

History- modern latin america



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Analysis of ' Plan of Ayala' Emiliano Zapata, the great Mexico revolutionary leader drafted the document ' Plan of Ayala' describing his ideology and vision concisely quoted," Reform, Freedom, Justice and Law!". His Plan emphasized rejection of Madero's presidency and a call for free elections to embark political stability. He wanted land and property, transferred to townships and citizens, as opposed to being owned by large estate owners. The Zapata legacy continues today very deeply among the indigenous and rural peasant communities. It is thus, envisioned Zapata¹ struggled to create a livable economy for the ' ecological ethnicities' of the whole Mexican nation.

2. Outcome of Mexico Independence Mexicans, won independence from Spanish colonial authorities in 1821. Stephen Austin's settlers were then, directed to become Mexican citizens; members of the Roman Catholic Church and learn Spanish. When Mexican government condemned slavery, Texans (Americans in Austin's colony) rebelled and were declared republic in 1839. Post colonial era witnessed major conflicts, the War of the Triple Alliance (1864-1870) and the War of the Pacific (1879-1884). Porfirio Diaz (1884-1910) tried to maintain law and order in Mexico. He helped modernize economy by boosting foreign investment; export of the natural resources and expanding railroads though majority of land and resources remained concentrated in hands of wealthy owners, resulting majority population poor. In the second decade of 20th century uprisings held by Francisco Madero against autocrat Diaz led to largest upheaval, " Mexico revolution".

Reference: 1. Stephen, Lynn. Zapata Lives: Histories and Cultural Politics in Southern Mexico, Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002 Print.