AP COGO Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 5: Mexico

Guided Reading – Mexico (Chapter 5, Kesselman 7th edition)

Answer **ALL** parts of each question to get credit for the question. Reading guides that are more than 5% incomplete will make you **INELIGBLE** for test corrections.

**Section 1: The Making of the Modern Mexican State**

**Politics in Action**

1. What did the arrest of Joaquin Guzman, aka “El Chapo,” symbolize to the Mexican people?

* *Note: “El Chapo” has since escaped prison again on July 11, 2015.* How might this affect the citizens’ view of the Mexican government?

**Geographic Setting**

2. Identify key natural resources: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Define the following and identify the % break-down of the population.

* **Mestizo:**
* **Indigenous Groups**:

4. What are **maquiladoras** and what effect have they had on Mexico’s migration pattern?

**Critical Junctures**

5. Which country ruled Mexico for three centuries? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Independence was gained in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but what happened as a result?

6. Summarize the time period in Mexico between 1833 and 1855.

* Define **caudillos**:

7. The Porfiriato dictatorship lasted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years.

* Why was it welcomed by many?
* Describe the rule of **Porfirio Diaz**, including the role of the **cientificos**.

8. What role did each of the following play in the **1910 Revolution**?

* Francisco Madero:
* Emilio Zapata:
* Pancho Villa:

9. *The* ***Mexican Constitution of 1917*** *was forged out of the diverse and often conflicting interests of the various*

 *factions that arose during the 1910 Revolution*.

* Identify key social and economic rights:
* The Constitution did not provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for women.
* What requirement limited the power of foreign investors?
* Which institution’s power was severely limited? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. In 1929, Plutarco Elias **Calles** brought together many of the most powerful contenders for leadership to create a political party. What is the name of that party? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* What was the bargain he offered?
* How did it affect Mexico?

11. Describe each of the following in regard to the rule of **Lazaro Cardenas**:

* **Ejidos**/peasants:
* Workers/unions:
* Petroleum Industry:
* Organizations added to PRI party:

12. Gradually, the PRI developed a huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characterized by what?

* Define **clientelism**:

13. By the 1970’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was discovered in the Gulf of Mexico.

* What happened to petroleum prices in the early 1980’s and what effect did it have on Mexico?

14. How did presidents Madrid and Salinas respond to Mexico’s economic crisis?

15. Define **NAFTA**:

16. Why were the economic reforms of the 1980s and 1990s considered a turning point for Mexico?

17. Describe the **Zapatista Army of National Liberation** (EZLN).

* What did they do in January of 1994?
* What did they demand?

18. What happened to the PRI’s presidential candidate in March of 1994?

19. What happened for the first time in modern Mexican history…

* in 1997?
* in 2000?

20. What challenges did President **Fox** face?

21. Describe the reforms made by President **Calderon** (PAN).

22. How has President **Enrique Pena Nieto** differed from his PRI predecessors who were president?

**The Four Themes and Mexico**

23. Define **Corporatist State:**

**Themes and Comparisons**

24. How does Mexico’s modern history compare to Russia’s and China’s modern history?

25. How did the **PRI** build legitimacy and maintain control for so many years?

26. Define **Civil Society**:

* Describe Mexico’s civil society:

27. Briefly summarize Mexico’s current status and challenges.

**Section 2: Political Economy & Development**

**State and Economy**

28. Describe the role of the Mexican state in each of the following:

* **State capitalism:**
* **Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI):**

29. How did **ISI** have initial success?

30. Explain how ISI eventually limited the potential for further growth and created new problems – give specific

 examples.

31. In the early 1970s, Mexico faced the threat of social crisis brought on by which factors?

32. Between 1978 and 1982, Mexico became a major \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Oil accounted for almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the country’s exports, causing the economy to be extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to changes in oil prices.
* What happened when international petroleum prices fell?

33. Summarize the implications of the economic crisis that followed.

* What changes were made as a result?

34. How does the Mexican economy compare to many of its Latin American neighbors?

35. What will Pena Nieto’s energy reform allow?

**Society and Economy**

36. Describe the differences between the northern areas and the southern/central areas.

**Environmental Issues**

37. Summarize the environmental challenges that Mexico has faced as a result of giving economic development priority over enforcement of environmental regulations.

* How has the government addressed these issues in recent years?

**Mexico in the Global Economy**

38. What impact has Mexico’s involvement in **GATT/WTO** and **NAFTA** had on its economy and government?

**Section 3: Governance & Policymaking**

**Organization of the State**

39. Congress is composed of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ senators total \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_senators from each state
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ senators from the Federal District \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ senators elected nationally by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ members of Chamber of Deputies
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are elected by simple majority vote
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are elected by proportional representation

40. The president, governors, and senators are elected for \_\_\_\_\_\_ years, referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* **Chamber of Deputies** are elected for \_\_\_\_\_\_ years.

41. Compare the Mexican system to the United States. How are they similar? Different?

**The Executive**

42. Until the 1990’s, who did the incumbent president always select?

43. What are the powers of the Mexican president?

* Formal?
* Informal?

44. What is the constitutional norm that Mexican presidents must abide by?

45. Under the PRI, presidents were always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and almost always members of the president’s

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

46. Once elected, the president moves quickly to name a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

47. How many people work for the federal bureaucracy?

48. Why is a career in government attractive to young professionals?

49. Describe the **parastatal sector** in Mexico and give examples.

**Other State Institutions**

50. How did Calles and Cardenas lay the groundwork for civilian rule of the military?

51. How has the military been used by the government in the past and in recent years? Give examples.

52. Define **amparo**.

53. There are both federal and state courts in Mexico. The federal system is composed of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* The circuit courts take cases on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and district courts, where cases \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

54. Describe the major changes made to the judiciary in 2008.

55. In terms of subnational government, how is Mexico quite different from what is described in the constitution?

**The Policy-Making Process**

56. Describe the difference between policymaking until 1997 and since then.

**Section 4: Representation & Participation**

**The Legislature**

57. In what ways has representation in Congress become more diverse since the end of the 1980’s?

* What has been the biggest change in regard to the relationship between the executive and the legislature?

**Political Parties and the Party System**

58. Identify the electoral reforms that made it easier for opposition parties to contest elections and win seats in the

 legislature.

59. Describe each of the following political parties.

* **The PRI:**
* **The PAN:**
* **The PRD:**

60. What type of party system does Mexico have? (***it’s not mentioned in the reading, you have to figure it out)***

* How have smaller political parties been hampered from competing in elections?
* How have smaller parties been win some of the seats in Congress?

**Elections**

61. Who is the typical voter for…

* **The PRI?**
* **The PAN?**
* **The PRD?**

**Political Culture, Citizenship, and Identity**

62. What role has **clientelism** played in Mexico’s political culture?

63. Describe the media in Mexico.

**Interest Groups, Social Movements, and Protest**

43. The Mexican political system has long responded to **accommodation** of interests, which means what?

65. What has been the effect of protests, movements, and civil society on the political process?

**The Political Impact of Technology**

66. What has the impact of social media been on Mexican politics?

**Section 5: Mexican Politics in Transition**

**Political Challenges and Changing Agendas**

67. What steps did Vicente Fox take to make government more transparent and to improve the state of human rights in Mexico?

68. What are Mexico’s current challenges to human rights?

69. Identify Mexico’s other current challenges (besides human rights), including economic challenges.

**Youth Politics and the Generational Divide**

70. Describe what is significant about Mexico’s population distribution.

**Whew!! You did it! ☺**