

# what was the alamo about

**\*\*What Was the Alamo About? Exploring the History and Legacy of a Texas Icon\*\***

**What was the Alamo about** is a question that often arises when people hear about this famous battle in American and Texan history. The Alamo is much more than just a historic site; it symbolizes courage, resistance, and the fight for independence. To truly understand what the Alamo was about, we need to dive into the complex context of early 19th-century Texas, the conflict between Mexico and Texan settlers, and the legendary battle that has since become a powerful symbol of heroism.

## The Historical Context: Texas Before the Alamo

Before the famous battle unfolded, Texas was a part of Mexico. After gaining independence from Spain in 1821, Mexico encouraged settlers from the United States to move into Texas to help develop the region. These settlers, known as Texians, arrived with their own customs, language, and laws, which often clashed with Mexican policies.

## The Growing Tensions Between Mexico and Texan Settlers

As the population of Anglo settlers in Texas grew, so did the tensions. Mexico had strict laws regarding slavery, governance, and immigration, which many Texians found restrictive. Additionally, cultural differences and disputes over land ownership added fuel to the fire. By the early 1830s, calls for greater autonomy or outright independence were becoming louder among the Texian population.

## What Was the Alamo About? The Battle and Its Significance

At the heart of the question "what was the Alamo about" is the famous 1836 battle that took place at a small mission-turned-fortress in San Antonio, Texas. The Alamo was originally a Spanish mission called Mission San Antonio de Valero, but by the 1830s, it had been converted into a makeshift military outpost.

## The Siege of the Alamo

In February 1836, a group of Texian revolutionaries occupied the Alamo in an effort to defend it against the Mexican army, which was determined to suppress the growing rebellion. The Mexican forces were led by General Antonio López de Santa Anna, a determined and ruthless leader.

The defenders of the Alamo were vastly outnumbered—about 180 Texian fighters, including famous figures like James Bowie, William B. Travis, and Davy Crockett, faced thousands of Mexican soldiers. For 13 days, the Texans held out against continuous attacks, showing remarkable resilience and

courage.

## **The Fall of the Alamo and Its Aftermath**

On March 6, 1836, the Mexican army launched a final assault on the Alamo, overwhelming the Texian defenders. Nearly all of the Texian fighters were killed, and the battle ended in a decisive Mexican victory. However, the sacrifice of the defenders became a rallying point for the Texian cause.

The phrase "Remember the Alamo!" soon became a powerful battle cry for Texian forces, inspiring them to continue fighting for independence from Mexico. Just a few weeks later, Texian forces achieved a decisive victory at the Battle of San Jacinto, securing Texas's independence.

## **The Legacy of the Alamo: What It Represents Today**

Understanding what the Alamo was about also means recognizing its symbolic importance beyond the battle itself. The Alamo has become an enduring symbol of bravery, sacrifice, and the struggle for freedom.

## **The Alamo as a Cultural Icon**

The story of the Alamo has been retold in countless books, movies, and songs, often emphasizing the heroism of the defenders. It represents the spirit of standing up against overwhelming odds and has become a proud emblem for Texans and Americans alike.

Visitors to the Alamo today can explore the historic mission, learn about the battle through exhibits, and honor the memory of those who fought there. The site serves as a reminder of the complex history of Texas and the sacrifices made in its fight for self-determination.

## **Historical Perspectives and Controversies**

While the Alamo is widely celebrated, it's also important to acknowledge different historical perspectives. The conflict was part of a larger struggle involving diverse groups, including Tejanos (Texans of Mexican descent), Native Americans, and enslaved people. Some historians emphasize the complicated motives behind Texan independence, including issues related to slavery and territorial expansion.

This broader context enriches our understanding of what the Alamo was about, moving beyond legend to a nuanced view of history.

# Why the Alamo Still Matters Today

The story of the Alamo continues to resonate because it touches on universal themes of courage, resistance, and identity. For those interested in American history, Texas heritage, or military history, learning about the Alamo provides valuable insights into the forces that shaped the modern United States.

## Visiting the Alamo and Learning from History

If you're curious about what the Alamo was about, visiting the site in San Antonio can be an eye-opening experience. The preserved mission offers a tangible connection to the past, allowing visitors to walk the grounds where history unfolded.

