

Canadian and Mexican Politicians Cheat Sheet

Version 3.0

Politicians are listed roughly chronologically. **Bolded** terms appear frequently in questions.

Canadian

| Politician | Details |
|------------------------------------|---|
| John <u>Macdonald</u> | first prime minister of Canada (1867-1873); passed the Manitoba Act, which led to the Red River Rebellion ; resigned over the Pacific Scandal , involving over 100 Conservative politicians taking bribes over a rail contract |
| William Lyon Mackenzie <u>King</u> | longest serving prime minister in Canadian history; served three terms, including at the start of the Great Depression and throughout World War II; led the Liberal Party and helped create the Canadian welfare state |
| Lester <u>Pearson</u> | won a Nobel Peace Prize for resolving the Suez Crisis ; led the adoption of universal health care and the Maple Leaf flag |
| Pierre <u>Trudeau</u> | served as prime minister for most of 1968-1984; invoked the War Measures Act during the October Crisis , in which Quebecois terrorists kidnapped and killed Pierre Laporte; went for a "walk in the snow" to decide on his retirement |
| Stephen <u>Harper</u> | served from 2006-2015; oversaw the merger of the Progressive Conservatives and Canadian Alliance into the Conservative Party ; withdrew Canada from the Kyoto Protocol |
| Justin <u>Trudeau</u> | son of Pierre Trudeau; elected prime minister in 2015; named the first gender-balanced Cabinet in Canadian history; controversially intervened in a criminal case against SNC-Lavalin |

Mexican

| Politician | Details |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Antonio López de <u>Santa Anna</u> | served as president in eleven different stints; rebelled against Agustin Iturbide via the Plan of Veracruz in 1822; led Mexican forces in the Texas Revolution and the Mexican-American War ; ultimately overthrown in the Plan of Ayutla in 1855 |
| Benito <u>Juarez</u> | led the Liberals during the 1857-1860 Reform War ; confirmed the death sentence of Emperor Maximilian; first indigenous leader of Mexico |
| Porfirio <u>Diaz</u> | served seven terms as president in three stints between 1876 and 1911, when he was ousted in the Mexican Revolution; revolted against Juarez, arguing that presidents shouldn't be re-elected; led the Cientificos , or "scientists" |
| Francisco <u>Madero</u> | issued the Plan of San Luis Potosi against Diaz in 1910; was targeted by Emiliano Zapata's Plan of Ayala for not being quick enough in promoting land reform; was assassinated shortly after the Ten Tragic Days |
| Victoriano <u>Huerta</u> | led the 1913 military coup against Madero; was ousted in 1914 and fled to Spain |
| Venustiano <u>Carranza</u> | secured power after the Mexican Revolution and was the first president under the new constitution, which forbade his re-election; was assassinated in 1920 after attempting to keep power through a figurehead successor, Ignacio Bonillas |
| Vicente <u>Fox</u> | served as president from 2000 to 2006 on the National Action Party (PAN) ticket, marking the first time since 1934 that the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) did not hold power |
| Andrés Manuel López <u>Obrador</u> | was elected to a six-year term in 2018; leads the leftist party MORENA, the National Regeneration Movement; known by the initials AMLO |