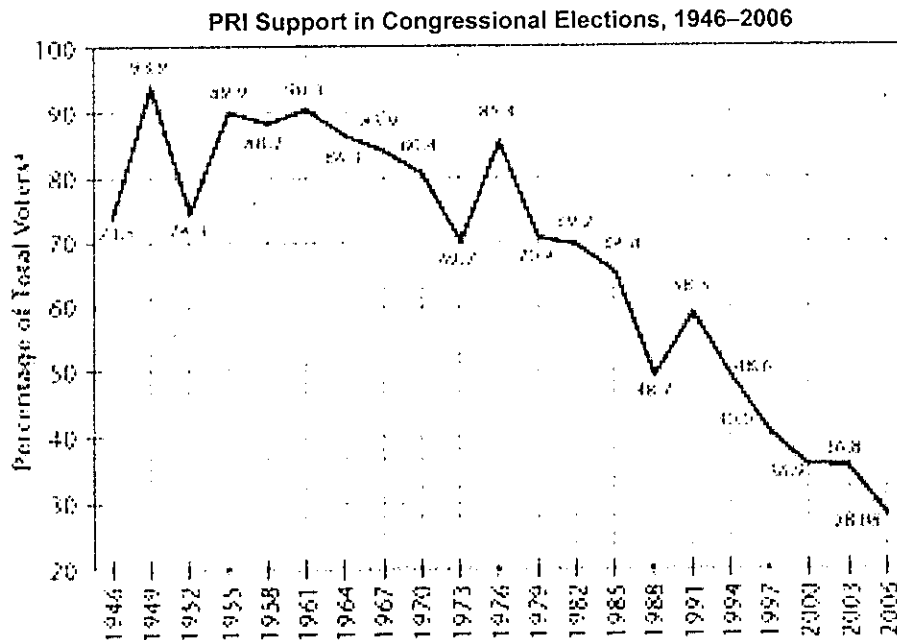


Multiple-Choice Questions



^a Percentage base includes annulled votes and those cast for nonregistered candidates.

Source: For 1946–1988: Juan Molinar Horcasitas, *El tiempo de la legitimidad: Elecciones, autoritarismo y democracia en México* [México, D.F.: Cal y Arena, 1991]. For 1991: Secretaría Nacional de Estudios, Partido Acción Nacional, *Análisis del Proceso Federal Electoral 1994, 1995*. For 1994: Instituto Federal Electoral, *Estadística de las Elecciones Federales de 1994, Compendio de Resultados* (Mexico, D.F., 1995). For 1997: www.ife.org.mx/ww-worge/tablas/mrent.htm. For 2000, 2003, and 2006: Instituto Federal Electoral, www.ife.org.mx. In 2003 and 2006, the PRI formed the senior partner in the *Alianza para Todos* (Alliance for Everyone), which brought the PRI and the much smaller PVEM together on a single ticket in some states in 2003 and at the national level in 2006. In 2006, the PRD formed the senior partner of the *Coalición por el Bien de Todos* (Coalition for the Good of All), which was formed with the *Partido del Trabajo* (Labor Party) and *Convergencia* (Convergence).

- The figure above best supports which of the following statements?
 - Mexico is becoming a competitive multiparty system.
 - The PRD is gaining support nationwide.
 - Mexico's political leaders are gaining legitimacy.
 - There is more competition between the three parties.
 - The PRI is losing support.

Voting in Presidential Elections 1934–2006

Year	Votes for PRI Candidate ^a	Votes for PAN Candidate	Votes for PRD	Turnout (% of Voters Eligible Adults) ^b
1934	98.2	—	—	53.6
1940	93.9	—	—	57.5
1946	77.9	—	—	42.6
1952	74.3	7.8	—	57.9
1958	90.4	9.4	—	49.4
1964	88.8	11.1	—	54.1
1970	83.3	13.9	—	63.9
1976 ^c	93.6	—	—	29.6
1982	71.0	15.7	—	66.1
1988	50.7	16.8	30.95 ^d	49.4 ^e
1994	50.1	26.7	16.59	77.16
2000	36.1	42.5 ^f	16.64 ^g	64.0
2006	22.26 ^h	35.89	35.31 ⁱ	58.55

^a From 1958 through 1982, includes votes cast for the *Partido Popular Socialista* (PPS) and the *Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana* (PARM), both of which regularly endorsed the PRI's presidential candidate. In 1988, they supported opposition candidate Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas.

^b Eligible population base for 1934 through 1952 includes all males ages 20 and over (legal voting age; 21 years). Both men and women ages 20 and over are included in the base for 1958 and 1964 (women received the franchise in 1958). The base for 1970–1988 includes all males and females ages 18 and over (the legal voting age was lowered to 18 effective 1970).

^c The PRI candidate, José Lopez Portillo, ran virtually unopposed because the PAN failed to nominate a candidate. The only other significant candidate was Valentín Campa, representing the Communist Party, which was legally registered to participate in the 1976 election. More than 5 percent of the votes were annulled.

