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A Short History of Mexico



Stevens & Shea Publishers

Teacher's Guide

Introduction

This unit is designed to acquaint students with the history of Mexico. It emphasizes vocabulary as well as historical content.

There are 14 pages of text, each with a vocabulary list and most with comprehension questions.

Each page of text has a corresponding exercise page. The exercises emphasize the writing of generalizations and the use of supporting evidence. There are also vocabulary exercises and a short paragraph that requires students to fill in the blanks from the text.

We recommend that the unit be copied with the exercise page facing the text page to form a small booklet.

There are two short tests on the content and two crossword puzzles.

A Related Title



Creative Activities for Teaching About Mexico Grades 5 & Up

Creative activities that use pictures to encourage writing and critical thinking. There are also decision making and map activities. Thirty reproducible pages.

Answers

Exercise 1

Vocabulary: 1. technique 2. rival 3. pyramids 4. statues 5. avenue 6. agricultural 7. accurate 8. associated 9. temples.

Exercise 2

Vocabulary: 1. monolith 2. empire 3. collected 4. migratory 5. dominated 6. developed 7. collected 8. glory 9. developed.

Fact and Opinion: 1.M 2.M 3.F 4.O 5.F.

Inferences: 1.V 2.I 3. V 4. V 5. V 6. V.

Exercise 3

Fact and Opinion: 1.O 2.M 3.F 4.F 5.F.

Vocabulary: 1. aqueducts.

Exercise 4

Vocabulary: 1. whetted 2. acquired 3. desert 4. whetted 5. causeway 6. executed 7. allies 8. bragged 9. executed 10. siege.

Exercise 5

Vocabulary: 1. intermarriage 2. branded 3. suicide 4. deterred 5. haciendas 6. slavery 7. conquest 8. decapitated 9. haciendas 10. survive. Word Scrambles: 1. survive 2. suicide 3. deter 4. brand 5. encourage 6. slavery 7. decapitate 8. conquest 9. hacienda.

Fact and Opinion: 1. M 2. O 3. F 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. O.

Exercise 6

Vocabulary: 1. declared 2. racial equality 3. privileges 4. issued 5. universal.

Word Scrambles: 1. issue 2. abolish 3. suffrage 4. revolt 5. declare.

Fact and Opinion: 1. F 2. F 3. O 4. F.

(continued on next page)

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Exercise 7

Vocabulary: 1. career 2. insurgents 3. deprive 4. disenchanted 5. cadet.

Word Scrambles: 1. struggle 2. rebellion 3. cadet 4. deprive 5. crisis.

Fact and Opinion: 1.F 2.O 3.F 4.O 5.F.

Exercise 8

Vocabulary: 1. subdue 2. abdicate 3. abolished 4. exile 5. independent 6. dispute 7. customs duties 8. exchanged 9. obtain 10. customs duties.

Exercise 9

Vocabulary: 1. bankrupt 2. refuge 3. reactionary 4. revenge 5. plotting.

Fact and Opinion: 1.F 2.F 3.M 4.O 5.F.

Exercise 10

Vocabulary: 1. ill-equipped 2. negotiate 3. resisted 4. negotiate 5. debt 6. retreat.

Word Scrambles: 1. debt 2. resist 3. refuse 4. defeat 5. retreat.

Fact and Opinion: 1.F 2.F 3.F 4. F 5. F.

Exercise 11

Vocabulary: 1. eliminated 2. peons 3. foreigners 4. modernize 5. complain.

Word Scrambles: 1. virtual 2. foreign 3. cast 4. invest 5. peon.

Exercise 12

Vocabulary: 1. assassinate 2. radical 3. envisioned.

Word Scrambles: 1. envision 2. policy 3. radical 4. assassinate 5. rebellion.

Fact and Opinion: 1.F 2.F 3.O 4.M 5.O.

Exercise 13

Vocabulary: 1. retired 2. constitution 3. reforms.

Word Scrambles: 1. reform 2. retire 3. constitution.

Fact and Opinion: 1.F 2.F 3.F 4. F 5. F.

Exercise 14

Vocabulary: 1. implement 2. murals 3. nationalized 4. arbitrate 5. progress.

Word Scrambles: 1. arbitrate 2. progress 3. appoint 4. mural 5. distribute.

Fact and Opinion: 1. M 2. O 3. F 4. M 5. F.

Vocabulary Crossword

Across: 3. reform 6. rival 7. exile 11. invest 12. assassinate 13. whet 15. negotiate 21. agriculture 22. precious 23. encourage 25. rebel 26. deter.
Down: 1. peon 2. crisis 4. moderate 5. debt 6. revolt 8. mural 9. modernize 10. via 14. reactionary 16. universal 17. abdicate 18. insurgent 19. causeway 20. migratory 24. policy.

History Crossword

Across: 6. France 7. Maximilian 9. Iturbide 12. Hidalgo 13. Montezuma 15. Villa 17. Diaz 18. Huerta 19. Aztecs 21. Alamo 22. Cortes.
Down: 1. Benito Juarez 2. Teotihuacan 3. Spain 5. Zapata 8. Tenochtitlan 10. Rivera 11. Morelos 14. Texas 16. Obregon 20. Santa.

Vocabulary Test

Group 1: 1. G 2. I 3. F 4. H 5. J 6. E 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A.

Group 2: 11. I 12. B 13. H 14. G 15. C 16. J 17. D 18. F 19. E 20. A.

Group 3: 21. D 22. I 23. H 24. G 25. J 26. A 27. C 28. E 29. B 30. F.

Group 4: 31. E 32. G 33. I 34. A 35. C 36. B 37. J 38. D 39. F 40. H.

Group 5: 41. whetted 42. siege 43. brutal 44. bragged 45. migrated 46. precious 47. via 48. feasted 49. dominated 50. rituals.

History Test

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. B 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. B.

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Ancient Civilizations

Ancient Indians

The ancient Indians of Mexico developed a very advanced civilization. As early as 800 B.C. they began to build cities. The first important Indian culture was the Olmec culture.

The Olmecs

The Olmecs made large stone statues of human heads. They also carved statues to the jaguar god. The jaguar god was associated with rain which was so important to the Indians. The jaguar god later became Tlaloc, the god of rain.

Teotihuacan

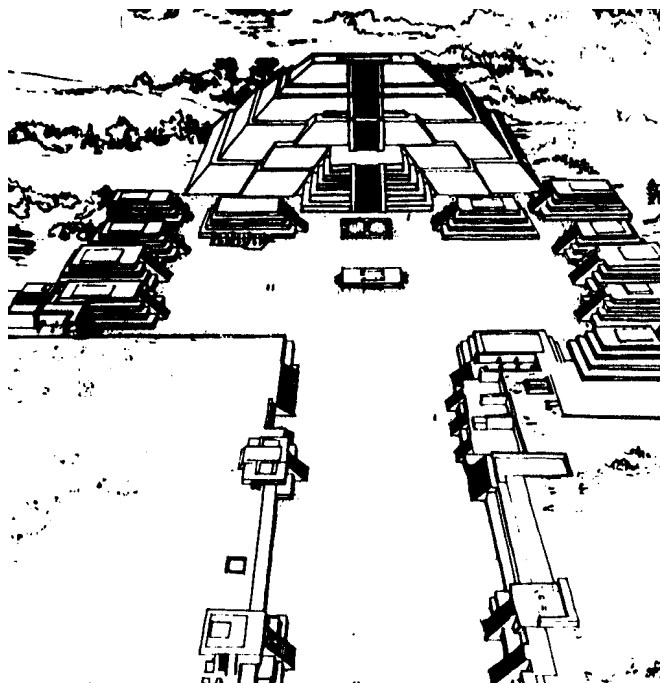
Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

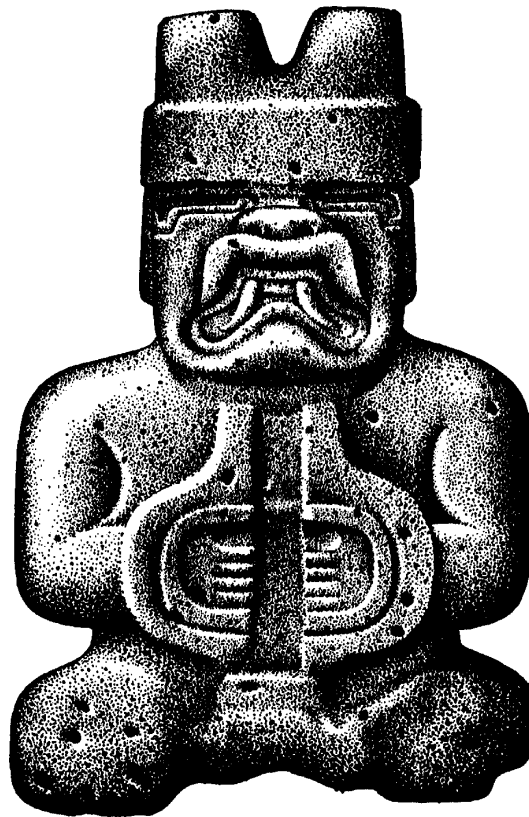
Vocabulary: statue, avenue, temple, pyramid, pattern, technique, associate, agriculture, rival, accurate.

Comprehension

1. Describe a pre-Columbian Indian pyramid. (See below)
2. What did Europeans learn from the pre-Columbian Indians?
3. In what ways were the pre-Columbian Indian civilizations advanced?



Above: Teotihuacan.



Above: A stone statue of the jaguar god.

The largest city found in ancient Mexico was Teotihuacan. At its height in 150 to 350 A.D. it held at least 90,000 people. The central feature of the city was its two large temples located on a broad street called the Avenue of the Dead. The Temple of the Sun is located at the end of the street and the Temple of the Moon along one side. These temples set the pattern for all other temples to be built by later groups. The city disappeared about 650 A.D.

Importance of Indian Civilizations

The Indian civilizations of the Americas were as advanced as any in the world at the time. They had a calendar which told time accurately, written laws, an elaborate religion, and advanced agricultural techniques. Europeans learned the use of corn, beans, potatoes and chocolate from the Indians. They were also excellent builders, creating cities and temples that rivaled any others in the world.

