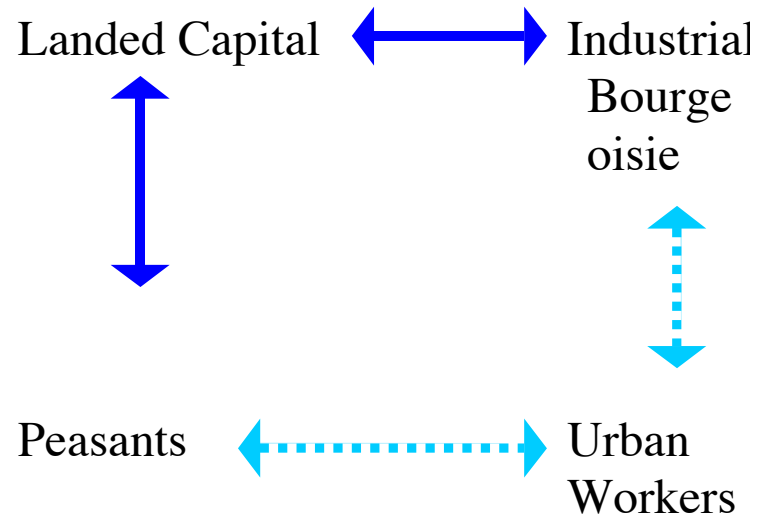


México as two terrains of struggle in the 19th Century

1. Geopolitical struggle

Class antagonisms:



National Struggles

Mexicans versus Spanish

Mexicans versus French

2. Ideological Struggles: Liberalism versus Conservatism

i. Property

a. End of peasant communes in 1857
individual title given to indigenous peasants:
Lerdo's LIBERAL REFORMS had meant
only to end Catholic Church control of
property but a new government in 1857
included Indian properties as well

Ley
Lerdo:

After
Santa
Anna

origin of contemporary distinction between:
propiedad comunitaria and
propiedad privada known as *pequeña
propiedad* after the revolution
(*propiedad ejidal* comes as result of
post-revolutionary reform)

b. End of church properties
Catholic Church owned 25% of urban
properties
(end of tithes as well)

‘Scramble for Church properties (esp. urban)
in 1858

ii. Labor:

Under Liberalism:

Free Labor replaces Bonded Labor

a. final (legal) blow to encomienda
end of debt peonage
ending (legally) tienda de raya

b. freedom to move to urban areas

c. together with changes in property relations, an end to the bond between many indigenous peoples and specific places.

Conservatives benefited from ‘Forced Labor’ in Mexico

- Post-Conquest

Repartimiento

Indigenous communities supply labor

- **Encomienda**

Indians are tied to land

Hacendados (landlords) are legally entitled to use Indian labor

(Independence ends encomienda & Slavery)

- **Debt Peonage**

Bonded by debt: debtors cannot move to new locations but must work off debt.

Had to purchase food in ‘**tienda de raya**’
(**company store**)

Independence, Class and Nationalism

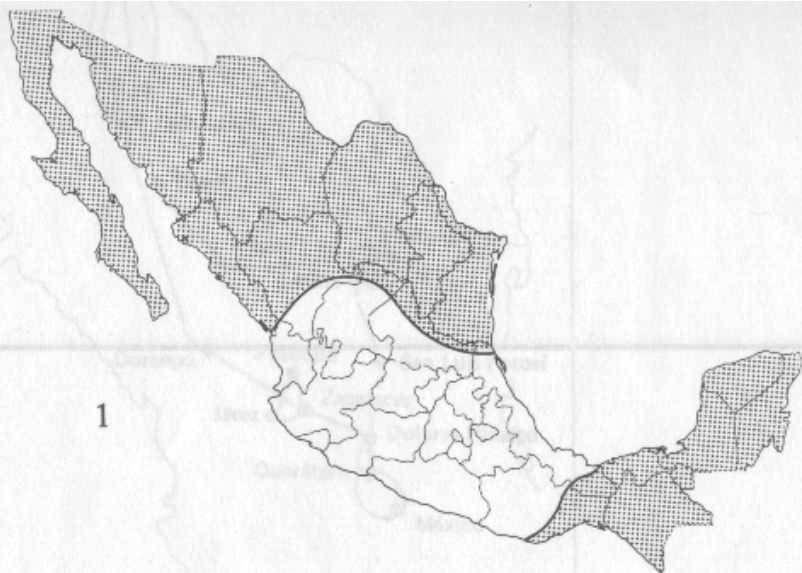
The defense of Mexican Sovereignty after independence created bizarre twists in the realpolitik of Mexican governance.

