**Syllabus Section 11: The Mexican Revolution 1884-40**

This section focuses on the causes, course and impact of the Mexican Revolution in a country that had experienced a lengthy period of political stability and economic growth, but enormous social inequality. The socio-economic composition of revolutionary leadership was varied—as were the aims—and the revolution was prolonged and costly. The 1917 Constitution has been described as the most progressive constitution created at this time, and it had significant influence on the political developments of the country and the region. The revolution impacted greatly on the arts, arguably representing the earliest and most enduring attempt to overcome racial divisions and incorporate the Indian heritage into the national identity

* Rule of Porfirio Diaz from 1884; political control; contribution to discontent
* Causes of the Mexican Revolution: social, economic and political
* The revolution and its leaders (1910–1917): ideologies, aims and methods of Madero, Villa, Zapata, Carranza; achievements and failures; the 1917 Constitution—nature and application
* Construction of the post-revolutionary state (1920–1940): Obregón, Calles and the Maximato; challenges; assessment of their impact in the post-revolutionary state • Lázaro Cárdenas and the renewal of the revolution (1934–1940): aims, methods and achievements
* The role of foreign powers (especially the United States) in the outbreak and development of the Mexican Revolution; motivations, methods of intervention and contributions
* Impact of the revolution on women, the arts, education and music