

Ciclo Escolar: 2025 – 2026

MEXICAN HISTORY II

FIRST PARTIAL EXAM

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Name: _____ **Date:** FEBRUARY 10TH 2026 **Score:** _____/60

Instructions: Read each question carefully and select the best answer. Mark your answers clearly on the answer sheet.

SECTION 1: EUROPEAN IDEOLOGIES (Questions 1-12)

1. Which European ideology emphasized individual rights, constitutional government, and separation of Church and State?
 - a. A) Conservatism
 - b. B) Liberalism
 - c. C) Radicalism
 - d. D) Monarchism
2. Conservative ideology in 19th-century Mexico primarily sought to:
 - a. A) Eliminate the Catholic Church's influence
 - b. B) Establish a socialist economy
 - c. C) Preserve traditional institutions and social hierarchy
 - d. D) Implement federalism

3. Which Enlightenment philosopher's ideas about separation of powers influenced Mexican liberals?
 - a. A) Karl Marx
 - b. B) Montesquieu
 - c. C) Thomas Hobbes
 - d. D) Edmund Burke
4. Radicalism in Mexico typically advocated for:
 - a. A) Maintenance of colonial privileges
 - b. B) Constitutional monarchy
 - c. C) Complete social transformation and land redistribution
 - d. D) Centralized government
5. The concept of "fueros" was most strongly defended by:
 - a. A) Liberals
 - b. B) Radicals
 - c. C) Conservatives
 - d. D) Republicans
6. Which ideology promoted a free market economy and representative democracy?
 - a. A) Conservatism
 - b. B) Monarchism
 - c. C) Radicalism
 - d. D) Liberalism
7. The Scottish Rite Masonic lodges in Mexico generally supported:
 - a. A) Liberal ideas
 - b. B) Conservative ideas
 - c. C) Monarchical restoration
 - d. D) Spanish reconquest
8. York Rite Masonic lodges were primarily associated with:
 - a. A) Spanish loyalists
 - b. B) Conservative centralists
 - c. C) Liberal federalists
 - d. D) Imperial supporters
9. Anti-clerical positions were characteristic of:
 - a. A) Conservatism only
 - b. B) Radicalism and extreme liberalism
 - c. C) Monarchism
 - d. D) All ideologies equally

10. Which ideology emphasized state autonomy and federalism?

- a. A) Conservative centralism
- b. B) Radical liberalism
- c. C) Moderate conservatism
- d. D) Imperial monarchism

11. The Enlightenment concept of the "social contract" was developed by:

- a. A) Montesquieu
- b. B) John Locke
- c. C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- d. D) Voltaire

12. Mexican conservatives drew inspiration primarily from:

- a. A) The French Revolution
- b. B) Spanish colonial traditions
- c. C) American federalism
- d. D) British parliamentary systems

SECTION 2: NATIONAL PROJECTS (Questions 13-24)

13. The Plan de Iguala proclaimed independence based on three guarantees, which were:

- a. A) Liberty, equality, fraternity
- b. B) Religion, independence, union
- c. C) Democracy, justice, freedom
- d. D) Federalism, republicanism, catholicism

14. The Treaty of Córdoba (1821) was signed between:

- a. A) Spain and the United States
- b. B) Iturbide and Guerrero
- c. C) Iturbide and Juan O'Donojú
- d. D) Mexico and France

15. The monarchical project in Mexico proposed:

- a. A) Absolute monarchy without constitution
- b. B) Constitutional monarchy
- c. C) Theocratic government
- d. D) Military dictatorship

16. Agustín de Iturbide was proclaimed Emperor in:

- a. A) 1821
- b. B) 1822
- c. C) 1823
- d. D) 1824

17. The First Mexican Empire fell primarily because of:

- a. A) Foreign invasion
- b. B) Economic crisis and political opposition
- c. C) Natural disasters
- d. D) Iturbide's death

