

Society and Culture of the Spanish Speaking Countries, 3rd Week

Independence of Latin America, Mexico Part I



March 15

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Organization

1. Independence and nation-building projects of Latin America

- ✓ Background of independence
- ✓ The emergence of modern nation-states
- ✓ Ramifications of Colonialism

2. Mexico

- ✓ Country overview
- ✓ Declaration of independence
- ✓ Guadalupe-Hidalgo treaty
- ✓ Mexican revolution
- ✓ Cultural revolution: Muralism

Background of Latin American Independence

Internal Efforts

- The revolts of “Upper Peru” (Peru and Bolivia) (1780-1788), Tupac Amaru II
- The Haitian Revolution (1791-1804)
- Popular rebellion in Mexico led by father Miguel Hidalgo (beginning in 1810)
- The struggles for liberation, led by Simon Bolivar (1812 Venezuela, 1819 Colombia, 1821 Ecuador, 1824 Peru), Jose de San Martin (1816 Argentina, Paraguay, 1817 Chile), Hidalgo, etc.

Independence Movements



Popular uprising of Father Hidalgo in Mexico



Reunion of Simon Bolivar and Jose de San Martin



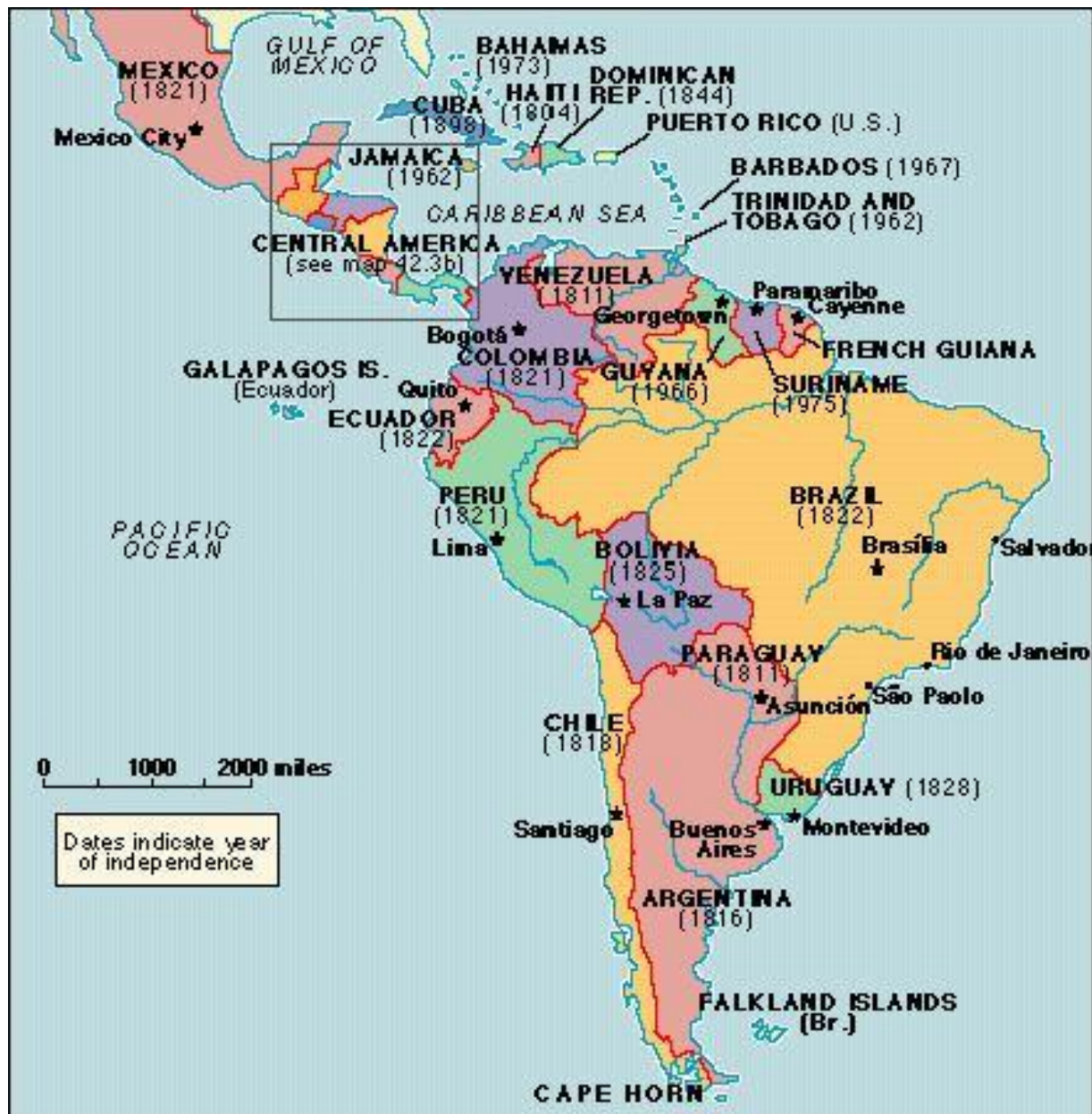
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Region** What two European countries held the largest colonial empires in Latin America in 1800?
2. **Region** Comparing the two maps, which independent countries had emerged by 1830 from Spanish territory in the Americas?

