

THE LONE STAR MONUMENT & HISTORICAL FLAG PARK

CONROE, TEXAS



ACTIVITY BOOK

THE LONE STAR MONUMENT & HISTORICAL FLAG PARK

CONROE, TEXAS

April 21, 1836 was a remarkable day in world history. Outnumbered volunteers, who called themselves "Texians" and "Tejanos," burned the bridge behind them, thereby offering themselves no chance for retreat or escape from the powerful advancing Mexican army under the command of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. Eighteen minutes later the Republic of Texas was born under the drifting smoke of The Battle of San Jacinto.

Since that time, Texas – represented by its Lone Star Flag – has enjoyed one of the most colorful and unique places in both American and world history by having once been an independent and sovereign nation. In honor of our state's history and to celebrate its fight for independence, the city of Conroe – the county seat of Montgomery County, Texas which is the Birthplace of The Lone Star Flag – has produced an outdoor museum that dramatically salutes our state's rich and colorful heritage with **"The Lone Star Monument and Historical Flag Park"**.

This two-acre lighted and beautifully landscaped outdoor museum, situated on Interstate 45 where it is visible and accessible to the traveling public, tells the story of the Texas Revolution with larger-than-life bronze monuments and thirteen 35-foot flag poles that fly the most important battle and rally flags of that eventful and historic time. The centerpiece of the Flag Park is the 14-foot bronze **"The Texian"** statute, dedicated to the volunteers who fought for Texas independence. The Flag Park also contains in a time capsule the "Sacred Soils of the Texas Revolution" and nearby etched in granite, the **"TEXIAN"** poem by 2011 Texas State poet laureate Dave Parsons, which was read at the opening unveiling ceremonies of the 175th anniversary of The Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 2011.

The Lone Star Monument and Historical Flag Park is open year round, 24/7, and free to visitors of all ages who want to learn more about the dramatic story of the War for Texas Independence. We thank the founding sponsors for this Activity Book along with the current sponsors listed on the next page, designed to help grade-school children learn more about the inspiring history of the State of Texas.

For more information, please visit our website at www.texasflagpark.net.

THE FRIENDS OF THE FLAG FOUNDATION, INC.

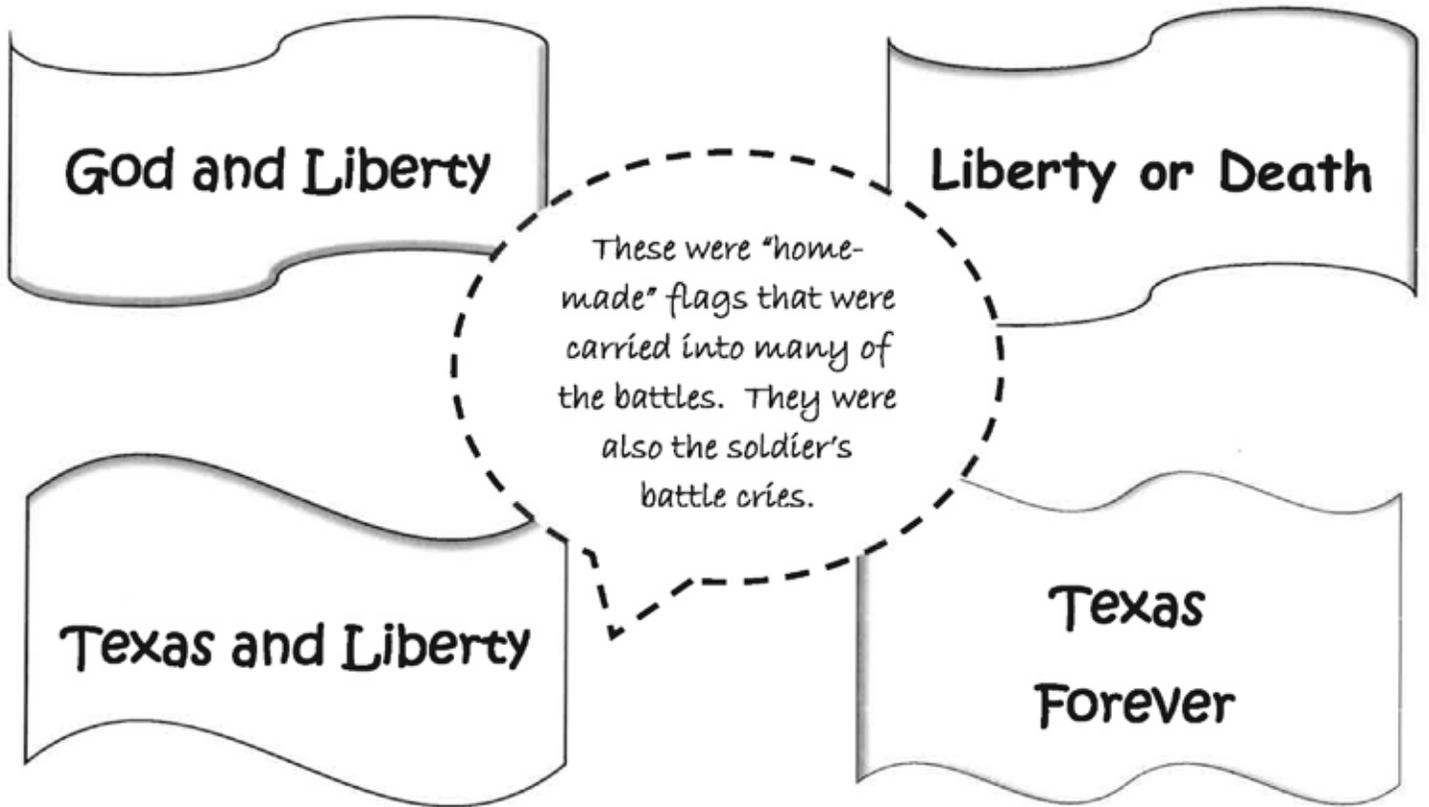
104 Interstate 45 North | Conroe, Texas

THANK YOU SPONSORS

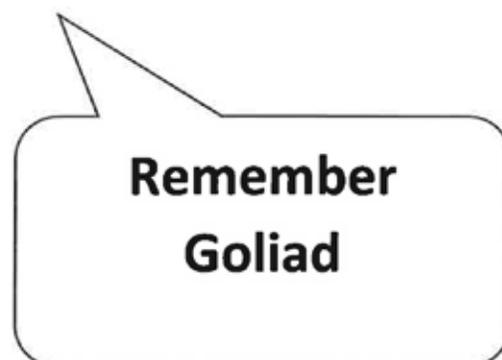
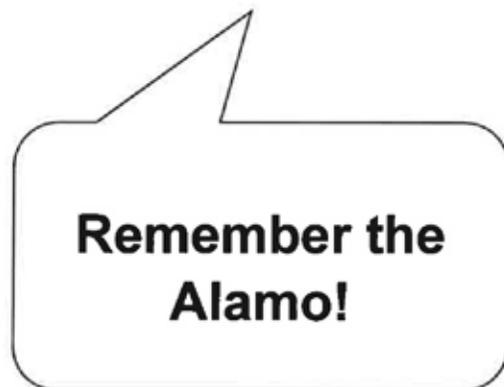


*Marsha & Larry
Corley*





Battle cries of the Revolution to remember and honor the Texans who died.



Texas Flag Park Word Search

E C N E D N E P E D N I T R A E H A U C
E I G B K W S I T P A Z W O R D B H I V
P S N L N O I T U L O V E R A S Z L L E
I A P R F S D N E I R F I U W U B I I D
X T R S T E N N O B E U L B P U B R E I
G T E K F L A G N M P A B P P E D G R R
G S A N J A C I N T O E G E R P E Y O P
F A S Y M B O L I S M X R T N I F E B X
J E L U Q M N R P B U T Y V S A K Y M S
S R C F K K U B E D U C A T I O N A L Z
A C H A R L E S B S T E W A R T P L N W
N A M I M A H Q E N G K H T Q B T A O T
T S O N E N T S C U Q E L T E E S C T R
A S N A T F F S K D M D O M A L A I S W
A A U I K Q R N E Z F S A X E T H R U E
N M M X D R B L A N D M A R K P V O O C
N S E E G O L I A D O M H I K O O T H T
A P N T X D U J P B H L H C R A E S M N
T Y T U C H Y B I R T H P L A C E I A C
H L G W E M S W H E R I T A G E E H S K

TEXAS
FLAG
PARK
SEARCH
ALAMO
BIRTHPLACE
BLUEBONNETS
CHARLES B STEWART
EDUCATIONAL
FRIENDS

INDEPENDENCE
LANDMARK
LONE STAR FLAG
MASSACRE
MONUMENT
MUSEUM
REVOLUTION
SAM HOUSTON
SAN JACINTO
SANTA ANNA

TEXIAN
SYMBOLISM
HISTORICAL
SIEGE
HERITAGE
PRIDE
HEART
GOLIAD
REPUBLIC
LIBERTY



1824 Tri-color Flag Alamo Flag 1835-1836

The Green, White and Red Tri-color flag with an eagle and snake in the center was the flag of Mexico under the 1824 Mexican Constitution, which granted the people of Texas rights similar to those of U.S. citizens. Texans were willing to remain a loyal part of Mexico as long as the Constitution was honored. When it was breached by Santa Anna, the Texans defiantly removed the coat of arms from the center of the

Mexican flag, replacing it with "1824" the date of the constitution. This flag was the first legal flag of the Texas Revolution and the last foreign flag to fly over the state.



