

THE LONE STAR MONUMENT & TEXAS REVOLUTION FLAG PARK

CONROE, TEXAS



ACTIVITY BOOK

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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 Texas Revolution 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.

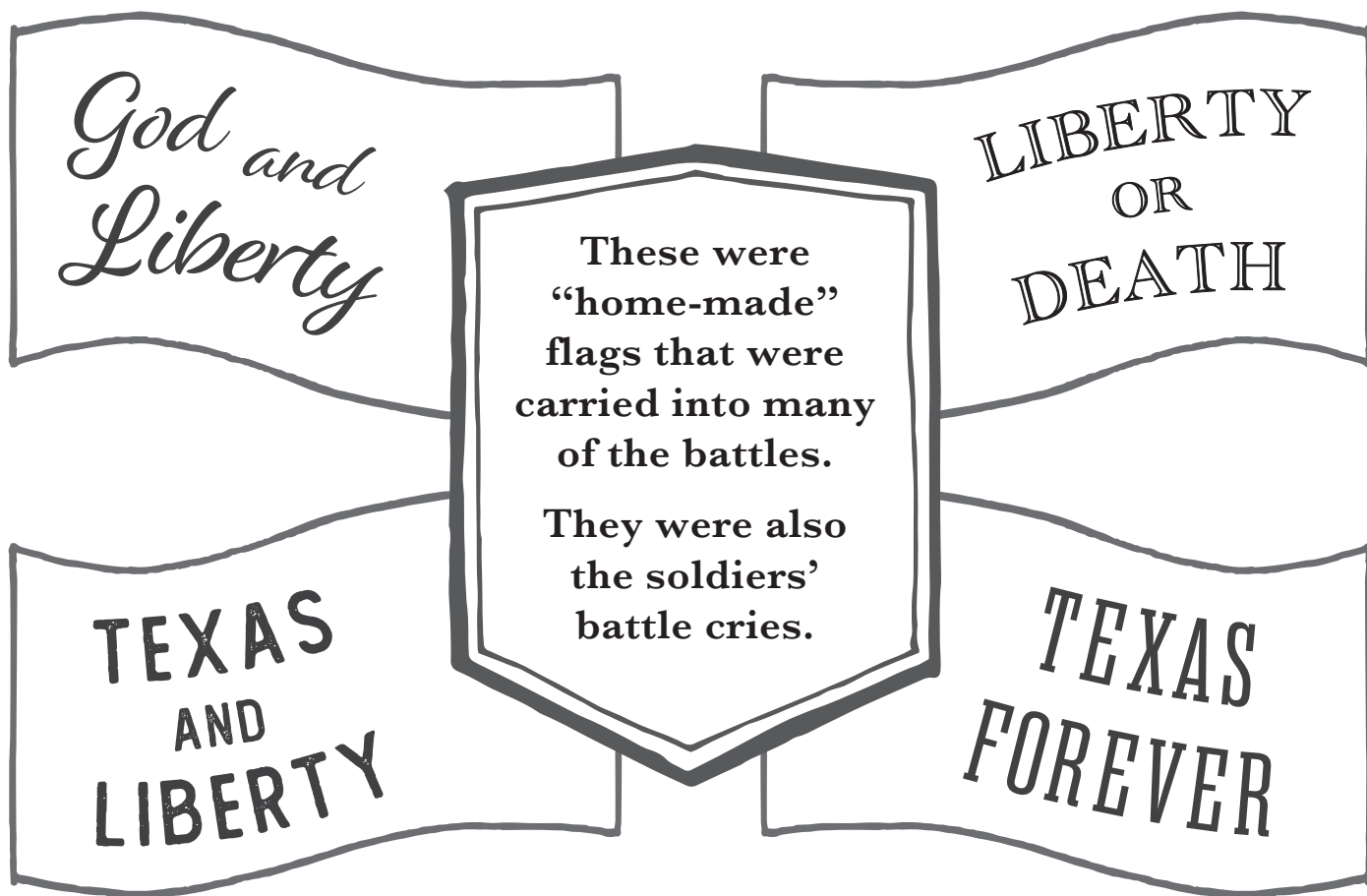
104 Interstate 45 North | Conroe, Texas

THANK YOU SPONSORS



*Marsha & Larry
Corley*





*Remember
Goliad!*

*Remember the
Alamo!*

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

History of the Texas Flags

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.

FLAG OF THE TEXAS NAVY (1835-1845)



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.

ALABAMA RED ROVERS FLAG (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 GREYS FLAG (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, COME AND TAKE IT (1835)



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 flag 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.

SARA DODSON 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 Bexar.

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 FLAG (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 (1836-1839)



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.

