

Timeline of Mexican History

Using the information on the following page, fill in the events in the correct place on the timeline.

1821	
	1822
1823-1824	
	1836
1846-1848	
	1848
1861	
	1862
1863	
	1867
1910	
	1917
1920	
	1923
1934	
	1938
1942	
	1968
1985	
	1992
1994	
	2000
2006	
	2012

Use the following events to fill in the timeline:

1. France is pressured into withdrawing from Mexico, and Benito Jaurez becomes president
2. The end of the Mexican Revolution
3. Mexico, Canada, and the U.S. sign the North American Free Trade Agreement, which will not go into effect for another two years
4. Felipe Calderon wins presidency
5. General Santa Ana deposes Emperor Iturbide—Mexico becomes a republic
6. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed giving approximately half of Mexico's territory to the U.S.
7. Mexico wins its independence
8. Mexico is neutral throughout World War I and manages to adopt a revolutionary constitution during their civil war
9. France, after a 2-year battle, proclaims Maximilian of Austria as Emperor of Mexico
10. Mexico nationalizes the oil industry and takes control of all foreign-owned oil companies
11. Value of Mexican peso plunges, and U.S. lends money to help stabilize Mexico's economy
12. Enrique Pena Nieto becomes president
13. Mexico joins the Allies in World War II, and the Mexican Air Force fights in the Pacific
14. Beginning of the Mexican Revolution which includes people like Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata
15. Vicente Fox, PAN party, wins presidency, ending more than 70 years of government by the PRI party
16. U.S.—Mexican War
17. General Iturbide becomes Emperor of Mexico
18. Earthquake in Mexico City kills thousands and causes heavy damage
19. Mexican forces defeat French troops at the Battle of Puebla on the fifth of May, now a date symbolic of Mexican resistance
20. Mexico reforms its farming industry
21. The U.S. recognizes the government of Mexico; Pancho Villa is assassinated
22. Texas becomes independent from Mexico
23. French, English, and Spanish troops invade Mexico. England and Spain withdraw, but France stays.
24. Mexico City holds Summer Olympic Games

Can You Find It?

Below is political map of Mexico that shows its borders and the borders of its states. Using another map to help you, find the location of the following places. Draw them onto the map below and label them. You may label the states of Mexico as well if you would like.

1. Lake Chapala
2. Rio Grande River
3. Mexico City
4. Guadalajara (City)
5. Acapulco (City)
6. Gulf of Mexico
7. Baja California
8. Yucatan Peninsula
9. Puebla (City)
10. La Paz (City)
11. Merida (City)
12. Monterrey (City)
13. Gulf of California
14. Sierra Madre Occidental Mountain Range
15. Sierra Madre Oriental Mountain Range
16. Santa Maria River
17. Moctezuma River
18. Chihuahua (City)
19. Guatemala
20. Belize



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(Answer Key)

Mexico wins its independence 1821	
General Santa Ana deposes Emperor Iturbide— Mexico becomes a republic 1823-1824	1822 General Iturbide becomes Emperor of Mexico
	1836 Texas becomes independent from Mexico
U.S.—Mexican War 1846-1848	1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed giving approximately half of Mexico’s territory to the U.S.
French, English, and Spanish troops invade Mexico. England and Spain withdraw, but France stays. 1861	1862 Mexican forces defeat French troops at the Battle of Puebla on the fifth of May, now a date symbolic of Mexican resistance
France, after a 2-year battle, proclaims Maximilian of Austria as Emperor of Mexico 1863	1867 France is pressured into withdrawing from Mexico, and Benito Jaurez becomes president
Beginning of the Mexican Revolution which includes people like Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata 1910	1917 Mexico is neutral throughout World War I and manages to adopt a revolutionary constitution during their civil war
The end of the Mexican Revolution 1920	1923 The U.S. recognizes the government of Mexico; Pancho Villa is assassinated;
Mexico reforms its farming industry 1934	1938 Mexico nationalizes the oil industry and takes control of all foreign-owned oil companies
Mexico joins the Allies in World War II, and the Mexican Air Force fights in the Pacific 1942	
Earthquake in Mexico City kills thousands and causes heavy damage 1985	1968 Mexico City holds Summer Olympic Games
	1992 Mexico, Canada, and the U.S. sign the North American Free Trade Agreement, which will not go into effect for another two years
Value of Mexican peso plunges, and U.S. lends money to help stabilize Mexico’s economy 1994	2000 Vincente Fox, PAN party, wins presidency, ending more than 70 years of government by the PRI party
Felipe Calderon wins presidency 2006	
	2012 Enrique Pena Nieto becomes president