

History of Mexico
Unit 2 Assessment

Date: _____

Name: _____

Answer the following questions:

1. What was the political division in New Spain in the XVI and XVII centuries?

2. Who founded the Inquisition and why?

3. What was a viceroy in New Spain?

Underline the correct answer:

4. Group of people joined by regulations or defined order that behaves with discipline and solidarity?

- a) Corporation.
- b) Indigenous Towns.
- c) Real audience.

5. They had the function of managing justice, assisting the viceroy and sometimes governing in his absence.

- a) Corporation.
- b) Indigenous Towns.
- c) Real Audience.
- d) Indias Council.

6. Spanish institution that controlled management and government.

- a) Corporation.
- b) Indigenous Towns.
- c) Real Audience.
- d) Indias Council.

7. They were created to group and concentrate the Indians and they had their own council.

- a) Corporation.
- b) Indigenous Towns.
- c) Real Audience.
- d) Indias Council.

8. Which were the two main economic activities in New Spain?

9. Dramatic change that occurred in Spain.

- a) From the Austria to the Plantagenet dynasty.
 - b) From the House of Trastamara to the Habsburg dynasty.
 - c) From the Habsburg to the Bourbon dynasty.
10. Which was the main objective of the Bourbon Reforms?
- a) To satisfy the viceroy needs.
 - b) To recover the administrative, political and commercial control in the American positions.
 - c) To give more power to the creole and larger autonomy and independence to the viceroyalty.
11. When did the Bourbon Reforms get fully enforced?
- a) In the second half of the XVIII century.
 - b) In the first half of the XVII century.
 - c) In the second half of the XVI century.
12. What was the basis of the political and geographic reorganization in New Spain in the XVIII century?
- a) The Metropolis needs.
 - b) The intendancies establishment.
 - c) The grouping according to the regions geography.
13. Which sector in the Church was benefitted after the Bourbon Reforms?
- a) The secular clergy.
 - b) The regular clergy.
 - c) The Jesuits.
14. Which Church sector was most affected by the Bourbon Reforms?
- a) The secular clergy.
 - b) The regular clergy.
 - c) The Jesuits.
15. From the following events, indicate which are amongst the causes of the Independence movement: Enlightenment ideas; The Habsburg dynasty needs; discontent with the Bourbon Reforms; the economic problem that piracy arose; the creole patriotism.
16. When was the Apatzingán Constitution promulgated?
- a) 1826
 - b) 1816
 - c) 1814
17. When did Napoleon invade Spain?
- a) 1808
 - b) 1804
 - c) 1812

18. Complete the following text about the crisis in the Spanish Crown in the end of the XVIII century and beginning of the XIX centuries that led to the Independence movement in New Spain.

The application of the _____ created great discomfort among the novo Hispanic population, particularly among the _____, since they found themselves under the authority of the _____ and outcast from political and administrative positions. On the other hand, the conflicts of the _____ with other European nations, forced it to demand more resources from the colonies, which found their _____ greatly affected. Finally, the Napoleonic invasion to Spain in 1808 made everyone doubt the legitimacy of the foreign government and led to the New Spain fight for _____ and _____.

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1. Intendancies and governments.
2. The church, with the objective of prosecuting anyone who was considered heretic.
3. An authority with great administrative, government, economic and military functions.
4. a
5. c
6. d
7. b
8. Agriculture and Mining.
9. c
10. b
11. a
12. b
13. a
14. c
15. Enlightenment ideas and discontent with the Bourbon Reforms.
16. c
17. a
18. The application of the **Bourbon Reforms** created great discomfort among the novo Hispanic population, particularly among the **creole**, since they found themselves under the authority of the **Metropolis** and outcast from political and administrative positions. On the other hand, the conflicts of the **Crown** with other European nations, forced it to demand more resources from the colonies, which found their **economy** greatly affected. Finally, the **Napoleonic invasion** to Spain in 1808 made everyone doubt the legitimacy of the foreign government and led to the New Spain fight for **autonomy and independence**.