1. The Porfiriato was the period of
   A. revolution in which General Porfirio gained independence from Spain.
   B. authoritarian rule by Porfirio Díaz in which he copied European values and technologies and closed off opportunities for large numbers of the middle and upper class.
   C. a period of civil war, resulting in the separation of the country into northern and southern regions.
   D. the period in which the United States military occupied key cities in Mexico.
   E. rule by Porfirio Díaz in which he established democratic institutions which were later dismantled.

2. Which of the following progressive social measures was NOT included in the Mexican Constitution of 1917?
   A. The right to a free secular education
   B. Minimum wage and an eight-hour workday for workers
   C. Women’s suffrage
   D. A social security system
   E. Agrarian reform

3. Which of the following was a result of the Mexican Revolution of 1910?
   A. The power of rural landowners was undercut.
   B. The influence of the Catholic Church was severely curtailed.
   C. The power of foreign investors was severely limited.
   D. The foundation was laid for a strong central government.
   E. All of the above are results of the revolution.

4. Clientelism
   A. refers to an informal system in which a powerful patron offers resources in return for the support of lower-status and less powerful clients.
   B. tends to be characterized by corruption and preferential treatment.
   C. reoriented Mexico’s development away from the egalitarian goals towards a strategy in which the actively encouraged industrialization and the accumulation of wealth.
   D. helped to build loyalty to the PRI.
   E. All of the above statements are true.

5. How did Presidents de la Madrid and Salinas confront the economic crisis of the 1980s?
   A. By borrowing against expected future income from oil exports
   B. By recommitting the country to the previously successful import-substitution industrialization model of economic development
   C. By opening Mexican markets to foreign trade and by limiting the role of government in the economy
   D. By opening Mexican markets to foreign trade and nationalizing key industries
   E. By imposing new taxes to boost government revenue
6. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   A. The fact that Mexico is oil-rich provides it with a ready source of revenue while also making the country very vulnerable to changes in international oil prices.
   B. The fact that Mexico is oil rich helps to explain why the country has a higher per capita income than most other developing countries.
   C. Substantial oil revenue in the 1970s allowed the government to embark upon an extensive program of public investment that helped to stem off an emerging economic crisis.
   D. Mexico’s economic profile resembles that of other developing countries, which also have extensive oil reserves such as Brazil and South Africa.
   E. The way the country has promoted economic growth and industrialization is important in explaining why widespread poverty has persisted and why political power is not more equitably distributed.

7. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
   A. Throughout much of the twentieth century, Mexico pursued a policy of import substitution industrialization whereby the government encouraged the domestic manufacture of previously imported goods to satisfy the demands of its domestic market.
   B. Throughout much of the twentieth century, Mexico encouraged a policy known as state capitalism in which there was a massive government ownership of key industries and a centralized planning system.
   C. Throughout much of the twentieth century, Mexico pursued a policy known as state capitalism in which the government, rather than private individuals, owned all of the means of production.
   D. Throughout much of the twentieth century, Mexico pursued a policy relied upon the export of raw materials such as cocoa, cattle, silver and gold.
   E. Throughout much of the twentieth century, Mexico pursued laissez-faire economic policies under which the government’s involvement in economic affairs was kept to a minimum.

8. The Mexican Miracle of the 1950s and 1960s refers to
   A. the elimination of the military’s influence over politics during this period.
   B. the rapid economic growth and industrialization of the country during this period.
   C. the country’s rapid progress towards a more equitable distribution of income during this period.
   D. the country’s ability to dominate the Central American economy even more so than the United States during this period.
   E. the impressive political stability of the country during this period.

9. Import substitution industrialization had which of the following effects?
   A. It achieved rapid economic growth.
   B. Industries that received government subsidies had less incentive to produce efficiently.
   C. Particular groups—such as business elites and labor leaders—gained substantial access to the government because of their importance in this scheme of development.
   D. Large, commercially-oriented farmers emerged to dominate the agricultural economy.
   E. All of the above were effects of import substitution industrialization.

