The Evolution of Political Parties in Mexico, 1900–2014

- Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana (PARM), formed 1954
- Partido de la Revolución Democrática (PRD), renamed 1989
- Partido Socialista Unificado de México (PSUM), formed 1981
- Partido Alternativa Socialdemócrata (PAS), renamed 2007
- Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), renamed 1946
- Partido de la Revolución Mexicana (PRM), renamed 1938
- Alternativa Socialdemócrata y Campesina, formed 2005
- Partido Nacional Revolucionario (PNR), formed 1929
- Partido Nacional Cooperativista (PNC), formed 1917
- Partido Comunista Mexicano (PCM), renamed 1919
- Convergencia por la Democracia, formed 1999
- Partido Democracia Social (PDS), formed 1999
- Partido Social Democrata (PSD), formed 1981
- Movimiento Ciudadano, renamed 2011
- Partido del Trabajo (PT), formed 1990
- Partido Popular (PP), formed 1948
- Convergencia, renamed 2002
- Partido Encuentro Social (PES), formed 2014
- Partido Nueva Alianza (PNA), formed 2005
- Fuerza Ciudadana (FC), formed 2002
- Partido de Centro Democrático (PCD), formed 1999
- Partido Demócrata Mexicano (PDM), formed 1975
- Partido Nacionalista Mexicano (PNM), formed 1951
- Partido Fuerza Popular (PFP), formed 1946
- Partido Accion Nacional (PAN), formed 1939
- Partido Verde Ecologista de México (PVEM), renamed 1993
- Partido de Centro Democratico (PCD), formed 1999

Political parties are arranged from left to right according to core ideologies. This model uses a simple one-dimensional, continuous scale.

Curved lines represent factions of one party breaking off into another party.

1. 1948 — Post-Revolutionary Mexico
   - After the 1946 election, the PRI consolidates power and enforces loyalty through a network of patron-client relationships.
   - The PRI's increased power leads to widespread corruption and manipulation of elections.

2. 1958 — Developmentalism
   - The PRI, led by Fulgencio Batista,实行 developmentalist policies to promote economic growth and industrialization.

3. 1968 — Student Uprising
   - A wave of student protests for educational reform triggers the 1968 Tlatelolco massacre, highlighting the PRI's repressive tactics.

4. 1976 — Return to Power
   - Following a period of instability, the PRI regains power and consolidates its grip on Mexican politics.

5. 1988 — Electoral Fraud
   - The PRI rigs the presidential election in favor of its candidate, leading to widespread protests and mass demonstrations.

6. 1996 — Free and Fair Elections
   - Constitutional reforms guarantee free and fair elections, leading to the first PAN victory in 1997.

7. 2000 — Institutional Breakdown
   - The PAN wins the presidential election, marking a significant shift in political power dynamics.

8. 2012 — The PRI Returns to Power
   - Enrique Peña Nieto, a PRI candidate, becomes Mexico's 57th president, following economic reforms and PRI dominance.

9. 2018 — Ongoing Challenges
   - Mexico faces ongoing challenges, including economic instability and social unrest, as it navigates the political landscape.

*This timeline is an overview and does not capture all events or political parties. It reflects major milestones and changes in the political climate.*