STRUGGLE FOR INDIGENOUS RIGHTS AND RECOGNITION IN MEXICO
THE RISE OF THE EZLN
Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional

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RESULTS
Massive land takeovers and that are given to peasants which impacted the distribution of wealth in Chiapas.
Massive involvement of women in an attempt to shape patriarchy.
Persecution of EZLN Members by the PRI government in 1995 that caused instability in Mexico.
The signing of San Andres Accord that aimed at revising policy and resume of Negotiations.

CONCLUSION
This research concludes that, the Zapatista rebellion played a significant role in the expansion of indigenous rights and recognition in Mexico. It revealed the failure of the Mexican government to reduce poverty and boosted efforts to improve the standards of living in Mexico.

OBJECTIVE AND RESEARCH QUESTION
This research seeks to identify the rise of the EZLN Of Mexico in 1994. What was the motive behind this social movement group formation and what were the outcomes? How did it affect Mexico in whole?

HYPOTHESIS
Ostracization and non-involvement of groups considered as minorities in national development led to the rise of the EZLN.

BACKGROUND
The voices of indigenous people in Mexico have been brutally silenced for most of the last five hundred years. Indigenous lands and resources have been repeatedly stolen and the people exploited under worst labor conditions since the conquest. Presently, policies of the Mexican state have largely oriented towards Assimilation that excludes the country’s diverse ethnic, cultural and linguistic heritage.

ABSTRACT
DATA AND METHODOLOGY
This research examined scholarly sources, peer reviewed articles and news outlets print and audio and textbooks all related to this event, to fully comprehend the effects of the rise of the EZLN.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY