

## Mexican Politics—POLITICAL DEPENDENCY

- Early interventions - 19th century
- [Texas Independence](#)
- Mexican War, 1846-48. Aftermath of the acquisition of Texas by the U.S. Caused by Mexican resentment, confusion over Texas boundary, claims of U.S. citizens, and President Polk's desire to annex California. Manifest Destiny. Mexico lost about half its territory.
  - [History Channel DVD—The Mexican-American War](#)
  - [International World History Project](#)
  - [Mexican-war-timeline](#)
  - Chapultepec—Ninos Heroes
  - [Mexico Museum of Intervention](#)
  - [Mexico Museum of Intervention—an obsession?](#)
  - [Churubusco](#) (pan out—Frida Kahlo's *Casa Azul* in Coyoacan, UNAM and Pedregal to southwest, Zocalo north, Chapultepec north-west)
- France, Spain, and Great Britain in Mexico - 1862-67. Mexico cancelled interest payments on foreign loans for two years. European states invaded. France decides to establish a Catholic empire and imposes Maximilian as Emperor. Mexican resistance is successful.
- Revolution
  - U.S. capital in Mexico during Porfiriato.
  - U.S. ambassador under Taft helps plot to unseat Madero in 1911. But Pres. Wilson refuses recognition of Huerta government because it was unconstitutional. Wilson supplied arms to Huerta's enemies. 1914, Huerta government arrests some U.S. sailors in Tampico. Wilson ordered an apology and 21 gun salute. Huerta refused the salute. Wilson then seized Veracruz to cut off Huerta from European arms supplies. Huerta resigns.
  - U.S. recognizes Carranza government in 1915 after Carranza promises to protect U.S. lives and property.
  - Villa attacks Columbus, NM and Wilson orders Pershing into Mexico to pursue Villa. Carranza protests—relations between U.S. and Mexico deteriorate significantly.
  - Article 27 of the 1917 Constitution provided for nationalization of subsoil rights. The U.S. expressed concern over potential nationalization of oil cos.
  - Also agrarian reform took much land from U.S. private investors and payments were low or delayed.
- Buscareli agreement with Obregon in 1923--owners of petroleum land before 1917 were guaranteed ownership. Also, compensation for expropriated land in agrarian reform was guaranteed.
- Under Calles petroleum ownership acquired after 1917 limited to 59 years. Foreign owners of agrarian land required to divest majority share. Dwight Morrow appointed U.S. ambassador and pushed good will. Bucareli Agreement is reaffirmed.
- Good Neighbor Policy—non-intervention—after oil expropriation in Mexico in 1938, we only helped the companies negotiate with Mexico over a just compensation.