In essence, the split between liberals and conservatives created the conditions necessary for colonial powers (US and Europe) to invade and conquer Mexico.

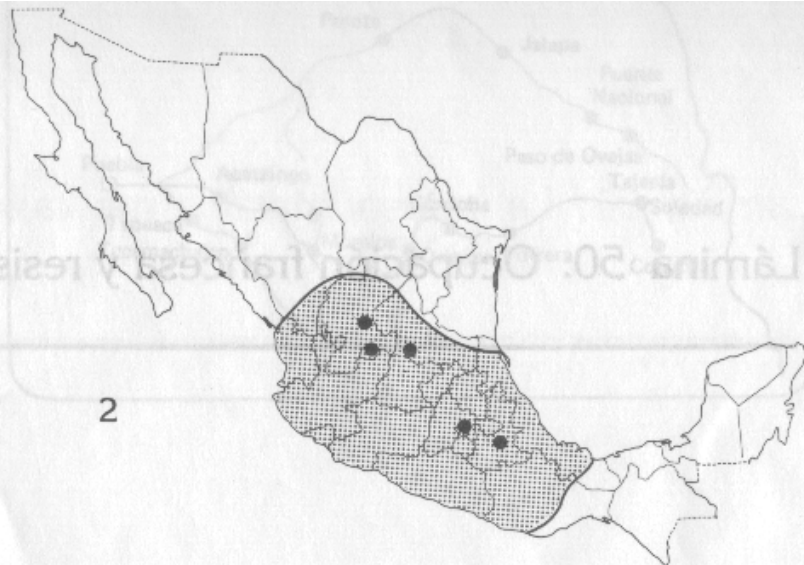
(Back to the Future?: Aztecs and the Spanish)

I. La invasión norteamericana (US Invasion)

1. 1846: war declared on Mexico
2. 1847: Niños Heroes: batalla de chapultepec
3. Mexico loses 1/2 of its national territory

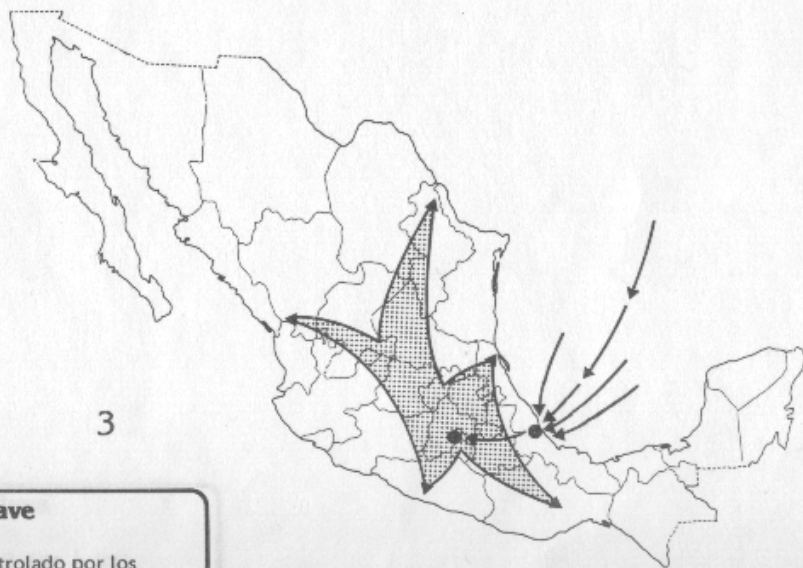


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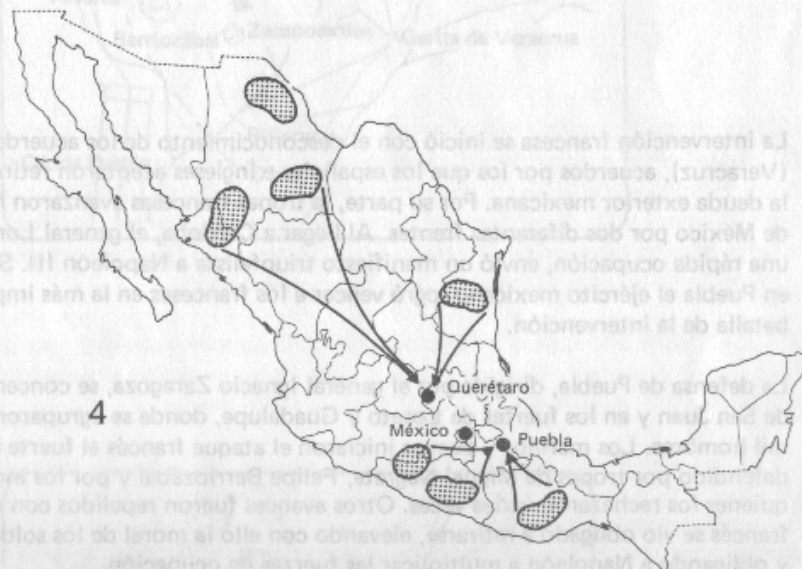


