Physical Notes

1. Latin America spans __________ miles
   a. From US- Mexico border to ____________ del Fuego
   b. Part of North America, all of ____________ and ____________ America, and ____________

2. Major islands of the Caribbean
   a. Bahamas- hundreds of islands off southern ____________, north of Cuba
   b. ____________ is largest city and capital
   c. The Greater ____________-
      larger islands in Caribbean:
      i. Cuba
      ii. Jamaica
      iii. Hispaniola
      iv. Puerto Rico
   d. The Lesser ____________ - smaller islands southeast of Puerto Rico

3. Mountains
   a. ____________ Mountains
   b. Called the Rockies in the US
   c. Called ____________ ____________ in Mexico
   d. World’s longest mountain range
   e. The Andes Mountain range is the highest mountain range outside ____________
   f. The highest peak, ____________, rises to 22,840 ft.

4. Plains for Grain and Livestock
   a. ____________
      i. Grassy, treeless areas used for livestock grazing, farming
      ii. Located in ____________ and ____________

Note: Some spellings of Latin American countries are different in our language here in the United States.
Unit 3 Guided Notes: Latin America

b. Cerrado
   i. Flat savannahs with moderate rainfall, good for farming
   ii. Found in interior of _______________ in mostly undeveloped Amazon River Basin

c. _______________
   i. Areas of grassland, rich soil, used for cattle and wheat
   ii. Located in _______________ and _______________
   iii. Home to gaucho culture centered on horsemen

5. Rivers and Waterways
   a. Rio _______________ - forms border between US and Mexico
   b. Amazon River
      i. Longest river in the _______________ hemisphere
      ii. Flows _______________ miles, from west to east, to Atlantic Ocean
      iii. Branches start in _______________
      iv. Fed by over _______________ tributaries
      v. Carries more water than next _______________ largest rivers combined
   c. _______________ Canal
      i. Cuts through land bridge, connects the _______________ Ocean and the _______________ Ocean
      ii. Canal traffic makes Panama an important crossroads of world trade
   d. Lake _______________ - region’s largest lake

6. Angel Falls
   a. Located in _______________
   b. World’s largest waterfall (_______________ ft)
   c. The base of the falls feeds into the Kerep River
   d. Named after _______________ _______________, a US pilot
   e. The height of the fall is so great that before getting anywhere near the ground, much of the water is _______________ or carried away as a fine mist by the strong wind

7. Natural Resources of Latin America
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a. Region is rich in _______________, energy resources, agriculture, _______________

b. Minerals
   i. Gold
   ii. Silver
   iii. _______________
   iv. Copper
   v. Bauxite (_______________ ore)
   vi. Lead
   vii. Nickel

c. South America is a world leader in _______________ and exporting raw materials

d. _______________ began bauxite mining to reduce dependency on agriculture & tourism

e. Oil, _______________, natural gas, uranium, and _______________ power are plentiful

f. _______________ is rich in hydroelectric power, oil, and gas

g. _______________ and _______________ have major oil deposits

8. Climates

a. Rain forests
   i. Dense forests with different _______________ of trees
   ii. Hot and rainy all year
   iii. Unique ecosystem- community of plants, animals living in balance
   iv. Largest is Brazil’s _______________ Rain Forest with 2 million square miles
   v. _______________ types of Amazon trees
   vi. Animals include
      1. _______________
      2. _______________
      3. _______________

b. Savannas
   i. Found in _______________, Colombia, Argentina
   ii. Hot with seasonal rain
Unit 3 Guided Notes: Latin America

c. Deserts
   i. _______________ Desert
   ii. Located in north _______________

d. Highlands
   i. Varies from moderate to cold due to elevation, wind, sun, and landscape
   ii. Found in mountains of _______________ and South _______________

9. Agriculture Reshapes the Environment
   a. Slash and _______________
      i. Cut trees, brush, grass
      ii. Burn _______________ to clear fields
      iii. Used by native peoples and today by poor _______________ in Amazon basin
      iv. They move to new area when soil is _______________
      v. One reason for _______________ rain forests
   b. _______________ farming
      i. Step like farm fields cut into _______________, hillsides
      ii. Allows crops grow on steep land, cuts down on _______________ _______________
      iii. Used by _______________ in Peru, _______________ in Mexico

