

I.- THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION AND IT'S PEOPLE. [in chronological order]

- 1.- New railroads were built, industries grew, and foreing investment increased.
- 2.- Wealth and power were concentrated; most people lived in poverty and worked like slaves.
- 3.- Pascual Orozco and Francisco Villa led the revolutionary forces in the north.
- 4.- Díaz's army was defeated and he fled France.
- 5.- Zapata, Orozco, and Villa complained that Madero was working to slowly.
- 6.- Huerta formed a military dictatorship
- 7.- Huerta had Venustiano Carranza and Álvaro Obregón as enemies.
- 8.- Carranza organized the Constitutional Convention that created the Constitution of 1917.
- 9.- Villa and Zapata rebelled against Carranza.
- 10.- Carranza became a hated man.
- 11.- Obregón won the presidency.
- 12.- The people who suffered the most, the peasants, finally got their own land.

II.- PRACTICE WITH THE REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERBS IN PAST TIME.

REGULAR VERBS		IRREGULAR VERBS	
1.- work	_____	1.- sing	_____
2.- study	_____	2.- swim	_____
3.- rebel	_____	3.- begin	_____
4.- play	_____	4.- grow	_____
5.- like	_____	5.- have	_____

III.- TRANSLATE NEXT SENTENCES TO SPANISH.

- 1.- Max _____ (do) his homework last night.
- 2.- Janine _____ (eat) ice popsicle yesterday in class.
- 3.- Rossy _____ (cry) because she failed the exam yesterday.



IV.-READ ABOUT WOMEN IN THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION AND FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF THE VERBS IN PARENTHESES.

A CENTURY AFTER THE REVOLUTION'S END, THE ADELITAS STILL AWAIT REAL RECOGNITION

By Leigh Thelmoddeter



The term *Adelitas* ("little Adeles") is used in Mexico today to refer to women who _____ (participate) in the Mexican Revolution, battling government forces.

To understand their story, it is important to understand just what the Revolution _____ (be). It _____ (begin) in 1910 as several uncoordinated revolts against the decades-long rule of President Porfirio Díaz. Díaz _____ (be) deposed rather quickly, but the shooting _____ (continue) for the rest of the decade as these same factions _____ (fight) each other for power.

By 1920, Álvaro Obregón _____ (be) president, the last of the major rebel leaders to survive. His government consolidated as the Partido Revolucionario Institucional or Institutional Revolutionary Party, and ruled Mexico until 2000.

As in most wars, women _____ (participate), but they and their stories have been pushed into the background, both because of *machismo* and because of the real desire by men to keep their families out of harm's way. Women _____ (feed) soldiers at camps and often _____ (take) care of each others' children and _____ (take) over male jobs such as farming. Women _____ (pick) up guns as well, either to defend themselves while their men _____ (be) off fighting somewhere else or because they _____ (be) motivated to join one of the factions.

The classic Adelita is depicted with humble dress, *rebozo* (a long shawl), bandolier, and rifle. It's an image _____ (make) famous by Mexican photographer Agustín Víctor Casasola and others who _____ (spend) years documenting the fighting for the national and international press. The image has some basis in reality as Adelitas _____ (be) almost always poor and in rural areas, where fighting _____ (be) heavy.

[...]

There are a number of claims that the original Adelita _____ (be) a military nurse by the name of Adela Velardo Pérez, who _____ (run) away from home at the age of 14 to join the Cruz Blanca (White Cross), an organization that _____ (tend) to wounded soldiers. In 1948, Velardo _____ (tell) the newspaper *Excelsior* that the famous "Adelita" *corrido* had been composed by Sergeant Antonio del Río, who _____ (be) in love with her; but _____ (die) before the two _____ (can) marry.



¡Viva México!