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# Breve Historia De Ciudad Juarez Y Su Region

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La situación de la clase trabajadora en Ciudad Juárez

Book History

Land of seven cultures; Chihuahua

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Emociones y juventudes desde la perspectiva sociocultural (Colección Emociones e interdisciplina)

Bullying en Ciudad Juárez

Historia de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua

Enfermedad y muerte en Ciudad Juárez en 1918  
Historia de México  
Historia general de México.  
Cuerpos estigmatizados, cuerpos precarizados  
Ciudad Juárez la fea  
Breve historia de Baja California  
The Cambridge History of the Native Peoples of the Americas  
Orozco  
The Social Relations of Mexican Commodities  
Postcards from the Chihuahua Border  
Historia de Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua  
La toma de Ciudad Juárez  
Juárez Girls Rising  
Nonprofits and Their Networks

*Breve Historia De Ciudad  
Juarez Y Su Region*

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## **WENDY ISABEL**

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*La situación de la clase trabajadora en  
Ciudad Juárez* TAURUS

A partir de un estudio de caso -El Paso, Texas Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua- Carlos González Herrera hace el recuento de las prácticas socio-culturales de los procesos de construcción y consolidación de los estados nacionales y de sus fronteras comunes, entre 1880 y 1930. La frontera de México con Estados Unidos, tal como

hoy la conocemos, es el resultado de una compleja maquinaria cultural y de ingeniería social para que conceptos como soberanía, ciudadanía, Estado-nación, raza, nacional o extranjero se acreditaran como guía de la vida diaria de los habitantes de esta región. El simple trazado de una línea divisoria en 1848, no bastó para que los grupos sociales que la habitaban, aceptaran de manera inmediata una nueva forma de organización. Para Estados Unidos la frontera se convirtió en un proceso de autoafirmación imperial con rasgos

políticos, culturales, raciales, médico-científicos, económicos y militares. Mientras que para México, la frontera, continuó siendo una región ajena, atípica; el vacío protector que nos separaba y distanciaba del vecino poderoso. El surgimiento de un discurso -políticamente correcto- del nacionalismo racista de la sociedad sajona para los considerados -extraños- y -razas contaminadas- marcará la fractura insondable: la lucha de clases sociales y de razas de las dos naciones vecinas aún no superada en estos tiempos.

*Book History UNAM*

La investigación de prevalencia de enfermedades en las ciudades de la frontera norte de México con Estados Unidos representa un desierto que poco ha sido explorado. No se conoce con exactitud de qué enfermaba y moría la gente en las primeras décadas del siglo XX. La trascendencia de esta breve investigación tiene relación con la enfermedad y la mortalidad en la década de los veinte en Ciudad Juárez, radica en el fortalecimiento de la historiografía de las ciudades fronterizas de la región norte de México, además, contribuye a diseñar una etiología de la enfermedad desde el punto de vista histórico, pues poco se conoce de padecimientos y causas de muerte de miles de personas que habitaron la ciudad durante una época que es considerada de escándalo y de vicio para dar paso a lo que hasta hoy día se conoce como leyenda negra.

Land of seven cultures; Chihuahua UACJ

On August 31, 1915, a Texas posse lynched five “horse thieves.” One of them, it turned out, was General Pascual Orozco Jr., military hero of the Mexican Revolution. Was he a desperado or a hero?

Orozco’s death proved as controversial as his storied life, a career of mysterious contradictions that Raymond Caballero puzzles out in this book. A long-overdue biography of a significant but little-known and less understood figure of Mexican history, Orozco tells the full story of this revolutionary’s meteoric rise and ignominious descent, including the purposely obscured circumstances of his death at the hands of a lone, murderous lawman. That story—of an unknown muleteer of Northwest Chihuahua who became the revolution’s most important military leader, a national hero and idol, only to turn on his former revolutionary ally Francisco Madero—is one of the most compelling narratives of early-twentieth-century Mexican history. Without Orozco’s leadership, Madero would likely have never deposed dictator Porfirio Díaz. And yet Orozco soon joined Madero’s hated assassin, the new dictator, Victoriano Huerta, and espoused progressive reforms while fighting on behalf of reactionaries. Whereas other historians have struggled to make sense of this contradictory record, Caballero brings to light Orozco’s bizarre appointment of an unknown con man to

