

Mexican Revolution

The Mexican Revolution happened due to the lack of political stability and the lack of wealth in the working class. Mexico during this time was unstable because the middle class was not able to own land. The political instability happened due to the reign of Porfirio Diaz over Mexico and many people held resentment to Diaz's administration. This made it hard for new political leaders to emerge and hold power because people feared another Diaz coming into power. Uprisings started happening in northern and southern Mexico because the citizens who lived in the countryside did not appreciate Mexico City and how politics were happening there. These uprisings greatly changed Mexican politics after the war because it let a political monster come into power, the PRI. All of these factors made Mexico a very unstable country in the early 1900's.

The middle class in Mexico was not able to own land due to their lack of wealth at that time. This forced the middle class to take low paying jobs, such as share cropping, with a very slim chance to gain wealth to pass onto their families. These families were the ones who started the Mexican Revolution because they wanted land reform and Porfirio Diaz to be overthrown. A couple rogue leaders, Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata, led these enraged citizens and organized a military coup of Porfirio Diaz. Pancho Villa led the citizens to the north and Emiliano Zapata was leading citizens very close to the southern part of Mexico City. The two leaders were successful in their military coup and managed to overthrow Porfirio Diaz from power. This made citizens hopeful for a new political system in which the working, middle class would be able to own land and property.

The political instability during this time was also a major question in Mexico. Porfirio Diaz had power for many years in Mexico and was very corrupt in the way he used his power as President of Mexico. He would often jail his political opponents or assassinate them in attempt to hold power over Mexico. This caused the citizens of Mexico to become increasingly opposed to Porfirio Diaz and his regime. This is what led to the many uprisings starting across the countryside of Mexico. Once Diaz was overthrown, there were even more problems with Mexican politics because the two leaders of the revolution, Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata, were assassinated during the revolution. Many people believed Francisco Madero to be a good president, but he was assassinated by a new person coming into power, Victoriano Huerta. Huerta was a ruthless dictator who was overthrown relatively quickly in Mexico and replaced by the person who finally brought some stability to Mexican politics for

this time, Venustiano Carranza. Carranza wrote a new constitution which was very progressive for its time and particularly progressive in a country like Mexico where political stability was virtually unknown. Carranza wrote a new constitution which had new land and labor reforms, which pleased many of Mexicans rebels and slight reconstruction happened, although, Carranza was overthrown by a military coup and assassinated in 1920 and Obregon came into power. All of these military coups and uprisings showed Mexican political instability, but during Obregon's period in office more reconstruction happened in Mexico and Mexico was becoming increasingly stable in economic and political senses.

The PRI dominated Mexican politics from the 1920's all the way until the year 2000. The PRI were very good talkers, which attracted many of the rebels who overthrew Mexico's recent presidents because the PRI was promising many agrarian reforms to the working class. Success came to the PRI because Mexico had finally settled down on their uprisings and revolts which allowed the PRI to come into power fairly easily. Another reason the citizens kept electing officials of the PRI is because they wanted economic and political stability and they felt that the PRI was providing that, but in reality the PRI was a very corrupt political party and would often jail or bribe their political opponents in order to retain political authority over Mexico. The PRI manipulated the Constitution of Mexico in order to increase their political power instead of doing it for economic reasons. The PRI's corruption and propaganda is what allowed them to stay in power over Mexican politics for such a long period.

There were many causes of the Mexican Revolution whether it is political unrest and turmoil or economic reasons. The middle class was unhappy with the Mexican policy at the time, which was that they could not own land or property. These caused the rebels to revolt and overthrow numerous presidents, which led to political instability in Mexico. The political instability of Mexico contributed to the PRI being elected for around eighty straight years in Mexican politics. This corrupt political party told citizens that they would implement agrarian and labor reforms, but only implemented laws that would allow them to retain their political dominance of Mexico. The PRI was one of the consequences from the Mexican Revolution because the Mexican citizens wanted political stability, which they had never experienced that before. The Mexican Revolution changed the way Mexico was governed even up to present times.