2

Liberal/Conservative War & Invasion Francesa



3

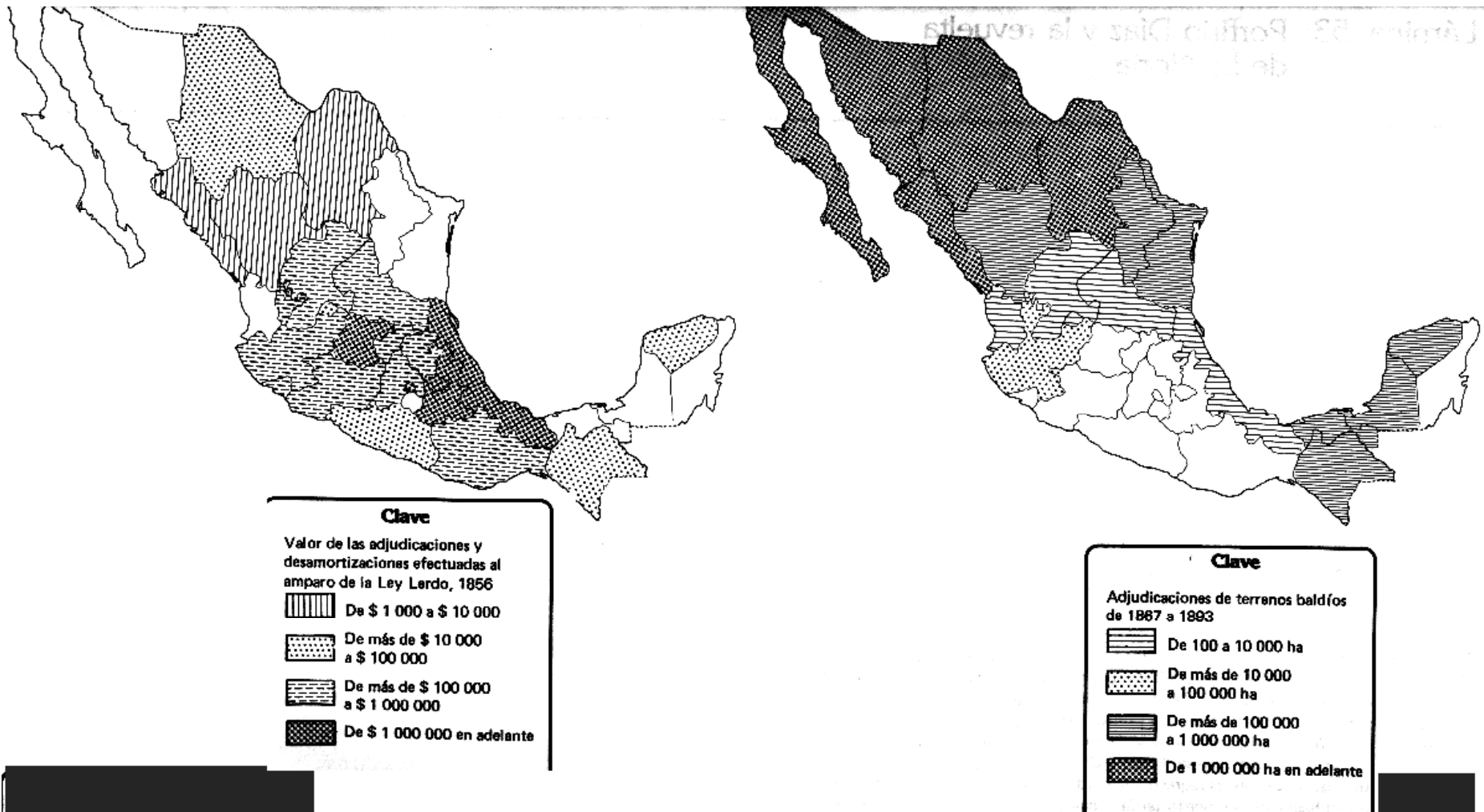


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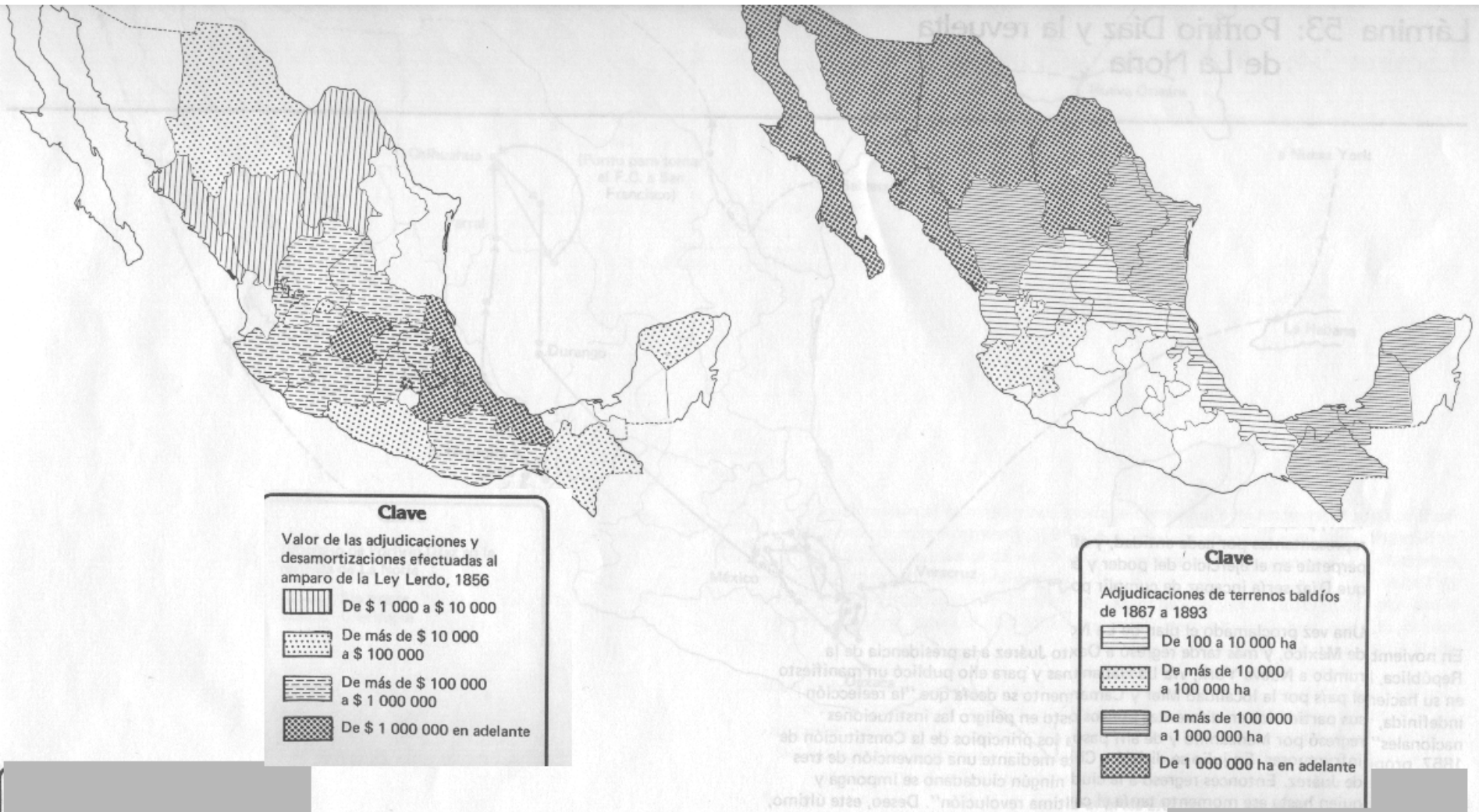
Clave

controlado por los

1. La invasión francesa: The French invasion was supported by Conservatives seeking to regain Church land and end *Ley Lerdo* land reforms