Ancient Civilizations

Maya

In southern Mexico and northern Guatemala the Maya civilization developed. The Mayans built large cities dominated by high pyramids. The most famous temple cities are Chichen Itza in Mexico and Tikal in Guatemala. The temples in Tikal are twenty stories high.

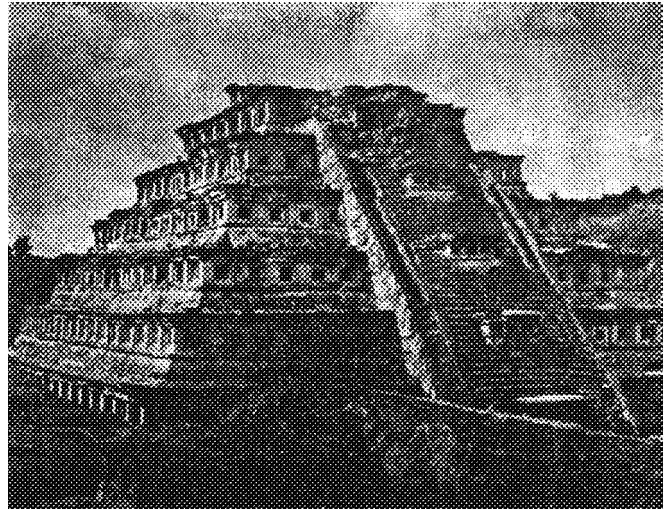
Zapotecs

The Zapotecs lived in the state Oaxaca. They also built large temple-cities. The most famous is Monte Alban. Monte Alban reached its height of glory in the ninth century A.D.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: monolith, collect, dominate, migratory, develop, glory, empire.



Above: A Mayan pyramid.

Mixtecs

Another Indian culture that developed in Oaxaca was the Mixtec culture.

Toltecs

The Toltecs were a collection of Indian groups living in central Mexico. The word “toltec” means builder in Aztec.

Aztecs

The Aztecs were a migratory Indian group that moved into central Mexico. They founded their capital city Tenochtitlan in 1354 A.D. They conquered the other Indian groups in the area and set up an empire.



Above: A Mixtec monolith.



Above: A painting of the god Quetzalcoatl.

The Aztecs migrated to the Valley of Mexico. They claimed to come from a land called Aztlan. They were aggressive and conquered the other Indians living in the valley. They forced the other Indians to pay taxes. They collected great wealth in gold, silver and precious stones.

They also used the prisoners they captured for ritual sacrifices in which the Aztec priests ripped out the beating hearts of their victims.

The Aztecs lived on an island and built a city called Tenochtitlan. The city was dominated by a pyramid 170 feet high. Around the central pyramid were the palaces of the nobles. Here the nobles feasted on such delicacies as maguey grubs with hot chili, winged ants with savory herbs, and rats in chocolate sauce.

The city had 300,000 inhabitants and drew its water via an aqueduct from the nearby hills.

The Aztecs believed that a god-like leader of the Toltecs named Quetzalcoatl who had departed hundreds of years before would return. When the Aztec emperor Montezuma heard reports of Cortes' arrival he believed that it was Quetzalcoatl.



Above: An Aztec sacrifice.

Most of the Aztecs were farmers who grew corn and beans, which were the staples of their diet. They used advanced growing techniques. The Aztecs grew food on floating gardens on the lake around their capital. They also sang to their corn to make it grow faster. The Spanish thought this was strange, but 20th century research has shown that the right kind of music does make plants grow faster.

The Aztecs worshipped many gods. The supreme god was the god of the sun and war, Huitzilopochtli.

Comprehension

1. What did the Aztecs eat?
2. Describe Tenochtitlan.
3. How did the Aztecs become wealthy?

Directions

Define each of the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: migrate, ritual, sacrifice, delicacy, feast, savory, depart, aqueduct, palace, precious, via, staple.

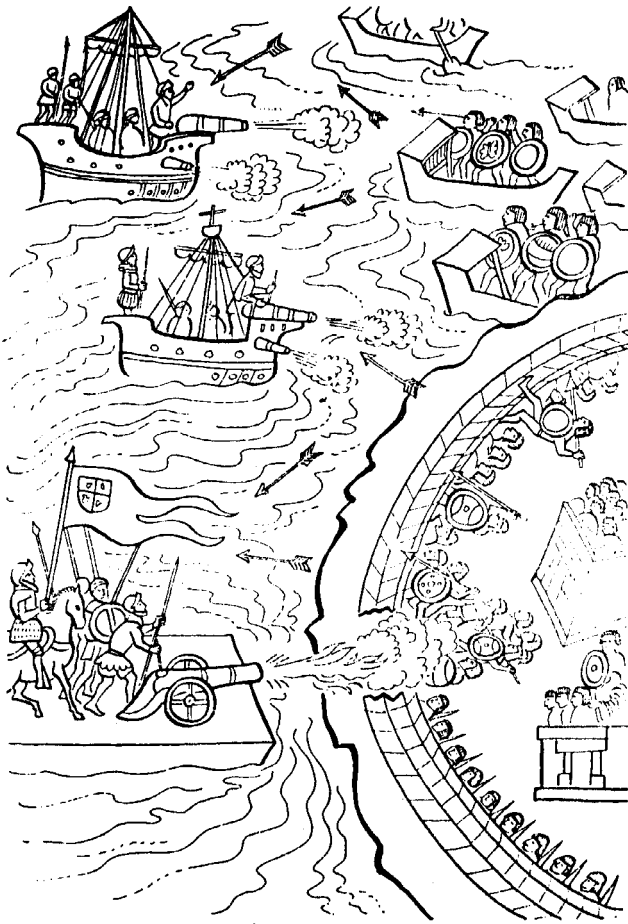


Above: The Aztec god Huitzilopochtli.

Cortes & The Spanish



Above: Hernan Cortes, conqueror of Mexico.



Hernan Cortes arrived in Mexico in 1519 with eleven ships and 600 men. Cortes was sent to explore Mexico by the Governor of Cuba. Cortes wanted gold. He burned his ships so that his men could not desert him and began to march inland toward the Aztec capital.

Cortes had many battles with Indians on his way to Tenochtitlan. He also acquired an important ally, the Tlaxclan Indians, who did not like the Aztecs. Montezuma invited Cortes into the capital. He had offered Cortes gold to leave, but the gift only whetted Cortes' greed and he refused to depart.

Cortes took Montezuma captive. Some say Montezuma was killed by his own people and others think that he was executed by Cortes. At any rate Cortes was attacked by the Aztecs and lost half his men in his escape. He gathered his Indian allies and laid siege to the island city.

When the Aztecs were reduced to starvation, Cortes attacked. He had built 9 ships to assist in the attack upon the city which was connected to the mainland by causeways.

Cortes was brutal and cruel and bragged about killing Aztec women and children. He ordered the Aztec capital destroyed and began the construction of Mexico City on the spot.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: desert, acquire, ally, whet, execute, siege, causeway, brutal, brag.

Comprehension

1. How did Cortes defeat the Aztecs?
2. How did Montezuma receive Cortes?
3. How did Cortes treat the Aztecs after their defeat?

Left: The Spanish siege of Tenochtitlan. The Spanish could not have defeated the Aztecs without the help of other Indians who disliked the Aztecs.

Cortes & The Spanish

After the conquest of the Aztecs the Spanish proceeded to destroy the Indian civilization. The Indians were forced into slavery. Many committed suicide rather than become slaves. Hundreds of thousands died of diseases brought by the Spanish. The total Indian population was reduced by 90%.

Spanish priests destroyed the Indians' religion and forced them to become Catholic. Some Catholic priests tried to protect the Indians from unfair treatment by the Spanish. The most famous was Bartolomé de las Casas who persuaded the Spanish king to provide some protection for the Indians.

The Spanish took much of the land and created large haciendas on which the Indians were forced to work. The Indians were branded to show which hacienda owned them. To deter any protests, 34 Negroes were hanged and decapitated as an example to others.

Cortes and later Spanish rulers encouraged the intermarriage of the Indians and Spanish. Cortes had Montezuma's surviving daughters married to Spanish nobility. The mixture of Indians and Spanish created a new race, the mestizo.

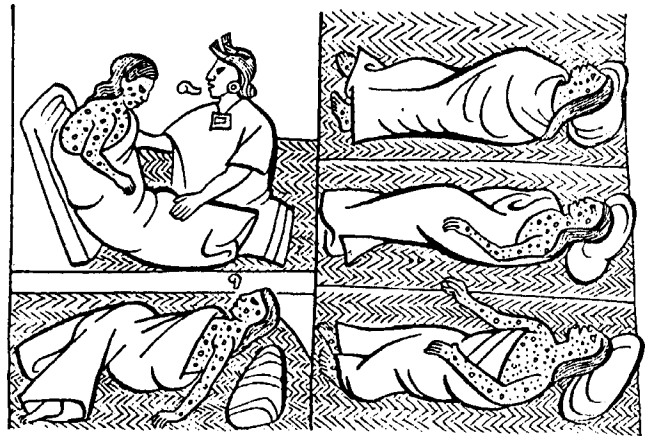
Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: conquest, slavery, suicide, haciendas, brand, deter, decapitate, encourage, intermarriage, survive.



Above: Many Indians were brutally killed by the Spanish.

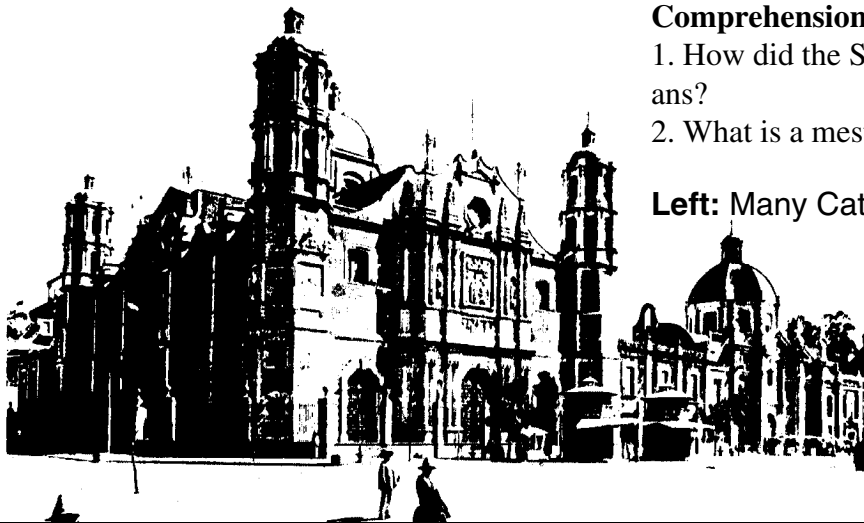


Above: Disease killed many Indians.

