

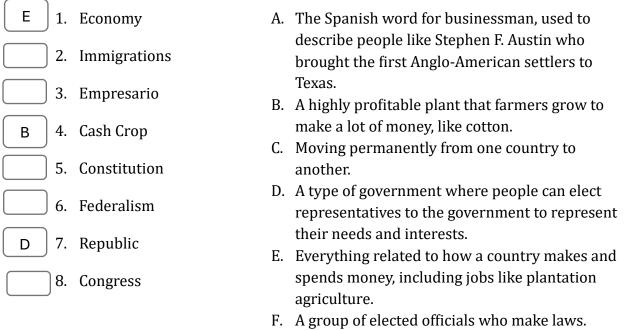
Vocabulary Quiz Foundations

Unit 4: The Mexican National Era

Name. Date. Feriou.	Name:	Date:	Period:	
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Part I: Matching

Directions: Match the vocabulary term with its correct definition



- G. A type of government where the national, or federal, government shares power with each state in the country.
- H. A document that sets up a country's government and laws, telling how the country will run, who will have power, and how much power they will have.





Part II: Fill in the Blank

Directions: Use the vocabulary terms from the matching above to fill in the blanks in the sentences below. Use the word bank for assistance.

- Many Tejano leaders were eager to open Texas to (A) <u>Tejanos</u> (B) <u>immigration</u> (C) <u>plantations</u> from the United States. They hoped Anglo-Americans would move to Texas permanently.
- Cotton was a highly profitable (A) <u>metal</u> (B) <u>agriculture</u> (C) <u>cash crop</u> that was grown on many plantations in the southern states of the United States during this era.
- During this era, the leadership of Mexico wrote a (A) <u>letter</u> (B) <u>constitution</u>
 (C) <u>treaty</u> to set up their new government and determine its powers and laws.
- 4. Growing cotton on a plantation was very profitable. This was one way that Texas could bring in more money and improve its (A) <u>population</u> (B) <u>economy</u>
 (C) government.
- One type of government that the people of Mexico consider during this era is a

 (A) <u>Federalist</u> (B) <u>Republic</u> (C) <u>Monarchy</u> system. Supporters of this system believed that the national government should share power with each state in the country.
- 6. In order to increase the population of Texas, Anglo-American (A) <u>empresarios</u>
 (B) <u>conquistadors</u> (C) <u>officials</u> or businessmen, were invited to settle in Texas and bring other settlers with them.
- Coahuila had more representatives in the Coahuila y Tejas state (A) military (B) <u>federal (C) congress</u> than Texas, so it was often a challenge for Tejanos and Anglos to pass the laws they wanted.
- 8. Some in Mexico wanted their government to be a (A) <u>republic</u> (B) <u>federalism</u>
 (C) <u>empire</u> so they could elect representatives to be their voice in the government.





Part III: Short Constructed Response

Directions: Answer the following questions in two to three complete sentences.

1. What was one the political challenge facing Mexico in 1821, and how did Mexican leadership attempt to address this challenges?

One political challenge facing Mexico in 1821 was (A) being in debt (B) needing

to create a new government. Mexican leadership attempted to address this issue

by (C) writing a constitution (D) forming an alliance with Spain.

2. What was one challenge facing Texas in 1821, and how did the Tejano leadership attempt to address this challenge?

One challenge facing Texas in 1821 was (A) the Texas Indian population was

very small (B) the Tejano population was very small. Tejano leadership

attempted to address this issue by **(C)** <u>inviting Anglo-American empresarios to</u>

settle in Texas (B) forcing Mexican citizens to move into Texas.

3. Who was Moses Austin, and what was his proposal for Texas?

Moses Austin was **(A)** an Anglo-American man from the United States **(B)** a <u>Tejano man from Mexico City</u>. His proposal for Texas was **(C)** to encourage <u>Mexican citizens from southern Mexico to migrate to Texas</u> **(D)** to settle <u>Anglo-American families from the United States in Texas</u>

