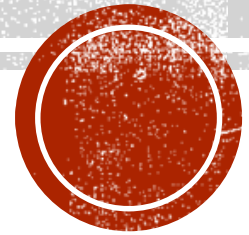


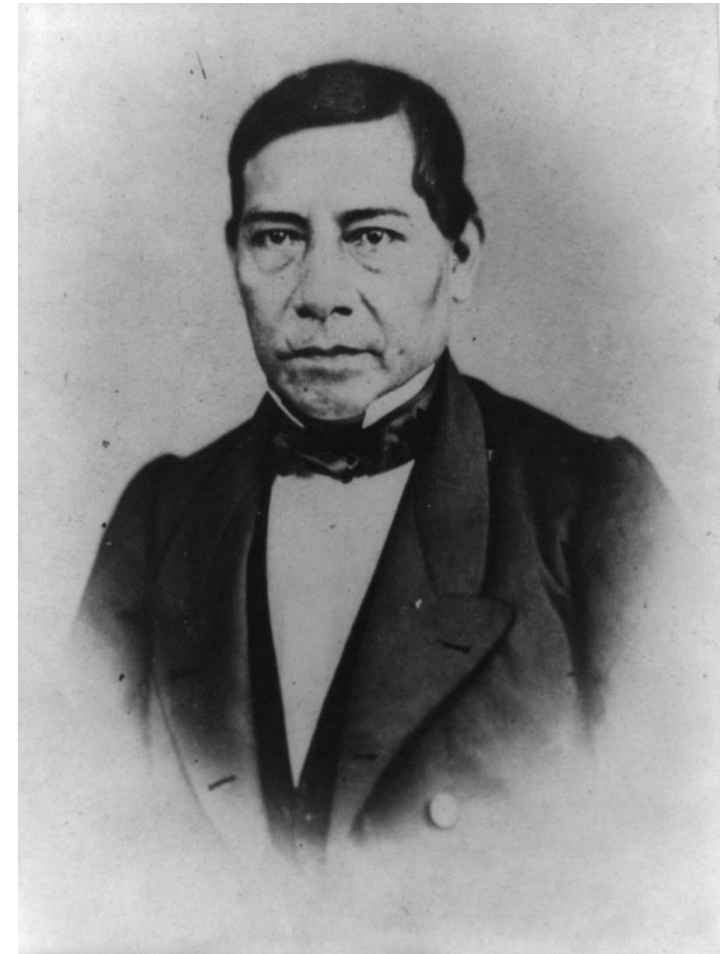


# THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION



# HISTORICAL CONTEXT . . .

- 1855 = Santa Anna, exiled
  - Liberal reformers led by Benito Juárez (1806-1872)
- 1858 = “War of the Reform”
- 1861 = Napoleon III invades Mexico
  - 5 May 1861 = Juárez defeats French troops (“Cinco de Mayo”)
  - Shortly thereafter, Juárez flees



# HISTORICAL CONTEXT . . .

- 1864 = Ferdinand Maximilian becomes Mexican Emperor
- 1865 = American Civil War ends
  - Americans funnel munitions to Juárez
- 1866 = French troops recalled
  - 15 May 1867 = Maximilian defeated



