UNIT 2, THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION, 1910-1940

EMPHASIS ON THE IB TEST

1. Causes of the Mexican Revolution: social, economic and political; the role of the Porfirio regime

2. The revolution and its leaders (1910-1917): ideologies, aims and methods of Madero, Villa, Zapata, Carranza; achievements and failures; Constitution of 1917: nature and application

3. Construction of the post-revolutionary state 1920–38: Obregon, Calles, and the Maximato; challenges ; assessment of their impact in the post-revolutionary state

4. Lazaro Cardenas and the renewal of the revolution 1939-40: aims, methods, and achievements

5. The role of foreign powers (especially the U.S.) in the outbreak and development of the Mexican Revolution; motivations, methods of intervention and contributions

6. Impact of the revolution on the arts, education, and music (suitable examples could be Siqueiros, Rivera, Orozco); the impact of Vasconcelos' educational reforms; the developments of popular music; literary works of the revolution

Readings in Keen
8. Porfirio Diaz and Neocolonialism, 217-220
   What are the characteristics of neocolonialism, and how did it affect Latin America? ID's hacienda system, minifundio, tienda de raya

9. Madero's Presidency, 282-287
   What was Madero’s concept of democracy, and why did he lose popular support? ID’s Plan of San Luis Potosi, Pasqual Orozco, Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata, Treaty of Ciudad Juarez, Plan de Ayala, Henry Lane Wilson

    What was Henry Lane Wilson’s role in the Revolution? ID's Constitutionalists, Plan of Guadalupe

11. Carranza and The Constitution of 1917, 290-95
    What were the major disagreements among the revolutionaries? ID’s Aguascalientes Convention, Conventionists, Constitution of 1917

12. Obregon’s Presidency, 295-297
    How did Obregon reform Mexico? ID’s Alvaro Obregon, indigenismo, Diego Rivers, David Siqueiros, Jose Vasconcelos
13. Calle’s Regime, 297-300  
In what ways was Calles a pragmatic ruler?  
ID’s *Cristeros, Jefe maximo*

14. Cardenas and the Populists, 300-303  
How was Cardenas a populist ruler?  
ID’s *ejido*

15. UNIT 2 TEST (essay test)

I. Causes  
A. The Porfiriato  
B. The election promise and reversal  
C. The revolution begins  
   1. Plan of San Luis Potosi  
   2. Orozco and Villa in the North  
   3. Zapata in the South  
   4. The Treaty of Ciudad Juarez
II. Madero’s Presidency  
A. “The apostle of democracy”  
B. The revolt continues  
C. The role of the U.S.  
D. Huerta’s role  
E. Madero’s murder
III. Huerta’s Dictatorship  
A. Internal revolution continues  
B. U.S. intervention
IV. Carranza’ rule  
A. Internal revolt: Villa, Obregon, and Zapata  
B. The Constitution of 1917  
C. The death of Carranza
V. Obregon’s rule  
A. Reform  
B. Pragmatism
VI. Calle’s Regime
VII. Cardenas and Populism