



**The Mexican Revolution
and Border Fence**

THE U.S.-MEXICO BORDER REGION

Class 05

Porfirio Diaz Dictatorship (1876-1911)

- Major causes of the Mexican Revolution:
 - Social Unrest, “Tierra and Libertad” (Land and Liberty)
 - Foreign ownership of Mexico’s (U.S. companies owned Mexico’s land: 80% mines, oil fields, and 20% agricultural land)

The Mexican Revolution initiated on November,20 1910 to 1920

- 1911, The Battle of Juarez,
- 1913, February 9-19, Ten Tragic Days Madero’s assassination and Interference of U.S. Ambassador in Mexico *Henry Lane Wilson*
- 1914 on April 9 The Tampico Incident
- Battle of Veracruz and U.S. Invasion of Veracruz
(21 April-23 November 1914)
 - Resulted on U.S. citizens as Refugees
 - U.S. Border Camps and Gunboat Diplomacy



Francisco I. Madero President of Mexico 1911 to February 22, 1913.
Assassinated

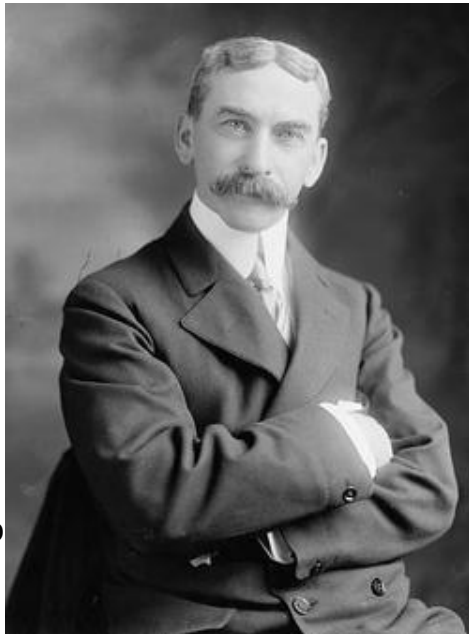
10 Tragic Days

February 9-19, 1913

President Madero was forced to resign and then quickly assassinated with Vice President, José María Pino Suárez.



New President Victoriano Huerta
February 22, 1913 to July 1914



U.S. Ambassador in Mexico
Henry Lane Wilson
Supported the coup





Tampico Incident: U.S. Gunboat Diplomacy, and Formal raising of first flag of U.S. Veracruz 2 P.M. April 27, 1914