Background of Latin American Independence

External Factors

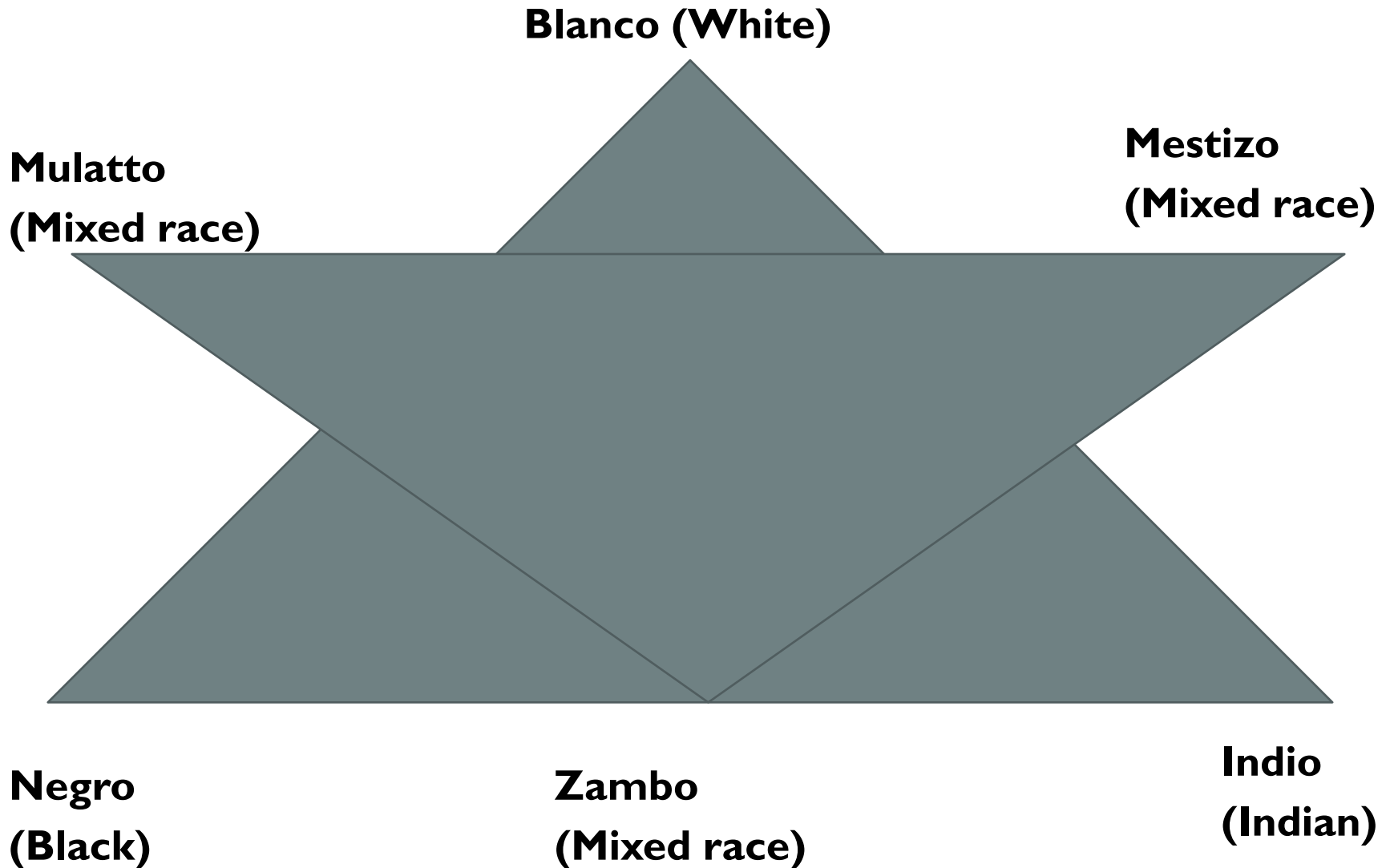
- Napoleon's invasion of Spain and Portugal beginning in 1807-1808
- Independence of the U.S. (1776), French Revolution (1789)
- The challenges from the other European countries such as the Britain, France, Netherland, etc.



