



WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN MEXICO

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CULTURAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

- Over the course of history, women's suffrage has been a very important issue all over the world. This idea of suffrage is not just the right to vote in a determinate country, but it is the right to be treated as an equal citizen, where women and men are able to coo-live together and do the same activities in the society.
- Mexican women, at the beginning of the 1900's were expected to be at home, taking care of the children, the home, and doing the “women things” that society expects them to do. Typically, Mexican women did not work and if they did, they were involved in teaching or nursing and were expected to keep their place and watch after the men, staying out of the “mans world”.



THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

The Mexican Revolution began as a movement of middle-class protest against the long-standing dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz (1876-1911). Like many of Mexico's 19th-century rulers, Diaz was an army officer who had come to power by a coup. Unlike his predecessors, however, he established a stable political system, in which the formally representative Constitution of 1857 was bypassed, local political bosses (caciques) controlled elections, political opposition, and public order, while a handful of powerful families and their clients monopolized economic and political power in the provinces.



WOMEN'S POSITION DURING THE REVOLUTION

- In 1910, the Mexican Revolution began and women had to step outside the home to fill in the jobs that men left while they were off in war. After seven years of fighting, the revolution ended and Mexican women expected a reward for their efforts, in particular the chance of being treated equally in society and gaining suffrage. Instead, they were pushed back into their homes, going back to the life they had before.
- Over the course of the 1910's to the 1950's, the Mexican Revolution challenging traditional Mexican stereotypes, and women entering the workforce pushed the women of Mexico to fight for their right to vote, in order to receive equal treatment.



THE EFFECTS OF THE NEW EXCLUSION

- The consequences post revolution lead to a general unhappiness of Mexican's women, bringing them to fight for suffrage, that were finally able to obtain suffrage in **1953**.
- In addition traditional stereotypes such as being at home and taking care of the children and doing “womanly things”, were abolished.
- Women entered the workforce sphere, motivating each other to change the concept of women's work, leading this to equal chances of gaining careers such as sciences, politics, and in manufacturing.



THE ROLE OF EDUCATION AND RELIGION

- Religion played a factor in why women had their specific roles in society. Most of Mexico is catholic and they follow the ideals that women and men each be different in the presence of god. Although the concept of women as lesser.. this often included ideas of sex slavery, that women's bodies were meant for mans use.
- Women were excluded from the ability to gain any education because then they would be able to do the things that men do. The only women who had any sorts of education, were those who were nurses or teachers.



WHAT IS THE CURRENT SITUATION IN MESSICO..

Fast forwarding to Mexico now, women are a huge part of society, the workforce, and politics.

Mexico is one of the top five countries, in terms of women's representation in parliament, which is 48% of parliament positions are held by women. Revealing that a huge portion of women in Mexico are going against these old stereotypes surrounding how a women should be, as well as show that much of the population is in support of gender equality.

