

Human Geo of Latin America



Fill in the 8 Blanks...



Latin America is generally understood to consist of the entire continent of South America in addition to Mexico, Central America, and the islands of the Caribbean whose inhabitants speak a Romance language. The peoples of this large area shared the experience of conquest and colonization by the Spanish and Portuguese from the late 15th through the 18th century as well as movements of Independence in the early 19th century.

4 Sub regions of Latin America

Mexico

Central America & the Caribbean Islands

Spanish-speaking South America

Brazil



Mexico



Mexico



Colonialism and Independence

- Was originally occupied by native people
- In 1519, Hernando Cortez (of Spain) landed on the coast and began the Spanish conquest of Mexico.
- By 1521, Cortez and his soldiers had conquered the native people of Mexico



Mexico



Mexican History

1325
Aztecs found Tenochtitlán.

1502
Montezuma (right) becomes Aztec emperor.

1521
Cortés conquers Aztec empire.

1624
Viceroy is recalled to Spain after rioting in Mexico City by Indians and others.

1790
Two massive Aztec sculptures are dug up in Mexico City.

1821
Mexico declares independence from Spain.

1848
United States wins Mexican-American War.

1910
Pancho Villa (above) helps lead the Mexican revolution.

2000
Vicente Fox (right) is elected president of Mexico.

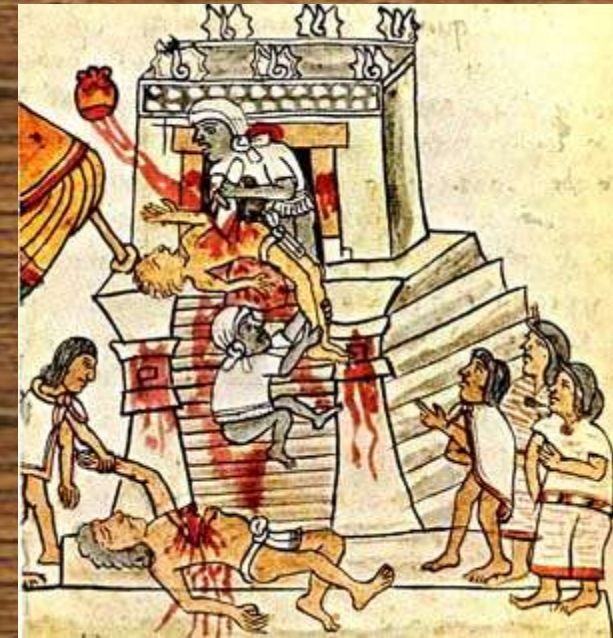
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- Independence from Spain came in 1821
- Land distribution was unfair (few rich landowners with poor peasants working on the haciendas (estates or ranches))
- The Institutional Revolutionary Party in 1929 helped introduce democracy and brought political stability
 - Redistributed land to peasants

Mexico



- Built Tenochtitlan
 - Capital city of beautiful temples, palaces, gardens, and lakes
 - Here they practiced human sacrifice in their temples
 - Destroyed by Cortez
 - Today is Mexico City, the country's capital



Mexico



A Meeting of Cultures

- The Spanish brought...
 - Language and Catholic religion
- Mestizo
 - People of mixed Spanish and Native American heritage



Diego Rivera ~

Mexico



- Used art to educate
- Created huge murals that combined modern forms with traditional designs to present the daily life and history of the country.
- Most famous mural is in Detroit, Michigan

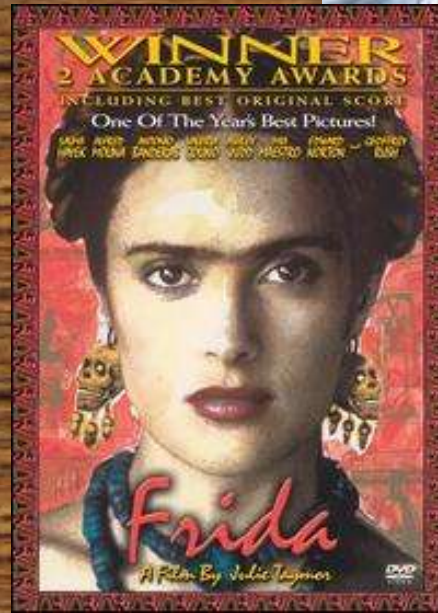


Frida Kahlo ~

Mexico



- Mexican artist whose tormented paintings gave her great fame and changed the art world
- Featured on the cover of Vogue magazine
- 2002 movie starring Salma Hayek about her life.



