

The Texas Revolution: Connections to the Republic of Texas Treaties of Velasco May 14, 1836

Hook Exercise: School Dance

Scenario: It is almost time for the BIG school dance! This is the one you and your friends have been talking about since the beginning of the school year. Now you must start planning who you're going with, what you'll wear, and whose house you and your friends are going to afterwards. You are DEFINITELY going to the biggest event of the year, that is....if your parents will let you.

Instructions: Using 2-3 sentences, write two quick notes about the dance. The first note is to your parents informing them about your plans for the dance. The second note is to your friend informing them about your plans for the dance.

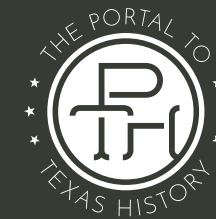
Reflect



Reflecting back on the two informational notes you wrote, answer the following questions in the space provided at the bottom of your page.

- How are the two notes different?
- Why are they different?

Essential Question



How did the aftermath of the Revolution cause instability for the Republic of Texas?

U.S. Royal Boots

Marshall Ford Dam

Background Information:

Two treaties were signed after the capture of Santa Anna following the 18-minute Battle of San Jacinto. These treaties were an agreement between the leaders of the Texian troops and Santa Anna to negotiate the terms of Texas' freedom from Mexico. There were, however, a few differences between the two documents.

The first treaty was a public treaty. That means that its purpose was to be shared with Texas soldiers, colonists, and Mexican government officials. The second treaty was a private treaty. The terms of that treaty were only between the leaders of Texas and Santa Anna.

Compare and contrast the similarities and differences between the two treaties.

Think like a Historian:

Primary source Treaties of Velasco

"Treaty of Velasco," 1836. The Portal to Texas History. University of North Texas Libraries. <https://texashistory.unt.edu>; crediting Star of the Republic Museum. <https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapht31159/>

Think - Pair - Share

Using the guided questions,
analyze the primary source

***Support your claims using text
evidence.***

Document Analysis Questions 1:

1. In your opinion, which article in the public treaty is the most important? Explain your reasoning.
2. Compare the public treaty to the private treaty. What is the biggest difference between the two treaties? Use text evidence to support your answer.
3. In your opinion, do you think all agreements outlined in the two treaties were carried out by Texas and Mexico? Explain your answer.

Treaty of Velasco: May 14, 1836 (Public) - Articles 1-3

Articles of an agreement entered into, between His Excellency David G. Burnet, President of the Republic of Texas, of the one part, and His Excellency General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President General in Chief of the Mexican Army, of the other part.

Article	What it says:
Article 1 Ended the Texas Revolution.	General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna agrees that he will not take up arms, nor will he exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up against the people of Texas, during the present war of Independence.
Article 2 Mexican and Texan troops everywhere must stop battling.	All hostilities between the Mexican and Texian troops will cease immediately both on land and water.
Article 3 Mexican troops must return to Mexico.	The Mexican troops will evacuate the Territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande del Norte.

Treaty of Velasco: May 14, 1836 (Public) - Articles 4-6

Article	What it says:
Article 4 On the way back to Mexico, the Mexican army cannot loot or take valuable items. They may only take food, when necessary, but the Mexican government has to repay the land owner.	The Mexican Army in its retreat shall not take the property of any person without his consent and just indemnification, using only such articles as may be necessary for its subsistence, in cases when the owner may not be present, and remitting to the commander of the army of Texas or to the commissioner to be appointed for the adjustment of such matters, an account of the value of the property consumed--the place where taken, and the name of the owner, if it can be ascertained.
Article 5 The Mexican army must return or pay for any property taken from the Texians during the Revolution.	That all private property including cattle, horses, negro slaves or indentured persons of whatever denomination that may have been captured by any portion of the Mexican Army or may have taken refuge in the said army since the commencement of the late invasion shall be restored to the Commander of the Texian Army to such other persons as may be appointed by the Government of Texas to receive them—
Article 6 Soldiers from each army should stay, at least, 15 miles away from one another.	The troops of both armies will refrain from coming into contact with each other, and to this end the Commander of the army of Texas will be careful not to approach within a shorter distance of the Mexican army than five leagues.

