

Chapter 1 : THE ALAMO: THE LAST STAND ART PRINT | eBay

The Last Stand at Alamo Village Remembering "The Alamo" through souvenir shot glasses, John Wayne toilet paper, and the family that brought the classic to Texas. By.

The increasingly dictatorial policies, including the revocation of the Constitution of in early , incited many federalists to revolt. The Low Barracks, the chapel, and the wooden palisade connecting them are in the foreground. The Texians systematically defeated the Mexican troops already stationed in Texas. Many Texas settlers, unprepared for a long campaign, had returned home. The resolution effectively banned the taking of prisoners of war: This letter was not widely distributed, and it is unlikely that most of the American recruits serving in the Texian Army were aware that there would be no prisoners of war. A large pounder had arrived in Texas with the New Orleans Greys. Jameson positioned this cannon in the southwest corner of the compound. He boasted to Texian Army commander Sam Houston that the Texians could "whip 10 to 1 with our artillery". Neill , the acting Alamo commander, wrote to the provisional government: Houston could not spare the number of men necessary to mount a successful defense. Neill soon persuaded Bowie that the location held strategic importance. It serves as the frontier picquet guard, and if it were in the possession of Santa Anna, there is no stronghold from which to repel him in his march towards the Sabine. Five days later, a small group of volunteers arrived, including the famous frontiersman and former U. Congressman David Crockett of Tennessee. On February 11, Neill left the Alamo, determined to recruit additional reinforcements and gather supplies. To mitigate the resulting ill feelings, Bowie agreed to share command with Travis. Many of the new recruits did not know how to use the sights of their guns, and many refused to fire from the shoulder because of the large recoil. There were not enough mules to transport all of the supplies, and many of the teamsters, all civilians, quit when their pay was delayed. The large number of soldaderas " women and children who followed the army " consumed much of the already scarce supplies. The soldiers were soon reduced to partial rations. Hypothermia, dysentery, and Comanche raiding parties took a heavy toll on the Mexican soldiers. Although unconvinced by the reports, Travis stationed a soldier in the San Fernando church bell tower, the highest location in town, to watch for signs of an approaching force. Several hours later, Texian scouts reported seeing Mexican troops 1. One group of Texians scrambled to herd cattle into the Alamo, while others scrounged for food in the recently abandoned houses. According to Almonte, the Texians asked for an honorable surrender but were informed that any surrender must be unconditional. Each night the batteries inched closer to the Alamo walls. At first, the Texians matched Mexican artillery fire, often reusing the Mexican cannonballs. At some point that day, Bowie collapsed from illness, [57] leaving Travis in sole command of the garrison. Edmondson, one Texian was killed. By March 1, the number of Mexican casualties were nine dead and four wounded, while the Texian garrison had lost only one man. According to historian Mary Deborah Petite, the letter is "considered by many as one of the masterpieces of American patriotism. As news of the siege spread throughout Texas, potential reinforcements gathered in Gonzales. They hoped to rendezvous with Colonel James Fannin , who was expected to arrive from Goliad with his garrison. This group traveled less than 1. Travis became sole Texian commander at the Alamo on February Impatient with the delay, on February 27 Travis ordered Samuel G. Bastian to go to Gonzales "to hurry up reinforcements". A Mexican patrol attacked, driving off four of the men including Bastian. One man was wounded, and his English curses convinced the defenders to open the gates. Johnson at the Battle of San Patricio on February The others had left Gonzales several days earlier. Mexican soldiers drove a second group across the prairie. Many of his senior officers recommended that they wait for two pounder cannons anticipated to arrive on March 7. He supposedly drew a line in the ground and asked those willing to die for the Texian cause to cross and stand alongside him; only one man Moses Rose was said to have declined. Susannah Dickinson recalled Travis announcing that any men who wished to escape should let it be known and step out of ranks.

Chapter 2 : Fight to the Death at the Alamo,

Provided to YouTube by Record Union Last Stand @ THE Alamo Â· Endangered Species Soul Brothas â,— Brian Vaxter Released on: Artist: Endangered Species Auto-generated by YouTube.