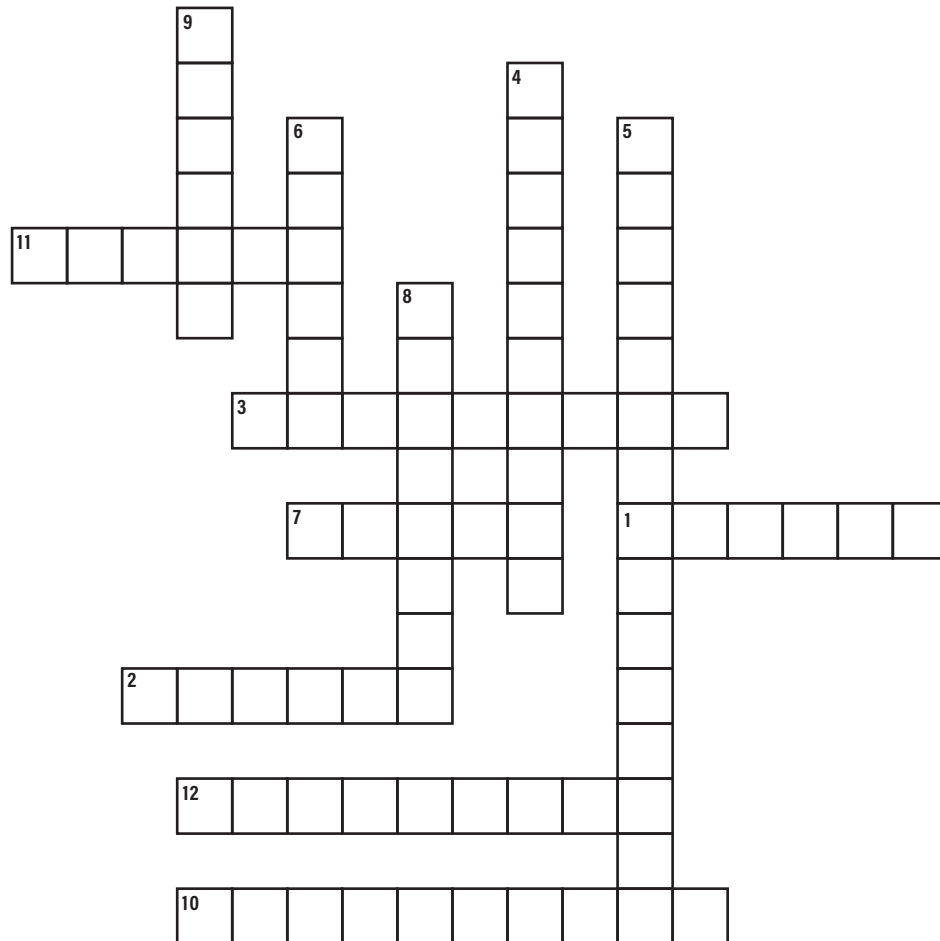
THE LONE STAR FLAG (1839)



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.

Texas Flag Park

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



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 the 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

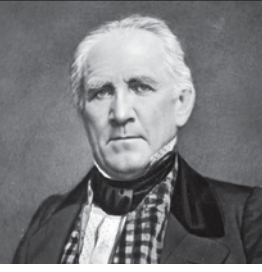
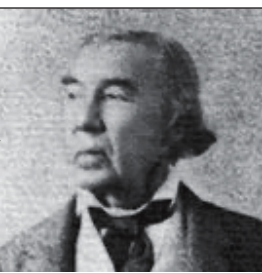
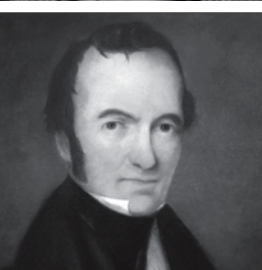
Albert Martin

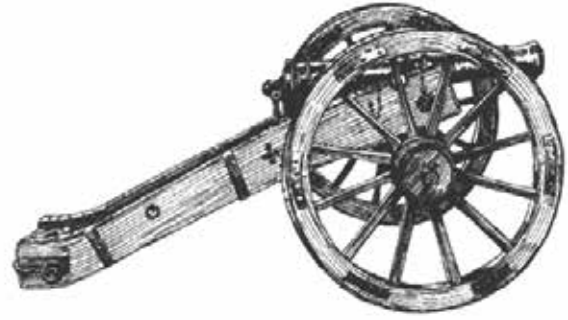
Nb I hope that Every One will Rondevu at gonzales as soon poseble as the Brave Solders are suffering do not neglect this powder is very scarce and should not be delad one moment

L. Smither

Famous Texas Heros

Match the Famous Texas Hero to his quote by placing the correct letter next to their photo.