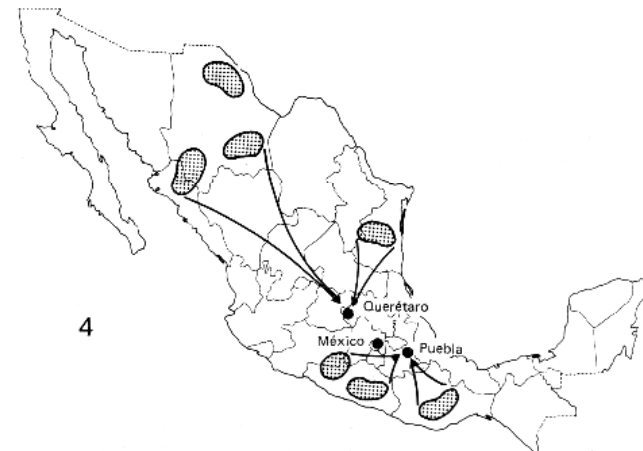
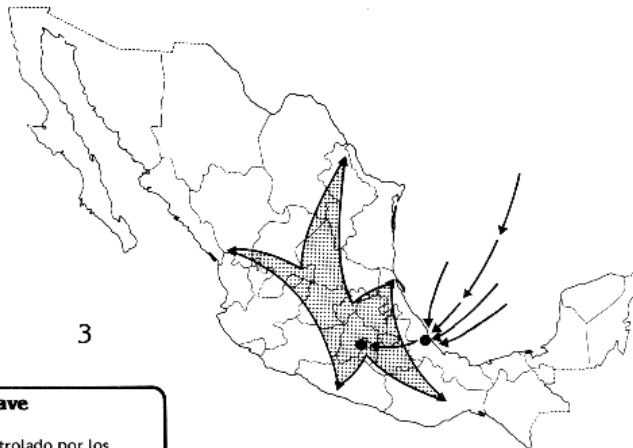
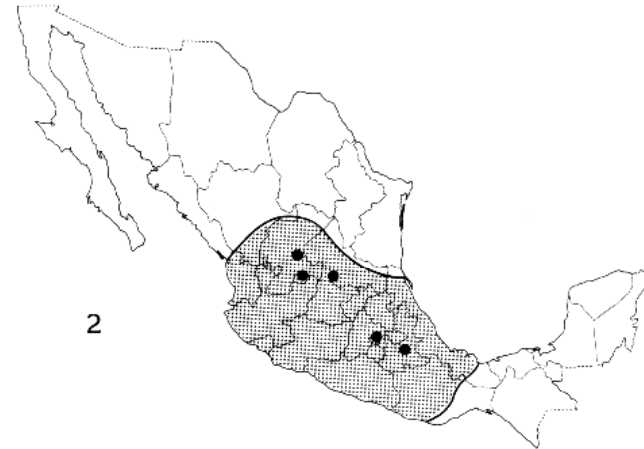
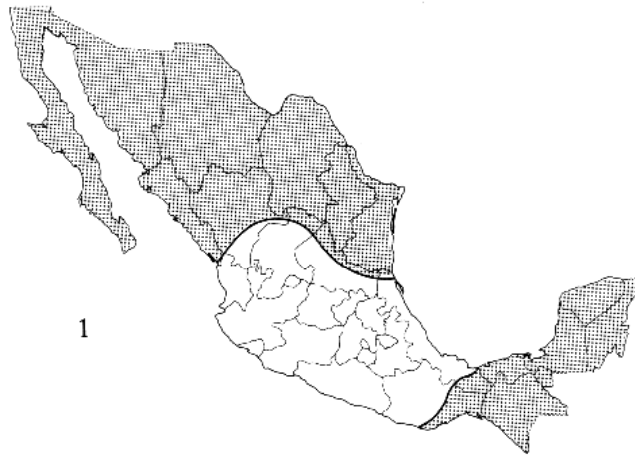


Ley Lerdo



2. The French opted in favor of dispossessing Church properties and pushed the end of debt peonage, returned properties taken from Indian communities and pushed land reform! Remember the French Revolution and Napoleon?

Again, maps aid us in conceptualizing the political struggles...



Clave
controlado por los

Liberalism: Bourgeois Individualism

- i. ideals drawn from Jeffersonian democracy and the French Revolution
- ii. French rulers in Mexico were in favor of equitable development

Conservatives teamed up to bring back Mexican Liberals in place of French Liberals (Benito Juárez is Back)!!!!, but a new, chastened liberalism

End of land reform until revolution

return of tienda de raya and debt peonage

Church lands not returned

Indigenous peoples mostly did not get lands back

French kicked out: Maximiliano executed, finally, long after the initial French invasion defeated in Battle of Puebla

Cinco de Mayo! Celebration of anti-imperialism

Porfiriado and the Lessons of Liberalism

- 1. Porfirismo, brought an anti-humanist form of modernity to Mexico**
- 2. Porfirio Diaz and 19th Century Modernization**
 - a. Railways and comparative development**

Independence, Class and Nationalism

In essence, the split between liberals and conservatives created the conditions necessary for colonial powers (US and Europe) to invade and conquer Mexico.

- Counter-Reforms stymied the effects of the Ley Lerdo
- Development during the crucial 19th century period proceeded along Authoritarian, highly centralized lines during the Porfiriado, Compare to the democratic, decentralized development in the US during the same period
- Of course, the US played a role through intervention...