Texas Navy Flag 1836

Created by Charles Hawkins for the Texas Navy in April, 1836 the Lone Star and Stripes Flag was adopted and continued unchanged for the life of the Republic. It carried a single white star in the blue canton, and seven red stripes and six white stripes alternating in color. The stripes represented the original thirteen colonies of the U.S. The flag was deliberately designed to resemble the national flag of the U.S.

When the flag hung limp, it could be mistaken for the American flag which gave the underdog Texan fleet the advantage of surprise, and it worked.



Rovers 1835-1836

Dr. Jack Shackelford, of the State of Alabama, answered the plea from Gen. Sam Houston to support Texas' revolt against Mexico. He raised a company of about 55 volunteers and headed to Texas. They were called the "Red Rovers" because their uniforms were fringe-trimmed hunting shirts with bright red, green, and brown checks. A simple blood-red flag provided them with their company guidon, the first evidence of a distinct and separate Alabama identity. These men faced their final defeat at

Goliad where Shackelford was spared because he was a physician.



New Orleans Grays 1835-1836

This flag proclaims the "First Company of Texan Volunteers from New Orleans" in appreciation of one of the first groups to join Texans in their fight for liberty. Thankful settlers presented the flag to Captain Breece's company when they arrived at the Gaines Ferry landing along the Sabine River. The blue silk flag features an American eagle with spread wings above the words "God & Liberty." After the defeat of the Alamo, this flag was saved by Santa Anna as proof of the American seditionists. He

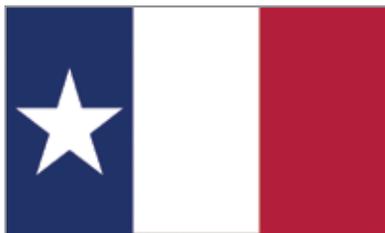
sent the flag back to the Mexican government where it has been held since 1836.



Gonzales Flag 1835 COME & TAKE IT

When the Mexican authorities demanded the return of a cannon loaned to the colonists of Gonzales in 1831, the citizens denied the request. In late September of 1835, Mexico dispatched 100 dragoons to retrieve the cannon. As the town fortified against the approaching attack, Cynthia Burns and Evaline DeWitt painted a flag on white cotton cloth, depicting the cannon, the lone star of Texas and "Come and Take It," a clear challenge to the Mexicans. This is also referred to as "The Old Cannon

Flag." The Battle of Gonzales was quick as the First Shots Fired in the Texas Revolution resonated and the Texans were victorious.



Sarah Dodson's Tri-color Flag 1835

This flag was flying over the meeting hall at Washington on the Brazos on March 1, 1836, where the first Constitutional Convention met for the express purpose of declaring the independence of Texas from Mexico. Sarah Dodson designed the first "Lone Star" flag for her husband Archelaus, a member of Capt. Andrew Robinson's company of Texas volunteers. The flag showed a blue field with a five-point white star next to a white and red stripe. The green color of Mexico was not included. The Robinson Company marched under this flag in the Siege and Battle of Béxar.



Troutman Lone Star Flag 1836

Joanna Troutman, an 18-year-old from Crawford County, Georgia, created this flag for a group of volunteers from Macon, Georgia. It was made of white silk bearing a blue five-pointed star with the words "Liberty or Death" on one side and "Where Liberty Dwells there is my country" in Latin on the other. When the Georgia volunteers arrived in

Velasco on January 8, 1836, the flag was unfurled above the American Hotel. It was then carried to Goliad, where Fannin raised it as the national flag when he heard of the Texas Declaration of Independence being signed. The flag was torn to shreds and only its remnants flew above the battle.



Goliad Flag Severed Arm, Bloody Sword 1836

It is not generally known that the first Declaration of Independence from Mexico was drawn and signed on the altar of Our Lady of Loreto Chapel at Presidio La Bahia. To celebrate the signing, Capt. Phillip Dimmitt's volunteers made this flag as Nicholas Fagan cut a sycamore pole staff. They raised the flag and as it unfurled for the first

time it was immediately pierced with a gunshot from the streets outside the wall. Three months later, Col. James Fannin and approximately 400 Texian volunteers found themselves imprisoned at Goliad after being beaten and captured nine miles away by General Urrea. On the morning of March 27, 1836, the Captured Texians were divided into three groups. Some were told they were going home and some that they were going out to gather firewood. After they were marched outside, Mexican officers gave a signal and they were executed. 342 unarmed men were massacred, their bodies piled up, set ablaze, and left to rot. Col. Fannin and other Texian wounded were then shot inside the walls at Goliad. Fannin's body was left in a drainage ditch. The 342 Texians laid in piles from March 27 to June 3, 1836. General Rusk and company found the bodies and buried them one block behind the Presidio



Coahuila y Tejas 1821-1836

This flag was used by the DeWitt colonists who flew it between the 1820s and 1830s to represent the state of Coahuila y Tejas, which was part of Mexico. The two stars in the white field represent the territories comprising Texas and Coahuila. The green, white, and red fields are the colors of Mexico, to which the Tejanos of Coahuila y Tejas wished to show allegiance. It is one of at least three flags that are believed to have flown over

the Alamo. Col. Juan Almonte, aid to Santa Anna, states, "The enemy, as soon as the march of the division was seen, hoisted the tri-colored flag with two stars, designed to represent Coahuila and Texas" in his journal entry about the siege and battle of the Alamo.



San Jacinto Liberty Flag 1836

This flag was created by the ladies of Newport, Kentucky for Sidney Sherman's Newport volunteers and left with them on their departure to assist the Texians in their fight for freedom. The flag depicts Lady Liberty, wielding a sword and a banner that says "LIBERTY OR DEATH". Outnumbered again and shouting the battle cry "Remember

Goliad! Remember the Alamo!" 930 Texians rushed into Santa Anna's army of 1500 and won the battle in 18 minutes. Santa Anna was captured, surrendered and the Texas Revolution was over. Measured by its results, the battle of San Jacinto is considered by military historians as one of the most important battles in the history of the world. The acquisition of land from the battle, annexation and subsequent events, made possible only by this victory, not only produced Texas but New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, Utah and parts of Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Nearly 1 million square miles, almost 1/3 of the present U.S.A. can be tied to that day at San Jacinto. The original flag is encased and rests at the Texas House of Representatives in Austin.



First Flag of the Republic De Zavala Flag 1836

This flag has become known as the first official Flag of the Republic of Texas, accepted by the March, 1836 convention that drafted the Texas Declaration of Independence from Mexico and the original Texas Constitution. Notable Tejano patriot Lorenzo de Zavala is

the credited designer of this "Lone Star National Flag of The Republic of Texas." No known surviving replica of the flag exists. It is believed to be a five-point white star on a blue field with the letters "T E X A S" inscribed between the points.



Second Flag of the Republic Burnet Flag 1836

In 1836, the new government of Texas accepted this new design for the "National Flag" of Texas. It was a simple, five-point star of white on a field of blue. The Republic of Texas was recognized by the government of the United States as a sovereign and independent

nation under this flag. Texas applied for annexation and statehood in 1837, but the request was declined by U.S. President Martin Van Buren. Texas remained a free and sovereign nation until December 29, 1845.