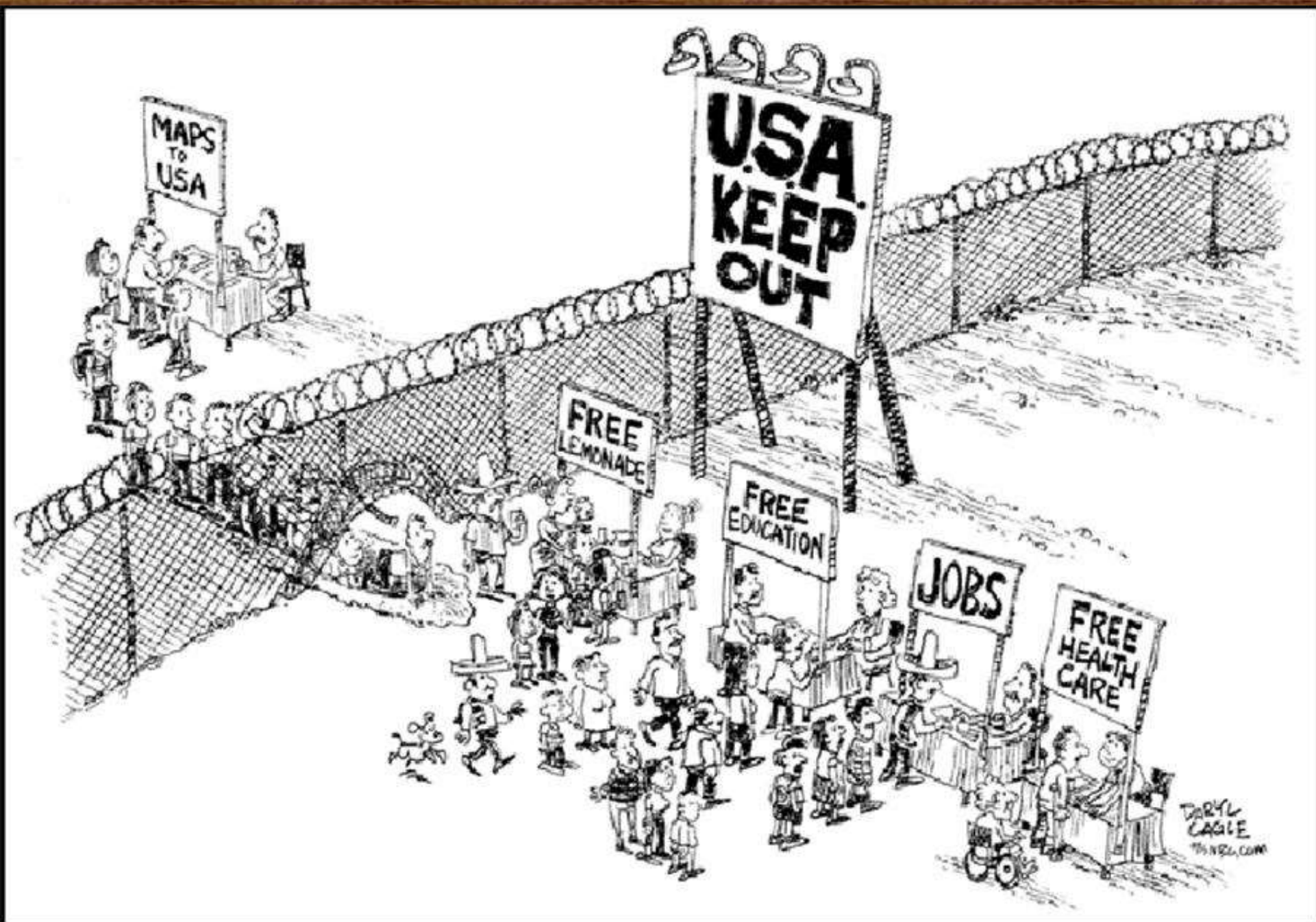
Mexico



Economics

- Problems
 - Income gap: gap between rich and poor
 - Need to develop a more industrial economy
- NAFTA
 - North American Free Trade Agreement: cooperation on trade and economic issues among Mexico, U.S., and Canada





Central America & the Caribbean



Central American & the Caribbean



Natives

- Cultural Hearth: Central America is a place from which ideas spread, and cross.



