

Antonio Lopez De Santa Anna Los Grandes Los Grandes Mexicanos Spanish Edition

Santa Anna
With Santa Anna in Texas
Wrested from This Peaceful Life: Santa Anna at the Alamo
Mexico, 1848-1853
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D. Antonio (Lopez de Santa Anna) siempre el mismo; ó sea diálogo entre un monarquista y un republicano. [A defence of Santa Anna from the charge of political inconsistency.]
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Santa Anna

Santa Anna

The war that was fought between the United States and Mexico from 1846 to 1848 was a major event in the history of both countries: it cost Mexico half of its national territory, opened western North America to U.S. expansion, and brought to the surface a host of tensions that led to devastating civil wars in both countries. Among generations of Latin Americans, it helped to cement the image of the United States as an arrogant, aggressive, and imperialist nation, poisoning relations between a young America and its southern neighbors. In contrast with many current books that treat the war as a fundamentally American experience, Timothy J. Henderson's *A Glorious Defeat* offers a fresh perspective on the Mexican side of the equation. Examining the manner in which Mexico gained independence, Henderson brings to light a greater understanding of that country's intense factionalism and political paralysis leading up to and through the war. Also touching on a range of topics from culture, ethnicity, religion, and geography, this comprehensive yet concise narrative humanizes the conflict and serves as the perfect introduction for new readers of Mexican history.

With Santa Anna in Texas

Wrested from This Peaceful Life: Santa Anna at the Alamo

Reproduction of the original: Life in Mexico by Frances Calderón de la Barca

Mexico, 1848-1853

1840s ACTION-PACKED ADVENTURE WITH A GOODLY DOLLOP OF HUMOR AND ROMANCE. Fact: In the spring of 1840 a hodge-podge "army" of not very scrupulous mountain men, Mexican banditos and two hundred Ute Indian warriors swept down on Mexico's Alta California. In the vicinity of El Pueblo de Los Angeles these "brigands" gathered up and drove away some three to five thousand prime-quality horses and mules! Little more is recorded of this event, and all sources vary wildly concerning the specifics. The following is the frolicsome fleshed-out fable of that raid and of the unforeseen repercussions it precipitated for the destinies of three nations - Mexico, the USA, and Great Britain. The real-life players include: crusty, eccentric Old Bill Williams and fellow conspirator, Tom (Peg-leg) Smith, the mountain men who conceived and organized the raid; Ute Chief Walkara who's braves did most of the "dirty-work"; plus "that stellar scoundrel" Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of Mexico, who has come north to quash the fires of Californio rebellion using his usual methods of blunt force, summary trial and instant execution. Our three "heroes" - Parson Mordecai Lincoln, mountain man Ben Hammond and the ex-slave, Euripides - are sucked into these momentous events by merest chance. Along the way they encounter various intriguing characters in one too-close-to-call "mishap" after another. Vengeful Navajos and Comancheros; mission padres with an ax to grind; a seditious Don and his fiery daughter; American, British and Mexican warships on hair trigger; and Mordecai's life-long nemeses - those notorious Maddox brothers - reborn! All contrive to keep "things" Really Popping.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna

This concise history of the battle of the Alamo is a valuable resource for all history teachers, especially those who use the Texas History textbook. Since only a very limited introduction to this topic is given in the present Texas History textbook, this concise history can be used as a supplementary tool to assist all history teachers in the lecturing and teaching of the Alamo saga. As awe-inspiring as it is, the battle of the Alamo continues to leave children, and adults alike, with many unanswered questions. This concise history aims to answer some of these questions.

D. Antonio (Lopez de Santa Anna) siempre el mismo; ó sea diálogo entre un monarquista y un republicano. [A defence of Santa Anna from the charge of political inconsistency.]

Story of John C.C. Hill who went away to war in Mexico in 1842, accompanied by his father and brother on the Mier Expedition. He became a prisoner, was adopted by a Mexican general, and then adopted Mexico as his home.