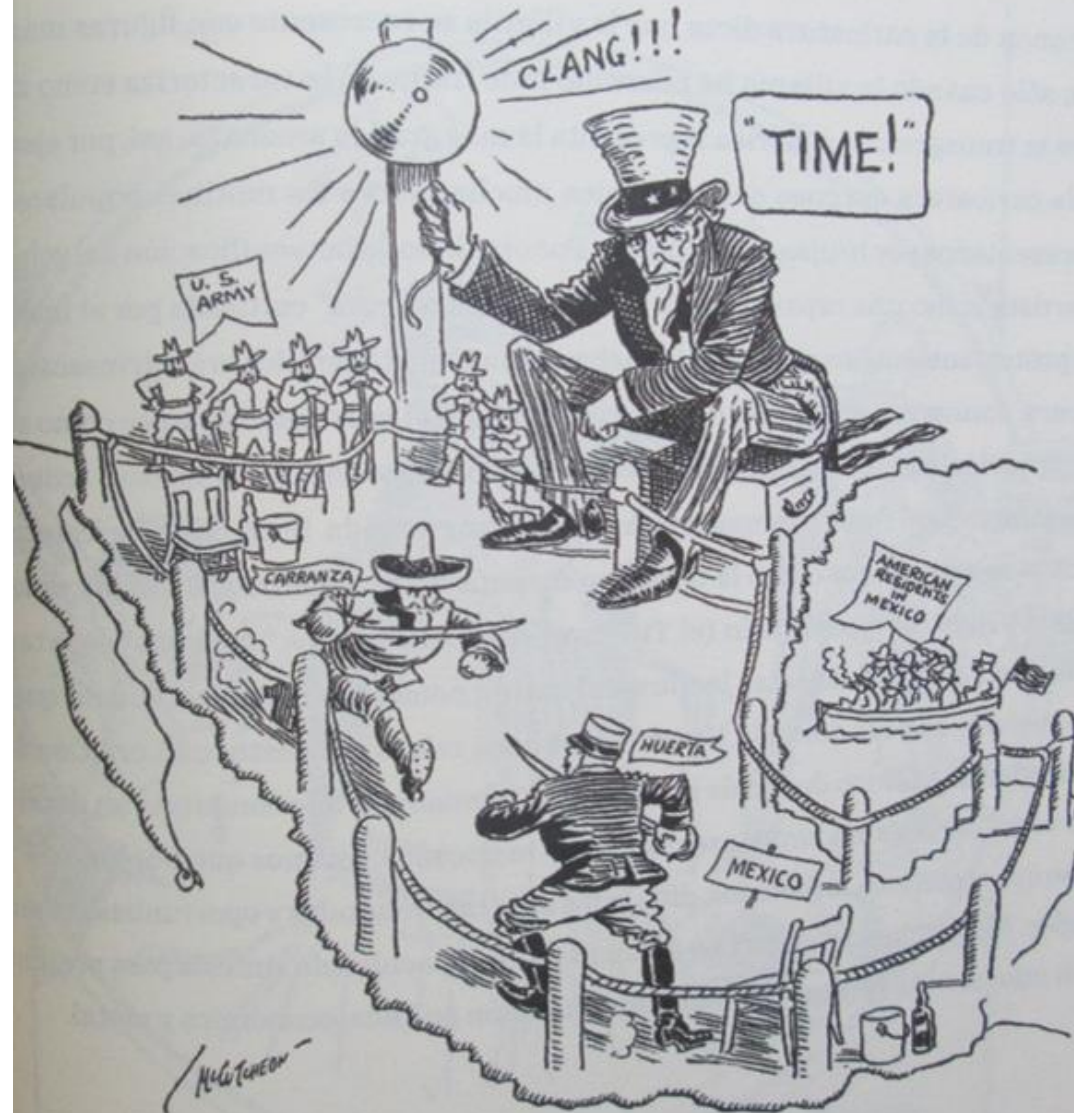
IMPORTANT EVENTS 1914-1920

- 1915, [Plan de San Diego](#), Called to gain the old territories.
- March 9, 1916, Pancho Villa [Raid of Columbus, New Mexico](#)
- 1916-1917 [The Punitive Expedition](#), General Pershing search for Villa
- January 1917, the [Zimmerman Telegram](#) from Germany to President Carranza
- April 6, 1917, The U.S. enters WWI.
- 1917, MEXICAN CONSTITUTION (Nationalization of Land and Natural Resources)
- 27 August, 1918, [Battle of Nogales](#),
- **1918**, U.S.-Mexico **BORDER FENCE** built as symbol of distrust and tensions



HUERTA WANTED TIME.