Chronology The Mission Period: After Olivares traveled to Texas with an expedition in 1718, he was struck by the potential of the San Antonio area and later recommended it to the Spanish viceroy, Marques de Valero, as a site for a mission waypoint on the road to Spanish settlements in East Texas. He named the new mission in honor of Saint Anthony de Padua and the Spanish viceroy who had approved his plan: San Antonio de Valero. While the mission changed locations several times, the present location was chosen in 1722. The foundation of the stone mission church was laid in 1724. Until it was secularized nearly 70 years later, San Antonio de Valero was home to Spanish missionaries and their Indian converts. It was the first of five Spanish missions in the San Antonio area. A Spanish mission was much more than a religious institution. Its purpose was to take an indigenous population and convert it not only to Catholicism, but to the Spanish way of life. In establishing the missions in Texas, the Spanish hoped to create a self-sufficient population that would continue to exist and grow as loyal Spanish subjects, thereby staving off any involvement of foreign powers like France. Indian converts were taught farming, raising livestock, blacksmithing, carpentry, stonework, and weaving. Indians and missionaries at San Antonio de Valero also found protection at the mission. Encroachment by warlike Apaches from the west and Comanches from the north meant local Coahuiltecan tribes were under constant threat. Thus, mission life brought protection from other indigenous people as well as shelter and a more stable food supply. It also gave the Coahuilteicans access to two important technological developments of the period: gunpowder and iron tools. On June 30, 1759, an Apache attack on the nearby town of San Fernando was driven off with the aid of mission converts from Valero. The void left by the departure of the Jesuits from New Spain was filled by reassigning the missionaries from other orders who remained in the various Spanish colonies. By the late 1700s much had changed on the Texas frontier. Indian convert populations had dwindled at most of the Spanish missions, sometimes from increased mortality due to exposure to new diseases carried by the Europeans. The rich mission lands, cultivated over a century, were also coveted by local populations. As a result, by 1800, Mission San Antonio de Valero was secularized and control passed to local authorities. Much of the mission lands and goods were distributed amongst the Spanish locals and remaining Indian residents. The other San Antonio missions would meet a similar fate. The former mission, with its convento, adobe houses and an incomplete stone church, would soon play host to the first of many military garrisons. Since San Antonio de Valero was now secularized, the Spanish military occupied the old mission compound and converted it into a frontier outpost and military garrison. Eventually, the compound was just called the Alamo and would be home for the company for 32 years. For protection against arrows, they sometimes wore a padded leather vest *cuera* and carried a thick leather shield *adarga*. As the 1800s progressed, the soldiers were called on to intercept, capture or turn back encroaching Americans who were increasingly showing interest in Texas. Momentous events, however, tested the loyalty of the Alamo Company. Although they were supposed to battle the rebels, some members of the Alamo Company switched sides and joined forces with the Mexican revolutionaries and American volunteers — or filibusters — who attempted to transform Texas into an independent republic. In August 1836, a Spanish royalist army crushed the filibuster revolt at the Battle of Medina. Many of the rebels, including members of the company, were forced to flee for their lives. With order restored, the company resumed its traditional role of fighting Indians and interdicting interlopers. However, American filibusters would continue to threaten Texas for several more years. The future president and dictator of Mexico was even cited for gallantry for his actions at the battle. The soldiers of the Alamo Company shifted their allegiance to the newly formed independent nation. The new Republic of Mexico inherited the old Spanish problems of holding and governing Texas. A hundred years of Spanish settlement had resulted in only three permanent communities of any size: The policy would be called colonization. The Mexican government granted contracts to land agents called *empresarios*. It would be the responsibility of these men to screen prospective applicants to ensure that only law-abiding men and women were allowed to settle in Texas. One of

