

Vocabulary Quiz *Foundations*

Unit 4: The Mexican National Era

Name:

Date:

Period:

Part I: Matching

Directions: Match the vocabulary term with its correct definition

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|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="text" value="E"/> | 1. Economy | A. The Spanish word for businessman, used to describe people like Stephen F. Austin who brought the first Anglo-American settlers to Texas. |
| <input type="text"/> | 2. Immigrations | B. A highly profitable plant that farmers grow to make a lot of money, like cotton. |
| <input type="text"/> | 3. Empresario | C. Moving permanently from one country to another. |
| <input type="text" value="B"/> | 4. Cash Crop | D. A type of government where people can elect representatives to the government to represent their needs and interests. |
| <input type="text"/> | 5. Constitution | E. Everything related to how a country makes and spends money, including jobs like plantation agriculture. |
| <input type="text"/> | 6. Federalism | F. A group of elected officials who make laws. |
| <input type="text" value="D"/> | 7. Republic | G. A type of government where the national, or federal, government shares power with each state in the country. |
| <input type="text"/> | 8. Congress | 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.

1. Many Tejano leaders were eager to open Texas to (A) Tejanos (B) immigration (C) plantations from the United States. They hoped Anglo-Americans would move to Texas permanently.
2. Cotton was a highly profitable (A) metal (B) agriculture (C) cash crop that was grown on many plantations in the southern states of the United States during this era.
3. During this era, the leadership of Mexico wrote a (A) letter (B) constitution (C) treaty 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) population (B) economy (C) government.
5. One type of government that the people of Mexico consider during this era is a (A) Federalist (B) Republic (C) Monarchy 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) empresarios (B) conquistadors (C) officials or businessmen, were invited to settle in Texas and bring other settlers with them.
7. Coahuila had more representatives in the Coahuila y Tejas state (A) military (B) federal (C) congress 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) republic (B) federalism (C) empire 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) inviting Anglo-American empresarios to 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 Tejano man from Mexico City**. His proposal for Texas was **(C) to encourage Mexican citizens from southern Mexico to migrate to Texas (D) to settle Anglo-American families from the United States in Texas**