18. The republican project in Mexico was influenced by:

- a. A) The Spanish monarchy
- b. B) The British Empire
- c. C) The United States Constitution
- d. D) The French Empire

19. Which national project emphasized division of powers and state sovereignty?

- a. A) Monarchical
- b. B) Imperial
- c. C) Republican
- d. D) Conservative

20. The Army of the Three Guarantees was led by:

- a. A) Vicente Guerrero
- b. B) Agustín de Iturbide
- c. C) Guadalupe Victoria
- d. D) Antonio López de Santa Anna

21. When did Iturbide abdicate as Emperor?

- a. A) 1822
- b. B) 1823
- c. C) 1824
- d. D) 1825

22. What happened to Agustín de Iturbide after his abdication?

- a. A) He lived in exile permanently
- b. B) He became president
- c. C) He was executed in 1824
- d. D) He died of natural causes

23. The imperial project attempted to maintain:

- a. A) Complete social revolution
- b. B) Social order while achieving independence
- c. C) Spanish colonial rule
- d. D) Indigenous leadership

24. Which document officially ended Spanish rule in Mexico?

- a. A) Plan de Iguala
- b. B) Treaty of Córdoba
- c. C) Constitution of 1824
- d. D) Act of Independence

SECTION 3: ELEMENTS OF THE STATE (Questions 25-36)

25. The four essential elements of a state are:

- a. A) Army, church, government, people
- b. B) Territory, population, government, sovereignty
- c. C) Constitution, laws, courts, police
- d. D) Economy, military, diplomacy, culture

26. Which was NOT a major challenge to Mexican state formation?

- a. A) Economic instability
- b. B) Regional divisions
- c. C) Excessive foreign support
- d. D) Weak institutions

27. Sovereignty refers to:

- a. A) The size of territory
- b. B) Supreme authority within a territory
- c. C) The number of citizens
- d. D) Economic power

28. Regional divisions in early Mexico were caused by:

- a. A) Geographic barriers and local power structures
- b. B) Language differences
- c. C) Religious conflicts
- d. D) Racial segregation

29. Military intervention in politics during this period was characterized by:

- a. A) Complete civilian control
- b. B) Frequent coups and pronunciamientos
- c. C) Foreign military occupation
- d. D) Absence of military influence

30. Economic instability in early independent Mexico resulted from:

- a. A) Excessive taxation
- b. B) Too much foreign investment
- c. C) War damage, empty treasury, and foreign debt
- d. D) Agricultural surplus

31. A "pronunciamiento" is:

- a. A) A presidential decree
- b. B) A military uprising or coup
- c. C) A legislative act
- d. D) A diplomatic treaty

32. The term "caudillo" refers to:

- a. A) A religious leader
- b. B) A military or political strongman
- c. C) A foreign diplomat
- d. D) A business magnate

33. Weak institutions in early Mexico meant:

- a. A) Strong rule of law
- b. B) Inability to enforce laws and maintain order
- c. C) Powerful legislative branch
- d. D) Independent judiciary

34. The Catholic Church's role in early independent Mexico was:

- a. A) Completely eliminated
- b. B) Significantly powerful economically and socially
- c. C) Limited to spiritual matters only
- d. D) Replaced by Protestant churches

35. "Caciques" were:

- a. A) National presidents
- b. B) Foreign ambassadors
- c. C) Local political bosses with regional power
- d. D) Religious authorities

36. Ideological conflicts primarily occurred between:

- a. A) Rich and poor
- b. B) Liberals and conservatives
- c. C) Urban and rural
- d. D) North and south

SECTION 4: CONSTITUTION OF 1824 & FIRST REPUBLIC (Questions 37-48)

37. The Constitution of 1824 established Mexico as:

- a. A) A centralized republic
- b. B) A federal republic
- c. C) A constitutional monarchy
- d. D) A confederation

38. How many states did the Constitution of 1824 initially create?

- a. A) 15 states
- b. B) 17 states
- c. C) 19 states
- d. D) 21 states

39. The official religion according to the 1824 Constitution was:

- a. A) Religious freedom
- b. B) Catholicism
- c. C) Protestantism
- d. D) No official religion