Cultural Notes

1. History
   a. Three important native civilizations that began in Latin America were:

Three Civilizations

Mayan  Inca  Aztec
### Aztec, Maya, Inca Comparison Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Aztec</th>
<th>Maya</th>
<th>Inca</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td>Central America, Mexico</td>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>South America, along the Andes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time Periods</strong></td>
<td>1200 to 1521</td>
<td>400BC-1517AD Height: 200-900AD</td>
<td>1200-1572AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital</strong></td>
<td>Tenochtitlan</td>
<td>Tikal, Chichen Itza, Copan, Palenque, Mayaapan</td>
<td>Cuzco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
<td>Farming (corn, beans, tomatoes, squash) - chinampa</td>
<td>Farming (corn, beans, squash) - Trade</td>
<td>Farming (corn, cotton, potatoes) - Terraces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Religion</strong></td>
<td>Many gods, sun god most important, human sacrifice</td>
<td>Many gods, king’s blood is sacred, sacrificed animals and some humans</td>
<td>Many gods, some human sacrifice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social System</strong></td>
<td>Different classes of people, warriors have high social status</td>
<td>Different classes of people</td>
<td>Different classes of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government</strong></td>
<td>Very powerful king, highly centralized, war was for captives and tribute</td>
<td>Well organized city states each with a king, war was for tribute</td>
<td>King at the center of empire, War is for conquest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technology</strong></td>
<td>Built monumental architecture, chinampa</td>
<td>Writing, math, monumental architecture, calendar</td>
<td>Terraces, irrigation, medicine, monumental architecture, roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>End of Civilization</strong></td>
<td>Cortes and the Spanish kill the king, the empire ended</td>
<td>Abandoned cities, disappeared</td>
<td>Civil war and Spanish invasion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contributions</strong></td>
<td>Corn, calendar, architecture</td>
<td>Calendar, corn, writing, math, architecture</td>
<td>Medicine, irrigation, terraces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b. Mayans**

i. The ______________ lived in southern Mexico, ______________, and Guatemala

ii. Their civilization was at its peak around 250 – 900 AD

iii. The Maya had city states ruled by ______________ and ______________

iv. They worshipped the gods by ritual ______________ and ______________-letting

v. Lived in a tropical wet climate with rainforests

vi. They practiced ______________ and ______________ farming and grew squash and corn

**c. Inca**

i. The Inca lived in ______________ ______________ in Peru and Chile

ii. The Inca built a system of ______________ through the Andes Mountains to connect their empire

iii. The Inca did not have a ______________ system but they kept records with a complicated system of ______________ with ______________

iv. The Inca spoke ______________

d. **Aztec**

i. The Aztec lived in central ______________
Unit 3 Guided Notes: Latin America

ii. Their capital was called ______________ and it was located on islands in a lake

iii. ______________ ______________ now stands on the ruins of the Aztec capital

iv. The Aztec also practiced ______________ and built large ______________ like the Maya

v. The Aztec empire flourished from 1400 to about 1520, when it was overthrown by the ______________

e. Europeans Arrive

i. 1492- ______________ discovered America

ii. 1494- Treaty of ______________
   1. Agreement between ______________ and Portugal
   2. Gave ______________ control of what would become Brazil

iii. Early 1500s- ______________ and Spanish destroyed capital, and built Mexico City on ruins
   1. Spanish brought own ______________, religions; Indian heritage stays strong
   2. Large ______________ population- mixed Spanish, Native American heritage
   3. ______________ conquered Incas for Spain
   4. Since Spanish conquest in 1500s, Native Americans ruled by others
   5. Under Spain, ______________ ruled the region, acting on behalf of monarchs
Unit 3 Guided Notes: Latin America

f. European Colonization
   i. Latin American was colonized ____________ countries
   ii. ____________ colonized Mexico and most of Central America and South America
   iii. ____________ colonized Brazil
   iv. The English colonized ____________ and ____________
   v. The French colonized ____________
   vi. The Europeans converted the natives to ____________ and made them learn their languages
   vii. The most wide-spoken languages are ____________ and ____________
   viii. The Europeans also brought ____________ to work on sugar plantations as slaves

g. African Influences
   i. Latin America is heavily influenced by ____________ culture
   ii. Music
      1. ____________
      2. Steel drum bands
      3. ____________
   iii. Religion
      1. ____________ in Haiti
      2. ____________ in Brazil

h. Population
   i. Most of Latin America has a mixed population called ____________
   ii. ____________ are people of mixed ____________ and Native ancestry
   iii. People in the ____________ have mixed European, Native, and African ancestry

i. Following Independence
   i. Minority of Spanish colonists still ruled after 1800s independence
   ii. ____________ - non-democratic government of the few (ruled by a few people)
      1. Press ____________, free speech limited, and dissent punished
      2. ____________ against those not in Spanish ruling class
   iii. If government could not control people, ____________ would seize power
      1. Form a ____________
      2. Harsh government run by ____________
   iv. Many 20th century Latin-American countries ruled by a ____________
1. Military dictator or _______________ boss
2. Supported by military and _______________; sometimes even elected
   j. Rigid Social Structure
      i. There are many _______________ people and a few rich people
      ii. The _______________ class is very small
      iii. During most of its history Latin America was divided among rich _______________ who owned most of the land