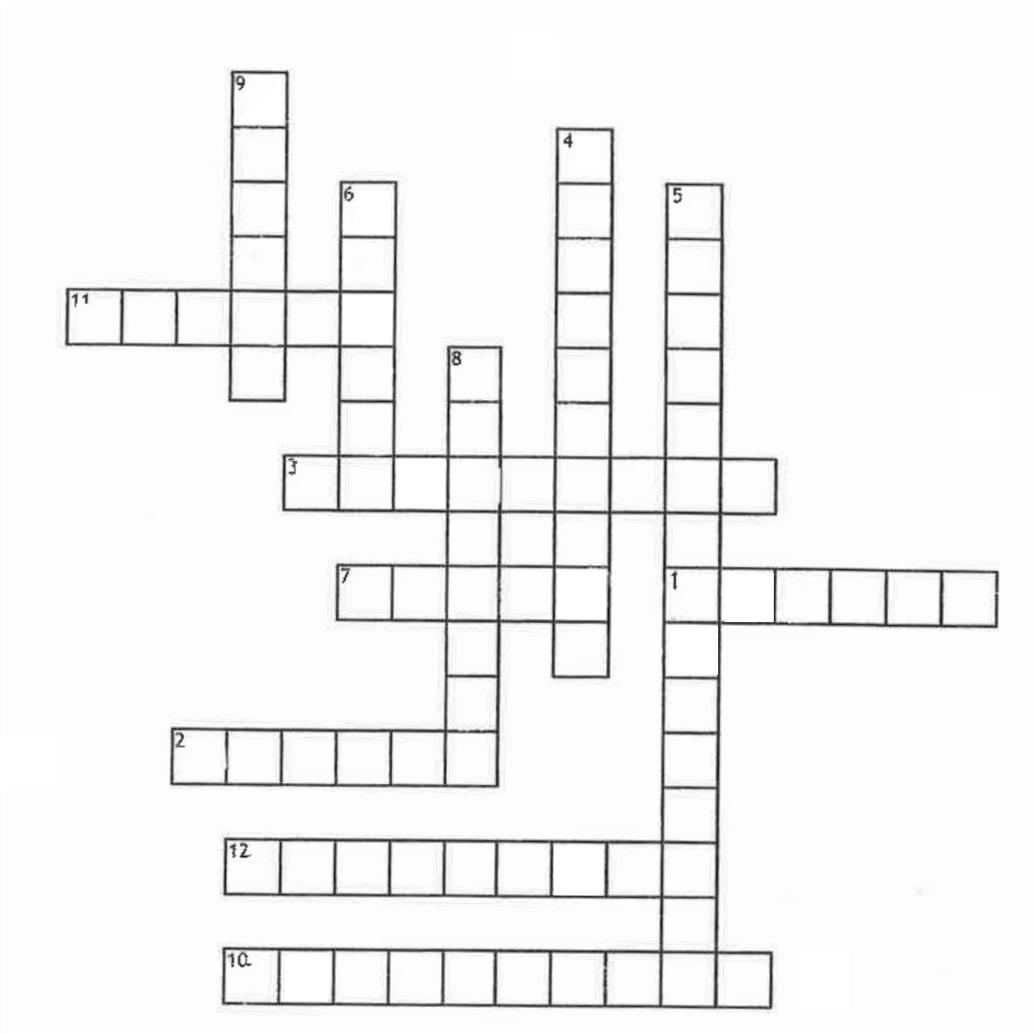


Lone Star Flag 1839

The "Third Flag of the Republic" was designed by Dr. Charles B. Stewart of Montgomery, the second man to sign the Texas Declaration of Independence. The flag was adopted by the Republic of Texas in January 1839. The colors are stipulated as being white, "Old Glory Red and Old Glory Blue," the same colors in the flag of the U.S. These colors impart the lessons of the Flag: bravery, loyalty and purity. The white five-point star sits

in a field of the blue stripe with one point facing upward. This flag would later become the official state flag when Texas entered the union as the 28th state on December 29, 1845.

Flag Park



Across

1. Washington on the _____
2. Drew a line in dirt with his sword
3. Called the volunteer state
7. Mission in San Antonio
10. Site of the 18 minute battle
11. 14 foot bronze sculpture at flag park
12. Leader of the Mexican Army

Down

4. First President of Texas Republic
5. Designed the Lone Star flag
6. Flag Park city
8. Town of "Come and Take it" flag
9. Texas' capital city

VICTORY OR DEATH

At the Alamo in San Antonio, then called Bejar, 183 Texas rebels led by William Barret Travis made their stand against Santa Anna's vastly superior Mexican army. On the second day of the siege, February 24, 1836, Travis called for reinforcements with the following letter, carried by 30 year old Captain Albert Martin of Gonzales. On the afternoon of the 25th, Martin passed the dispatch to Lancelot Smither. Both Martin and Smither added notes to Travis's letter. That evening, fighting an icy wind, Smither departed for San Felipe. In less than 40 hours he delivered the appeal to the citizens' committee in that town. The letter began to appear in newspapers as early as March 2.

But little help came. Santa Anna's troops broke through on March 6. All of the defenders of the Alamo died.

Send this to San Felipe by Express night & day

To The People of Texas and All Americans

Commandancy of the Alamo—Bejar, Fby. 24th 1836—

*To the People of Texas & all Americans in the world—Fellow citizens & compatriots—I am besieged, by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna—I have sustained a continual Bombardment & cannonade for 24 hours & have not lost a man—The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion, otherwise, the garrison are to be put to the sword, if the fort is taken—I have answered the demand with a cannon shot, & 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 & every thing dear to the American character, to come to our aid, with all dispatch—The enemy is receiving reinforcements daily & will no doubt increase to three or four thousand in four or five days. If this call is neglected, I am determined to sustain myself as long as possible & die like a soldier who never forgets what is due to his own honor & that of his country—
Victory or Death*

William Barret Travis

Lt. Col. Comdt

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 80 or 90 bushels & got into the walls 20 or 30 head of Beeves—

Travis

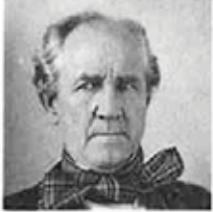
Since the above was written I heard a very heavy Cannonade during the whole day think there must have been an attack made upon the alamo We were short of ammunition when I left Hurry on all the men you can in haste When I left there was but 150 determined to do or die tomorrow I leave for Bejar with what men I can raise _____ at all events—Col. Almonte is there the troops are under the Command of Gen. Seisma

Albert Martin

Nb I hope that Every One will Rondevu at gonzales as soon poseble as the Brave Solders are suffering do not neglect this powder is very scarce and should not be delad one moment

L. Smither

Match the Famous Texas Hero to his quote. Place the correct letter next to the picture of the hero.



Sam Houston

1 _____

A

– Our flag still waves proudly from the walls, Victory or Death.



William Barrett Travis

2 _____

B

– The Republic of Texas is no more.



Davy Crocket

3 _____

C

– I think the Mexican government will yield and give us what we want to have. If not we shall go for independence and put our trust in ourselves, our rifles and our God. Adios.



Mirabeau Lamar

4 _____

D

– A leader is someone who helps improve the lives of other people or improves the system they live under.



Jim Bowie

5 _____

E

– Let your tongue speak what your heart thinks.



Anson Jones

6 _____

F

– The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy.



Stephen F. Austin

7 _____

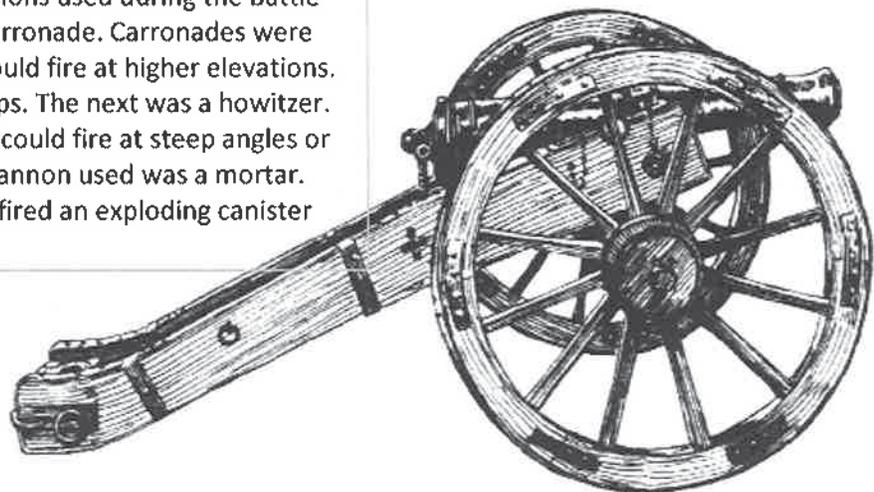
G

– Colonel Neill and myself have come to the solemn resolution that we would rather die in these ditches than give it up to the enemy.

Dates of Battles	Names of Battles	Location	Victor	Texian Deaths	Mexican Deaths
October 2, 1835	Battle of Gonzales	Gonzales	Texian	0	1
October 10, 1835	Battle of Goliad	Goliad	Texian	0	1
October 28, 1835	Battle of Concepcion	San Antonio de Bexar	Texian	1	14
November 4–5, 1835	Battle of Lipantitlan	San Patricio	Texian	0	3-5
November 26, 1835	Grass Fight	San Antonio de Bexar	Texian	0	3
February 27, 1836	Battle of San Patricio	San Patricio	Mexican	28	0
Feb 23 – Mar 6, 1836	Battle of the Alamo	San Antonio de Bexar	Mexican	182	600
March 2, 1836	Battle of Agua Dulce	Agua Dulce	Mexican	15	1
March 14, 1836	Battle of Refugio	Refugio	Mexican	31	150
March 19–20, 1836	Battle of Coleto	Goliad	Mexican	10	200
April 21, 1836	Battle of San Jacinto	Near modern La Porte	Texian	9	830

Alamo Cannons

There were three types of cannons used during the Battle of the Alamo. The first was a carronade. Carronades were shorter, lighter cannons that could fire at higher elevations. These were used on enemy ships. The next was a howitzer. These were short barreled and could fire at steep angles or horizontally. The final type of cannon used was a mortar. Mortars had short barrels that fired an exploding canister



