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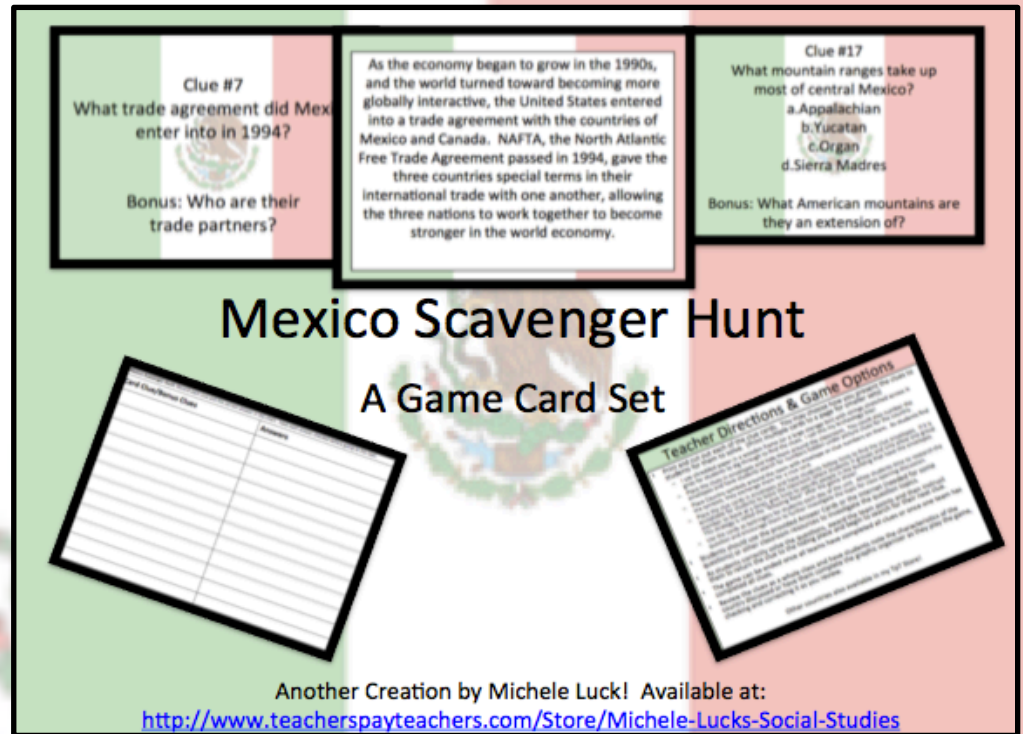
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If you have any questions or concerns about this product, please feel free to contact me at micki51769@aol.com.

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The image displays a 'Mexico Scavenger Hunt' game card set. At the top, three clue cards are shown. The first card, 'Clue #7', asks for the trade agreement Mexico entered into in 1994, with a bonus question about trade partners. The second card provides background on NAFTA, stating it was passed in 1994 and gave special terms to Mexico and Canada. The third card, 'Clue #17', asks for the mountain range in central Mexico, with options: a. Appalachian, b. Yucatan, c. Organ, and d. Sierra Madres, and a bonus question about American mountains. Below the clues is the title 'Mexico Scavenger Hunt' and 'A Game Card Set'. Two sample cards are shown: one is a 'Student Checklist' with columns for 'Clue' and 'Answer', and the other is 'Teacher Directions & Game Options'. At the bottom, it says 'Another Creation by Michele Luck! Available at: <http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Michele-Lucks-Social-Studies>'.

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Clue #7

What trade agreement did Mexico enter into in 1994?



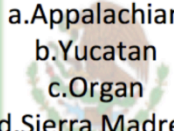
Bonus: Who are their trade partners?

As the economy began to grow in the 1990s, and the world turned toward becoming more globally interactive, the United States entered into a trade agreement with the countries of Mexico and Canada. NAFTA, the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement passed in 1994, gave the three countries special terms in their international trade with one another, allowing the three nations to work together to become stronger in the world economy.

Clue #17

What mountain ranges take up most of central Mexico?

- a. Appalachian
- b. Yucatan
- c. Organ
- d. Sierra Madres



Bonus: What American mountains are they an extension of?

