

World History  
Mrs. Brown  
Distance Learning Assignment Packet May 26 - 29, 2020  
\* May 25<sup>th</sup> is Memorial Day (holiday)

Hello All,

Happy 8<sup>th</sup> week of distance learning ☺ This is your last week of new instruction! I hope everyone is in good health and spirits!

Process for Distance Learning with the Paper Packet:

I will upload the weekly assignments onto my school website on Monday morning by 9am. You will need to either print out the paper copy or come to the school to pick up a packet Monday at noon.

Students will have until 12:00pm the following Tuesday (June 2<sup>nd</sup>) to complete the assignment packet. You will need to scan your packet or take a picture of each of the pages within your pack and email them to me at: brownl@luhsd.net. Or you can return your completed packet to the front office when you pick up your next week's assignment packet.

If you run into any difficulties or need clarification, do not hesitate to email me at brownl@luhsd.net.

Week 8 Assignment:

Unit 10, Nation States: Latin America

There are 2 sections of readings: (1) Turmoil and Change in Mexico and (2) Democracy: Case Study, Latin American Democracies.

For each reading complete the following steps:

Step 1: Read over the terms and names located in top right corner of the 1<sup>st</sup> page

Step 2: As you read, complete the timeline or chart at the beginning of each section

Step 3: Each section is broken up into smaller sections. Read each one and answer the question that follows. ALSO, **highlight** the text where you found that answer.

## Nation States: Latin America

# Turmoil and Change in Mexico

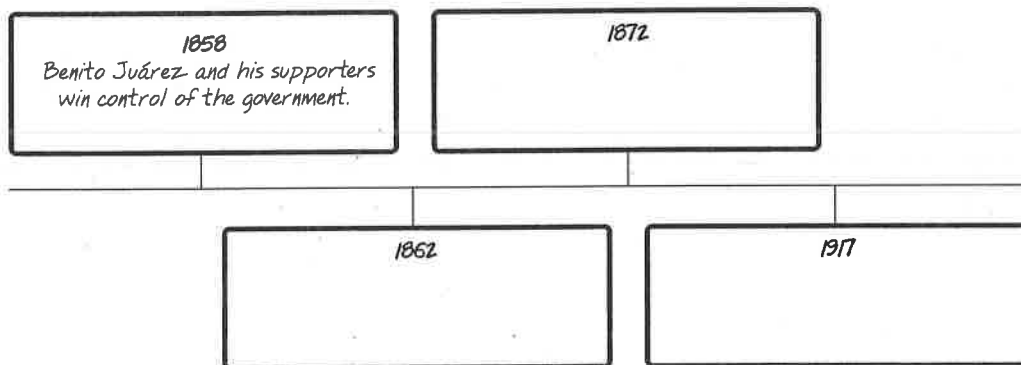
## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about U.S. economic imperialism in Latin America.

In this section, you will read about revolution and reform in Mexico.

## AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on the reforms and key events of the Mexican Revolution.



## TERMS AND NAMES

**Antonio López de Santa Anna** Leader in Mexico's fight for independence

**Benito Juárez** Leader of *La Reforma*

**La Reforma** Movement in Mexico aimed at achieving land reform, better education, and other goals

**Porfirio Díaz** Dictator who came to power after Juárez

**Francisco Madero** Enemy of Díaz who believed in democracy

**"Pancho" Villa** Popular leader of the Mexican revolution

**Emiliano Zapata** Leader of a powerful revolutionary army

## Santa Anna and the Mexican War (pages 388–389)

### Who was Santa Anna?

**Antonio López de Santa Anna** was a leading figure in the early history of independent Mexico. He fought for Mexican independence from Spain in 1821. He fought against Spain again in 1829 when Spain tried to recapture Mexico. He served as Mexico's president four times.

But in the 1830s, Santa Anna was unable to stop Texas from winning independence from Mexico. In the 1840s, the United States annexed Texas. This angered many Mexicans.

When a border dispute between Mexico and Texas turned into armed conflict, the United States

invaded Mexico. Santa Anna led his nation's army and was defeated. Mexico surrendered huge amounts of land to the United States.

### 1. What losses did Mexicans suffer under Santa Anna?

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## Juárez and *La Reforma* (pages 389–391)

### What was *La Reforma*?

Another important leader of the middle 1800s was **Benito Juárez**. Juárez wanted to improve conditions

for the poor in Mexico. He led a movement called **La Reforma**—"the reform." *La Reforma* aimed to break the power of the large landowners and give more schooling to the poor. Juárez and his supporters won control of the government in 1858.