When visiting, consider these tips to make the most of your experience:

- Take a guided tour to hear detailed stories and historical facts from knowledgeable guides.
- Explore the museum exhibits to understand the broader context of Texas's fight for independence.
- Attend special events or reenactments that bring the history to life.
- Reflect on the diverse perspectives involved in the Alamo story for a well-rounded understanding.

## In Summary: What Was the Alamo About?

At its core, the Alamo was about a small group of defenders standing firm against an overwhelming force in a larger struggle for independence. It was a pivotal moment in the Texas Revolution that highlighted themes of sacrifice, resilience, and the desire for freedom. The battle's legacy has endured for nearly two centuries, continuing to inspire and provoke reflection on the complexities of history.

The Alamo's story invites us to remember not just the heroism of those who fought but also the broader human experiences and historical forces that shaped the region and its people. Whether you're a history buff or simply curious, understanding what the Alamo was about opens a window into a fascinating chapter of American history.

## Frequently Asked Questions

## **What was the Alamo about?**

The Alamo was about a pivotal battle in 1836 during the Texas Revolution where Texan defenders fought against the Mexican Army in a struggle for Texas independence.

## **Why is the Alamo significant in history?**

The Alamo is significant because it symbolizes resistance and sacrifice in the fight for Texas independence from Mexico.

## **Who were the main figures involved in the Battle of the Alamo?**

Key figures included William B. Travis, James Bowie, Davy Crockett for the Texan defenders, and General Antonio López de Santa Anna for the Mexican forces.

## **When did the Battle of the Alamo take place?**

The Battle of the Alamo took place from February 23 to March 6, 1836.

## **What was the outcome of the Battle of the Alamo?**

The Mexican Army won the battle, killing most of the Texan defenders, but the defeat inspired Texans to continue fighting for independence.

## **How did the Alamo influence Texas independence?**

The Alamo became a rallying cry ('Remember the Alamo!') that motivated Texan forces to ultimately defeat Mexico and secure Texas independence.

## **What was the original purpose of the Alamo mission?**

The Alamo was originally a Spanish mission called Mission San Antonio de Valero, intended for religious and community purposes before becoming a military fort.

## **How is the Alamo remembered today?**

Today, the Alamo is a historic site and museum in San Antonio, Texas, commemorating the battle and those who fought there.

## **What role did the Alamo play in the Texas Revolution?**

The Alamo was a key battle where Texan forces made a stand against Mexican rule, marking a turning point in the Texas Revolution.

# Additional Resources

## The Story Behind the Alamo: An In-Depth Exploration

**what was the alamo about** is a question that has intrigued historians, educators, and enthusiasts for generations. The Alamo stands as a pivotal symbol in American history, particularly within the context of Texas's struggle for independence from Mexico. This article aims to dissect the historical events, cultural significance, and lasting legacy of the Alamo, providing a comprehensive understanding that goes beyond the often-romanticized narratives.

## The Historical Context of the Alamo

To understand what was the Alamo about, it is essential to place the event within the broader geopolitical and social dynamics of early 19th-century North America. The Alamo refers to a mission and fortress located in San Antonio, Texas, which became famous due to the 1836 battle during the Texas Revolution. This conflict was part of Texas's fight to break away from Mexican rule and eventually join the United States.

The Texas Revolution (1835-1836) was fueled by tensions over governance, immigration, and cultural differences between Anglo-American settlers and the Mexican government. Mexico, having recently gained independence from Spain, sought to maintain control over its northern territories, while many settlers in Texas pushed for autonomy and self-rule. The Alamo mission became a strategic location due to its position and fortifications.

## The Siege and Battle of the Alamo

The central event that defines what was the Alamo about is the 13-day siege that took place between February 23 and March 6, 1836. Mexican forces, led by General Antonio López de Santa Anna, laid siege to the fortified mission, which was defended by a small group of Texan revolutionaries. The defenders, numbering around 180 to 250 men, included notable figures like William B. Travis, James Bowie, and the legendary frontiersman Davy Crockett.

Despite being vastly outnumbered—Santa Anna's force was estimated at around 1,800 to 6,000 soldiers—the defenders refused to surrender. The siege culminated in a brutal assault that resulted in the deaths of nearly all the Texan defenders. The Mexican army's victory was decisive but came at significant cost.