Mexico Scavenger Hunt

A Game Card Set

Mexico Scavenger Hunt: Record each clue and the correct answer in the chart. Have each answer checked before going to the next.

Card Clue/Bonus Clues	Answers

Teacher Directions & Game Options

- Print and cut out each of the clue cards. You may choose how you present the clues to students for them to solve. [Print multiple cards to a page for smaller sets]
- Use shredded paper in a wooden frame for a large storage bin) with strings stretched across in grids for students to dig through to find the clues. I call this my Archeology site!
- Place the clues in envelopes and have students search for numbers hidden under picture clues for the country. envelopes and have students search for numbers hidden under picture clues for the country. As students find the symbols, they exchange them for a clue card.
- Place the clue cards in envelopes and have students place students in groups and only allow one group member to leave at a time) give hints to specific people in the building that have the envelopes. This strategy is called the "Amazing Race" after the game show!
- Use the cards as bellringers for students each day of the unit. Allow students time to research the question and encourage them to further investigate the topic for class opening discussion.
- Students should use the provided Answer Cards or the Internet (needed for some questions) or other classroom resources to investigate the question topics.
- As students correctly solve the questions, award the team points and then instruct them to return the clue to the hiding place and begin to search for their next clue.
- The game can be ended once all teams have completed all clues or once one team has completed all clues.
- Review the clues as a whole class and have students note the characteristics of the country discussed or have them complete the graphic organizer as they play the game, checking and correcting it as you review.

Other countries also available in my TpT Store!

Another Creation by Michele Luck! Available at:

<http://www.teacherspayteachers.com/Store/Michele-Lucks-Social-Studies>

Teacher Directions & Game Options

- Print and cut out each of the clue cards. You may choose how you present the clues to students for them to solve. (Print multiple cards to a page for smaller sets)
 - I use shredded paper in a wooden frame (or a large storage bin) with strings stretched across in grids for students to dig through to find the clues. I call this my Archeology Site!
 - Place the clues in envelopes and hide them around the classroom. You could also number the envelopes and have students search for numbers hidden under picture clues for the country.
 - Place Country symbols around the room with envelope or clue numbers on them. As students find the symbols, they exchange them for a clue card.
 - Place the clue cards in envelopes and have students follow hints to find the clue envelopes. If it is acceptable for students to leave the classroom (place students in groups and only allow one group member to leave at a time), give hints to specific people in the building that have the envelopes. This strategy is called the “Amazing Race” after the game show!
 - Use the cards as bellringers for students each day of the unit. Allow students time to research the question and encourage them to further investigate the topic for class opening discussion.
- Students should use the provided Answer Cards or the internet (needed for some questions) or other classroom resources to investigate the question topics.
- As students correctly solve the questions, award the team points and then instruct them to return the clue to the hiding place and begin to search for their next clue.
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Clue #1

In what year was the first Mexican flag flown?

a.1777

b.1865

c.1685

d.1821

The Mexican flag is a tricolor flag of green, white, and red with the Mexican Coat of Arms in the center. It was first adopted as the official flag on September 16, 1968 after a Law was passed to establish the national flag. The actual design was first created in 1821 officiating the nations independence from Spain. The center Coat of Arms is the pictogram symbol from the Aztec Empire for the city of Tenochtitlan, which is present day capital Mexico City.

Clue #2

What is the official language of Mexico?

- a. French
- b. English
- c. Spanish
- d. There is no “official” language.

The country of Mexico was originally a settlement of the Spanish Empire after the conquests and explorations of the Spanish conquistadors. The Spanish settled the area to claim the land and its resources, but also brought in the Spanish culture and language. In present-day Mexico, there is growing diversity, and many different languages are spoken, including the native and historic languages of the indigenous peoples.

Clue #3

What is the most popular sport in Mexico?

- a. Football
- b. Soccer
- c. Baseball
- d. Hockey

Bonus: What is the “Copa Libertadores?”

Throughout Central and South America, and including Mexico, soccer is the most popular sport for participants and spectators. Great celebrations and events are held in support of the favorite soccer teams, and televised soccer matches help to keep the greatest fans in touch with their favorite sport.

The Latin America equivalent to the European Cup for soccer is the Copa Libertadores. It is the final stage of competition among the many nations of Latin America in their favorite sport.

