



28.4 TURMOIL AND CHANGE IN MEXICO

Political, economic, and social inequalities in Mexico triggered a period of revolution and reform.

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Santa Anna

- 1821 and 1829 he fought against the Spanish
- 1833 became president
 - ▣ Switched sides on different issues



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The Texas Revolt

- Many Americans moved to Texas (Mexico) for cheap land
- As the Anglo population grew so did tension
- Stephen Austin encouraged a revolt in 1835
 - ▣ The Alamo
 - ▣ Texas defeated
 - Battle of San Jacinto
 - ▣ Santa Anna captured by Sam Houston but returned to Mexico



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Battle of San Jacinto defeated Santa Anna and won Texas independence.



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Surrender of Santa Anna to Sam Houston



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War and Fall of Santa Anna

- Santa Anna returned to power
 - ▣ Fought the US over control of Texas
 - ▣ Lost after two years of war
 - ▣ 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

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Mexican Cession of 1848



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Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo – 1848 (Video)

- Mexico recognized the Texas-Mexico border as the Rio Grande.
- Mexico ceded the Mexican Cession to the United States.
- Today, the Mexican Cession includes the states of CA, NV, UT, and parts of AZ, NM, CO, and WY.
- The United States paid Mexico \$15 million.

Gadsden Purchase
The United States bought southern New Mexico and Arizona for \$10 million.

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Juárez and La Reforma

- Benito Juárez
 - Political influence
 - Worked to serve the people
 - La Reforma, liberal reform movement
 - Redistribution of land, separation of church and state, increased educational opportunities
 - Liberals vs. Conservatives
 - Many battles led to a Liberal victory and Juárez as president



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The French Invade Mexico

- Conservatives conspired with the French
- Under Napoleon III, the French took over Mexico in 1862
- War proved to be too costly and so the French withdrew
- Juárez reappointed as President
 - Rebuilt, opened new roads, railroads, telegraph system, educational system



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Porfirio Díaz and “Order and Progress”

- Served those that supported him, elections were not necessary
- Terrorized non supporters
- “Order and Progress”
- Railroads expanded, banks were built, currency stabilized
- Farmers did not put land to good use, poverty rose



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Revolutionary Leaders

Francisco “Pancho” Villa

Emiliano Zapata



•Both came from poor families.
•Both were assassinated

•Revolutionary general in the north.
•Immensely popular
•“Robin Hood” policy of taking from rich and giving to poor.

•Revolutionary general in the south.
•Determined to see land returned to peasants.
•Wanted laws reformed to protect rights of peasants.
•“Land of Liberty” his battle cry.
•His assassination brought an end to the civil war.

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Revolution and Civil War

- Francisco Madero
 - Educated in U.S. and France
 - Sought democracy
 - Presidential candidate in 1910
 - He was arrested and exiled to U.S. by Diaz.
 - In 1911, after Diaz agreed to step down, Madero was elected president.
 - He was considered too liberal for some and too conservative for others.
 - Villa and Zapata later opposed him after initially supporting him by force.
 - Madero resigned on February 19, 1913.
 - He was murdered, probably on the orders of General Victoriano Huerta, three days later.



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General Victoriano Huerta

- Unpopular with many people including Villa and Zapata



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Mexican Constitution

- Adopted in 1917
 - Promoted education, land reforms, worker's rights
 - Carranza overthrown by Obregon in 1920
 - 1928, Obregon assassinated
 - Sought peace under the power of the Institutional Revolutionary Party

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Reforms of Mexican Constitution of 1917			
Land	Religion	Labor	Social Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakup of large estates • Restrictions on foreign ownership of land • Government control of resources (oil) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State takeover of land owned by the Church 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum wage for workers • Right to strike • Institution of labor unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal pay for equal work • Limited legal rights for women (spending money and bringing lawsuits)

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

1. **Making Inferences** Which reforms do you think landowners resented?
2. **Recognizing Effects** Which reforms benefited workers?

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