

# Vocabulary Quiz *Foundations*

## *Unit 4: The Mexican National Era*

Name:

Date:

Period:

### Part I: Matching

*Directions:* Match the vocabulary term with its correct definition

<input type="text"/> 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"/> B	2. Immigrations	B. A highly profitable plant that farmers grow to make a lot of money, like cotton.
<input type="text"/> C	3. Empresario	C. Moving permanently from one country to another.
<input type="text"/> D	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"/> E	5. Constitution	E. Everything related to how a country makes and spends money, including jobs like plantation agriculture.
<input type="text"/> F	6. Federalism	F. A group of elected officials who make laws.
<input type="text"/> G	7. Republic	G. A type of government where the national, or federal, government shares power with each state in the country.
<input type="text"/> H	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) Anglo 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**.