

## Chronology of Events, 1810–1910

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| 1810          | This year marks the beginning of the struggle for independence led by Father Miguel Hidalgo.   | The Kingdom of New Spain has a population of some six million people.               |
| 1811          | Hidalgo's revolt is crushed and he is executed.  | Alexander Von Humbolt's <i>Map of New Spain</i> is published in France.             |
| 1821–<br>1822 | Independence is attained in 1821 by Generals Agustín de Iturbide and Vicente Guerrero.         | The United States grants diplomatic recognition to Mexico in 1822.                  |
| 1823          | The Mexican Republic is established.   | The tricolor national flag, with an eagle perched on a nopal cactus, is authorized. |
| 1831          | Vicente Guerrero is tried, convicted of treason, and executed.                                 | A national museum is established from the Conservatorio de Antiquedades.            |
| 1849          | Gold is discovered in California, territory lost in the war with the United States in 1847–48. | A national library is founded.  |
| 1854–<br>1855 | With the Ayutla revolt of 1855, Santa Anna is ousted from power.                               | A national anthem is approved by the Congress in 1854.                              |

1856– 1861	In the period of the Reform and the War of the Reform between Liberals and Conservatives, the Liberal Party and Mexico itself are led by Benito Juárez.	The first national postage stamp, with an engraved image of Father Hidalgo, is issued.
1857	The liberal federal Constitution of 1857 gives the nation its first bill of rights.	There are nearly eight million Mexicans according to the census.
1862– 1867	Louis Napoleon Bonaparte sends the French army to the New World, imposing the Austrian archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Hapsburg as emperor of Mexico.	A monument is dedicated to Morelos in 1865 in the Plazuela de Guardiola in Mexico City.
1862	On the fifth of May Republican forces repel a French assault on the city of Puebla. This victory later becomes a national holiday but at the time only delays the French occupation of Mexico by one year.	The Art Academy of San Carlos, founded in 1785, is renamed by Maximilian the Imperial Academy.
1867	President Benito Juárez returns to Mexico City and is reelected to a third term.	Gabino Barreda's Independence Day oration interprets Mexican history as a struggle between a negative spirit and a positivist spirit embodied by the liberal republican forces.
1872	President Juárez dies and Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada becomes acting president.	

1876– 1911	Termed the Porfiriato, the age of Porfirio Díaz sees the general elected to Mexico's highest office seven times.	During the Porfiriato, Mexico builds its railroad system, installs its telegraph and telephone systems, and solves the drainage problems of Mexico City.
1887	Mexico's mining industry is revived during the 1880s as a result of a new mining code, foreign investment, and modern machinery.	Construction of a monument to Cuauhtémoc, located in the Paseo de la Reforma in Mexico City, is initiated.
1900	The Flores Magón brothers begin publication of <i>Regeneración</i> , a Mexico City weekly critical of Porfirismo.	Justo Sierra publishes the multivolume national history entitled, <i>México: Her Social Evolution</i> .
1904	The Mexican Liberal Party is formed by Ricardo Flores Magón.	Mexico's first genuinely modern novel, <i>Santa</i> by Federico Gamboa, is published in 1902.
1906	Mexican workers at the Cananea Copper Company go on strike and are violently suppressed. The following year workers at the Rio Blanco textile mills also go on strike and are gunned down by federal troops.	To mark the centennial of the birth of Benito Juárez, construction begins on a great monument in his honor in Mexico City, the Hemiciclo de Juárez on Avenida Juárez.
1909– 1910	Francisco I. Madero publishes in 1910 <i>The Presidential Succession</i> , which calls for a peaceful end of presidential dictatorship.	In 1909, Andrés Molina Enríquez publishes <i>The Great National Problems</i> , a critical analysis of Mexico's agrarian crisis.

1910 Porfirio Díaz is reelected to the presidency and Madero's anti-reelectionist campaign is stopped by his arrest in the spring. When he is released, Madero calls for a national uprising for November 20, 1910.

In September, the Porfirian regime devotes great resources to celebrate the centennial of Independence, which includes the unveiling of the Monument to Independence on the Paseo de la Reforma.

## Chronology of Events, 1911–1928

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| 1911          | Madero's rebellion forces Díaz to resign and leave the country in exile in May.  | Construction of a new national theater is suspended, not to be resumed and completed until the 1930s.  |
| 1911–<br>1913 | The presidency of Madero   |  |
| 1911          | The proclamation of the Plan de Ayala, justifying rebellion against the Madero government, is signed by Emiliano Zapata in Morelos.                                      | Interim President Francisco León de la Barra inaugurates a monument to Morelos in the Ciudadela, Mexico City.  |
| 1912          | The rebellion of Pascual Orozco against the Madero government in Chihuahua   | Governors Abraham González in Chihuahua and Venustiano Carranza in Coahuila restrict the sale of alcoholic beverages and regulate prostitution, prohibit gambling, open new schools, raise teachers' pay, begin adult literacy classes, and maintain the Porfirian curriculum of civic liberalism. |
| 1913          | The Madero government is toppled by a conservative coup and the president and vice-president are murdered. General Victoriano Huerta becomes president.                  |  |
| 1913          | The proclamation of the Plan de Guadalupe, justifying rebellion against the Huerta government, is publicized by Venustiano Carranza, the Maderista governor of Coahuila. | Carranza's Plan de Guadalupe seeks legitimation in national history by calling for the restoration of the Constitution of 1857.  |

