

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi

Agrarian Warlord Saturnino Cedillo and the Mexican Revolution in San Luis Potosí

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi stand as a fascinating chapter in Mexico's tumultuous early 20th-century history. Cedillo's role during the Mexican Revolution, particularly in the state of San Luis Potosí, reveals the complexities of regional power struggles, agrarian reform, and shifting political allegiances that shaped modern Mexico. His story is not just that of a warlord but of a man deeply embedded in the social fabric and local dynamics of his home state. To understand his impact and legacy, one must delve into the broader context of the Mexican Revolution and how San Luis Potosí became a battleground for agrarian rights and political power.

The Historical Context: San Luis Potosí and the Mexican Revolution

San Luis Potosí, located in north-central Mexico, was a crucial region during the Mexican Revolution (1910–1920). Known for its rich mining resources and fertile lands, the state was a hotspot for revolutionary activity and agrarian unrest. The Mexican Revolution itself was a complex conflict fueled by widespread dissatisfaction with the Porfirio Díaz dictatorship, land inequality, and social injustice.

San Luis Potosí's Role in the Revolution

The state's strategic location made it a vital corridor for revolutionary forces. Moreover, its large rural population suffered under the hacienda system, where vast estates controlled most of the land, leaving peasants and indigenous communities landless and impoverished. This environment created fertile ground for revolutionary leaders who championed agrarian reform.

Emergence of Regional Warlords

As the central government's control weakened during the revolution, regional leaders, often called "warlords" or "caudillos," gained power by commanding local militias and controlling territories. These figures were pivotal in shaping the revolution's course in their respective regions, balancing between ideological commitments and pragmatic alliances.

Who Was Saturnino Cedillo?

Saturnino Cedillo emerged from this milieu as a powerful and influential agrarian warlord in San Luis Potosí. Born in 1890 into a modest family, Cedillo was intimately familiar with the struggles of rural Mexicans. His rise to prominence was marked by his ability to mobilize peasant support and his skillful navigation of the revolutionary factions.

Cedillo's Early Life and Entry into the Revolution

Cedillo's early years were defined by hardship and exposure to the harsh realities of rural life under the hacienda system. When the revolution broke out, he joined the revolutionary ranks, initially aligning with the forces that opposed Díaz's regime. His leadership qualities quickly became evident as he organized local militias, defending peasant interests and challenging oppressive landowners.

The Agrarian Vision of Cedillo

Unlike some revolutionary leaders who sought power for personal gain, Cedillo's agenda prominently featured agrarian reform. He championed the redistribution of land to peasants, aiming to dismantle the hacienda system in San Luis Potosí. His warlord status was intertwined with this cause, as he commanded loyalty not just through force but through a shared vision of social justice.

Saturnino Cedillo's Influence in San Luis Potosí's Agrarian Reform

Cedillo's impact on agrarian reform in San Luis Potosí was significant. His control over large parts of the countryside allowed him to enforce land redistribution policies and protect peasant communities from exploitation. This made him a local hero to many but also a thorn in the side of conservative landowners and central authorities.

Methods and Military Campaigns

Cedillo's military campaigns were often characterized by guerrilla tactics and deep knowledge of the local terrain. His ability to rally peasants to his cause made his forces formidable against both federal troops and rival factions. He maintained a delicate balance, sometimes cooperating with the revolutionary government while fiercely defending his autonomy.

Political Maneuvering and Alliances

Throughout the post-revolutionary period, Cedillo navigated the shifting political landscape by forming strategic alliances. While initially opposing centralized authority, he later allied with the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), leveraging his regional power to negotiate benefits for San Luis Potosí's rural communities. This alliance, however, was fraught with tension, reflecting the complexities of revolutionary legacies.

The Legacy of Saturnino Cedillo and the Mexican Revolution in San Luis Potosí

Cedillo's legacy is a blend of revolutionary zeal, regionalism, and pragmatic governance. His story exemplifies how local leaders shaped the Mexican Revolution's outcomes in their regions, particularly concerning agrarian issues.