Clue #4

At what age do most Mexicans begin school?

a.4

b.5

c.6

d.7

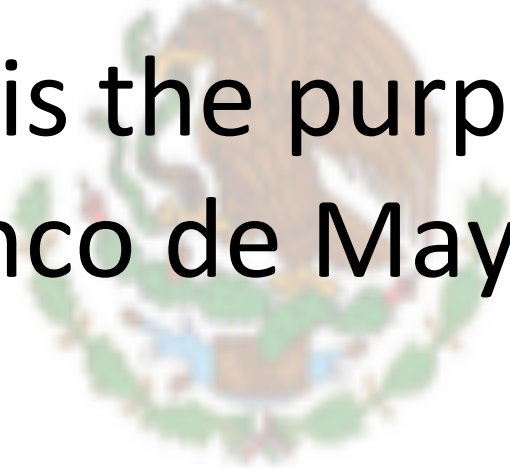
Bonus: At what age can
Mexicans drive?

The Mexican Education system is organized under the direction of the Education Ministry. It calls for the compulsory (required) education of all children ages 6-16. The system is divided into three stages. The primary grades are 1-6, a secondary system of grades 7-9, and the preparatory grades of 10-12.

Another important age for Mexican children is 16 when they are first eligible to earn a driver's license. It will not become a permanent license, however, until they are age 18.

Clue #5

What is the purpose of
Cinco de Mayo?



There are many important festivals and celebrations in Mexico, and Cinco de Mayo is one. It is not, however, their national holiday of independence as many believe. It is, instead, the celebration of the Mexican victory over French troops in 1862 in the Puebla region. Cinco de Mayo is Spanish for 5th of May, the date of the victory in 1862.

Clue #6

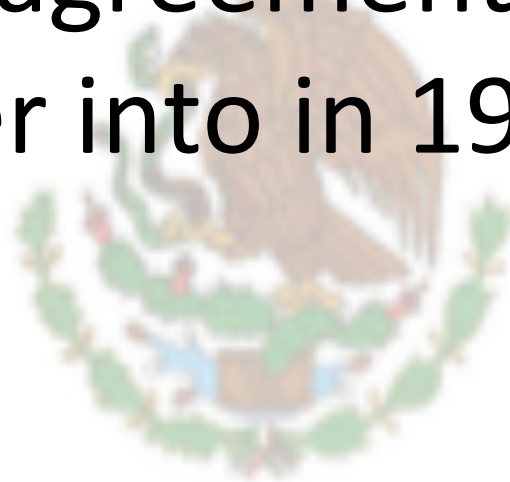
In which historic city can you learn about the Aztec king and his great warriors?

- a. Juarez
- b. Puerto Vallarta
- c. Cozumel
- d. Tenochtitlan

The Aztec Empire was one of the earliest empires in the Americas. It's growth and development was far beyond its years, and much of the heritage and history of the region comes from the days and people of the Empire. The Aztec Empire was at its greatest when the Conquistador Cortes came from Spain to conquer the lands and their riches. Montezuma, the king of the Aztecs was killed in battle, and the great city of Tenochtitlan was taken over by the Spanish settlers. Still, much of the Aztec culture survived through the people of the region.

Clue #7

What trade agreement did Mexico enter into in 1994?



Bonus: Who are their trade partners?

As the economy began to grow in the 1990s, and the world turned toward becoming more globally interactive, the United States entered into a trade agreement with the countries of Mexico and Canada. NAFTA, the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement passed in 1994, gave the three countries special terms in their international trade with one another, allowing the three nations to work together to become stronger in the world economy.

Clue #8

What is the literacy rate
in Mexico?

a.86%

b.82%

c.79%

d.99%

Bonus: What was Mexico's
first university?

Mexico is a growing nation, and has struggled in its past for economic stability. In addition, there has been vast divides between the different populations of people in the country. These divisions have been clearly seen in the literacy rate, affecting the overall rate for the nation, leaving it at 86%. Still, there are numerous colleges and universities throughout Mexico to offer its students great opportunities. The Colegio de Santa Cruz de Tlatelolco is the nation's oldest university, and is a staple of the academic system.