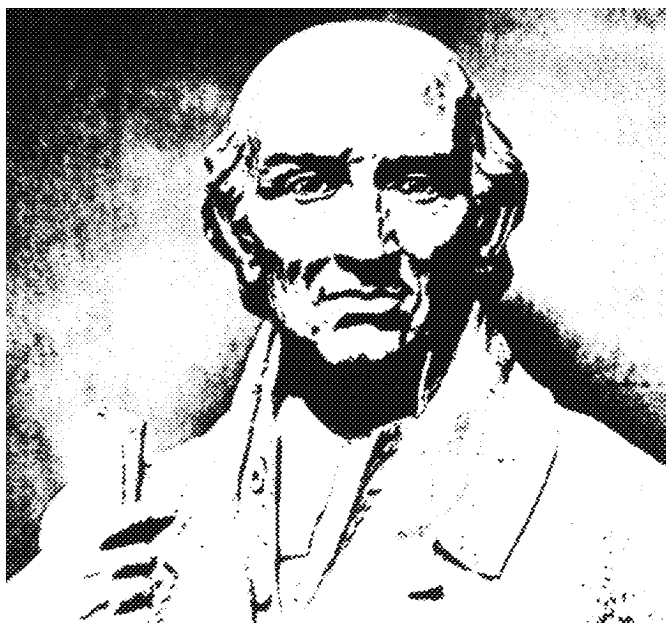
Comprehension

1. How did the Spanish conquest effect the Indians?
2. What is a mestizo?

Left: Many Catholic churches were built.



Revolution of 1810



Above: Miguel Hidalgo.

At midnight on September 15, 1810, Padre Miguel Hidalgo issued the “El Grito de Delores,” a declaration of independence from Spain. Hidalgo, a Catholic priest, led an army against the Spanish. His army was made up mostly of Indians. The Spanish army was made up of mostly creoles born in Mexico. Creoles were Spanish born in Mexico.

Hidalgo was captured and executed by the

Spanish. The leadership of the revolt passed to another priest, Jose Maria Morelos. Morelos also led an army of Indians. He wanted a constitutional republic that provided racial equality, broke up the large haciendas and gave the land to the poor, and abolished the special privileges of the Church and military. He also wanted universal suffrage. Morelos, too, was caught and executed by the Spanish military.

Mexico achieved independence from Spain



Above: Jose Morelos.

when a creole general in the Spanish army switched sides. Agustin Iturbide declared himself king of newly independent Mexico.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: issue, declare, declaration, revolt, racial equality, privilege, abolish, universal, suffrage.



Above: Agustin Iturbide.

Comprehension

1. What was Hidalgo's declaration of independence called?
2. What is a creole?
3. What did Jose Morelos want to do for Mexico?
4. How did Mexico achieve independence?

Santa Anna



Above: General Antonio Santa Anna.

Time Line

- 1354 Aztecs settle at Tenochtitlan in the Valley of Mexico.
- 1519 Hernan Cortes arrives in Mexico.
- 1521 Cortes and the Spanish defeat the Aztecs, destroy Tenochtitlan and build Mexico City.
- 1810 Revolt against Spanish rule begins, led by Miguel Hidalgo.
- 1811-12 Hidalgo is caught and executed by the Spanish. Morelos continues to lead the revolt.
- 1813 Morelos is caught and executed by the Spanish.
- 1821 Agustin Iturbide defeats the Spanish and declares himself Emperor of Mexico.
- 1823 Mexico becomes a Republic.
- 1833 Santa Anna elected president.
- 1836 Santa Anna marches to Texas to put down a revolt and is captured.

General Antonio Santa Anna was five times president of Mexico. He began his career as a military cadet in Veracruz in 1810. He was sixteen years old and fought the insurgents who struggled against Spanish rule. Santa Anna deserted the forces of Spain and joined the rebellion against Spanish rule.

When Mexico became independent in 1821 Agustin Iturbide declared himself emperor. In 1823 Mexico became a republic with the help of Santa Anna who now became a general in the military.

Over the next ten years there was a struggle between liberals and conservatives for control of the country. Liberals wanted to deprive the Catholic Church and the army of their power. Conservatives wanted to protect the power of the Church and military. This struggle went on for the remainder of the century.

Santa Anna was elected president in 1833. He did not care to run the country and let his liberal vice-president rule it. When the Church and the military became disenchanted with the vice-president, Santa Anna took control. Santa Anna was in and out of office over the next twenty years. Santa Anna waited until there was an important crisis and then he would take over.

Directions

Define the words below and use in sentences.

Vocabulary: career, cadet, insurgent, struggle, rebellion, military, deprive, disenchanted, crisis.

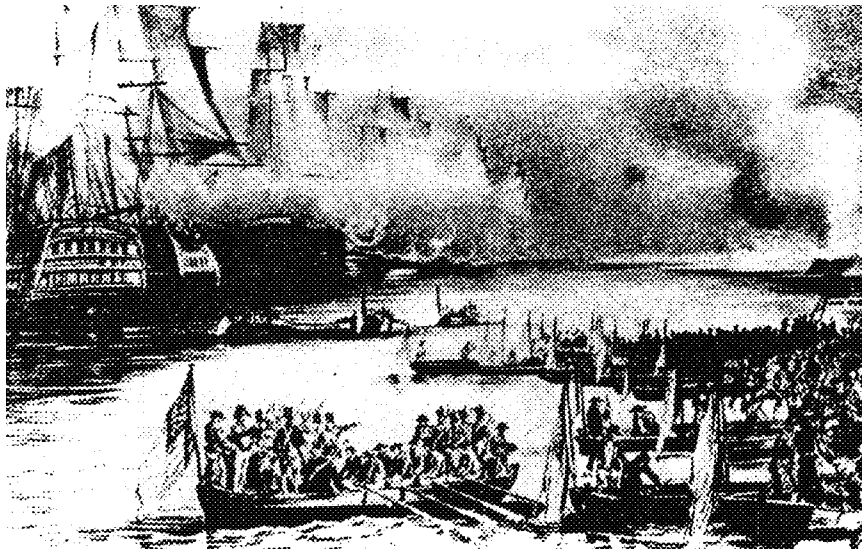
Comprehension

1. What was the difference between liberals and conservatives?
2. Why was Santa Anna president so often?

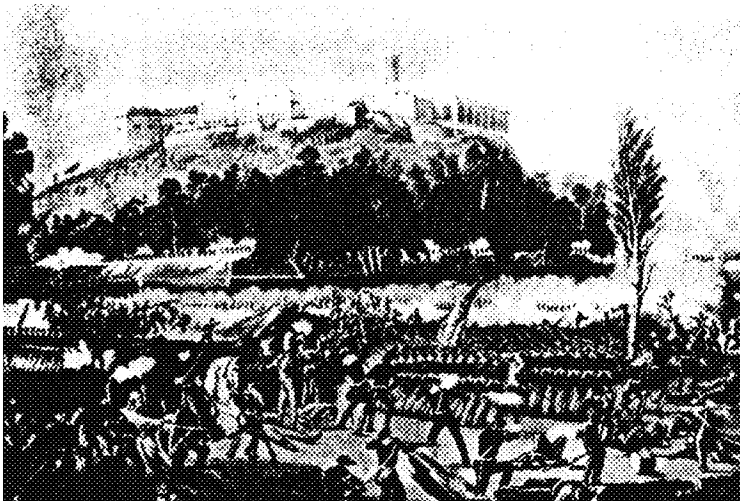
Mexican American War

In 1835, Texas, which was part of Mexico, declared itself independent. Most of the population was Anglo. Some were legal residents of Mexico who had obtained land grants from the Mexican government. Most were not. Mexico insisted that customs duties be collected on goods imported from the United States. They also insisted that slavery be abolished. Many of the Anglo settlers brought slaves with them and slavery was against the law in Mexico.

Santa Anna with his own



Above: U.S. troops landing at Veracruz, Mexico, in 1847.



Above: The battle for Chapultepec Castle in Mexico City. The young military cadets defending the castle jumped to their deaths rather than surrender to the Americans.

money raised an army to subdue Texas. After winning the Battle of the Alamo, Santa Anna was defeated and captured. In exchange for his freedom he agreed to the independence of Mexico.

In 1845 the United States annexed the Texas Republic and claimed disputed territory. Mexico claimed the same land. The U.S. declared war against Mexico and invaded in May 1846. The U.S. captured Mexico City in 1847. In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico lost what is now California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Nevada.

Santa Anna went into exile in 1848. He was asked to return in 1853 and was forced to abdicate for the final time in 1855. He lived the rest of his life in exile.

Comprehension

1. Why did Texans want independence from Mexico?
2. Why did the United States declare war against Mexico?
3. What was the result of the Mexican American War?

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: independent, legal, obtain, customs duty, import, abolish, subdue, exchange, dispute, exile, abdicate.

Benito Juarez

Benito Juarez was a full-blooded Zapotec Indian. In 1847 he became governor of Oaxaca. Juarez built fifty schools and encouraged the education of women. He also built roads and ran an honest government. General Santa Anna was president at the time and when he lost the war with the United States he sought refuge in Oaxaca. Juarez refused to allow him to stay there.

Santa Anna took his revenge on Juarez when he became president again in 1853. He took Juarez captive and sent him into exile. Juarez went to the United States where he began to plot to overthrow Santa Anna. In 1855 the rebels won and Juarez was named president of the Supreme Court. A liberal, Ignacio Comonfort, was named president of the country.

