In this lesson we will learn additional Word 2007 skills by creating a news letter.		
 Start a new Word Document Start a new Word Document Make sure you have gone through the previous lesson on setting up word 		
Entering a banner headline Press the Return key to enter several blank lines 		
 Centering the headline Use the arrow key to move up to the top paragraph mark Hold down the CTRL key and press the letter E to center the paragraph 		
 Creating a Headline Make sure your cursor is on the top paragraph mark Type My News Letter, or any other title you want to give to your page 	My·Newsletter¶	









- Place a line above and below your table as shown in the illustration below •
- Click OK when finished

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Your finished document should look something like the one below.

My Newsletter

BV Journal Vol.2

September, 2007

n July or 1861 Mexico's president, Benito Juarez, said he had the payments which he owed to Spain, England and France for two years. He wanted to pay them back to get more resources toward domestic problems. The three countries were excleted to get their money from Juarez so they all sent in shiploads of troops to Veracruz, Mexico, to get their money. France went to Mexico for more then just their money though. They decided they wanted to try to take over

Mexico to make and establish a monarchy. When England and Spain found out about the plans that France secretly made, they decided they did not want to be a part of any of It. England and Spain both left and went back to their own countries. They wouldn't be a part of something like that because they obviously

didn't believe it was right. France, who actually had the smallest debt claim, refused to withdraw its troops from Veracruz, Mexico. Napoleon the third said it was his ulterior motive of overthrowing the Mexican Republic and making and establishing a monarchy. Even though England and Spain left Mexico, France still stayed and followed the same plans they had come to Veracruz with.

It was 1862 when French troops were dispatched for Veracruz, to counger Mexico City. Mexico only had 2,000 poorly equipped and trained troops. They also had aid from some local civilians and the Zacapoaxatia Indians.

The French forces had 6,000 men. 2,000 men against 6,000 men was what I think gave the French big heads. They obviously thought they would win for sure and I think that might be the reason. They had more than double the men. That ".. Little people can win big wars." -Unknown also may be the reason Mexicans are so proud.



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They won a battle against a country with so much more than them. That showed their courage and their love for their country. It took France three big attacks to realize they weren't going to win against the Mexicans. After the first two, France was very surprised they hadn't taken Mexico easily. So they went for the third attack and lost. The Mexican people were too strong of a people to loose. France didn't understand that it takes more than just guns, money and men to take over a country. It

takes courage, and pride. Something the Mexican people definitely had.

In 1867 the French empire collapsed. Even though Mexico became a national holiday over in Mexico, it wasn't a big deal over here in the United States for a while. It started out with few festivals in the United States and has grown pretty blg. For the Mexicans here in the United

States, it's a big deal, and something they are definitely proud of. Something other than Cinco de Mayo that they call Cinco de Mayo Is, The Battle of Puebla, because the Battle of Puebla, is where Mexico took their win from France. Cinco de Mavo is not to be mixed up with Mexico's independence Day though, which is September 16. This is where Mexico won independence from Spain. They are two very different holidays and most Americans don't know that. Cinco de Mayo was just a big day In history because of how courageous and special day because many men lost their lives defending Medco

Cinco de Mayo was a day that will go down in history because the Mexican people won such a big battle with a small amount of people, weapons, and support from other countries.