Battles of the Texas Revolution

Please unscramble the words below

1. iGloda _____

2. saoeInGz _____

3. cooCnneipc _____

4. ntintlaLpai _____

5. sairhtgsFG _____

6. crtaiiSonPa _____

7. alAom _____

8. geAuuDalc _____

9. Riougef _____

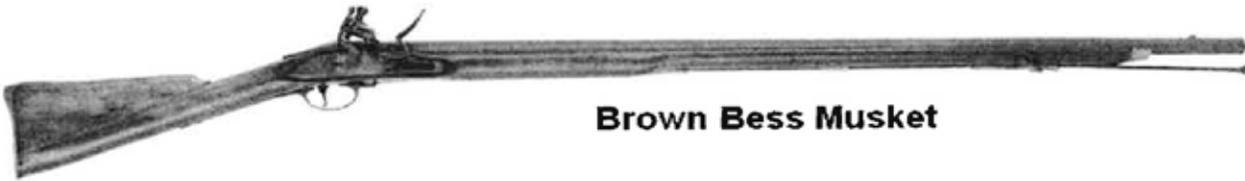
10. elCoot _____

11. iScnnJtaoa _____

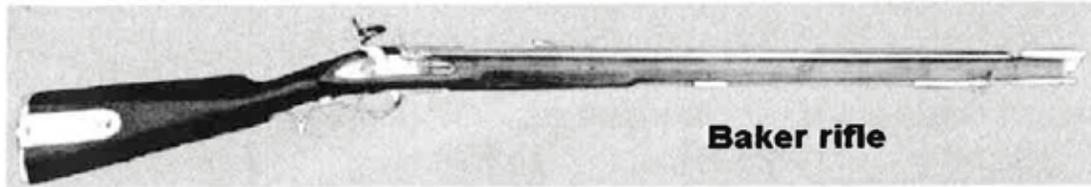
Convention of 1836

- ❖ **What:** A meeting of 59 delegates to talk about the issues between Texas and Mexico.
- ❖ **When:** March 1, 1836
- ❖ **Where:** Washington-on-the-Brazos, Texas
- ❖ **Why:** to elect the chairman and secretary, and to write a declaration of independence from Mexico
- ❖ **How was this event significant to the Texas Revolution:** Because the declaration of independence was written during the convention.

General weapons used in the Texian Revolution



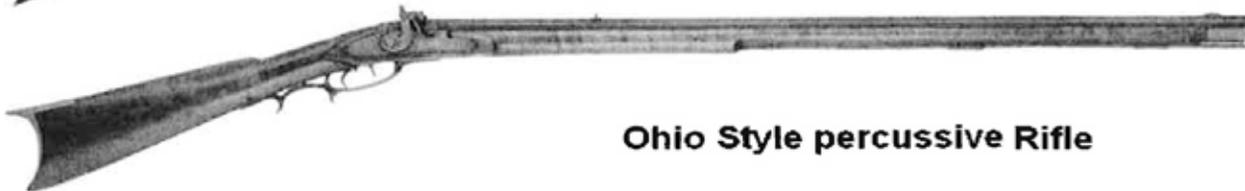
Brown Bess Musket



Baker rifle



Leman Flinter Rifle

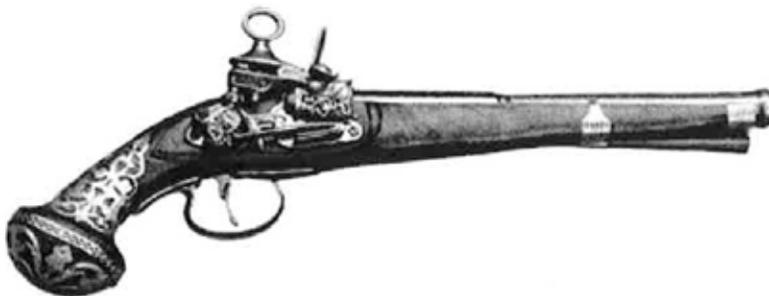


Ohio Style percussive Rifle

The **flintlock musket** was possibly one of the most common weapons used during this time period.

The **rifle** was usually the first choice of men who depended upon their weapon to protect themselves and their families, and to put meat on the table.

A **shotgun** was a very popular weapon with men who hunted for meat to supplement their diet, as it could be used with either shot or a single ball.



The **pistols** used during the 1830s were primarily single-shot guns. Were purely a tool of self-defense.



A **tomahawk** is an extremely useful tool, and was carried by many men who lived on the frontier. In addition to its ability to cut wood for fires and building temporary shelters, quartering large game animals when hunting, and a variety of other useful tasks, it was a very effective weapon.



"**Bowie Knife**" (several styles are available) was very popular by 1835, and was the belt knife issued to the New Orleans Grays, not everyone owned one. And even those who did often owned other knives as well.

The "**Arkansas Toothpick**" was also a very popular style of knife at the time

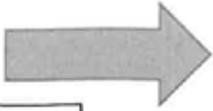
The "**butcher knife**". Jim Bowie used a butcher knife before owning a "Bowie Knife".

A real necessity was the small "**patch knives**", often carried in a sheath on the powder horn carry strap, or hung around the neck

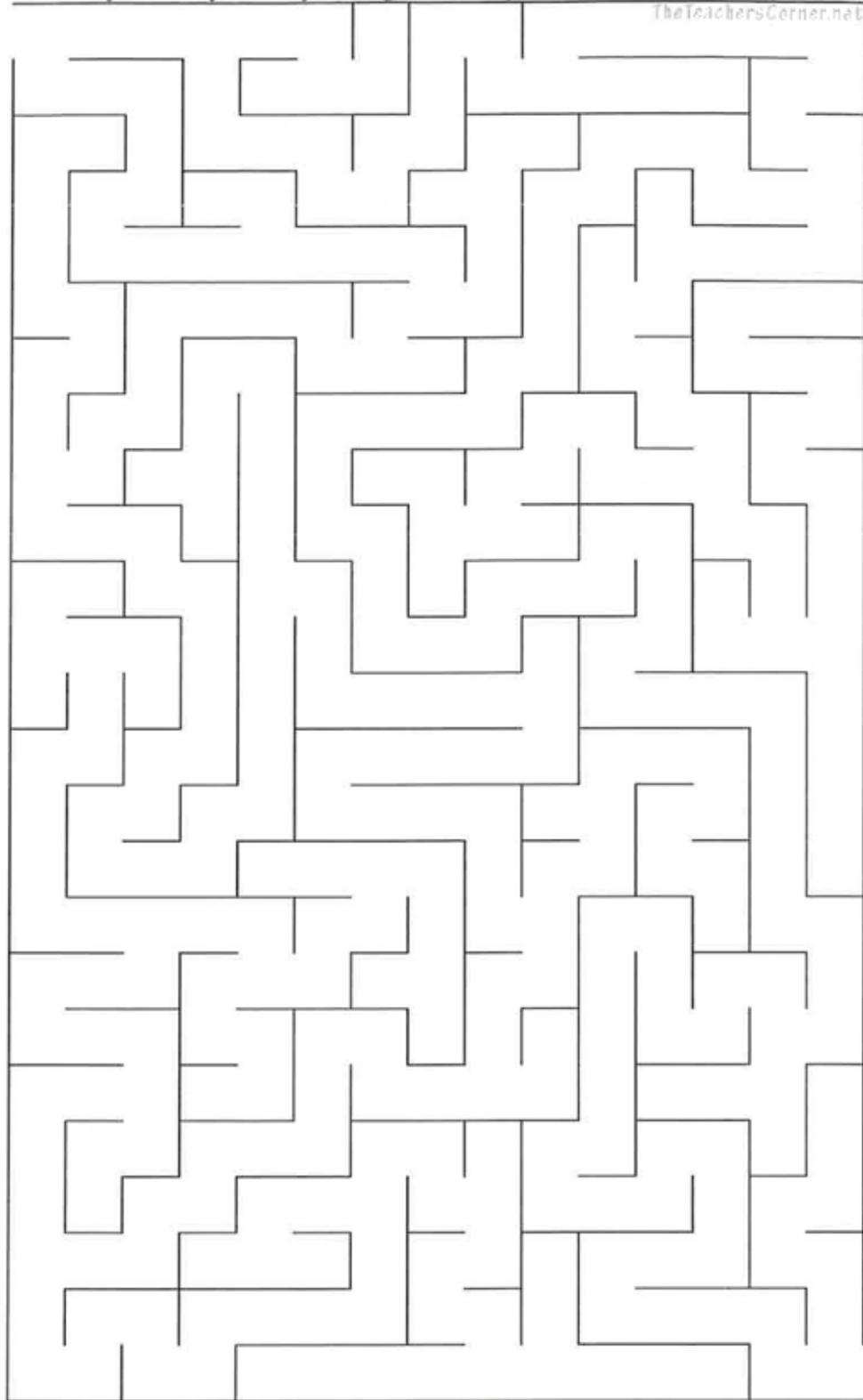
Texas Flag Park Maze

Can you find your way through the crazy maze below?

