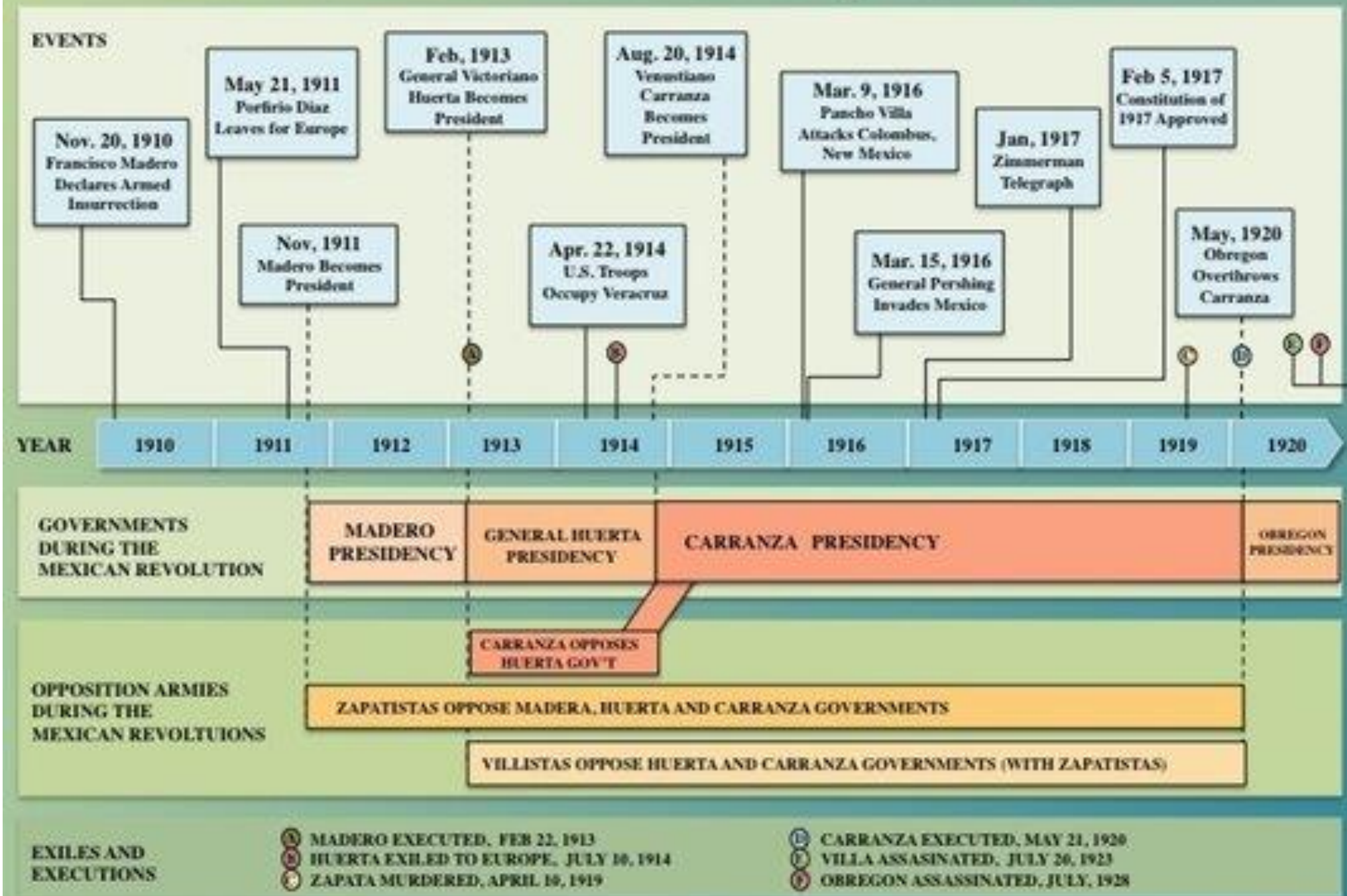


The Mexican Revolution, 1910-1920



End of the Revolution - 1920

- Officially ended when Carranza was overthrown by Alvaro Obregon (his own general)
- Obregon stabilized the Mexican Government
- Him and his successors were strong reformers and successful presidents
- He gave land to farmers, built schools, and established the PRI (Party of Revolutionary Institutions)
- Mexico's "official" party, was the country's preeminent political organization from 1929 until the early 1990s.
- Led to much government corruption throughout the years in Mexico, and social solidarity really was not achieved until the 1930s





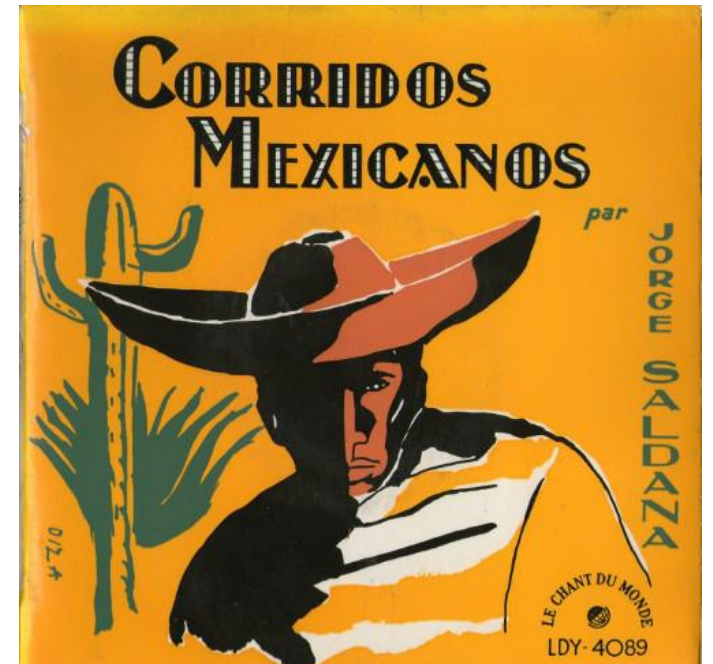
Importance/ Remembrance of the Revolution

- Marked a great shift in civil liberties for Indigenous/native Mexicans.
- Created policy change which led to the much desired land reform
- Inspired a lot of nationalism in Mexico
- Left a lasting legacy for natives/world view of Mexico

Corridos

Corridos are distinguished by a narrative structure that includes:

- Singer's initial address to the audience
- Location, time, name of main character
- Importance of main character
- Message
- Main character's farewell



- Most corridos share the following thematic and structural elements.
- The subject matter of corridos includes, but is not limited to: gun fights, social justice issues, betrayed romance, wars, and horse races.
- A main character, or protagonist, is usually featured as heroic, tragic, villainous, or conflicted.

Corrido- El Mayor de los Dorados