Impact on Rural Communities

For peasants and indigenous farmers in San Luis Potosí, Cedillo's leadership brought tangible improvements. Land redistribution efforts improved livelihoods, and his protection against abuses by hacienda owners created a more equitable social order in many communities.

Controversies and Criticism

Despite his contributions, Cedillo was not without controversy. His consolidation of power as a warlord raised concerns about authoritarianism and clientelism. Some historians argue that his methods sometimes perpetuated cycles of violence and that his loyalty shifts reflected political opportunism rather than ideological consistency.

Modern Interpretations

Today, Saturnino Cedillo is remembered as a complex figure—a symbol of agrarian resistance and regional pride, but also as a reminder of the challenges faced in balancing revolutionary ideals with political realities. His role in San Luis Potosí's history continues to be studied as part of Mexico's broader revolutionary narrative.

Understanding the Broader Agrarian Movement in Mexico

To fully appreciate Cedillo's significance, it's important to place him within the larger agrarian movement that swept Mexico during and after the revolution.

Land Reform as a Revolutionary Goal

The redistribution of land was one of the Mexican Revolution's most enduring legacies. Leaders like Emiliano Zapata famously demanded "land and liberty," inspiring countless agrarian leaders such as Cedillo. This movement sought to dismantle centuries of land concentration and empower rural populations.

The Role of Agrarian Warlords

Figures like Cedillo acted as intermediaries between the federal government and rural communities. While their methods varied, their influence was undeniable in translating revolutionary promises into local realities. Their legacies highlight the importance of regional dynamics in shaping national policies.

Challenges to Agrarian Reform

Despite initial successes, agrarian reform faced numerous obstacles, including resistance from powerful landowners, bureaucratic inertia, and political infighting. Leaders like Cedillo had to continuously negotiate these challenges, often walking a tightrope between rebellion and cooperation.

Lessons from Saturnino Cedillo's Life and Times

Reflecting on the life of Saturnino Cedillo offers valuable insights into leadership, social change, and the complexities of revolution.

- **The power of local leadership:** Cedillo's rise demonstrates how local figures with deep community ties can drive significant social transformations.
- **The importance of land reform:** Agrarian issues remain central to social justice, and Cedillo's efforts underscore the lasting impact of addressing land inequality.

- **Balancing ideals and pragmatism:** Cedillo's shifting alliances reveal the challenges revolutionary leaders face in maintaining principles while navigating political realities.

Saturnino Cedillo's story, set against the backdrop of the Mexican Revolution in San Luis Potosí, remains a compelling tale of struggle, leadership, and the pursuit of justice. His legacy continues to resonate in discussions about land rights, regional autonomy, and the enduring quest for equality in Mexico's history.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Saturnino Cedillo and what role did he play in the Mexican Revolution in San Luis Potosi?

Saturnino Cedillo was an agrarian warlord and influential political figure in San Luis Potosi during the Mexican Revolution. He led armed forces to defend local interests and played a key role in the region's revolutionary struggles and subsequent political developments.

How did Saturnino Cedillo's leadership impact agrarian reforms in San Luis Potosi during the Mexican Revolution?

Saturnino Cedillo championed agrarian reforms that benefited local peasants by redistributing land and promoting rural development. His leadership helped implement revolutionary ideals at the regional level, strengthening agrarian communities in San Luis Potosi.

What was the relationship between Saturnino Cedillo and the central government during and after the Mexican Revolution?

Initially, Saturnino Cedillo allied with revolutionary forces and later aligned with the post-revolutionary government. However, his strong regional power sometimes put him at odds with the central authorities, leading to tensions over control and political influence in San Luis Potosi.

In what ways did Saturnino Cedillo's actions influence the political landscape of San Luis Potosi post-Mexican Revolution?