A	"Our flag still waves proudly from the walls, Victory or Death."		Sam Houston 1 _____
B	"Texas shall be free and independent, or we should die in glorious combat!"		William Barrett Travis 2 _____
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 trust in ourselves, our rifles, and our God. Adios."		Davy Crocket 3 _____
D	"A leader is someone who helps improve the lives of other people or improves the system they live under."		Juan Antonio Navarro 4 _____
E	"Let your tongue speak what your heart thinks."		Jim Bowie 5 _____
F	"As I fought, so shall I be willing to die. I will never forsake Texas and her cause. I am her son."		Juan Seguin 6 _____
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."		Stephen F. Austin 7 _____



THE ALAMO CANNON

There were three types of cannons used during the Battle of the Alamo. The first was a carronade, which were shorter, lighter cannons that could fire at higher elevations. These were used on enemy ships. The next was a howitzer, which were shorter 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.

THE "COME AND TAKE IT" (GONZALES) CANNON



THE TWIN SISTERS



Battles of the Texas Revolution

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	<i>Was this event significant to the Texas Revolution:</i> Because the Declaration of Independence was written during the convention

General Weapons Used in the Texian Revolution

1



Brown Bess Musket

2



Baker Rifle

3



Leman Flintlock Rifle

4



Ohio Style Percussive Rifle

The flintlock musket was possibly one of the most common weapons used during this period. The rifle was usually the first choice of those who hunted for a living, but was also used in military service when available. A smooth-bore musket was valued for its range, while a rifle was valued for accuracy and longer effective reach.



These pistols were used during the mid-1800s, similar single-shot designs. Where popular, self-defense was their role.



Atomahawk

An Atomahawk (often spelled Tomahawk) was an extremely useful tool and was carried by many men on the frontier.

Besides cutting wood for building temporary shelters, it was also used for tasks like quartering large game animals while hunting. It was even an effective weapon.



1 Bowie Knife

Several styles existed and it was popular by around 1835. It was also one of the belt knives issued to people in New Orleans – though not everyone owned one. Even when someone did have a Bowie Knife, they often carried other knives as well.

2 Arkansas Toothpick

Another popular knife style of the time.

3 Butcher's Knife / Transition

Bowie used a Butcher Knife before owning what became known as the Bowie Knife.

4 Patch Knife

A real necessity was the small “patch knife,” often carried in a sheath on the strap that held the powder horn, or worn around the neck.

Hardtack – Survival Food



Hardtack (or “hard tack”) is a simple type of biscuit or cracker made from flour, water, and sometimes salt. It’s built to last – tough, long-lasting, and good for travel or emergencies, especially when fresh food isn’t available.

Because it can survive for a long time, hardtack was a go-to food for sailors and soldiers and the early settlers. People still use it today in survival situations. It stays good for a long time. It’s hard and resists spoilage much better than fresh bread or softer grains. It’s easy to store and transport, takes up little space, and survives rough conditions. It can be

re-hydrated: People could soften it in water, broth, or stew if they had liquids available.

It’s plain but reliable: hardtack won’t spoil quickly, and you can pack it away for later. Even better, it’s often easy to make, using basic ingredients you can store.

Simple Hardtack Recipe

YOU WILL NEED

- 4 - 5 cups flour
- 2 - 4 cups water
- 3 tsp of salt

HOW TO MAKE IT

1. Mix the flour, water, and salt together until it forms a stiff dough
2. Roll it out to about 1/2-inch thickness
3. Cut into small shapes (like squares or rounds)
4. Place on a greased baking sheet and bake until hard and dry (roughly 1- 2 hours, depending on your oven)
5. Cool completely; store in a dry place

Tip: Hardtack is meant to be eaten with something – soaking in water, broth, or coffee makes it easier to chew and more enjoyable.

Early settlers prepared hardtack because it was a practical, long-lasting food for travel and life in places where fresh food was hard to get.

- It stays good for a long time: Hard, dry crackers resist spoilage much better than fresh bread or softer grains.

- It’s easy to store and transport: it takes up little space, doesn’t require refrigeration, and survives rough conditions.

- It can be re-hydrated: people could soften it in water, broth, or stew if they had liquids available.

The Texas State Pledge

Texas created its own state pledge in 1933. At the same time, lawmakers set rules for how to display the Texas flag. The first version said:

*Honor the Texas Flag of 1836;
I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas,
one and indivisible.*

But “of 1836” was wrong -- it referred to the wrong flag (David G. Burner’s flag) instead of the real Lone Star Flag. In 1965, the fixed it by taking out “of 1836”. It became:

*Honor the Texas Flag;
I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas,
one and indivisible.*

In 2007, lawmakers added the words “one state under God”. The pledge now reads:

*Honor the Texas Flag;
I pledge allegiance to thee, Texas,
one state under God,
one and indivisible.*

This is the version used today in schools and public events. It is a short promise to the Texas flag separate from the U.S. Pledge of Allegiance. The words are written in Texas law (Government Code Section 3100.101).

