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**University Interscholastic League
A+ Listening Contest • Answer Sheet**

Write your contestant number in the upper right corner, and circle your grade below.

Circle Grade Level : 5 6 7 8

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**UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2016-2017**

Contest Script- “The San Jacinto Monument”

Texas is a state with a rich history. This history is revered and held in the hearts of many Texans with an almost sacred reverence. There is a pride in our state that is second to none. As a result, there are many memorials located around the state signifying amazing accomplishments and acts of great bravery from our founding fathers. The San Jacinto Monument is one such memorial. This monument signifies the last great battle, which solidified independence from Mexico and the creation of the Republic of Texas.

1:00

As you know, Texas has not always been the great state it is today. During the 1820s and 1830s, the land we now know as Texas was just being settled. Pioneers established homesteads around Galveston Bay where they worked as farmers and ranchers. These settlers were considered to be citizens of Mexico because the land was Mexican territory. By the fall of 1835, Texas settlers were tired of being ruled by Mexican President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna who had set himself up as a dictator. Texans began to resist his rule. Armed rebels drove the Mexican army out of Texas by December 1835.

2:00

On March 2, 1836, Sam Houston's 42nd birthday, 59 delegates at a convention at Washington on the Brazos signed the Texas Declaration of Independence. Four days after the Declaration of Independence, news came to the convention on the Brazos that Colonel William Barret Travis and his men were under siege at the Alamo in San Antonio. Sam Houston, commander-in-chief of the Texas Army, left Washington immediately for Gonzales in an effort to take command of the troops there and go to the aid of Travis. Upon arriving on March 11, he learned from two Mexicans who had just arrived from San Antonio that the Alamo had fallen and its 183 brave defenders had been killed. This was confirmed two days later when just after 11 PM on March 13, Susanna Dickinson brought news that all of the men at the Alamo, including her husband, had been defeated and the Mexican army was marching toward Texan settlements.

As news of the Alamo's defeat spread, men began to volunteer for the Texas Army. By March 19, there were over 1400 men. Sam Houston was concerned that these volunteers were ill trained and ill-disciplined and would not be able to fight for an extended period of time. He also knew that Mexican forces could easily overtake them. As a result, he began to withdraw instead of engage the Mexican Army. By March 28, the Texan army had retreated 120 miles across the Navidad and Colorado rivers. On March 31, Houston ordered his men to stop at Groce's Landing. For the next two weeks, they rested, recovered from illness, and began practicing military drills.

3:00

During this time, Santa Anna decided to move toward the Texas coastline and take control of Texas ports. He moved his army to Harrisburg where he burned the city to the ground. Meanwhile, on April 11, the Texas army received the Twin Sisters, cannons donated by the state of Ohio, and with the cannons as extra fortification, crossed the Brazos River. On April 17, after many weeks of retreat, Houston took the road to Harrisburg toward the Mexican army. On April 18, the Texan army reached White Oak Bayou at a site within the present city limits of Houston. At this point, they learned that Santa Anna had gone down the west side of the bayou and the San Jacinto River, crossing by a bridge over Vince's Bayou. The Mexicans would have to cross the same bridge to return. On Thursday morning, April 21, the Texans were in position and eager to attack.

4:00

When Sam Houston learned that more Mexican reinforcements had crossed Vince's bridge, he ordered Erastus Smith to destroy the bridge. This move would prevent the retreat of the Texans and would also keep the Mexicans from moving back toward Harrisburg. At approximately 3:30 in the afternoon, while all was quiet on the Mexican side during the afternoon siesta, the Texans began their attack. Screened by trees and the rising ground, the Twin Sisters were wheeled into position. The whole line of soldiers sprang forward on the run with the cry, "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" The battle only lasted eighteen minutes. April 21 would later be dedicated as San Jacinto Day in Texas history.

Santa Anna disappeared during the battle and search parties were sent out on the morning of April 22. When he was captured, he was dirty and wet and was dressed as a common soldier. The search party did not recognize him until other Mexican prisoners

5:00 addressed him as “el presidente”. Houston forced the Mexican president to sign a treaty that would recognize Texas' independence and would eventually open the gate for America's westward expansion.

As time passed, the ground upon which the final battle for Texan Independence was fought became a place of remembrance. The Texans Veterans Association began planning a memorial to be built as a formal monument. The state finally had funding to purchase the land in the 1890s. Years passed before the state finally began construction on the monument. After much work by the Sons and Daughters of the Republic of Texas, the monument was commissioned. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Secretary of Commerce, Jesse H. Jones, a prominent citizen of Houston, helped raise enough money to build it. With the 100-year anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto looming on the horizon, the time was right. The construction of the monument was authorized on April 21, 1936 and construction began that same year.