They formed a new Constitution which gave the Mexican people civil liberties. The Catholic Church and the military did not like the new Constitution and fighting broke out in the country. The War of Reform lasted for three years. Comonfort left the country and Juarez continued to fight. He defeated the reactionary forces and was elected President in 1860. He was the first elected president of Mexico and the only Indian to serve as president.

He faced a terrible situation. Santa Anna had borrowed heavily from Great Britain, France and Spain. The country was bankrupt.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: encourage, refuge, revenge, civil liberties, plot, rebel, liberal, reactionary, terrible, bankrupt.

Comprehension

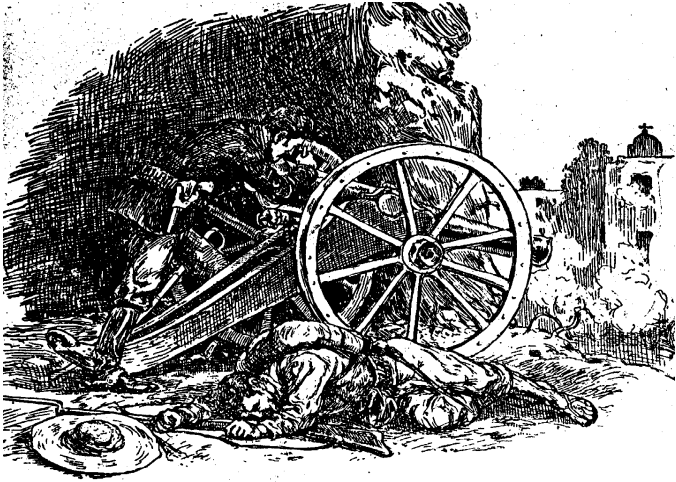
1. Why did Santa Anna and Juarez dislike each other?
2. What did Juarez do to improve Oaxaca?
3. Who was Ignacio Comonfort?
4. What problem did Santa Anna leave Juarez?



Above: Benito Juarez.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1836 | Santa Anna marches to Texas to put down a revolt and is captured. |
| 1846 | U.S. troops invade Mexico. |
| 1847 | U.S. troops land at Veracruz. |
| 1848 | Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed ending war with U.S. Mexico loses its northern territories. |
| 1857 | War of Reform begins. |
| 1860 | War of Reform ends with Juarez victorious. |
| 1862 | French invade Mexico. Battle of Puebla. |
| 1864 | Maximilian arrives to rule Mexico. |
| 1867 | Juarez is victorious. Maximilian is executed. |

French Rule



Above: The Battle of Puebla, May 5, 1862.

During the years liberals and conservatives struggled for control of the country both sides had borrowed heavily from European countries. Great Britain and France sent armies to collect the debt. Juarez attempted to negotiate the debt problem. The British army left Mexico. The French stayed and marched their army to Mexico City.

On May 5, 1862, an out-numbered, ill-equipped Mexican army defeated the French at the Battle of Puebla. Mexican people celebrate this victory as a holiday to this day. The French, however, continued their attack and captured Mexico City.

Benito Juarez retreated northward and continued resistance. In 1864 the French transported the



Above: Emperor Maximilian I.

Austrian Archduke Maximilian to Mexico to rule the country. Napoleon III wanted Mexico to become part of the French empire.

In 1867 Juarez' forces finally defeated the French. Maximilian had an opportunity to leave Mexico. He refused. Maximilian liked Mexico and wanted to be a good ruler. Juarez had him executed. He died shouting "Viva Mexico."

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: debt, negotiate, ill-equipped, defeat, retreat, resist, transport, opportunity, refuse.



Above: Napoleon III, Emperor of France.

Comprehension

1. Why did France send an army to Mexico?
2. Why was Mexico in debt?
3. Why is Cinco de Mayo important?
4. Who was Maximilian and why did he die?

Porfirio Diaz



Above: Porfirio Diaz

Porfirio Diaz became president in 1877. Diaz was to maintain control of Mexico for the next 33 years. Diaz was a tough soldier from Oaxaca. Early in life he cast his lot with Benito Juarez. He helped Juarez win the War of Reform. When the French invaded he fought on the side of Juarez to defeat the French. Diaz was a hero in the famous Battle of Puebla.

Diaz was careful not to seek reelection in 1880 and picked his successor. Diaz ran again for election in 1884. When he was elected the second time he found an empty treasury. He had the Constitution changed so that he could continue to be re-elected. He set up a dictatorship and eliminated any opponents.

Diaz set about to modernize the country and improve the government's finances. He invited foreign investors to Mexico to build railroads and open mines. He sold public lands or lands owned by Indian villages to a few wealthy friends. More than 28 million acres in Baja California were handed over to four people. 95 million acres in northern Mexico were sold to five people. By 1910, 3,000 families owned one-half of the land of Mexico. Ninety-five percent of the 10 million people living in villages

were now without land and became virtual slaves.

The peasants worked for less than what they made under Spanish rule. They worked fourteen hours a day seven days a week. If peasants complained, they were killed or tortured by Diaz' police, the *Rurales*.

In 1910, Diaz who was now eighty years old, said he would not run again. The Mexican people wanted a change in government.

Right: In a painting Diaz and a foreign investor stand over the poor of Mexico.



Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: cast, eliminate, foreign, invest, opponent, finance, virtual, complain, modernize, peasant, peon, torture.

Comprehension

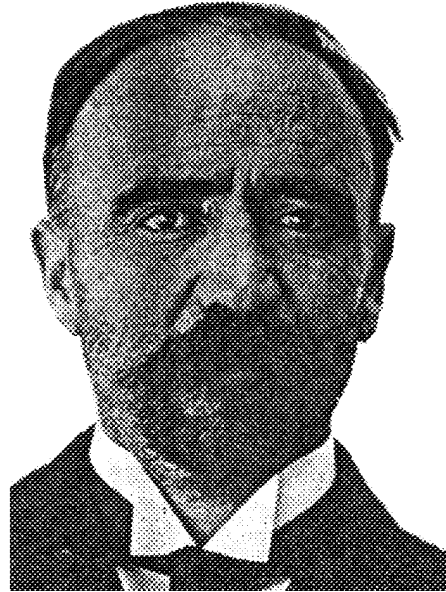
1. When did Diaz become president?
2. What did Diaz do to his opponents?
3. Why did peasants suffer under Diaz' rule?
4. How did Diaz help the rich?

Revolution of 1910

Francisco Madero, a wealthy businessman from Monterrey, decided to run for president. Only slightly over five feet tall he had big ideas about Mexico. He envisioned a country of well-fed, reasonably housed and content workers.

Diaz decided to run for president again and put Madero in jail. Diaz easily won reelection. A rebellion started. In northern Mexico Pancho Villa began to fight against the government. South of Mexico City in Morelos Emiliano Zapata led an army against the government. In May 1911 Diaz left the country and Madero became president.

Madero was not radical enough for Zapata and some others. Zapata wanted the land that was taken by the wealthy landowners returned to the villages. Madero followed a more moderate policy. Madero could please no one. General Victoriano Huerta assassinated Madero. Villa, Zapata and others continued to fight against the government.



Above: Francisco Madero

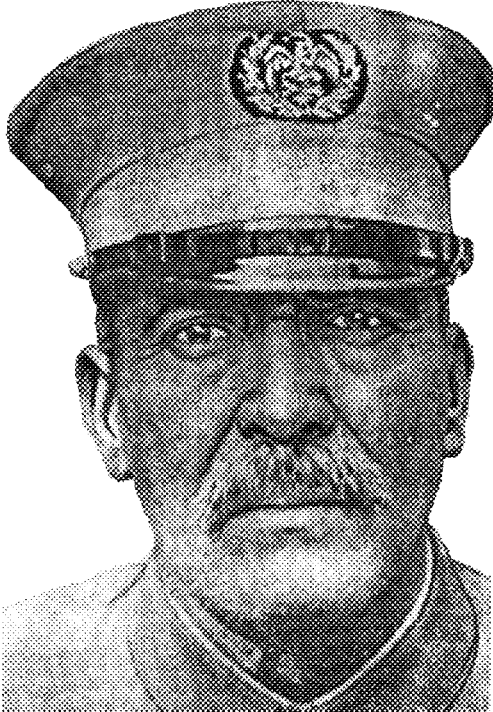
Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: wealthy, envision, reelection, rebellion, radical, moderate, policy, assassinate.

Comprehension

1. Who fought against Diaz?
2. Who killed Madero?



Above: General Victoriano Huerta

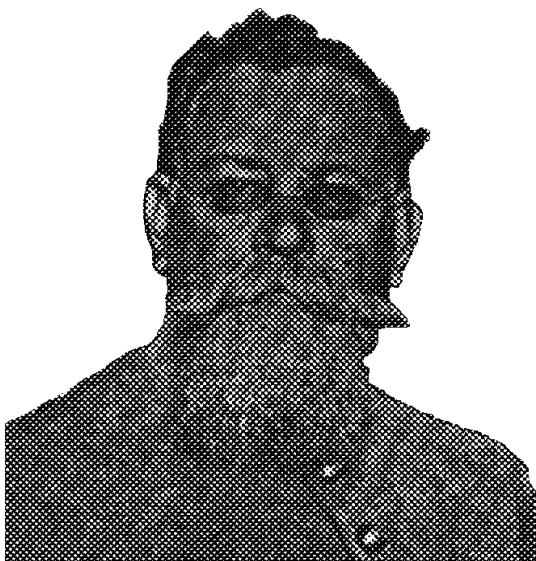


Above: Pancho Villa

Revolution of 1910

In 1917 Venustiano Carranza became the president and a new constitution was adopted. Pancho Villa was given a large farm and he retired from fighting. Zapata continued to fight for the return of the village lands to the poor farmers. He was assassinated by the government in 1919. Carranza was also killed. Pancho Villa was murdered in 1923.

Alvaro Obregon, a general of Carranza, was elected president in 1920 and began to make some of the reforms that Zapata, Madero and others fought for.



Above: Venustiano Carranza

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: constitution, retire, reform.