# HISTORICAL CONTEXT . . .



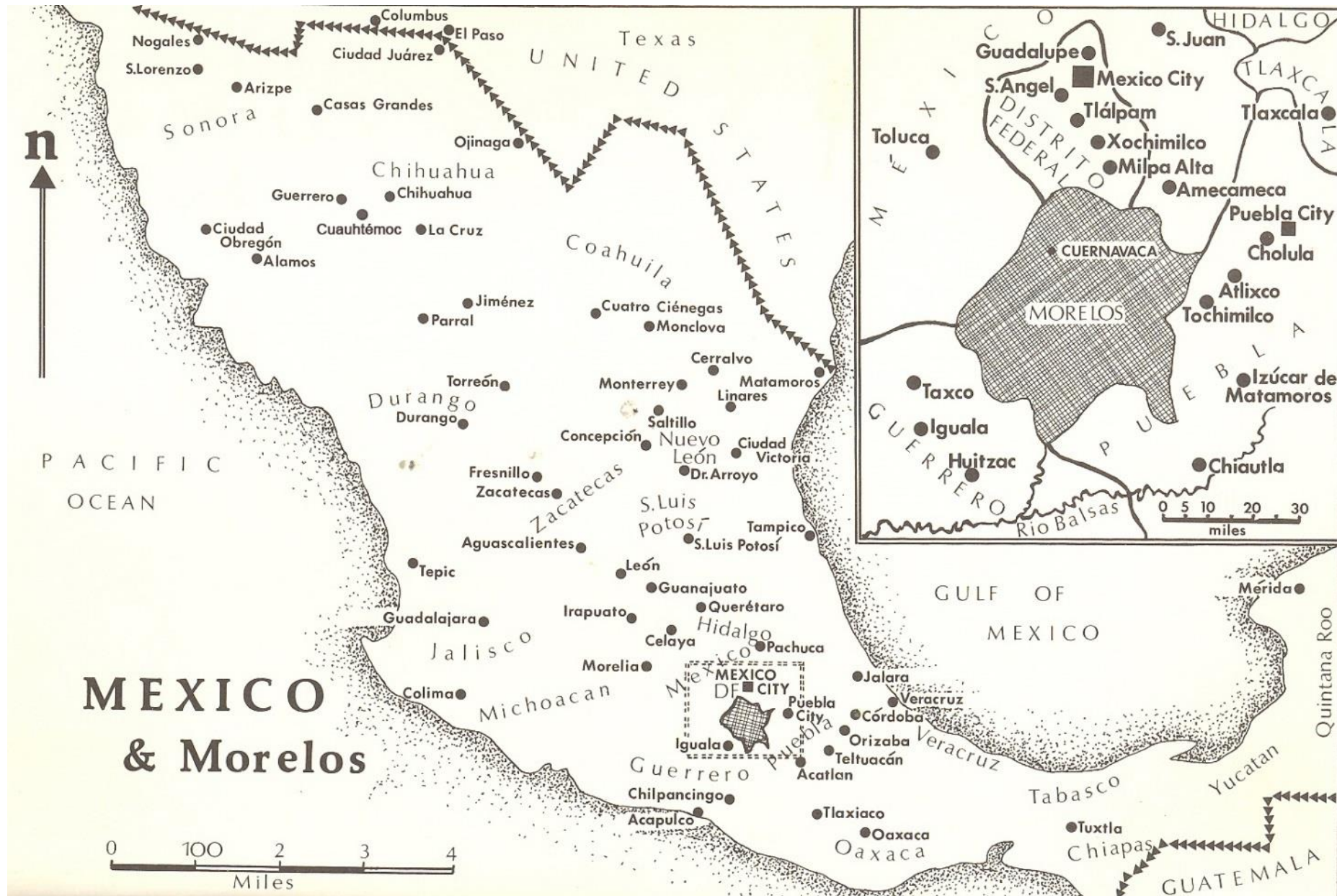
- 1871 = Juárez runs for fourth presidential term
  - Three-way race: Juárez, Porfirio Díaz (1830-1915), and Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada (1823-1889)
  - No clear winner; Juárez chosen, Díaz leads coup attempt
- 1872 = Juárez died
  - Lerdo becomes President
- 1876 = Díaz leads *another* coup; successful
- 1884-1911 = Díaz rules



# NEW POLITICS: MADERO, ZAPATA, VILLA

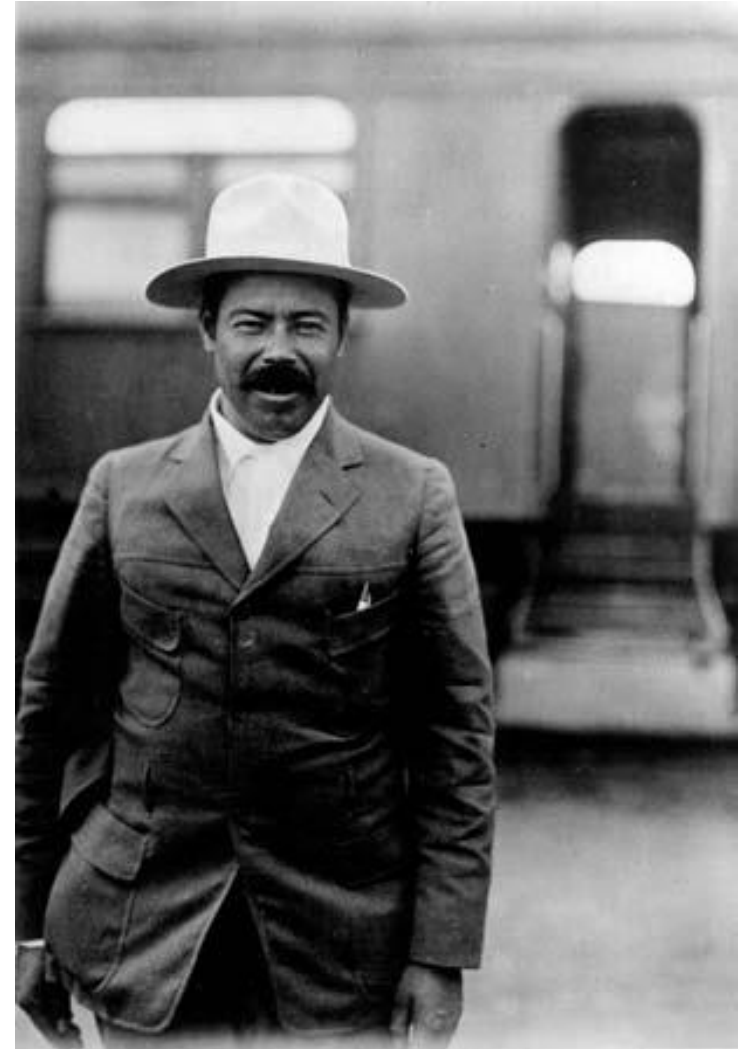
- 1910 = Díaz announced re-election campaign
  - Challenger: Francisco Ignacio Madero (1873-1913)
  - Díaz won; Madero exiled
- October 1910 = Madero's "Plan of San Luís Potosí"
  - Call for political reform and rebellion
  - Launches the Revolution
- Emiliano Zapata (1879-1919)
  - Dedicated to land reform





