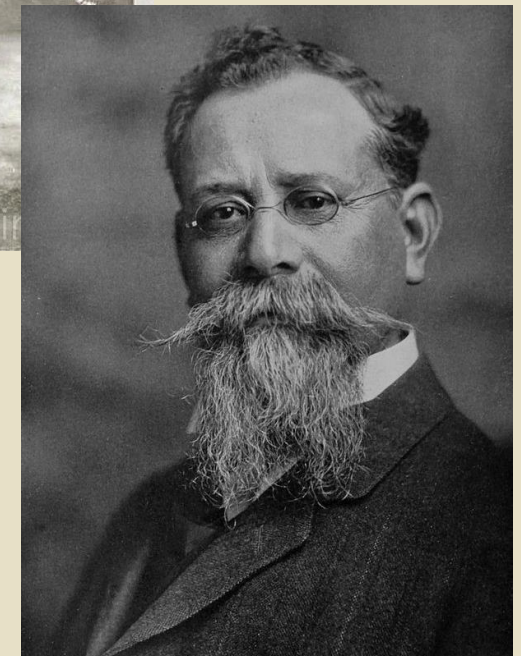
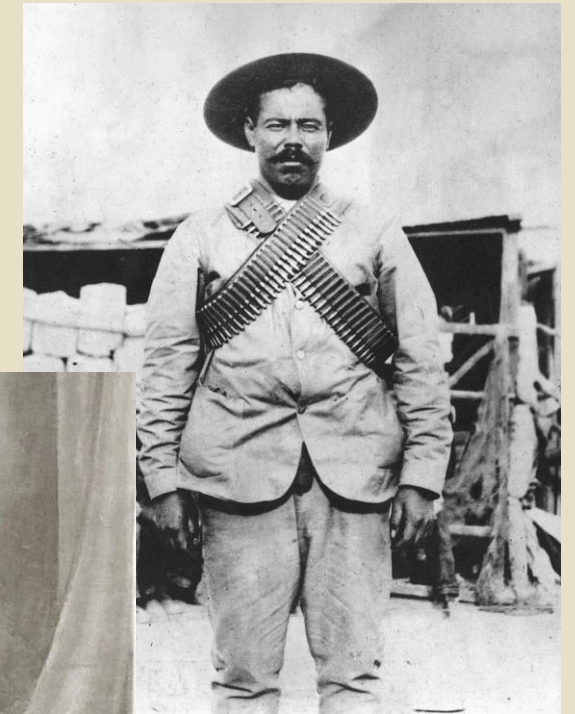
