

Chapter 13: Mexico (Estados Unidos Mexicanos) Section 1: The Geography of Mexico

Guided Reading

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- _____ is the second-largest country by population and the 1. third-largest by _____ (square miles) in Latin America.
- 2. Mexico's location between the _____ Ocean to the west and the _____ of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea to the east gives it the opportunity to trade with all parts of the world.
- Mexico's location also makes it a ______ and _____ 3. bridge.
- There are also ______ in the north, plains, jungles, and plateaus 4. (broad flat areas of high land).
- Due to the harsh climate in the north near the US border, most people live in the 5. center of the country in an area called the _____
- The majority of the country's ______ lives in central Mexico 6. between the states of Jalisco on the Pacific Ocean and Veracruz on the Gulf of Mexico.
- 7. Mexico is the 13th-largest ______ exporter in the world.
- Another famous natural resource from Mexico is ______a 8. precious metal worn by people all over the world.
- Mexico's most dramatic ______ features are dominated by its location on the Pacific Ring of Fire. The Ring is a long chain of 9. that runs from New Zealand, around the Asian Pacific countries to Alaska, then south along the Pacific coast to the southern tip of South America.

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- 10. In between mountain ranges on the west and east is Mexico's largest region, the _____. This is the most densely _____. region in Mexico and includes Mexico City.
- 11. Today Mexico City is known as one of the world's worst areas of air
- 12. About 90 percent of the air pollution is from ______. In 2016, the government banned about 20 percent of cars from the city's roads each day in an attempt to _____ pollution.



Chapter 13: Mexico (Estados Unidos Mexicanos) Section 2: A Brief History of Mexico

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- The land that is Mexico was once part of the _____ and 1. _____Empires.
- 2. The ______ people lived on the Yucatan peninsula in the rain forests bordering the Gulf of Mexico.
- The empire of the ______ was in central Mexico centered on the 3. area around today's Mexico City.
- The Maya are known to have developed a ______ that 4. accurately represented a year with 365 days. They also had a _____ system for their language, but the Maya had declined in population and power by the time the Spanish explorers arrived in 1519.
- The _____, however, were at the height of their power when 5. Hernan Cortes and his 600 soldiers arrived in Mexico from Spain.
- 6. Mexico had many ______ that made it an attractive colony for Spain.
- 7. Mexico was ruled by a ______ who was chosen by the monarch of Spain. This arrangement, which lasted for ______ years, did not allow for much citizen participation.
- 8. One of those who called for ______ was Miguel Hidalgo. He was a ______ of the Roman Catholic Church.
- 9. Although his group of rebels won early victories, they were eventually by the Spanish army.

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10. Mexican ______ finally came in 1821. General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna had fought in the _____ army, but he switched sides and fought for Mexican independence. 11. In its early years, Mexico had problems developing a stable 12. In 1835, there was a revolution in _____, which was a part of Mexico. 13. A larger conflict with the United States was the ______-_____ War. From 1846 to 1848, the two countries fought to settle the _____ between them. 14. Santa Anna negotiated the sale of ______ with US Ambassador James Gadsden. Known as the _____, the land in southern Arizona and New Mexico was sold for \$10 million. 15. Benito Juarez was elected ______ of Mexico in 1861. 16. While Juarez tried to get his country's finances in order, he stopped loan payments to ______ countries. ______ decided to invade Mexico as a response. 17. By 1876, the country was being run by a _____ known as General Porfirio Diaz. 18. In 1911, the masses of the poor revolted in the Mexican ______. **19.** Today Mexico is an active, industrial country with a _____ elected leadership. 20. Mexico is working to build modern ______ and to keep a positive relationship with the United States and improve the lives of its people.

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21. _____ remains high in the country, and _____ due to the activities of drug cartels (criminal drug-trafficking organizations) is an ongoing problem.



Chapter 13: Mexico (Estados Unidos Mexicanos) Section 3: The Government of Mexico

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Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

- The ______ of Mexico is divided into the legislative, executive, 1. and judicial branches. It is classified as a ______ government.
- The ______ currently in force in Mexico was approved by their 2. Congress on February 5, 1917.
- 3. Mexico is also a ______ democracy. The citizens freely ______ the president, who can serve one 6-year term.
- 4. Citizens also elect members of the legislature, which is called the

- The political division of Mexico consists of 32 _____, and the 5. capital Mexico City.
- Mexico is a country that enjoys an _____ level of freedom 6. compared to other countries in the world.
- 7. Citizens may hold a ______ of their choosing, and they must pay
- 8. While the ______ does have control of oil and electricity companies, many private businesses are increasing their value in the Mexican economy.
- There is a large amount of ______ in both the government and 9. business sectors. This type of unethical business practice includes government _____ (those who want to control the enterprise) and organized _____ members.



Chapter 13: Mexico (Estados Unidos Mexicanos) Section 4: The Economy of Mexico

Guided Reading

- 1. Mexico is an example of a Latin American country with a _____economy.
- and corporations own most of the businesses and farms 2. in Mexico. The Mexican government does own and operate the _____ companies.
- About 80 percent of the people in Mexico live in ______ areas. 3. This allows them to have jobs in ______ or service industries.
- Since the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was signed in 4. 1994, manufacturing has ______.
- 5. The long-term goal of the government is to improve ______ across the Mexican economy.
- 6. According to the Organization for Economic Co-operations and Development (OECD), the standard of living has ______ for Mexicans in the 21st century.
- 7. Access to good ______, housing, health care, and jobs remains low but has improved.
- 8. Only 34 percent of adults have completed ______ school, and employment is at about 60 percent.
- The Mexican ______ is one of the oldest traded currencies in the 9. world. It came from ______ to the New World with the Spanish explorers during the 16th century.



Chapter 13: Mexico (Estados Unidos Mexicanos) Section 5: US-Mexico Relations

Guided Reading

- The _____ region, defined as the 10 US and Mexican states 1. along the international border, represents a combined population of nearly 100 million people and the world's fourth-largest ______.
- Cooperation between the United States and Mexico along the border includes a 2. process for state and local problem-solving, _____ planning, and collaboration on resource, ______, and health issues.
- For example, the Executive Steering Committee for 21st Century Border 3. Management works to ensure a modern, _____, and efficient border.
- The United States and Mexico have a long history of cooperation on 4. _____ and _____ resource issues.
- The ______ Initiative is a partnership between the United States and 5. Mexico to address ______ and crime while strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights.
- 6. US cooperation with Mexico under the Merida Initiative supports programs to help Mexico train and equip its _____, promote a culture of lawfulness, implement key justice reforms, and _____ Mexico's borders.
- 7. US ______ relations with Mexico are strong and vital.
- Mexico is the second-largest market for US ______ and the third-8. largest source of imports.

Chapter 13: Mexico (Estados Unidos Mexicanos) Section 5: US-Mexico Relations

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9. The United States and Mexico, along with Canada, are partners in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and enjoy a broad and trade relationship.