Cedillo's consolidation of power and support for agrarian causes allowed him to dominate the political scene in San Luis Potosi. His influence shaped local governance, promoted regional autonomy, and affected the implementation of national policies in the state.

What were the main conflicts involving Saturnino Cedillo during the Mexican Revolution?

Saturnino Cedillo was involved in various conflicts against rival revolutionary factions and conservative forces resistant to agrarian reform. His battles were centered on securing land rights and political control in San Luis Potosi amid the broader revolutionary upheaval.

How is Saturnino Cedillo remembered in the history of San Luis Potosi and the Mexican Revolution?

Saturnino Cedillo is remembered as a powerful agrarian leader who played a crucial role in advancing revolutionary ideals in San Luis Potosi. Despite controversies surrounding his authoritarian tendencies, he is recognized for his contributions to land reform and regional political stability.

Additional Resources

Agrarian Warlord Saturnino Cedillo and the Mexican Revolution in San Luis Potosi

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi represent a complex and pivotal chapter in Mexico's tumultuous early 20th-century history. Cedillo, a figure both revered and reviled, emerged from the socio-political upheaval of the Mexican Revolution as a dominant regional power broker in San Luis Potosi. His role as an agrarian warlord intertwined with the broader revolutionary currents that sought to dismantle the old Porfirian regime, redistribute land, and reform Mexico's deeply unequal social structures. Understanding Cedillo's trajectory offers critical insights into the localized dynamics of revolutionary violence, agrarian reform, and political power struggles that defined San Luis Potosi during and after the revolution.

The Rise of Saturnino Cedillo: From Local Leader to Agrarian Warlord

Saturnino Cedillo was not a conventional revolutionary hero; rather, he was a pragmatic and often ruthless figure whose power was rooted in his control over land and armed followers. Born into a modest family in the early 1880s, Cedillo's ascent coincided with the eruption of the Mexican Revolution in 1910. Unlike more ideologically driven revolutionaries, Cedillo's motivations were largely tied to local interests and the defense of agrarian communities in San Luis Potosi.

His initial involvement in the revolution was marked by his alignment with the Constitutionalist faction, which opposed the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz and sought to implement constitutional reforms. Cedillo's leadership in rural guerrilla warfare leveraged his intimate knowledge of San Luis Potosi's geography and

peasant networks, enabling him to consolidate influence rapidly.

San Luis Potosi: A Hotbed of Revolutionary Activity

San Luis Potosi's strategic location and diverse socio-economic landscape made it a significant theater during the Mexican Revolution. The state's economy relied heavily on agriculture and mining, with vast estates owned by elites and widespread peasant disenfranchisement. These conditions fostered fertile ground for revolutionary agitation and land disputes.

Cedillo capitalized on this environment by positioning himself as a protector of peasant rights while simultaneously consolidating personal power. His control over local militias and landholdings allowed him to operate with considerable autonomy from central revolutionary authorities. This dual role as both a revolutionary actor and regional strongman typified many agrarian warlords of the period.

Political and Military Strategies of Saturnino Cedillo

Cedillo's influence was not solely military but also deeply political. He understood the importance of aligning with national figures while maintaining a strong local base. Throughout the 1910s and 1920s, he navigated shifting alliances, initially supporting Venustiano Carranza and later adapting to the rise of Álvaro Obregón and Plutarco Elías Calles.

Guerrilla Warfare and Control of Territory

Cedillo employed guerrilla tactics that were particularly effective in the rugged terrain of San Luis Potosi. His forces conducted raids, ambushes, and defensive operations that maintained his grip on the region. These methods were instrumental in protecting peasant communities from rival factions and government forces, but they also solidified his image as a warlord who ruled through force.

Political Maneuvering and Agrarian Reform

Despite his authoritarian tendencies, Cedillo's advocacy for agrarian reform resonated with many peasants. Under his influence, land redistribution efforts in San Luis Potosi advanced, albeit unevenly. He supported the creation of ejidos (communal landholdings), which became a cornerstone of post-revolutionary land policy in Mexico.