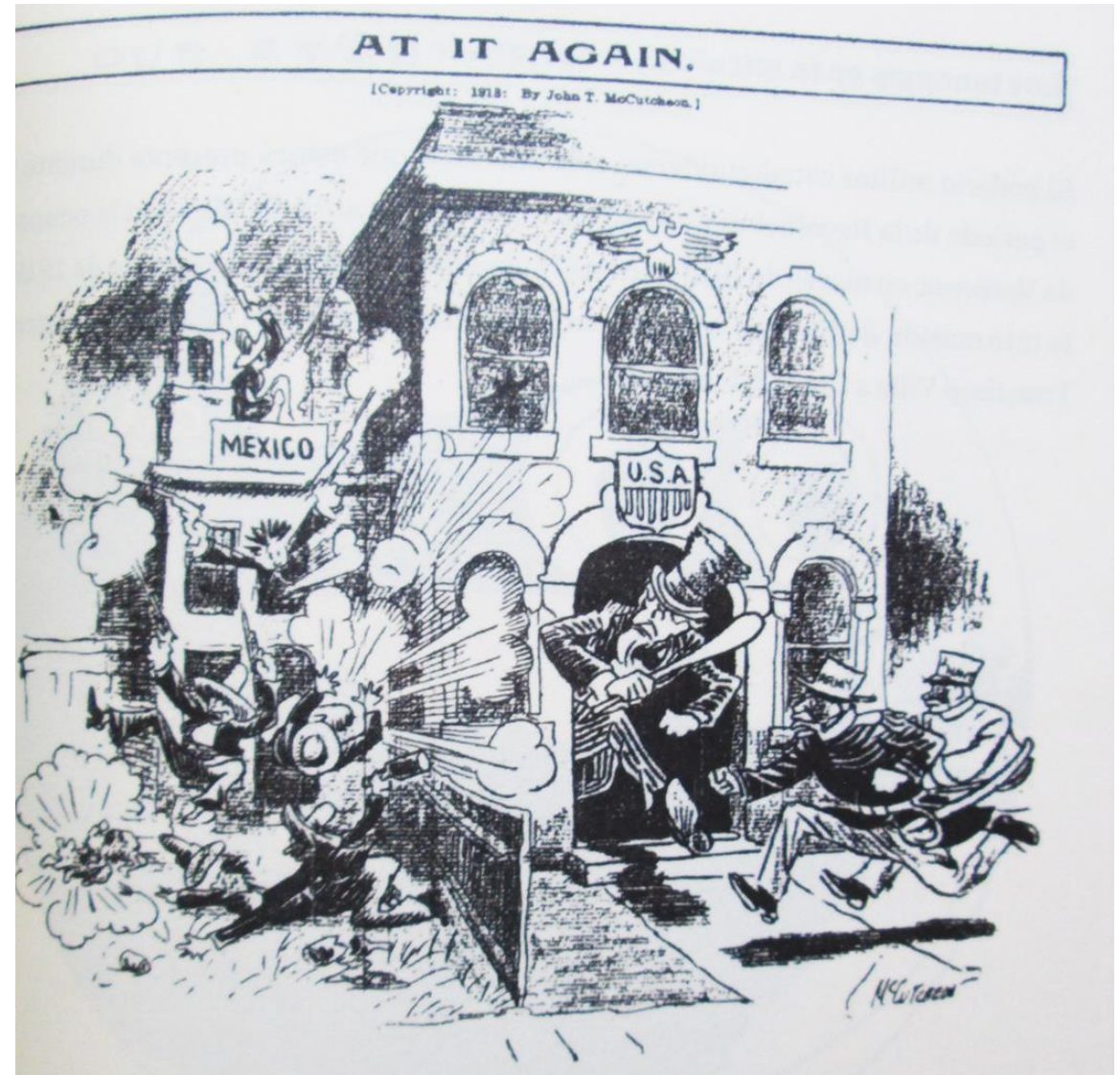
[Copyright: 1913: By John T. McCutcheon.]



THE MEXICAN INSURGENTS LIKE TO FIGHT ALONG THE U. S. BORDER.



NEIGHBORS RELATIONSHIP



A Nuestros Compatriotas Los Mexicanos en Texas

Un grito de verdadera indignación y de ira, ha brotado de lo más profundo de nuestras almas, al ver los crímenes y atropellos que a diario se están cometiendo en indefensas mujeres, ancianos y niños de nuestra raza, por los bandidos y miserables rangers que vigilan las riberas del Río Bravo.

Indignación justa y santa, que hace enardecer la sangre que circula por nuestras venas y que nos impulsa, nos ordena, a que combatamos con toda la energía de que somos capaces, a esa turba de salvajes, que avergonzarían, al signo hambriento y a la nauseabunda hiena.

¿Cómo permanecer indiferentes y tranquilos ante semejantes atentados? ¿Cómo permitir semejantes ofensas inferidas a nuestra raza? ¿Acaso ya se acabó en nosotros el sentimiento de humanidad y de patriotismo? ¡No! estará adormecido pero es fácil despertarlo.

Basta ya de tolerancia, basta ya de sufrir insultos y desprecios, somos hombres conscientes de nuestros actos, que sabemos pensar lo mismo que ellos "los gringos": que podemos ser libres y lo seremos y que estamos suficientemente instruidos y fuertes para elegir nuestras autoridades y así lo haremos.