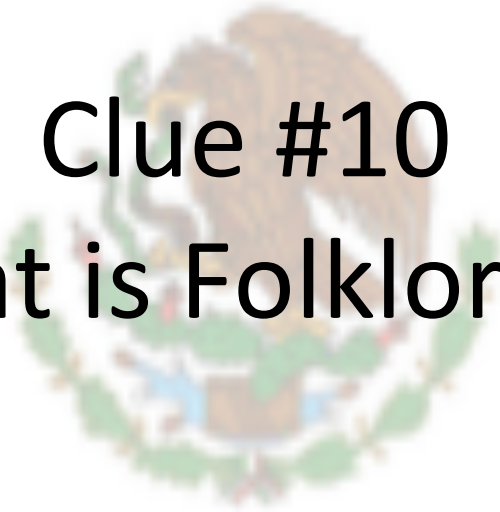
Clue #9

What event is held in September of each year, celebrating Mexico's freedom from Spain?

- a. Cinco de Mayo
- b. Fall Festival
- c. Grito de Delores
- d. Los Dias

Mexicans celebrate their independence from Spain on September 16th of each year, and event sometimes called Grito de Delores after the speech declaring their independence from Spain. It is a huge celebration , just like the 4th of July in America, with festivals, fireworks, and other nationwide events. The celebration begins the day before, and people gather in the cities which are decorated with flags, flowers and lights. At midnight, people get silent, but then celebrate by yelling “Viva la independence!” and throwing green, white, and red confetti into the sky. The festival continues through the day with great feasts and other events across the country.

Clue #10
What is Folklorico?



Mexico has a very vibrant culture with great examples of music and dance. Folklorico is a term used to describe the various types of folk music and dance that represent the different regions of Mexico. It includes the dances and music that is performed in villages that often hold symbolic meaning. In addition, the folk music and dance is used as celebration, using vibrant colors in the costumes, great gestures and exaggerated movements. *Zapateados*, or heel stopping, is a form of Folklorico dance and mariachi musicians play the cultural tunes.

Clue #11

Which religion, brought by the Spanish, is the most practiced religion in Mexico?

- a. Baptist
- b. Catholic
- c. Islam
- d. Hinduism

As the Spanish conquistadors came into the region, they were conquering for the three Gs: God, Gold, and Glory.

The God brought to the new region by the Spanish was Catholicism, and they sought to Christianize the native people of the lands, often forcing the new religion on the native populations. In addition, Catholic missions were set up all across the area, many becoming major cities in Mexico and the United States.

Clue #12

What is the largest industry
in Mexico?

- a. Service industries
- b. Agriculture
- c. Mining
- d. Oil Reserves

Mexico is still a growing nation and is currently (2013) the 13th ranking country in GDP. It has numerous strong industries, including agriculture and automobile making. However, its greatest industry, making up 70% of the GDP is in Service. Service industries include transportation, banking, restaurants, hotels, entertainment, and much more. With growing emphasis of tourism from the rest of the Americans and from Asia and Europe, the Service industry is only headed for further growth.

Clue #13

Which of the following is the most common ingredient in Mexican foods?

a. Wheat

b. Corn

c. Beans

d. Pork

The Mexican diet is varied depending on the region of Mexico and the availability of foods, but the most common food ingredient is corn. Corn is grown across the country, and is used in a number of dishes and food staples, including tortillas, or thin pancakes used as a bread or wrap for other ingredients.

Many Mexican dishes are spicy, often flavored with peppers and chilies, but avocados, beans, and tomatoes are also popular.

Clue #14

On what peninsula will you find the Mayan ruins and the history of the Mayan people?

- a. Yucatan
- b. Baja
- c. Punta Allen

What types of monuments were commonly built by the Mayans?

Among the earliest world civilizations were two American civilizations, the Aztecs and the Mayans. The Mayan Empire formed throughout the Yucatan Peninsula, and brought about an organized structure to unite the people of the region. One of the greatest feats of the Mayan Empire was their advanced architecture. The stepped pyramids of the Mayans can still be seen today throughout modern Mexico and Belize. The Mayan Empire was overtaken by the Spanish Conquistador, Pizzaro, who claimed the peninsula and all of its magnificent resources for the Spanish.

