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Bibliography

**Primary:**

Alexander, Jim A. *Guiseppe [sic] [Jos'] Garibaldi, Second in Command in Madero's Army*. 1911. Private. Web. 24 Jan. 2014.

 The following source is a photographic postcard of Guiseppe Garibaldi II, who was second in command in Francisco Madero’s army and the grandson of Italian revolutionary, Guiseppe Garibaldi. The photograph was taken in 1911 when Pancho Villa discharged Garibaldi due to a conflict over credit for the victory of the first battle at Ciudad Juárez

"Alice Gatlif." *Digital Public Library of America*. Cochise College Library, 28 Nov. 2006. Web. 16 Dec. 2013.

 This source is a voice recording of an interview with a historian named Cindy Hayostek, who mentions the life of a “forgotten woman” in the Mexican Revolution named Alice Gatlif. The experiences of Gatlif during the battles after the overthrow of Porfirio Díaz were key when describing the unrest of the country at the time.

Baker, George. Web. 19 May 2014.

The following source is an email interview with George Baker, a contributing expert and scholar in the Mexico Center at Rice University’s Baker Institute. Mr. Baker is the editor and publisher of Mexico Energy Intelligence (MEI), and he has been following developments in Mexico’s energy sector for more than 30 years. This interview was helpful in understanding the benefits Porfirio Díaz’s dictatorship had on Mexico’s economy and the impact that the Mexican Revolution, as a whole, has on present-day Mexico.

*Benito Juárez*. Library of Congress. Web. 25 Jan. 2014.

The source is a photograph of Mexican President Benito Juárez, who served from 1858 to 1872. Juárez was able to shape Mexico’s liberal reforms and constitutional form of government based on the federal system. Juárez’s general in command of the Mexican army, Porfirio Díaz, took his place as leader after his death in 1872.

Brehme, Hugo. *Zapata Entering Cuernavaca*. 1914. Private. Web. 24 Jan. 2014.

The following source is a photographic postcard of Emiliano Zapata. Emiliano Zapata was considered one of the heroes of the Mexican Revolution for leading uprisings in the south. He also was a firm supporter of Francisco Madero when overthrowing Porfirio Díaz.

Burges, William H. "The Revolution in Mexico." University of Texas at El Paso. El Paso. 31 May 1911. Web. 17 Dec. 2013.

 This source is a printed copy of a speech William H. Burges made to honor Francisco Madero at a dinner. In the speech, Burges encourages the audience to support the establishment of Madero’s government in Mexico.

Casasola, Agustin. *Revolutionary Soldiers*. 1914. Private. Web. 25 Jan. 2014.

The source is a photograph, taken around 1914, of a group of Mexican revolutionary soldiers. At the time, soldiers did not have uniforms and used whatever weapons were accessible. Also, in the picture, are Soldaderas, who were women in the revolution that helped the men for health purposes and fighting.

Hecox, Frank C. *Army day. Troop B, 15th Cavalry*. 1915. Private. Web. 25 Jan. 2014.

The following source is a photographic postcard of the United States military involvement in the revolution. Some battles of the rebellion were fairly close to the United States, and some were fought in lower areas of Texas. Because of this, the United States found it their obligation to protect their citizens from the ongoing battles.

Horne, Walter H. *Indian Soldiers*. 1912. Private. Web. 24 Jan. 2014.

This source is photographic postcard of Mexican sharpshooters. The picture was taken in 1911, and at the time, Francisco Madero’s soldiers fought with the Mexican army at the border of the country.

"James Creelman, President Diaz: Hero of the Americas." *Pearson's Magazine* Mar. 1908: 231-77. Web. 25 Jan. 2014.

 The source is a magazine article from *Pearson’s Magazine*,where interviewer, James Creelman, questioned Porfirio Díaz’s stance in his presidency. Díaz responded by saying the country needed a democracy, and as a result, potential candidates announced their presidency candidacies. Among the men that were interested in running for the election of 1910 was Francisco Madero.

*Manuel González [Manuel del Refugio González Flores] (1833-1893), loyal friend of Díaz and President of Mexico in 1880-1884*. Hemeroteca Nacional. Web. 25 Jan. 2014.

The following source is a photograph of Manuel González. As shown in the picture, he had lost his right arm in the sieges of Puebla in 1867. González also had served a term as president of Mexico after the first term of Porfirio Díaz.

*Mexican Pres. Porfirio Díaz in uniform, 1911*. Library of Congress. Web. 25 Jan. 2014.