Legacy of Colonialism

- Dependence on the production of raw materials such as gold, silver, sugar, etc. → underdevelopment of manufacturing industry
- Casta system → high inequality especially shaped by the racial classification
- Presence of forced labor such as mita, and the slavery, large land owning system such as encomienda, later Hacienda, Estancia, or Finca → hindering the development of wage labor

Racial Classification in Colonial America



New Problems in the Independent Latin America

Political life

- ✓ Who will take control? Who will represent? Who will have a legitimacy?

Economic life

- ✓ Produce raw materials? Or, turn into the industrialization?
- ✓ Continue forced labor? Or, turn into a wage labor?

Social life

- ✓ What should be a position of the Church in terms of the State?
- ✓ Should they include the Indians as a citizen? Then, how?

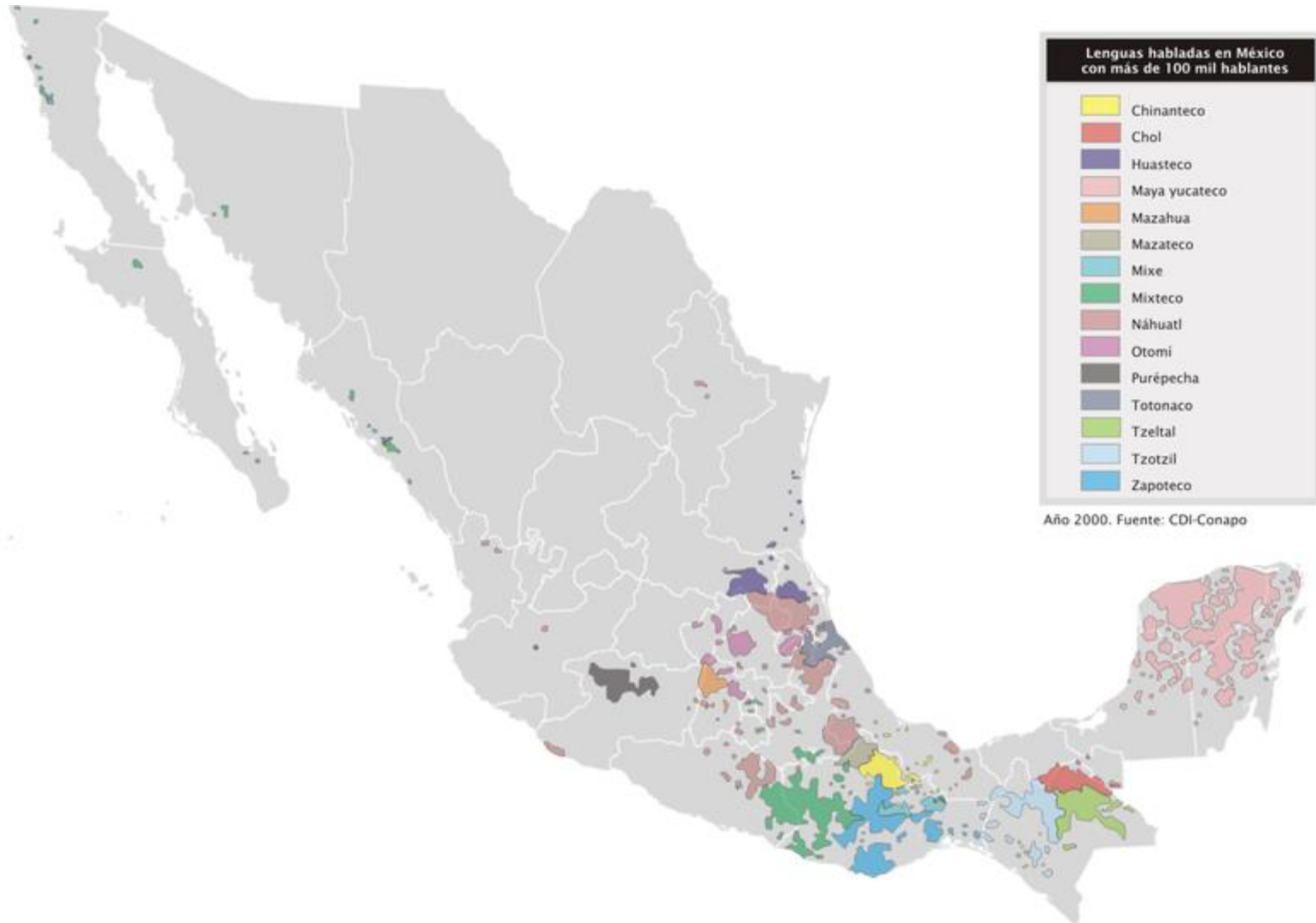
Mexico: Country Profile

- Capital city: Mexico City
- Population (2020 census): 126,014,024
- Official language: None at federal level
- Recognized regional languages: Spanish, 68 linguistic groups, and 364 indigenous languages
- Religion (2022 data): Catholicism (78.3%), Protestantism (4.3%), No religion (14.8%), Other (6.9%)
- Independence from Spain: September 16, 1810 (declared), September 27, 1821 (consummated)
- GDP (nominal, 2022 estimate): total \$1.42 trillion/15th, per capita \$10,950
- Racial and ethnic composition (2012 est.): Mestizo (62%), Amerindian (28%), European and others (10%)

MEXICO



Map of languages in Mexico



Largest Indigenous Peoples in Mexico (CDI, 2000)

Group	Number
Nahua Peoples	2,445,969
Maya	1,475,575
Zapotec	777,253
Mixtec	726,601
Otomi	646,875
Totonac	411,266

