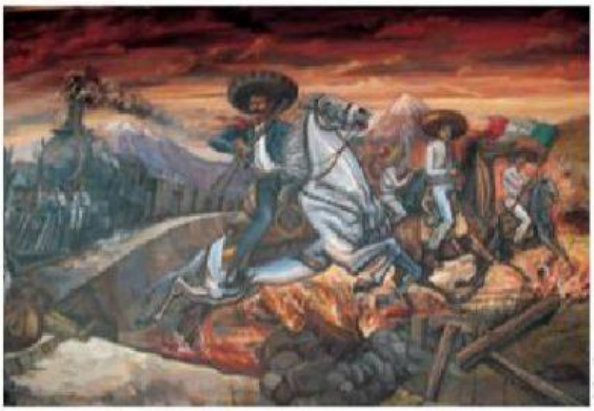
Mexican Revolution and Sandino in Nicaragua



Mural by the Mexican painter Roberto Rodríguez "*Historia del General Emiliano Zapata*", in which the revolutionary leader is depicted riding a horse, and about to stop a train.

The leaders of the Mexican Revolution of 1910 were Francisco Madero, Emiliano Zapata, Venustiano Carranza and Pancho Villa.

It was Zapata who launched the *Plan de Ayala* in 1911, which demanded the return of lands to farm workers under the slogan "the land belongs to those who work it."

Formally, Mexico enacted an agrarian law in 1915 during Carranza's presidency. The Constitution of 1917 defined the conditions that gave the state moderating power.

This process did not change the panorama completely because there was a strong counter-revolutionary reaction and, after more than two decades of conflicts, betrayals, assassinations, thefts and violence, General Lázaro Cárdenas came to power and started the real Mexican agrarian reform in 1934.

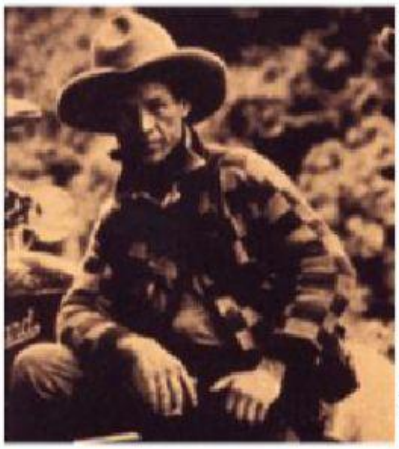


Leaders of the Mexican Revolution

Nicaragua was the Central American country with the largest number of interventions by the US government at the beginning of the 20th century.

A civil confrontation began in the 1920s between the armies of the puppet governments (manipulated by the US) and an army of poorly armed farmers, led by César Augusto Sandino, with his nationalist and liberal ideals. Sandino was demonized as a rebel communist by his opponents and by the US.

After years of confrontation, US Marines officially left Nicaraguan territory in 1933 and a short time later (February 1934) Sandino was captured during an ambush and shot on the orders of Anastasio Somoza García.



César Augusto Sandino, *general of free men*

Approaches and perspectives

"Without a doubt, the distribution of lands had truly revolutionary significance. The *hacienda* system largely gave way to an ejidal structure, starting to build a new image for the state and beginning to eradicate the feudal class-based structure and integrating enormous numbers of agrarian workers into the nation, who had been marginalized and separated because of the *hacienda*."

Source: Tzvi Medin. Ideología y praxis política de Lázaro Cárdenas. Siglo XXI Editores. Argentina. Eighteenth edition. 2003. p. 162

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Consolidation

SOCIAL STUDIES QUICK EVALUATION

1 In pairs, **consult** two different sources and **complete** the following chart with appropriate and relevant information about these two topics.

What	When	Where	Who	Why	What happened after
Mexican Revolution					
Sandino's fight					

Team Members:

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- **Define** the terms according to what you know:

Dictatorship	
Revolution	
Interventionism	
Export economy	

LIVEWORKSHEETS