A Time to Stand

The discovery of an additional week's worth of entries in the diary of José Enrique de la Peña has opened another chapter in the longstanding controversy over the authenticity of the Mexican officer's account of the Battle of the Alamo. In this expanded edition of *With Santa Anna in Texas*, Texas Revolution scholar James E. Crisp, who discovered the new diary entries in an untranslated manuscript version of the journal, discusses the history of the de la Peña diary controversy and presents new evidence in the matter. With the "missing week" and the perspective Crisp provides, the diary should prompt a new round of debate over what really happened at the Alamo. When it was first translated and published in English in 1975 by Carmen Perry, *With Santa Anna in Texas* unleashed a fury of emotion and an enduring chasm between some scholars and Texans. The journal of de la Peña, an officer on Santa Anna's staff, reported the capture and execution of Davy Crockett and several others and also stated the reason behind Santa Anna's order to make the final assault on Travis and his men. Whether or not scholars agree with de la Peña's assertions, his journal remains one of the most revealing accounts of the Texas Revolution ever to come to light.

Mexican Side of the Texan Revolution

No struggle has been more contentious or of longer duration in Mexican national history than that between a centripetal power in the capital and the centrifugal federalism of the Mexican states. Much as they do in the United States, such tensions still endure in Mexico, despite the centralising effect of the Mexican Revolution of 1910–20. Timothy E. Anna turns his attention upon the crucial postindependence period of 1821–35 to understand both the theoretical and the practical causes of the development of this polarity. He attempts to determine how much influence can be ascribed to such causes as the model of the United States, the effect of European thinkers, and the shifting self-interest of various leaders and groups in Mexican society. The result is a nuanced and thoughtful analysis of the development of one of the defining characteristics of the Mexican nation: regional power and sovereignty of the state. *Forging Mexico, 1821–1835* is a study both of the political history of the first republic and of the struggle to forge nationhood. Timothy E. Anna is Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Manitoba. His books include *The Fall of the Royal Government in Mexico City* and *The Mexican Empire of Iturbide*.

The Alamo and Beyond

The #1 New York Times–bestselling author of *The Miracle of Dunkirk* tells the story of the Texans who fought Santa Anna's troops at the Battle of the Alamo. Looking out over the walls of the whitewashed Alamo, sweltering in the intense sun of a February heat wave, Colonel William Travis knew his small garrison had little chance of holding back the Mexican army.

Even after a call for reinforcements brought dozens of Texans determined to fight for their fledgling republic, the cause remained hopeless. Gunpowder was scarce, food was running out, and the compound was too large to easily defend with less than two hundred soldiers. Still, given the choice, only one man opted to surrender. The rest resolved to fight and die. After thirteen days, the Mexicans charged, and the Texans were slaughtered. In exquisite detail, Walter Lord recreates the fight to uphold the Texan flag. He sheds light not just on frontier celebrities like Jim Bowie and Davy Crockett, but on the ordinary soldiers who died alongside them. Though the fight ended two centuries ago, the men of the Alamo will never be forgotten.

McNeils Travels in 1849 To, Through, and from the Gold Regions in California. Columbus [Ohio]

*Includes pictures*Includes Santa Anna's quotes about his own life*Includes a bibliography for further reading"Texas, to be respected must be polite. Santa Anna living, can be of incalculable benefit to Texas; Santa Anna dead, would just be another dead Mexican." - Sam HoustonThe butcher of the Alamo and Goliad. The traitor who sold half of Mexico. The Napoleon of the West. Mr. Fifteen Nails. The Mother Country's seducer. Almost 150 years after his death, a lot of name-calling is still being directed towards Antonio L♦opez de Santa Anna, president of Mexico 11 times in the 19th century, and today, the vast majority of his compatriots consider him the greatest traitor in history. It was not like that in his day; actually, there had never been a more popular man in Mexico, or anyone more eulogized and essential than General Santa Anna. In life he was the most famous - and at intervals most infamous - Mexican general and politician. Justo Sierra, the eminent writer and historian who watched him when he was a child, wrote that the masses came to regard him as a Messiah: "The people had a vague confidence that he could do miracles." Sierra wrote that Santa Anna was "the indispensable man, the man for our times of crisis, our deus ex machina." The political factions that rose against him and sent him into exile, a couple of years later were knocking at his door begging him to come back when the nation was coming apart at its seams. Then Santa Anna returned to Mexico, and he seduced her, united the people, and formed armies out of thin air to fight the new threats to the motherland: Spain, France, and the United States.At the same time, just as there are men who embody all the nation♦s virtues - like Benito Ju♦rez in Mexico or Abraham Lincoln in the United States - the Mexicans have, according to their official history, a villain by decree, guilty of all the evils except maybe the earthquakes. The most serious accusation is that Santa Anna let go half of Mexico♦s territory to the United States. "Me? Selling half of Mexico?" says the General in Enrique Serna♦s brilliant novel, The Mother Country♦s Seducer. "For Christ♦s sake! When will these childish Mexicans learn that if this ship sank, it was not the helmsman's fault only, but the laziness and ineptitude of the oarsmen? Like all human beings, I have committed mistakes, and some had dire consequences. But from there to the monstrosity they want to blame me for, there is an abyss." The general was not a man of much learning, but he knew how to use the sentiment of the time, which is merely a way of saying that he was a skillful adventurer. He had