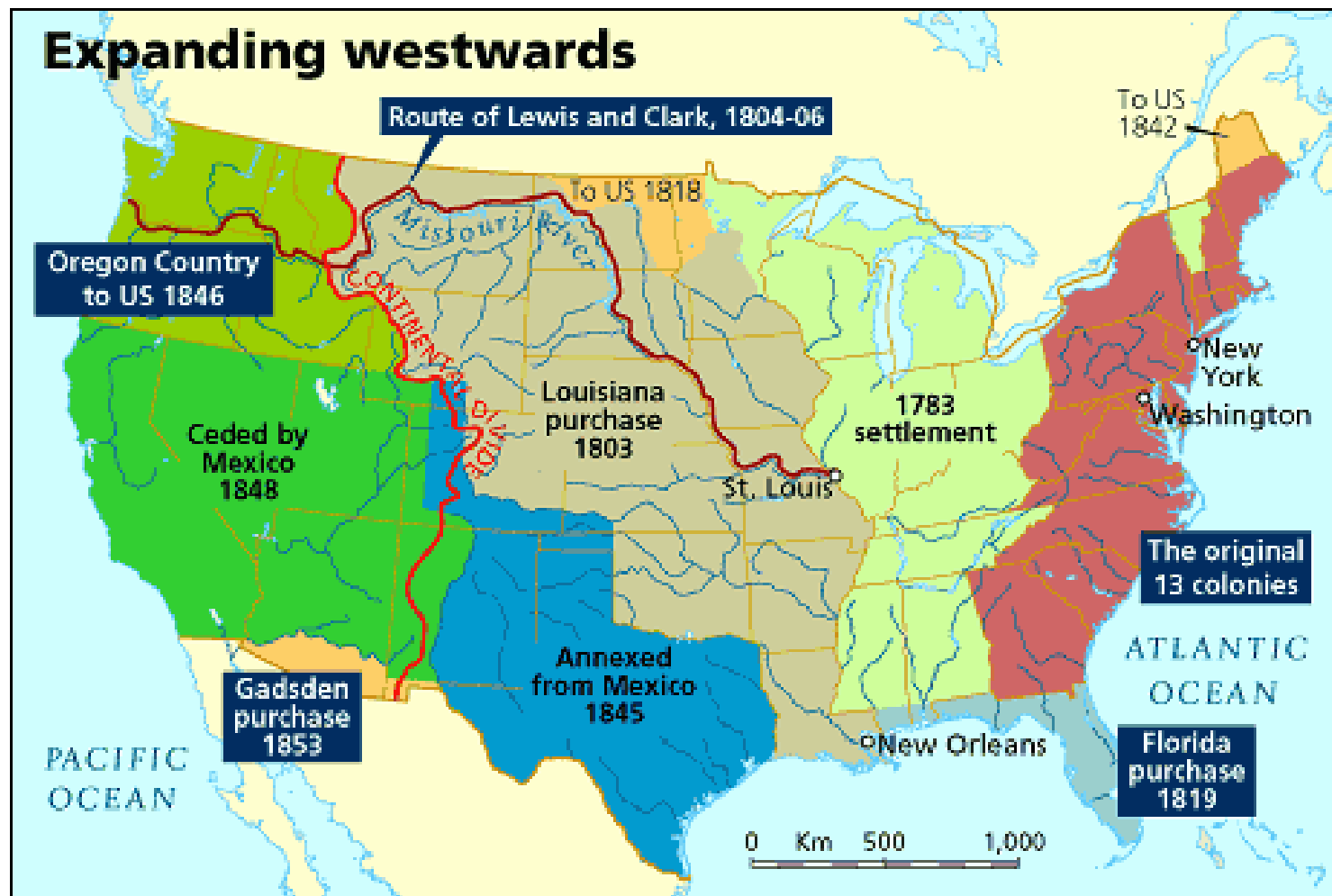
Video Clip on Mexico

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zY2a4enKyTw>

Mexico in the 19th century

- ▶ Declaration of independence on September 16, 1810 by priest Miguel Hidalgo, in the small town Dolores, Guanajuato
- ▶ 1836 Texas revolution: Texas' declaration of independence from Mexico, "Battle of the Alamo" in 1835.
- ▶ Mexican American war (1846-1848): Mexico giving up nearly half of its land to the U.S. including California, Nevada, Utah New Mexico, most of Arizona and Colorado, etc. in return for US\$18 million, Mexican territories being reduced from 1,700,000sq mi to 800,000.
- ▶ La Reforma of the President Benito Juarez(1858-1872)
- ▶ Liberalism (1857 Constitution):, equality before the law; forced sale of church property; forced sale of communal agricultural property, private and individual property, state replaces church, almost universal male suffrage
- ▶ French military invasion (1861-1867)
- ▶ President Porfirio Diaz (1876-1910)

Expanding westwards



Mexico in 1824



Land Cession after the Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty, 1848



La Reforma of Benito Juárez(1858-1872)



Benito Juárez(1806-1872)