Texas is one of 17 states that have a state pledge. Schools have been required to say it since 2003. Many older Texans (like some in Generation X) never said it growing up and were surprised to learn about it. Younger people are more likely to know it.

The pledge has a simple story: started in 1933, fixed for accuracy in 1965, and updated in 2007 to include “one state under God”.



1839

December 29



1849

January 25



1993

Lone Star Flag

Texas, Our Texas.

Moderato - not fast

Gladys Y. Wright
W. J. Marsh

SOP.
ALTO

TEX.
BASS

Tex - as, Our Tex - as! All hail the high - ty State!
Tex - as, O Tex - as! Your free - born sin - gle Star
Tex - as, dear Tex - as! From ty - ran grip now free;

Tex - as, our Tex - as! So won - der - ful - so great!
Sheds out its ra - diance To na - tions near and far,
Shines forth in splen - dor Your Star of Dya - ti - syl

Lar - gest and grand - est, With - stand - ing ev - ery test; O
Em - blem of Free - dom! It sets our hearts a - glow, With
Mo - ther of Her - oes! We come, your chil - dren true, Fro

Em - pire, wide and glo - rious, You stand va - preme - ly blast.
thoughts of thee in - vo - And glo - rious A - la - me.
claim - ing our al - le - giance - Our Faith - Our Love for you.

CHORUS Repeat *ff*
in tempo

God bless you, Tex - as! And keep you brave and strong, That you may grow in
power and worth, Thro' - out the a - ges long - out the a - ges long;

4 times only *1st time* *Last time*

The musical score for “Texas, Our Texas” was hammered out in 1924 by William J. March – an Englishman, trained musician, and professor of organ at TCU – and the words by Gladys Yoakum Wright of Fort Worth. When Governor Pat Neff threw down the gauntlet in 1923 with a \$1,000 prize and a call for a state song, 286 entries rode into the corral. Friends urged Marsh and Mrs. Wright to collaborate. She brought the poetry and the Texas pride, he brought the music, and they hitched her verse to his tune.

After a statewide contest with 286 entries, the Legislature crowned their effort in 1929, preferring a fresh anthem over old favorites like “The Yellow Rose of Texas” and “Dixie”.

Texans were already singing it after the 41st Legislature’s nod, though the formal seal didn’t come until the 73rd Legislature in 1993 – proving that even great things sometimes wait on Texas time.

The song generally follows the national anthem with the flag held high; if there’s no flag, everyone faces the music and behaves as if Old Glory were waving anyway.

Little known to some: the third line once read “largest” until Alaska staked its claim in 1959, so Texans swapped it for “boldest”. Generations learned the song in school – elementary children sang it in the 1950s, and in some classrooms, it lingered into the 1990s alongside the pledges.

Texas State Official Plants



1901

FLOWER
Bluebonnet



1901

PEPPER
Chiltepin



1919

TREE
Pecan



1995

PLANT
Prickly Pear Cactus



1971

GRASS
Sideoats Grama



1993

FRUIT
Texas Red Grapefruit



1919

NUT
Pecan

Texas Official Wildlife



1927

BIRD

Northern Mockingbird



1989

FISH

Guadalupe Bass



1993

REPTILE

Texas Horned Lizard
(Horny Toad)