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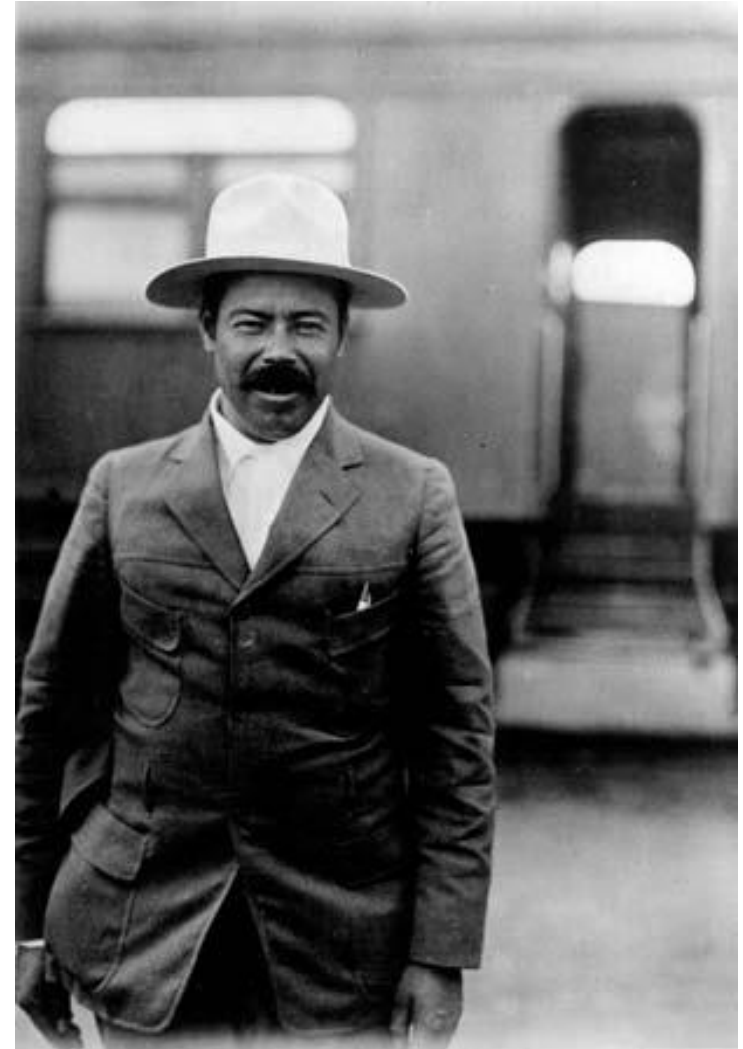