6:00

Architect Alfred C. Finn designed the monument along with engineers Robert J. Cummins and Jesse H. Jones. Jesse Jones has been quoted as saying that the monument should be similar to the ones he had seen and admired, only better. The base would be similar to the Lincoln Memorial with its rectangular box, but atop it would be an obelisk like the Washington Monument only taller, and atop it would be the Lone Star of Texas. Finn originally designed the star as a 5-pointed star, but when it was observed from the side, it looked like a flat line. This was not acceptable. The solution would be to make a 3-dimensional figure which observed from all angles would look like a 5 pointed star. William McVey had been commissioned to create the star as well as the relief carvings and other design work for the buildings. He decided that the only way to be sure would be to create life-sized models of the star and observe them from the ground.

7:00 Finally, a 34-foot plywood model was made that satisfied everyone involved. Strangely enough, not one piece of stone in the star would be set plum or level, but from the ground it appears to be perfect. Building the monument was hard work. It took 57 hours to pour the foundation. During that time, the builders consumed 3,800 sandwiches and drank 5,700 cups of coffee! It is said that during construction, its builder, Warren S. Bellows Construction Company of Dallas and Houston had to invent

new ways of construction that are still in use today. The monument stands tall at 567.31 feet. That's 12.31 feet taller than the Washington Monument. The base of the Monument is 125 feet square. The eight carved relief panels around the octagonal base depict important moments in the Battle of San Jacinto as well as the history of Texas. The walls of the Monument are made from Texas Cordova shell stone. These walls are inscribed with the story of the War of Texas. The shaft, or obelisk, is an octagon.

8:00

It measures 48 feet square at the point where the shaft rises from its base, 30 feet square at the observation level, and 19 feet square at the base of the star. The bronze doors leading into the museum are decorated with panels carved with the six flags of Texas. A reflecting pool measuring 1,750 feet long and 200 feet wide mirrors the shaft from top to bottom similar to the one found at the Washington Monument in Washington DC.

The eventual cost of the San Jacinto Monument was more than \$1,500,000. In order to finance it, \$250,000 was contributed by the State of Texas, \$400,000 was given by Congress as a celebration of the Texas Centennial, and the rest of the money was donated by the city of Houston as well as the federal government work programs PWA and WPA.

9:00

At its dedication on San Jacinto Day in 1939, the monument was the largest masonry construction project ever built. From the day it opened, the San Jacinto Museum of History Association has overseen the monument. In 1966, The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department was given control but still allows the History Association the take care of the monument. Renovation occurred in 1983. In 1990, the base was renovated in order to create the San Jacinto Museum of History and the Jesse H. Jones Theatre for Texas Studies. The entire structure underwent additional reconstruction during the years 2003 - 2006.

The San Jacinto Monument is a fitting memorial to those who fought and died for what would one day be known as the great state of Texas. More than 250,000 people each year visit the monument to pay their respects and learn more about the history of Texas.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2016-2017
Test

“The San Jacinto Monument”

1. How old was Sam Houston when the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed?
 - a. 41
 - b. 42
 - c. 57
 - d. 59

2. Why did Sam Houston order his men to burn Vince's bridge?
 - a. He wanted to keep the Mexican army from attacking his men.
 - b. He was giving his army time to prepare the Twin Sisters.
 - c. He wanted to trap the Mexican army and prevent reinforcements from arriving.
 - d. He wanted to prevent the Mexican army from reaching the seaport of Galveston.

3. Who was the main architect for the San Jacinto Monument?
 - a. Alfred C. Finn
 - b. Robert J. Cummins
 - c. Jesse H. Jones
 - d. William McVey

4. How far does the monument measure at its base?
 - A. 19 feet square
 - b. 30 feet square
 - c. 48 feet square
 - d. 125 feet square

5. The eventual cost of the San Jacinto Monument was approximately
 - a. \$250,000.
 - b. \$400,000.
 - c. \$1,300,000.
 - d. \$1,500,000.

6. One unique characteristic of the star atop the monument is that
 - a. it is a perfect 5 point star.
 - b. not one piece of stone is plum or level.
 - c. it is a 3-dimensional figure that looks like a star at close range.
 - d. it was made from a life-sized model of the Lone Star of Texas.

