

Political History of Mexico



After the Spanish conquered Mexico, they forced their _____ (_____) and their _____ (Roman _____) on the Indians of Mexico. Spaniards even _____ Indian temples and pyramids and built Christian churches _____ their foundations.

Still today, the _____ Church is the main church in Mexico and _____ is the main language.

Spaniards born in _____ controlled most of Mexico. (*They were kind of like our American colonists.*) But **they** were still controlled by the _____ of Spain. In 1810, the Spaniards in Mexico _____ against the King of Spain. In 1821, they won their _____.

The Spaniards of Mexico were now independent. Instead of being ruled by the King of Spain, they elected their own _____.

So how did the U.S. end up with the northern half of Mexico's land?

In 1845, when the U.S. Congress voted to add _____ to the U.S., a _____ started between Mexico and the U.S. In the treaty that ended the war, the U.S. took not just Texas but also _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and part of _____ & _____.



_____ (full-blooded Spaniards born in Mexico) controlled Mexico until 1910. This is when the _____ started. **This** revolution called for "¡Tierra y Libertad!" **This time**, it was the _____ and mixed race (_____) people demanding " _____ and _____!"



In 1917, the fighting ended and a new _____ was written. The new Constitution:

- ▶ _____ the power of the wealthy _____,
- ▶ included mixed-race (_____) Mexicans in the government, and
- ▶ included protections for _____.



This is also when the Mexican flag was designed. The new flag _____ Mexico's _____ heritage. Most of the people in Mexico today are _____ – a mixture of Indian and Spanish blood.

After the revolution, the country was supposed to be a _____ – with democratic _____. But Mexico was **actually** run by _____ political party – _____, the Institutional _____ Party (*Partido Revolucionario Institucional*). It was illegal _____ to vote in Mexico, but elections were _____ so only one party could win.

In 1939, the National Action Party – _____ (Partido Acción Nacional) – was formed. They _____ the power of the PRI party. PAN leaders were _____ by PRI officials.



PAN never won elections until _____, when their candidate won the _____ election in the state of Baja California.

To prove that the 1994 national elections would be _____ and _____, Mexico's government invited outside groups to observe the election process and watch for problems. There were 775 foreign and 81,620 Mexican _____ that carefully watched. A PRI candidate still won, but the 1994 elections were the _____ proven free and fair presidential elections in Mexico.

In the next national election six years later, a PAN candidate was elected as Mexico's President. It was the _____ _____ in over _____ years that someone NOT in PRI was elected as Mexico's President.

In 2012, _____'s candidate won the presidency. Some people claimed that PRI had cheated to win control again. But there was no proof. Unfortunately for PRI, he has _____ been a very _____ president.

_____ main political parties now help _____ political _____ in Mexico.

_____ = Institutional Revolutionary Party

_____ = National Action Party

PRD = Party of the Democratic Revolution