Comprehension

1. What happened to the leaders of the revolution?
2. Who finally brought peace to Mexico?



Above: Emiliano Zapata



Above: Alvaro Obregon

After ten years of civil war Mexico yearned for peace and justice. Alvaro Obregon began to implement some of the needed reforms. He appointed Jose Vasconcellos as Minister of Education. Vasconcellos began to build schools, train teachers and encourage the arts. Famous painters such as Diego Rivera, Jose Orozco and Siqueiros began to paint their famous murals celebrating Indian culture.

Obregon also began to redistribute the land. Three million acres of land were given to poor farmers.

Mexico made even more progress under Lazaro Cardenas who was elected in 1934. 11,000 new schools were built.

He distributed more land than any president of Mexico. During the government of Porfirio Diaz 2% of the population owned 70% of the land, and as late as 1923, 114 families owned 25% of the land and 2,700 families owned 50%. Cardenas distributed 43 million acres of land to slightly more than one million farmers.

American oil companies owned oil fields in Mexico. They paid Mexican workers less than they paid American workers for doing the same work. Mexican workers went on strike. Cardenas encouraged oil companies to arbitrate their differences with the workers. The oil companies refused. Cardenas



Above: Diego Rivera.



Above: Lazaro Cardenas

nationalized the oil companies and created a state-run oil company, Pemex.

Mexico has had a stable government since Cardenas left office in 1940. Mexico has continued to to distribute land to the poor and develop its industry.

Directions

Define the words below and use them in sentences.

Vocabulary: civil war, implement, appoint, encourage, mural, redistribute, progress, distribute, arbitrate, refuse, nationalize.

Comprehension

1. What was Jose Vasconcellos' contribution to Mexican culture?
2. What were Cardenas' accomplishments as president?
3. Why did Cardenas nationalize the oil companies?

Exercise 1 (page 4)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
1. statue	(n.) a carving
2. avenue	(n.) a broad street
3. temple	(n.) a place of worship
4. pyramid	(n.) a triangular shaped structure
5. pattern	(n.) a repeating design
6. technique	(n.) a method
7. associate	(n.) friend, (v.) to be with
8. agriculture	(n.) farming
9. rival	(n.) competitor
10. accurate	(adj.) correct

Vocabulary

Fill in the blank spaces in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form of the words.

1. The Aztecs had a _____ of weaving together brightly colored feathers.
2. The Aztecs had to fight _____ Indian groups for control of Central Mexico.
3. The Aztecs and other Indian groups used _____ as temples.
4. The Indians carved _____ of their gods.
5. Teotihuacan had a large _____ running down the middle of the city.
6. Corn was the chief _____ crop of the Indians.
7. The Aztec-Mayan calendar was extremely _____.
8. Indian gods were _____ with nature.
9. The largest structures in an Indian city were _____ built in the shape of pyramids.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. The Indians had large cities.
A. _____
B. _____
2. Religion was very important to the Indians.
A. _____
B. _____
3. Indians were good farmers.
A. _____
B. _____

Generalizations

Write a general statement for each group of facts.

1. _____
 - Teotihuacan had large temples.
 - Tenochtitlan had a temple 170 feet high.
 - The temple at Tikal was 20 stories high.
2. _____
 - The Aztecs dominated Central Mexico.
 - The Maya controlled Southern Mexico.
 - The Aztecs replaced the Toltecs as the dominant influence in Central Mexico.
3. _____
 - Quetzalcoatl was the god of wind and life.
 - Tlaloc was the god of rain.
 - The most important god to the Aztecs was the god of the sun and war.
4. _____
 - Indians grew corn, beans and choco late.
 - Indians lived in large cities.
 - Indians had written laws.

Exercise 2 (page 5)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
11. monolith	(n.) a large stone object
12. collect	(v.) to gather
13. dominate	(v.) to control
14. migratory	(adj.) moving around
15. develop	(v.) to grow
16. glory	(n.) honor
17. empire	(n.) a large state

Vocabulary

Fill in the blank spaces in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form.

1. The ____ was carved from a large block of granite.
2. The Aztec _____ covered most of Central Mexico.
3. The Aztecs _____ taxes from other Indian tribes they dominated.
4. The Aztecs were in earlier times a _____ group that moved into Central Mexico from the north.
5. The Aztecs gradually _____ other Indian tribes in Central Mexico because of their better fighting ability.
6. The Aztecs _____ a large city on an island in Lake Texcoco.
7. The Aztecs _____ feathers from birds and wove them into colorful shields.
8. The Aztecs made sacrifices to the _____ of the god of war.
9. American Indians never _____ the use of the wheel even though they made circular objects.

Fact and Opinion

Indicate which statements are fact (F), which are opinion (O) and which are a mixture of fact and opinion (M). Facts are known to be true or can be proven true or false. Opinions are value judgements which cannot be proven.

1. _____ The Indians had great civilizations.
2. _____ The Indians were backward because they did not use the wheel.
3. _____ The Indians believed in more than one god.
4. _____ The Indians were uncivilized because they did not believe in one god.
5. _____ The Indians introduced chocolate to the world.

Inferences

Based on the information in page 2 of the text what conclusions can be drawn? Indicate which conclusions are valid, that is, supported by the facts, and which are invalid, not supported by the facts. Use (V) for valid and (I) for invalid.

1. _____ The Indians of Central America had civilizations that were just as advanced as those in other parts of the world.
2. _____ The Indians were uncivilized.
3. _____ The Indians had many gods.
4. _____ The Indians worshipped nature.
5. _____ The Indians had a well-organized society.
6. _____ Many different Indian groups were builders.

Exercise 3 (page 6)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
18. migrate	(v.) to move
19. ritual	(n.) ceremony
20. sacrifice	(n.) act of giving up (v.) to give up
21. delicacy	(n.) something rare
22. feast	(n.) a big meal (v.) to eat a big meal
23. savory	(adj.) tasty
24. depart	(v.) to leave
25. aqueduct	(n.) big ditch or canal
26. palace	(n.) a big house for a ruler
27. precious	(adj.) extremely valuable
28. via	(prep.) by way of
29. staple	(n.) a basic food

Generalizations

Write a general statement for each group of facts.

1. _____
 - The Aztecs built floating gardens to grow food.
 - The Aztecs grew corn.
 - The Aztecs sang to their corn to make it grow faster.
2. _____
 - The Aztecs had an emperor.
 - The Aztecs had priests.
 - The Aztecs had nobles.
3. _____
 - The Aztecs practiced ritual sacrifice.
 - The Aztecs worshipped the god of the sun and war.
 - Aztecs had over one hundred gods.
4. _____
 - The Aztecs migrated from a place called Aztlan.
 - The Aztecs settled in Tenochtitlan in 1354 A.D.
 - The Spaniards arrived in 1519 A.D.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. The religion of the Aztecs contributed to their downfall.
A. _____
B. _____
2. The Aztecs were very powerful.
A. _____
B. _____
3. The Aztecs ate interesting foods.
A. _____
B. _____
4. The Aztecs had interesting religious practices.
A. _____
B. _____

Fact and Opinion

Indicate which statements are fact (F), which are opinion (O) and which are a mixture of fact and opinion (M). Facts are known to be true or can be proven true or false. Opinions are value judgements which cannot be proven.

1. _____ The Aztecs were brutal.
2. _____ The Aztecs had a very advanced civilization.
3. _____ The Aztecs were primarily farmers.
4. _____ The Aztecs were wealthy.
5. _____ The Aztecs had many gods.

Vocabulary

Fill in the blank using a word from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form of the word.

1. The Aztecs used _____ to supply water.

Exercise 4 (page 7)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
30. desert	(v.) to leave alone; abandon
31. acquire	(v.) to get
32. ally	(n.) friend
33. whet	(v.) to stimulate
34. execute	(v.) to kill
35. siege	(n.) attack
36. causeway	(n.) a long bridge
37. brutal	(adj.) violent
38. brag	(v.) to boast

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form of the words.

1. Montezuma's gifts _____ Cortes' appetite for gold.
2. Cortes _____ Indian allies.
3. Cortes was afraid that his soldiers would _____ him.
4. The gold of the Aztecs _____ Cortes' appetite for plunder.
5. The Aztec capital was connected to the mainland by _____.
6. Some think that Cortes _____ Montezuma.
7. The Tlaxclan Indians were _____ of Cortes.
8. Cortes _____ about his killing the Aztecs.
9. Cortes _____ many Aztec women and children.
10. Cortes laid _____ to the Aztec capital.

Generalizations

Write a general statement for each group of facts.

1. _____
 - Cortes had 600 men.
 - Cortes arrived in eleven ships.
 - Cortes had the ships burned so his men could not leave.
2. _____
 - Cortes was Spanish.
 - Cortes wanted gold.
 - Cortes was brutal.
3. _____
 - Montezuma invited Cortes to his capital.
 - Montezuma gave Cortes gifts.
 - Montezuma was killed.
4. _____
 - Cortes had Indian allies.
 - Cortes built small ships to attack.
 - Cortes prevented the Aztecs from getting food.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. The Spanish treated the Indians badly.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
2. Cortes had great courage.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
3. Cortes attacked the Aztec capital.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

Exercise 5 (page 8)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
39. conquest	(n.) something won
40. slavery	(n.) work without pay
41. suicide	(n.) killing oneself
42. hacienda	(n.) a large farm
43. brand	(v.) to mark
44. deter	(v.) to stop
45. decapitate	(v.) to cut off a head
46. encourage	(v.) to help
47. intermarriage	(n.) marriage among groups
48. survive	(v.) to stay alive

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form.

1. Cortes encouraged _____ between the Spanish and the Indians.
2. To show ownership of the Indians they were _____.
3. Many Indians committed _____ rather than live under Spanish rule.
4. The Spanish _____ a revolt by the Indians by cruelly executing a few.
5. Indian lands were divided up among the Spanish in large farms called _____.
6. The Indians were forced into _____.
7. The Spanish _____ destroyed Indian culture.
8. Some had their heads _____ to discourage rebellion.
9. Indians worked on large _____.
10. It was difficult for the Indians to _____ under Spanish rule.

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the following words.

1. SVVIREU _____
2. SIIDECU _____
3. EEDTR _____
4. DRNAB _____
5. AOUEENCRG _____
6. EALSRYV _____
7. CDPTEAIAE _____
8. QCNOEUST _____
9. HCNDAAEI _____

Fact and Opinion

Indicate which statements are fact (F), which are opinion (O) and which are a mixture of fact and opinion (M). Facts are known to be true or can be proven true or false. Opinions are value judgements which cannot be proven.