1995

MAMMAL - LARGE

Texas Longhorn



1995

MAMMAL - SMALL

Armadillo



1995

MAMMAL - FLYING

Mexican Free-Tailed Bat



2005

DOG

Blue Lacy

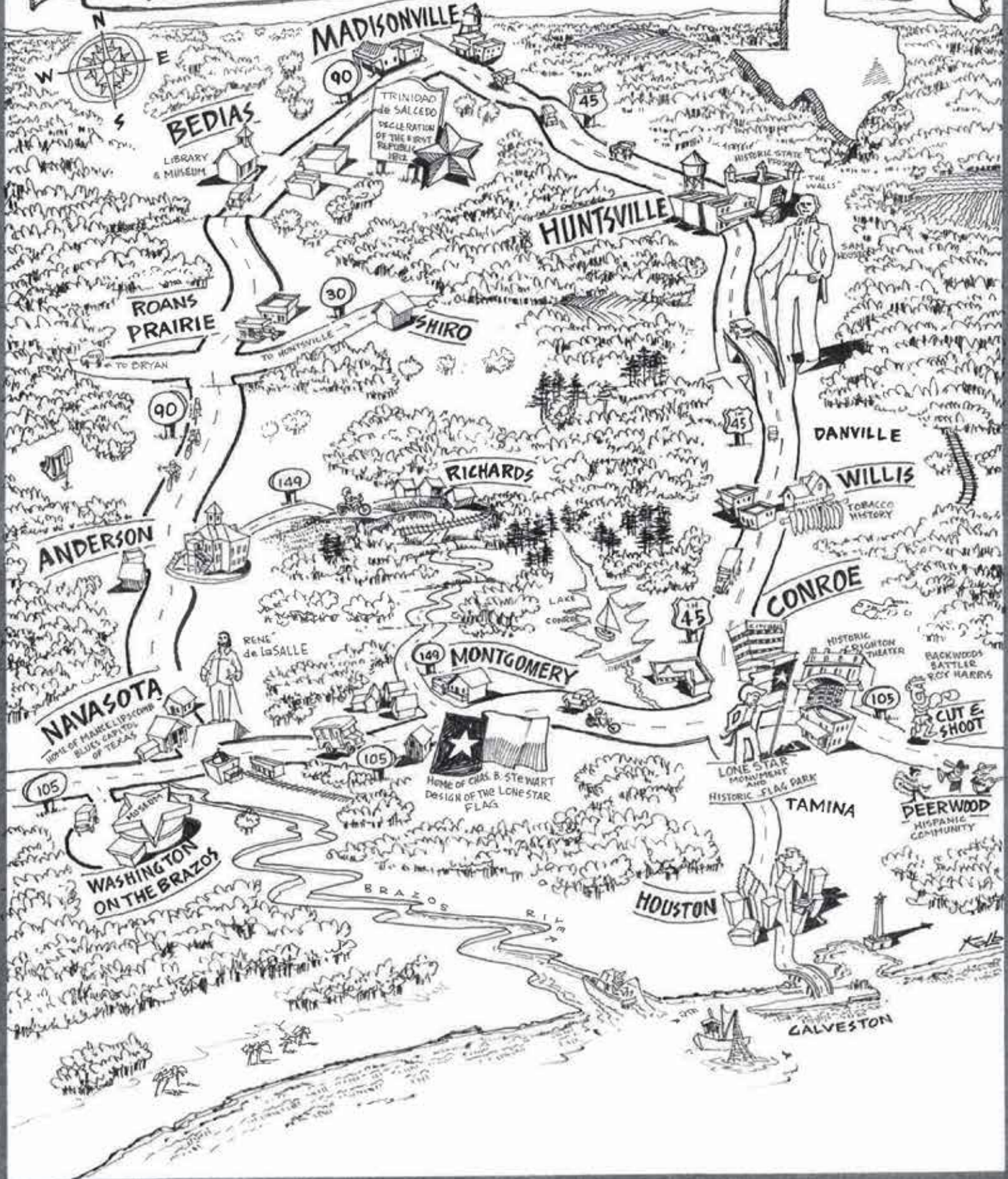


2009

HORSE

American Quarter

CRADLE OF TEXAS ROAD



Native American Tribes CROSSWORD PUZZLE

The following are the original Montgomery County tribes during the Texas Revolution.

CHALLENGE!

Fit these words:

Arkokisas

Aztecs

Cherokee

Deadosi

Kichai

Patiri

Hasinai

Kickapoo

Tonkawa

Atakapa

Caddo

Coushatta

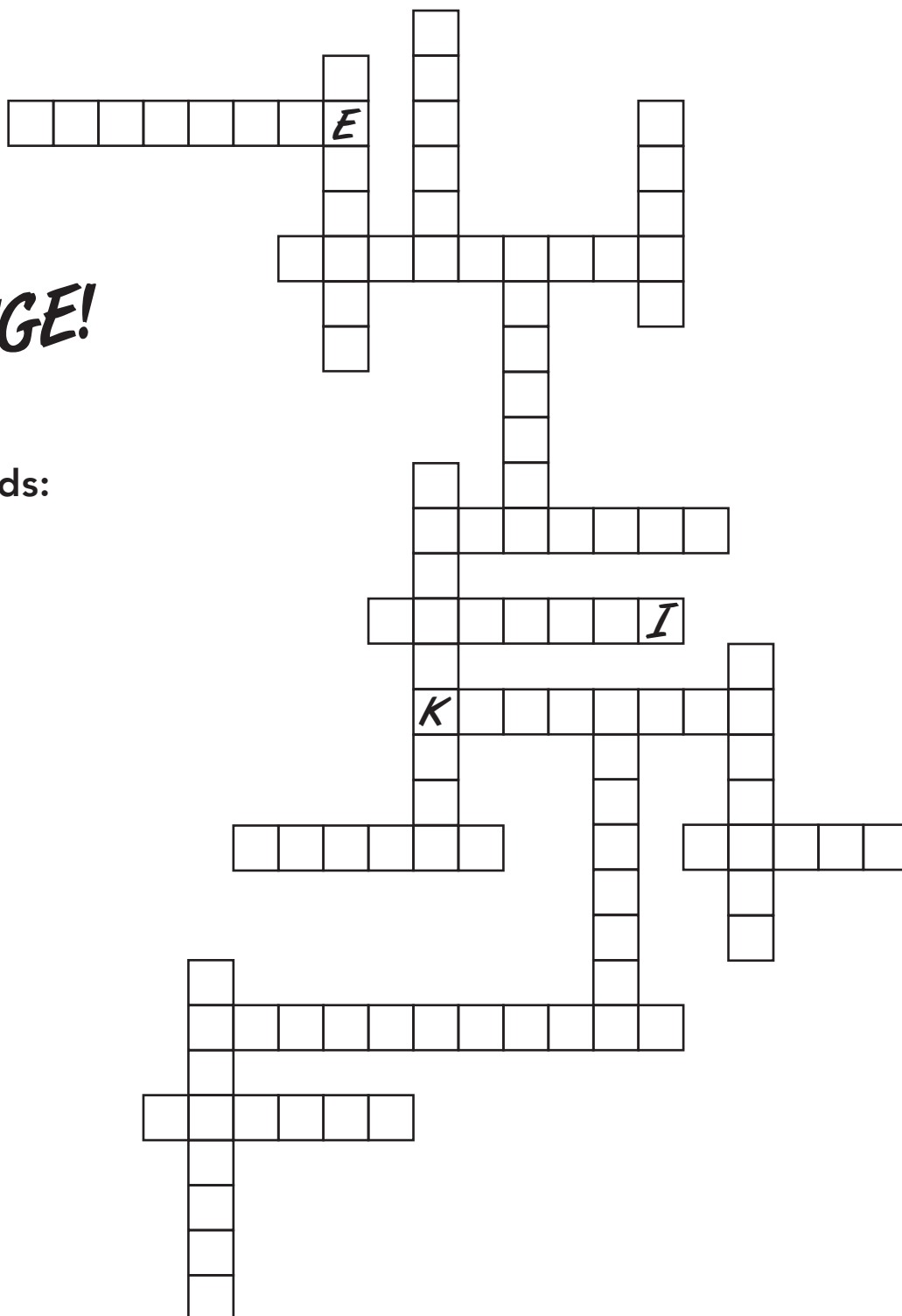
Alabama

Karankawa

Bidai

Orquoquisac

Comanche



TEXANS LOVE SALSA!



Salsa is the popular Mexican dish. And thanks to the Mexican influence on Texan cuisine, salsa is also a favorite in the Lone Star State – proof that Texans will happily trade “bigger” for “spicier”.

Want an easy, “friend-at-the-dips-table” salsa recipe? Follow the steps below and get your salsa on! Grab a bag of tortilla chips and enjoy this Tex-Mex Salsa like you mean it.



TEX-MEX SALSA



INGREDIENTS

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



DIRECTIONS

- Seed jalapeños
- Chop up all ingredients; stir together
- Serve with chips and enjoy



TIP FROM THE LONE STAR STATE

If it's not spicy, it's just sad salsa wearing a fake mustache.

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 which 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

Did You Know?
Did You Know?

The first major
armed battle of
the Revolution
was the Battle of
Conception on
October 28, 1835.

► The Texas Revolution
ended in the year 1836.

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

March 2, 1835: The Texas Declaration of Independence
is signed and the Republic of Texas is declared.

During the Battle of the Alamo,
William B. 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
one person volunteered
to stay.

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

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.

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

Battles of the Texas Revolution WORD SEARCH

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

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*.