10. Which of the following groups were hurt by import substitution industrialization?
    A. The urban poor
    B. Peasant farmers
    C. Workers in the informal sector of the economy
    D. Foreign competition
    E. All of the above groups were hurt by import substitution industrialization.
11. The discovery of large oil reserves in the 1970s
   A. allowed the government to embark upon substantial investment programs in virtually all sectors of the economy.
   B. allowed the government to finance initiatives to reduce poverty and deal with declining agricultural production.
   C. allowed the government to address, at least initially, some of the problems brought about by import substitution industrialization.
   D. meant that oil grew dramatically as a percentage of the country’s export, which in turn meant that the country became increasingly vulnerable to international economic changes such as decreases in demand for oil and changes in international oil prices.
   E. All of the above were a result of the discovery of large oil reserves in the 1970s.

12. Why were the 1985 earthquakes in Mexico City a watershed in Mexican politics?
   A. Groups learned that they could solve their problems better without government than with it.
   B. Armed militias who challenged the legitimacy of the government emerged.
   C. The swift and efficient response of the government reinforced the legitimacy of the PRI.
   D. The massive relief efforts of the United States helped to ease the tensions between the two states.
   E. All of the above statements are true.

13. Between 1988 and 1994, PRI presidents introduced a series of reforms to liberalize the economy and thus end the country’s traditional import substitution industrialization policy. Which of the following was NOT such a reform?
   A. Privatizing the oil industry
   B. Deregulation that made the private sector less reason to seek special favors from the government
   C. A constitutional change that permitted ejidrioritos to become owners of individual plots of land
   D. Delegating more authority and resources to state and local governments
   E. All of the above are examples of such reforms.

14. Which of the following is NOT true?
   A. While the overall quality of life and standard of living have increased in Mexico since the 1940s, inequality in wealth distribution has increased during this period.
   B. In terms of standard measures of social development, Mexico fell behind many Latin American countries that also developed in the period after 1940.
   C. Despite rapid industrialization and urbanization, Mexico has largely been successful in addressing environmental problems that typically accompany these phenomena.
   D. One of the greatest achievements of Mexico’s economic development has been the development of a large middle class.
   E. Mexico City is one of the most polluted cities in the world, and in some rural areas oil exploitation left devastating environmental damage.

15. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   A. Until the 1960s, the U.S. government maintained a program that allowed Mexican workers to migrate and enter the country in order to provide seasonal labor for U.S. employers.
   B. Remittances—money sent back to Mexico from migrant workers abroad—are of critical importance to the Mexican economy.
   C. Communities of Mexican migrants have been and continue to be mainly in California and Texas.
   D. Generally, the U.S. government maintained an informal policy of tolerating the employment of undocumented Mexican workers until the 1980s.
   E. In 2005, Mexico approved a system under which registered Mexicans living abroad could participate in federal elections.
16. Which of the following is NOT true of NAFTA as it relates to Mexico?
   A. The reduction of trade barriers has led to a more evenly balanced trade between Mexico and the United States.
   B. Domestic farmers worry about competition from American farmers.
   C. It has meant that the fate of the Mexican economy has become increasingly tied to the American economy.
   D. It has led to fears of "cultural imperialism" as American movies, fashion styles and lifestyles increasingly permeate Mexican society.
   E. All of the above are true of NAFTA as it relates to Mexico.

17. The Mexican Constitution
   A. establishes three branches of government each with separate powers.
   B. contains guarantees for a wide range of rights including familiar ones like the freedom of speech as well as economic and social rights such as the right to a job.
   C. can be easily amended.
   D. is quite long.
   E. All of the above are true statements.

18. How are members of the Chamber of Deputies elected?
   A. In first-past-the-post elections in individual districts
   B. Through a system of proportional representation
   C. As representatives from specific sectors in Mexican society
   D. Through a combination of proportional representation and simple majority
   E. Through appointment by the president

19. The president is elected for
   A. one non-renewable four-year term.
   B. unlimited renewable terms of six years.
   C. unlimited renewable terms of three years.
   D. one non-renewable six-year term
   E. a six-year term which may be renewed only once.