Clue #15

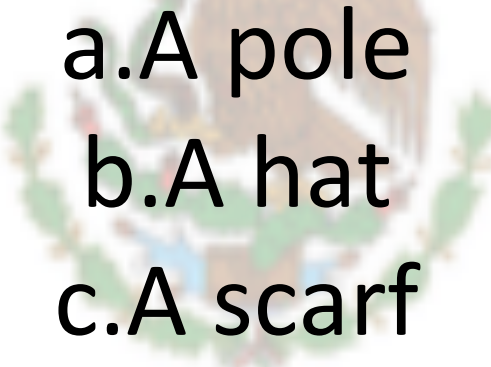
Hand-made masks are an art form in Mexico. Why were these masks originally made?

- a. To celebrate Cinco de Mayo
- b. To hide from the Spanish
- c. To protest the changes in culture
- d. To celebrate the Day of the Dead

Celebrated as a national holiday throughout Mexico, the Day of the Dead is held to honor the family and friends who have died. Many create altars and masks to celebrate their ancestors, and they worship by giving gifts that their loved ones would like or appreciate. It is part of a larger celebration of All Saint's Day and All Soul's Day of the Catholic religion. The Day of the Dead can also be traced back as far as the Aztec Empire, when the celebrated their goddesses.

Clue #16

What item is used by the famous dance that represents Mexican culture?

- 
- a. A pole
 - b. A hat
 - c. A scarf
 - d. A ribbon

Bonus: What word is yelled out at the end of the dance?

The Mexican Hat Dance, or jarabe, is a symbolic celebration of a man's love and desire for a woman. It was also symbolic of the Mexican/Spanish colonial relationship. It begins with the man trying to win the graces of a woman, but is quickly rejected. He continues to dance, hoping to win over her love and attention. A hat is often thrown into the center of the floor, and danced around in the man's pursuit of the woman. At the end of the dance, the two come together and shout "Ole'!" It was once outlawed and considered a challenge to the Spanish rule in the country, but is now a popular folk dance throughout the country and even abroad.

Clue #17

What mountain range takes up most of central Mexico?

- a. Appalachian
- b. Yucatan
- c. Organ
- d. Sierra Madres

Bonus: What American mountains are they an extension of?

Mexico is a country of diverse landscapes from coastal lands to deserts to high mountain ranges. Sierra Madres is Spanish for “mother of mountains” and is an appropriate title for the range of magnificent mountains that span from the Rickie Mountains in the United States all the way through central Mexico. Actually made up of 2 separate ranges, the mountains create a great divide between the north and south of the country and the east and the west. The three ranges include the Sierra Madre Oriental, Sierra Madre Occidental and Sierra Madre del Sur.

Clue #18

What futuristic invention (demonstrated in the opening of the 1984 Olympic Games and seen in James Bond films) was created from scratch, based on U.S. military studies, by Mexican Juan Manuel Lozano?

Based on the study and development of the human propulsion device by the United States military, Juan Manuel Lozano created a scratch-made rocket belt. He further founded a corporation, the Tecnologia Aeroespacial Mexicana, which still produces these toys today. Isabel Lozano was the first female to fly the device, and it became famous at the 1984 Olympics and in James Bond films. Currently, the company is working on new projects such as the rocket bike, the rocket kart, and the rocket car.

Clue #19

Which part of the Mexican flag represents hope for a better nation?

- a. Green section
- b. White section
- c. Red section
- d. Center seal

Bonus: What bird is part of the seal?

The Mexican flag holds many meanings for the people of Mexico. Originally, it represented independence, religion, and unity. President Juarez adapted the meanings to represent hope (green), unity (white), and the blood of Mexico's heroes (red). An eagle, standing on a prickly pear and holding a serpent in its mouth, is the official coat of arms, symbolizing the dream of the Aztec leader that their people should settle where they saw this scene as they travelled through the Mexican landscape.

Clue #20

What Mexican author won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1990?