administer his rebellion, a man whose background and character, once revealed, explain many of Orozco’s previously baffling actions. The book also delves into the peculiar history of Orozco’s homeland, offering new insight into why Northwest Chihuahua, of all places in Mexico, produced the revolution’s military leadership, in particular a champion like Pascual Orozco. From the circumstances of his ascent, to revelations about his treachery, to the true details of his death, Orozco at last emerges, through Caballero’s account, in all his complexity and significance.

Contested Spaces of Early America

Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez  
El quinto volumen de la serie Emociones e interdisciplina: Emociones y juventudes desde la perspectiva sociocultural, gira en torno a una temática social relevante: la vida de las y los jóvenes en México. En este tomo se presenta un mosaico de las realidades de ese grupo de población que habita distintos escenarios sociales y culturales, y nos acerca a comprender la diversidad de las distintas expresiones y experiencias de las emociones en esta etapa de la vida de las personas.

Encuentra la versión impresa en [www.publicaciones.iteso.mx](http://www.publicaciones.iteso.mx). (ITESO) (ITESO Universidad)

**Breve historia de Ciudad Juárez y su región** University of Pennsylvania Press

Created for the anniversary of the capture of Ciudad Juárez (May 1911) during the Mexican Revolution. Filled with 150 historic never before or rarely printed photographs. The taking of the city set the stage for revolts in Guerrero, Durango and other parts of Chihuahua. It also set in motion the political rift of Francisco Villa and Pascual Orozco with Madero. This historic event was probably also the "first" large media event of the Revolution with photographers and film makers gathered from the U.S.A. and Mexico in large numbers in El Paso and the border region. *Land of Necessity* Duke University Press

Hablar de mercado sexual, es hacer referencia a diversas actividades que mercantiliza, relajación objeto-mercancía, el espacio de las relaciones eróticas. Más allá de la necesaria discusión al respecto, cobra relevancia para nuestro interés y basados en resultados preliminares de una investigación con mujeres jóvenes trabajadoras sexuales en Ciudad Juárez.

Dicho mercado ha constituido la expresión mas cruda y subordinante de un proyecto hegemónico que regula y controla cuerpos-mercancia.

**Ciudad Juárez** Cambridge University Press

Alongside Moctezuma and Benito Juárez, Pancho Villa is probably the best-known figure in Mexican history. Villa legends pervade not only Mexico but the United States and beyond, existing not only in the popular mind and tradition but in ballads and movies. There are legends of Villa the Robin Hood, Villa the womanizer, and Villa as the only foreigner who has attacked the mainland of the United States since the War of 1812 and gotten away with it. Whether exaggerated or true to life, these legends have resulted in Pancho Villa the leader obscuring his revolutionary movement, and the myth in turn obscuring the leader. Based on decades of research in the archives of seven countries, this definitive study of Villa aims to separate myth from history. So much attention has focused on Villa himself that the characteristics of his movement, which is unique in Latin American history and in some ways unique among twentieth-

century revolutions, have been forgotten or neglected. Villa's División del Norte was probably the largest revolutionary army that Latin America ever produced.

Moreover, this was one of the few revolutionary movements with which a U.S. administration attempted, not only to come to terms, but even to forge an alliance. In contrast to Lenin, Mao Zedong, Ho Chi Minh, and Fidel Castro, Villa came from the lower classes of society, had little education, and organized no political party. The first part of the book deals with Villa's early life as an outlaw and his emergence as a secondary leader of the Mexican Revolution, and also discusses the special conditions that transformed the state of Chihuahua into a leading center of revolution. In the second part, beginning in 1913, Villa emerges as a national leader. The author analyzes the nature of his revolutionary movement and the impact of Villismo as an ideology and as a social movement. The third part of the book deals with the years 1915 to 1920: Villa's guerrilla warfare, his attack on Columbus, New Mexico, and his subsequent decline. The last part describes Villa's surrender, his brief life as

a hacendado, his assassination and its aftermath, and the evolution of the Villa legend. The book concludes with an assessment of Villa's personality and the character and impact of his movement.

