

History of Mexico
Unit 1 Assessment

Date: _____

Name: _____

UNDERLINE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Cultural geographical area stretching from the center of the current territory of Mexico to Central America:
 - a) Aridoamerica.
 - b) Oasis America.
 - c) Mesoamerica.

2. Period where Theocratic societies built big cities achieving great cultural development.
During this period the Mayan culture reached splendor:
 - a) Pre- Classical
 - b) Classical
 - c) Post-Classical

3. Mesoamerican cultures which developed during the Post-Classical period:
 - a) Teotihuacan's and Zapotecs.
 - b) Purepechas and Mexicans.
 - c) Olmec's and Mayans.
 - d) Incas and Cherokees.

4. Great Tenochtitlan was conquered in:
 - a) 1688.
 - b) 1325.
 - c) 1521.
 - d) 1810.

5. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
 - a) Alliance with the Tlaxcala's peoples.
()
 - b) Spaniard defeat: The "Night of Sorrows" escape.
()
 - c) Foundation of the first Spanish city council, Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz.
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 - d) Cortes finds Jerónimo de Aguilar.
()
 - e) *Malintzin* better known as "Malinche" was delivered to Cortes as a present.
()

f) The city of Mexico-Tenochtitlan was taken by the Spaniards.
()

6. Read carefully and answer the questions

How was our life before the Spaniards and how did we know they had arrived to our land?

You must know that many years ago, when I was your age, young people in our neighborhood did not live with their families, at their homes, just the way you do now. They lived at our Calmecac. Life was hard, a life full of suffering and penance. We were taught to bare cold weather, bathe with cold water, and when we slept we were not allowed to use a blanket. That was the way in which we were prepared to fulfill our great noble duties. Some served the gods, they would always live at the temples, fasting and doing penance to be able to be close to them. Others would go to war, they would be commanded by warriors and be taught about bravery and courage. Others would rule and judge men, they would help Moctezuma, our emperor to rule over our land. Common people, the maceguals, the young ones, did not live at the Calmecac since they belonged to the Telpochcalli. They could sleep in their homes and have fun, they didn't have to fast or keep vigil as we did. But they should obey us afterwards, and work for us, feed us or build our houses. (Navarrete, Federico, *Huesos de Lagartija*, Mexico, Ediciones SM, 2007, pp. 24-26)

According to the text what was the Nobles school name?

According to the text, who was ruling Tenochtitlan when Spaniards arrived?

Which were the social classes according to the text?

Which were the functions and activities of each one of these social classes according to the text?

Answer the questions correctly.

7. Write down the difference between secular clergy and regular clergy.

8. Who was the first viceroy in New Spain?

9. Which was the most important activity in New Spain?

10. How were children of Spanish and indigenous called?

11. Who was the last viceroy in New Spain?

12. How were Spaniards' children called when they were born in New Spain?

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Unit 1 Assessment Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. a) 4
b) 5
c) 3
d) 1
e) 2
f) 6
6. a) Calmecac
b) Moctezuma
c) Nobles and common people, maceguals
d) Nobles fulfilled religious, educational, political and war activities.
e) Maceguals served the nobles.
7. Friars were the regular clergy who evangelized the indigenous. Secular clergy were the ones who served the Spaniards. Those who were more powerful as bishops, etc.
8. Antonio de Mendoza
9. Mining
10. Half-caste
11. Juan O'Donoju
12. Creole