Treaty of Velasco: May 14, 1836 (Public) - Articles 7-10

Article	What it says:
Article 7 The Mexican army should go back to Mexico as quickly as possible.	The Mexican army shall not make any other delay on its march, then that which is necessary to take up their hospitals, baggage [---] and to cross the rivers--any delay not necessary to these purposes to be considered an infraction of this agreement.
Article 8 Texians will spread the news of the agreement quickly.	By express to be immediately dispatched, this agreement shall be sent to General Filisola and to General T. J. Rusk, commander of the Texian Army, in order that they may be apprised of its stipulations, and to this and they will exchange engagements to comply with the same.
Article 9 All Texian prisoners should be released immediately. In return, the Texians will treat the Mexican prisoners with respect.	That all Texian prisoners now in possession of the Mexican Army or its authorities be forthwith released and furnished with free passports to return to their homes, in consideration of which a corresponding number of Mexican prisoners, rank and file, now in possession of the Government of Texas shall be immediately released. The remainder of the Mexican prisoners that continue in possession of the Government of Texas to be treated with due humanity -- any extraordinary comforts that may be furnished them to be at the charge of the Government of Mexico.
Article 10 Santa Anna will be sent to Veracruz, as quickly as possible.	General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna will be sent to Veracruz as soon as it shall be deemed proper. The contracting parties sign this Instrument for the above-mentioned purposes, by duplicate, at the Port of Velasco this fourteenth day of May 1836.

Treaty of Velasco: May 14, 1836 (Private) - Articles 1-3

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General in Chief of the Army of Operations and President of the Republic of Mexico, before the Government established in Texas, solemnly pledges himself to fulfill the stipulations contained in the following articles, so far as concerns himself.

Article	What it says:
Article 1 Ended the Texas Revolution.	He will not take up arms nor cause them to be taken up against the People of Texas during the present War of Independence.
Article 2 Santa Anna must order his troop to leave as quickly as possible.	He will give his Orders that in the shortest time the Mexican Troops may leave the Territory of Texas.
Article 3 Santa Anna must negotiate legal recognition of Texas as an independent Republic by Mexico's government.	He will so prepare matters in the Cabinet of Mexico that the Mission that may be sent thither by the Government of Texas, may be well received, and that by means of negotiations all differences may be settled and the Independence that has been declared by the Convention may be acknowledged.

Treaty of Velasco: May 14, 1836 (Private) - Articles 4-6

Article	What it says:
Article 4 Established the Rio Grande as the border.	A treaty of Commerce, Amity and limits will be established between Mexico and Texas. The territory of the latter not to extend beyond the Rio. Bravo del Norte.
Article 5 Santa Anna would be freed if he promised to use his influence with the Mexican legislature to secure Mexico's recognition of Texan independence.	The prompt return of Genl. Santa Anna to Vera Cruz being indispensable for the purpose of effecting his solemn engagements, the Government of Texas will provide for his immediate embarkation for said port.
Article 6 Both treaties will remain, sealed, with the Texas government until Santa Anna has completed his obligations (outlined above). Then, the duplicate will be sent to Mexico.	This instrument being Obligatory on one part as well as on the other will be signed by duplicate, remaining folded and sealed until the negotiation shall have been concluded, when it will be restored to his Excellency General Santa Anna; no use of it to be made before that time unless there should be an infraction by either of the Contracting parties.

Signed,
David G Burnet
Ant. Lopez de Santa Anna
Jas Collinsworth, Sec of State
Bailey Hardeman, Secy of
Treasury
T W Grayson, Atty General

Treaty of Velasco, text, 1836; (<https://texashistory.unt.edu/ark:/67531/metapth31159/>: accessed July 19, 2021), University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to Texas History, <https://texashistory.unt.edu>; crediting Star of the Republic Museum.
[Public Treaty of Velasco](#)