1. _____ The Spanish were cruel.
2. _____ The Spanish brought civilization to the Indians.
3. _____ Many Indians died.
4. _____ Indians were forced into slavery.
5. _____ The Indians became Catholics.
6. _____ Many Indians did not like Spanish rule.
7. _____ Spanish rule was no worse than that of the Aztecs.

Exercise 6 (page 9)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
49. issue	(v.) to give out (n.) a problem
50. declare	(v.) to say clearly
51. declaration	(n.) a statement
52. revolt	(v.) to fight against; (n) a fight
53. racial equality	(n.) no unfair treatment
54. privilege	(n.) better treatment
55. abolish	(v.) to get rid of
56. universal	(adj.) everyone, everywhere
57. suffrage	(n.) the right to vote

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form of the words.

1. Hidalgo ____ Mexico's independence from Spain.
2. Morelos wanted fair treatment for Indians and mestizos. He wanted ____.
3. Morelos wanted special _____ to be abolished.
4. Hidalgo ____ a declaration of independence.
5. Morelos wanted _____ voting.

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the following words.

1. SSIUE _____
2. BLHSIOA _____
3. FFGESUAR _____
4. VLTREO _____
5. EAERLCD _____

Generalizations

Write a general statement for each group of facts.

1. _____
 - Father Hidalgo started the Mexican revolution in 1810
 - Hidalgo was supported by Indians.
 - Creoles supported the Spanish.
2. _____
 - Morelos wanted to give the land to the poor.
 - Morelos wanted everyone to have the right to vote.
 - Morelos wanted racial equality.
3. _____
 - Hidalgo declared Mexico independent in 1810.
 - When Hidalgo was killed Morelos carried on the fight against Spain.
 - Mexico achieved its independence when Iturbide defeated Spain in 1821.

Fact and Opinion

Indicate which statements are fact (F), which are opinion (O) and which are a mixture of fact and opinion (M). Facts are known to be true or can be proven true or false. Opinions are value judgements which cannot be proven.

1. _____ Mexico achieved freedom when the creoles no longer supported Spanish rule.
2. _____ The Indians and creoles did not like each other.
3. _____ Hidalgo was a great man.
4. _____ Morelos was willing to risk his life for freedom.

Exercise 7 (page 10)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
58. career	(n.) a lifetime job
59. cadet	(n.) military student
60. insurgent	(n.) a rebel
61. struggle	(n.) a fight
62. rebellion	(n.) an attempt to overthrow the government
63. military	(n.) army, navy
64. deprive	(v.) to take away
65. disenchanted	(adv.) unhappy
66. crisis	(n.) a serious problem

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form of the words.

1. Santa Anna had a long military _____.
2. The _____ were about to overthrow the government.
3. Santa Anna wanted to _____ the rebels the opportunity of attacking his army.
4. Many were _____ with Santa Anna's rule.
5. Santa Anna began his career as a military _____.

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the following words.

1. LGRGTSUE _____
2. NLLBREEIO _____
3. DETCA _____
4. VRPDEEI _____
5. CRSSII _____

Fact and Opinion

Indicate which statements are fact (F), which are opinion (O) and which are a mixture of fact and opinion (M). Facts are known to be true or can be proven true or false. Opinions are value judgements which cannot be proven.

1. _____ Santa Anna was president of Mexico several times.
2. _____ Santa Anna was not a good president.
3. _____ Santa Anna was a military leader.
4. _____ Liberals were better people than the conservatives.
5. _____ Conservatives and liberals often fought.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. Santa Anna was not a great leader.
A. _____
B. _____
2. Early presidents of Mexico were military leaders.
A. _____
B. _____
3. Conservatives favored the privileged groups.
A. _____
B. _____
4. The Liberals were more in favor of democracy.
A. _____
B. _____

Exercise 8 (page 11)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
67. independent	(adj.) free from control of others
68. legal	(adj.) following the law
69. obtain	(v.) to get
70. customs duty	(n.) tax paid on imports
71. import	(v.) to bring in
72. abolish	(v.) to get rid off
73. subdue	(v.) to control
74. exchange	(v.) to trade
75. dispute	(n.) a disagreement (v.) to fight
76. exile	(v.) to force to leave
77. abdicate	(v.) to give up power

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form of the words.

1. Santa Anna wanted to ____ Texas.
2. Santa was forced to ____ for the final time in 1855.
3. Mexico had ____ slavery.
4. Santa Anna was sent into ____.
5. Texas became ____ in 1835.
6. Mexico had a long standing ____ with the United States.
7. Mexico wanted to tax ____ into Texas.
8. Santa Anna ____ freedom for Texas for his own personal freedom.
9. Settlers in Texas were supposed to ____ land grants from the Mexican government.
10. Some people think ____ raise the prices of imported goods.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. The United States and Mexico did not have a peaceful relationship.
A. _____
B. _____
2. Santa Anna was not very effective.
A. _____
B. _____
3. Mexico lost much land to the United States.
A. _____
B. _____
4. The Texans did not want to follow the laws of Mexico.
A. _____
B. _____

Generalizations

Write a general statement for each group of facts.

1. _____
 - Santa Anna allowed Texas to become independent.
 - Santa Anna was president when the U.S. invaded Mexico.
 - Santa Anna was a general.
2. _____
 - The United States won the war with Mexico in 1848.
 - The United States took control of what is now California, Arizona and New Mexico.
 - the areas of Texas, California, Arizona and New Mexico were ruled by Mexico.

Exercise 9 (page 12)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
78. encourage	(v.) to give help
79. refuge	(n.) a safe place
80. revenge	(n.) getting even
81. civil liberty	(n.) a basic right
82. plot	(n.) a plan, a scheme
83. rebel	(v.) to fight against authority
84. liberal	(n.) a person who wants change
85. reactionary	(n.) a person who does not want any change
86. terrible	(adj.) bad
87. bankrupt	(adj.) without money

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form of the words.

1. Mexico was _____ when Juarez became president.
2. Juarez denied Santa Anna _____ in Oaxaca.
3. Juarez was opposed by _____ forces.
4. Santa Anna wanted to take _____ against Juarez.
5. Santa Anna was always _____ to overthrow the government.

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the following words.

1. GVRNEEE _____
2. LLBRIEA _____
3. RBLEE _____
4. FGREEU _____
5. TLPO _____

Generalizations

Write a general statement for each group of facts.

1. _____
 - Juarez was a Zapotec Indian.
 - Juarez was elected president of Mexico in 1860.
 - Juarez was president of a country that had no money.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. Benito Juarez was a good leader.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____
2. Juarez had many difficulties in life.
 - A. _____
 - B. _____

Fact and Opinion

Indicate which statements are fact (F), which are opinion (O) and which are a mixture of fact and opinion (M). Facts are known to be true or can be proven true or false. Opinions are value judgements which cannot be proven.

1. _____ Juarez was the first Indian elected president of Mexico.
2. _____ Santa Anna did not like Juarez.
3. _____ If the new Constitution did not give the Mexican people so many civil liberties there would not have been so much fighting.
4. _____ The Mexican government was not responsible with its money.
5. _____ The Mexican politicians could not get along peaceably.

Exercise 10 (page 13)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
88. debt	(n.) money owed
89. negotiate	(v.) to make a deal
90. ill-equipped	(adj.) not well prepared
91. defeat	(n.) a loss (v.) to win
92. retreat	(n.) act of leaving (v.) to leave
93. resist	(v.) to fight back
94. transport	(v.) to carry
95. opportunity	(n.) a chance
96. refuse	(v.) to say no

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form of the words.

1. The Mexican army was _____.
2. Juarez wanted to _____ the debt with France.
3. Juarez _____ French control.
4. Juarez tried to _____ Mexico's problems with France and Britain.
5. It is not a good idea to have a large _____.
6. Juarez had to _____ to the north of Mexico in order to fight the French.

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the following words.

1. BTED _____
2. SSITER _____
3. FUSREE _____
4. AEFTDE _____
5. EEATTRR _____

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. Napoleon III was very ambitious.
A. _____
B. _____
2. The French did not want to settle the problem of the money Mexico owed them.
A. _____
B. _____

Generalizations

Write a general statement for each group of facts.

1. _____
 - Mexico owed France money.
 - Mexico owed Great Britain money.
 - France and Great Britain sent armies to collect the money owed them

Fact and Opinion

Indicate which statements are fact (F), which are opinion (O) and which are a mixture of fact and opinion (M). Facts are known to be true or can be proven true or false. Opinions are value judgements which cannot be proven.

1. _____ Maximilian was from France.
2. _____ Juarez defeated the French.
3. _____ Maximilian wanted to help Mexico.
4. _____ Juarez was not the sort of person who ever gave up.
5. _____ Napoleon III took advantage of Mexico's weakness to create an empire.

Exercise 11 (page 14)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
97. cast	(v.) to make a plan
98. eliminate	(v.) to get rid of
99. foreign	(adj.) from another area
100. invest	(v.) to put into
101. opponent	(n.) enemy, competitor
102. finance	(v.) to put money into
103. virtual	(adj.) nearly
104. complain	(v.) to express unhappiness
105. modernize	(v.) to make new, to update
106. peasant	(n.) a farmer
107. peon	(n.) a poor farmer
108. torture	(v.) to inflict severe pain

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form of the words.

1. Anyone who protested against Diaz was _____.
2. The _____ were very poor and mistreated.
3. Diaz invited _____ to invest in Mexico.
4. Diaz wanted to _____ Mexico's economy.
5. It was unwise to _____ about Diaz' rule.

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the following words.

1. LVTRIUA _____
2. NGFRIEO _____
3. SCAT _____
4. VNISSET _____
5. NPEO _____

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. Diaz helped make Mexico a modern country.
A. _____
B. _____
2. Diaz helped the rich.
A. _____
B. _____
3. The poor suffered under Diaz.
A. _____
B. _____
4. Diaz was a war hero.
A. _____
B. _____

Generalizations

Write a general statement that explains the facts in each group.