The Maya

- Central America (Yucatan Peninsula)
- Pyramid shaped temples
- noted for the only known fully-developed written language of the pre-Columbian Americas



Signs	Phonetic Value	Signs	Phonetic Value	Signs	Phonetic Value
1.	a	10.	i	19.	p
2.	a	11.	ca	20.	pp
3.	a	12.	k	21.	cu
	b	13.	l	22.	ku
	b	14.	l	23.	x#
	e	15.	m	24.	x
	t	16.	n	25.	u
	e	17.	o	26.	u
	h	18.	o	27.	n

THEGO DE LANDA'S MAYA ALPHABET.



Pyramid at Tikal, one of the Mayan civilization's most spectacular cities

The Maya ... continued...



- Skilled in mathematics
- Developed concept of zero
- Calendar – based on orbit of the earth & sun (365 $\frac{1}{4}$ day calendar)
- Invented Game that is a cross between basketball & soccer

Central American & the Caribbean



Colonizers

- Spanish in Central America
 - Spain controlled Central America until the 19th century
 - United Provinces of Central America: name taken up by region after independence in 1823
 - By late 1830's, region had broken up into separate nations
- Spanish in Caribbean
 - Established sugar plantations and forced natives to work them until the arrival of African slaves



Caribbean Colonies

Country	Colony	Major Cultural Influences
Spain	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico	Spanish language Catholic religion
France	Haiti, Guadeloupe, Martinique	French language Catholic religion
Great Britain	Jamaica, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, British Virgin Islands	English language Protestant and Catholic religions
Netherlands	Netherlands Antilles	Dutch language Protestant religion
Denmark	Danish West Indies ¹	Danish language ² Protestant religion

¹ Became U.S. Virgin Islands in 1917. ² English is now the official language.

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

- 1 REGION** Which European country had the most colonies in the Caribbean?
- 2 PLACE** In the colonies of which European countries was the Catholic religion dominant?

Central American & the Caribbean



Economy

- In general, most people in the countries of this region are poor. This is a legacy of colonialism



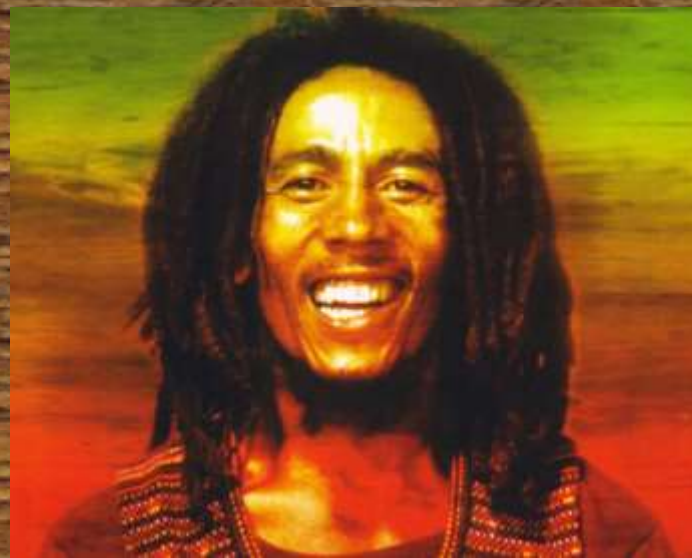
- Informal Economy
 - Jobs that take place outside official channels. Examples: street vendors, shoe shiners, etc.

Central American & the Caribbean




Music of the Caribbean

- Calypso: combines musical elements of Africa, Spain and the Caribbean. Songs are accompanied by steel drums, guitars, and improvised lyrics
- Reggae: developed in Jamaica in 1960's, deal with social problems and religion
 - Bob Marley: pioneer of reggae



Good afternoon!

- Take out your Human Geography of Latin America notes from Friday!!!!
- Sit down...be quiet!

Human Geo of Latin America 

MEXICO

1. What country conquered Mexico? _____ Conqueror? _____
2. What was unfair after Mexico got their independence? _____
3. What did the Institutional Revolutionary Party of 1929 do?