However, Cedillo's reforms were often pragmatic rather than ideological. His land policies ensured loyalty

among the rural population but also reinforced his patronage network, blurring the lines between genuine reform and political expediency.

The Impact of Saturnino Cedillo on Post-Revolutionary San Luis Potosi

The legacy of agrarian warlord Saturnino Cedillo in San Luis Potosi extends beyond the military campaigns of the revolution. His tenure influenced the state's political structure, land ownership patterns, and social relations well into the 1930s and 1940s.

Consolidation of Regional Power

Cedillo's ability to maintain semi-autonomous control over San Luis Potosi made him a formidable power broker in Mexican politics. His influence challenged centralized authority, highlighting the tensions between federal control and regional autonomy that persisted after the revolution.

Social and Economic Consequences

While Cedillo facilitated land redistribution, his dominance also entrenched a form of localized authoritarianism. Peasant communities benefited from increased access to land but often remained dependent on Cedillo's patronage. This dynamic created a political environment where loyalty was exchanged for economic security, complicating the broader goals of social justice envisioned by the revolutionaries.

Conflict with the Post-Revolutionary Government

Cedillo's independent streak eventually brought him into conflict with the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and its predecessors. His resistance to full integration into the national political framework culminated in armed confrontations in the late 1930s, underscoring the challenges the Mexican state faced in consolidating power over regional caudillos.

Comparative Perspectives: Cedillo Among Agrarian Warlords

Saturnino Cedillo's role in San Luis Potosi can be contextualized by comparing him to other agrarian

warlords of the Mexican Revolution, such as Pancho Villa in the north and Emiliano Zapata in Morelos.

- **Pancho Villa:** Villa's charismatic leadership and northern base contrasted with Cedillo's more pragmatic and localized approach. Villa's revolutionary ideals were broader in scope, while Cedillo focused on regional power consolidation.
- **Emiliano Zapata:** Zapata's unwavering commitment to land reform and peasant rights paralleled Cedillo's advocacy but was less entangled with personal power ambitions.
- **Regional Autonomy:** Like many warlords, Cedillo's insistence on regional autonomy highlighted the fragmented nature of revolutionary Mexico and the difficulties in creating a unified nation-state.

These comparisons reveal the diversity of revolutionary actors and the complexity of agrarian struggles during this period.

Legacy and Historical Interpretation

Historians continue to debate Saturnino Cedillo's legacy. Some view him as a defender of peasant interests and a key figure in advancing agrarian reform in San Luis Potosi. Others criticize his authoritarian methods and question whether his actions ultimately hindered democratic development.

The dual nature of Cedillo's leadership encapsulates the paradoxes of the Mexican Revolution: a movement simultaneously striving for social justice and grappling with the realities of power, violence, and regionalism.

Understanding the nuances of agrarian warlord Saturnino Cedillo and the Mexican Revolution in San Luis Potosi enriches our comprehension of how regional dynamics shaped national outcomes. Cedillo's story is a testament to the multifaceted nature of revolutionary change and the enduring challenges of agrarian politics in Mexico.

[Agrarian Warlord Saturnino Cedillo And The Mexican Revolution In San Luis Potosi](#)

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi:
Agrarian Warlord Dudley Ankerson, 1984 The Mexican Revolution was spearheaded by an upper- and middle-class revolt against the increasingly stultifying dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, and fueled by popular discontent in the countryside over the disruption caused by the rapid expansion of