the air for the office and loved all forms of display. Santa Anna was "The Eagle" - the title of his autobiography - in more than one sense: the eagle is the animal that stands out in the center of the Mexican flag, devouring a snake, the symbol of the enemy that desecrates the national soil. But more often than not he fell in disgrace, suffered the ingratitude of his people, and only by sheer luck was saved several times from being shot. His fortune always was, as so eloquently put in the 13th century poem Carmina Burana, changeable like the moon. Santa Anna deserves a more objective judgment than that of official history. For his sins, he certainly paid, in part by living long past his time. It certainly would have been better for his reputation if he had gone sooner. But either way, his life story is more interesting than all but a select few, and it includes a little bit of everything, including glory, tragedy, intrigue, love, exile, and oblivion. Santa Anna: The Life and Legacy of the Legendary Mexican President and General looks at one of Mexico's most important figures. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about Santa Anna like never before.

Life in Mexico

Describes the life of the soldier, general, and president of Mexico who defeated Texas troops at the Battle of the Alamo.

U.S. History

On February 23, 1836, a large Mexican army led by dictator Santa Anna reached San Antonio and laid siege to about 175 Texas rebels holed up in the Alamo. The Texans refused to surrender for nearly two weeks until almost 2,000 Mexican troops unleashed a final assault. The defenders fought valiantly-for their lives and for a free and independent Texas-but in the end, they were all slaughtered. Their ultimate sacrifice inspired the rallying cry "Remember the Alamo!" and eventual triumph. Exhaustively researched, and drawing upon fresh primary sources in U.S. and Mexican archives, THE BLOOD OF HEROES is the definitive account of this epic battle. Populated by larger-than-life characters--including Davy Crockett, James Bowie, William Barret Travis--this is a stirring story of audacity, valor, and redemption.

Caudillos in Spanish America, 1800-1850

A letter from bankers in Havana, Cuba addressing financial matters with Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. The letter writer informs Santa Anna of two checks from the London firm of John Henry Powell Schneider, which they are guaranteeing.

The Blood of Heroes

The Mexican-American War of the 1840s, precipitated by border disputes and the U.S. annexation of Texas, ended with the

military occupation of Mexico City by General Winfield Scott. In the subsequent treaty, the United States gained territory that would become California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado. In this highly readable account, John S. D. Eisenhower provides a comprehensive survey of this frequently overlooked war. NOTE: This edition does not include photographs.

Santa Anna of Mexico

CHBiographies

A Brave Boy & a Good Soldier

In late February and early March of 1836, the Mexican Army under the command of General Antonio López de Santa Anna besieged a small force of Anglo and Tejano rebels at a mission known as the Alamo. The defenders of the Alamo were in an impossible situation. They knew very little of the events taking place outside the mission walls. They did not have much of an understanding of Santa Anna or of his government in Mexico City. They sent out contradictory messages, they received contradictory communications, they moved blindly and planned in the dark. And in the dark early morning of March 6, they died. In that brief, confusing, and deadly encounter, one of America's most potent symbols was born. The story of the last stand at the Alamo grew from a Texas rallying cry, to a national slogan, to a phenomenon of popular culture and presidential politics. Yet it has been a hotly contested symbol from the first. Questions remain about what really happened: Did William Travis really draw a line in the sand? Did Davy Crockett die fighting, surrounded by the bodies of two dozen of the enemy? And what of the participants' motives and purposes? Were the Texans justified in their rebellion? Were they sincere patriots making a last stand for freedom and liberty, or were they a ragtag collection of greedy men-on-the-make, washed-up politicians, and backwoods bullies, Americans bent on extending American slavery into a foreign land? The full story of the Alamo -- from the weeks and months that led up to the fateful encounter to the movies and speeches that continue to remember it today -- is a quintessential story of America's past and a fascinating window into our collective memory. In *A Line in the Sand*, acclaimed historians Randy Roberts and James Olson use a wealth of archival sources, including the diary of José Enrique de la Peña, along with important and little-used Mexican documents, to retell the story of the Alamo for a new generation of Americans. They explain what happened from the perspective of all parties, not just Anglo and Mexican soldiers, but also Tejano allies and bystanders. They delve anew into the mysteries of Crockett's final hours and Travis's famous rhetoric. Finally, they show how preservationists, television and movie producers, historians, and politicians have become the Alamo's major interpreters. Walt Disney, John Wayne, and scores of journalists and cultural critics have used the Alamo to contest the very meaning of America, and thereby helped us all to "remember the Alamo."

