donations

appeals were made for help from friends in U.S.

two companies called "The Grays" set out from New Orleans Oct 17th and 19th

20th - Austin moved forward to Salado creek; skirmishes with enemy began

Austin and Houston discussed command, Austin recommending Houston take command;

Houston objected that Austin had been elected, and must stay in command

It was decided by consensus that members of consultation must return to San Felipe for consultation; they departed.

Force of 600 was judged insufficient for attack on San Antonio

27th - army camped at Concepcion, 1 1/2 miles from Bexar; Texans were in two companies under James Fannin and James Bowie

28th - when the morning fog cleared, it was seen that the Mexican army was nearly right on top of them

- Mexicans fired single canon from 80 yards; rifle fire killed canon crew 3 times; Mexicans charged with cavalry but were checked
- Mexicans retreated, deserting canon; Texans captured it
- Mexicans lost sixty killed and more wounded; Texans 1 killed and no more wounded

Volume II

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