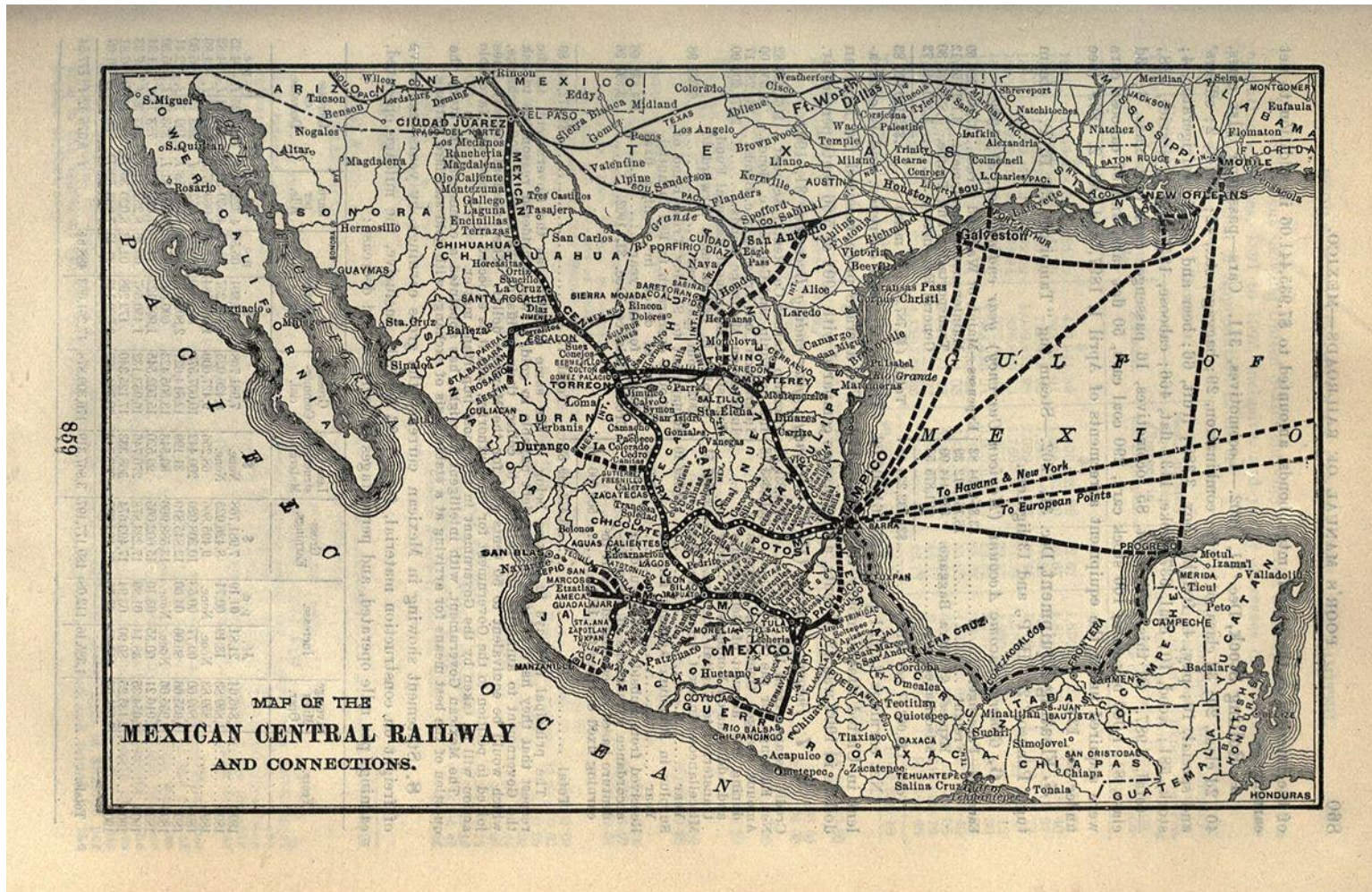


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Ruling of Porfirio Diaz (1876-1880, 1884-1910)



- ▶ President Porfirio Diaz (1876-1880, 1884-1910): economic growth and modernization contrasting to greater inequality where 95 percent of the railroad, petroleum, mining were owned by the foreigners and repression
- ▶ Electoral fraud of Diaz's seventh re-election provoked 1910 Mexican revolution
- ▶ Francisco Madero and Victoriano Huerta (1911-1914)



Mexican Central Railway and Connection in 1903

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1903 Poor%27s Mexican Central Railway.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1903_Poor%27s_Mexican_Central_Railway.jpg)

Mexico under Diaz: Economic Growth

- National Income: 50 million pesos (1890) → 100 million pesos (1906)
- Mining: 40 million pesos (1893) → 170 million pesos (1906)
- Imports into Mexico from US: \$15 million (1880) → \$166 million (1910)
- Petroleum Production: 300,000 barrels/yr (1892) → 12 million barrels/yr (1910)
