

# Dictatorships and Revolutions in Mexico and Peru

History · Practice Test · 29 Questions

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**1. During the Porfiriato in Mexico, what was a primary consequence of the laws promoting colonization and the desamortization of lands?**

- A) Increased land ownership for indigenous communities
- B) The concentration of land into large estates (latifundios)
- C) The equitable distribution of land among peasants
- D) The strengthening of communal land ownership

**2. What was the term used for peasants who were forced to work on haciendas, tied by hereditary debts acquired in "tiendas de raya"?**

- A) Oligarchs
- B) Gamonales
- C) Peones acasillados
- D) Científicos

**3. Which sectors were primarily monopolized by foreign capital (US, British, French) during the Porfiriato?**

- A) Agriculture and textiles
- B) Mining, oil, railroads, and banking
- C) Small businesses and local commerce
- D) Public education and healthcare

**4. Who were the "Científicos" in the Porfiriato?**

- A) Indigenous leaders advocating for land rights
- B) Foreign investors seeking concessions
- C) The national oligarchy close to Díaz, controlling political power and productive lands
- D) Peasants organizing for revolution

**5. What was Francisco I. Madero's main political slogan during his revolutionary efforts?**

- A) "Land for those who work it"
- B) "Effective suffrage, no re-election"
- C) "Nationalize all foreign companies"
- D) "Abolish the hacienda system"

**6. Emiliano Zapata's movement, primarily in the south of Mexico, advocated for:**

- A) The strengthening of the Porfiriato's economic policies
- B) The immediate expropriation and return of land to peasant communities
- C) The continuation of foreign investment in strategic sectors
- D) The establishment of a centralized, authoritarian government

**7. What was Pancho Villa's approach to land reform during the Mexican Revolution?**

- A) Confiscating latifundios from the northern oligarchy to fund the revolution and distribute parcels
- B) Maintaining the existing land distribution system
- C) Encouraging foreign investment in agricultural lands
- D) Promoting the creation of small, independent farms without confiscating large estates

**8. The Mexican Revolution was triggered in 1910 due to:**

- A) Rapid economic growth and equitable wealth distribution
- B) Economic modernization based on deep inequality and exploitation
- C) The benevolent rule of Porfirio Díaz
- D) A lack of foreign investment in Mexico

**9. What was the name of the period of dictatorship in Peru from 1919 to 1930?**

- A) The Porfiriato
- B) The Oncenio
- C) La Patria Nueva
- D) The Mita Republicana

**10. During Peru's Oncenio, there was a shift in foreign capital dependence from which country to the United States?**

- A) France
- B) Great Britain
- C) Germany
- D) Italy

**11. Which U.S. company monopolized mining in Peru's central sierra during the Oncenio?**

- A) Standard Oil
- B) International Petroleum Company (IPC)
- C) Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation
- D) El Águila

**12. In Peru, who were the "gamonales"?**

- A) Foreign investors in the oil industry
- B) Local landowners who exercised feudal and violent control over indigenous populations
- C) Members of the national oligarchy controlling agro-export lands
- D) Peasants organized in communal land ownership

**13. The system of "yanaconaje" in Peru involved:**

- A) Forced labor in mines for foreign companies
- B) Servitude on haciendas in exchange for the right to cultivate a small plot, without wages
- C) Mandatory work on public roads for all citizens
- D) The equitable distribution of land among indigenous communities

**14. What was the "Ley de Conscriptión Vial" (Law of Road Conscription) in Peru?**

- A) A law granting land to indigenous communities
- B) A law establishing free trade with foreign nations
- C) A law obligating men to work for free on road construction, disproportionately affecting indigenous people
- D) A law promoting industrial development through foreign investment

**15. What was the popular nickname for the "Ley de Conscriptión Vial" in Peru, highlighting its exploitative nature?**

- A) The "New Fatherland"
- B) The "Republican Mita"
- C) The "Effective Suffrage"
- D) The "Agrarian Plan"

**16. The conclusion states that both the Porfiriato and the Oncenio shared a model of "progress" based on:**

- A) Independent national development and equitable wealth distribution
- B) Dependent integration into the world market with foreign monopolies and exploitation
- C) Strong protectionist policies and isolation from global trade
- D) Decentralized political power and full democratic participation

**17. Which of the following was NOT a characteristic shared by the Porfiriato and the Oncenio?**

- A) Integration into the world market
- B) Consolidation of large landholdings
- C) Brutal exploitation of peasants and indigenous people
- D) Equitable distribution of national wealth

**18. In the Porfiriato, the "tiendas de raya" were primarily used for:**

- A) Distributing land to peasants
- B) Providing fair wages to workers
- C) Enslaving workers through hereditary debt
- D) Facilitating trade between indigenous communities

**19. The revolution in Mexico was detonated in 1910 primarily due to:**

- A) A period of unprecedented social equality
- B) Economic modernization built on profound inequality
- C) The successful implementation of agrarian reforms
- D) A strong and just government that protected all citizens

**20. What was the main goal of Francisco I. Madero's revolution?**

- A) To establish a communist state
- B) To achieve political democracy and end re-election
- C) To seize all foreign assets in Mexico
- D) To redistribute all land to the poorest peasants

**21. Emiliano Zapata's Plan de Ayala denounced Madero for:**

- A) Not going far enough in land reform
- B) Being too radical in his demands
- C) Collaborating with foreign powers
- D) Oppressing indigenous communities

**22. Pancho Villa's strategy involved confiscating land from whom?**

- A) Indigenous communities
- B) The national oligarchy of the north
- C) Foreign investors in the mining sector
- D) The federal government

**23. The "Patria Nueva" slogan was associated with which Peruvian leader?**

- A) Emiliano Zapata
- B) Porfirio Díaz
- C) Augusto B. Leguía
- D) Francisco I. Madero

**24. The International Petroleum Company (IPC) monopolized which sector in Peru during the Oncenio?**

- A) Mining
- B) Agriculture
- C) Oil exploitation
- D) Railroads

**25. The "barones" in coastal Peru controlled large latifundios of which crops?**

- A) Corn and beans
- B) Sugar and cotton
- C) Wheat and barley
- D) Potatoes and quinoa

**26. The roads built through the "Conscripción Vial" in Peru primarily benefited:**

- A) The indigenous communities that built them
- B) Foreign companies and local landowners (gamonales)
- C) The urban population of Lima
- D) The entire Peruvian population equally

**27. What does the text suggest was the ultimate consequence of the policies of the Porfiriato and the Oncenio?**

- A) Sustainable national development and social harmony
- B) Deep social divisions leading to revolution
- C) Increased autonomy for indigenous communities
- D) A balanced distribution of wealth and power

**28. The dependence on foreign capital during the Porfiriato and the Oncenio led to:**

- A) Economic independence and self-sufficiency
- B) The extraction of national wealth with few benefits for the state
- C) A decrease in social inequality
- D) The empowerment of local industries

**29. The concentration of land in the hands of a few, known as latifundios, was a key issue in both Mexico and Peru during these periods.**

- A) True
- B) False