1. _____
 - 3000 families owned one-half of the land.
 - 95% of the people living in villages owned no land.
 - Peons worked 14 hours a day.
2. _____
 - Diaz encouraged foreign investment.
 - Railroads were built during Diaz's presidency.
 - Diaz sold lands to a few people.
3. _____
 - People worked 14 hours a day, 7 days a week.
 - Peasants worked for very little money.
 - The *Rurales* killed and tortured peasants who complained.

Exercise 12 (page 15)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
109. wealthy	(adj.) having money
110. envision	(v.) to see in one's mind
111. reelection	(n.) a repeated election
112. rebellion	(n.) overthrowing authority
113. radical	(n.) wants extreme change
114. moderate	(n.) does not want too much or too little change
115. policy	(n.) basic plans and rules
116. assassinate	(v.) to kill someone well-known

Vocabulary

Fill in the blank spaces in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form.

1. General Huerta _____ Francisco Madero.
2. Madero was not _____ enough for Zapata.
3. Madero _____ a better Mexico.

Generalizations

Write a general statement for each group of facts.

1. _____
 - Diaz left the country in 1911.
 - Diaz was dictator for 34 years.
 - Under Diaz the poor suffered.
2. _____
 - Madero was a wealthy businessman.
 - Madero was barely over 5 feet tall.
 - Madero wanted a government that helped all of the people.
3. _____
 - Zapata fought against the government to get land for the poor.
 - Pancho Villa fought against the government.

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. The people of Mexico no longer wanted Diaz to rule.
A. _____
B. _____
2. The Revolution of 1910 was very violent.
A. _____
B. _____

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the following words.

1. NVSNEIIO _____
2. CYOPIL _____
3. AARCILD _____
4. SSSSAAANETI _____
5. BLLEEOINR _____

Fact and Opinion

Indicate which statements are fact (F), which are opinion (O) and which are a mixture of fact and opinion (M). Facts are known to be true or can be proven true or false. Opinions are value judgements which cannot be proven.

1. _____ Zapata wanted to help the poor.
2. _____ Zapata wanted to take the land from the rich and give it to the poor.
3. _____ Villa was a bandit.
4. _____ The Revolution produced results that benefited the poor.
5. _____ Madero was a good man.

Exercise 13 (page 16)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
117. constitution	(n.) the basic laws
118. retire	(v.) to stop working
119. reform	(v.) to change for the better

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form of the words.

1. Pancho Villa _____ to a farm in northern Mexico.
2. In 1917 a new _____ was adopted.
3. Obregon began to make _____.

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the following words.

1. FRRMEO _____
2. RTREEI _____
3. CNSTTTNOOIIU _____

Evidence

Provide at least two facts that support the following generalizations.

1. Zapata never gave up his goal of giving the land back to the poor.
A. _____
B. _____
2. Most of the revolutionary leaders were killed.
A. _____
B. _____
3. The revolution made changes in the life of poor Mexicans.
A. _____
B. _____

Generalizations

Write a general statement for each group of facts.

1. _____
 - A new constitution was adopted in 1917.
 - Obregon was elected president in 1920.
 - Pancho Villa, who was murdered in 1923, was the last revolutionary leader killed.
2. _____
 - Villa was murdered.
 - Carranza was assassinated.
 - Zapata was killed.
3. _____
 - Zapata fought against the government to get land for the poor.
 - Pancho Villa fought against the government.
 - Carranza fought against the government to get a new constitution.

Fact and Opinion

Indicate which statements are fact (F), which are opinion (O) and which are a mixture of fact and opinion (M). Facts are known to be true or can be proven true or false. Opinions are value judgements which cannot be proven.

1. _____ Zapata helped the poor farmers.
2. _____ The revolution gave the poor rights they did not have before.
3. _____ Villa was murdered.
4. _____ The revolution lasted ten bloody years.
5. _____ The revolution produced a new constitution.

Exercise 14 (page 17)

Vocabulary List

Words	Meaning
120. civil war	(n.) a war within a country
121. implement	(v.) to put into action
122. appoint	(v.) to place in office
123. mural	(n.) a painting on a wall
124. redistribute	(v.) to give out again
125. progress	(n.) improvement
126. distribute	(v.) to give out
127. arbitrate	(v.) to settle a disagreement
128. nationalize	(v.) government takes control

Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks in the sentences using the words from the vocabulary list. Use the proper form of the words.

1. Cardenas began to _____ land reform on a large scale.
2. Mexican painters were encouraged to paint _____.
3. Mexico _____ the oil industry.
4. Mexico tried to _____ its differences with the oil companies but failed.
5. Mexico has made much _____ in redistributing the land and building schools since the Revolution.

Word Scrambles

Unscramble the following words.

1. BRRTEAIA _____
2. SPGRSOER _____
3. NTPPIOA _____
4. LRMAU _____
5. DSTRBTEUII _____

Generalizations

Write a general statement for each group of facts.

1. _____
 - Cardenas built 11,000 schools.
 - Cardenas gave land to more than one million farmers.
 - Cardenas took ownership away from foreign oil companies.
2. _____
 - Obregon began schools for training teachers.
 - Obregon distributed 3 million acres of land to poor farmers.
 - Obregon encouraged Mexican artists.

Fact and Opinion

Indicate which statements are fact (F), which are opinion (O) and which are a mixture of fact and opinion (M). Facts are known to be true or can be proven true or false. Opinions are value judgements which cannot be proven.

1. _____ Mexico made progress in the field of education.
2. _____ Cardenas was Mexico's greatest president.
3. _____ Cardenas distributed more land to the poor than any other president.
4. _____ The revolution produced results that benefited the poor.
5. _____ Diego Rivera was a famous artist.

Vocabulary Test

Directions

Match the words with their meanings.

Group 1

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. ___ technique | A. honor |
| 2. ___ accurate | B. carries water |
| 3. ___ rival | C. to leave |
| 4. ___ migrate | D. valuable |
| 5. ___ ritual | E. choice food |
| 6. ___ delicacy | F. competitor |
| 7. ___ depart | G. method |
| 8. ___ aqueduct | H. to move |
| 9. ___ precious | I. correct |
| 10. ___ glory | J. a ceremony |

Group 2

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 11. ___ dominate | A. to boast |
| 12. ___ desert | B. to leave |
| 13. ___ ally | C. an attack |
| 14. ___ acquire | D. a long bridge |
| 15. ___ siege | E. mean |
| 16. ___ execute | F. to stimulate |
| 17. ___ causeway | G. to get |
| 18. ___ whet | H. friend |
| 19. ___ brutal | I. to control |
| 20. ___ brag | J. to kill |

Group 3

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 21. ___ insurgent | A. to force out |
| 22. ___ deprive | B. get even |
| 23. ___ disenchanted | C. to resign |
| 24. ___ crisis | D. one who revolts |
| | against the government |
| 25. ___ subdue | E. to help |
| 26. ___ exile | F. one who wants to |
| | go back to the old |
| | ways |
| 27. ___ abdicate | G. an emergency |
| 28. ___ encourage | H. unhappy |
| 29. ___ revenge | I. to take away |
| 30. ___ reactionary | J. to conquer |

Group 4

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 31. ___ debt | A. to get rid of |
| 32. ___ negotiate | B. to put money or |
| | effort into something |
| 33. ___ resist | C. from outside |
| 34. ___ eliminate | D. a poor peasant |
| 35. ___ foreign | E. owe |
| 36. ___ invest | F. to see ahead |
| 37. ___ modernize | G. to make a deal |
| 38. ___ peon | H. not too extreme |
| 39. ___ envision | I. to fight back |
| 40. ___ moderate | J. to bring up-to-date |

Group 5

Fill in the blanks with correct word. Use the proper form.

Words: brag, brutal, feast, ritual, dominate, precious, whet, via, migrate, siege,

- | | |
|---|---|
| 41. The gold ____ Cortes' appetite. | 46. The Aztecs had ____ stones and metals. |
| 42. They laid ____ to Tenochtitlan. | 47. They got to the city ____ a causeway. |
| 43. Cortes was ____ in his treatment of the
Indians. | 48. They ____ on chocolate covered rats. |
| 44. Cortes ____ about killing people. | 49. The Spanish ____ the Aztecs. |
| 45. The Aztecs ____ to Central Mexico. | 50. The Aztecs had many interesting religious
_____. |