2. Culture
   a. Languages
      i. Most Latin American countries speak _______________
      ii. Suriname is Dutch-speaking and _______________ Guiana is part of France
      iii. _______________ is the official language of Brazil
   b. Emigration
      i. Many workers travel to _______________ (2,000-mile border with the US)
      ii. Separates families; workers in US send money, return with _______________
      iii. Growing population and government policies create a shortage of _______________
      iv. Many Mexicans migrate to US for work, but can’t get good jobs
      v. School attendance is improving; _______________ of school age kids in class
   c. Urbanization: The Move to the Cities
      i. _______________ farming barely supports people and their families
      ii. People move to cities to improve their lives
      iii. _______________ factors- factors that “push” people to leave rural areas
      iv. _______________ factors- factors that “pull” people to cities
      v. Rapidly growing cities have similar problems
         1. Growing _______________
Unit 3 Guided Notes: Latin America

2. Increasing ____________ and crime
3. Environmental problems include air ____________, drinking water shortages
4. Failing infrastructure- ____________, transportation, electricity, ____________
   vi. ____________ of Latin America’s most populous cities are in South America
      1. Most populous city in Latin America is ____________ City
      2. 18 to 20 million in city, ____________ million in greater metropolitan area

d. Literacy in South America
   i. Spanish speaking South American countries have a high literacy rate
   ii. Better than Central America, ____________, Mexico, Brazil
   iii. ____________ in Argentina, Chile, ____________ with rates for women as high as ____________
   iv. Chile has a ____________ adult literacy rate and ____________ for young people
   v. All children ages 6-13 attend school; free public education

3. Economy
   a. ____________ gap- difference between quality of life of the rich and poor
   b. Gap is widening in most Latin American countries
   c. Most countries have ____________-market economies and minimal ____________ rules
   d. People have freedom, and rewards they need to create wealth
   e. Poor lack skills to fully, equally participate in such an economy
      i. Most have little ____________; can’t ____________; can’t find jobs
      ii. End up doing ____________ labor
      iii. Conditions in slums bring ____________, crime, short life spans
   f. Gulf oil reserves help ____________ develop industrial economy and manufacturing
      i. Many new factories along ____________ border
      ii. ____________- factories that assemble imported materials
      iii. Export products (__________, clothes) to US
   g. Mexico is part of NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) with ____________ and ____________
Unit 3 Guided Notes: Latin America

i. Prosperity through _______________ expected

h. Sugar cane is _______________ largest export crop

i. Poor crop-labor _______________ leaves Caribbean’s per capita income very low

j. _______________ _______________ plantations produce 10% of world’s coffee, bananas

k. Mining and forest resources are also _______________

l. Chile’s largest export is _______________

m. Advantages of Tourism

i. Tourists spend money on _______________, trips, restaurants

ii. New hotels, businesses have been built in _______________ and the _______________

iii. Regional ports serve cruise ships

iv. _______________ work in restaurants and resorts, guide tours and activities

v. Helps reduce income _______________ between rich and poor

n. Disadvantages of Tourism

i. Resort built on _______________ settings create congestion, pollution

ii. Gap between rich tourists and poor residents creates _______________

iii. Local governments run up _______________ to build tourist facilities

iv. Airports, harbors, hotels, resorts, sewage systems, shopping malls

v. Facility owners often live out of _______________, so profits leave the area

vi. Such owners make decisions that may not be in the area’s best interest

o. Rain Forest Land Uses

i. Rain forest has _______________ - wide range of plant, animal species

1. 50 million acres of rain forest worldwide destroyed _______________

2. _______________ and cedar harvested; exported from Amazon

ii. Poor native farmers clear rain forests for crops (______________ and _______________

1. Poor soil fertility; increased _______________ lead to more timber clearing
2. Brazil’s growing population: ____________ million in 2000, ____________ million projected in 2020

3. Over half of Amazon rain forest is in ____________

p. The Price of Destruction
   i. Deforestation- cutting down and clearing away ____________

   ii. Rain forests regulate climate
       1. Absorb ____________ ____________
       2. Produce ____________
       3. Fewer forests means less carbon dioxide absorbed- it builds up in atmosphere, prevents heat from escaping into ____________

   iii. Global warming- atmospheric temperature rises, weather patterns change

   iv. Covers 6% of earth’s surface but has ____________ of plant, animal species

   v. Researchers are trying to develop ____________ from rain forest plants

q. Moving Toward Solutions
   i. Balancing economic development with rain forest ____________

   ii. Some countries restrict economic development

   iii. ____________ organizations try to educate people about rain forests
       1. Protest environmentally damaging plans
       2. Debt-for ____________ swap- group pays part of government’s large debt
       3. Government protects part of rain forest
       4. Approach works in ____________