**La frontera que vino del norte** Nolberto Tlacaehlel Acosta Pérez

Just a trolley ride from El Paso, Ciudad Juárez was a popular destination in the early 1900s. Enticing and exciting, tourists descended on this and other Mexican border towns to browse curio shops, dine and dance, attend bullfights, and perhaps escape Prohibition America. In *Postcards from the Chihuahua Border* Daniel D. Arreola captures the exhilaration of places in time, taking us back to Mexico's northern border towns of Ciudad Juárez, Ojinaga, and Palomas in the early twentieth century. Drawing on more than three decades of archival work, Arreola uses postcards and maps to unveil the history of these towns along west Texas's and New Mexico's southern borders. Postcards offer a special kind of visual evidence. Arreola's collection of imagery and commentary about them shows us singular places, enriching our understandings of history and the history

of change in Chihuahua. No one postcard tells the entire story. But image after image offers a collected view and insight into changing perceptions. Arreola's geography of place looks both inward and outward. We see what tourists see, while at the same time gaining insight about what postcard photographers and postcard publishers wanted to be seen and perceived about these border communities. *Postcards from the Chihuahua Border* is a colorful and dynamic visual history. It invites the reader to time travel, to revisit another era—the first half of the last century—when these border towns were framed and made popular through picture postcards.

*Antropología del desierto* University of Texas Press

Este libro aborda las causas del problema del Bullying, y las estrategias de intervención en Ciudad Juárez. Es el primero en la ciudad de una investigación de 5 años, pretende ayudar a los jóvenes y académicos que buscan en darle apoyo a combatir el Bullying, los acosos escolares y cualquier acto de violencia que sean realizados en contra de los niños y jóvenes

de la ciudad. La violencia contextual en México ha rebasado los límites de tolerancia y aunado a ello la falta de empleos para los jóvenes ha creado un ambiente hostil que solo restableciendo la convivencia pacífica, la cultura de la paz, el control de las emociones negativas y la resolución de conflictos no violentos mediante la mediación y el arbitraje son algunas de las propuestas de intervención de este libro.

*Paso del norte en el siglo XXI* Editorial Pax México

Colonial America stretched from Quebec to Buenos Aires and from the Atlantic littoral to the Pacific coast. Although European settlers laid claim to territories they called New Spain, New England, and New France, the reality of living in those spaces had little to do with European kingdoms. Instead, the New World's holdings took their form and shape from the Indian territories they inhabited. These contested spaces throughout the western hemisphere were not unclaimed lands waiting to be conquered and populated but a single vast space, occupied by native communities and defined by the meeting, mingling, and clashing of

peoples, creating societies unlike any that the world had seen before. Contested Spaces of Early America brings together some of the most distinguished historians in the field to view colonial America on the largest possible scale. Lavishly illustrated with maps, Native art, and color plates, the twelve chapters span the southern reaches of New Spain through Mexico and Navajo Country to the Dakotas and Upper Canada, and the early Indian civilizations to the ruins of the nineteenth-century West. At the heart of this volume is a search for a human geography of colonial relations: Contested Spaces of Early America aims to rid the historical landscape of imperial cores, frontier peripheries, and modern national borders to redefine the way scholars imagine colonial America. Contributors: Matthew Babcock, Ned Blackhawk, Chantal Cramaussel, Brian DeLay, Elizabeth Fenn, Allan Greer, Pekka Hämmäläinen, Raúl José Mandrini, Cynthia Radding, Birgit Brander Rasmussen, Alan Taylor, and Samuel Truett.

**Los años vividos** University of Arizona Press

The seminal history of the iconic Mexican

border city by the founder of border studies--Provided by publisher.