- Manufacturing: 90 million pesos (1892) → 205 million pesos (1910)

Mexico under Diaz: Inequality

- **Corn Production**
 - 1877: 2.5 million tons
 - 1910: less than 2 million tons
 - 1810: 900gram/day/person
 - 1910: 400gram/day/person
- **Bean Production**
 - 1910: 25% lower than in 1876 on a per capita basis
- **Social Index In 1910**
 - Average Life Expectancy: 30yrs
 - Illiteracy: 84%
 - Infant Mortality: 439/1000

Source: Steven Volk's Lecture 13, the Porfiriato



<http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/articulo/cultura/letras/2015/05/21/la-justicia-mexicana-al-final-del-porfiriato>



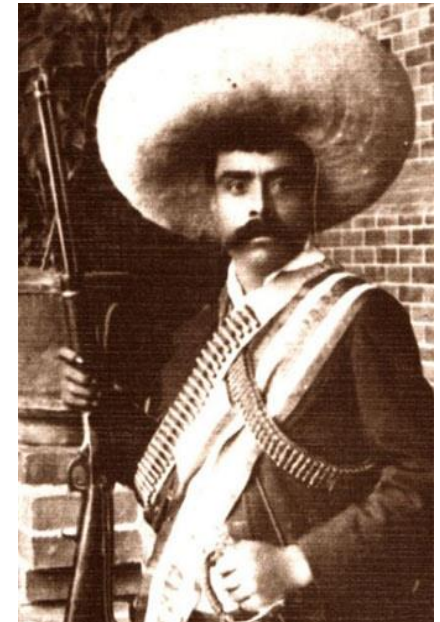
<https://www.megustaleer.mx/libro/el-lado-oscuro-del-porfiriato/MX9710/fragmento/>

The Mexican Revolution (1910-1920, or 1940)

Three factions of the revolution

1. Pancho Villa: mostly wage laborers from the north
 2. Emiliano Zapata: peasants-supported agrarian rural movement from the south
 3. Venustiano Carranza and Alvaro Obregon: more moderate reformists, Mexico city
- Carranza (1917-1920) → Alvaro Obregon (1920-1928)