large-scale commercial agriculture, Saturnino Cedillo was one of the leading figures of the Mexican Revolution. The son of a smallholder from San Luis Potosí, he entered the Revolution in 1912 under the banner of agrarian reform. As a guerrilla chief, he settled his followers in military colonies and acted as a political broker between the local peasantry and the authorities in Mexico City, promoting further land redistribution in exchange for military service as required. By 1930 he was one of the most powerful warlords in the country. After playing a crucial role in securing and preserving the presidency for Lázaro Cárdenas, he gradually became estranged from the president, and in May 1938 Cárdenas forced Cedillo into a revolt that ended in the latter's death early the following year. Widely mourned by the local peasantry--who still revere his memory--Cedillo was Mexico's last traditional rural caudillo.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi: The Mexican Revolution, 1910-1940 Michael J. Gonzales, 2002 Examines Mexican politics and government from the dictatorship of General Porfirio Díaz to the presidency of General Lázaro Cárdenas.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi: Plutarco Elías Calles and the Mexican Revolution Jürgen Buchenau, 2023-06-14 This biography of the Mexican revolutionary examines his rise from soldier to president to his continued influence as Jefe Máximo. Hailing from the border state of Sonora, Plutarco Elías Calles found his calling in the early years of the revolution, quickly rising to national prominence. As president from 1924 to 1928, Calles undertook an ambitious reform program, modernized the financial system, and defended national sovereignty against an interventionist U.S. government. Yet these reforms failed to eradicate underdevelopment, corruption, and social injustice. Moreover, his unyielding campaigns against political enemies and the Catholic Church earned him a reputation as a repressive strongman. After his term as president, Calles continued to exert broad influence as his country's foremost political figure while three weaker presidents succeeded each other in an atmosphere of constant political crisis. He played a significant role in founding a ruling party that reined in power-hungry military leaders and helped workers attain better living conditions. This dynastic party and its successors, including the present-day Partido Revolucionario Institucional (Party of the Institutional Revolution), remained in power until 2000. Through this comprehensive assessment of a quintessential Mexican politician, Buchenau opens an illuminating window into both the Mexican Revolution and contemporary Mexico.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi: The Mexican Revolution's Wake Sarah Osten, 2018-02-22 A social and political history of Mexico's first political system after the Revolution that demonstrates the critical influence of regional socialist parties.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi: *Myths of Demilitarization in Postrevolutionary Mexico, 1920-1960* Thomas Rath, 2013-04-22 At the end of the Mexican Revolution in 1920, Mexico's large, rebellious army dominated national politics. By the 1940s, Mexico's Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) was led by a civilian president and claimed to have depoliticized the army and achieved the bloodless pacification of the Mexican countryside through land reform, schooling, and indigenismo. However, historian Thomas Rath argues, Mexico's celebrated demilitarization was more protracted, conflict-ridden, and incomplete than most accounts assume. Civilian governments deployed troops as a police force, often aimed at political suppression, while officers meddled in provincial politics, engaged in corruption, and crafted official history, all against a backdrop of sustained popular protest and debate. Using newly available materials from military, intelligence, and diplomatic archives, Rath weaves together an analysis of national and regional politics, military education, conscription, veteran policy, and popular protest. In doing so, he challenges dominant interpretations of successful, top-down demilitarization and questions the image of the post-1940 PRI regime as strong, stable, and legitimate. Rath also shows how the army's suppression of students and guerrillas in the 1960s and 1970s and the more recent militarization of policing have long roots in Mexican history.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi:

Unrevolutionary Mexico Paul Gillingham, 2021-01-01 An essential history of how the Mexican Revolution gave way to a unique one-party state In this book Paul Gillingham addresses how the Mexican Revolution (1910-1940) gave way to a capitalist dictatorship of exceptional resilience, where a single party ruled for seventy-one years. Yet while soldiers seized power across the rest of Latin America, in Mexico it was civilians who formed governments, moving punctiliously in and out of office through uninterrupted elections. Drawing on two decades of archival research, Gillingham uses the political and social evolution of the states of Guerrero and Veracruz as starting points to explore this unique authoritarian state that thrived not despite but because of its contradictions. Mexico during the pivotal decades of the mid-twentieth century is revealed as a place where soldiers prevented military rule, a single party lost its own rigged elections, corruption fostered legitimacy, violence was despised but decisive, and a potentially suffocating propaganda coexisted with a critical press and a disbelieving public.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi:

Political Intelligence and the Creation of Modern Mexico, 1938-1954 Aaron W. Navarro, 2010 Analyzes the impact of the opposition candidacies in the Mexican presidential elections of 1940, 1946, and 1952 on the internal discipline and electoral dominance of the ruling Partido de la Revoluci  n Mexicana (PRM) and its successor, the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI)--Provided by publisher.