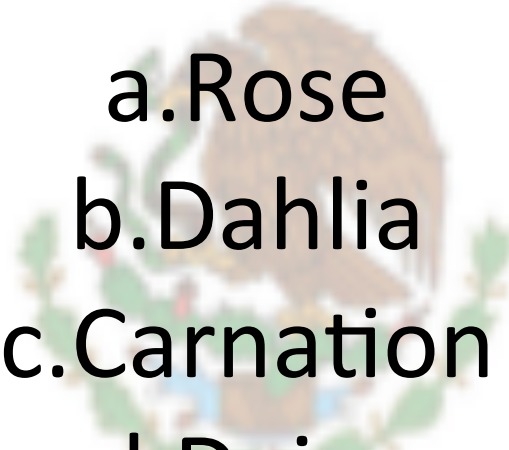
- a. Octavio Paz Lozano
- b. Salvador Novo
- c. Hector Azar
- d. Francisco Cervantes

Eventually a diplomat for Mexico, author and poet Octavia Paz Lozano gained great success and a Nobel Prize in 1990 for his poetry, plays, and essays. Most of his work addressed issues of love, the nature of time, and Buddhism. He also wrote on other artists and works that he respected and wanted to commemorate. Many of his works were translated and published in other languages, including his Labyrinth of Solitude. This wide distribution of his works has also led to his winning numerous awards all around the world.

Clue #21

What is the national flower of Mexico?

- a. Rose
- b. Dahlia
- c. Carnation
- d. Daisy



Many of the festivals and celebrations in Mexico are made even more beautiful with the use of flowers and other greenery for decoration. Dancers wear flowers in their hair, parades include floats made of flowers, and feasts are garnished with the fragrance and beauty of flowers. The official flower of Mexico is the dahlia. The flower originated in northern



Mexico, and it grows to a become a bright, beautiful representation of the nation.

Clue #22

What type of government is currently in Mexico?

- a. Communist
- b. Dictatorship
- c. Democratic Republic
- d. Constitutional Monarchy

Mexico has a long history, starting with the early civilizations of the native people, and ending with the modern nation of Mexico. Through the changes, it has experienced a number of government systems. Currently, the government of Mexico is a multi-party Democratic Republic, like its neighbor to the north, America. With a rapidly growing population, overcrowded cities, and rampant poverty throughout the urban and rural areas of the country, the government has its hands full with attempted economic, academic, and political reforms for national growth and improvement.

Clue #23

What jungle is part of the Montes Azules Reserve and includes a protected rainforest?

- a. Daintree
- b. Amazon
- c. Sapo
- d. Lacandon

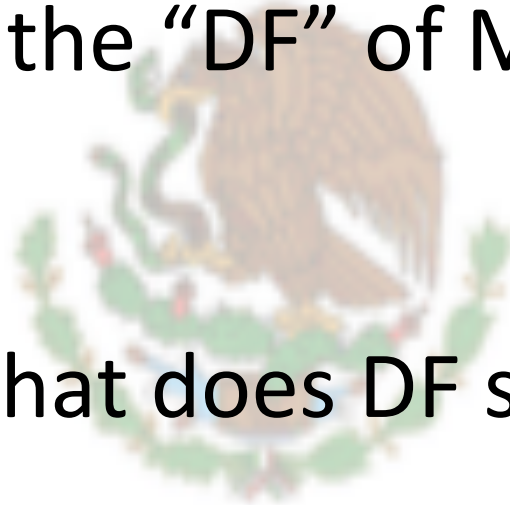
Bonus: What “big cat” is found in this jungle?

Near the border of Guatemala, the Lancandon Jungle is part of the protected rainforest in the Montez Azules Reserve. Home to much of Mexico's animal population, tree species, bird families, and fish gatherings, it is a sanctuary that has come close to being destroyed in recent history despite its beauty and many habitats. The jungle is also home to jaguars since it is large enough to support the beautiful big cats in the rainforest setting.

Clue #24

What is the “DF” of Mexico?

Bonus: What does DF stand for?



Mexico City is the capitol city of the country of Mexico. With a population over 20 million, it is a city with major problems, including overcrowding and poverty. As one of the largest cities in the world, it also deals with environmental issues such as sanitation and pollution. Another major concern for the city is earthquakes, which can sometimes be violent and damaging. The city is known as the DF of Mexico, or Federal District (Distrito Federal).



Mexico Wrap-up

What features of Mexico make it a unique nation?

How does Mexico compare to other nations?

What did you find most interesting about Mexico? Why?