Welcome to History 44
The Mexican-American in the History of the United States II
Prof. Valadez
Topics

• Mexico Lindo Generation or Immigration Generation 1900-1929
• Mexican Revolution 1910
• World War I
• Labor
I. 1848-1900 the 1st Mexican-American Generation

II. 1900-1929 Mexico Lindo Generation or Immigrant Gen.

III. 1930-1964 Mexican-American Generation

IV. 1965-1979 Chicano Generation

Mexican Immigrant Population
1900
# Mexican Immigration to Permanent Residence, 1900-30

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Mexican Immigration</th>
<th>Total Immigration</th>
<th>Mexican Share of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900-10</td>
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<td>1920s</td>
<td>459,287</td>
<td>4,104,209</td>
<td>11.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mexico-Lindo

Generation/Immigrant Gen.

• Believed their stay in the U.S. was temporary
• Return to Mexico after the Mexican Revolution
• Extremely nationalistic
• Created organizations to demand for social and economic justice for their U.S.-born children
Writing Assignment #2

Answer the questions in complete sentences in paragraph form.

- Is this a primary source or a secondary source?
- Who wrote the document? When was the document written?
- What are the two concerns of the community?
- What is unique about Laredo and San Diego communities?
- What are the solutions to the issues facing the community?
- To which generation in Mexican American history does this document belong to? How do you know?
- What are the characteristics of the Mexican Lindo Generation?
- Why are the people in Mexico immigrating to the U.S.A.?
Porfiriato: Order and Progress

• Political stability was priority
Ricardo Flores Magón
Enrique Flores Magón

PLM 1906 Liberal Plan:
8 hour work day & 6 day work week
Abolition of the tienda de raya
Restoration of ejido lands
Land & Liberty
Tierra y Libertad
Francisco Madero 1873-1913
Apostle of Democracy

• 1910 the Anti-Re-electionist Party
• 1910 Oct. 5 Plan San Luis Potosi
Meeting between Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata
Presidential Palace, Mexico City
1914
Pancho Villa 1878-1923

- Bandit turned Maderista

Doroteo Arango
Zapata 1879-1919

• 1911 Plan de Ayala
  – Denounced Madero’s presidency
  – Restoration of ejidos (communal lands)

• Tierra y Libertad
  Land & Liberty
Aftermath of the Mexican Revolution

• About 2 million deaths
• 1917 Constitution
  – Increase in nationalism
• Increase of public schools for rural areas
• Northerners dominate national government
• 1 million moved to the U.S.
1915 El Plan de San Diego

• Basilio Ramos
• Socio-economic rebellion
• Texas Rangers & massive violence
• 300 dead
"Los Sediciosos" (The Seditionists) Commemorates Events in South Texas, 1915

- In nineteen hundred fifteen, oh but the days were hot!
- I am going to sing these stanzas, stanzas about the seditionists.
- With this it will be three times that remarkable things have happened; the first time was in Mercedes, then in Brownsville and San Benito.
- In that well-known place called Norias, it really got hot for them;
- a great many bullets rained down on those cursed *rinches* [Texas Rangers].
- Now the fuse is lit by the true-born Mexicans,
- and it will be the Texas-Mexicans who will have to pay the price.
- Now the fuse is lit, in blue and red,
- and it will be those on this side who will have to pay the price.
- Now the fuse is lit, very nice and red,
- and it will be those of us who are blameless who will have to pay the price.
- Aniceto Pizana said, singing as he rode along,
- "Where can I find the *rinches*? I'm here to pay them a visit.
- "Those *rinches* from King Ranch say that they are very brave; the make the women cry, and they make the people run."
- Then said Teodoro Fuentes, as he was tying his shoe,
- "We are going to give a hard time to those *rinches* from King Ranch."
- Then said Vicente el Giro, sitting on his great big horse, "Let me at that big Gringo, so we can amble arm-in-arm."
- The American replies, holding his hat in his hands,
- "I will be glad to go with you; you are very good Maxacans."
- Then said Miguel Salinas, on his almond-colored mare,
- "Ah, how disagreeable are these Gringos! Why don't they wait for us?"
- In that well-known place called Norias, you could hear the sound of firing, but from Senor Luis de la Rosa, all you could hear was his weeping.
- Senor Luis de la Rosa considered himself a brave man, but at the hour of the shooting, he cried like a baby.
- Then said Teodoro Fuentes, smiling his little smile, "Pour on the bullets, boys; what a beautiful fracas!
- "Fire, fire away, my boys; fire, fire all at once,
- for Senor Luis de la Rosa has besmirched his colors ."
World War 1914-1919

- **Causes**
- **Triggering factor**
  - 1914 Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by the Black Hand
- **Nationalism**
- **System of competing alliances**
  - Secrets of World War I:
    - [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x_FAOk4uMp8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x_FAOk4uMp8)
World Colonial Holdings, ca. 1914. The European powers, great and small, competed with each other for world empires and world influence by 1900.
Map 19.3a Europe in 1914
The Great War

– War broke out in Europe in 1914.
– As war engulfed Europe, Americans found themselves sharply divided.