## The Significance of the Alamo in Texas and American History

Understanding what was the Alamo about requires recognizing its symbolic and strategic importance. Although a military defeat for the Texan forces, the battle became a powerful rallying cry for the Texan cause. The phrase "Remember the Alamo!" galvanized support and motivated Texan troops in subsequent battles, notably the decisive Battle of San Jacinto, where Texan forces

defeated Santa Anna's army and secured independence.

## Symbolism and Cultural Impact

The Alamo transcended its immediate military context to become a symbol of courage, sacrifice, and resistance against oppression. It played a crucial role in shaping Texas identity and American frontier mythology. Over time, the narrative of the Alamo has been retold in countless books, films, and media, often emphasizing heroism and the spirit of freedom.

However, modern historians also examine the complexities surrounding the Alamo, including the perspectives of various groups involved such as Tejanos (Texans of Mexican descent), indigenous peoples, and the Mexican government. This broader view challenges simplistic hero-villain dichotomies and highlights the nuanced nature of this historical episode.

## Key Figures and Their Roles

Examining what was the Alamo about also involves understanding the individuals who shaped the event.

- **William B. Travis:** The commander of the Texan forces who famously wrote a plea for reinforcements, symbolizing determination and leadership.
- **James Bowie:** A co-commander known for his fighting skills and the invention of the Bowie knife, Bowie was a key figure before succumbing to illness during the siege.
- **Davy Crockett:** A former U.S. congressman and folk hero who joined the Texan cause and fought valiantly during the battle.
- **Antonio López de Santa Anna:** The Mexican president and general whose leadership was instrumental in the siege but also controversial for his authoritarian tactics.

Each figure's contribution and legacy offer insight into the motivations, challenges, and character of the Alamo defenders and attackers.

## Military Strategies and Tactical Analysis

From a military perspective, the Alamo provides a case study in siege warfare, defensive tactics, and the consequences of strategic decisions. The defenders' choice to hold the mission despite overwhelming odds has been debated in terms of its practicality and impact. Santa Anna's insistence on a direct assault rather than a prolonged siege or negotiation also influenced the battle's outcome.

This analysis informs broader military history discussions about the efficacy of fortifications, supply

lines, and morale under siege conditions.

## Legacy and Modern-Day Relevance

Today, the Alamo stands as a historic site and museum, attracting millions of visitors annually. It serves not only as a reminder of Texas's fight for independence but also as a place for reflection on the complexities of history.

Efforts to preserve the Alamo involve balancing tourism, education, and respectful commemoration. The site's management and interpretation continue to evolve, incorporating diverse perspectives and fostering dialogue about heritage and identity.

## Comparisons to Other Historical Sieges

To contextualize what was the Alamo about, it is useful to compare it with other famous sieges in history:

1. **The Siege of Masada (73-74 AD):** Like the Alamo, this was a last stand of a small group resisting a larger force, symbolizing resistance and sacrifice.
2. **The Siege of Stalingrad (1942-1943):** Demonstrates the strategic importance of urban fortifications and the human cost of prolonged siege warfare.
3. **The Siege of Yorktown (1781):** Marked the decisive end of the American Revolutionary War, illustrating the impact of siege tactics on political outcomes.

These comparisons highlight common themes of resilience, strategic decision-making, and the lasting impact of sieges on national narratives.

The question of what was the Alamo about reveals a layered story of conflict, identity, and myth-making. Far from a simple battle, the Alamo encapsulates themes of political struggle, cultural clash, and the enduring human spirit in the face of adversity. Its legacy continues to influence how history is remembered and taught, ensuring the Alamo remains a vital chapter in the story of Texas and the United States.

## [What Was The Alamo About](#)

**what was the alamo about: What Was the Alamo?** Pam Pollack, Meg Belviso, Who HQ, 2013-10-03 Remember the Alamo! is still a rallying cry more than 175 years after the siege in Texas, where a small band of men held off about two thousand soldiers of the Mexican Army for twelve days. The Alamo was a crucial turning point in the Texas Revolution, and led to the creation of the

Republic of Texas. With 80 black-and-white illustrations throughout and a sixteen-page black-and-white photo insert, young readers will relive this famous moment in Texas history.

