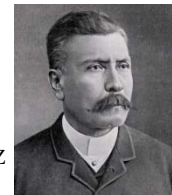


- 1884 • **Porfirio Díaz** begins his second term as president of México and modifies the constitution to stay in power
- 1893 • Victor Ochoa, El Paso, TX, editor of *Hispano-Americano*, launches a revolutionary movement against Díaz—the first Mexican American to do so ★
- 1896 • After inspiring several uprisings along México’s northern border, Teresita Urrea (la Santa de Cabora) is banished by the Díaz government and comes to El Paso in exile ★
- 1906 • Brothers Ricardo and Enríque Flores Magón make plans in El Paso for an anarchist movement (known as Magonistas); the plan fails ★
- 1908 • The Magonistas (now also called the Partido Liberal Mexicano) make a second plan to take over Ciudad Juárez; this plan also fails ★  
• In an interview with American Journalist James Creelman, Díaz announces that he will retire at the end of his term because México is ready to hold free elections
- 1909 • U.S. President William Taft meets with Díaz in El Paso ★
- 1910 • Díaz runs for reelection but when **Francisco I. Madero** enters the race, he has Madero put in jail and wins the election  
• Madero escapes to San Antonio, TX, where he drafts the *Plan of San Luis Potosí* that calls for the overthrow of the Díaz regime. ★  
• The Revolution begins with insurrections in several states in northern México (November 20); over the next decade thousands of Mexicans flee to El Paso and the U.S. ★
- 1911 • Madero establishes his headquarters of the revolution in offices 507-508 of the Caples Building in El Paso (January) ★  
• Madero establishes a provisional capital of México in an adobe building near the present-day site of Monument Marker #1 in El Paso (April) ★  
• Madero’s troops, under the direction of **Francisco “Pancho” Villa** and **Pascual Orozco**, attack federal troops in Ciudad Juárez as hundreds of El Pasoans watch from rooftops and train cars; this Battle of Juárez lasts for three days (May 8-10) ★  
• Having lost in Juárez, Díaz resigns and flees to Paris, France (May 25)  
• Madero wins election to the Mexican presidency  
• **Emiliano Zapata** drafts the *Plan de Ayala* that denounces Madero, recognizes Orozco as the leader of the revolution, and calls for land reform (November 25)  
• The U.S. sends troops to the border, fearing that the revolution would cross over the border ★
- 1912 • Orozco breaks his alliance with Madero who assigns Villa and **Victoriano Huerta** to combat Orozco’s rebels in the north



DÍAZ



MADERO

1913

- Huerta joins with Felix Díaz (Porfirio’s nephew) and Bernardo Reyes in planning a coup against Madero
- During ten tragic days (“La Decena Tragica”) in México City, the forces of Huerta, Díaz, and Reyes attack Madero’s army (February 9-18); Madero, his brother, and his vice president José María Pino Suárez are killed
- Huerta assumes the presidency
- **Venustiano Carranza** drafts a *Plan de Guadalupe* that accuses Huerta of restoring a dictatorship and committing treason (March 26); Carranza calls for a return to the values of the Constitution of 1857 and his supporters are called Constitutionalist; for a brief time, the Mills Building in El Paso serves as the Constitutionalist headquarters
- Villa attacks Huerta’s troops in the Second Battle of Juárez



HUERTA

★  
★

1914

- Huerta faces increasing suspicion and opposition
- U.S. president Woodrow Wilson sends troops to occupy Veracruz, México (April)
- Villa’s revolutionaries establish offices in the First National Bank of El Paso
- Villa’s forces defeat Huerta’s forces in Zacatecas and Huerta resigns (July)
- Carranza declares himself president, but the claim is contested for nearly a year on legal and military grounds
- Villa and Zapata break from Carranza and continue to challenge him (September)
- Carranza flees to Veracruz, where he negotiates the removal of U.S. troops (November)



CARRANZA

★

1915

- Carranza’s supporters, under the direction **Álvaro Obregón**, defeat Villa at the Battle of Celaya (April 13); Zapata’s supporters are defeated (May)
- Carranza returns to México City (August)
- The United States recognizes Carranza as México’s president (October)
- Mariano Azuela writes *Los De Abajo* (The Underdogs), the first novel about the revolution, in an adobe home in El Paso

★

1916

- Villa’s supporters attack a train in Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua, and kill 17 Americans, including employees of the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO)
- Anglo residents in El Paso attack Mexicans in a race riot outside of the Majestic Theater (January 13)
- Villa raids Columbus, NM (March)
- U.S. General John J. Pershing leads 10,000 soldiers into México in a “Punitive Expedition” that fails to capture Villa

★

1917

- A new Mexican Constitution is drafted and Carranza is elected president

1919

- Villa is defeated at the last Battle of Juárez; Zapata is assassinated at Chinamecca

★

1920

- Obregón is elected president of México



OBREGÓN

SOURCES: Adapted from David Romo, *Ringside Seat to a Revolution* (Cinco Puntos Press, 2005); Charles H. Harris III and Louis Sadler, *The Secret War in El Paso* (U. of New Mexico, 2009); and www.emmersonkent.com.

★ indicates borderlands connection