

Introduction of the topic:

The Mexican Revolution (1910–20) was a long bloody struggle between many factions in the ongoing movement of alliances that brought the end of Mexico's dictatorship and the establishment of a constitutional republic for 30 years. Many organizations led by revolutionaries such as Francisco Madero, Pascual Orozco, Pancho Villa, and Emiliano Zapata participated in the lengthy and costly conflict. The Mexican Revolution began when liberals and intellectuals started to challenge the regime of dictator Porfirio Díaz, who had been in power since 1877, called El Porfiriato.

The official end of the Mexican Revolution is believed to have been the establishment of the Mexican Constitution in 1917, but the war continued for the next ten years. The Constitution, created in 1917, formalized many reforms sought by rebel groups, but sporadic violence continued until the 1930s. However, the 1917 Constitution legalized the federal government's land expropriation and redistribution through the concept of social utility, including legislation limiting the amount of land an individual can own. It is no exaggeration to say that it is the grandest achievement of this revolution.

The early goal of the Mexican Revolution was to overthrow the Díaz dictatorship, but the relatively simple political movement expanded into significant economic and social upheaval that heralded the fundamental characteristics of the 20th-century Mexican experience. Many historians record the election of President Alvaro Obregón in 1920 as the end of the Mexican Revolution. He was sworn in on November 30th and began to enact many promises made during the revolution, including those who fought in the army under Zapata. After that, the integration period, which lasts for about 20 years until 1940, begins.

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