**what was the alamo about:** *To the Last Man* John Joseph Micklos, Jr., 2017-12-11 Imagine being in the middle of the Texas rebellion at the Battle of the Alamo. The Texans were outnumbered more than 10 to 1, but they were ready to fight to the death for independence from Mexico. Lively language and historical illustrations help readers feel as if they are part of the fight. The text is clear where fact meets legend in this historical battle. Meets Common Core critical thinking standards.

**what was the alamo about: Exodus from the Alamo** Phillip Thomas Tucker, 2020-01-10 The award-winning historian provides a provocative new analysis of the Battle of the Alamo—including new information on the fate of Davy Crockett. Contrary to legend, we now know that the defenders of the Alamo during the Texan Revolution died in a merciless predawn attack by Mexican soldiers. With extensive research into recently discovered Mexican accounts, as well as forensic evidence, historian Phillip Tucker sheds new light on the famous battle, contending that the traditional myth is even more off-base than we thought. In a startling revelation, Tucker uncovers that the primary fights took place on the plain outside the fort. While a number of the Alamo's defenders hung on inside, most died while attempting to escape. Capt. Dickinson, with cannon atop the chapel, fired repeatedly into the throng of enemy cavalry until he was finally cut down. The controversy surrounding Davy Crockett still remains, though the recently authenticated diary of the Mexican Col. José Enrique de la Peña offers evidence that he surrendered. Notoriously, Mexican Pres. Gen. Antonio López de Santa Anna burned the bodies of the Texans who had dared stand against him. As this book proves in thorough detail, the funeral pyres were well outside the fort—that is, where the two separate groups of escapees fell on the plain, rather than in the Alamo itself.

**what was the alamo about: The Alamo 1836** Stephen L. Hardin, 2001

**what was the alamo about: Susanna of the Alamo** John Jakes, 1986 Relates the experiences of the Texas woman who, along with her baby, survived the 1836 massacre at the Alamo.

**what was the alamo about: The Battle of the Alamo** Amie Jane Leavitt, 2016-07-15 2 story paths, 50 choices, 16 endings--Cover.

**what was the alamo about: Encyclopedia of the Alamo and the Texas Revolution** Thom Hatch, 2007-08-15 Remember the Alamo! is a phrase that is woven into the American consciousness, but what do most people really remember about the Alamo? Much of the true story has been shrouded in myth for over 150 years. This comprehensive encyclopedia provides thorough coverage for people, places, events and issues spanning the pre-Revolution period and settlement of Texas by Americans to the forming of the Republic in 1836. When appropriate, a mini-chronology supplements the entry, placing the discussion in context. A day-by-day account details the thirteen day famous siege. Entries cover major players such as Santa Anna, Jim Bowie and David Crockett and provide biographies (from obscure sources, in some cases) of every Alamo defender killed in the battle. American and Mexican resources have been used to assure a well-rounded picture of often misunderstood events. Maps and an extensive bibliography complement the text.

**what was the alamo about: The Battle of the Alamo** Steven Otfinoski, 2019 Vivid storytelling brings American history to life and place readers in the shoes of twelve people who experienced an iconic moment of U.S. history - the Battle of the Alamo. In early 1836, a small group of Texas volunteer soldiers occupied the Alamo fort and withstood a 13-day siege by a massive Mexican Army force. Suspenseful, dramatic events unfold in chronological, interwoven stories from the different perspectives of people who experienced the event while it was happening. Narratives intertwine to create a breathless, What's Next? kind of read. Students gain a new perspective on historical figures as they learn about real people struggling to decide how best to act in a given moment.

**what was the alamo about: What Was the Alamo?** Pam Pollack, 2013 Two hundred Americans held off more than two thousand soldiers of the Mexican Army for twelve days before defeat. The siege was a crucial turning point in the Texas Revolution, and led to the creation of the Republic of Texas.

