**Late Nineteenth Century**

**Mexico after the War of 1847**

 Plan de Ayutla 1854

 Called for the resignation of Santa Anna

 Santa Anna resigned in 1855

 Liberals acquire power and declare a liberal government based on the ideals of the United States

 Reformed laws curtailing the traditional centralist powers of the Church and the military

 Sought to promote civil society and capitalist economy

 Constitution of 1857

 Liberal reform constitution

 Sparked a centralist revolt under the Plan de Tacubaya

 Civil War of the Reform 1858-1861

 Spain, Britain, and France seized customs house at Veracruz in 1861

 Spain and Britain withdrew but France sought to consolidate its authority over Mexico beginning in 1862

 Emperor Maximilian I

 Habsburgian prince

 Juarez refused to accept French authority and went into exile

 The French began pulling out of Mexico in 1866-1867 due in part to US pressure

 Maximilian was abandoned, arrested, and executed

 Juarez continued as president elected in 1868 and 1871 until he died in 1872

 Sebastian Lerda de Tejada succeeded Juarez

 Porfirio Diaz had been active in the War of the Reform and the insurgency against France

 He revolted against Juarez in 1871 on the issue of "no re-election" but was defeated

 In 1874 Diaz launched the Plan de Tuxtepec and rose in rebellion against Tejada

 After a couple of defeats Diaz was finally victorious and elected president in 1877

 He centralized his authority over the Mexican government

 The Diaz regime ushered in the Porfiriato, as period of stability, development, and economic advancement

 Mining increased

 Industrialization expanded

 Railroads expanded and connected to the US

 Greater international investment

 Communal lands were privatized and sold in the spirit of the Reform

 These developments displaced people and increased wealth and poverty

**American Southwest 1848-1900**

Under appreciated period

Descended from 20th century immigrants

Activists interested in contemporary issues

Ethnicity

Anti-Mexican attitudes

Mexican-American War

Economic competition

California Gold Rush

Texas Cart War

Religion

Race [?]

Race is ethnicity

"Rapid growth of racism" is due to the interaction of people of different

ethnicities

Violence

Lynching in California and Texas

Interaction and intermarriage

More complex than originally understood

**California**

Envy, racism, and violence

Vigilante law and oppression

Minorities are subject to this behavior because they have fewer people

to protect themselves

Aimed at forced cooperation through coercion

The case of Juanita who killed a miner

Gonzales says that she wouldn't have been killed if she was white

 How can we know?

Law used to intimidate and exclude Mexicans from gold fields in 1850

Laws repealed in 1851

 What does this say about Americans in California?

Land ownership

Squatters occupied lands owned by Mexicans

Congressional Land Act of 1851 recognized previous

ownership with documentation

3/4 of claims recognized by land commission

 What does this say about American law?

Railroads brought newcomers and reduced the Mexican

population to a small minority

Lawlessness and banditry

Joaquin Murietta

Tiburcio Vasquez

The concept of social banditry

Better explained by ethnicity

Accommodation much more common than resistance

Intermarriage

**Arizona**

 Mexico had retreated from Arizona during Mexican period

 Indian depredations

The Treaty of Mesilla in 1853 completed the Gadsden Purchase

 Named for the American agent James Gadsden who negotiated the purchase

 Santa Anna needed money and US needed southern railway route to pacific

 Settlers looked to US to deal with the increasing Apache threat in the Southwest

 Argonauts and Texas cattlemen settled in the region

 There was lingering hostility due to Mexican American War

 Intermarriage

 However prominent newcomers A.P.K. Safford, Sam Hughes, Hiram Stevens, and William Oury all married Mexican women

 Gonzales say nowhere in the Southwest did Anglos and Mexicans get along better

Mexicans played a vital role in the economy until the arrival of the railroad in 1880s

 Freighting

 Connections to Mexico (Sonora and Chihuahua) and New Mexico

 Pedro Aguirre from Chihuahua

 Estevan Ochoa from Chihuahua

 Partnered with Pedro Aguirre Jr.