The liner *Lusitania*, pictured on a “peace” postcard
• The Road to War
  – Germany submarine warfare.
  – The Zimmerman Telegram was intercepted in March 1917.
    – [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qgs1KNwpBW4&NR=1%204](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qgs1KNwpBW4&NR=1%204)
  – U.S. declares war on Germany April 2, 1917
• World War I
• "Over There" by George M. Cohan

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iOL2B0B95rc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries</th>
<th>Total Mobilized</th>
<th>Killed &amp; Died</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
<th>Prisoners &amp; Missing</th>
<th>Total Casualties</th>
<th>Casualties % of Mobilized</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Allied Powers</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>12,000,000</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>4,950,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>9,150,000</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>8,410,000</td>
<td>1,357,800</td>
<td>4,266,000</td>
<td>537,000</td>
<td>6,160,800</td>
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<td>British Empire</td>
<td>8,904,467</td>
<td>908,371</td>
<td>2,090,212</td>
<td>191,652</td>
<td>3,190,236</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
<td>5,615,000</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>947,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>2,197,000</td>
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<td>United States</td>
<td>4,355,000</td>
<td>126,000</td>
<td>234,300</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>364,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>0.2</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>335,706</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>535,706</td>
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<td>707,343</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>133,148</td>
<td>152,958</td>
<td>331,106</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>267,000</td>
<td>13,716</td>
<td>44,886</td>
<td>34,659</td>
<td>93,061</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>7,222</td>
<td>13,751</td>
<td>12,318</td>
<td>33,291</td>
<td>33.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Montenegro</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>40.0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>42,188,810</td>
<td>5,152,115</td>
<td>12,831,004</td>
<td>4,121,090</td>
<td>22,104,209</td>
<td>52.3</td>
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<td><strong>Central Powers</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>1,773,700</td>
<td>4,216,058</td>
<td>1,152,800</td>
<td>7,142,558</td>
<td>64.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria-Hungary</td>
<td>7,800,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>3,620,000</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>7,020,000</td>
<td>90.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>2,850,000</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>975,000</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>87,500</td>
<td>152,390</td>
<td>27,029</td>
<td>266,919</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>22,850,000</td>
<td>3,386,200</td>
<td>8,388,448</td>
<td>3,629,829</td>
<td>15,404,477</td>
<td>67.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>65,038,810</td>
<td>8,538,315</td>
<td>21,219,452</td>
<td>7,750,919</td>
<td>37,508,686</td>
<td>57.6</td>
</tr>
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World War I: Mexican-American Doughboys

- Some 200,000 Hispanics were mobilized for World War I, the bulk being Mexican-Americans.

- Jose de la Luz Saenz, teacher from Texas, wrote the only account of Mexican-American doughboy, published his diary, *Los Mexico-Americanos en la Gran Guerra*, 1933.
Mexican-Texans going to France to fight in 1918 sang the following song:
the song was written in Spanish
“Registration 1918“

The cards arrived
at home for each
verifying the registration
those twenty-one to thirty-one.
Good bye Laredo highlighted
by yours towers and bells
but we shall never forget
your beautiful Mexican women.

They are taking us to fight
to some distant land
and taking us to fight
the German troops.
They are taking us to fight in
distinct directions
and taking us to fight
with different nations.

How far is the journey
over the waves
great will be my pleasure
if I will triumph.

When I was fighting
I would remember everybody
and more of my poor mother
that cried so much for me.

Good bye dear parents
and the lady I love
when we are in France
a sigh we will send you.

Good bye Laredo highlighted
by your towers and bells
but we shall never forget
your beautiful Mexican women."
– U.S. Troops in Europe in 1918
1919

• Wilson at Versailles
  – The Versailles Treaty was a harsh document that all but guaranteed future conflict in Europe.
  – German resentment over the terms of the peace treaty helped to fuel the rise of Adolf Hitler.
Map 19.3b **Europe in 1919**
## Mexican Immigration to Permanent Residence, 1900-30

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Who Is an American?