El momento ha llegado, es necesario que todos los buenos mexicanos, los patriotas, todos aquellos que aún les quede el resto de vergüenza y de amor propio, es necesario, lo repito, acudamos a las armas, y al grito de "Viva la Independencia de los Estados de Texas, Nuevo México, California, Arizona, parte del Estado de Mississippi y Oklahoma que de hoy en adelante se llamará "República de Texas", nos unamos a nuestros compañeros de armas, que ya iniciaron el combate, dando pruebas de valor y patriotismo.

¡Viva la Independencia!

TIERRA Y LIBERTAD.

CUARTEL GRAL. EN SAN ANTONIO TEXAS.

Primer Jefe de las operaciones,

Luis de la Rosa.

2o. Jefe de Estado Mayor,

Aniceto Pizana

Plan de San Diego

The propaganda stemmed from the so-called Plan de San Diego, issued in the town of San Diego, Texas in January 1915. **The Plan called for an uprising of the Mexican-American populations in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and California against the "Yankee tyranny."** Among other stipulations, the manifesto included passages that alarmed American officials who first saw a copy of the plan in the end of January 1915.

Objective number 5 read: "It is strictly forbidden to hold prisoners ... they shall be shot immediately without any pretext." Number 6: "Every foreigner [i.e. any non-Chicano in the states to be liberated from the Yankee tyranny] who shall be found armed and cannot prove his right to carry arms, shall be summarily executed ..." Number 7: **"Every North American [sic] over sixteen years of age shall be put to death ..."**



Zimmerman Telegram

Was a secret communication issued from Germany in January 1917 that proposed a military alliance between Germany and Mexico promising Mexico that they would help them take back land if they joined.

Sent by Germany Minister Arthur Zimmerman to prevent the U.S. to join the war. (Intercepted by the Allies)

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Fast Day Message	☒
Day Letter	☐
Night Message	☐
Night Letter	☐
Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE TELEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FAST DAY MESSAGE.	

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

Receiving No.	5300
Check	
Time Filed	

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

GERMAN LEGATION

MEXICO CITY

130	13042	13401	8501	115	3528	416	17214	6491	11310
18147	18222	21560	10247	11518	23677	13605	3494	14936	
98092	5905	11311	10392	10371	0302	21290	5161	39695	
23571	17504	11269	18276	18101	0317	0228	17694	4473	
22284	22200	19452	21589	67893	5569	13918	8958	12137	
1333	4725	4458	5905	17166	13851	4458	17149	14471	6706
13850	12224	6929	14991	7382	15857	67893	14218	36477	
5870	17553	67893	5870	5454	16102	15217	22801	17138	
21001	17388	7446	23638	18222	6719	14331	15021	23845	
3156	23552	22096	21604	4797	9497	22464	20855	4377	
23610	18140	22260	5905	13347	20420	39689	13732	20667	
6929	5275	18507	52262	1340	22049	13339	11265	22295	
10439	14814	4178	6992	8784	7632	7357	6926	52262	11267
21100	21272	9346	9559	22464	15874	18502	18500	15857	
2188	5376	7381	98092	16127	13486	9350	9220	76036	14219
5144	2831	17920	11347	17142	11264	7667	7762	15099	9110
10482	97556	3569	3670						

BEPNSTOPFF.

Charge German Embassy.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

MAILED
Letter 1-8-58
By Mr. Anderson, State Dept.

By *Mark A. Ehlhoff, Assistant*
Date *Oct. 27, 1958*

FROM 2nd from London # 5747.

"We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement in detail is left to you.

You will inform the President of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States of America is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, *invite* ~~invite~~ Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves. Please call the President's attention to the fact that the ruthless employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England in a few months to make peace." Signed, ZIMMERMANN.

The receipt of this information has so greatly exercised the British Government that they have lost no time in communicating it to me to transmit to you, in order that our Government may be able without delay to make such disposition as

may

PANCHO VILLA RAID COLUMBUS N.M.



Just 3.5 miles from the
border



On March 9, 1916, Villa raids the military garrison in the U.S. town of Columbus, New Mexico.



Pancho Villa

Pancho Villa, byname of **Francisco Villa**, original name Doroteo Arango, Mexican revolutionary and guerrilla leader who fought against the regimes of both Porfirio Díaz and Victoriano Huerta and after 1914 engaged in civil war and banditry.