7. The land for the San Jacinto Monument was purchased in the
 - a. 1850s.
 - b. 1870s.
 - c. 1890s.
 - c. 1920s.

8. Santa Anna was captured on
 - a. April 22, 1836.
 - b. March 2, 1835.
 - c. March 28, 1836.
 - d. April 17, 1835.

9. Who was the President when the San Jacinto Monument was commissioned?
 - a. Dwight D. Eisenhower
 - b. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - c. Robert J. Cummins
 - d. William McVey

10. What caused Sam Houston to leave the convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos and head to Gonzales?
- Susanna Dickinson brought news that her husband and all the others were killed.
 - two Mexicans from San Antonio informed him that the Alamo had fallen.
 - he received word that the Mexican army was marching toward Texas settlements.
 - he received word that Travis and his men were under siege at the Alamo.
11. Who/What were the Twin Sisters?
- cannons donated by the state of Ohio
 - trees which marked the river crossing over Vince's Bayou
 - women who encouraged the soldiers to "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!"
 - low lying mountains which allowed the Texan army to advance upon Santa Anna
12. When was the San Jacinto Monument dedicated?
- April 22, 1936
 - April 21, 1939
 - March 17, 1936
 - March 2, 1935
13. What is the significance of the 8 relief panels carved around the base of the monument?
- They honor the men who fought in the battle of San Jacinto.
 - They show the flags that have flown over Texas throughout history.
 - They depict the history of Texas as well as the battle of San Jacinto.
 - They show the last moments of battle as Santa Anna was forced to surrender.
14. What company was given the task of constructing the monument?
- William McVey Construction Company of Houston
 - The Lone Star Construction Company of Galveston Bay
 - The Finn Architectural firm of Harrisburg
 - the Warren S. Bellows Construction Company of Dallas and Houston
15. What are the walls of the monument made of?
- Texas Llano granite
 - Texas Cordova shell stone
 - Marble from the Texas foothills
 - Limestone from West Texas
16. Why did Sam Houston choose to retreat instead of take on the Mexican forces during the month of March?
- He was waiting for more reinforcements in order to have enough men to fight.
 - He wanted to lure the Mexican army into a place where they had less advantage.
 - He didn't believe the Texans were prepared enough to defeat the Mexican army.
 - He wanted to allow the Texans time to recover after the defeat at the Alamo.
17. How tall is the Washington Monument?
- 567.31 feet
 - 575.12 feet
 - 555 feet
 - 579.62 feet

18. Which agency was given control of the Monument in 1966?
- a. San Jacinto Museum of History Association
 - b. Jesse Jones Historical Theater Association
 - c. Texas Department of History Preservation
 - d. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

True/False

19. As part of the financing for the San Jacinto Monument, Congress allocated \$400,000 as a celebration of the Texas Centennial.
20. After nearly 100 years, construction of the monument on the site of the battle of San Jacinto was authorized on April 21, 1936, and construction began the following year.
21. When Santa Anna was captured, he was forced to wear the clothes of a common soldier even though other Mexican troops continued to address him as "el presidente".
22. Between March 19 and March 28, the Texas Army retreated 120 miles from Gonzales, across the Navidad and Colorado Rivers.
23. During the 1820s, citizens of Texas were also considered to be citizens of Mexico because the land was no longer part of the United States but had been captured by Santa Anna who declared himself a dictator over Texas.
24. On March 2, 1836, news that Colonel William Barret Travis and his men were under siege at the Alamo in San Antonio reached the convention at Washington-on-the Brazos. As a result, the Texas Declaration of Independence was signed as an act of rebellion against Santa Anna.
25. The only monument in the United States that stands taller than the San Jacinto Monument is the Washington Monument located in Washington, DC.

UIL LISTENING CONTEST - GRADES 7-8
FALL/WINTER DISTRICT 2016-2017
Answer Key

“The San Jacinto Monument”

- | | |
|-------|-----------|
| 1. B | 16. C |
| 2. C | 17. C |
| 3. A | 18. D |
| 4. D | 19. True |
| 5. D | 20. False |
| 6. B | 21. False |
| 7. C | 22. True |
| 8. A | 23. False |
| 9. B | 24. False |
| 10. D | 25. False |
| 11. A | |
| 12. B | |
| 13. C | |
| 14. D | |
| 15. B | |

SAMPLE SCRIPT
TEST AND KEY