40. The legislative branch under the 1824 Constitution was:

- a. A) Unicameral
- b. B) Bicameral
- c. C) Tricameral
- d. D) Non-existent

41. Who was Mexico's first constitutional president?

- a. A) Agustín de Iturbide
- b. B) Vicente Guerrero
- c. C) Guadalupe Victoria
- d. D) Antonio López de Santa Anna

42. Guadalupe Victoria's presidency (1824-1829) was characterized by:

- a. A) Constant civil war
- b. B) Relative stability
- c. C) Foreign invasion
- d. D) Economic boom

43. Vicente Guerrero became president in:

- a. A) 1824
- b. B) 1827
- c. C) 1829
- d. D) 1831

44. What significant act did Vicente Guerrero accomplish during his presidency?

- a. A) Abolished slavery
- b. B) Centralized government
- c. C) Invaded Texas
- d. D) Crowned himself emperor

45. Vicente Guerrero was overthrown by:

- a. A) Liberals
- b. B) Conservatives
- c. C) Foreign forces
- d. D) Popular revolt

46. Who ordered the execution of Vicente Guerrero?

- a. A) Guadalupe Victoria
- b. B) Anastasio Bustamante
- c. C) Santa Anna
- d. D) Iturbide

47. In what year was Vicente Guerrero executed?

- a. A) 1829
- b. B) 1830
- c. C) 1831
- d. D) 1832

48. Anastasio Bustamante represented which political faction?

- a. A) Liberals
- b. B) Conservatives
- c. C) Radicals
- d. D) Monarchists

SECTION 5: POLITICAL & SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS 1821-1835

(Questions 49-60)

49. The primary economic activity damaged during the independence wars was:

- a. A) Agriculture
- b. B) Mining
- c. C) Manufacturing
- d. D) Fishing

50. Social hierarchy in early independent Mexico:

- a. A) Was completely eliminated
- b. B) Remained largely unchanged from colonial times
- c. C) Was reversed
- d. D) Became more equal

51. Creoles were:

- a. A) Indigenous peoples
- b. B) American-born Spanish descendants
- c. C) African slaves
- d. D) European immigrants

52. Mestizos were:

- a. A) Pure Spanish
- b. B) Pure Indigenous
- c. C) Mixed European and Indigenous ancestry
- d. D) African descendants

53. American colonization of Texas began under:

- a. A) Vicente Guerrero
- b. B) Moses and Stephen F. Austin
- c. C) Santa Anna
- d. D) Guadalupe Victoria

54. Foreign recognition of Mexican independence was:

- a. A) Immediate and universal
- b. B) Delayed and gradual
- c. C) Never achieved
- d. D) Only from Spain

55. The main source of government revenue in early Mexico was:

- a. A) Income tax
- b. B) Property tax
- c. C) Customs duties and mining taxes
- d. D) Sales tax

56. Indigenous communities in early independent Mexico were:

- a. A) Given full political rights
- b. B) Marginalized and excluded
- c. C) Dominant politically
- d. D) Emigrated en masse

57. Political instability from 1821-1835 was primarily caused by:

- a. A) Foreign invasions
- b. B) Conflict between liberals and conservatives
- c. C) Natural disasters
- d. D) Religious wars

58. The military's role in early Mexican politics was:

- a. A) Non-existent
- b. B) Completely subordinate to civilians
- c. C) Dominant through frequent coups
- d. D) Limited to defense only

59. Economic dependency in early Mexico was characterized by:

- a. A) Complete self-sufficiency
- b. B) Reliance on British and U.S. trade and loans
- c. C) Isolation from world markets
- d. D) Dominance of Asian trade

60. Limited social mobility meant that:

- a. A) Anyone could become wealthy
- b. B) Colonial social structures persisted
- c. C) Complete equality existed
- d. D) Only indigenous people could advance