Villa & Zapata
An Indian From Anenecuilco...

- Sugar *hacendados* rule Morelos
- Zapata tired of seeing his town try to win legal battle against Diaz regime → leads armed insurrection in 1910 → captures and redistributes land to farmers
Why Follow Zapata? (284)

- Fear
- Freedom & Justice
- Had nothing

*Pacificos* – Would fight, then return to work on haciendas → Zapata hated them b/c they wouldn’t go all the way
A Man Waiting for Centuries

• Diaz confident “until the south rose” then resigned
• Liked Madero at first, but knew he wasn’t the one who would preserve his revolution
  – Didn’t get along at all with de la Barra or Huerta
  – Reasonable attempt to make peace fails (287)
Plan de Ayala (287-88)

- 11/25/1911
- No traitors (Madero a traitor)
- Return lands that were taken
- Take up rights with arms, because we tried it the other way and were exiled, drafted, or killed
- Continue Madero’s original revolution
- “Lands, Mountains, and Waters” redistribution & compensation from haciendas (but not destruction of them)
- For those who resist, their former wealth would be applied to pensions for widows & children from the Program
Fall of Madero & Huerta

• Can’t trust Huerta

• Goal of elevating Ayala to constitutional law (291)
  – Wants Carranza to “submit” to it, which he won’t do
  – Zapatismo = Anarchism? “Tierra y Libertad” (292)

• Forms Convention with Villa and rides into Mexico City on 12/6/1914 with peasant “hordes”
Zapata y Villa (294-95)

• Contrast in appearance and attitude
• Bits of land vs. THE land
• The Chair & Power
Utopia

• After Huerta’s fall, Zapata lived in peace → built his democratic & land redistributing leaderless community

• Built sugar mills to financially protect people

• Collapses in 1915 – “a ragged, bitter, and confused giving away”...
Decline of Zapatismo

- Gen. Pablo Gonzalez & 30K men used fire, looting, execution, deportation & destruction of property to impoverish the people
- Zapata effectively removes them, but the damage was done (300)
- Many of the revolutionary leaders killed each other, or executed out of fear of internal rebellion
- Zapata grew more suspicious & isolated (301)
Death of a Revolutionary

• Gonzalez returns in 1917 & simultaneously, deadly diseases start taking out Zapatistas

• Zapata knew he needed to make alliances to survive
  – Learned of a disagreement b/w Gonzalez & his #2, Jesus Guajardo & tried to exploit it

• 4/10/1919 – Zapata met with Guajardo and was ambushed & killed (303)
Francisco “Pancho” Villa

• Leader of Constitutionalists from North; Chihuahua

• Like Zapata, he grew up an orphan & became a “bandit” around the age of 13
  – Seems to have no problem killing people (307)
  – Embraces “culture of violence” in cattle rustling
  – REED: Mexican Robin Hood

• Historiography: Descriptions (316); Justice (321)
Villa, Madero y Huerta

- Meets Madero envoy in May 1910 & Madero soon after
  - “Use this knowledge for the cause of the people” (308)
  - Madero rewards Villa after Revolution (309)

- Learned the art of war under Huerta & the general feared him so much he ordered his execution, which was stayed by Madero

- Wants revenge upon Madero’s death...
Pancho Villa: Movie Star

• Fought under Carranza against Huerta → gained US favor by pulling a “Trojan War” on 11/5/1913 (310)
  – Completely controlled Chihuahua by 1/10/14

• 1914 – Villa signs w/ Mutual Film Co. (313)
  – Schedules battles during the day so they could film

• “Before clouding over forever, their eyes would be dazzled with victory” (314)
Villa’s Utopia? (315)

- Not organic like Plan of Ayala
- As governor:
  - Confiscated property from enemies of the Revolution in Chihuahua
  - Lowered cost of necessities → rationing & distribution
  - Collateral for Villista currency was word & strength
- “Socialism of a dictator” (Reed)
  - Abuses of the system = death
  - Develop infrastructure, electrification using army
  - Develop elementary ed.; military school
- Democratic idealists were drawn to him (319)
Carranza & Obregon

- Carranza thinks Villa uncontrollable (314)
  - Villa thinks Carranza less cool than Madero
  - Villa resigns with all his generals and goes off on his own, completely free→ Win.

- 8/15/1914 – Huerta falls, Carranza lets Alvaro Obregon have the glory (322)
  - Villa “Decides” not to take the Presidency
  - “Decides” to let Obregon live
  - Suggests he and Carranza should both commit suicide
Civil War

• Obregón aligns with Carranza
  – Zapata & peasants with Villa

• Men of the people, men of principle (324)
  – Woodrow Wilson – Villa “the greatest Mexican of his generation”

• Three Front War (overextended himself) (326)
  – Zapata didn’t help
  – Obregón beats Villa & old tricks didn’t work
  – Villa lost 10K men just at Celaya
  – Villista Currency falls apart (327)
  – Americans & his lieutenants abandoned him

• 10/19/1915 – Official recognition of Carranza
Warrior to Guerrilla

• US recognizes Carranza & Villa goes berserk (328)
  – Became very paranoid

• 3/19/1916 – Attacks Columbus, NM
  – KRAUZE: Enormous danger (329)

• Punitive Expedition – John Pershing & Carrancistas both looking for him → no sign
Death of Pancho Villa

- Angeles comes back and abandons him → executed by Carranza
- Carranza assassinated → Sonoran generals take over
- Retires
- 7/20/1923 – Villa lets his guard down & is killed driving to a christening
  - Mourned across Mexico; skull stolen 3 years later