A Glorious Defeat

In late 1833 Mexico began to have serious fears that its northeastern territory in Texas would be lost to North American colonists. To determine the actual state of affairs, Mexico sent Col. Juan N. Almonte to Texas on an inspection -- the last conducted by a high-ranking Mexican official before revolution separated Texas from Mexico. Upon his return to the Mexican capital in November 1834, Almonte wrote a secret report of the measures necessary to avoid the loss of Texas -- a report that has been unknown to scholars or the general public. Here it is presented in English for the first time, along with more than fifty letters that Almonte wrote during his inspection. This documentation offers crucial new insights on Texas affairs and will change the way historians regard Mexico's attitudes toward the foreign colonists and their revolution of 1835-1836. When Santa Anna marched an army north to crush the Texas rebellion, Almonte was by his side as a special adviser. He kept a journal, lost at the Battle of San Jacinto, which is presented here with full annotation. Almonte's role in the 1836 campaign is examined, as well as his subsequent activities that relate to Texas. Through Almonte's Texas we gain an overdue appreciation of this man who played a leading role in the history of Texas and Mexico. As James E. Crisp said in his review of this work: "This is a fascinating, revelatory, and highly satisfying book for anyone interested in the real meat of the story of the Texas Revolution -- in all its political, military and diplomatic dimensions. The editors have put Almonte in the center of this story of Texas in the 1830s and 40s, and that's exactly where he belongs. Bravo!"

Desperate Stand: The Battle of Buena Vista

Historians have paid scant attention to the five years that span from the conclusion early in 1848 of Mexico's disastrous conflict with the United States to the final return to power in April 1853 of General Antonio López de Santa Anna. This volume presents a more thorough understanding of this pivotal time, and the issues and experiences that then affected Mexicans. It sheds light on how elite politics, church-state relations, institutional affairs, and peasant revolts played a crucial role in Mexico's long-term historical development, and also explores topics like marriage and everyday life, and the public trials and executions staged in the aftermath of the war with the U.S.

Into the Unknown (from Frozen 2) - Piano/Vocal/Guitar Sheet Music

Antonio López de Santa Anna (1794-1876) is one of the most famous, and infamous, figures in Mexican history. Six times the country's president, he is consistently depicted as a traitor, a turncoat, and a tyrant--the exclusive cause of all of Mexico's misfortunes following the country's independence from Spain. He is also, as this biography makes clear, grossly misrepresented. ø Will Fowler provides a revised picture of Santa Anna's life, offering new insights into his activities in his bailiwick of Veracruz and in his numerous military engagements. The Santa Anna who emerges from this book is an

intelligent, dynamic, yet reluctant leader, ingeniously deceptive at times, courageous and patriotic at others. His extraordinary story is that of a middle-class provincial criollo, a high-ranking officer, an arbitrator, a dedicated landowner, and a political leader who tried to prosper personally and help his country develop at a time of severe and repeated crises, as the colony that was New Spain gave way to a young, troubled, besieged, and beleaguered Mexican nation. ø ø

Tejano Patriot

Osprey's examination of the Mexican Army of Santa Anna, from 1821 to 1848. Detailed information on the Mexican Army which fought the Texans in the Battle of the Alamo (1836) and the US Army in its first important foreign war ten years later, is notoriously elusive. In this ground-breaking book an internationally respected military historian presents a mass of new information from Mexican archives and a variety of other contemporary sources. For the first time the armies of the notorious General Santa Anna are explained coherently for the English-speaking reader, and their frequently changing and unevenly issued uniforms are illustrated with early prints, portraits, photos of rare surviving items, and meticulous colour reconstructions.

