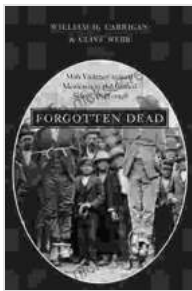


Mob Violence Against Mexicans In The United States 1848-1928: A Complicated History

Mob violence against Mexicans in the United States was a serious problem from 1848 to 1928. During this period, there were over 500 documented cases of lynchings, massacres, and other forms of violence committed against Mexicans. These acts of violence were often motivated by racism, nativism, and economic competition.



Forgotten Dead: Mob Violence against Mexicans in the United States, 1848-1928 by Clive Webb

★★★★☆ 4.8 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 6138 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 314 pages
Lending : Enabled



The Causes of Mob Violence

There were a number of factors that contributed to the rise of mob violence against Mexicans in the United States. One factor was the influx of Mexican immigrants into the United States after the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). This influx of immigrants led to increased competition for jobs and resources, which in turn led to resentment and hostility towards Mexicans.

Another factor that contributed to mob violence was the prevailing racism and nativism of the time period. Many Americans believed that Mexicans were inferior to whites, and that they should not be allowed to immigrate to the United States. This racism was often expressed through violence, such as lynchings and massacres.

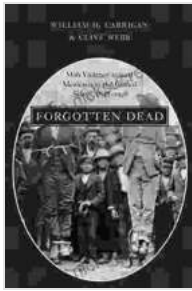
Finally, economic competition also played a role in the rise of mob violence against Mexicans. In many cases, Mexicans were seen as a threat to the economic interests of white Americans. This competition often led to violence, as white Americans sought to protect their jobs and livelihoods.

The Consequences of Mob Violence

The consequences of mob violence against Mexicans in the United States were devastating. Hundreds of Mexicans were killed, and thousands more were injured or displaced. Mob violence also created a climate of fear and intimidation, which made it difficult for Mexicans to live and work in the United States.

In addition to the human toll, mob violence also had a significant impact on the relationship between the United States and Mexico. The violence strained diplomatic relations between the two countries, and it made it difficult for Mexico to protect its citizens in the United States.

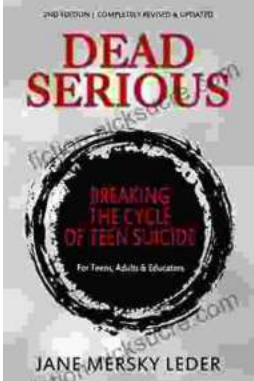
Mob violence against Mexicans in the United States was a dark chapter in American history. The violence was motivated by racism, nativism, and economic competition, and it had a devastating impact on the lives of Mexicans. The legacy of this violence continues to shape the relationship between the United States and Mexico today.



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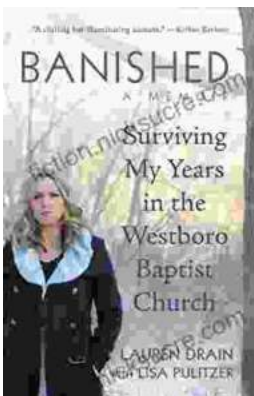
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