^d These are the totals for the "*Frente Democrático Nacional*" that endorsed Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas. Part of this coalition went on to become the PRD.

^e Estimated using data from the Federal Commission. However, the commission itself has released two different figures for the number of eligible voters in 1988. Using the commission's larger estimate of eligible population, the turnout would be 44.9 percent.

^f Votes cast for *Alianza por el Cambio* (Alliance for Change), formed by *Partido Acción Nacional* (PAN) and the *Partido Verde Ecologista de México* (PVEM).

^g Votes cast for *Alianza por México* (Alliance for Mexico), formed by the PRD, the *Partido del Trabajo* (Labor Party), the *Partido de la Sociedad Nacionalista* (Party of Nationalist Society), *Convergencia por la Democracia* (Convergence for the Democracy), and the *Partido Acción Social* (Party of Social Action).

^h Votes cast for *Alianza para Todos* (Alliance for Everyone), formed by the PRI and the PVEM.

ⁱ Votes cast for the *Coalición por el Bien de Todos* (Coalition for the Good of All), formed by the PRD, the *Partido del Trabajo* (Labor Party), and the *Convergencia* (Convergence).

Sources: From *Comparative Politics Today: A World View*, 4th ed., Gabriel Almond and G. Bingham Powell, Jr. © 1988. Reprinted by permission of Addison-Wesley Educational Publishers, Inc. For 1988: *El Universal*, "Resultados Electorales," graficos.eluniversal.com.mx/tablas/presidente/presidentes.htm. For 1994: Instituto Federal Electoral, *Estadística de las Elecciones Federales de 1994, Compendio de Resultados* (Mexico, D.F., 1995). For 2000 and 2006: Instituto Federal Electoral, www.ife.org.mx.

2. All of the following led to the results in the table on the previous page EXCEPT
 - (A) ballot fraud
 - (B) the creation of the IFE
 - (C) international pressure
 - (D) pressure from factions within the PRI
 - (E) the institution of and an increase in the number of seats elected proportionally

3. The Revolution of 1917 and the years immediately after ultimately had all of the following impacts in Mexico EXCEPT
 - (A) the *sexenio*
 - (B) the principle of nonreelection
 - (C) the *ejidos*
 - (D) state control over natural resources
 - (E) the women's movement

4. Which of the following is the best description of Mexico's system of electing its legislature?
 - (A) strict proportional representation with low minimum winning threshold
 - (B) strict single-member districts, first-past-the-post (FPTP) in both the upper and lower house
 - (C) a combination of FPTP and second-past-the-post (SPTP) in the upper house with a mix of proportional representation and single-member district in the lower house
 - (D) single-member district system with runoffs
 - (E) plurality in the upper house and proportional in the lower house

5. Which of the following best describes the ideology of the PRI?
 - (A) left of center
 - (B) right of center
 - (C) center
 - (D) communist
 - (E) socialist

6. Which of the following did NOT lead to the decline in power of the PRI?
 - (A) large numbers of PRD victories at all levels
 - (B) global pressure for fair elections
 - (C) the economic crisis of the 1980s
 - (D) slimmer majorities of the PRI victory in Chamber of Deputies elections
 - (E) failure to handpick presidential successor

7. Which of the following was NOT a public policy instituted by PRI presidents?
 - (A) bank nationalization
 - (B) land redistribution
 - (C) devaluation of the peso
 - (D) privatization
 - (E) full employment

8. Which political party in Mexico is most closely linked to the left ideologically?
 - (A) PRI
 - (B) PRD
 - (C) PAN
 - (D) Communist
 - (E) Socialist

9. Which political party in Mexico is most closely linked to the right ideologically?
 - (A) PRI
 - (B) PRD
 - (C) PAN
 - (D) Communist
 - (E) Socialist

10. Mexico's state-owned oil industry is
 - (A) PEMEX
 - (B) PRI
 - (C) PRD
 - (D) PAN
 - (E) NAFINISTA

11. *Camarillas* are
 - (A) social networking organizations
 - (B) economic fellowships
 - (C) networks of party members that staff the government
 - (D) large factories in the northern part of the country
 - (E) state-owned oil companies

12. One example of corporatism in Mexico is
 - (A) receiving money for a vote
 - (B) striking
 - (C) protesting
 - (D) handpicking the presidential successor
 - (E) NAFTA

13. The first president after the dominance of the PRI faded was
 - (A) Zedillo
 - (B) Fox
 - (C) Salinas
 - (D) Madrid
 - (E) Calderón

14. Which president was known for nationalizing the banks and setting the exchange rate?
 - (A) Zedillo
 - (B) Cárdenas
 - (C) Salinas
 - (D) Madrid
 - (E) Calderón

15. Which of the following best describes the presidential election of 2006?
- (A) landslide for the PRI candidate
 - (B) close win by the PRI candidate
 - (C) landslide by the PAN candidate
 - (D) close win by the PAN candidate
 - (E) PRD victory

Free-Response Questions

1. Define *one party-dominant system* and provide an example. Then define *one-party system* and provide an example.
2. During the 1980s and 1990s, Mexico underwent several reforms that resulted in the end of one-party dominance.
 - a. Identify one of these reforms.
 - b. For the reform you identified in Part (a), explain how it helped end one-party dominance.
 - c. Identify another of these reforms.
 - d. For the reform you identified in Part (c), explain how it helped end one-party dominance.