TheTeachersCorner.net

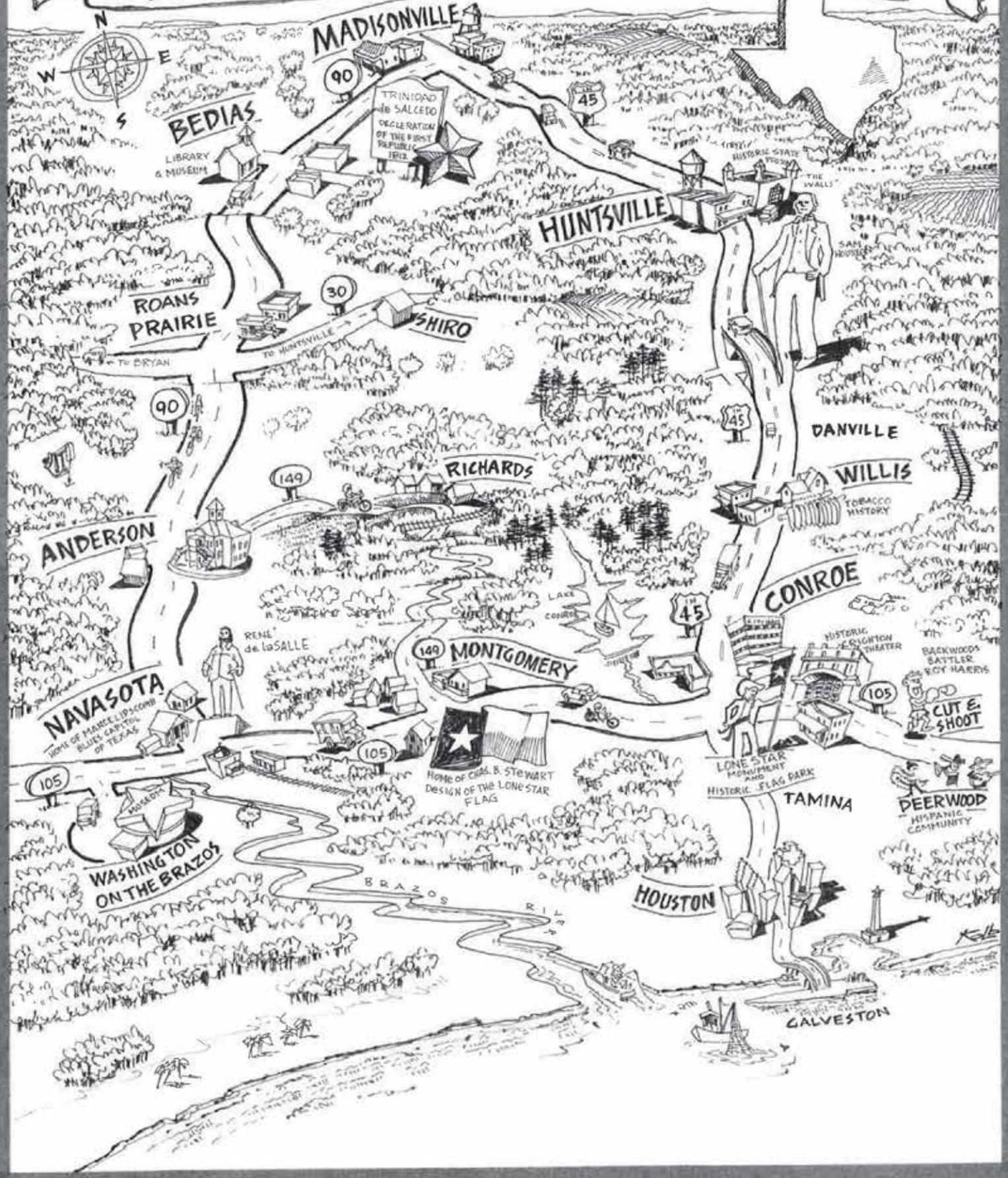


Battle of
Gonzales

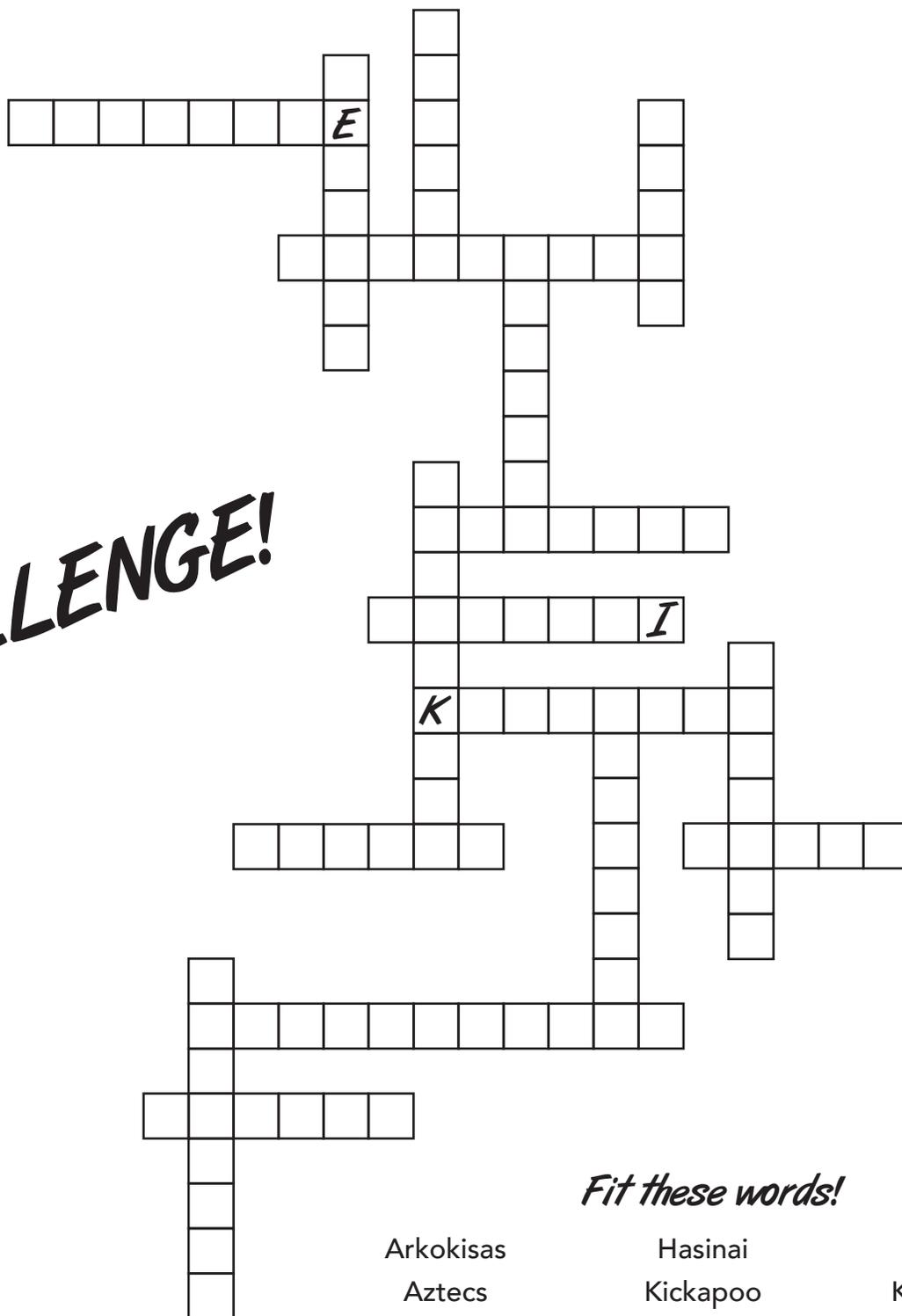


Battle of
San
Jacinto

CRADLE OF TEXAS ROAD



Native American Tribes in Original Montgomery County During the Texas Revolution



CHALLENGE!

Fit these words!

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| Arkokisas | Hasinai | Alabama |
| Aztecs | Kickapoo | Karankawa |
| Cherokee | Tonkawa | Bidai |
| Deadosi | Atakapa | Orquoquisac |
| Kichai | Caddo | Comanche |
| Patiri | Coushatta | |

Texans Love Salsa!

Salsa is a popular Mexican dish. Due to the Mexican influence on Texan cuisine, salsa is also a favorite in the Lone Star State!

Ask an adult to help you make this easy (and yummy!) salsa recipe below. Grab a bag of tortilla chips and enjoy this Tex-Mex Salsa!

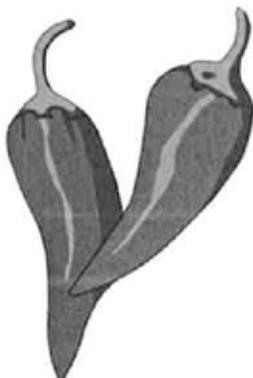
Tex-Mex Salsa

Ingredients:

- 2 can whole, peeled tomatoes
- 4 fresh jalapenos
- 1 medium onion
- 1 clove garlic

Directions:

1. Seed jalapenos
2. Chop up all ingredients; stir together
3. Serve with chips and enjoy



Hardtack – Survival Food

Hardtack (or hard tack) is a simple type of biscuit or cracker, made from flour, water, and sometimes salt. Inexpensive and long-lasting, it was and is used for sustenance in the absence of perishable foods, commonly during long sea voyages, land migrations, and military campaigns

Hardtack is nutritious, delicious, and stores easily. You've all heard of hardtack. It's a great survival food, because it is very nutritious and tasty, and also keeps extremely well when stored in the proper conditions.