the first to plan large scale Anglo colonization of Texas was Moses Austin, a Connecticut businessman. In 1821, Austin died just as his plans were being approved. His son, Stephen F. Austin, carried on his work and became the first empresario of Texas. Although the system got off to a good start, the sheer number of Americans wanting to move to Texas quickly overwhelmed the Mexican territory. Within a space of only five years, from 1821 to 1826, the immigrant population had grown from about 300 to more than 30,000. Problems for both the colonists and the Mexican government lay ahead. In 1824, Mexico had adopted a constitution that established a federal style government for the new nation. Mexico City was designated the site of the national capital. The nation itself was divided into 18 states, each with its own governor and legislature. Because it lacked sufficient inhabitants to meet the requirements for statehood, Texas was designated the Department of Texas and placed within the state of Coahuila y Tejas. Native-born Texans Tejanos felt slighted and quickly began calling for separate statehood for Texas. On April 6, the Mexican government attempted to stop the flood of immigration by prohibiting the settlement of emigrants from the United States. The result only fueled the flame of revolution in Texas. The following year, Santa Anna switched his allegiance to the Centralists. He became absolute ruler of Mexico. Not only was it home to a military garrison, it was a crossroads and center of commerce. With the outbreak of revolt in Coahuila y Tejas, San Antonio even resumed its old role as the capital of Texas. San Antonio experienced two sieges and battles during the Texas Revolution. When the Texian siege of the town stalled, soldier and empresario Ben Milam rallied a force on December 5 that fought its way into the center of San Antonio. After a bloody five-day, house-to-house fight, the Texians took control of the town and Mexican General Martin Perfecto de Cos surrendered the town and the public property it held. Thus, the rebels gained control of San Antonio and the Alamo. The Texian rebels withdrew across the San Antonio River into the safety of the old fortified mission known as the Alamo. As Mexican forces surrounded the Alamo, Santa Anna raised the red flag indicating that no quarter would be given to the traitors inside the mission. While the Alamo was under siege, the provisional Texas government organized at Washington-on-the-Brazos. On March 2, the convention declared independence and the Republic of Texas was born, at least on paper. While they were unaware that Texas had declared independence, the roughly 300 Alamo defenders stayed at their post waiting on help from the settlements. Among them were lawyers, doctors, farmers and a former congressman and famous frontiersman from Tennessee named David Crockett. While the youngest was 16 and the oldest defender was Gordon C. Jennings, age 56, most defenders were in their twenties. Most were Anglo, but there were a handful of native Tejano defenders as well. Legendary knife fighter and land speculator James Bowie was in command before falling ill and sharing duties with Travis. Several women and children were inside the Alamo, including month-old Angelina Dickinson. Just before the final battle, Travis placed his ring around her neck, knowing she would likely be spared. One of the last messages from the Alamo was a note from Travis asking friends to take care of his young son Charles. The final attack came before dawn on March 6, 1836. As Mexican troops charged toward the Alamo in the pre-dawn darkness, defenders rushed to the walls and fired into the darkness. Travis raced to the north wall but was soon killed. Many believe Crockett survived the initial attack but was put to death by Mexican soldiers soon afterward. Mexican soldiers breached the north wall and flooded into the compound. The fierce battle centered on the old church, where defenders made a last stand. The battle lasted about 90 minutes. Houston seized the opportunity and attacked, surprising the larger Mexican force. However, the conflict between Texas and Mexico would continue for the next 10 years. After two sieges and a bloody battle, many buildings in the Alamo mission compound were damaged, burnt or pockmarked by heavy cannonade. That month the soldiers of the Mexican garrison received orders to demolish the Alamo before they withdrew. Many of the wounded Mexican soldiers had been housed in San Antonio following the battle. Texian forces under Captain Juan N. The Texians evacuated the town several weeks later once it became clear that the new government was unable to send reinforcements. In reality, Mexico refused to give up its claim to Texas as well as the additional territory claimed by the new government of the Republic of Texas. Both nations, however, lacked the money or resources necessary to hand the other a decisive and final defeat. Shocked by the audacity of the raid, Texans readied themselves for war against their old foe, Santa Anna. On September 11, 1836, General Adrian Woll and 1,000 Mexican troops surprised the town and captured 52 prisoners, many of whom were prominent men who had recently arrived to participate in district court hearings. On

September 22, despite his orders to the contrary, Woll allowed himself to be drawn into a battle with the Texans who had gathered along Salado Creek just east of town. He retreated to the Rio Grande the following day, taking his important prisoners with him. With San Antonio located on a war-torn frontier, the Alamo remained unoccupied. Republic of Texas troops abandoned and reoccupied the old mission several times.

Chapter 3 : The Last Command () - IMDb

TEXAS FREEDOM, Last Stand at the Alamo ISBN , calendrierdelascience.com, Inc, Paperback, pages by Thomas J. Berry, a novel. I have read numerous accounts, Mexican and Texian, non-fiction and fiction, of this historical confrontation.

