

Unit 3 Guided Notes: Latin America

Name: _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

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



Note: Some spellings of Latin American countries are different in our language here in the United States.

- 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 _____

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- b. Cerrado
 - i. Flat savannas 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



Rio Grande

- 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



Panama Canal

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. _____



Amazon Rainforest

- b. Savannahs
 - i. Found in _____, Colombia, Argentina
 - ii. Hot with seasonal rain

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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

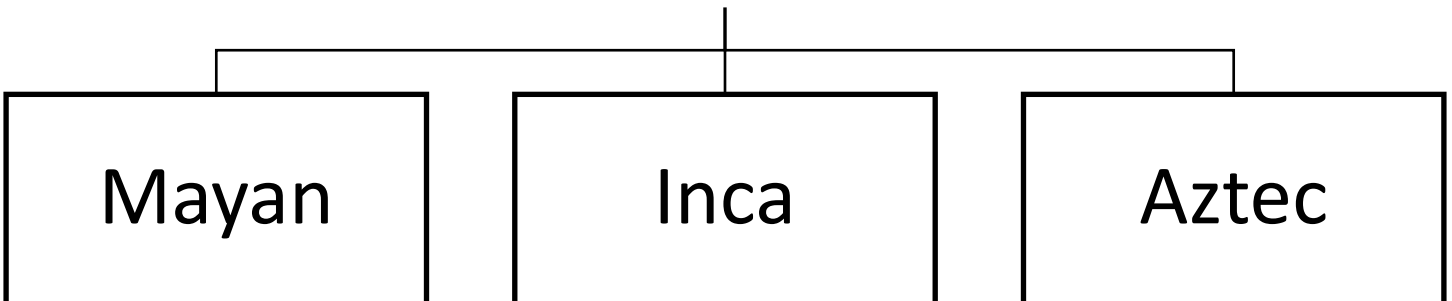
- i. Step like farm fields cut into _____, hillsides
- ii. Allows crops grow on steep land, cuts down on _____
- iii. Used by _____ in Peru, _____ in Mexico

Cultural Notes

1. History

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

Three Civilizations



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Aztec, Maya, Inca Comparison Chart

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

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

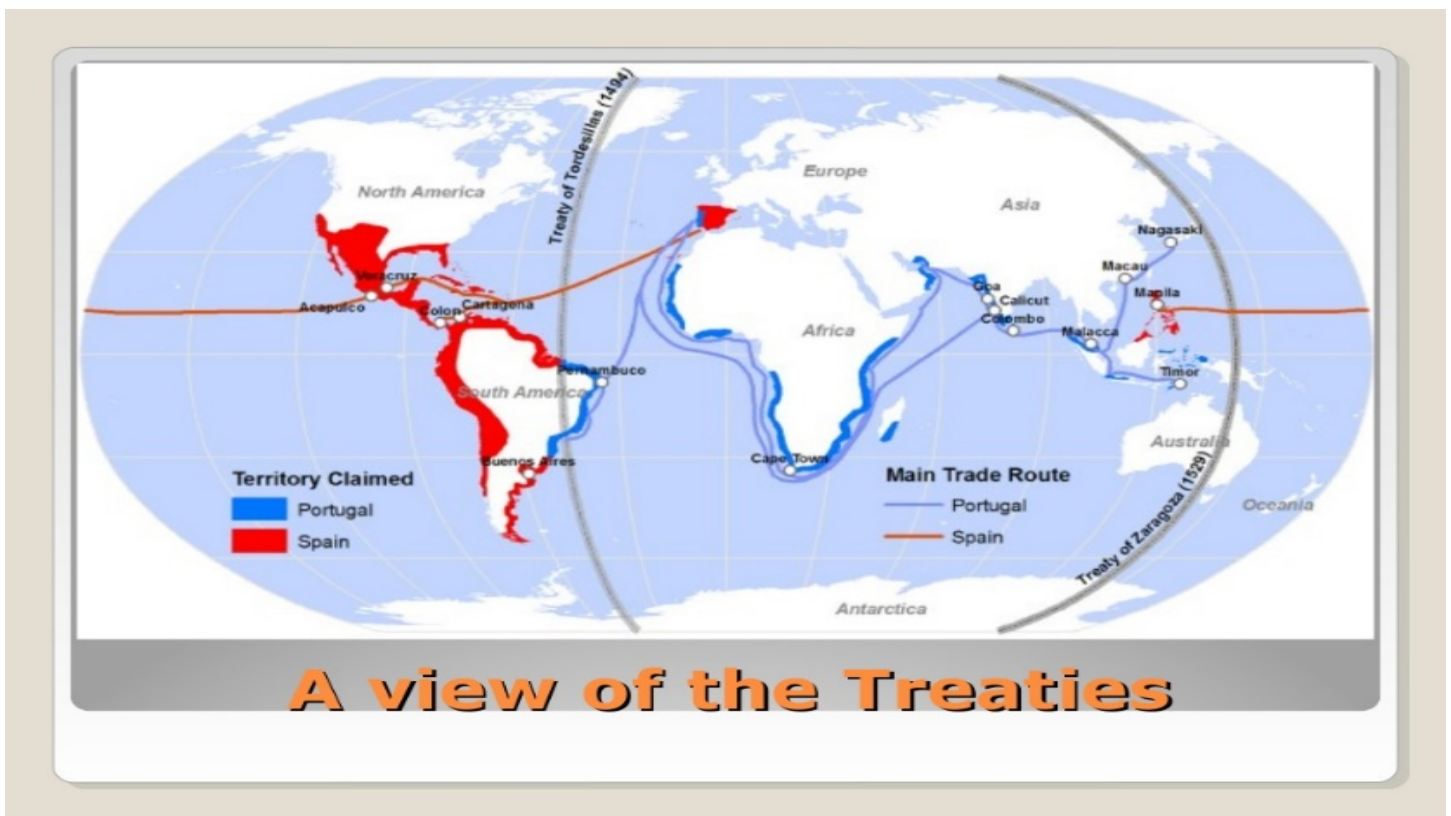
- i. The Inca lived in _____ in Peru and Chile
- ii. The Inca built a system of _____ through the Andes Mountains to connect their empire
- iii. The Inca did not have a _____ system but they kept records with a complicated system of _____ with _____
- iv. The Inca spoke _____