In the first days of **October 1915**, President Wilson finally announced his decision for Mexico: Pancho Villa, who had been **decisively defeated** on the battlefields of Mexico, was out. Venustiano Carranza now was the recognized "de-facto" president of Mexico, got mad because the U.S. Failed to support him.

PROCLAMATION
\$5,000⁰⁰ **REWARD**



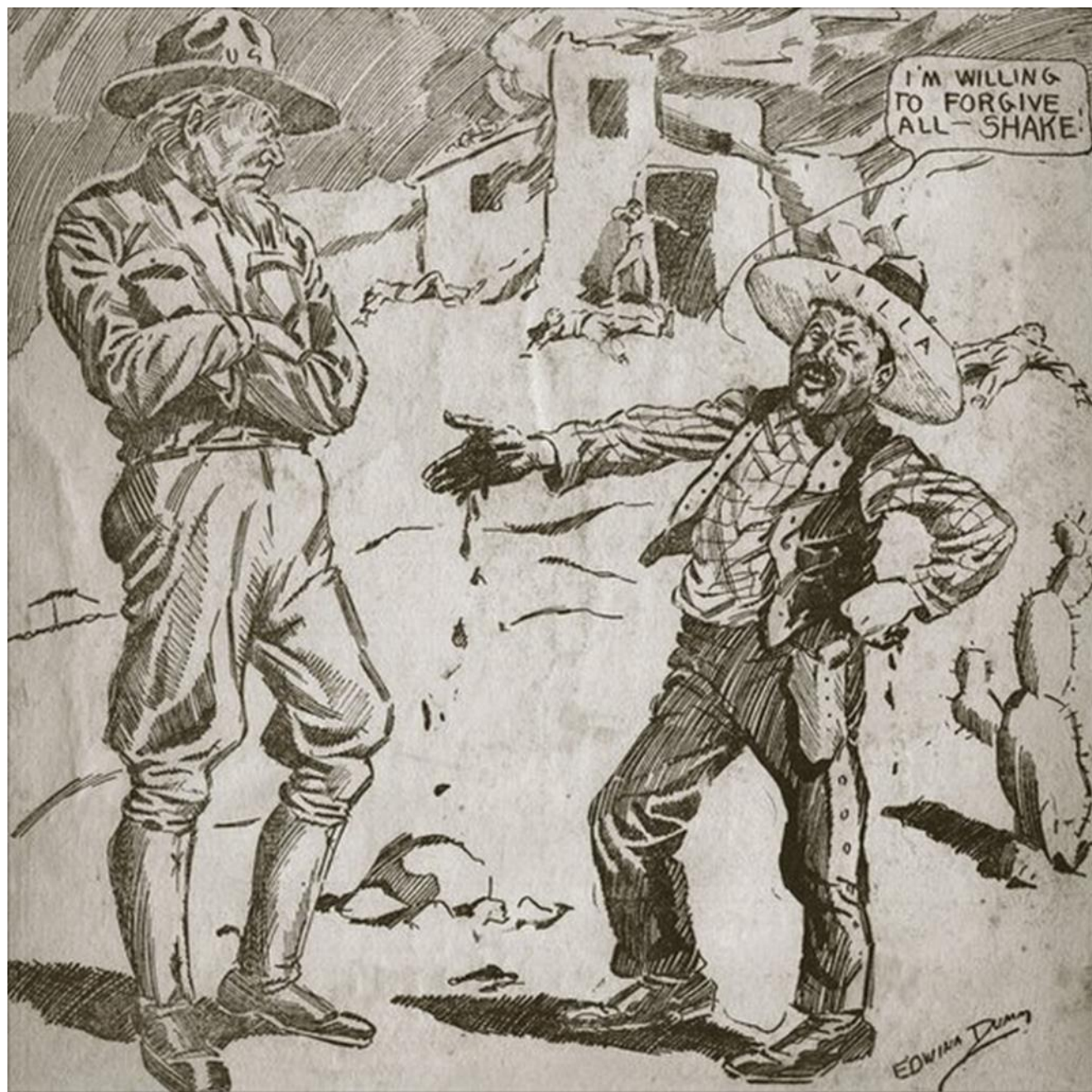