4. What ancient civilization arose in the Valley of Mexico? _____
Circle one: Polytheistic or Monotheistic
5. "Here they practiced _____ in their temples."
6. The capital city of the _____, Tenochtitlan is now _____, the capital of _____
7. What did the Spanish leave in Mexico as their cultural legacy? _____
8. Mestizo: _____
9. Name the 2 famous Mexican painters _____
10. What is a problem facing the Mexican economy? _____
11. What is NAFTA? _____

CENTRAL AMERICA * CARIBBEAN ISLANDS

12. The ancient civilization of the _____ were located in _____
13. List some things the Maya known for. _____
13. Who colonized most of Central America? _____ until when? _____
What resource was important to the Spanish in the Caribbean? _____
14. Which European country had the most colonies in the Caribbean? _____ 2nd most? _____
15. What is an informal economy? _____
16. What type of music combines musical elements of Africa, Spain, and the Caribbean? _____
17. Where and when did reggae develop? _____
It often has messages about _____ and _____

SPANISH-SPEAKING SOUTH AMERICA

18. Where did the Inca live? _____
19. Invaded and conquered by Francisco _____ and the _____
20. Quechua: _____
21. What animal was important to the Incan civilization? _____
22. What is Machu Picchu? _____

South America



The Nazca Period: Nazca Lines

History *in* Depth

Nazca Lines

Etched on the plains of southeastern Peru are more than 1,000 drawings of animals, plants, humans, and geometric shapes. Most of them are so large that they can be recognized only from the air. Scientists believe that the Nazca people made the drawings between 200 B.C. and A.D. 600. Since the lines were discovered in 1927, people have proposed many theories about their purpose, including the following:

- The Nazca people worshiped mountain or sky gods and created the drawings to please them.
- The lines indicated where surface water entered the plain and marked elevated land between ancient riverbeds.
- The lines are a huge map that marks the course of underground aquifers, or water sources. (This is the most recent theory.)



Durability of the Nazca Lines

This spider was created more than 1,000 years ago. It survived because the region has little erosion. The plains are one of the driest regions on earth with only 20 minutes of rain a year. Also, the ground is flat and stony, so wind rarely carries away the soil.

They were first discovered by the Peruvian archaeologist Toribio Mejia Xesspe, who spotted them when hiking through the foothills in 1927

The Nazca Period: Nazca Lines



Size of the Nazca Lines

Many of the Nazca drawings are huge. Some of the wedges (below) are more than 2,500 feet long. The hummingbird (right) is 165 feet long. The Nazca people probably created small model drawings and used math to reproduce them at such a vast scale.

****NAT GEO!****

<http://natgeotv.com/ca/nasca-lines-decoded>

VIEW MORE!