Tactical significance[edit] A "last stand" is a last resort tactic, and is chosen because the defending force realizes or believes the benefits of fighting outweigh the benefits of retreat or surrender. This usually arises from strategic or moral considerations, such as staying and fighting to buy time for wounded soldiers or civilians to get to a safe place, leading defenders to conclude that their sacrifice is essential to the greater success of their campaign or cause, as happened at the end of the Battle of Thermopylae. One situation is that retreat by the defending force would lead to immediate defeat, usually due to the surrounding geography or shortage of supplies or support, as happened to the Royalist infantry on Wadborough Hill after the Battle of Naseby. Some military thinkers have cautioned against putting an opposing force into a last stand situation, recognising that trapped men will fight harder. Similarly, they have sometimes suggested deliberately putting their own forces in such a situation, for example by burning boats or bridges that could tempt them to retreat. Nevertheless, the soldiers put up their most dogged defence, and died fighting. During the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising , by the end of , the Jews trapped in the Warsaw Ghetto learned that the deportations were part of an extermination process, as the deportees were sent to death camps. Many of the remaining Jews decided to revolt. The remaining Jews knew that the Germans would murder them all and they decided to resist the Germans to the last, rather than surrender. The Swiss Guards made a last stand against the massive army by forming a square around St. After most of the Saxons were killed in the battle, "Harold and his household bodyguard Defending tactically crucial point[edit] During the second Persian invasion of Greece the Greeks hoped to use the narrow pass of Thermopyla to prevent the vastly large army of the Persians from outflanking them. A Greek force of 7, men marched north to block the pass in the middle of BC. The Persian army, ranging between about , and ,, [11] [12] arrived at the pass in late August or early September. During two full days of battle, the small force led by Leonidas blocked the only road by which the massive Persian army could pass. When Leonidas became aware that his force was being outflanked, he dismissed the bulk of the Greek army and remained to guard their retreat with Spartans , Thespians , Thebans , fighting to the death. Although the Greeks lost the battle it did check the advance of the Persian army and the delay may have helped the Greeks prepare a successful defence and ultimately win the war. They ended up taking out 25 and wounding dozens more before running out of ammo and dying. This allowed Mike Durant to escape from the crash- even though he was ultimately captured. Buying time[edit] Sometimes, rather than face annihilation at the hands of a pursuing victorious army, a rearguard will be tasked by the commander of the defeated army with hindering the advance of the victorious army. Even if the rearguard is destroyed in a last stand, its sacrifice may buy their commander time to disengage without losing the majority of his army as happened during the Battle of Roncevaux Pass , and the Dunkirk evacuation , in World War II. All 21 Sikhs were killed, together with approximately Afghans. Before the 20th century, if a besieged garrison refused any offered terms of surrender and the attackers subsequently breached the defences, the defenders were only given quarter at the discretion of the attackers, something they were not likely to do if they perceived that by holding out, with no hope of relief, the defenders had needlessly squandered lives. Under the laws of war as they are now " To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down his arms, or having no longer means of defence, has surrendered at discretion ; [and] To declare that no quarter will be given Historical significance[edit] Last stands loom large in history due to the pull on popular imagination. Historian Nathaniel Philbrick argues: Long before Custer died at the Little Bighorn, the myth of the Last Stand already had a strong pull on human emotions, and on the way we like to remember history. The variations are endless " from the three hundred Spartans at Thermopylae to Davy Crockett at the Alamo " but they all tell the story of a brave and intractable hero leading his tiny band against a numberless foe. Even though the odds are overwhelming, the hero and his followers fight on nobly to the end and are slaughtered to a man. In defeat the hero of the Last Stand achieves

the greatest of victories, since he will be remembered for all time. With our backs to the wall

Chapter 4 : Last stand - Wikipedia

The Battle of the Alamo (February 23 - March 6,) was a pivotal event in the Texas Revolution. Following a day siege, Mexican troops under President General Antonio Lpez de Santa Anna launched an assault on the Alamo Mission near San Antonio de Bsar (modern-day San Antonio, Texas, United States), killing the Texian defenders.