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Religious Culture in Modern Mexico Martin Austin Nesvig, 2007-02-01 This nuanced book considers the role of religion and religiosity in modern Mexico, breaking new ground with an emphasis on popular religion and its relationship to politics. The contributors highlight the multifaceted role of religion, illuminating the ways that religion and religious devotion have persisted and changed since Mexican independence. They explore such themes as the relationship between church and state, the resurgence of religiosity and religious societies in the post-reform period, the religious values of the liberals of the 1850s, and the ways that popular expressions of religion often trumped formal and universal proscriptions. Focusing on individual stories and vignettes and on local elements of religion, the contributors show that despite efforts to secularize society, religion continues to be a strong component of Mexican culture. Portraying the complexity of religiosity in Mexico in the context of an increasingly secular state, this book will be invaluable for all those interested in Latin American history and religion. Contributions by: Silvia Marina Arrom, Adrian Bantjes, Alejandro Cort  zar, Jason Dormady, Martin Austin Nesvig, Matthew D. O'Hara, Daniela Traffano, Paul J. Vanderwood, Mark Overmyer-Vel  zquez, Pamela Voekel, and Edward Wright-Rios

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi:

Troubled Harvest Joseph Cotter, 2003-09-30 During the 20th century, two revolutions swept rural Mexico: the Mexican Revolution and the Green Revolution. In both, revolutionaries promised to address the problems of rural poverty and underdevelopment. The Mexican Revolution led to a significant agrarian reform and created the State and elite that governed Mexico since the 1920s. The Green Revolution helped increase Mexican agricultural production substantially, and in 1970 it won a Nobel Peace Prize for Norman Borlaug, who bred dwarf hybrid wheat. Mexican agronomists played significant roles in both revolutions, but neither revolution brought prosperity to peasant farmers. This book examines the history of Mexican agronomy and agronomists to shed new light on the role of science in the Mexican Revolution, the origins of the worldwide Green Revolution, and general issues about the nature of the professions, the impact of professionals' ties to politics and the state, and discourses between members of Mexico's urban middle class and peasantry. Cotter also analyzes the impact of foreign models of science in Mexico, the history of U.S.-Mexican cooperation in the agricultural sciences, and the factors that led Mexico to seek scientific assistance from the United States. In a broad way, he reveals new aspects of the ongoing struggle for the right to define modernity and progress in rural Mexico, and offers new explanations for the failure of many of the State's efforts to assist peasant farmers.

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Revolution in Mexico's Heartland David G. LaFrance, 2007-08 This carefully researched and richly detailed case study explores the most violent phase of the Mexican Revolution in the key state of Puebla. This book explains the tension between the forces that represented the modernizing centralized state and those who revolted and chose local autonomy. Because of its industry, resources, transportation, and large population during the Revolution, Puebla provides an excellent measuring stick for the rest of the nation during this conflict. David G. LaFrance examines politics, warfare, and state building within the context of autonomy, as well as the military, political, and economic changes that occurred in the name of the Revolution.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi: *The*