This source is a photograph, taken in 1911, of Mexican President, Porfirio Díaz. Díaz took Benito Juárez’s place in office and officially began his term in 1876. Porfirio was known as a dictator, taking the land from the poor and rewarding it to the wealthy. His reign from 1876 to 1911 became known as the Porfiriato Era, where he made both positive and negative changes to Mexico’s economy, government, and society.

*Mexico: Its People, History, and Governm*ent Colman Communications, 2001. Full Video. Discovery Education Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This source is a brief video about the complete history of Mexico, including its people and government. This video was mainly incorporated into the overview, as it itself is a brief video about the Mexican Revolution. It overall mentions how small farmers wanted a decentralized government, while others, such as officials and wealthy landowners wanted to maintain the central government.

*Plan Of San Luis Potosí*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1913. 730-36. Web. 25 Jan. 2014.

The source is a transcript of the San Louis Potosí written by Francisco Madero in 1910. After he was released on bail from jail, Madero took refuge to San Antonio and issued the Plan of San Luis Potosí, which declared the election null and void and the office of the president and vice president vacant. Madero proclaimed himself as temporary president of the Mexican republic and called for an uprising against the Díaz administration. The date of the plan’s issue marked the beginning of the Mexican Revolution.

Victoriano Huerta. *Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica Online.*
Encyclopædia Britannica Inc., 2014. Web. 3 May. 2014

 The following source is a photograph of Mexican dictator Victoriano Huerta. Huerta joined forces with the rebels and was ultimately responsible for the killing of Madero. After receiving opposition from other Mexican forces and the United States, Huerta fled to Spain but later went to the United States, where he was arrested for fomenting a rebellion in Mexico.

**Secondary:**

Foster, Lynn V. *A Brief History of Mexico*. 4th ed. New York: Facts on File: An Imprint of Infobase Publishing, 2010. Print.

 This source is a book, written by Lynn V. Foster, that describes the complete history of Mexico in a brief format. The following chapters used, however, were the following: “The Porfiriato Dictatorship (1876-1910)” and “The Revolution of 1910 (1910-1940). The chapters mainly consisted of information that served as the basis for the thesis and key facts regarding the Porfiriato Era and the revolution.

Frazer, Chris. *Competing Voices from the Mexican Revolution*. Santa Barbara: Greenwood Press: An Imprint of ABC-CLIO, LLC, 2010. Print.

 The source is a book, written by Chris Frazer, that entirely consists of primary sources: government documents, news articles, magazines, memoirs, manifestos, etc. The book was helpful when following key military and political movements and the impact of the revolution across the spectrum of society in Mexico. This source was mainly used for quotes, documents, and manifestos of the Mexican revolution.

Gilly, Adolfo. *The Mexican Revolution: A New Press People's History*. New York: The New Press, 2005. Print.

 The source is a book, written by Adolfo Gilly, that gives his account of the Mexican Revolution. The book focuses around the general facts regarding people and events from the start to the end of the rebellion, and this source was mainly used for that information.

Kirkwood, Burton. *The Greenwood Histories of the Modern Nations: The History of Mexico*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000. Print.

 The following source is a book, written by Burton Kirkwood, that details the complete history of Mexico. The chapters that were used were the following: “The Porfiriato, 1876-1911” and “The Mexican Revolution, 1910-1920.” Overall, the chapters contained key facts regarding those events.

Leonard, Thomas M. *Encyclopedia of Latin America: The Age of Globalization, vol. 4*. New York: Facts on File, Inc., 2010. Print.

 This source was an encyclopedia article, found with a database, about the revolution of Mexico. It was largely used for information regarding the election of 1910, and the uprising called for by Francisco Madero.

Schroeder, Michael J. *Encyclopedia of World History: Crisis and Achievement, 1900 to 1950, vol. 5*. Ed. Marsha E. Ackermann, Michael J. Schroeder, Janice J. Terry, Jiu-Hwa Lo Upshur, and Mark F. Whitters. New York: Facts on File, Inc., 2008. Print.

 The following source was a brief encyclopedia article that gave a summary of the Mexican Revolution. This article served as the basis for the thesis and key facts regarding the presidency of Francisco Madero.

Stein, R. C. *The Story of Mexico: The Mexican Revolution*. Greensboro: Morgan Reynolds Publishing, 2008. Print.

 This source was a short book that explained the story of the Mexican Revolution. The source was used for general information about key events and people of the rebellion. The book also contained several primary sources that were used.