FRANCISCO (PANCHO) VILLA

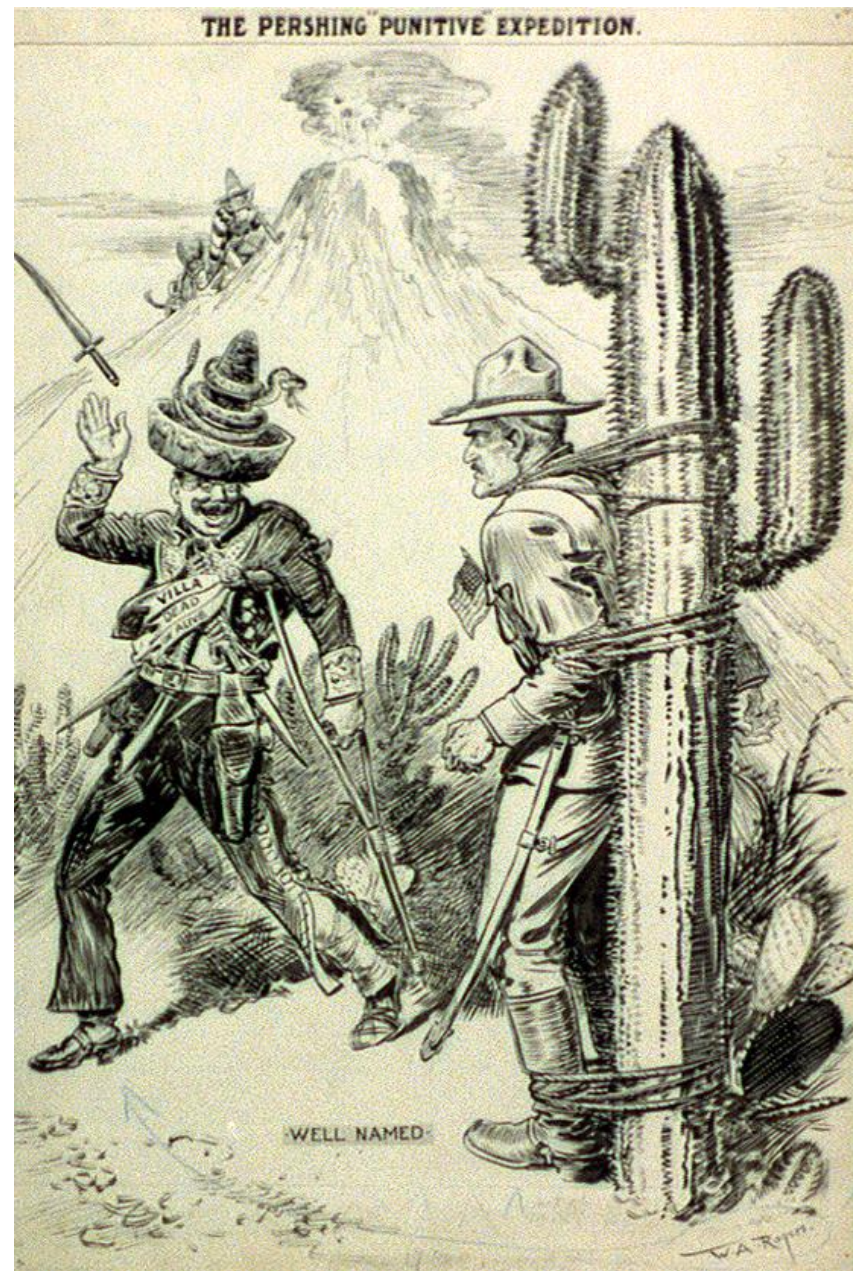
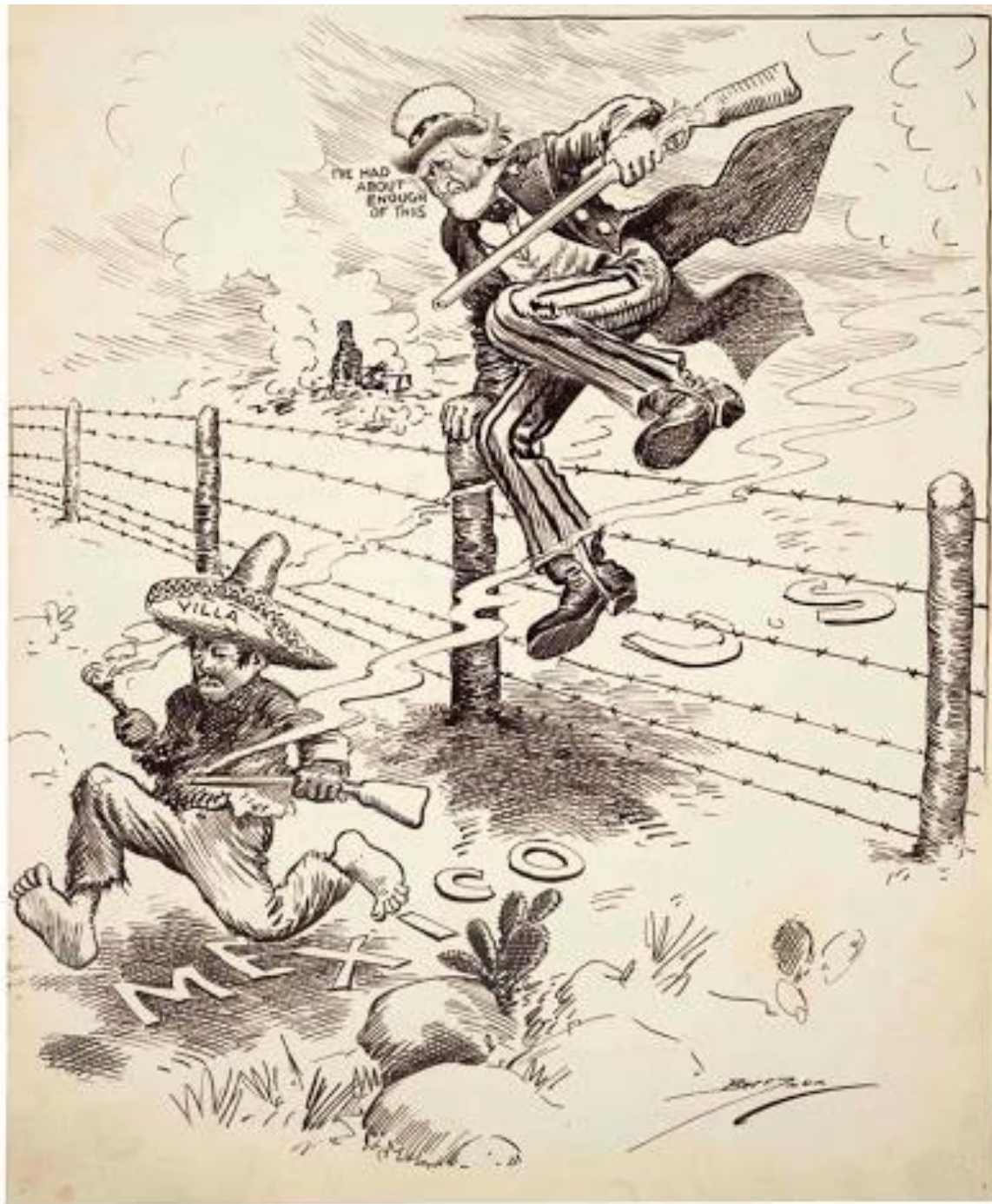
ALSO \$1,000. REWARD FOR ARREST OF
CANDELARIO CERVANTES, PABLO LOPEZ,
FRANCISCO BELTRAN, MARTIN LOPEZ