**what was the alamo about: Sleuthing the Alamo** James E. Crisp, 2005 In Sleuthing the



Alamo, historian James E. Crisp draws back the curtain on years of mythmaking to reveal some surprising truths about the Texas Revolution--truths often obscured by both racism and political correctness, as history has been hijacked by combatants in the culture wars of the past two centuries. Beginning with a very personal prologue recalling both the pride and the prejudices that he encountered in the Texas of his youth, Crisp traces his path to the discovery of documents distorted, censored, and ignored--documents which reveal long-silenced voices from the Texan past. In each of four chapters focusing on specific documentary finds, Crisp uncovers the clues that led to these archival discoveries. Along the way, the cast of characters expands to include: a prominent historian who tried to walk away from his first book; an unlikely teenaged speechwriter for General Sam Houston; three eyewitnesses to the death of Davy Crockett at the Alamo; a desperate inmate of Mexico City's Inquisition Prison, whose scribbled memoir of the war in Texas is now listed in the Guinness Book of World Records; and the stealthy slasher of the most famous historical painting in Texas. In his afterword, Crisp explores the evidence behind the mythic Yellow Rose of Texas and examines some of the powerful forces at work in silencing the very voices from the past that we most need to hear today. Here then is an engaging first-person account of historical detective work, illuminating the methods of the serious historian--and the motives of those who prefer glorious myth to unflattering truth.

**what was the alamo about: The Alamo Reader** Todd Hansen, 2003 If everyone was killed inside the Alamo, how do we know what happened? This surprisingly simple question was the genesis for Todd Hansen's compendium of source material on the subject, *The Alamo Reader*. Utilising obscure and rare sources along with key documents never before published, Hansen carefully balances the accounts against one another, culminating in the definitive resource for Alamo history.

**what was the alamo about: 1836 in Texas** Gabrielle Moore, 2012-05-10 What's so special about Battle Of The Alamo? In this new, compelling book from author Gabrielle Moore, find out more about Battle Of The Alamo ...The Battle of the Alamo was a pivotal event in the Texas Revolution. Following a 13-day siege, Mexican troops under President General Antonio López de Santa Anna launched an assault on the Alamo Mission near San Antonio de Bexar. All but two of the Texian defenders were killed. Santa Anna's perceived cruelty during the battle inspired many Texians--both Texas settlers and adventurers from the United States--to join the Texian Army. Buoyed by a desire for revenge, the Texians defeated the Mexican Army at the Battle of San Jacinto, on April 21, 1836, ending the revolution. Several months previously, Texians had driven all Mexican troops out of Mexican Texas. Approximately 100 Texians were then garrisoned at the Alamo. The Texian force grew slightly with the arrival of reinforcements led by eventual Alamo co-commanders James Bowie and William B. Travis. On February 23, approximately 1,500 Mexican troops marched into San Antonio de Bexar as the first step in a campaign to re-take Texas. For the next 12 days the two armies engaged in several skirmishes with minimal casualties. Aware that his garrison could not withstand an attack by such a large force, Travis wrote multiple letters pleading for more men and supplies, but fewer than 100 reinforcements arrived. In the early morning hours of March 6, the Mexican Army advanced on the Alamo. After repulsing two attacks, Texians were unable to fend off a third attack. As Mexican soldiers scaled the walls, most of the Texian soldiers withdrew into interior buildings. Defenders unable to reach these points were slain by the Mexican cavalry as they attempted to escape. Between five and seven Texians may have surrendered; if so, they were quickly executed. Most eyewitness accounts reported between 182 and 257 Texians dead, while most historians of the Alamo agree that 400-600 Mexicans were killed or wounded. Several noncombatants were sent to Gonzales to spread word of the Texian defeat. The news sparked a panic, known as The Runaway Scrape, in which the Texian army, most settlers, and the new Republic of Texas government fled from the advancing Mexican Army. Within Mexico, the battle has often been overshadowed by events from the Mexican-American War of 1846-48. In 19th-century Texas, the Alamo complex gradually became known as a battle site rather than a former mission. The Texas Legislature purchased the land and buildings in the early part of the 20th

century and designated the Alamo chapel as an official Texas State Shrine. The Alamo is now the most popular tourist site in Texas. The Alamo has been the subject of numerous non-fiction works beginning in 1843. Most Americans, however, are more familiar with the myths spread by many of the movie and television adaptations, including the 1950s Disney miniseries *Davy Crockett* and John Wayne's 1960 film *The Alamo*. So, what separates this book from the rest? A comprehensive narrative of *Battle Of The Alamo*, this book gives a full understanding of the subject. A brief guide of subject areas covered in *1836 In Texas - Battle Of The Alamo* include -- Battle of the Alamo- Mexican Texas- Texas Revolution- Siege of the Alamo- Legacy of the Battle of the Alamo Find out more of this subject, it's intricacies and it's nuances. Discover more about it's importance. Develop a level of understanding required to comprehend this fascinating concept. Author Gabrielle Moore has worked hard researching and compiling this fundamental work, and is proud to bring you *1836 In Texas - Battle Of The Alamo* ...Read this book today ...