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

Battle of Goliad

WORD SEARCH

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 the facts you've learned!**

T

E

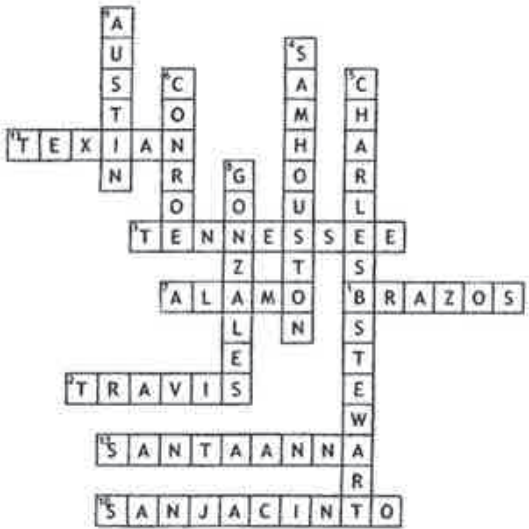
X

A

S

ANSWERS

PAGE 10 Flag Park Crossword Puzzle



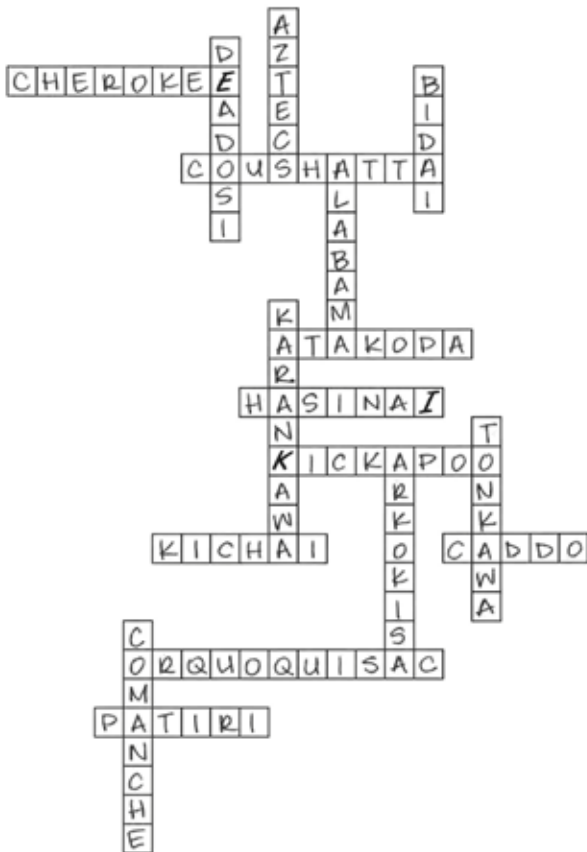
PAGE 12 Famous Texas Heros Matching

1. d
2. a
3. e
4. f
5. g
6. b
7. c

PAGE 14 Word Scramble

1. Goliad
2. Gonzales
3. Concepcion
4. Lipantitlan
5. Grass Fight
6. San Patricio
7. Alamo
8. Agua Dulce
9. Refugio
10. Coleto
11. San Jancinto