d. Aztec

- i. The Aztec lived in central _____

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- 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

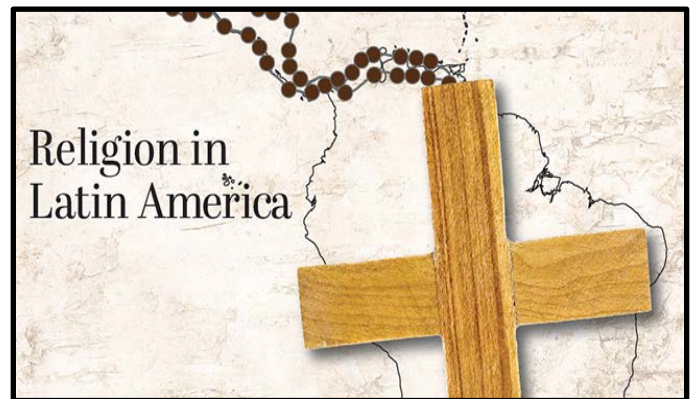
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f. European Colonization

- i. Latin America 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 _____

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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

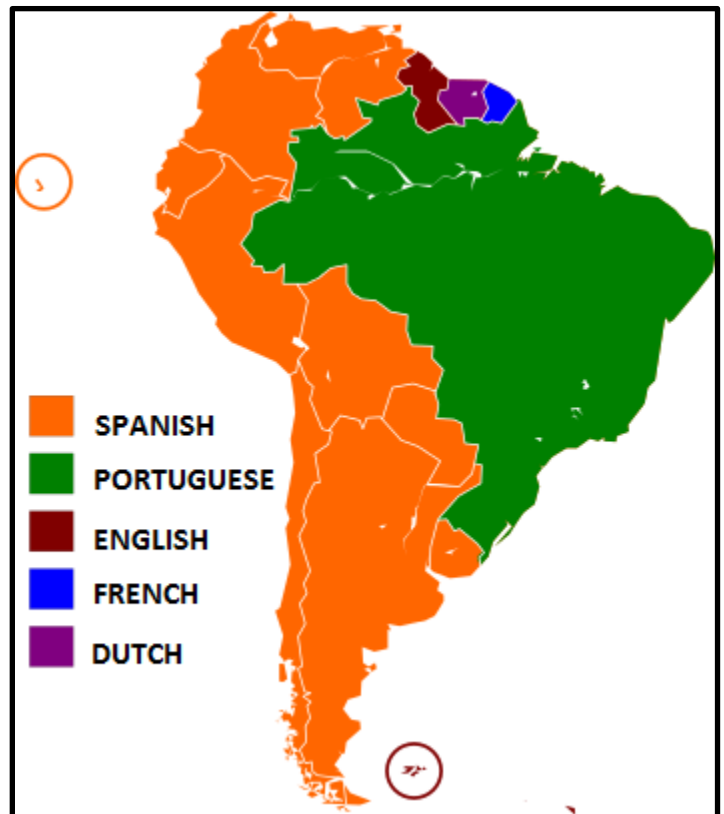
b. Emigration

- 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 _____



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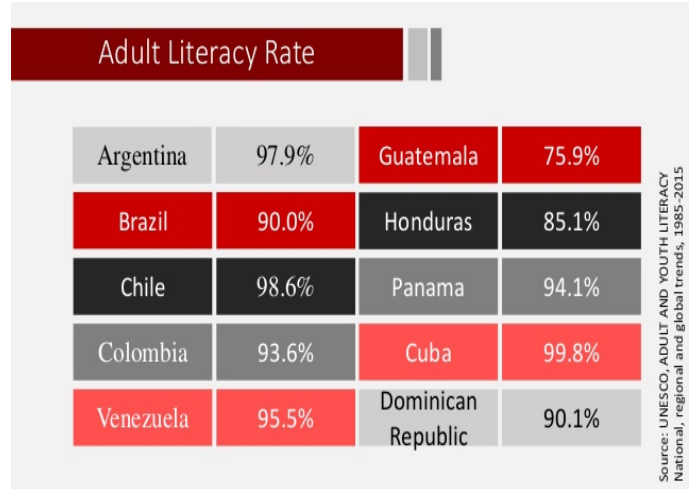
2. Increasing _____ and crime
3. Environmental problems include air _____, drinking water shortages
4. Failing infrastructure- _____, transportation, electricity, _____

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 _____

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- 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

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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 _____



Deforestation of the Amazon

- 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 _____