**Monografía histórica de Ciudad Juárez**

Javier Ortega Urquidi

Working-class girls in Ciudad Juárez grow up in a context marked by violence against women, the devastating effects of drug cartel wars, unresponsive and abusive authorities, and predatory U.S. capitalism: under constantly precarious conditions, these girls are often struggling to shape their lives and realize their aspirations. Juárez native Claudia G. Cervantes-Soon explores the vital role that transformative secondary education can play in promoting self-empowerment and a spirit of resistance to the violence and social injustice these girls encounter. Bringing together the voices of ten female students at Preparatoria Altavista, an innovative urban high school founded in 1968 on social justice principles, Cervantes-Soon offers a nuanced analysis of how students and their teachers together enact a transformative educational philosophy that promotes learning, self-authorship, and hope. Altavista's curriculum is guided by the concept of autogestión, a holistic and

dialectical approach to individual and collective identity formation rooted in the students' experiences and a critical understanding of their social realities. Through its sensitive ethnography, this book shows how female students actively construct their own meaning of autogestión by making choices that they consider liberating and empowering. Juárez Girls Rising provides an alternative narrative to popular and often simplistic, sensationalizing, and stigmatizing discourses about those living in this urban borderland. By merging the story of Preparatoria Altavista with the voices of its students, this singular book provides a window into the possibilities and complexities of coming of age during a dystopic era in which youth hold on to their critical hope and cultivate their wisdom even as the options for the future appear to crumble before their eyes.

**The Life and Times of Pancho Villa**

Stanford University Press

The volume is a cutting-edge, interdisciplinary approach to analyzing an enormously significant region in ways that clarify the kind of everyday life and work that is generated in a major urban global

manufacturing site amid insecurity, inequality, and a virtually absent state. *Compendio de historia política de Ciudad Juárez (1940-1965)*. University of Arizona Press

On the border of the United States and Mexico, few policy issues face such acute challenges as those related to water. Border cities face an uncertain future water supply, low-income neighborhoods often lack water and sewer services, and water contamination poses a risk to the health of residents and the environment. Responses by government agencies on both sides of the border have been insufficient. Increasing economic development has mainly resulted in increasing problems. These limitations of government and market forces suggest that nonprofit organizations—the so-called “third sector”—might play an important role in meeting the growing challenges in the region. Finding that these organizations do have a positive impact, Daniel Sabet seeks to understand how autonomous nonprofit organizations have emerged and developed along the border. He employs data from more than 250 interviews with members of civil society

organizations and public officials, surveys of neighborhood association leaders, observations at public meetings, and many secondary sources. His research compares the experiences of third-sector organizations in four prominent Mexican border cities: Tijuana, Nogales, Ciudad Juárez, and Nuevo Laredo. Sabet finds that political change is a necessary precondition for the establishment of an independent third sector. The demise of one-party rule in Mexico has given nonprofit organizations greater opportunities to flourish, he finds, but persistent informal rules still obstruct their emergence and development. Sabet concludes that the success of the third sector will depend on the organizations’ networks. He examines organizational ties to three key groups—U.S. nonprofits, the business community, and government-created methods for public participation—and evaluates the importance of these connections for the future.

*Breve historia de la revolución mexicana*  
Springer

This book contains the history of the northern sector of the state of Chihuahua,

from the beginnings of its people until the present time. In plainness and beauty, Professor Javier O. Urquidi, tells details of the area’s origin; life in ancient Paquime; the travels of Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca; the fascinating story of the Negro Estebanico; the life of the Apaches, the shrewdness of Ju; the valor of Vitorio and the intelligence of Geronimo. Through Daniel W. Jones we see the labors and happenings that mark the arrival of the Mormons in Mexico; their contributions, culture and manner of thought. With great feeling this work reveals the historical events of the Mexican Revolution; the attack upon Columbus and the persecutions by Pancho Villa. We witness the grandeur of the haciendas of Luis Terrazas, and the railroad; the explosion in the tunnel at Cumbres; the origins of the Mormon colonies; of settlements of Galeana, Janos, LeBaron and Mata Ortiz; the ejidos like Guadalupe Victoria and Casas Grandes. The economic development of this area and its multicultural society in Nuevo Casas Grandes becomes as a delightful discovery to the reader. Written as a historical novel, in clear and precise words, the author captures his readers as

he portrays the history of the Chinese, the Mennonites; and with realism, amazes them with the unforgettable story of the Apache doings in Chihuahua.