 Later partnered with Pinckney Tulley

 Became mayor of Tucson in 1875

 Railroad brought greater integration into US

 With the arrival of more Americans there became less social connections

 Relations between Mexicans and Anglos deteriorated

 Sonoran immigrants Mariano Samaniego and Carlos Velasco became leaders in the Mexican community of Tucson

 Samaniego arrived in the 1850s

 His family was involved in mercantile

 He was educated at St. Louis University

 Later was a regent of U of A in 1886

 President of Arizona Pioneers Historical Society

 Promoted mutual-aid associations in the Mexican community

 Velasco arrived in the 1877 as a political refugee from the political instability in Sonora

 He had been a lawyer in Hermosillo

 In Tucson he became an editor of local Spanish newspaper *El Fronterizo* in 1878

 He and Samaniego formed the Alianza Hispano-Americana in 1894 to protect threatened rights of Mexican Americans in Arizona Territory

 This was the first Mexican American association to achieve national prominence by the 1930s

 The rise of mutual-aid societies or *mutualistas* is evidence that ethnicity was becoming more important that extended family ties because most immigrants didn't have extended families to rely on for social behavior

**New Mexico**

 The large Mexican population in New Mexico allowed it to preserve its heritage

 60,000 at time of American occupation

 New Mexico had a complex caste system

 Ricos and Pobres

 Mexicans, Americans, Pueblos, Nomadic Indians

 Intermarriages

 Mexicans and Pueblo Indians

 High percentage of Anglo men 80-90% married to Mexican women

 New Mexican settlement expanded during the Mexican period and continued during the American period

 Mexican families profited from expanded commerce that American trade brought from Missouri to Chihuahua

 Chávezes, Pereas, Oteros, Armijos, Amadors (Las Cruces) "linked" with Terrazas- Creels of Chihuahua

 After Civil War and arrival of the railroad, American population expanded

 Many were drawn to Albuquerque which was a junction of the ATSF and Atlantic and Pacific railroads and center of industrial development

 Livestock became a big business as Southwest integrated into US economy

 Banditry also arose in New Mexico as New Mexico became more integrated into US

 *Gorras Blancas*

 Mariano Leiba of Bernalillo and Vicente Silva of Las Vegas

 The Catholic Church remained strong in New Mexico and was the main ethnic institution in the state

 The Penitentes were a lay organization to make up for the shortages of priests

**Texas**

 Great diversity among Mexicans in Texas

 San Antonio, Rio Grande Valley, and El Paso main areas

 The Tejano population became more of a minority as more Americans moved into Texas

 Tejanos began to be shut out of commerce

 Cart War 1859

 Decline of cart trade had an impact on Mexican merchants in San Antonio

 Gonzales uses Richard King as an example of the growing American population and dominance in Texas

 King integrated Mexican society into his ranch operation

 Others intermarried into prominent Mexican families

 Mifflin Kenedy

 The development of American dominated commercial agriculture put poor Tejanos at a disadvantage

 Tejanos experienced the racial caste system of the Lower American South

 Dispossession of property

 Physical attacks

 Ethnic conflict and violence

 Juan Cortina's conflict is characterized as ethnic conflict in Gonzales' book

 The conflict was more of a family feud

 Gonzales mentions that some powerful Mexicano ranchers were enemies of Cortina

 Also, many Mexicans served in the Texas Rangers

 Gregorio Cortez

 Murdered the sheriff in Manor in 1901

 Arrested and imprisoned for life

 Pardoned in 1913

 Catarino Garza

 From Brownsville

 Raised an army in Texas against the Diaz regime in Mexico and captured Guerrero, Tamulipas

 He failed to get any popular support and eventually went into exile in Cuba and Columbia

 How is this example and example of ethnic conflict?

 The Chihuahua trade benefitted the El Paso area

 After the Mexican American War Americans moved into the region to take advantage of the international trade and established the settlement of Franklin

 Franklin was incorporated as El Paso in 1873

 El Paso del Norte became Juarez in 1888

 The Butterfield Overland Mail boosted commerce in El Paso in 1858

 Early ethnic relations were cordial in El Paso

 Large Mexican population and relatively small American population

 Nevertheless there was growing conflict as symbolized by the Salt War of 1877

 The arrival of the railroad in 1881 (SP) altered these relations

 The arrival of the Mexican Central linked El Paso to Mexican interior and made El Paso an integrated commercial center, a center of mining processing, and immigration from Mexico

 This development contributed to El Paso becoming predominately Mexican