20. The members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected every _____ years whereas the members of the Senate are elected every _____ years.
   A. 3; 3
   B. 3; 4
   C. 3; 2
   D. 3; 6
   E. 6; 6

21. During the period of PRI dominance, the party's presidential candidate was selected
   A. through a primary election process.
   B. through consultation with the important organizations that represented different segments of Mexican society.
   C. through a caucus of party leaders.
   D. by a majority of state governors.
   E. through a decision made by the outgoing president.

22. Formal powers of the Mexican president include
   A. initiating legislation.
   B. creating government agencies.
   C. making policy through decree.
   D. appointing public officials.
   E. The Mexican president has all of the above formal powers.
23. During the period of PRI dominance, Mexican presidents generally had what kind of background?
   A. They had served in the cabinets of their predecessors.
   B. They were military officers.
   C. They were lawyers.
   D. They were former state governors.
   E. They had served in Congress.

24. Semiautonomous or autonomous government agencies that produce goods and services are called
   A. Ejidatorios.
   B. Maquiladores.
   C. Científicos.
   D. Parastatals.
   E. Porfiriatos.

25. Which of the following is TRUE of the military in Mexico?
   A. It has engaged in military coups quite regularly throughout the country’s history.
   B. There is little evidence to suggest that it has engaged in torture, illegal killings, and other forms of repression.
   C. It has increasingly been used to help fight drug trafficking.
   D. It has never had institutional representation in any political party.
   E. All of the above are true statements.

26. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
   A. As state laws have become more expansive, state courts have increasingly become important.
   B. From the presidency of Zedillo onward, courts have been increasing their independence from the executive.
   C. Constitutional amendments that call for the introduction of public trials with oral testimony and the presumption of innocence have been introduced although their implementation has been slow.
   D. Human rights groups and the media have put pressure on the courts to play a stronger role than has traditionally been the case.
   E. All of the above are true statements.

27. In terms of its impact on the policy-making process, the sexenio
   A. allows the president to introduce extensive changes upon coming to office.
   B. makes innovation just as likely as discontinuity.
   C. makes it possible to see tremendous policy shifts even during a period of party hegemony as was the case when the PRI was dominant.
   D. provides the president with a group of middle and high level officials who share his general policy orientation and are motivated to follow his lead.
   E. All of the above have an impact on the policy-making process.

28. Which of the following was NOT a measure adopted to make it easier for political parties to participate politically?
   A. The creation of an independent electoral commission
   B. The establishment of public financing for all parties
   C. Guaranteed access to the media for all parties
   D. The imposition of term limits
   E. Electoral reform laws dealing with campaign financing
29. The PRI was founded by a coalition of political elites who believed that
   A. it was better to work out their differences through a system of compromise rather than resorting to violence.
   B. uniting all classes under the control of one mass party would prevent the spread of communism to Mexico.
   C. a mass party was necessary to confront the political influence of the Catholic Church.
   D. the promotion of agrarian reform and the rights of workers was necessary if Mexico wanted to develop economically.
   E. The formation of a mass party was necessary to achieve social justice.

30. The PRI historically was organized in a corporatist fashion in which the interests of certain social groups were represented through national organizations. Which of the following was NOT a group that was represented in the party’s structure?
   A. Labor
   B. Peasants
   C. The Catholic Church
   D. The military
   E. The popular sector

31. Which of the following is NOT true?
   A. Within its corporatist structure, the PRI functioned through extended networks that distributed public resources to lower level activists who controlled votes at the local level.
   B. Power within the PRI was highly decentralized allowing each of the sector organizations to respond mainly to its members’ interests.
   C. The organization and activity of the PRI encouraged the development of patron-client relations as those with ambitions for public office would seek to form networks of supporters from above (patrons), to whom they delivered votes, and supporters from below (clients), to whom the delivered public resources.
   D. Over time, the corporate interest groups within the PRI came to be identified with corruption, bossism, and the lack of effective participation.
   E. For well over half a century, the PRI’s system of trading public resources for political allegiance worked remarkably well as indicated by the fact that PRI candidates regularly won by significant majorities.

