

Mexican and the Russian Revolution

Wanjiru Waweru

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Professor Aldo Garcia-Guevara

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How does Revolution plays an important role in World History?

Revolution made the transformed World History. “In the fields of history and political science, a revolution is a radical change in the established order, usually the established government and social institutions. The people who start revolutions have determined the institutions currently in place in society have failed or no longer serve their intended purpose. Because the objective of revolutions is to upturn established order, the characteristics that define them reflect the circumstances of their birth.”¹

What is the important role of Russian and Mexican Revolutions?

Communism changed the impact the Russian Revolution. “The Russian Revolution paved the way for the rise of communism as an influential political belief system around the world. It set the stage for the rise of the Soviet Union as a world power that would go head-to-head with the United States during the Cold War.”²

Constitution made a huge change in the Mexican Revolution. “The Mexican Revolution sparked the Constitution of 1917 which provided for separation of Church and state, government ownership of the subsoil, holding of land by communal groups, the right of labor to organize and strike and many other aspirations. Like most constitutions, it was a statement of what the delegates wanted for Mexicans and not what could be put in place immediately.”³

¹ National Geographic Society, “Revolution,” National Geographic Society, July 2, 2020, <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/encyclopedia/revolution/>.

² History.com Editors, “Russian Revolution,” History.com (A&E Television Networks, November 9, 2009), <https://www.history.com/topics/russia/russian-revolution>.

³ Tostado Grabó, “The Mexican Revolution and the United States in the Collections of the Library of Congress the End of the Revolution and Its Consequences,” Library of Congress, accessed February 6, 2022, <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/mexican-revolution-and-the-united-states/end-of-the-revolution-and-its-consequences.html#>.

How did the global transformations of the very end of the nineteenth- and early twentieth-centuries (very late 1800s to early 1900s) lead to and/or shape the revolutions in Russia and Mexico?

The global transformation at the very end of the 19th and 20th century found the definition of revolution in Russia. They use the revolution as a new wave for government and social justice. “The period of the Russian Revolution was for women, as for men, a time of paradox, in which the lavish promises of the new government were accompanied by enormous deprivation and frightening social disintegration. However, the chaos of revolution held a particular danger for working-class and peasant women, because it threatened to strip away all their traditional defenses, leaving them-often illiterate and burdened with children-to cope with a world at war.”⁴

The global transformation at the very end of the 19th and 20th century found the definition revolution in Mexico to change to make it better their country. “The Mexican revolution was the definition event in modern Mexican history. By mid-1910, economic downturns and the dictator’s increasing harshness prepared Mexican to support that opposition. ...they ‘seek to change laws, customs, and the existing social structure in order to establish a more just arrangement.’”⁵

What role did women play in the making of Russian Revolution?

Women played an advocacy role in the creation of Russian Revolution. “The female masses play an often overlooked part in shaping a revolution's course and results; and, equally

⁴ Clements, p. 215 - 216

⁵Joseph and Henderson, p. 2-3

important, women's responses to revolution reveal much about their beliefs, loyalties, and fears and about their position and roles in the social system.”⁶

They wanted to join with men face the challenge as they developed an International Women’s Day in the early-mid 1910s. “Russian celebrations of International Women’s Day started in 1913. From the beginning, the commemoration of International Women’s Day in Russia sparked conflict as activists across the feminist-socialist spectrum claimed the holiday. Feminists emphasized the cross-class organizing of women, and socialists viewed the day as a way to mobilize working-class women to join with their brothers in the revolutionary struggle.”⁷

What role did women play in the making of Mexican Revolution?

Women wanted to join the military during the Mexican Revolution which lead to unsuccess. “Revolution tion and women did not mix well, at least in the eyes of most leaders of the insurrection that swept Mexico in 1910-17. Moreover, common wisdom suggested that armies were no place for the "gentler sex" and hence the two kinds of women that did accompany men to the battleground-female soldiers and soldaderas-were generally regarded as marginal to the fighting and extraordinary, or strange, in character.”⁸

Soldiers play an important role as female empowerment in the Mexican Revolution, however, women faced a lot of harsh criticism. “ Female soldiers received much notice in the press and arts during the revolution and in its aftermath. They were portrayed as fearless women dressed in men's garb flaunting cartridge belts across the chest and a Mauser rifle on one shoulder. But they were invariably shown in the guise of curiosities, aberrations brought about by the revolution. Soldaderas received their share of attention too. They were depicted as loyal, self-sacrificing companions to the soldiers or, in less sympathetic renderings, as enslaved camp

⁶ Clement p. 215

⁷ Ruthchild p. 697

⁸ Fuentes p. 525

followers: ‘the loyalty of the soldier's wife is more akin to that of a dog to its master than to that of an intelligent woman to her mate.’ But even laudatory journalistic accounts, *corridos*, and novels did not concede oldaderas a prominent role in the revolutionary process, much less in the success of the military campaigns.”⁹

What impact had World War I on creating the causes of these revolutions?

World War I became an involvement of the Russian Revolution. “World War I led to the Russian Revolution. This is because the situation that the war created in Russia indicated that a revolution was almost inevitable. Advances made by the Central Powers and a shortage of weapons were the leading reasons why Russia had to withdraw from the war.”¹⁰

In the Mexican Revolution, they traveled to move to the midwest United States to join World War I “The Mexican Revolution . . . , led to a mass migration of Mexicans to the Midwestern United States, including Iowa. Mexicans also came to the Midwest to fill the labor shortage caused by U.S. entry into World War I and by the introduction of quotas to limit immigration from eastern and southern European countries. To help meet the acute need for labor during World War I, the owners of the Bettendorf Company turned to recent Mexican immigrants Manuel and David Macías to recruit Mexicans to work in their foundries.”¹¹

Conclusion

Revolutions changed the concept of World History. People used the Mexican Revolutions as a challenge to constitute their country. People participated in the Russian

⁹ Fuentes p. 525-526

¹⁰ “Russia & World War 1 Facts, Worksheets, Involvement, Impact, Outcome,” School History, April 21, 2021, <https://schoolhistory.co.uk/modern/russia-world-war-1/>.

¹¹ “The Mexican Revolution and World War I,” Omeka RSS, accessed February 9, 2022, <http://migration.lib.uiowa.edu/exhibits/show/early-migration-to-iowa/the-mexican-revolution-and-wor>.

Revolution through communism to change their country as well. World War I was part of these revolutions.

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