But conservatives who opposed *La Reforma* did not give up. They plotted with France to retake Mexico. In 1862, Napoleon III of France sent an army that captured the country in 18 months. Napoleon III named a European noble as emperor. But Juárez and his followers kept fighting. Five years later, they drove the French from Mexican soil and executed the emperor.

## 2. How did conservatives oppose *La Reforma*?

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## Porfirio Díaz and "Order and Progress" (pages 391–392)

### *Who was Porfirio Díaz?*

Juárez again pressed for his reforms. He made some progress but died in office in 1872. Soon after he died, a new leader emerged. **Porfirio Díaz** was a leader in Mexican politics for more than 30 years. Díaz brought order to the country. He ended raids by bandits and brought some economic growth, but

he limited political freedom. A leader named **Francisco Madero** called for the overthrow of Díaz.

## 3. What were the benefits and drawbacks of Díaz's rule?

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## Revolution and Civil War

(pages 392–393)

### *Who were Villa and Zapata?*

In the early 1900s, calls for reform got louder. Francisco "**Pancho**" **Villa** and **Emiliano Zapata** called for better lives for the poor. They raised armies and forced Díaz to step down. But political unrest continued. For many years, leaders struggled for power. In 1917, Mexico adopted a new constitution that survived all of the turmoil.

Conflict continued until a new political party gained control of Mexico in 1929. The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) brought peace and political *stability* to a troubled land.

## 4. What was the main goal of Villa and Zapata?

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# Nation States: Latin America

## Democracy

### Case Study: Latin American Democracies

#### BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about conflicts in the Middle East.

In this section, you will read about the struggles for democracy in Latin America.

#### AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the challenges to democracy in Latin America.

#### TERMS AND NAMES

**Brasília** Capital city of Brazil

**land reform** Breaking up large estates in order to give land to the landless

**standard of living** Quality of life as judged by the amount of goods people have

**recession** Decrease in the size of the economy

**PRI** Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has controlled Mexico for most of the century



#### Democracy As a Goal

(pages 599–600)

##### *How does democracy work?*

For democracy to work, several conditions must exist. There must be free and fair elections. There must also be more than one political party. The people of the country should have a good education. Then they can make informed choices. They should share a common culture. All must accept the idea that everyone has equal rights. Finally, there must be rule by law, not by power. Many nations in Latin America have had difficulty achieving democracy because all these factors are not present.

1. Name at least four factors needed to make democracy work.

#### Dictators and Democracy

(pages 600–602)

##### *What challenges has Brazil faced?*

After independence in 1822, Brazil started out as a monarchy. After 1930, a dictator ruled. But in 1956, Juscelino Kubitschek was elected president. He tried to improve the economy. He built a new capital city, **Brasília**. He supported **land reform**.

Land reform aimed at breaking up large estates and giving land to the peasants.

Landowners opposed land reform. They backed a group of army leaders who took power in 1964. The military ruled Brazil for 20 years. The country's economy grew. But the people had few rights. Eventually, their **standard of living** also fell. This means the quality of life, judged by the amount of goods people have, went down. By the 1980s a **recession**—a decrease in the size of the economy—hurt Brazil.

## 2. What changes did land reform bring in Brazil?

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## One-Party Rule (pages 602–604)

*What party has controlled Mexico for most of the century?*

Mexico has had a stable government since the 1920s. One political party—now called the Institutional Revolutionary Party (**PRI**)—has been in power during this period. This party has controlled the local, state, and national governments.

At times, the PRI acted harshly to stop any *dis-sent*. For example, in 1968 the government killed many people who took part in a demonstration for economic reform.

The PRI recently opened up the political system to candidates from other parties. In 1997, two opposition parties won many seats in the national legislature. They ended PRI control of that congress. Then, in 2000, Mexican voters ended 71 years of PRI rule by electing Vicente Fox as president.

## 3. How has the PRI controlled Mexico?

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## Political and Economic Disorder

(pages 604–605)

*How has democracy grown in Argentina?*

Argentina has also struggled toward democracy. In the 1940s and 1950s, Juan Perón was a popular dictator. He put in place many programs to benefit the masses. But in 1955, the army overthrew him. The army controlled the government for many years. Army leaders ruled harshly. They killed many people who opposed them.

In 1982, the army suffered a stinging defeat in a war with Britain. The generals agreed to step down. Since 1983, Argentina has been led by freely elected leaders. However, it has experienced a growing economic crisis.

## 4. What happened after Perón was overthrown?

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