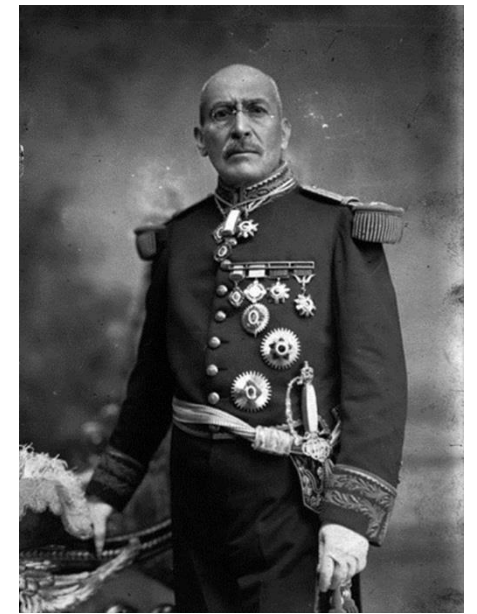
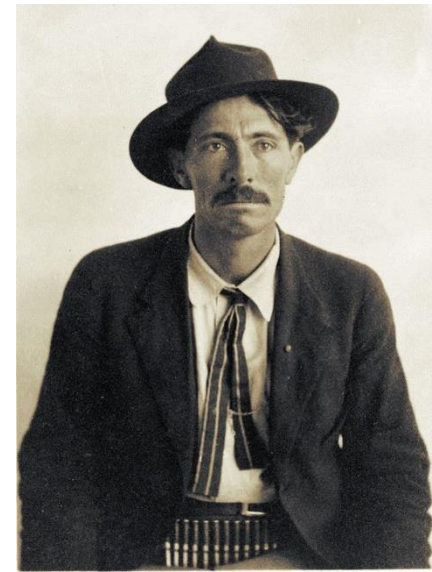
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- 25 May 1919 = Díaz abdicates



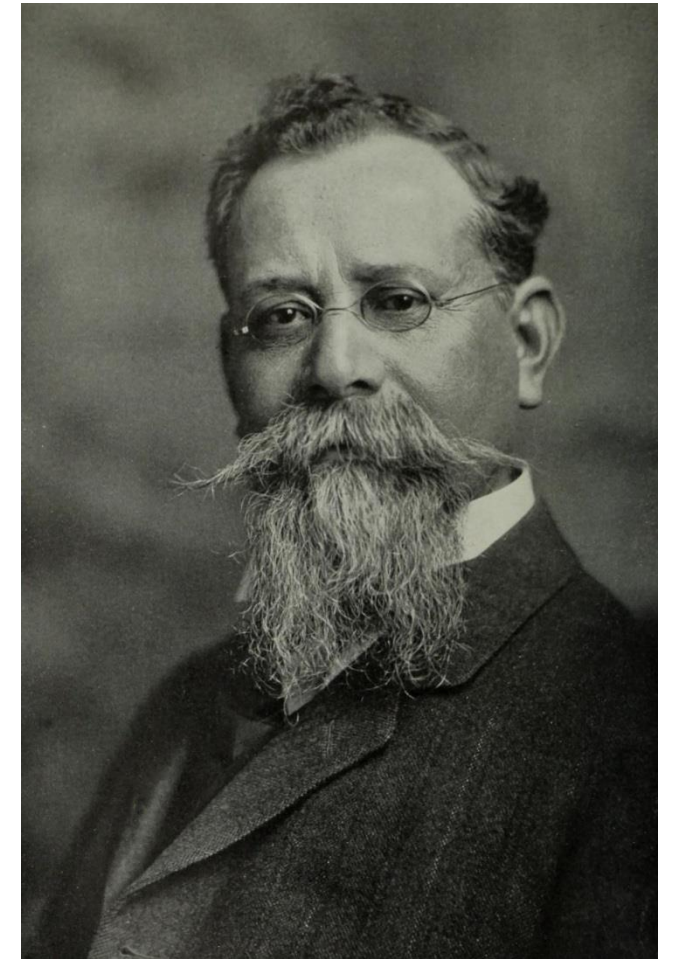
# GROWING TENSIONS . . .

- Madero was pretty moderate
  - Zapata and Villa denounce him
- Zapata + Villa + Pascual Orozco (1882-1915) = trouble
- Victoriano Huerta (1850-1916), Madero's new top general
  - Defeats Orozco
- Now, Zapata + Villa + Felix Díaz (1868-1945)
- “Ten Tragic Days” (February 9-19, 1913)
- Huerta betrayed Madero
  - 22 February 1913 = Madero assassinated; Huerta in charge



# THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS

- Now, Zapata + Villa + Alvaro Obregòn (1880-1928)
  - Consolidate around Venustiano Carranza (1859-1920)
- 1914 = Woodrow Wilson captures Veracruz
- July 1914 = Huerta abdicates
  - 1916 = died in Texas
- Carranza takes over, call for military convention
  - Dispute, split
  - Zapata & Villa march on Mexico City
    - Eventually defeated by Obregòn



# THE END OF REVOLUTION



- 1917 = Carranza calls for Constitutional Convention
  - Some radical reform:
    - Only one term for President
    - Secular education
    - Land reform
    - Water/mineral rights must be controlled by Mexicans
    - Labor reforms
- March 1917 = Carranza elected President
  - Doesn't follow through on reforms
  - Zapata is pissed ...
    - ... And then assassinated in 1919
- 1920 = Obregón led a successful coup against Carranza
  - 21 May 1920 = Carranza assassinated

