

PREPARATORIA BILINGÜE  
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MEXICAN HISTORY 2 2ND Partial exam



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Student's name: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Part I – Multiple Choice (1–25)

1. After independence, Mexico struggled mainly with
  - A) Economic prosperity
  - B) Political instability
  - C) Population growth
  - D) Industrial development
2. Centralists believed in
  - A) Strong state governments
  - B) Strong central government
  - C) No national government
  - D) Colonial rule
3. Texas declared independence in
  - A) 1821
  - B) 1836
  - C) 1846
  - D) 1857
4. The Pastry War involved Mexico and
  - A) Spain
  - B) France
  - C) United States
  - D) England
5. The Mexican-American War ended in
  - A) 1848
  - B) 1830
  - C) 1867
  - D) 1876
6. Liberals supported
  - A) Church dominance
  - B) Separation of church and state
  - C) Monarchy
  - D) Military rule

7. The Reform War was fought between
  - A) Spain and Mexico
  - B) Liberals and Conservatives
  - C) France and Mexico
  - D) Workers and landowners
  
8. The Ley Juárez limited privileges of
  - A) Workers
  - B) Military and clergy
  - C) Farmers
  - D) Merchants
  
9. The Ley Lerdo required the church to
  - A) Open schools
  - B) Sell land
  - C) Pay soldiers
  - D) Support elections
  
10. The Reform War ended with the victory of the
  - A) Conservatives
  - B) Liberals
  - C) French
  - D) Spanish
  
11. The Restored Republic began in
  - A) 1848
  - B) 1857
  - C) 1867
  - D) 1910
  
12. Benito Juárez promoted
  - A) Monarchy
  - B) Liberal reforms
  - C) Colonial policies
  - D) Military dictatorship
  
13. The Porfiriato refers to the rule of
  - A) Juárez
  - B) Lerdo de Tejada
  - C) Porfirio Díaz
  - D) Santa Anna
  
14. One economic achievement of the Porfiriato was
  - A) Railroad expansion
  - B) End of trade
  - C) End of mining
  - D) Agricultural collapse
  
15. The Porfiriato political system was
  - A) Democratic
  - B) Authoritarian
  - C) Socialist
  - D) Communist
  
16. One social problem during the Porfiriato was
  - A) Equal wealth distribution
  - B) Lack of workers
  - C) Economic inequality
  - D) Too many elections
  
17. Workers protested poor conditions during the
  - A) Cananea Strike
  - B) Hidalgo War
  - C) Reform War
  - D) Texas War

18. The Río Blanco strike occurred in
- A) 1836
  - B) 1848
  - C) 1907
  - D) 1920
19. The Mexican Liberal Party was led by
- A) Juárez
  - B) Flores Magón brothers
  - C) Díaz
  - D) Hidalgo
20. Social movements before the revolution occurred around
- A) 1900–1910
  - B) 1800–1810
  - C) 1820–1830
  - D) 1950–1960
21. The loss of territory mainly occurred after
- A) Reform War
  - B) Mexican-American War
  - C) French Intervention
  - D) Independence
22. The Constitution restored in 1867 was
- A) 1824
  - B) 1857
  - C) 1917
  - D) 1847
23. Foreign investment increased during
- A) Reform War
  - B) Porfiriato
  - C) Texas War
  - D) Independence
24. The Porfiriato ended in
- A) Mexican Revolution
  - B) Reform War
  - C) Texas Independence
  - D) Spanish reconquest
25. Social inequality contributed to
- A) Peace
  - B) Revolution
  - C) Democracy
  - D) Stability

## Part II – Completion (26–35)

26. The civil war between Liberals and Conservatives was called the \_\_\_\_\_.

27. \_\_\_\_\_ led the Liberal government during the Reform War.

28. The long rule of Porfirio Díaz is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

29. The workers' strike in Sonora in 1906 was the \_\_\_\_\_ Strike.

30. Mexico lost territory after the \_\_\_\_\_ War.

31. The Constitution restored after the French Intervention was the Constitution of \_\_\_\_\_.

32. The textile workers' protest in 1907 was the \_\_\_\_\_ Strike.

33. The law that forced the sale of church lands was the \_\_\_\_\_ Law.

34. The political conflict between centralists and federalists occurred after Mexican \_\_\_\_\_.

35. Social movements helped lead to the Mexican \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part III – Matching (36–50)

Match the person/event with the correct description.

A. Benito Juárez	36. ___ French conflict with Mexico in 1838
B. Porfirio Díaz	37. ___ Worker protest in Sonora mines
C. Texas Independence	38. ___ Civil war between Liberals and Conservatives
D. Pastry War	39. ___ Leader of Liberal reforms
E. Cananea Strike	40. ___ Long-term Mexican president (1876–1911)
F. Río Blanco Strike	41. ___ Separation of Texas from Mexico
G. Reform War	42. ___ Textile worker protest in Veracruz
H. Lerdo de Tejada	43. ___ President during Restored Republic after Juárez
I. Mexican Liberal Party	44. ___ Party led by the Flores Magón brothers
J. Mexican-American War	45. ___ War with the United States
K. Centralist Government	46. ___ Political system with strong national control
L. Industrialization	47. ___ Economic development under Díaz
M. Railroads	48. ___ Expansion of transportation networks
N. Foreign Investment	49. ___ Money and capital from other countries
O. Social Inequality	50. ___ Unequal distribution of wealth

## Part IV –Critical Thinking Questions

### 1. Political Power and Democracy

During the Porfiriato, Porfirio Díaz maintained political stability but limited democratic participation.

- Do you think stability is more important than democracy in times of crisis? Why or why not?

### 2. Economic Growth vs. Social Inequality

The Porfiriato brought economic growth through railroads, mining, and foreign investment, but many workers and peasants remained poor.

- Can economic progress be considered successful if most people do not benefit from it? Explain.

### 3. Foreign Investment

Foreign companies invested heavily in Mexico during the Porfiriato.

- What are the advantages and risks of foreign investment for a developing country?

### 4. Social Movements and Change

Strikes such as the Cananea and Río Blanco movements helped inspire the Mexican Revolution.

- Why do social movements often appear when people feel their rights are ignored?

### 5. Historical Lessons

Many historians believe the social inequalities of the Porfiriato caused the Mexican Revolution.

- What lessons should modern governments learn from the problems of the Porfiriato?