American citizens who had settled in the Mexican province of Texas joined the uprising and successfully forced the Mexican military across the Rio Grande River. The objective of these Texan revolutionaries soon changed from modifying the dictatorial rule of General Santa Anna to establishing an independent state of Texas. He instructed his troops to immediately execute any foreign fighters they encountered. Santa Anna marched his force to the Alamo, an abandoned Spanish mission, located in what is now San Antonio. It had been established in to convert the local natives to Christianity. Here, a defending force estimated at between and awaited their arrival. Led by William B. Travis their number included two legendary figures in American history, Davy Crockett and James Bowie. The men within the Alamo were under no illusion. They knew that their defense could not succeed without the quick appearance of reinforcements. The Mexican Army began to bombard the former mission with cannon shot in an effort to systematically reduce its protective walls to rubble. The assault began in earnest during the early morning hours of March 6 as Mexican soldiers swarmed the walls of the fortress. The Alamo defenders successfully repulsed two attacks but were overwhelmed by the third. The combat was characterized by room-to-room fighting in which all but a handful of the defenders were killed. The ferocity of their defense is underscored by the fact that it resulted in the death of an estimated Mexicans. The independence of Texas was assured. We join his story on the evening just before the attack: ADVERTISEMENT "On this same evening, a little before nightfall, it is said that Barret Travis, commander of the enemy, had offered to the general-in-chief, by a woman messenger, to surrender his arms and the fort with all the materials upon the sole condition that his own life and the lives of his men be spared. But the answer was that they must surrender at discretion, without any guarantee, even of life, which traitors did not deserve. It is evident, that after such an answer, they all prepared to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Consequently, they exercised the greatest vigilance day and night to avoid surprise. The artillery, as appears from these same instructions, was to remain inactive, as it received no order; and furthermore, darkness and the disposition made of the troops which were to attack the four fronts at the same time, prevented its firing without mowing down our own ranks. Thus the enemy was not to suffer from our artillery during the attack. Their own artillery was in readiness. At the sound of the bugle they could no longer doubt that the time had come for them to conquer or to die. Had they still doubted, the imprudent shouts for Santa Anna given by our columns of attack must have opened their eyes. As soon as our troops were in sight, a shower of grape and musket balls was poured upon them from the fort, the garrison of which at the sound of the bugle, had rushed to arms and to their posts. The three columns that attacked the west, the north, and the east fronts, fell back, or rather, wavered at the first discharge from the enemy, but the example and the efforts of the officers soon caused them to return to the attack. The columns of the western and eastern attacks, meeting with some difficulties in reaching the tops of the small houses which formed the walls of the fort, did, by a simultaneous movement to the right and to left, swing northward till the three columns formed one dense mass, which under the guidance of their officers, endeavored to climb the parapet on that side. Meantime the column attacking the southern front under Colonels Jose Vicente Minon and Jose Morales, availing themselves of a shelter, formed by some stone houses near the western salient of that front, boldly took the guns defending it, and penetrated through the embrasures into the square formed by the barracks. At last they were all destroyed by grape, musket shot and the bayonet. Our loss was very heavy. Colonel Francisco Duque was mortally wounded at the very beginning, as he lay dying on the ground where he was being trampled by his own men, he still ordered them on to the slaughter. This attack was extremely injudicious and in opposition to military rules, for our own men were exposed not only to the fire of the enemy but also to that of our own columns attacking the other fronts; and our soldiers being formed in close columns, all shots that were aimed too low, struck the backs of our foremost men. Nor could the defenders use their muskets with accuracy, because the wall having no inner

banquette, they had, in order to deliver their fire, to stand on top where they could not live one second. The official list of casualties, made by General Juan de Andrade, shows: Total killed and wounded. A great many of the wounded died for want of medical attention, beds, shelter, and surgical instruments. The whole garrison were [sic] killed except an old woman and a negro slave for whom the soldiers felt compassion, knowing that they had remained from compulsion alone. There were volunteers, 32 citizens of Gonzales who had introduced themselves into the fort the night previous to the storming, and about 20 citizens or merchants of Bexar. Moquin, Wayne, Charles Van Doren eds. How To Cite This Article:

Chapter 5 : Red Bull Last Stand

Activity: Last Stand at the Alamo. In this activity, you will recreate the experience of being overrun by hordes of zombies. You will also see the effect of exponential growth: every time you kill one zombie, many more will be created to take its place.

Chapter 6 : Extreme Bike Racers Taking Over Alamo Plaza for Annual Red Bull Last Stand | ArtSlut

The 'last stand' at the Alamo on March 6, came after a small band of Americans held out for 13 days against the army of Mexican dictator General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

Chapter 7 : Red Bull Last Stand: Double Down at Alamo Plaza

Posts about Red Bull Last Stand at the Alamo Greedie Greg added 8 photos and 3 videos " with Erica Herb Curry at Red Bull Last Stand at the Alamo. Sp S on S so S red S.

Chapter 8 : Battle of the Alamo - Wikipedia

The return of Red Bull Last Stand will see some of the best cyclists in the world race around Alamo Plaza in a high-speed crit race at the end of this month. Red Bull Last Stand: Bike Race Around.