Hardtack is an ideal survival food. It can be stored for long periods of time without spoiling. It tastes good. Tasting good is not really a necessity, but it sure is nice if you end up living off the stuff for a long time. Once it's dried thoroughly, it will keep for years, provided it stays dry and away from pests. To soften it, they usually soaked it in water or coffee. Not only would this soften it enough for eating, but any insect larvae in the bread would float to the top, allowing the soldiers to skim them out.

Simple hardtack recipe

You can make hardtack almost identical to what sailors, troops, and pioneers have been eating (minus the weevils!) by following this simple recipe:

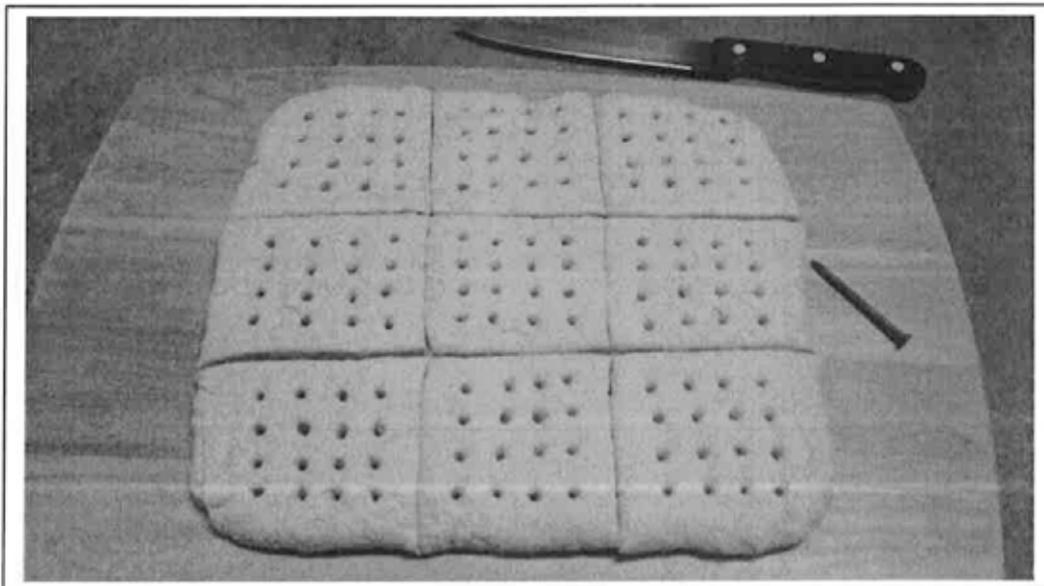
4-5 cups of flour

2 cups of water

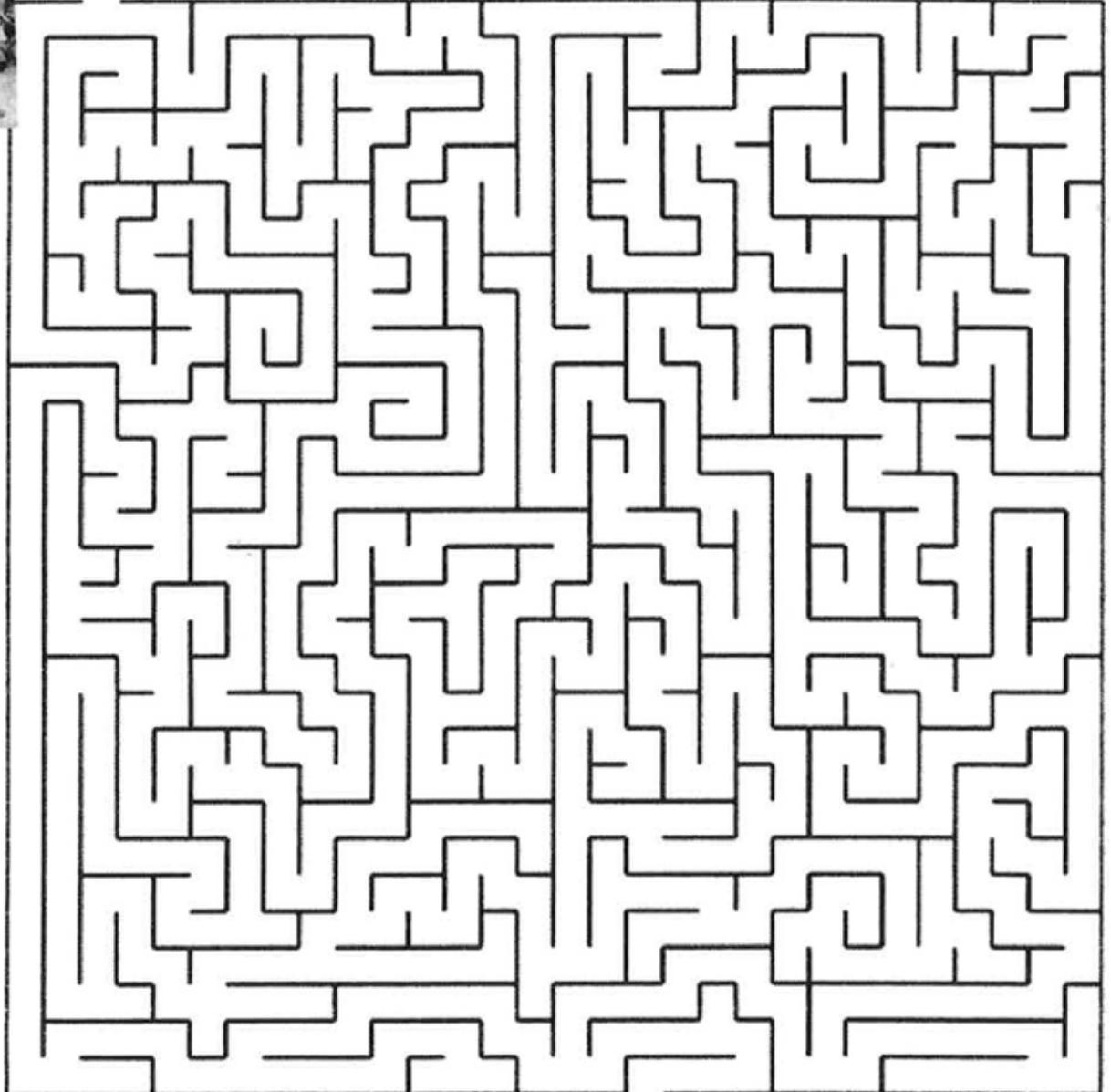
3 tsp. of salt

Mix the flour, water and salt together, and make sure the mixture is fairly dry. Then roll it out to about 1/2 inch thickness, and shape it into a rectangle. Cut it into 3x3 inch squares, and poke holes in both sides. Place on an un-greased cookie or baking sheet, and cook for 30 minutes per side at 375° (or 350° if you have a convection oven).

When it's done, you'll want to let it dry and harden for a few days, just out in the open. When it has the consistency of a brick, it's fully cured. Then simply store it in an airtight container or bucket. To prepare for eating, soak it in water or milk for about 15 minutes, and then fry in a buttered skillet. You can eat it with cheese, soup or just plain with a little salt added. Any way you do it, it's delicious!



Texas Revolution (1835-1836) The Texas Revolution, aka the Texas War of Independence, was the military conflict between the government of Mexico, led by General Santa Anna, and Texas colonists. The Texas Revolution began October 2, 1835 and resulted in the establishment of the Republic of Texas after the final battle at Vince's Bridge on April 21, 1836. The Battle of the Alamo was the most famous battle during the Texas Revolution but the Goliad Massacre was also a most notorious event involving the execution of over 350 Texans who had been forced to surrender to the Mexican army of Santa Anna



The Battle of Gonzales

The Battle of Gonzales was the first military conflict in the Texas Revolution fought on October 2, 1835. The small cannon sparked the conflict. The Mexican authorities had given the American settlers of the town of Gonzales a small cannon to help protect them from frequent raids by Comanche Native Indians. As political unrest increased with rebellions in different states the Mexicans demanded the return of the small cannon. The Texan colonists refused and the Battle of Gonzales commenced that resulted in the death of one Mexican soldier and the start of the Texas Revolution



The "Come and take it" flag was raised by the Texans at the Battle of Gonzales

189 soldiers died at the Battle of the Alamo.

The year that the revolution ended was 1836.

During the Battle of the Alamo, William Travis, knowing that defeat was certain, drew a line on the ground with his sword and asked volunteers who would stay, to cross the line. Legend has it that all but 1 person volunteered to stay.

*March 27, 1836
The Goliad Massacre
350 - 400 Texans
were executed.*

Did you know?

