

Glossary of Terms

Agrarista: (Land reform) an *agrarista* is a supporter or a proponent of land reform (*La reforma agraria*) dealing with the distribution of lands.

Atila del Sur, el: Another name given to Emiliano Zapata. Another name is “*el Minotauro de Plata*” (“The Silver Minotaur”).

Burritos: A traditional dish from the Mexican state of Chihuahua created during the time of the Mexican Revolution as an easy way to eat while “on-the-run.” It consists of wheat flour tortillas with a varied choice of filling, like meats, chiles, traditional cheeses, or beans. They were an excellent way to keep the food warm, and portable while “on-the-move.”

Calacas: A colloquial Mexican name for a human skeleton, whose images are most popular during the celebrations of the Day of the Dead (*Día de Muertos*) on November 2nd. The images of the calacas were largely popularized by the engravings and cartoons of Mexican artist José Guadalupe Posada (e. g., “*La Catrina*”).

Campeños: (Peasants, farmers) The people who work the land.

Caudillo: A political-military, often charismatic or populist, leader.

Centauro de Oro, el: Name given to Francisco “Pancho” Villa (“The Gold Centaur”).

Corridos: A style of songs that flourished in Mexico after the tradition of the Medieval Spanish Troubadors, characterized by an informal and spontaneous expression that generally addresses and greets the audience openly, and celebrates, mourns, or celebrates a hero, important event, or place. A *corrido* may also denounce or mock a traitor or tyrant. The singer of a *corrido* is called a *corridista*.

Discada norteña: A traditional meat dish, originally from the north of Mexico, made on a large metal dish (in the shape of a disc) and eaten on and with tortillas (making tacos). It’s a dish that originated during the times of the Mexican Revolution, and which could easily be eaten on tortillas without the need of eating utensils.

División del Norte: (Division of the North) The army of revolutionaries from the north led by Francisco “Pancho” Villa and other important and famous leaders.

Dorados, los: The supporters and revolutionary fighters of Francisco “Pancho” Villa.

Ejército Liberador del Sur: The army of Emiliano Zapata, or *los Zapatistas*.

Encomienda: A feudal-like labor system in the colonies during the Spanish imperial rule in which Spanish lords were given large areas of land, as well as the Indigenous people who lived in them to work them in exchange for protection and other services. Under this

system, the workers who worked the land didn't own any land, and their lives were practically property of the owners, or *los encomenderos*.

Haciendas: (Estates) A Spanish property system exported to the Americas during the Colonial times consisting of huge land holdings. The owners of these large extensions of land are called *hacendados* or *terratenientes*.

Mariachis: A typically Mexican musical ensemble, originally from the Mexican state of Jalisco. *Mariachi* music has become a cultural trademark of Mexico and is heard commonly during traditional and festive celebrations.

Muralista: A Mexican artistic movement from the early 20th century covering large walls in public buildings with the goal to educate the people, record and display historical moments of importance.

Plan de Ayala: (Plan of Ayala) A plan for land reform first proclaimed in the town of Ayala, in the Mexican southern state of Morelos by the great *Revolucionario*, Emiliano Zapata. The plan detailed the ideology of Zapata: "¡Reforma, Libertad, Justicia y Ley!" ("Reform, Freedom, Justice, and Law!"). The *Plan de Ayala* called people to rise in arms in opposition to Madero's presidency, and in opposition to his anti-land reform policies.

Plan de San Luis Potosí: (Plan of San Luis Potosí) A political document issued by exiled Francisco I. Madero, calling for an armed struggle to start on November 20th, 1910, to end the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, to hold free elections, and to institute land reform. Its main purpose was to establish a true democracy and abolish presidential reelections.

Revolucionario: (Revolutionary) A fighter for the Revolution, a person who has a deep impact in society, or who inspires change.

Terrateniente: (Landlord, landowner) Owner of a large property of land, or the owner of an *hacienda*.

Villista: A supporter and follower of Francisco "Pancho" Villa, the revolutionary leader of the north of Mexico.

Zapatista: A supporter of land reform and follower of the great revolutionary leader, Emiliano Zapata.