

Mexico's and libraries hospitals and even sports arenas.the

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Mexico's history The Mayans thrived in the Yucatan peninsula for over a thousand years. The Mayans were well known for their advanced knowledge of astronomy and mathematics , they understood the concept of zero centuries before the Europeans did and developed the only functional writing system. Their cities were complex with schools and libraries hospitals and even sports arenas. The Mayans did not have natural springs to provide fresh water for their people, they had to develop a series of channels and tombs in order to redirect and store enough water to keep the empire going. Later then came the aztecs which grew over the years and the empire expanded from coast to coast by the time Hernan Cortes came the empire there was more than five million people, Hernan saw that Mexico had an abundance of gold and silver and also saw that the aztecs had , crops like chocolate and corn and also tomatoes and saw to make them cash crops. Later spain was able to turn much of aztec enemies against them, the aztec empire fell when famine, small pox and being betrayed from other tribes , after this the spaniards took over and built over Tenochtitlán'and built a government known as viceroys which were controlled by the spanish monarchy over time the citizens of mexico began to protest against spain.

After mexico won its independence from spain mexico's government type was ruled by small groups of wealthy landowners but later then was overpowered by a military dictator known as caudillos by the 1800s it moved away from a dictator and moved into democratic but somehow the caudillos would mangle into over throwing and come again into power , it wasn't until 1917 when there was a revolution in which later was the inspiration to the constitution and have a federal republic type of government which is still

used to today's dates . Mexico's type of governmentMexico's type of government is a federal – republic in which it is divided into three branches these are then into different types of systems. Divided to thirty two states that are divided into municipalities, the separation of each section is essential for the division of power and currently has a federal system which divides the control of the country into three different powers there's the judicial branch level that is entirely made up by eleven ministers the supreme court of justice and then there is the state court of justice . They also have the executive level confirmed by the president and the state governors and the mayors and the last system is the legislative level that is made up of a hundred and twenty-eight senators and five hundred deputies. There are two types of deputies in Mexico government the federal and the local each one of them has the obligation to improve the conditions to the country by proposing and approving laws that affect the country and the citizens. The local deputies take care of certain sections of each state without acting in other states.

Federal deputies have had the job to improve all states as a whole nation, but they also represent different states. There is also the chamber of deputies that are integrated into five hundred deputies out of those three hundred are chosen by people and are known to be referred to as uninominal deputies the other two hundred left are chosen by the percentage of the votes that are the party obtained better known as plurinominal deputies. A circumscription is the geographical division of national territory for electoral purposes this is to make it less difficult so this makes the process faster

three hundred electoral districts were created so it would be simple to vote for the deputies which is also called or known as the single member constituency to which in this system the winner of the elections is the individual winner regardless to the percentage of votes the deputies are called uninominal deputies six percent of the chamber is elected by this method, the other forty percent is elected by the proportional representation system meaning that the final percentage of the uninominal deputies of each party will be the percentage of the plurinominal deputies from the two hundred spots left over , all mexico as a whole

Economics Mexico's economy is largely dependent on the produce of its lands and not the crafts of its people. The Mexico Valley and Oaxaca region maintained some of the largest agricultural regions in the western hemisphere well into the 1700s while the silver mines were taken from the spanish to such a degree that it caused a worldwide crash in the price of that metal. Even the early spanish colonies were largely based on a plantation like system that conceded that the real wealth of the country was from the land . however , mexico has continually struggled with this land based approach as it has seen its economy expand and collapse, and hopefully expand again , over the years of independence. NAFTA has helped a little but not much on their economic system bringing more jobs to mexico and increasing trade between mexico, united states and also canada . maquiladoras have stationed in mexico because it has cheaper labor meaning that the companies from united states would make more money in mexico rather than in united states.