The first shots of the Texas Revolution were fired in Gonzales, TX on October 2, 1835

*March 2, 1836
The Texas
Declaration of
Independence is
signed and the
Republic of Texas
is declared.*

William Travis answered Santa Anna's demand for surrender with a cannon blast. Santa Anna replied by playing El Deullo, which was a battle march that meant that "no quarter" would be given. It meant complete destruction of the enemy without mercy.

The first major armed battle of the Revolution was the Battle of Concepcion. Oct 28, 1835

The first President of the Republic of Texas was Sam Houston.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican American War

The Battle of San Jacinto lasted 18 minutes.

Battles of the Texas Revolution

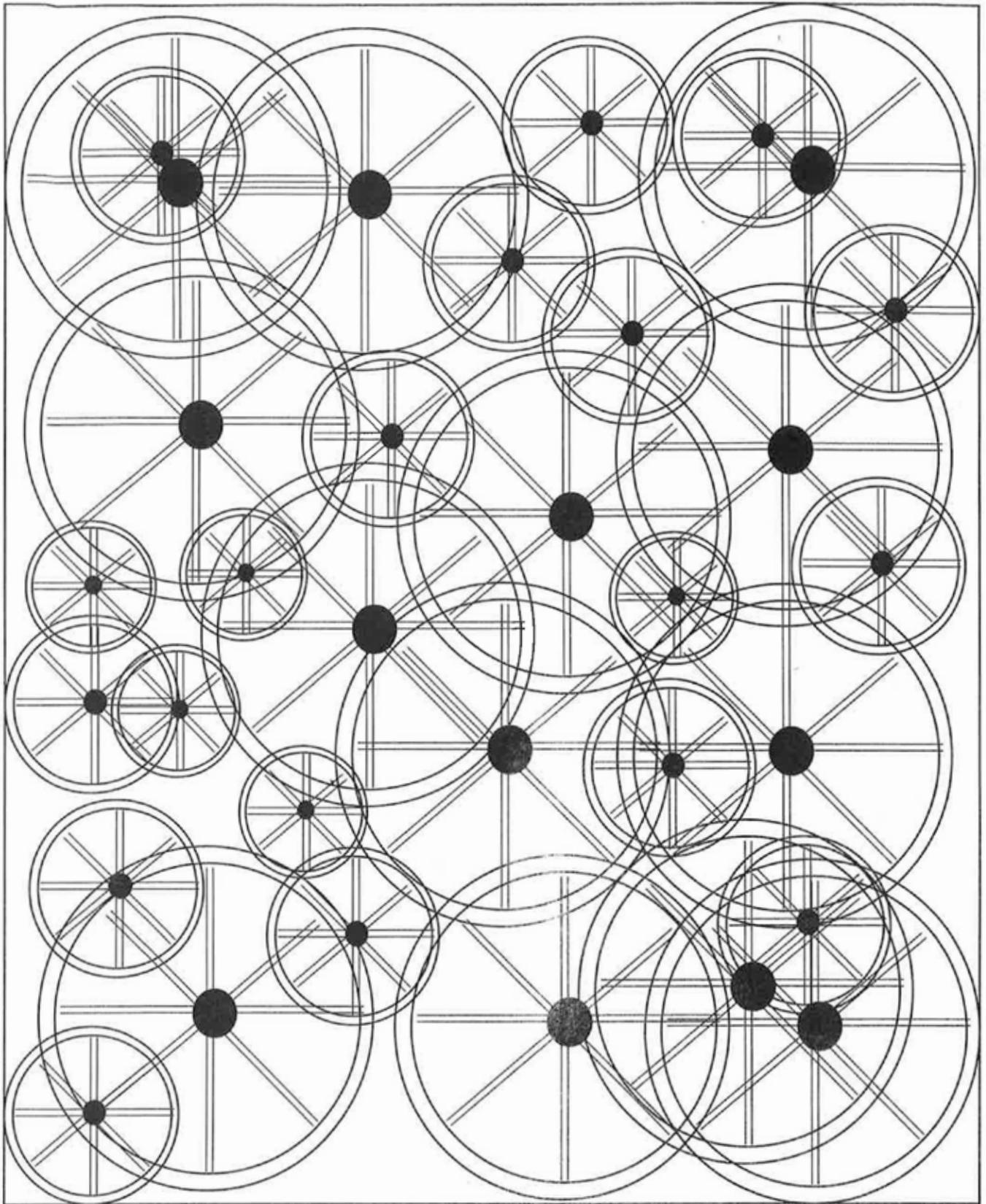
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 C A G A Y K T U B X P T H Y F R I Q A Y
 I S G R D J X G G I F Q I C A T A N Z Q
 R S X L U U I I C T H P H T T A J H D C
 T F K L N W L O T N I O P S N A G R O M
 A I J E U C U C K G W S L V C A K G V S
 P G U F E E O B E L O A A I C E P N N A
 N H O S C R U N R C N N N S E T P I T T
 A T D S E E C U C D R T Z R B Y A E L N
 S G J E S V C R I E O E C A A P L E U U
 O R N Z C S I N R G P O E B L Z J V W J
 X L F F R U G F U E T C O K A E B T K S
 B R A Z O S R U N E K N I P E X S R A A
 S I N E S M K B L D A D R O G A T A M L
 K U X X S H A O R P P V Q J N T D R P I
 A R D G I R C L O D A I L O G Q O H V K
 Z I D T N M M C A A C J A X F C C I D Y
 Y S N N G L Y N C H S F E R R Y G A E Z

Agua Dulce Creek
 Coleta Creek
 Dimitt's Landing
 Grass Fight
 Lipantitlan
 Morgan's Point

San Jacinto
 Alamo
 Concepcion
 Goliad
 Kerr Creek
 Lynch's Ferry

Nueces Crossing
 San Patricio
 Brazos Run
 Copano Bay
 Gonzales
 Las Juntas

Matagorda
 Refugio
 Tampico



Count the wagon wheels

Alamo Trivia

Trivia can be fun. See how well you "Remember the Alamo." But remember, no peeking at the answers! Then, match your total correct answers to see how you rate: 0-5 correct *Tourist*; 5-10 correct *Yankee*; 10-15 *Texan-in-Training*; 15-20 *Total Texan*.

- The day the Alamo fell, Mexican Gen. Santa Anna began his assault at _____.
 - at noon
 - at 5 a.m.
 - at midnight
 - at dusk
- It is believed the final battle lasted _____.
 - an hour and a half
 - a day and a half
 - six hours
 - 30 minutes
- The date of the fall of the Alamo was _____.
 - February 6, 1836
 - March 6, 1838
 - March 6, 1836
 - April 6, 1836
- Nearly two months prior to the final battle, Sam Houston had ordered the Alamo to be _____.
 - cleaned up
 - blown up
 - sold
 - irrigated
- In December 1835, the town of Gonzales' famous response when the Mexican army tried to get the town's cannon was:
 - "Not on your life."
 - "Never in a million years."
 - "You're not wanted here."
 - "Come and take it."
- Commissioned as captain of cavalry in the regular Texas army, who was the commander of the small Mexican force that supported the Texan cause?
 - Gregorio Esparza
 - Jose Francisco Ruiz
 - Juan N. Seguin
 - Carlos Espalier
- The first provisional governor of the Republic of Texas was _____.
 - Amos Pollard
 - Henry Smith
 - Sam Houston
 - Davy Crockett
- Although the word "Alamo" means "cottonwood" in Spanish, the Alamo mission got its name from _____.
 - Santa Anna, after the Alamo had finally fallen.
 - the founding Franciscan padres.
 - the Commanche Indians.
 - El Alilmo, a town near Parras in the state of Coahuila, Mexico.
- What were the six flags that flew over the Alamo?
 - Mexico, England, France, Italy, Russia, Poland
 - Spain, France, Canada, Mexico, Germany, United States
 - Spain, France, Mexico, Republic of Texas, Confederate, United States
 - Spain, England, Mexico, Republic of Texas, Confederate, United States
- The Bowie knife was actually invented by _____.
 - Jim Bowie's brother, Rezin
 - Jim Bowie himself
 - Jim Bowie's grandfather
 - Jean Lafitte
- What did Davy Crockett call his flintlock rifle?
 - Old Betty
 - Old Betsy
 - Old Faithful
 - Sweetness
- After William Barret Travis drew the line, giving all the defenders the choice to flee or to stay and fight to the end, only one man chose not to stay. He was _____.
 - Lewis Duel
 - Adrian Woll
 - Louis Rose
 - Sherod Dover
- The last defender to leave the fort, carrying the final message from Travis seeking reinforcements, was _____.
 - Louis Rose
 - Juan Seguin
 - James S. Allen
 - Davy Crockett
- The last messenger to join or rejoin the garrison at the Alamo was _____.
 - John W. Smith
 - Jacob Darsi
 - James Butler Bonham
 - Jim Bowie
- Col. Travis, in a final plea for help, ended his letter with these words:
 - Victory or Death.
 - Come and take it.
 - "Til death do us part.
 - Dead or Alive.
- Which Alamo defender was a former Congressman from Tennessee?
 - Jim Bowie
 - Davy Crockett
 - William Barret Travis
 - Daniel Cloud
- After the Alamo fell, amid cries of 'Remember the Alamo,' Gen. Santa Anna's army was defeated by Gen. Sam Houston's men at what town?
 - San Patricio
 - San Felipe
 - San Jacinto
 - Gonzales
- On March 2, the Convention of 1836 declared Texas to be a free and independent republic. At what town was this convention held?
 - San Felipe
 - San Antonio de Bexar
 - Gonzales
 - Washington-on-the-Brazos
- After the siege began on the Alamo, the defenders' diet consisted almost solely of:
 - Corn and beef.
 - Pork and beans.
 - Fruits and berries.
 - Hot dogs and chips.
- The red flag, a warning from Santa Anna that he was allowing the defenders "no quarter," was raised _____.
 - atop Mission San Jose
 - atop San Fernando Church
 - atop a cottonwood tree outside the Alamo walls
 - on a flagpole atop Santa Anna's horse