Mexican Revolution Stuart Easterling, 2013-01-11 "An excellent account and analysis of the Mexican Revolution, its background, its course, and its legacy . . . an important contribution [and] a must read!" (Samuel Farber, author of *Cuba Since the Revolution of 1959*). The most significant event in modern Mexican history, the Mexican Revolution of 1910-20 remains a subject of debate and controversy. Why did it happen? What makes it distinctive? Was it even a revolution at all? In *The Mexican Revolution*, Stuart Easterling offers a concise chronicle of events from the fall of the longstanding Díaz regime to Gen. Obregón's ascent to the presidency. In a comprehensible style, aimed at students and general readers, Easterling sorts through the revolution's many internal conflicts, and asks whether or not its leaders achieved their goals.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi: Indians

into Mexicans David Frye, 2010-07-05 The people of Mexquitic, a town in the state of San Luis Potosí in rural northeastern Mexico, have redefined their sense of identity from Indian to Mexican over the last two centuries. In this ethnographic and historical study of Mexquitic, David Frye explores why and how this transformation occurred, thereby increasing our understanding of the cultural creation of Indianness throughout the Americas. Frye focuses on the local embodiments of national and regional processes that have transformed rural Indians into modern Mexicans: parish priests, who always arrive with personal agendas in addition to their common ideological baggage; local haciendas; and local and regional representatives of royal and later of national power and control. He looks especially at the people of Mexquitic themselves, letting their own words describe the struggles they have endured while constructing their particular corner of Mexican national identity. This ethnography, the first for any town in northeastern Mexico, adds substantially to our knowledge of the forces that have rendered Indians almost invisible to European-origin peoples from the fifteenth century up to today. It will be important reading for a wide audience not only in anthropology and Latin American studies but also among the growing body of general readers interested in the multicultural heritage of the Americas.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi:

Dictablanda Paul Gillingham, Benjamin T. Smith, 2014-04-02 In 1910 Mexicans rebelled against an imperfect dictatorship; after 1940 they ended up with what some called the perfect dictatorship. A single party ruled Mexico for over seventy years, holding elections and talking about revolution while overseeing one of the world's most inequitable economies. The contributors to this groundbreaking collection revise earlier interpretations, arguing that state power was not based exclusively on hegemony, corporatism, or violence. Force was real, but it was also exercised by the ruled. It went hand-in-hand with consent, produced by resource regulation, political pragmatism, local autonomies and a popular veto. The result was a dictablanda: a soft authoritarian regime. This deliberately heterodox volume brings together social historians, anthropologists, sociologists, and political scientists to offer a radical new understanding of the emergence and persistence of the modern Mexican state. It also proposes bold, multidisciplinary approaches to critical problems in contemporary politics. With its blend of contested elections, authoritarianism, and resistance, Mexico foreshadowed the hybrid regimes that have spread across much of the globe. *Dictablanda* suggests how they may endure. Contributors. Roberto Blancarte, Christopher R. Boyer, Guillermo de la Peña, María Teresa Fernández Aceves, Paul Gillingham, Rogelio Hernández Rodríguez, Alan

Knight, Gladys McCormick, Tanalís Padilla, Wil G. Pansters, Andrew Paxman, Jaime Pensado, Pablo Piccato, Thomas Rath, Jeffrey W. Rubin, Benjamin T. Smith, Michael Snodgrass