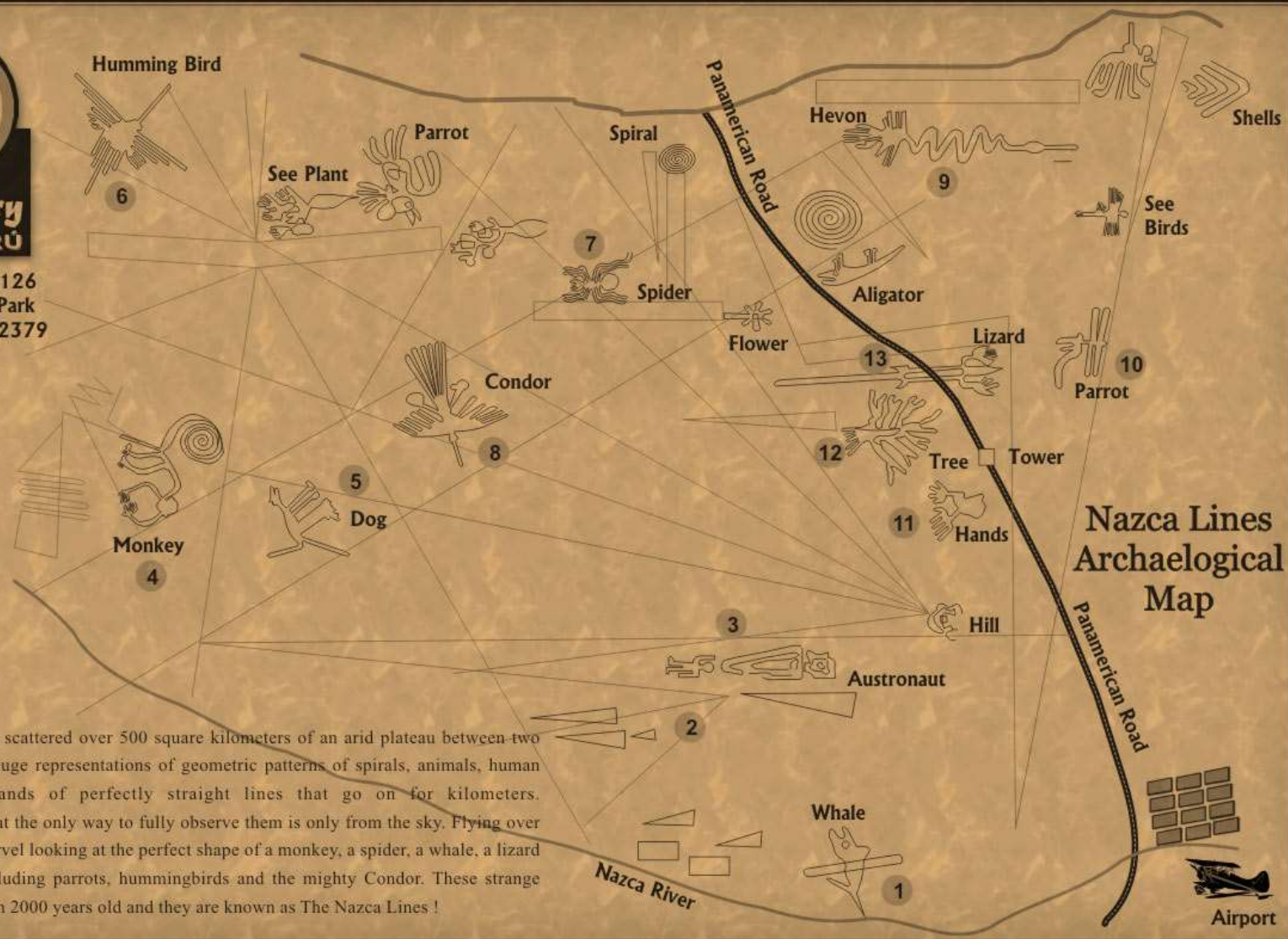
<http://2010fall.blog.ntu.edu.tw/2010/12/15/this-time-not-for-africa-nazca-lines/>

Nazca Water Cult

Some scholars think the lines were linked to a Nazca water cult, or religion. The straight lines may have led to ceremonial sites. The animals may have been symbols. For example, according to traditional beliefs, the hummingbird (above) represents the mountain gods. The mountains were a main source of water.



Ignacio Morseski 126
at the Bolognesi Park
Telf: 0051-56-522379



In the Nazca region, scattered over 500 square kilometers of an arid plateau between two river valleys, exist huge representations of geometric patterns of spirals, animals, human figures and thousands of perfectly straight lines that go on for kilometers. They are so huge, that the only way to fully observe them is only from the sky. Flying over the area you can marvel looking at the perfect shape of a monkey, a spider, a whale, a lizard and many birds, including parrots, hummingbirds and the mighty Condor. These strange figures are more than 2000 years old and they are known as The Nazca Lines !



Spanish-speaking South America



The Inca

- Ancient civilization located in the Andes Mountains in South America
- Empire extended 2,500 miles, from the capital of Cuzco
- Invaded and conquered by Francisco Pizarro and the Spanish



Quechua: Incan language
replaced by Spanish

Llama Legends: The Incas had no wheeled vehicles. They did not have horses or cows. High in the Andes, the llama was the most important animal. The llama was used for transportation. It provided the Incas with wool and food.





Machu Picchu – “Lost city of the Inca”

Machu Picchu – Incan city in the Andes mountains - discovered in 1911 untouched!!





Spanish-speaking South America



Independence and After

- Inspired by the American Revolution, South America countries sought their independence from Spain in the mid 1800's
- Afterwards, governments were oligarchies (gov't by the few) and military rule
 - This authoritarian rule delayed the development of democracy, which is still having effects on the region today.

Spanish-speaking South America



Arts and Crafts in South America



A native woman displays a variety of goods for sale at a crafts market in Chinchero, Peru. Her wares include blankets, pottery, and items of clothing.



