Mexican folk art survived the constraints of the Spanish colonial rule and Porfirio Díaz’s dictatorship that followed. After the Mexican Revolution (1910–1920), however, when national pride swelled, the enduring tradition of artisanal crafts came to be seen as part of the national heritage. Mexico today is a vibrant culture, both rural and cosmopolitan, with tough issues of drugs and corruption at its doorstep. Another moment of note, Mexican miniatures, small replicas of full-sized objects, are the epitome of handcrafts. Katrin Flechsig, in her book Miniature Crafts and Their Makers, gets you thinking about why they enchant us. Imagine the concentration it takes to bind a tiny book and to string a guitar smaller than a fingernail! Mesoamerican art was strongly based on nature, the surrounding political reality and the gods. After the Spanish conquest, art in Mexico was primarily used as a mean to propagate Christianity. However, after Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, the nation’s art featured the heroes of its independence; and indigenous themes began to appear in paintings and sculptures. The Mexican Revolution, which took place from 1910 to 1920, radically transformed Mexican culture; and it had a deep and profound affect on Mexican art. Here are the 10 most famous paintings by Mexican artists. #10 Echo of a Scream. Mexican art and books.