

Mexico

History through Murals

Mexican Independence 1810-1855



Fight for Liberty by Jose Orozco

Father Hidalgo (killed 1811) against Spanish rule

Color red – death and violence

Masses of people – popularity of independence movement among Indians and mestizos.

Hidalgo and Father Morelos both executed during war by Mexican creoles (Spanish decedents)

Creole Agustin Iturbide then lead independence from Spain, but without reforms of masses

Mexican
Independence
1810-1821

Criollos – Spanish descent

Priest's collar and cross – role of Church in rebellion

What do you think a fiery machete represent?

Machete is symbol of agriculture and fire is revolt.



Progress and Reform 1855-1876



Juaraz 1831-1872 and the Fall of the Empire by Jose Orozco

Juarez - Zapotec Indian - first to bring legitimate reforms to Mexico



Machetes in hands of peasants

Juarez leadership came against European intrusion from Spain and France

1862 – Mexico conquered by France (Napoleon III). Archduke Maximilian of Austria became Emperor of Mexico. **Cinco de Mayo** = Mexican victory, though French eventually won war.

1867- Juarez conquered Mexico City and executed Maximilian his reforms until his death in 1872

Then continued

Mexican flag – patriotism of middleclass

Violent colors

Control of Church

1855 – overthrew dictator Santa Anna, began reforms

Dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz 1876-1910





Revolution against Porfirian (Porfirio Diaz) Dictatorship 1911 unseated Diaz

Peasants lost lands and were forced to work on large haciendas for little wage – conditions near slavery



Government forces used to coerce the farm hands to work.

Peasants responded by rebelling against government.



Mural by Diego Rivera showing a
unified Mexican society