Goliad

D B Y G U L A A O H M I O U G
P E A O E R I J U X N I T R D
T L N P C H E S D D D G E R E
F C A O A I E D E I O U R E Z
E H S B S V X P S L M N O A A
C F R I E I E E I F G M L S L
N F E R Y N R A M M U T I X B
A U E Q D P D P W H N E K T A
G D T E H C R A M W S X G H T
A U N F U R L E D I H I A R M
F C U L A R E N E G O A G W M
E T L F A N N I N M T N U M W
Y C O Q N O I T A R A L C E D
H J V Y D O O L B S W O R D B
L H L U I I I G U V J U Q F X

ABLAZE
BLOODY
DIMMITT
FLAG
GUNSHOT
LORETO
PRESIDIO
SWORD
URREA

ARM
CHAPEL
FAGAN
GENERAL
IMPRISONED
MARCH
RED
TEXIAN
VOLUNTEERS

BAHIA
DECLARATION
FANNIN
GOLIAD
INDEPENDENCE
MEXICO
SEVERED
UNFURLED

Create Your Own Acrostic Poem

Using facts you have learned

T _____

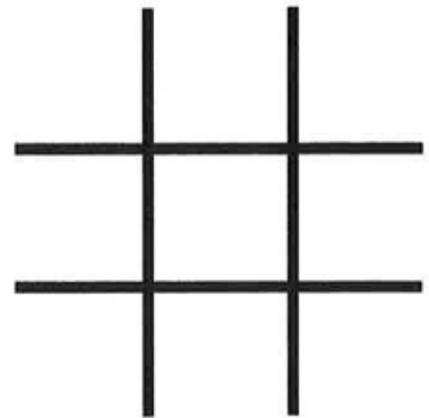
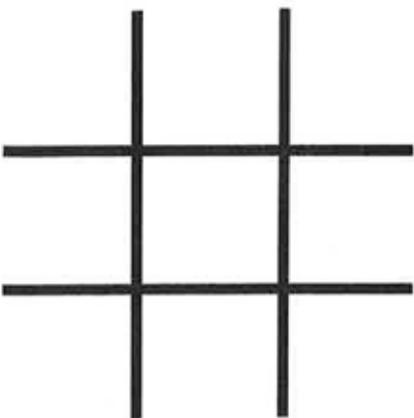
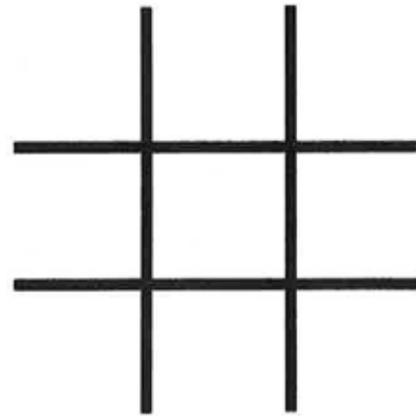
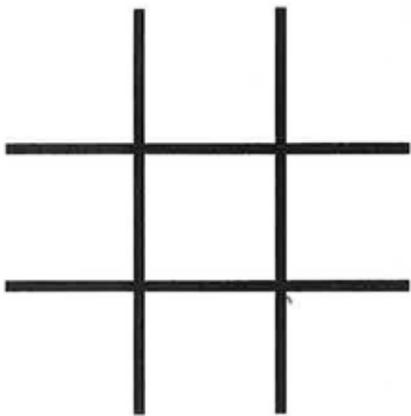
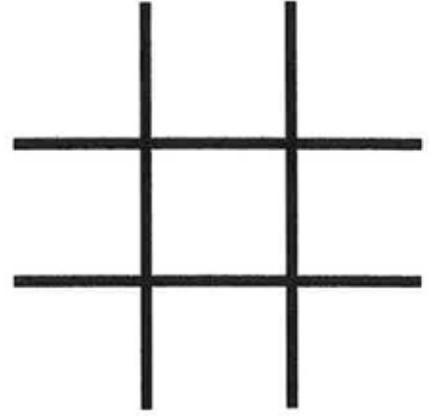
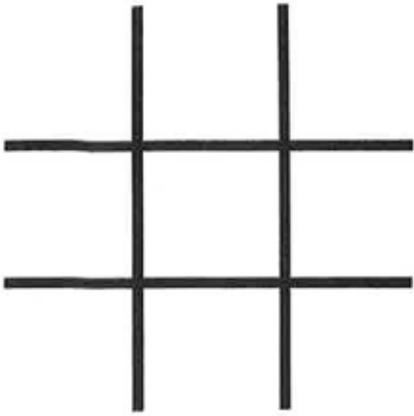
E _____

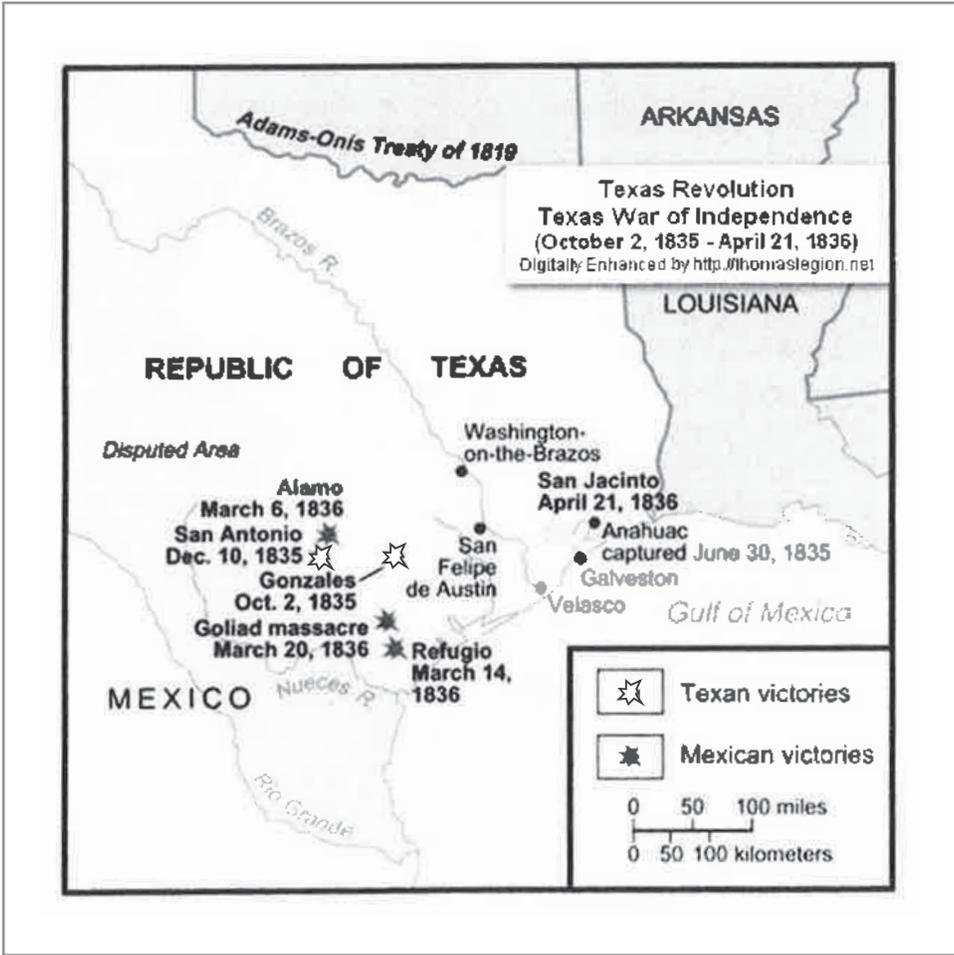
X _____

A _____

S _____

TIC-TAC-TOE







“THE TEXIAN” STATUE

Dedicated to the volunteers who fought for Texas independence.

The award-winning Conroe sculptor, Craig Campobella, crafted “The Texian” bronze statue. He also sculpted the bronze bust of Dr. Charles B. Stewart, the designer of the Texas Lone Star Flag, which is pictured on the front cover of this Activity Book. Campobella was the overall visionary for the Texas Flag Park.



TEXAS
Flag Park

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