

**17.1**

# **Revolution & Nationalism in Latin America**

## **As a Young Historian, I will be able to...**

- Identify causes and effects of the Mexican Revolution.
- Analyze the effects of economic and political nationalism on Latin America.
- Trace the changing relationship between Latin America and the United States

# The Mexican Revolution

**Dictator Porfirio Diaz ruled Mexico for 35 years & welcomed foreign investments**

**Majority of Mexicans were mestizos or Indian peasants who lived in poverty**

**Haciendas-** Large plantations ruled by landowning elite

**Francisco Madero began to demand free elections & was arrested, talk of revolution began**

**Diaz resigns in 1911 for fear of violent rebellions & Madero becomes President**

# Complex Struggles

**1913 Modero is murdered by general Victoriano Huerta who becomes a military dictator**

**Emiliano Zapata** led a peasant revolt in Southern Mexico fighting for “land & freedom!”

**Francisco “Pancho” Villa** lead a rebellion in the North, seeking personal power

**Venustiano Carranza** forms an alliance with rebels & seeks political reform but no social change

After a violent struggle for several years, Carranza becomes president & signs a new constitution



# **Economic & Social Reforms**



**Constitution of 1917 focused on land, religion,  
& labor & government control over the  
economy**

**Nationalization-** Government takeover of  
natural resources

**Women couldn't vote, but were entitled to equal pay  
as men**

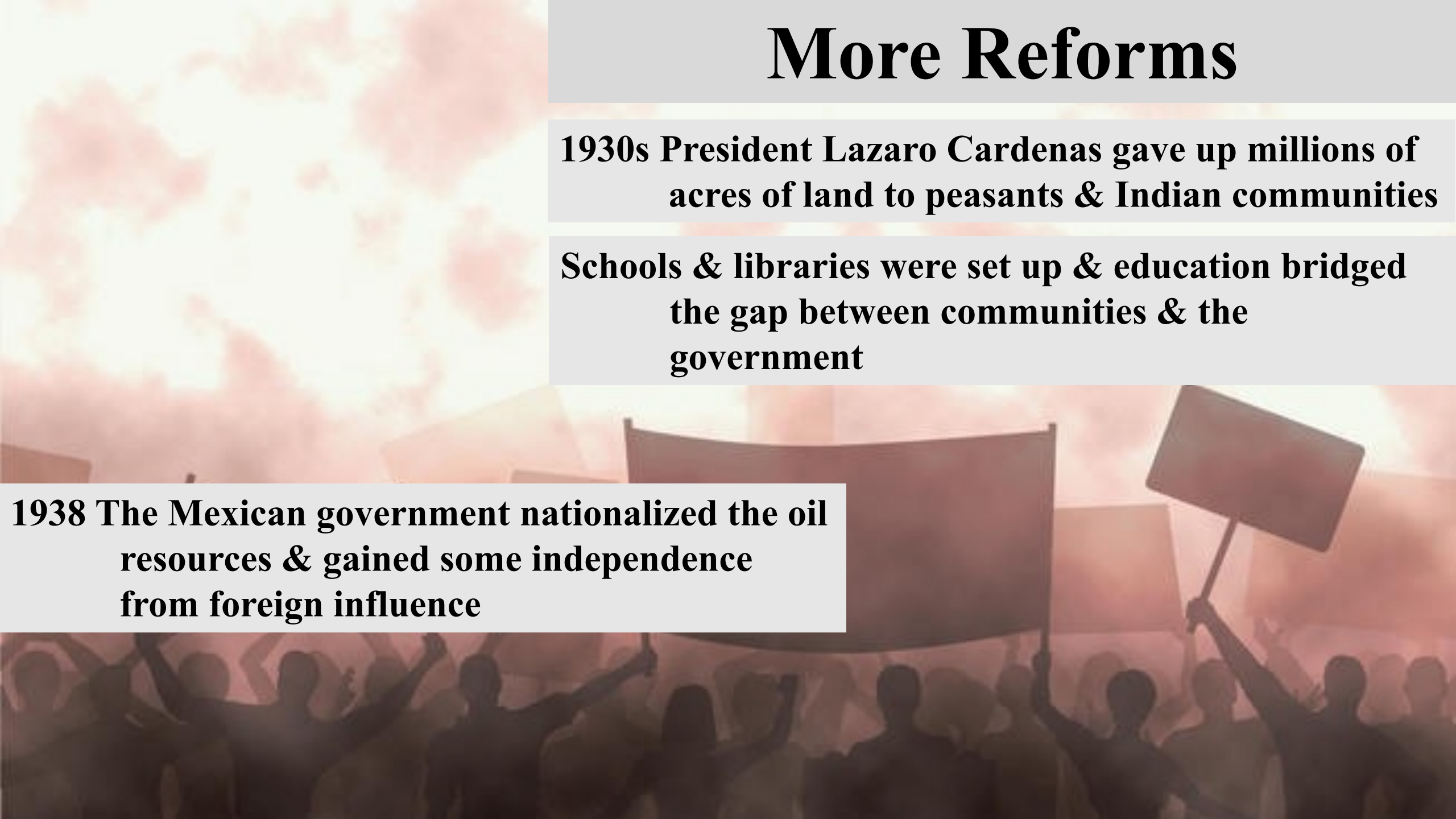
**Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) organized to  
back social reform & boost Mexican Industry  
(in power until 2000)**

# More Reforms

**1930s President Lazaro Cardenas gave up millions of acres of land to peasants & Indian communities**

**Schools & libraries were set up & education bridged the gap between communities & the government**

**1938 The Mexican government nationalized the oil resources & gained some independence from foreign influence**



# Nationalism Spreads



**Latin American countries had a booming export industry & imported products**

**However, a tiny ruling class of military dictators & the wealthy controlled everything**

**Due to events of WWI & the Great Depression, exports plunged & economy declined**

**Economic Nationalism-** Emphasis on home control of the economy



# **Latin American Politics**

**Latin America began to focus on ending economic dependence on foreign industrial powers**

**However, manufacturing was limited & unequal distribution of wealth**

**Latin America began to believe liberal beliefs did not work & authoritarian governments gained power**

**Latin American writers, artists, & thinkers began to reject European influences in favor of its own culture**





# Culture & Relations



**Cultural Nationalism-** Pride in one's own national culture

**Muralists, such as Diego Rivera,** created huge works of art to reflect Mexican culture & history

**U.S. relations began to falter after supporting leaders who favored American interests**

**Good Neighbor Policy-** U.S. agrees to stop interfering with Latin American nations until 1945