Coronado's Children

The New York Times bestseller now in paperback with a new epilogue. In March 1836, the Mexican army led by General Santa Anna massacred more than two hundred Texians who had been trapped in the Alamo. After thirteen days of fighting, American legends Jim Bowie and Davey Crockett died there, along with other Americans who had moved to Texas looking for a fresh start. It was a crushing blow to Texas's fight for freedom. But the story doesn't end there. The defeat galvanized the Texian settlers, and under General Sam Houston's leadership they rallied. Six weeks after the Alamo, Houston and his band of settlers defeated Santa Anna's army in a shocking victory, winning the independence for which so many had died. Sam Houston and the Alamo Avengers recaptures this pivotal war that changed America forever, and sheds light on the tightrope all war heroes walk between courage and calculation. Thanks to Kilmeade's storytelling, a new generation of readers will remember the Alamo--and recognize the lesser known heroes who snatched victory from the jaws of defeat.

The Eagle

CMH Pub 73-4. U.S. Army Campaigns of the Mexican War. Prepared by Stephen A. Carney. Discusses the Battle of Buena Vista which occurred during the Mexican-American War in 1847. Desperate Stand: The Battle of Buena Vista is the fourth in a series about the Mexican War, which was the U.S. Army's first experience waging an extended conflict in a foreign land. This brief war is often overlooked by casual students of history since it occurred so close to the American Civil War and is

overshadowed by the latter's sheer size and scope. Yet, the Mexican War was instrumental in shaping the geographical boundaries of the United States. At the conclusion of this conflict, the U.S. had added some one million square miles of territory. The Mexican War still has much to teach us about projecting force, conducting operations in hostile territory with a small force that is dwarfed by the local population, urban combat, the difficulties of occupation, and the courage and perseverance of individual soldiers. This is one of eight pamphlets by Stephen A. Carney planned to provide an accessible and readable account of the U.S. Army's role and achievements in the conflict.

Mordecai Lincoln - Book 2 Santa Anna's Leg

New printing includes a new introduction by Texas History Legend Stephen L. Hardin. When Phil Collins was a kid growing up in a London suburb, he would often watch an amazing show on his family television. There, in black and white, was Fess Parker as Davy Crockett, King of the Wild Frontier. As he matured, Collins not only acted out the exploits of his new hero, but he often refought the Battle of the Alamo with his toy soldiers. Even though music came to dominate his life, it was this love of history—and Davy Crockett and the Alamo in particular—that was always near by. On one musical tour, Collins encountered his first David Crockett autograph—for sale at a store called the Gallery of History. “I didn’t know this stuff was out there, that you could own it,” the rock-n-roll legend said. “It had never occurred to him. Later, he received a birthday present that would change his life: a receipt for a saddle signed by an Alamo defender. From that point forward, the drummer began building his impressive Alamo and Texas Revolution collection. Here, for the first time in history, are the artifacts, relics, and documents that compose the Phil Collins collection, available in a beautifully designed color book shot-through with stunning photography and crisply rendered illustrations. Collins’s prose takes the reader through the joys of being a collector as he lovingly describes what each piece in this impressive assemblage means to him. Photographer Ben Powell of Austin brought these items to vivid relief, and artist Gary Zaboly’s masterful pen-and-ink drawings breath life into the items. Essays by Texas historians Bruce Winders, Don Frazier, and Stephen Hardin provide the historical background to the collection and help make this into a work of art that also serves handily as a serious research tool.

Texas Almanac 2002-2003

Duel of Eagles

(Piano Vocal). This sheet music features an arrangement of the new song from Frozen II arranged for piano and voice with guitar chord frames and complete lyrics.

Recollections of Mexico

This text traces the origins and development of the caudillo tradition, with studies of four major caudillos: Juan Manuel de Rosas (Argentina), Jose Antonio Paez (Venezuela), Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (Mexico) and Rafael Carrera (Guatemala).

Santa Anna's Mexican Army 1821-48

Bonded Leather binding

The Rise of the West

A clear and concise treatment of Mexico's foremost military hero.

Antonio López de Santa Anna

One of the most remarkable American historical documents of the nineteenth century is Santa Anna's autobiography of his career as a pivotal role player in the history of three nations -- Mexico, Texas, and the United States.

