

Day 110: The Mexican Revolution



Our starting point.....

Mexico is in political and economic chaos after independence

Race/Class Structure Remains

- Creoles
- Mestizos
- Indians
- Africans

Iturbide ousted in 1824 and Mexico becomes a republic

Santa Anna is the most dominant political leader.



Mexican-American War

Americans proclaim
independence of Texas—
March 2, 1836

French try to take Mexico in
1838.

Mexican-American War
(1846-1848)

- Mexico defeated.
- Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848.

California, Texas, Arizona
and New Mexico to US.

US pays Mexico
\$15,000,000

Property owners assured
can keep property



Mexico continued

Benito Juarez is
elected president
in 1858.

He confiscated
Church property.

Mexico suspends
payment of foreign
debt in 1861.

- France, Great
Britain, and Spain
protest.



French occupy Mexico



The French occupy Mexico in 1861 and capture Mexico City in 1863.

Louis Napoleon makes Archduke Maximilian Emperor (April 10, 1864)

- Maximilian was Austrian and never understood Mexico
- There were many revolts
- Maximilian is captured and executed with the rest of his family.
- Juarez is restored.

Porfirio Diaz

Order and progress

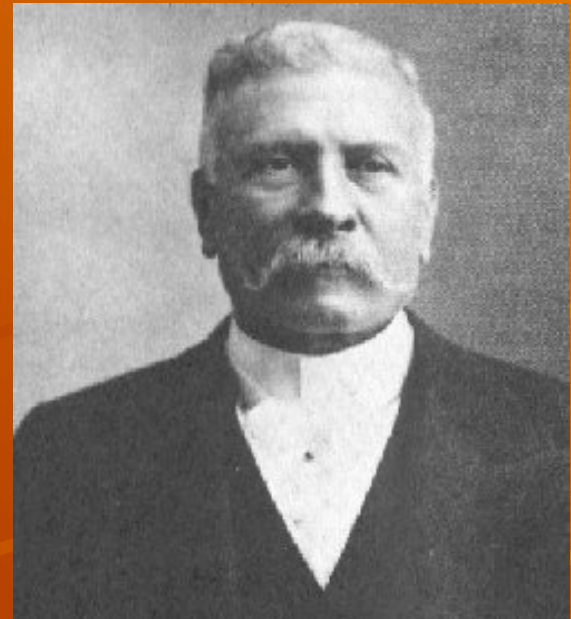
Stability to industrialize

Develops industry with
foreign capital

Develops railroads with
foreign capital

Oil Industry

- Standard Oil
- British Petroleum



The Porfiriato

Foreign/Mexican owners discriminated
against Mexican Workers and
Mexican Middle Class

Did nothing for poorest Mestizos

Neglected Education

Confiscated ejidos (common land)



The Mexican Revolution

By 1910 – large portions of Mexican society fed up with Diaz

Political and social turmoil resulted

May 25, 1911 Diaz overthrown

Nov. 6, 1911 Francisco Madero, leader of the revolt becomes President



Madero, Zapata, and Villa



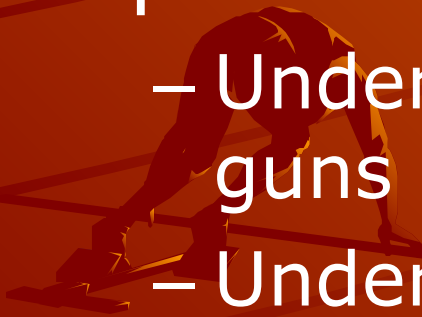
Other Threads of Revolution

Emiliano Zapata – organized peasants from southern Mexico

Francisco “Pancho” Villa organized peasants from northern Mexico

- Understood new technology—machine guns

- Understood role of media better than most

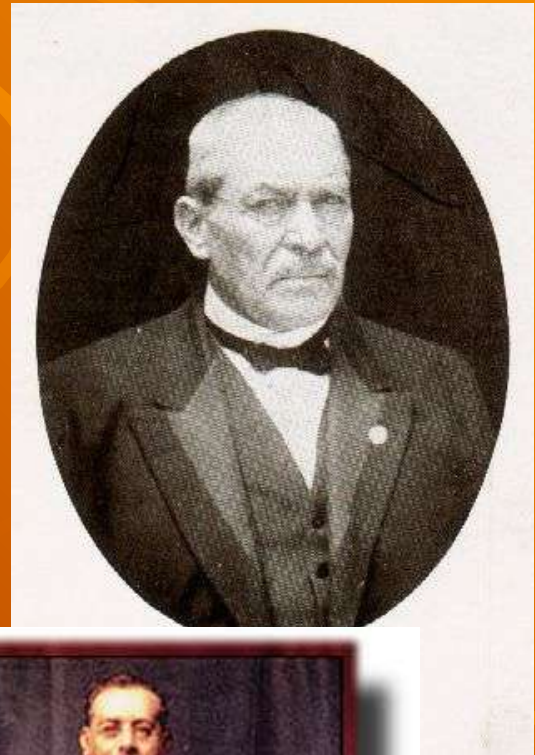


Huerta/the US/Carranza

Victoriano Huerta leads
Mexico starting in February
18, 1913—overthrows
Madero

US Intervenes for Standard
Oil in April 21, 1914

- Navy in Vera Cruz
- US Backs Venustiano Carranza
- Carranza becomes President in July 15, 1914.
- Huerta is out of power and the US leaves but the chaos continues



A black and white portrait of a man with a mustache, wearing a wide-brimmed hat and a dark jacket with a striped sash. He is holding a rifle. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost stencil-like appearance.



Villa, the U.S. and the Mexican Constitution

Villa raids New Mexico
Farm on March 9,
1916.

U.S. sends John J.
Pershing and the US
Army to Mexico

US Fails and gives up on
February 5, 1917

This background impacts
the reaction to the
Zimmerman Telegram

Mexican Constitution
was ratified on
January 31, 1917.

- Universal suffrage
- Restrictions on Foreign Ownership
- 8 hour day
- Minimum wage
- Agrarian reform

Zapata and Villa and the end of Revolution

Zapata is tricked and executed in 1917 and that ended the revolution in the south of Mexico

Carranza cuts a deal with Pancho Villa and later Villa is assassinated in 1923/