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi: The 20th Century A-GI Frank N. Magill, 2013-05-13 Each volume of the Dictionary of World Biography contains 250 entries on the lives of the individuals who shaped their times and left their mark on world history. This is not a who's who. Instead, each entry provides an in-depth essay on the life and career of the individual concerned. Essays commence with a quick reference section that provides basic facts on the individual's life and achievements. The extended biography places the life and works of the individual within an historical context, and the summary at the end of each essay provides a synopsis of the individual's place in history. All entries conclude with a fully annotated bibliography.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi: Popular Piety and Political Identity in Mexico's Cristero Rebellion Matthew Butler, 2004-06-17 Dr Butler provides a new interpretation of the cristero war (1926-29) which divided Mexico's peasantry into rival camps loyal to the Catholic Church (cristero) or the Revolution (agrarista). This book puts religion at the heart of our understanding of the revolt by showing how peasant allegiances often resulted from genuinely popular cultural and religious antagonisms. It challenges the assumption that Mexican peasants in the 1920s shared religious outlooks and that their behaviour was mainly driven by political and material factors. Focusing on the state of Michoacán in western-central Mexico, the volume seeks to integrate both cultural and structural lines of inquiry. First charting the uneven character of Michoacán's historical formation in the late colonial period and the nineteenth century, Dr Butler shows how the emergence of distinct agrarian regimes and political cultures was later associated with varying popular responses to post-revolutionary state formation in the areas of educational and agrarian reform. At the same time, it is argued that these structural trends were accompanied by increasingly clear divergences in popular religious cultures, including lay attitudes to the clergy, patterns of religious devotion and deviancy, levels of sacramental participation, and commitment to militant 'social' Catholicism. As peasants in different communities developed distinct parish identities, so the institutional conflict between Church and state acquired diverse meanings and provoked violently contradictory popular responses. Thus the fires of revolt burned all the more fiercely because they inflamed a countryside which - then as now - was deeply divided in matters of faith as well as politics. Based on oral testimonies and careful searches of dozens of ecclesiastical and state archives, this study makes an important contribution to the religious history of the Mexican Revolution.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi: Forced Marches Ben Fallaw, Terry Rugeley, 2012-10-18 Forced Marches is a collection of innovative essays that analyze how the military experience molded Mexican citizens in the years between the initial war for independence in 1810 and the consolidation of the revolutionary order in the 1940s. The contributors—well-regarded scholars from the United States and the United Kingdom—offer fresh interpretations of the Mexican military, caciquismo, and the enduring pervasiveness of violence in Mexican society. Employing the approaches of the new military history, which emphasizes the relationships between the state, society, and the “official” militaries and “unofficial” militias, these provocative essays engage (and occasionally do battle with) recent scholarship on the early national period, the Reform, the Porfiriato, and the Revolution. When Mexico first became a nation, its military and militias were two of the country's few major institutions besides the Catholic Church. The army and local provincial militias functioned both as political pillars, providing institutional stability of a crude sort, and as springboards for the ambitions of individual officers. Military service provided upward social mobility, and it taught a variety of useful skills, such as mathematics and bookkeeping. In the postcolonial era, however, militia units devoured state budgets, spending most of the national revenue and encouraging locales to incur debts to support them. Men with rifles provided the principal means for maintaining law and order, but they also constituted a breeding-ground for rowdiness and discontent. As these chapters make clear, understanding the

history of state-making in Mexico requires coming to terms with its military past.

agrarian warlord saturnino cedillo and the mexican revolution in san luis potosi: Pesos and Politics Mark Wasserman, 2015-04-15 The relationship between business and politics is crucial to understanding Mexican history, and *Pesos and Politics* explores this relationship from the mid-nineteenth century dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz through the Mexican Revolution (1876–1940). Historian Mark Wasserman argues that throughout this era, over the course of successive regimes, there was an evolving enterprise system that had to balance the interests of the Mexican national elite, state and local governments, large foreign corporations, and individual foreign entrepreneurs. During and after the Revolution these groups were joined by organized labor and organized peasants. Contrary to past assessments, Wasserman argues that no one of these groups was ever powerful enough to dominate another. Because Mexican governments and elites committed themselves to economic models that relied on foreign investment and technology, they had to reach a balance that simultaneously attracted foreign entrepreneurs, but did not allow them to become too powerful or too privileged. Concentrating on the three most important sectors of the Mexican economy: mining, agriculture, and railroads, and employing a series of case studies of the careers of prominent Mexican business people and the operations of large U.S.-owned ranching and mining companies, Wasserman effectively demonstrates that Mexicans in fact controlled their economy from the 1880s through 1940; foreigners did not exploit the country; and, Mexicans established, sometimes shakily, sometimes unplanned, a system of relations between foreigners, elite and government (and later unions and peasant organizations) that maintained checks and balances on all parties.

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