Eagles and Empire

A Line in the Sand

Published by OpenStax College, U.S. History covers the breadth of the chronological history of the United States and also provides the necessary depth to ensure the course is manageable for instructors and students alike. U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most courses. The authors introduce key forces and major developments that together form the American experience, with particular attention paid to considering issues of race, class and gender. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience).

Santa Anna of Mexico

Antonio López de Santa Anna (1794-1876) is one of the most famous, and infamous, figures in Mexican history. Six times the country's president, he is consistently depicted as a traitor, a turncoat, and a tyrant—the exclusive cause of all of Mexico's misfortunes following the country's independence from Spain. He is also, as this biography makes clear, grossly misrepresented. Will Fowler provides a revised picture of Santa Anna's life, offering new insights into his activities in his bailiwick of Veracruz and in his numerous military engagements. The Santa Anna who emerges from this book is an intelligent, dynamic, yet reluctant leader, ingeniously deceptive at times, courageous and patriotic at others. His extraordinary story is that of a middle-class provincial criollo, a high-ranking officer, an arbitrator, a dedicated landowner, and a political leader who tried to prosper personally and help his country develop at a time of severe and repeated crises, as the colony that was New Spain gave way to a young, troubled, besieged, and beleaguered Mexican nation.

Forging Mexico, 1821-1835

A resource containing information on Texas. It covers: the natural environment; demographic data and road maps for each of Texas' counties; lists of parks and historic sites; an astronomical calendar; details of the 2000 elections; names of officials; business statistics; agriculture; and more.

Letter to Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna regarding finances

Written in 1930, *Coronado's Children* was one of J. Frank Dobie's first books, and the one that helped gain him national prominence as a folklorist. In it, he recounts the tales and legends of those hardy souls who searched for buried treasure in the Southwest following in the footsteps of that earlier gold seeker, the Spaniard Coronado. "These people," Dobie writes in his introduction, "no matter what language they speak, are truly Coronado's inheritors. I have called them Coronado's children. They follow Spanish trails, buffalo trails, cow trails, they dig where there are no trails; but oftener than they dig or prospect they just sit and tell stories of lost mines, of buried bullion by the jack load." This is the tale-spinning Dobie at his best, dealing with subjects as irresistible as ghost stories and haunted houses.

Almonte's Texas

The Rise of the West, winner of the National Book Award for history in 1964, is famous for its ambitious scope and intellectual rigor. In it, McNeill challenges the Spengler-Toynbee view that a number of separate civilizations pursued essentially independent careers, and argues instead that human cultures interacted at every stage of their history. The author suggests that from the Neolithic beginnings of grain agriculture to the present major social changes in all parts of the world were triggered by new or newly important foreign stimuli, and he presents a persuasive narrative of world history

to support this claim. In a retrospective essay titled "The Rise of the West after Twenty-five Years," McNeill shows how his book was shaped by the time and place in which it was written (1954-63). He discusses how historiography subsequently developed and suggests how his portrait of the world's past in *The Rise of the West* should be revised to reflect these changes. "This is not only the most learned and the most intelligent, it is also the most stimulating and fascinating book that has ever set out to recount and explain the whole history of mankind. . . . To read it is a great experience. It leaves echoes to reverberate, and seeds to germinate in the mind."—H. R. Trevor-Roper, *New York Times Book Review*

Remember Goliad!

When Sam Houston's revolutionary soldiers won the Battle of San Jacinto and secured independence for Texas, their battle cry was "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" Everyone knows about the Alamo, but far fewer know about the stirring events at Goliad. Craig Roell's lively new study of Goliad brings to life this most important Texas community. Though its population has never exceeded two thousand, Goliad has been an important site of Texas history since Spanish colonial days. It is the largest town in the county of the same name, which was one of the original counties of Texas created in 1836 and was named for the vast territory that was governed as the municipality of Goliad under the Republic of Mexico. Goliad offers one of the most complete examples of early Texas courthouse squares, and has been listed as a historic preservation district on the National Register. But the sites that forever etched this sleepy Texas town into historical consciousness are those made infamous by two of the most controversial episodes of the entire Texas Revolution—the Fannin Battleground at nearby Coletto Creek, and Nuestra Señora de Loreto (popularly called Presidio La Bahía), site of the Goliad Massacre on Palm Sunday, March 27, 1836. This book tells the sad tale of James Fannin and his men who fought the Mexican forces, surrendered with the understanding that they would be treated as prisoners of war, and then under orders from Santa Anna were massacred. Like the men who died for Texas independence at the Alamo, the nearly 350 men who died at Goliad became a rallying cry. Both tragic stories became part of the air Texans breathe, but the same process that elevated Crockett, Bowie, Travis, and their Alamo comrades to heroic proportions has clouded Fannin in mystery and shadow. In *Remember Goliad!*, Craig Roell tells the history of the region and the famous battle there with clarity and precision. This exciting story is handsomely illustrated in a popular edition that will be of interest to scholars, students, and teachers.

