

Answer Key: The Goliad Massacre Extension

Warm-up

- Responses will vary

Lesson

Responses below have been taken from the Foundations work.

Student responses in Advanced and Grade Level work may vary in how they are worded, however, the Foundations work should serve as a guide.

Battle of Goliad

October 10, 1835	1. The Texans drove the centralist army out of Goliad and took control of the town. Goliad was important because (A) <u>it was close to the coast</u>
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James Fannin takes command at Goliad

February 12, 1836	2. James Fannin was placed in command of the soldiers at Goliad, who nicknamed it "Fort Defiance." He ordered his men to fortify the presidio, meaning (C) <u>to build its defenses and strengthen it.</u>
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Fannin Receives a Letter from the Alamo Requesting Help

February 25, 1836	3. William B. Travis wrote Fannin asking for reinforcements. Fannin responded by (C) <u>briefly trying to send help but then changing his mind.</u>
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After the Fall of the Alamo - Houston Sends Orders to Fannin

March 13 or 14, 1836	4. After the fall of the Alamo, Houston ordered Fannin to (A) <u>march his men out of Goliad join up with Houston</u> but Fannin delayed following this order for five days.
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José de Urrea Arrives & The Battle of Coleto Creek

March 19, 1836	5. As Fannin was attempting to lead his men out of Goliad, he stopped in a big field and was soon surrounded by General Urrea. A fight broke out known as the Battle of Coleto Creek. The result was (B) <u>Fannin lost the battle</u>
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The Texans are Imprisoned at Goliad

March 19 - 26 1836	6. The 400 Texan prisoners-of-war were held as prisoners at Goliad for nearly a week. During that time, Urrea wrote a letter to Santa Anna asking (C) <u>for mercy for the prisoners.</u>
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The Execution of the Texan Prisoners-of-War

March 27, 1836	7. Santa Anna ordered all the prisoners to be executed. They were marched out to the woods in three groups and executed. Some managed to survive. A Mexican woman named Francita Alavez (A) <u>worked to spare the lives of the men</u>
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Advanced Only

1. Goliad was strategically important during the Texas Revolution because it was close to the coast, so it could provide access to the sea to get necessary supplies or for easy travel.
2. Responses will vary but may include Fannin's decision not to send troops to the Alamo, his decision to delay following Houston's orders to abandon the fort and meet up with Houston's army, to fortify the fort at Goliad, or his decision to stop his troops in a field. Student opinions of each action will vary.
3. The newspaper excerpt stated that the purpose of the Goliad massacre was to stop other Texans from fighting or helping, but it actually caused more people to support the war effort.

Exit Ticket

1. B, C