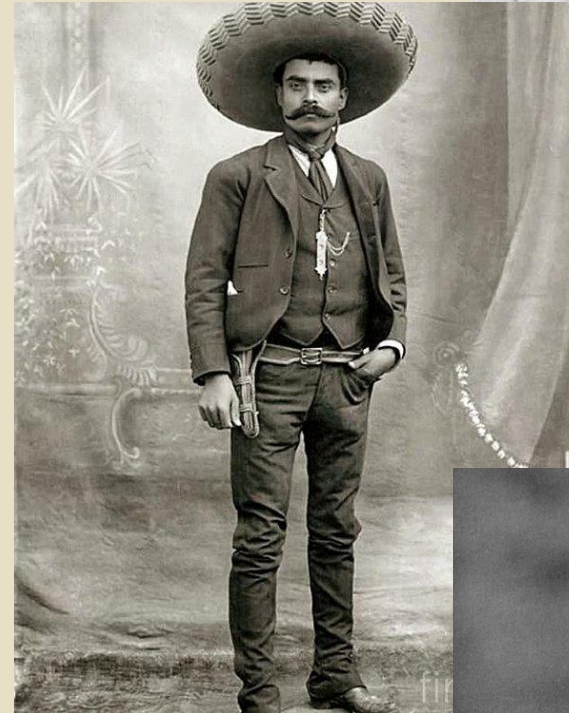
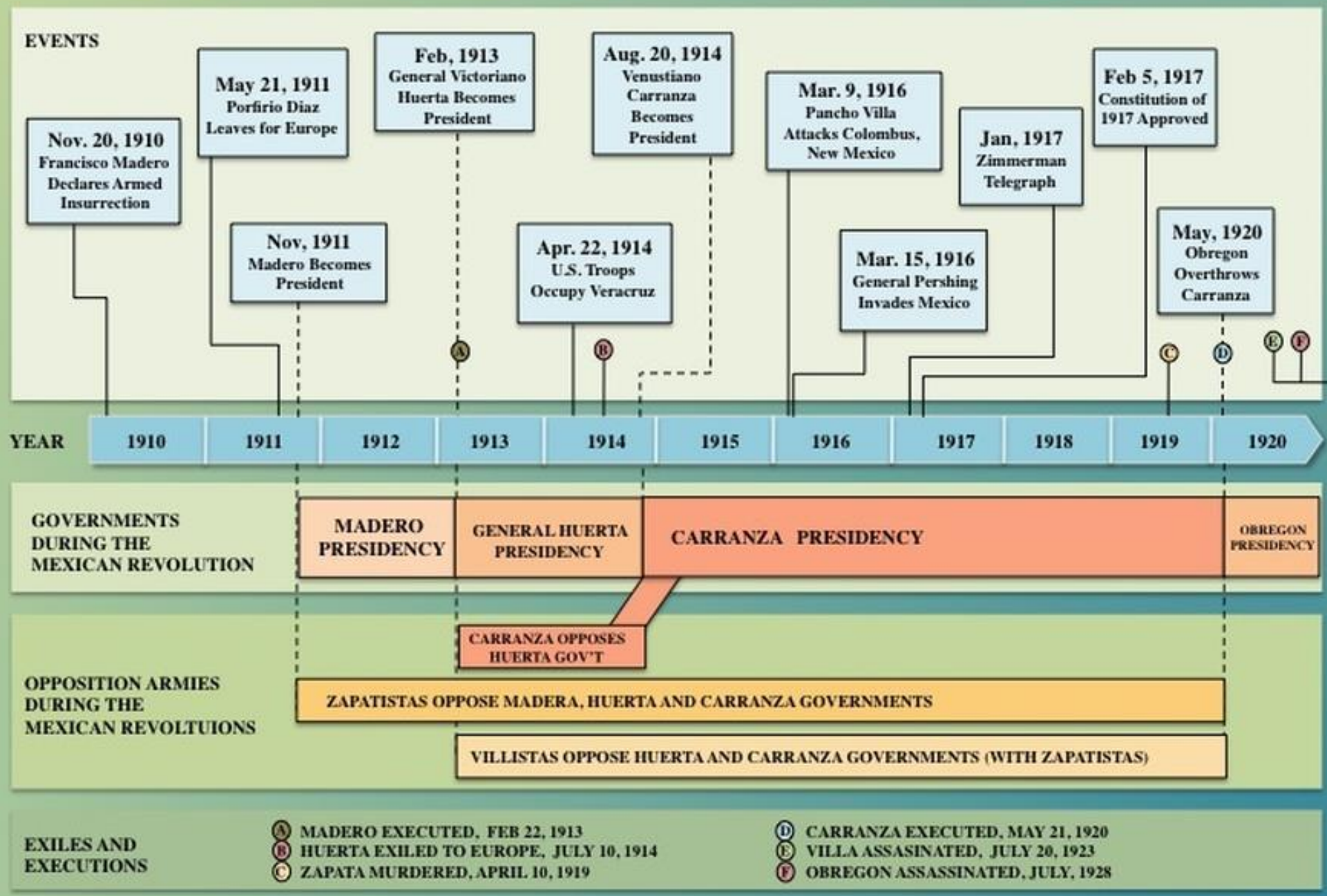