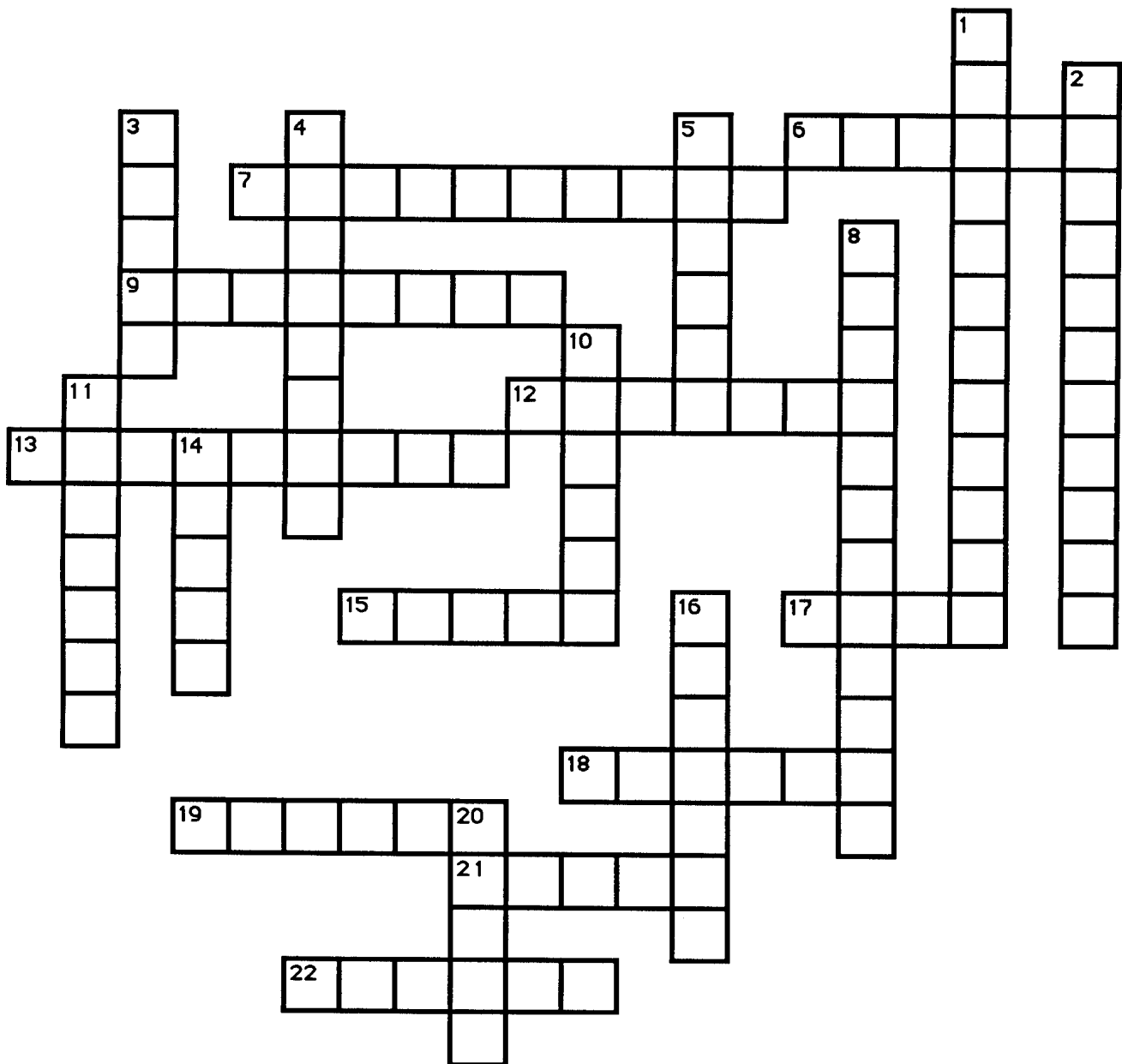
History Test

Directions

Select the correct answer. These are questions to pages 4 to 17 of the text.

1. The Aztec capital was _____.
A. Monte Alban
B. Teotihuacan
C. Tenochtitlan
2. The conqueror of the Aztecs was _____.
A. de las Casas
B. Cortes
C. Montezuma
3. The priest who started the revolution against the Spanish was _____.
A. Miguel Hidalgo
B. Jose Morelos
C. Agustin Iturbide
4. When Texas declared its independence from Mexico, _____ was president of Mexico.
A. Agustin Iturbide
B. Santa Anna
C. Benito Juarez
5. The dictator who dominated Mexico for 40 years was _____.
A. Benito Juarez
B. Pancho Villa
C. Porfirio Diaz
6. The first Indian president of Mexico was _____.
A. Santa Anna
B. Benito Juarez
C. Agustin Iturbide
7. The country that attempted to control Mexico in the 1860's was _____.
A. the United States
B. Spain
C. France
8. _____, an Austrian duke, ruled Mexico from 1864 to 1867.
A. Napoleon III
B. Maximilian
C. Ignacio Comonfort
9. Which group benefited the least from the rule of Porfirio Diaz?
A. Poor farmers
B. Wealthy landowners
C. Foreign investors
10. _____ was elected president in 1911.
A. Victoriano Huerto
B. Venustiano Carranza
C. Francisco Madero
11. _____ led the movement to return land which had been taken by rich investors back to the villages..
A. Emiliano Zapata
B. Francisco Madero
C. Pancho Villa
12. Mexico adopted a new constitution in _____.
A. 1934
B. 1910
C. 1917
13. Which was a famous Mexican artist?
A. Jose Vasconcellos
B. Diego Rivera
C. Pancho Villa
14. The president who did the most for land reform was _____.
A. Benito Juarez
B. Pancho Villa
C. Lazaro Cardenas
15. In a war with the United States, Mexico lost _____.
A. Sonora and Chihuahua
B. California, Arizona, New Mexico
C. California and Arizona
16. Liberals wanted to _____.
A. Protect the rights of wealthy landowners
B. Increase the power of the Church and military
C. Reduce the power of the Church and military
17. Conservatives wanted to _____.
A. Give land to the poor
B. Increase the power of the Church and military
C. Reduce the power of the Church and military
18. Cinco de Mayo is celebrated because the Mexican army defeated the French in a battle at _____.
A. Oaxaca
B. Mexico City
C. Puebla
19. _____ killed Francisco Madero.
A. Victoriano Huerta
B. Emiliano Zapata
C. Pancho Villa
20. Lazaro Cardenas nationalized the _____ industry.
A. gold mining
B. oil
C. farming

History Crossword



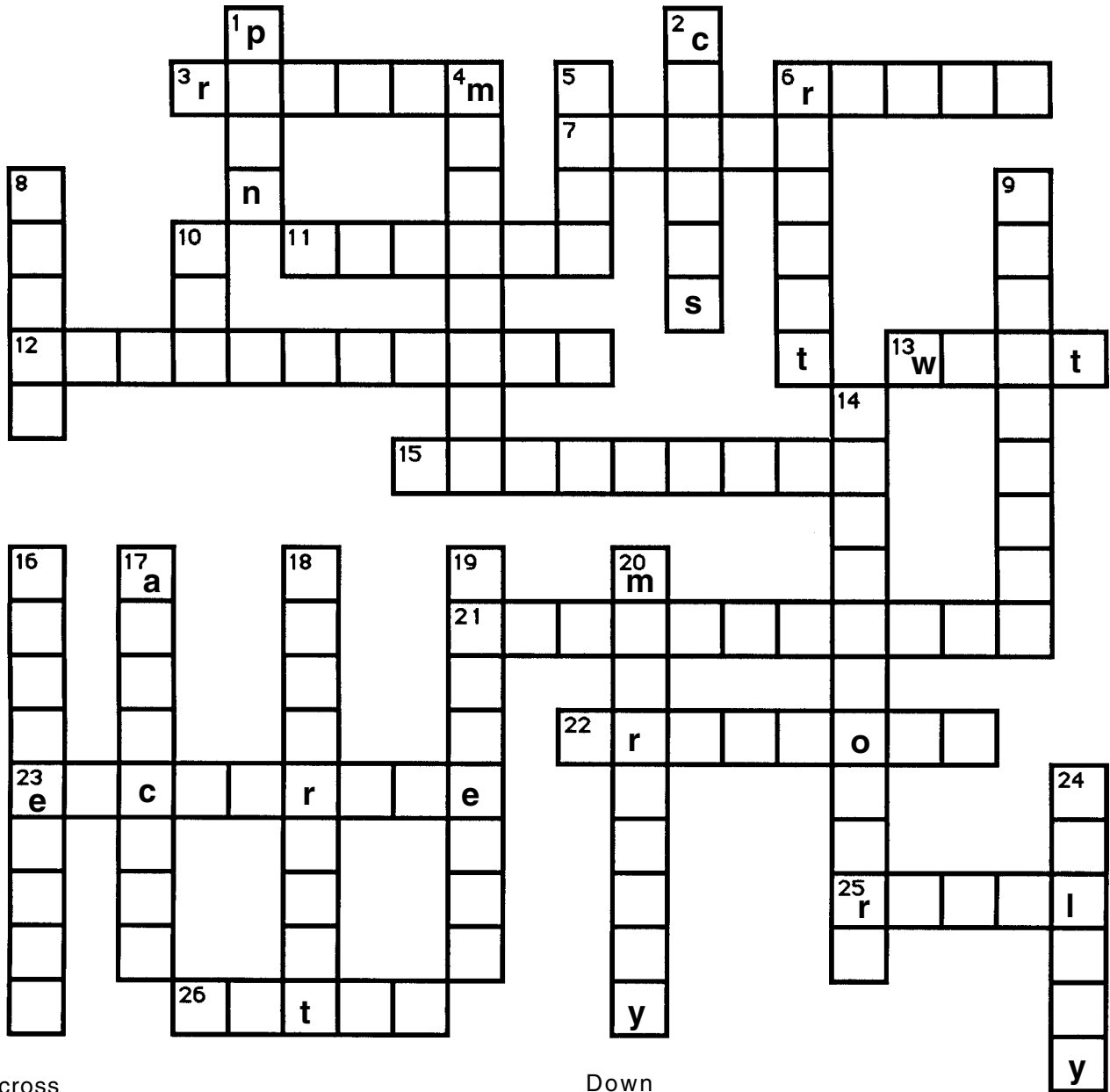
Across

6. Attempted to take control of Mexico.
7. The ruler the French placed in Mexico.
9. Defeated the Spanish in 1821.
12. Started revolution against Spain.
13. The Aztec emperor defeated by Spanish.
15. Nicknamed "Pancho."
17. Dictator of Mexico for 40 years.
18. General who assassinated Madero.
19. Indians deaveated by Cortes.
21. Where Santa Anna defeated the Texans.
22. Spanish conqueror of Mexico.

Down

1. First Indian president (2 words).
2. Ancient city dominated by two large pyramids.
3. Ruled Mexico for 300 years.
4. Became president in 1917.
5. Famous revolutionary leader who fought for the poor.
8. The Aztec capital.
10. A famous mural painter.
11. A priest who fought against Spain.
14. Gained independence in 1836.
16. Alvaro _____.
20. Military dictator who fought the U.S. ____ Anna.

Vocabulary Crossword



Across

3. To change for the better.
6. A competitor.
7. To force a person to leave.
11. To put effort or money into something.
12. To murder a famous person.
13. To stimulate, as in ____ one's appetite.
15. To give & take in order to make a deal.
21. Farming.
22. Of great value.
23. To help.
25. To revolt against the government.
26. To stop; to prevent someone from doing something.

Down

1. A peasant.
2. An emergency.
4. Not too liberal or too conservative.
5. Money owed.
6. To act against the government.
8. A painting on a wall.
9. To bring up-to-date.
10. By way of.
14. One who wants to go back to the old ways.
16. Everywhere, all over the world.
17. To give up power.
18. A person in revolt.
19. A long bridge.
20. moving about.
24. A way of doing things; a rule.