1913– 1914	Civil war rages between the Huerta government and the Constitutionalist movement, led by First Chief Carranza.	The Huerta regime increases spending for education and studies the problem of land distribution. Minor projects are initiated to improve the lives of Indians. In retrospect, the historian Michael Meyer argues, the regime was no counter-revolution, in that it did not seek to reestablish a Porfirian status quo.	Carranza's best general, Álvaro Obregón, decisively defeats Villa.	Demetrio Macías, who is caught up, without understanding why, in what appears to be an endless conflict.	
1914	The Constitutionalist movement defeats the federal army by the summer, but distrust between Carranza and one of his generals, Francisco Villa, threatens the unity of the victorious coalition.		1916– 1917	From November to February supporters of Carranza meet in convention in Querétaro and write a new "revolutionary" charter, the Constitution of 1917.	Carranza places the national iconic image, the eagle clutching a serpent on a nopal cactus, on national coins for the first time.
1914	The Aguascalientes convention in the fall of the year attempts to prevent conflict between Carranza and Villa. It fails, and Villa and Zapata form a loose alliance against Carranza.	When Zapatista forces enter Mexico City in late 1914 they remove the street signs along Avenida Madero; Francisco Villa has them restored.	1917– 1920	In May 1917, Carranza is elected constitutional president.	The first revolutionary monument, to the Serdán brothers, is unveiled in the city of Puebla in 1916. The Historical Museum of Churubusco, in the southern district of Mexico City, commemorating the war with the United States, is inaugurated in 1919.
1914	Carranza makes a tactical retreat to Veracruz in November and the forces of Villa and Zapata occupy Mexico City.	In retreating, Carranza follows the example of Benito Juárez, who had moved his government to Veracruz in 1859 during the War of the Reform.	1919	Emiliano Zapata is lured into a trap by one of Carranza's officers and murdered in April 1919.	
1915	"The War of the Winners" is a civil war between Carranza's forces and those of Villa and Zapata. In a series of decisive battles in the spring of 1915,	In this year, Mariano Azuela publishes <i>Los de abajo</i> , the classic novel of the Mexican revolution. The story follows the career of a revolutionary,	1920	The Plan of Agua Prieta is proclaimed, justifying rebellion against Carranza.	
			1920	The interim government of Adolfo de la Huerta negotiates a peace agreement with Villa and the leaders of the Zapatista movement.	
			1920– 1924	The election and presidency of Álvaro Obregón	In 1921 the Obregón regime puts on a commemorative extravaganza to rival Díaz's centennial celebration of Independence. This second

		festival, marking the achievement of Independence, has a more populist character than did the 1910 celebrations.
1922	The remains of Ricardo Flores Magón are returned to Mexico from the United States and honored by a state funeral.	The great renaissance of Mexican art, the muralist movement, begins when Education Secretary José Vasconcelos invites artists to paint Mexican subjects on the walls of a new education department building, an agricultural school in Chapingo, and the National Palace, among other sites.
1923-1924	The rebellion of de la Huerta against Obregón is defeated; Felipe Carrillo Puerto, socialist governor of Yucatán, is murdered in the revolt.	
1923	In the summer of 1923, Francisco Villa is assassinated in Parral, Chihuahua.	In 1924 there are about one thousand federal rural schools in operation.
1924	By the end of Obregón's term some 3 million acres have been redistributed to 624 villages. The number of villagers receiving land is calculated at 140,000.	At the beginning of the Calles presidency, the muralists José Clemente Orozco and David Alfaro Siqueiros are fired by the Ministry of Education.
1924-1928	This period sees the election and presidency of Plutarco Elías Calles, Obregón's hand-picked candidate and fellow Sonoran.	In 1925, Madero becomes the first revolutionary hero to have his name inscribed on the wall of the national congress.
1926-1929	In the Cristero rebellion, conflict between the national government and the hierarchy of the Catholic church provokes massive peasant rebellion in	Muralist Diego Rivera adapts to the Calles regime and paints the chapel at the agricultural school at Chapingo. Upon finishing these murals, he visits

west-central Mexico. In the struggle, 65,000 to 80,000 Mexicans are killed.

1927 Supporters of Obregón pass a law permitting the former president to seek another term. This violation of the principle of "No Reelection" sparks the rebellion of Generals Francisco Serrano and Arnulfo Gómez, which is crushed in two months.

1928 Álvaro Obregón is elected president for the term 1928-34. On July 17, José de León Toral, a fanatic Catholic, shoots Obregón in the head five times, killing the Caudillo of the Revolution.

Moscow by invitation of the Soviet Union, for the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

In 1928, Martín Luis Guzmán writes *El águila y la serpiente* (The Eagle and the serpent), a documentary novel about the revolution in the north. In 1929 he publishes *La sombra del caudillo* (The Shadow of the caudillo), a novelistic treatment of post-revolutionary politics.

A *corrido* verse on the death of Obregón reads: "And so ends his life / the one-armed hero of León / for sustaining his ideals / in honor of the Nation."