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**what was the alamo about: The Alamo Remembered** Timothy M. Matovina, 2013-12-06 A collection of all known Tejano accounts of the Battle of the Alamo. As Mexican soldiers fought the mostly Anglo-American colonists and volunteers at the Alamo in 1836, San Antonio's Tejano population was caught in the crossfire, both literally and symbolically. Though their origins were in Mexico, the Tejanos had put down lasting roots in Texas and did not automatically identify with the Mexican cause. Indeed, as the accounts in this new collection demonstrate, their strongest allegiance was to their fellow San Antonians, with whom they shared a common history and a common plight as war raged in their hometown. Timothy M. Matovina here gathers all known Tejano accounts of the Battle of the Alamo. These accounts consist of first reports of the battle, including Juan N. Seguín's funeral oration at the interment ceremony of the Alamo defenders, conversations with local Tejanos, unpublished petitions and depositions, and published accounts from newspapers and other sources. This communal response to the legendary battle deepens our understanding of the formation of Mexican American consciousness and identity. "A fascinating and much needed anthology of Tejano accounts of America's most storied battle. . . . There are no books like it in the field, despite considerable publishing on the Alamo and the Texas revolt." —Paul Hutton, Executive Director, Western History Association "The first full-scale collection offers a rich insight into the formation of Mexican American identity in San Antonio. . . . [The book] speaks eloquently to a general audience trying to gain a more balanced perspective of the storied conflict [at the Alamo]." —Review of Texas Books "Matovina's message is that historians who concentrate on the question of which side [Tejanos] joined or did not join miss the larger point: for the Tejanos themselves, the choice of sides during the revolt was not the overriding issue of their lives, nor was it the touchstone of their identity. What the Tejano accounts of the Alamo show, Matovina argues, is that the divisions engendered by the revolution failed to destroy what remained "an amazingly cohesive community" in

which families, friends, and neighbors split apart by the war reunited in harmony in its aftermath.”  
—Southwestern Historical Quarterly

**what was the alamo about:** BATTLE OF THE ALAMO NARAYAN CHANGDER, 2024-05-13

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**what was the alamo about:** The Alamo's Forgotten Defenders Phillip Thomas Tucker, 2022-05-20 A thoughtful military history of the Texas Revolution from the perspective of Irish-Americans who were in the thick of it. Highly recommended. — Midwest Book Review Breaking new ground with original insights, Phillip Thomas Tucker's *The Forgotten Defenders of the Alamo: The Irish of the Texas Revolution, 1835-1836*, sets forth one of the best remaining untold stories of the Alamo and Texas Revolution by exploring a largely forgotten and long ignored history: the dramatic saga of the Irish in Texas. Relying upon a wealth of previously unexplored primary sources, *The Forgotten Defenders of the Alamo* is the first book devoted to the dramatic story of Irish achievements, contributions, and sacrifices in winning independence for Texas. In doing so, Tucker's study bestows much-needed recognition upon the Irish and shatters a host of long-existing myths about the Texas Revolution. The Irish were the largest immigrant group in Texas at the time and among the most vocal and passionate of liberty-loving revolutionaries in all Texas. Presented not only as a military history of the Irish in the Texas Revolution, but also as a social, economic, and cultural history of the Irish in Texas, *The Forgotten Defenders of the Alamo* will stand as a long-overdue corrective to the outdated views of the story of the Alamo and the Texas Revolution. Ground-breaking. —Carl Shanahan, President of the Irish American Museum of Washington, D.C. As important a contribution to Alamo history as it is to genealogy. —Gary Zaboly, author of *An Altar for Their Sons: The Alamo and the Texas Revolution in Contemporary Newspaper Accounts* [A] valuable contribution to Texas history. —Anthony Zavaleta, University of Texas