• The “Race Problem”
  – 1911 U.S. Immigration Commission list of “immigrant races”
  – **Eugenics**, which studied the alleged mental characteristics of different races, gave anti-immigrant sentiment an air of professional expertise.

[Dictionary of Races or Peoples (1911)]

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*This classification was as follows:*

**Austria-Hungary:**
- Bohemian (Czech)
- Bulgarian
- Croatian (Horvát)
- Dalmatian
- German
- Hebrew
- Hungarian
- Italian (North)
- Magyar (Hungarian)
- Montenegrin
- Moravian (Czech)
- Polish
- Rumanian
- Ruthenian (Rusniak)
- Servian
- Slovak
- Slovenian (including Kreiner)

**Belgium:**
- Dutch
- Flemish
- French

**Bulgaria:**
- Bulgarian
- Macedonian

**Canada:**
- Canadian
- English
- French
- Canadian
- Irish

**China:**
- Chinese

**Denmark:**
- Danish

**England:**
- English
- German
- Jewish

**France:**
- French
- Hebrew

**Germany:**
- German
- Hebrew
- Polish

**Greece:**
- Greek
- Macedonian

**India:**
- East Indian or Hindu

**Ireland:**
- Irish
- Scotch Irish

**Italy:**
- Italian (North)
- Italian (South)

**Japan:**
- Japanese

**Korea:**
- Koreans

**Mexico:**
- Mexicans

**Montenegro:**
- Montenerin
- Servian

**Netherlands:**
- (Holland)
- Dutch
- Flemish

**Norway:**
- Norwegian

**Portugal:**
- (Azores, Cape Verde)

**Russia:**
- Armenian
- Finnish
- German
- Hebrew
- Lithuanian
- Polish
- Russian

**Scotland:**
- Scotch

**Serbia:**
- Servian

**Spain:**
- Spanish

**Sweden:**
- Swedish

**Switzerland:**
- French
- German
- Italian (North)

**Turkey in Asia:**
- Armenian
- Greek
- Hebrew
- Syrian
- Turkish

**Turkey in Europe:**
- Bulgarian
- Greek
- Hebrew
- Macedonian
- Montenegrin
- Servian
- Scotch
- Turkish

**Wales:**
- Welsh

**West Indies:**
- Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, Bahamas
### Table 20.1 Selected Annual Immigration Quotas Under the 1924 Immigration Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Quota</th>
<th>Immigrants in 1914</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern and Western Europe:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>65,721</td>
<td>48,729 (Great Britain only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>25,957</td>
<td>35,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>17,853</td>
<td>24,688 (includes Northern Ireland)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandinavia (Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland)</td>
<td>7,241</td>
<td>29,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Southern and Eastern Europe:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>6,524</td>
<td>(Not an independent state; included in Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>5,802</td>
<td>283,738</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>2,784</td>
<td>255,660</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Africa (total of various colonies and countries)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,539</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Hemisphere</td>
<td>No quota limit</td>
<td>122,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia (China, India, Japan, Korea)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11,652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1882 Chinese Exclusion Act

• Suspended Chinese immigration for ten years and declared Chinese ineligible for naturalization

• Anti-Asian sentiment stronger than anti-Mexican

• Mexican railroad recruited Chinese (Mexicali)

• 1904: First border patrol established to keep Asian immigrants from entering through the U.S./Mexico border
The Border and Immigration

- 1913: Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization divided into different Bureaus within the Dept of Labor
- 1917 Immigration Act (literacy)
- 1924 Border Patrol created
1917 *Immigration Act* (revised for Mexicans) requires a head tax and literacy test, due to labor shortages, the test is waived for Mexicans/Canadians

1924 *Immigration Act* (establish quotas, Western hemisphere exempted)

- Laws that exclude European immigrants create new incentives for immigrants from the Americas, particularly Mexico.
- Concept of “illegal immigrant” emerges for the first time
1920 Census 486,000 Mexican-born
    252,000 U.S.-born
The immigration population becomes the majority in 1920

- 1920: First de facto bracero program recruits Mexican agricultural workers
- 1921: Agricultural lobbyists seek to include Mexicans among the list of restricted immigrants to the U.S.
- 1924: largest recruitment of Mexican workers ever
  -- 89,000 immigrants given permanent visas