Ciudad Juárez University of Oklahoma Press

Library holds volume 2, part 2 only.

**Historia de Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua**

University of Arizona Press

La presente Versión 2000 es una nueva edición de la Historia general de México, preparada por el Centro de Estudios Históricos de El Colegio de México. En esta ocasión se incorporan, por primera vez desde la aparición original de la obra en 1976, varios cambios importantes, entre los que destacan la sustitución de algunos capítulos y la revisión y actualización de otros. Los capítulos sustituidos o renovados profundamente incluyen una amplia variedad de temas: las regiones de México, la prehistoria, el mundo mexicana, el siglo XVI, el siglo XVIII, las primeras décadas del México independiente, la cultura mexicana del siglo XIX y la política y economía del México contemporáneo. Los capítulos correspondientes a estas temáticas han sido reescritos o modificados por autores que figuraban ya

en la edición original: Bernardo García Martínez, José Luis Lorenzo, Pedro Carrasco, Enrique Florescano, Josefina Z. Vázquez, José Luis Martínez y Lorenzo Meyer.

*Trama de una injusticia: feminicidio sexual sistémico en Ciudad Juárez* El Colegio de México AC

This compelling chronicle of a journey along the entire U.S.-Mexico border shifts the conversation away from danger and fear to the shared histories and aspirations that bind Mexicans and Americans despite the border walls.

*Breve historia de Chihuahua* Laberinto Ediciones

"Resumen, lo más actualizado posible, de la historia del estado de Chihuahua, desde el contacto entre los españoles y los grupos indígenas que habitaban esta zona a mediados del siglo XVI, tepehuanes, tobosos y tarahumaras, entre otros, hasta el ascenso del panista Francisco Barrio a la gubernatura en 1992."--Provided by publisher.

*Cambio político y participación ciudadana en Ciudad Juárez* Penn State Press

Published in cooperation with the William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies,

Southern Methodist University. In *Land of Necessity*, historians and anthropologists unravel the interplay of the national and transnational and of scarcity and abundance in the region split by the 1,969-mile boundary line dividing Mexico and the United States. This richly illustrated volume, with more than 100 images including maps, photographs, and advertisements, explores the convergence of broad demographic, economic, political, cultural, and transnational developments resulting in various forms of consumer culture in the borderlands. Though its importance is uncontested, the role of necessity in consumer culture has rarely been explored. Indeed, it has been argued that where necessity reigns, consumer culture is anemic. This volume demonstrates otherwise. In doing so, it sheds new light on the history of the U.S.-Mexico borderlands, while also opening up similar terrain for scholarly inquiry into consumer culture. The volume opens with two chapters that detail the historical trajectories of consumer culture and the borderlands. In the subsequent chapters, contributors take up subjects including smuggling, tourist districts and resorts,



purchasing power, and living standards. Others address home décor, housing, urban development, and commercial real estate, while still others consider the circulation of cinematic images, contraband, used cars, and clothing. Several contributors discuss the movement of people across borders, within cities, and in retail spaces. In the

two afterwords, scholars reflect on the U.S.-Mexico borderlands as a particular site of trade in labor, land, leisure, and commodities, while also musing about consumer culture as a place of complex political and economic negotiations. Through its focus on the borderlands, this volume provides valuable insight into the historical and contemporary aspects of the

big “isms” shaping modern life: capitalism, nationalism, transnationalism, globalism, and, without a doubt, consumerism. Contributors. Josef Barton, Peter S. Cahn, Howard Campbell, Lawrence Culver, Amy S. Greenberg, Josiah McC. Heyman, Sarah Hill, Alexis McCrossen, Robert Perez, Laura Isabel Serna, Rachel St. John, Mauricio Tenorio-Trillo, Evan R. Ward