PAGE 23 Native American Tribes Crossword Puzzle

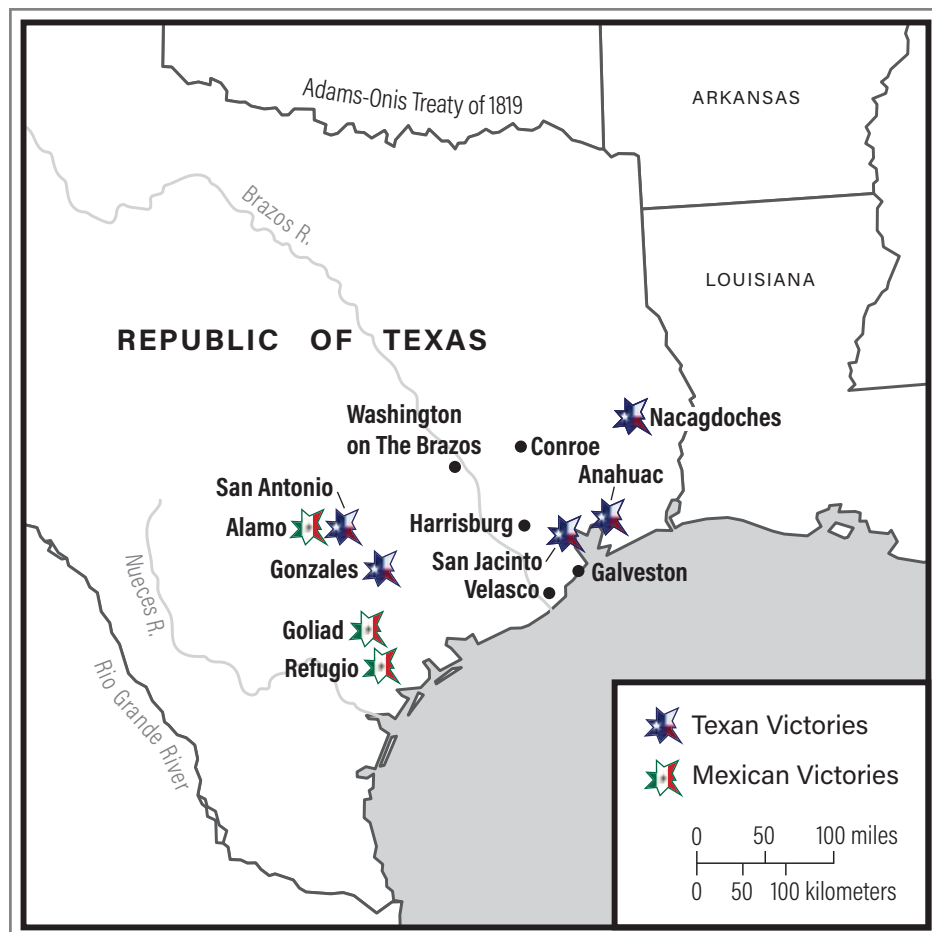
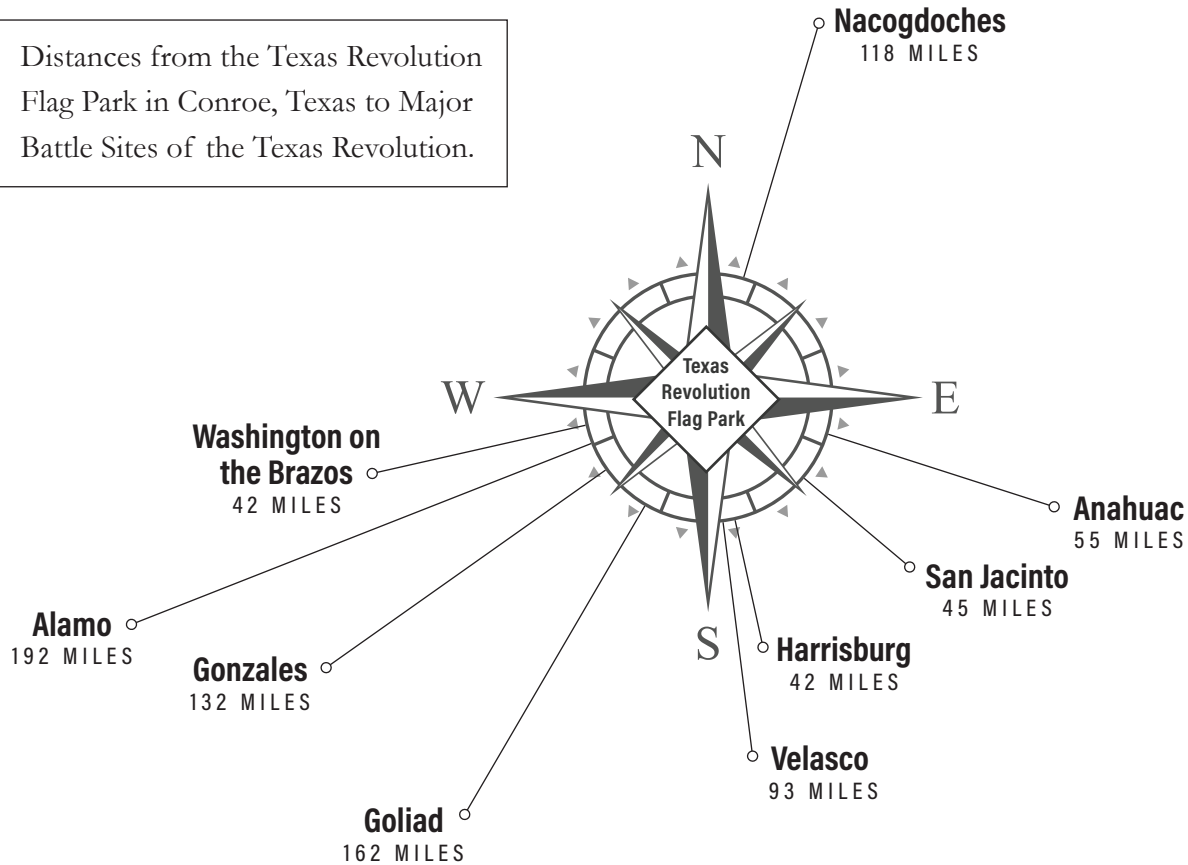


PAGE 27 Alamo Trivia

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 11. b |
| 2. a | 12. c |
| 3. c | 13. c |
| 4. b | 14. c |
| 5. d | 15. a |
| 6. c | 16. b |
| 7. b | 17. c |
| 8. d | 18. d |
| 9. c | 19. a |
| 10. a | 20. b |

Major Battle Sites of the Texas Revolution

Distances from the Texas Revolution Flag Park in Conroe, Texas to Major Battle Sites of the Texas Revolution.





“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

THE FRIENDS OF THE FLAG FOUNDATION, INC.
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