P. Villa and E. Zapata (Revolution for Bread and Freedom)



Villa en la Silla Nov. 1914

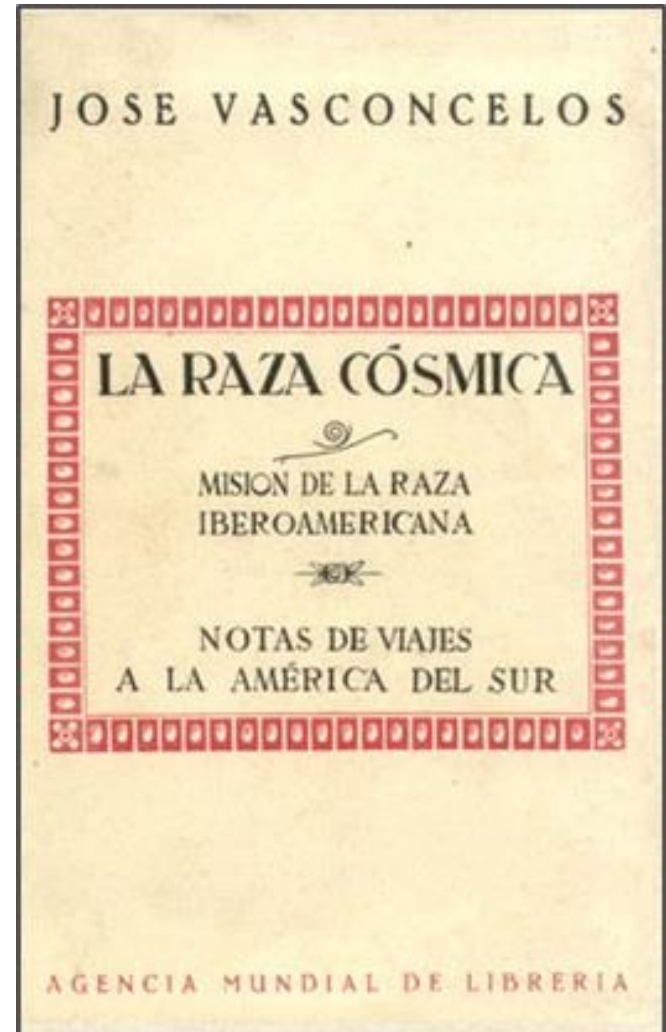


Mexican Revolution

- 1) 1910-1920: years of turmoil (constitutional years)
 - 1917 Constitution: agrarian reform, nationalization of petroleum, railroads, etc., ideology of mestizaje
- 2) 1920-1940: constructing a strong Mexican state
 - Madero (1911-1913), Huerta (1913-1914)
 - Carranza (1914-1920): 1917 Constitution
 - A. Obregon (1920-1924): Revolutionary nationalism, muralism
 - Calles (1924-1928) : Establishment of the National Revolutionary Party
 - L. Cardenas (1934-1940): Ejido, agrarian reform, oil nationalization (PEMEX)
 - Indigenismo: re-evaluation of the Aztec civilization, various cultural and educational policies for the indigenous populations, integration of the Indians to the nation building project
 - Jose Vasconcelos: muralism as a tool, Rivera, Orozco, Siqueiros
 - The creation of the National Revolutionary Party in 1929, later renamed as Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)

Cosmic Race (La raza cósmica)

- An essay written by Jose Vasconcelos (professor of UNAM, and later a minister of public education), published in 1925.
- It explains that the 5th race in Latin America, so called the mestizo (mixed race) comes after the previous 4 races including Black (Africa), Red (African-American), Yellow (Asia), and White (Anglo-Saxon).
- It argues that Mestizaje integrates peoples and cultures from Europe with native peoples of Indo-America. It is the moral and material basis for the union of all men into a fifth universal race.