# Villa, Zapata, and Carranza

- **Villa**- Represented the middle class, peasant, and working classes
  - Outlaw/rogue people's hero
- **Zapata**- Represented the lower village/peasant classes
  - Stood for strong land reform
- **Carranza**- Represented the upper classes/Constitutionalist faction of the revolution
  - Went on to become president

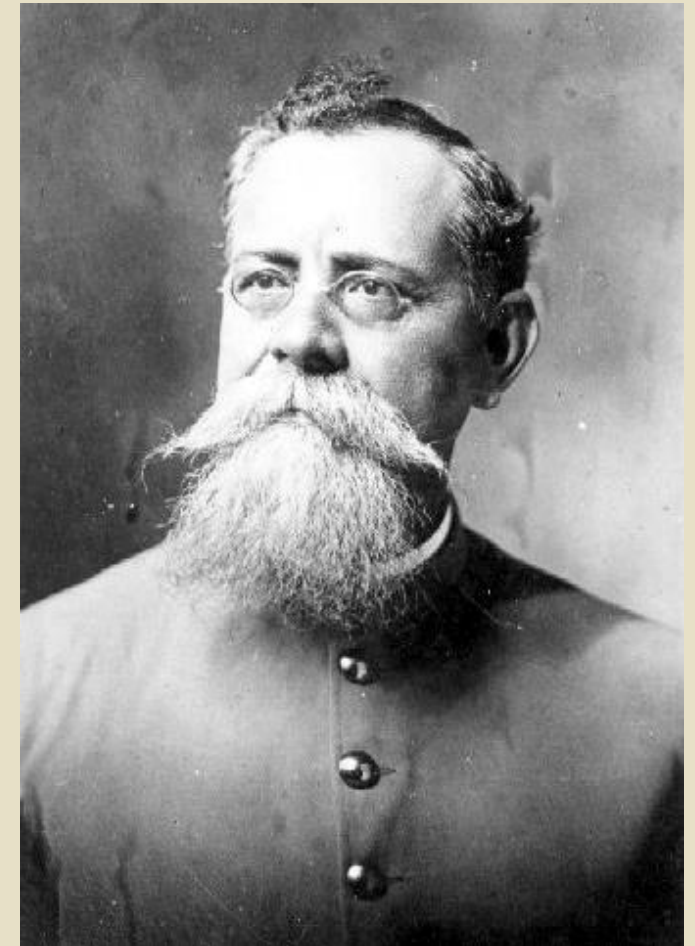


# The Mexican Revolution, 1910-1920



## After Madero...and Huerta

- Huerta was opposed by a coalition of revolutionists (including Villa and Zapata)
- Huerta overthrown in 1914 not by revolutionists, but by another ruthless dictator Carranza
- New president Carranza appeals to the masses (middle classes, the mestizos, **not the peasants/natives**)
  - Mexico constitution of 1917
  - Still in effect. Organized government, dealt with land reform, and gave basic human rights to ALL Mexicans.



# Pancho Villa and The US

- During the Revolution, bandit, Pancho Villa, raided the US state of New Mexico (killing 16 Americans)
- This action outraged Americans, and caused the US to get involved with the Mexican Revolution
  - Expedition to capture him
  - Led to uniting of the American people- due to unanimous dislike of American involvement
- Ultimately this ended Villa's career, as he was forced into hiding
  - Remembered through both Mexican and American folklore



# The End of Zapata

- In 1916 Carranza sent his most ruthless general Pablo Gonzalez to “Stamp out” Zapata once and for all
- Gonzales employed the Scorched Earth Policy— executing all those suspected of supporting Zapata
- 1919 Zapata fell victim to a carefully staged ambush
  - Zapata arrived at Hacienda San Juan to meet a person he thought was on his side, but was actually a spy for Gonzales
  - He was riddled with bullets



# Zapatistas Today

- Zapata became a martyr (someone who becomes a famous hero because they are killed for their cause)
- Because Zapata spent so much time uniting the peasants, the peasants continue to stay somewhat united even today
  - Although, many of these groups have created many violent attacks on certain parts of Mexico
- Currently, groups fighting the government today call themselves Zapatistas (meaning little Zapatas)
  - Possible connection with Zapatistas and the drug trade



# 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