Answers

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. (E) The PRI began to lose support gradually (Hauss, pp. 480–482; Kesselman et al., pp. 202–203).
2. (A) The elections became more fair and transparent, which led to non-PRI victories (Hauss, pp. 480–482; Kesselman et al., pp. 202–203).
3. (E) The revolution created a spirit of limiting political power (Hauss, pp. 482–483; Kesselman et al., p. 204).
4. (C) The senate uses a combination of FPTP and SPTP with candidates running in pairs, while the House has 200 seats elected proportionally and 300 elected in single-member districts (Hauss, p. 494; Kesselman et al., p. 214).
5. (C) The PRI has no official ideology; rather, it is classified as a centrist party. Its ideology swings from right to center to left, depending on who is leading it (Hauss, pp. 480–482; Kesselman et al., pp. 202–203).
6. (A) Many factors led to the PRI loss of power, but the PRD did not have significant victories (Hauss, pp. 480–482; Kesselman et al., pp. 203–204).

7. (E) Mexico has not reached full employment as many flee the country for jobs north of the border (Hauss, p. 503; Kesselman et al., pp. 234–235).
8. (B) The PRD is a leftist party (Hauss, pp. 489–490; Kesselman et al., pp. 226–227).
9. (C) The PAN is a rightist party (Hauss, pp. 501–502; Kesselman et al., p. 226).
10. (A) PEMEX is the name of the oil industry owned by the government of Mexico (Hauss, pp. 502–502; Kesselman et al., p. 217).
11. (C) *Camarillas* allowed the president to staff the government with his or her supporters (Hauss, pp. 483–485; Kesselman et al., p. 202).
12. (A) The Mexican form of corporatism included favors to those who worked for the PRI (Hauss, pp. 486–487; Kesselman et al., p. 224).
13. (B) Vicente Fox was the first president for 70 years who was not a member of the PRI party; he belonged to the PAN (Hauss, pp. 488–489; Kesselman et al., p. 203).
14. (B) Cárdenas, the leftist PRI president, nationalized the bank and set the exchange rate (Hauss, pp. 499–500; Kesselman et al., p. 217).
15. (D) Calderón, the PAN candidate, won the election by a margin of less than 1 percent of the vote (Hauss, pp. 473–475; Kesselman et al., pp. 195, 203–204).

FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS

1. A *one party-dominant system* is a system in which many parties are allowed to compete in elections; however, most of the time only one party wins. Before 2000, Mexico had this type of system: while many parties were allowed to compete, the PRI won most elections at all levels and completely dominated the presidency until 2000.
 A *one-party system* is a system of government in which only one party is legally allowed to hold office. Other parties may be allowed to exist, but they are prohibited from opposing the policies of the party in power. China is an example of a one-party system.
2. There were several steps to the PRI's loss of power, which culminated in the election of Vicente Fox of the PAN party as president of Mexico.
 - a. There were factions within the PRI that pressed for reforms due to the desire for more legitimacy with the people. The well-educated were skeptical of the supposed large margins of victory for the PRI virtually every time at almost every level of government.
 (Alternate) An independent electoral board, the IFE, was set up, which greatly improved the election process. For example, to prevent massive fraud, the IFE required voters to present a photo ID in order to vote. The IFE announced the

result of the vote count rapidly to give the PRI less time to manipulate the outcome.

- b. These reformers pressured the party to institute reforms to make the election process more fair and transparent.

(Alternate) The PRI margins of victories in the elections were smaller, leading to greater legitimacy of the opposition parties. This, coupled with economic turmoil, led to greater appeal for the PRD/PAN opposition.

- c. There were global pressures as well—from the United States and the EU—for international election observers to monitor the elections.

(Alternate) The PRI also agreed to electoral changes that made it easier for the smaller parties to win seats. For example, in 1964 proportional representation was instituted, and later the number of seats increased. (In the Chamber of Deputies, Mexico combines proportional representation with single-member districts.)

- d. This international pressure made it more difficult for the PRI to rig elections and eventually contributed to its loss of power.

(Alternate) Proportional representation allows minor parties to have a better chance of gaining representation in the legislature, and the minor parties win a greater number of seats. Eventually, Mexico had divided government for the first time. Of course, this gave the minor parties greater legitimacy.

PAN and PRD members began to win gubernatorial and mayoral positions. In 2000, Vicente Fox of the PAN party mounted a viable campaign and became the first non-PRI president to win in 70 years (Hauss, Chapter 16; Kesselman et al., Chapter 5).