32. The PAN has traditionally run on a platform that includes
   A. greater regional autonomy, less government intervention in the economy, and anticlericalism.
   B. greater regional autonomy, less government intervention in the economy, and clean and fair elections.
   C. greater regional autonomy, increased use of proportional representation, and less government intervention in the economy.
   D. greater regional autonomy, increased government intervention in the economy, and clean and fair elections.
   E. greater regional autonomy, increased government intervention in the economy, and support for private and religious education.

33. A key consistent difference between the PRI and the PAN has always been
   A. that the PAN has advocated a closer relationship with the Catholic Church.
   B. whether to move to a more free-market economy.
   C. whether to have closer ties to the United States.
   D. whether to increase regional autonomy.
   E. all of the above.

34. A significant factor that inhibits the prospects of the PRD is
   A. the ability of the PRI and PAN to continuously appropriate its policies.
   B. deep divisions within the party that at times have been mainly personality-based and at other times have been between pragmatists and ideologues.
   C. the lack of the party to win the control of any state.
   D. it has found it difficult to formulate policies to alleviate poverty that do not imply a return to governmental intervention in the economy—something that remains unpopular among the Mexican electorate.
   E. All of the above are significant factors that inhibit the prospects of the PRD.
35. Which of the following is TRUE?
   A. As Mexican law requires parties to receive at least 2.5 percent of the vote in order to participate in future elections, the long-term viability of smaller parties in Mexico is uncertain at best.
   B. Smaller parties typically are able to win a few of the seats in congress that are filled by proportional representation.
   C. Smaller parties sometimes wield influence on national policy by forming alliances with larger parties.
   D. Smaller parties sometimes become the refuge of dissidents who have lost internal struggles in the larger parties.
   E. All of the above are true statements.

36. Which of the following may be a potential limit on the future role of the media in Mexican politics?
   A. The number of newspapers is declining.
   B. Many citizens have access to CNN and other global networks.
   C. The ownership of many influential media outlets is fairly broad and widespread among many individuals and corporations.
   D. Violence and intimidation of reporters by drug cartels has limited the ability of the media to report on a key issue.
   E. The circulation of newspapers is declining.

37. Which of the following is NOT true?
   A. The Mexican government has traditionally responded to organized interests through pragmatic accommodation.
   B. Where open conflict has occurred between organized interests and the government, the government has been quick to rely upon repression rather than to seek some kind of compromise solution.
   C. There is a long tradition in Mexico of civic organizations operating at the local level with considerable independence from politics.
   D. Urban popular movements, organized around issues that cut across class boundaries, have been increasingly visible in Mexico since the 1980s.
   E. The earthquake of 1985 encouraged the formation of unprecedented numbers of grassroots movements in response to the slow and poorly managed relief efforts of the government.

38. According to dependency theory, less developed countries
   A. should follow the western model of economic development
   B. are blocked by the fact that industrialized countries exploit them
   C. must devalue old traditions
   D. control the corruption of their leaders
   E. should mix their economies with some elements of capitalism and some of socialism

39. A “hybrid regime” is one that
   A. mixes capitalism and socialism
   B. is in danger of political and economic collapse
   C. has some characteristics of a democracy and some characteristics of an authoritarian regime
   D. has an even mix of workers in the primary and industrial sectors
   E. has a mid-range comparative per capita PPP
40. Using the graphs above, which of the following is an accurate description of an important change between 2009 and 2012 in the Chamber of Deputies that is reflected in the chart above?
   A. PAN gained a significant number of seats.
   B. PRI lost a significant number of seats.
   C. PRI gained a majority in the house.
   D. PRD lost a significant number of seats.
   E. “Other” parties lost a significant number of seats.

41. Using the graphs above, which of the following statements about Mexican political system does the chart support?
   A. PRI is on its way to controlling the political system as it did during most of the 20th century.
   B. The Chamber of Deputies is dysfunctional because no party holds a majority of seats.
   C. The Chamber of Deputies reflects a multiparty system whereas the Senate does not.
   D. The trend away from a one party system toward a multiparty systems is still in place.
   E. The same party that holds the presidency also controls the Chamber of Deputies.