ANY INFORMATION LEADING TO HIS APPREHENSION WILL
BE REWARDED.

MARCH 9, 1916

CHIEF OF POLICE
Columbus
New Mexico







Revolutionaries Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata in Presidential Chair, July 1914





© 1916, by John T. McCutcheon

It's for His Own Good

John T. McCutcheon, *Chicago Tribune*, 1916. © 1916 by John T. McCutcheon.
Reprinted, courtesy of the *Chicago Tribune*.

The Punitive Expedition

17 Americans Killed in the raid.
1st Invasion attack since the 1812 War.



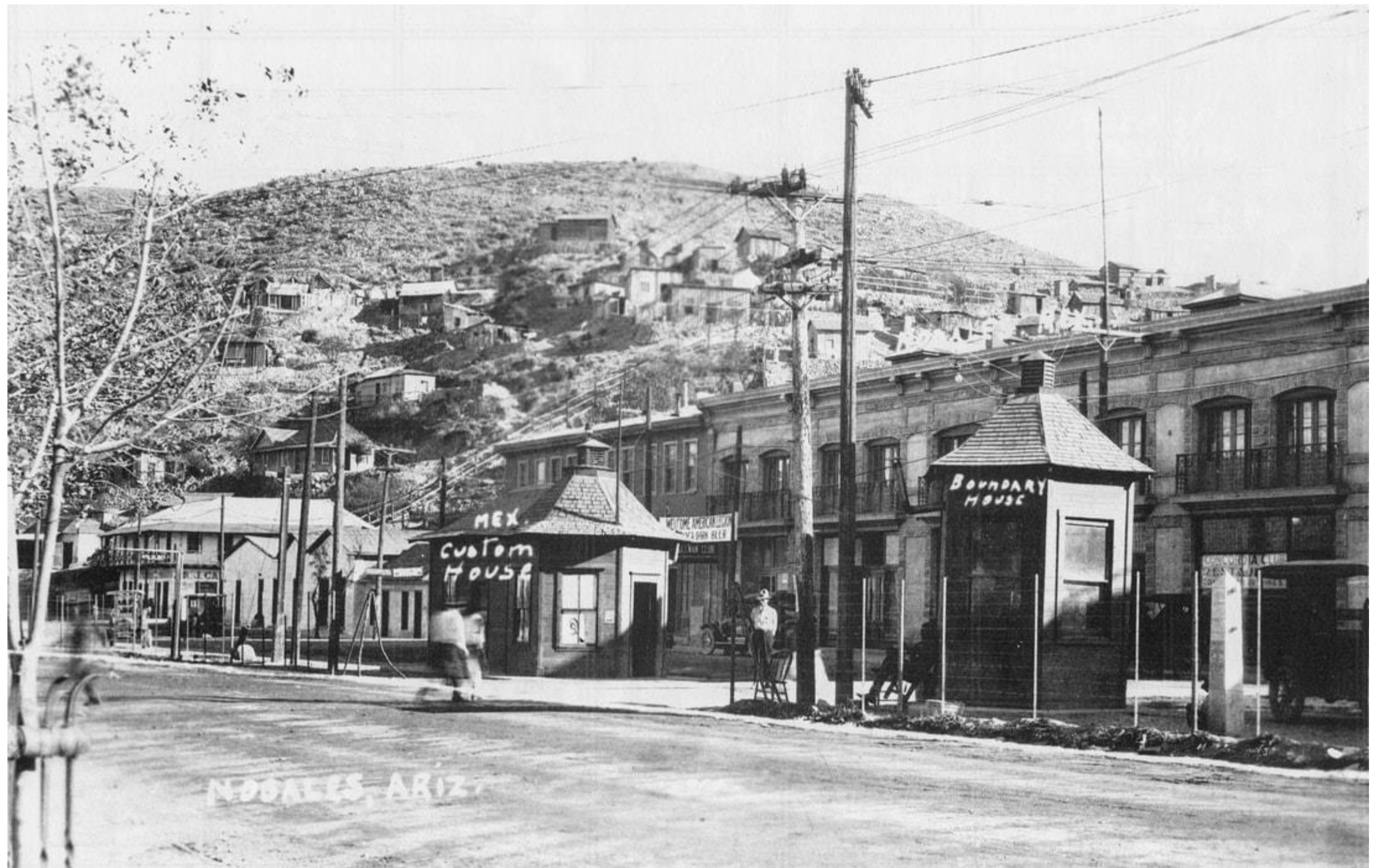
John "Black Jack" Pershing and Pancho Villa in 1914



Erected in June 1981 in Vente de Agosto Park. It was given as a gift to Arizona from *Agrupacion Nacional Periodista*, a Mexican press organization, and the Mexican government. Bryon Ivancovich, descendant of an old Tucson family, filed an unsuccessful suit against the city regarding this statue.

27 August 1918, Battle of Nogales





The Pilgrim (1923)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e3QFLaxOzmE>

