PREPARATORIA BILINGÜE
HELLEN KELLER
Incorporada a la SEP Clave:17PBH3318I
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HELLEN KELLER SCHOOL

MEXICAN HISTORY 2 3RD Partial exam



Date: _____ , 20__

PROF. GERMAN ALBAVERA CASILLAS

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

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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

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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) Stabili

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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 _____.

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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

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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?

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