**what was the alamo about:** *Forget the Alamo* Bryan Burrough, Chris Tomlinson, Jason Stanford, 2022-06-07 A New York Times bestseller! “Lively and absorbing. . . — The New York Times Book Review Engrossing. —Wall Street Journal “Entertaining and well-researched . . . ” —Houston Chronicle Three noted Texan writers combine forces to tell the real story of the Alamo, dispelling the myths, exploring why they had their day for so long, and explaining why the ugly fight about its

meaning is now coming to a head. Every nation needs its creation myth, and since Texas was a nation before it was a state, it's no surprise that its myths bite deep. There's no piece of history more important to Texans than the Battle of the Alamo, when Davy Crockett and a band of rebels went down in a blaze of glory fighting for independence from Mexico, losing the battle but setting Texas up to win the war. However, that version of events, as *Forget the Alamo* definitively shows, owes more to fantasy than reality. Just as the site of the Alamo was left in ruins for decades, its story was forgotten and twisted over time, with the contributions of Tejanos--Texans of Mexican origin, who fought alongside the Anglo rebels--scrubbed from the record, and the origin of the conflict over Mexico's push to abolish slavery papered over. *Forget the Alamo* provocatively explains the true story of the battle against the backdrop of Texas's struggle for independence, then shows how the sausage of myth got made in the Jim Crow South of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. As uncomfortable as it may be to hear for some, celebrating the Alamo has long had an echo of celebrating whiteness. In the past forty-some years, waves of revisionists have come at this topic, and at times have made real progress toward a more nuanced and inclusive story that doesn't alienate anyone. But we are not living in one of those times; the fight over the Alamo's meaning has become more pitched than ever in the past few years, even violent, as Texas's future begins to look more and more different from its past. It's the perfect time for a wise and generous-spirited book that shines the bright light of the truth into a place that's gotten awfully dark.

**what was the alamo about: Remember the Alamo** Amelia E. Barr, 2015-03-03 In A. D. sixteen hundred and ninety-two, a few Franciscan monks began to build a city. The site chosen was a lovely wilderness hundreds of miles away from civilization on every side, and surrounded by savage and warlike tribes. But the spot was as beautiful as the garden of God. It was shielded by picturesque mountains, watered by two rivers, carpeted with flowers innumerable, shaded by noble trees joyful with the notes of a multitude of singing birds.

**what was the alamo about: The Gates of the Alamo** Stephen Harrigan, 2001-03-01 A huge, riveting, deeply imagined novel about the siege and fall of the Alamo in 1836--an event that formed the consciousness of Texas and that resonates through American history--*The Gates of the Alamo* follows the lives of three people whose fates become bound to the now-fabled Texas fort: Edmund McGowan, a proud and gifted naturalist whose life's work is threatened by the war against Mexico; the resourceful, widowed innkeeper Mary Mott; and her sixteen-year-old son, Terrell, whose first shattering experience with love leads him instead to war, and into the crucible of the Alamo. The story unfolds with vivid immediacy and describes the pivotal battle from the perspective of the Mexican attackers as well as the American defenders. Filled with dramatic scenes, and abounding in fictional and historical personalities--among them James Bowie, David Crockett, William Travis, and General Santa Anna--*The Gates of the Alamo* enfolds us in history and, through its remarkable and passionate storytelling, allows us to participate at last in an American legend.

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**Peugeot 405 Turbo 16 - Wikipedia** It won the Pikes Peak International Hill Climb in 1988 setting a record-breaking time of 10 minutes and 47 seconds in the hands of Vatanen. [1] Footage from Vatanen's run was used to create

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**Peugeot 405 T16 Pikes Peak - Colin McRae Rally and DiRT Wiki** Peugeot invested a \$1 million-plus budget for the construction of this car. Driven by legendary Finnish rally driver, Ari Vatanen in the same year, the 405 T16 won the Pikes Peak

**Lion in the Clouds; Peugeot at Pikes Peak, 1988-89** For 1988 Peugeot decided to develop a specific version derived from the 405 turbo 16 and built two new cars. The 405 T16 Pikes Peak was a real prototype, with the structure

**Peugeot 405 T16 Pikes Peak - Slowly Sideways UK** This is the car that Ari Vatanen took to a convincing victory on Pikes Peak in 1988 setting a new world record that would remain unbeaten for 6 years and can be seen in the short film 'Climb

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**Fiche technique Peugeot 405 T16 Pikes Peak (1988-1989)** En 1988, avec le pilote finlandais Ari Vatanen au volant, la Peugeot 405 T16 Pikes Peak a établi un temps record absolu à Pikes Peak, réalisant une ascension époustouflante de la montagne

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