**Huerta’s Fall**

* Blames US
* Forced into exile by Zapatistas, Pancho Villa, Carranza and US
* Later attempts to revolt from US and is arrested and jailed

**Pancho Villa**

* Also agrarian revolutionary with different land reform plan
* All land confisticated would be used for revolution by government and distributed after revolution ends
* Supporters were small ranchers, cowboys and other unemployed
* Created well-equipped and well-paid professional army
* Most formidable of Carranza’s military opponents
  + Guerilla Warfare - Villa knew the land

**Venustiano Carranza**

* Governor of state of Coahuila
* Dissident member of landowning elite
* Beloved Mexico needed “energetic middle class”
* Huerta’s most dangerous enemy
* Issues Plan de Guadalupe (March 1913) to counter Plan de Ayala
* Took control of Mexico City in July 1914

Luke Notes: *Middle class in the US brought about changes such as the child labor act. Carranza didn’t like much change, but he wanted Huerta out.*

**Plan de Guadalupe**

* Carranza assumed leadership of rebellion against Huerta
* Declared Huerta’s claim to power to be illegitimate
* Declared himself “First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army”
* Followed by edicts stating: (Obregon)
  + Restoration of ejidos (communal farms) and establishing national agrarian commission
  + Called for improved conditions of poor

Luke Notes: *Carranza was middle class, but he wasn’t improving conditions for the poor out of the goodness of his heart. He just wanted votes.*

**Aguascaliente Convention**

* Convention of Zapata’s, Villa’s, and Carranza’s supporters
* Carranza moves to Veracruz for “safety”
* Villa’s troops take control of convention hail
* Villa’s suicide statement
* Adopts Plan de Ayala
* Conventionists v. Constitutionalists

Luke Notes: *Constitutionalists were Carranza, so I assume Villa and Zapata were Conventionists*

**Carranza Consolidates Power**

* Chaos during this period
* Obregon defeats Villa with Villa returning to the north and Zapata continuing to attack in the south
* Carranza moves to Mexico City
* Call for a constitutional convention in 1916
* Constitutional convention takes place in 1917

Luke Notes: *Nothing in the revolution is really cause->effect, it’s all really just a bunch of* ***stuff***

*(There are causes of the rev, but in the actual rev there isn’t many stable results of conflicts for analysis).*

*Villa and Zapata didn’t really have much interest in ruling all of Mexico. They just did their thing to change the politics of the time, and went to the North/South by themselves.*

**US Expedition**

* Pancho Villa, reacting to embargo, raids Columbus, NM
* Woodrow Wilson sends General Pershing into Mexico to capture and punish Villa
* Carranza opposes action, sees this as a “foreign invasion” of Mexico
* Expedition is unsuccessful and finally recalled

Luke Notes: *Wilson looked for Villa for 18 months, which kinda shows the amount of tomfoolery that made the revolution take so long - the costs outweighed the benefits. While Carranza didn’t like the US, he allowed this to happen because he wanted recognition and didn’t want to look like he didn’t know what was going on.*

**Constitutional Convention**

* Call for a constitutional convention in 1916
* Convention takes place in 1917
* Carranza presents draft of recommendations that show little social change, no agrarian reform and limited regard for labor
* Control of Convention taken by radicals

Luke Notes: *Constitution moved towards leftist views, nationalized everything. There were a lot of articles put in this because it was BOTH constitutional law and statutory law - it governed the politicians AND the people*

**Constitution of 1917**

* Final document was more liberal than Carranza had intended
* Major Clauses
  + Article 3 - Secular education
  + Article 27 - Land reform
  + Article 123 - Labor reform
  + Article 130 - Restrictions on Church

Luke Notes: *No need for the numbers, just what they did. Looking at what Carranza, Villa, and Zapata wanted vs what they got. The secular education was important because everything was controlled by the Church, and so was the Restrictions on the Church*

**Article 3**

* Compulsory elementary education
* Public education will be free
* Prohibited religion from having any influence in public education

Luke Notes: *Adding compulsory education put the poor on more equal grounds (as did the addition of free education, the Church was previously making money off of education). Lots of this reform wasn’t to make the education better, but rather to get power away from the church. The church did take arms and revolt.*

**Article 27**

* Nation is the original owner of all lands, waters and subsoil
* All acts passed since the Land Law of 1856 transferring ownership of the ejidos was null and void

Luke Notes: *Subsoil includes oil and mining, which was important and thus included specifically. Small communal farms disappeared.*

**Article 123**

* 8 hour work day
* Prohibited child labor
* Equal pay for equal work
* Wages must be paid in legal tender not goods, tokens or vouchers (end the tienda de raya)
* Right to bargain collectively, organize and strike

Luke Notes: *Children were anyone 12 and under. Parker made a really funny joke and everyone laughed. Legal tender was important because people were literally being paid in corn.*

**Article 130**

* Nation can not create law establishing religion
* Marriage was a civil contract
* Only individuals born in Mexico can be “ministers”
* Limited property ownership by church

Luke Notes: *Land is* ***everything****, so taking it away from the church made the government think that they were taking away from the Church. Marriage was taken away from the Church to get power from controlling the process (taxes!).*