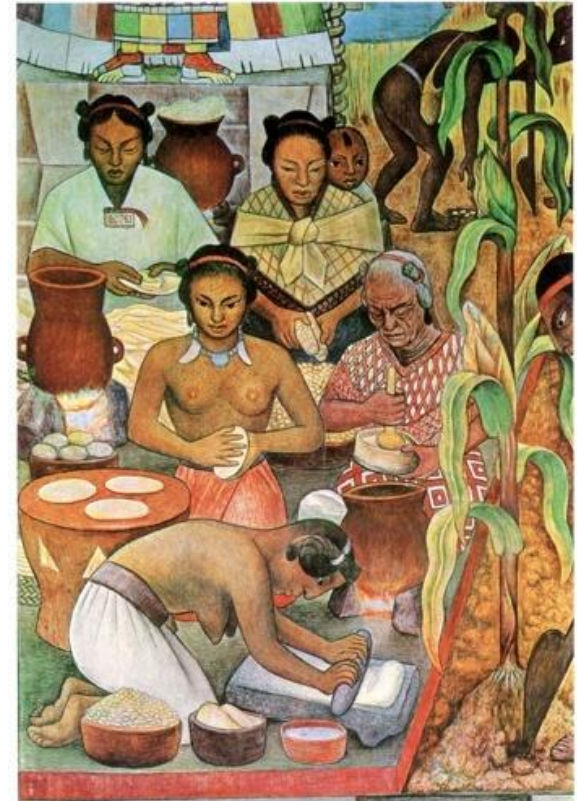
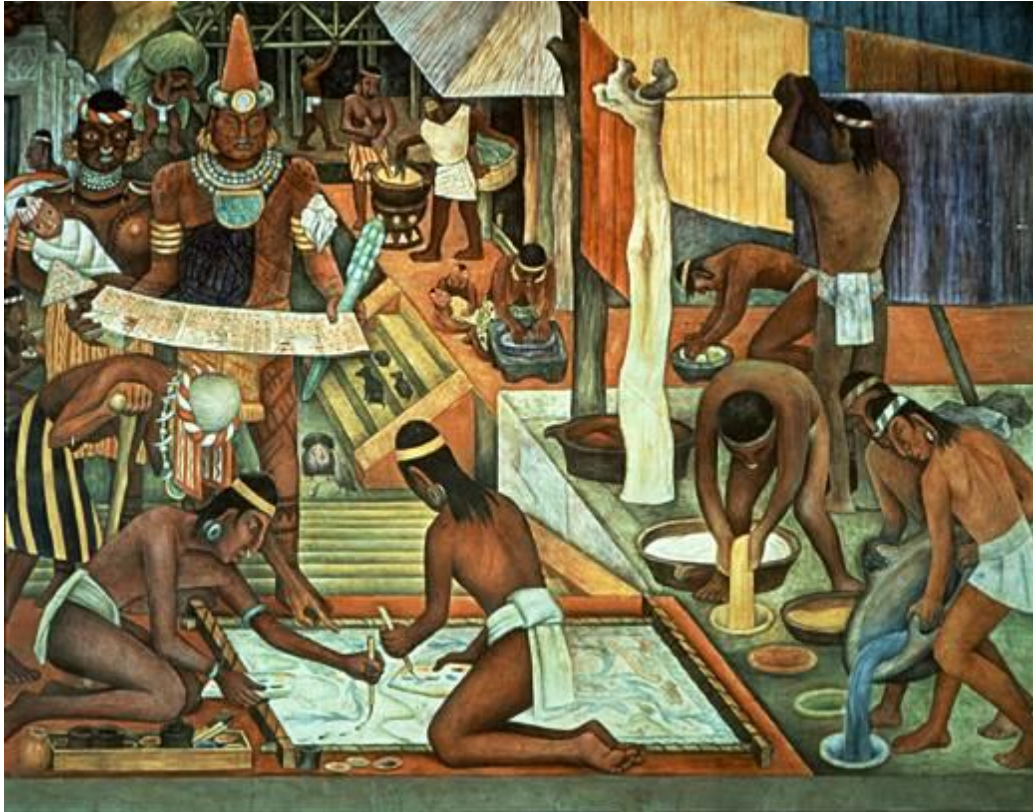


Mexican Muralists: The Big Three

Mexican Muralism: The Big Three

- Its purpose was to reunify the country under the post Mexican government.
- It was headed by “the big three” painters, Diego Rivera, Jose Orozco and David Siqueiros.
- Jose Vasconcelos, as a minister of education, sponsored mural projects to glorify the Mexican Revolution and the identity of Mexico as a mestizo nation.
- Diego Rivera was the most traditional in terms of painting styles. His themes were Mexican, often scenes of everyday life and images of ancient Mexico. His greatest contribution is the promotion of Mexico’s indigenous past into how many people of the country view it.
- Jose Orozco express an angry denunciation of oppression of by those he considered to be an evil and brutal ruling class. He never glorified the Mexican Revolution, but rather depicted the horrors of this war.
- David Siqueiros was the youngest and the most radical of the three. Although all three muralists were communists, he was the most dedicated, as evidenced by his portrayals of the proletarian masses. He was fascinated with technology that was exemplified in this work.

Diego Rivera



La Historia de México: La Civilización de los Huastecas

Diego Rivera



Mercado de Tlatelolco, Palacio Nacional

Diego Rivera



*History of Mexico: From Conquest to the future Mexico City,
National Palace*

Jose C. Orozco



The Epic of American Civilization: Hispano-America (Panel 16), 1932-34

Jose C. Orozco



Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, Jalisco
Governmental Palace, Guadalajara



Man of fire, Instituto Cultural Cabañas in
Guadalajara

Jose C. Orozco



Civilization: the Arrival of Quetzalcoatl



David A. Siqueiros



The Soldiers of Zapata

David A. Siqueiros



on display in front of the Santa Barbara Museum of Art

David A. Siqueiros



La nueva democracia



La Marcha de la Humanidad