**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