

Study Guide Test #3- Liberal Movements in Mexico

Definitions

Conservatives- Supporters of maintaining the powers & privileges of the elite & church

Liberals- Supporters of independence with radical social & land reform

Porfiriato- Refers to the presidency of Porfirio Diaz

Maderista Revolution- Revolution broke out in 1910 in Mexico against President Porfirio Diaz

Dictatorship- Political authority is monopolized by an individual

Peasants- Poor farmers/labourers & small land holders

Soldaderas- Female soldiers that fought along with Zapata & Villa

Nationalism- strong belief that the interests of a particular nation-state are of primary importance

Haciendas- Huge area of land owned by a family or individual

Revolution- a forcible overthrow of a government or social order in favor of a new system

Caudillo- leaders with charm and charisma that rose in the vacuum of power during the fight for liberty in Latin America. Mostly military leaders who were capable of maintaining order in society that had become armed and militarized.

Important Names and events

Father Miguel Hidalgo- Started the Mexican liberal movements towards independence after ring the bells from his parish to call the people to congregate, an event referred to as El Grito de Dolores.

Father Jose Morelos- after father Hidalgo was executed he took over the liberal movement for independence in Mexico and brought Mexico closer to independence, however; he was also killed after he made some radical liberal declarations.

Augustine de Iturbide- became the 1st president of Mexico and brought in conservative policies and protected the interest of the elite and the conservative section of the church.

Porfirio Diaz- presidency referred to as Porfiriato. Was a dictator that was able to bring major modernization to Mexico but nothing for the peasants.

Francisco Madero- after being jailed during an election against Porfirio Diaz he started a revolt to overthrow Diaz. Eventually became president but didn't bring about land reform.

Venustiano Carranza- made major constitutional amendments and for that the United States removed support for him because he was in favour of land reform.

Francisco (Pancho) Villa (born **José Doroteo Arango Arámbula**; 5 June 1878 – 20 July 1923) was a Mexican Revolutionary general and one of the most prominent figures of the Mexican Revolution. Villa was famous during the Revolution and has remained so, holding a fairly mythical reputation in Mexican consciousness, but not recognized in official Mexico until long after his death. As the "Centaur from the North" he was considered a threat to property and order on both sides of the border, feared, and revered, as a modern Robin Hood.

Emiliano Zapata Salazar (8 August 1879 – 10 April 1919) was a leading figure in the Mexican Revolution, the main leader of the peasant revolution in the state of Morelos, and the inspiration of the agrarian movement called *Zapatismo*. Zapata's influence continues to this day, particularly in revolutionary tendencies in south Mexico. In the long run, he has done more for his ideals in death than he did in life. Like many charismatic idealists, Zapata became a martyr after his murder.