Sam Houston and the Alamo Avengers

Art Martínez de Vara's *Tejano Patriot: The Revolutionary Life of José Francisco Ruiz, 1783–1840* is the first full-length biography of this important figure in Texas history. Best known as one of two Texas-born signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence, Ruiz's significance extends far beyond that single event. Born in San Antonio de Béxar into an upwardly mobile family, during the war for Mexican independence Ruiz underwent a dramatic transformation from a conservative

royalist to one of the staunchest liberals of his era. Steeped in the Spanish American liberal tradition, his revolutionary activity included participating in three uprisings, suppressing two others, and enduring extreme personal sacrifice for the liberal republican cause. He was widely respected as an intermediary between Tejanos and American Indians, especially the Comanches. As a diplomat, he negotiated nearly a dozen peace treaties for Spain, Mexico, and the Republic of Texas, and he traveled to the Imperial Court of Mexico as an agent of the Comanches to secure peace on the northern frontier. When Anglo settlers came by the thousands to Texas after 1820, he continued to be a cultural intermediary, forging a friendship with Stephen F. Austin, but he always put the interests of Béxar and his fellow Tejanos first. Ruiz had a notable career as a military leader, diplomat, revolutionary, educator, attorney, arms dealer, author, ethnographer, politician, Indian agent, Texas ranger, city attorney, and Texas senator. He was a central figure in the saga that shaped Texas from a remote borderland on New Spain's northern frontier to an independent republic.

Antonio López de Santa Anna

A war that started under questionable pretexts. A president who is convinced of his country's might and right. A military and political stalemate with United States troops occupying a foreign land against a stubborn and deadly insurgency. The time is the 1840s. The enemy is Mexico. And the war is one of the least known and most important in both Mexican and United States history—a war that really began much earlier and whose consequences still echo today. Acclaimed historian David A. Clary presents this epic struggle for a continent for the first time from both sides, using original Mexican and North American sources. To Mexico, the yanqui illegals pouring into her territories of Texas and California threatened Mexican sovereignty and security. To North Americans, they manifested their destiny to rule the continent. Two nations, each raising an eagle as her standard, blustered and blundered into a war because no one on either side was brave enough to resist the march into it. In *Eagles and Empire*, Clary draws vivid portraits of the period's most fascinating characters, from the cold-eyed, stubborn United States president James K. Polk to Mexico's flamboyant and corrupt general-president-dictator Antonio López de Santa Anna; from the legendary and ruthless explorer John Charles Frémont and his guide Kit Carson to the "Angel of Monterey" and the "Boy Heroes" of Chapultepec; from future presidents such as Benito Juárez and Zachary Taylor to soldiers who became famous in both the Mexican and North American civil wars that soon followed. Here also are the Irish Soldiers of Mexico and the Yankee sailors of two squadrons, hero-bandits and fighting Indians of both nations, guerrilleros and Texas Rangers, and some amazing women soldiers. From the fall of the Alamo and harrowing marches of thousands of miles in the wilderness to the bloody, dramatic conquest of Mexico City and the insurgency that continued to resist, this is a riveting narrative history that weaves together events on the front lines—where Indian raids, guerrilla attacks, and atrocities were matched by stunning acts of heroism and sacrifice—with battles on two home fronts—political backstabbing, civil uprisings, and battle lines between Union and Confederacy and Mexican Federalists and Centralists already being drawn. The definitive account of a defining war, *Eagles and Empire* is page-turning history—a book not to be missed. From

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So Far from God

A look at the battle for Texas presents the dramatic true story of the people, including Bowie, Houston, and Santa Ana, and the events, including the 1836 Alamo siege, on both sides

Santa Anna

Examines the life and times of the Mexican general and politician and his role in his country's politics and movement for independence.

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