42. The primary purpose of the 1929 agreement to impose the sexenio was to
   A. keep the leader of PRI from becoming a dictator
   B. bring stability through “passing around the power from one leader to another”
   C. encourage the development of a multiparty system
   D. provide support for the new Constitution
   E. keep populist leaders from gaining control of the government

43. Which of the following is an accurate comparison of northern and southern Mexico?
   A. Despite differences in climate, there are few socioeconomic or ethnic differences between the two regions.
   B. The population in the south is much more prosperous than the population in the north.
   C. Larger numbers of Amerindians live in the north.
   D. A larger proportion of people in the south live in urban areas.
   E. People in the north are generally more supportive of a market-based economy.

44. Mexico’s high Gini coefficient indicates the existence of a high degree of
   A. economic inequality
   B. economic dependency
   C. literacy
   D. political accountability
   E. political freedom
45. In comparison to the party system in Russia, the party system in Mexico is currently
   A. weaker and more fluid    
   B. more competitive        
   C. less likely to form coalitions 
   D. less supportive of women candidates 
   E. more likely to be dominated by strong individual leaders 

46. Which of the following accurately compares Russian and Mexican elections for the presidency?
   A. In both countries, a candidate may win with only a plurality, not a majority, of the votes. 
   B. In both countries, presidents run for six-year terms, but in Russia, presidents may not run for re-election. 
   C. In Mexico, a presidential candidate may win with only a plurality of the vote, but in Russia, the winning candidate must have a 
      majority of the vote. 
   D. In Mexico, the president is elected by direct popular vote; in Russia, the president is elected by an electoral college. 
   E. In Mexico, the candidate with the second most votes becomes vice president; in Russia that candidate becomes prime minister. 

47. Which of the following is the best example of a para-statal in Mexico?
   A. PEMEX 
   B. America Movil 
   C. Televisa SAB 
   D. NAFTA 
   E. IFE 

48. NAFTA and the European Union share a common goal of
   A. creating a common currency 
   B. restricting the flow of labor and goods across borders 
   C. replacing national governments as the primary policymakers 
   D. eliminating tariffs 
   E. discouraging out-of-region trade 

49. President Pena Nieto’s “Pact for Mexico” emphasizes
   A. the reassertion of PRI power 
   B. decentralization of political power 
   C. cooperation among the three major parties 
   D. separation of church and state 
   E. capture of the remaining drug lords 

50. The main purpose of the IFE (Instituto Federal Electoral) is to
   A. register citizens to vote 
   B. encourage media coverage of elections 
   C. replace international watch teams with domestic teams 
   D. discourage election monitoring by opposition parties 
   E. safeguard honest and accurate election results
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MEXICO AND CHINA

Be specific when describing examples.

51. Economic liberalization has taken place in both Mexico and China since the 1970’s
   A. Define economic liberalization
   B. Describe one specific government action that promoted economic liberalization in Mexico since the 1970’s.
   C. Describe one specific government action that promoted economic liberalization in China since the 1970’s.
   D. Describe one problem that the Mexican government has faced as a result of economic liberalization, and explain one way that the government has addressed that problem.
   E. Describe one problem that the Chinese government has faced as a result of economic liberalization, and explain one way that the government has addressed that problem.
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MEXICO AND RUSSIA

Be specific when using examples.

52. Political scientists often examine political rights and civil liberties to assess regime type.
   A. Define civil liberties. Explain the difference between political rights and civil liberties.
   B. Describe one example of how political rights have declined in Russia between 1995 and 2015. Describe one example of how civil liberties have declined in Russia between 1995 and 2015.
   C. Describe one example of how political rights have increased in Mexico between 1995 and 2015. Describe one example of how civil liberties have increased in Mexico between 1995 and 2015.
   D. Using the descriptions you provided in parts (b) and (c), assess the regime type in Mexico in 2015 and the regime type in Russia in 2015.