Handmade furniture is still found throughout the region. This carpenter shows a chair that he has made in his workshop in Sicuani, Peru.



A Cotopaxi native woman weaves a basket at an open market in Alameda Park in Quito, Ecuador.

Spanish-speaking South America

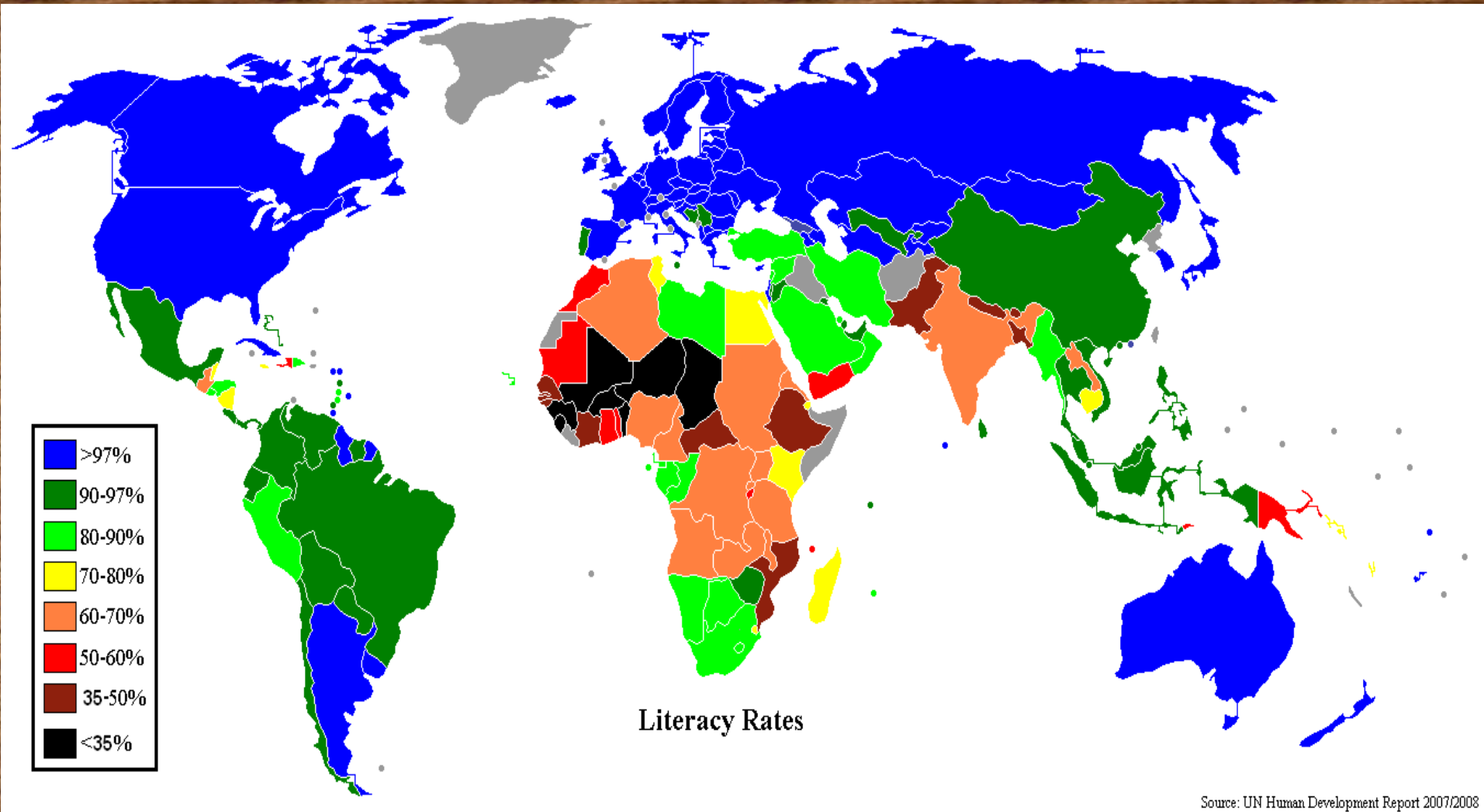


Economy

- Wide variety of products: crops, fishing industry, minerals (mining in the Andes)
- Advantages include: climate, vegetation, resources, and landforms

Literacy

- Higher literacy rates than any other Latin American region
- Education extremely important

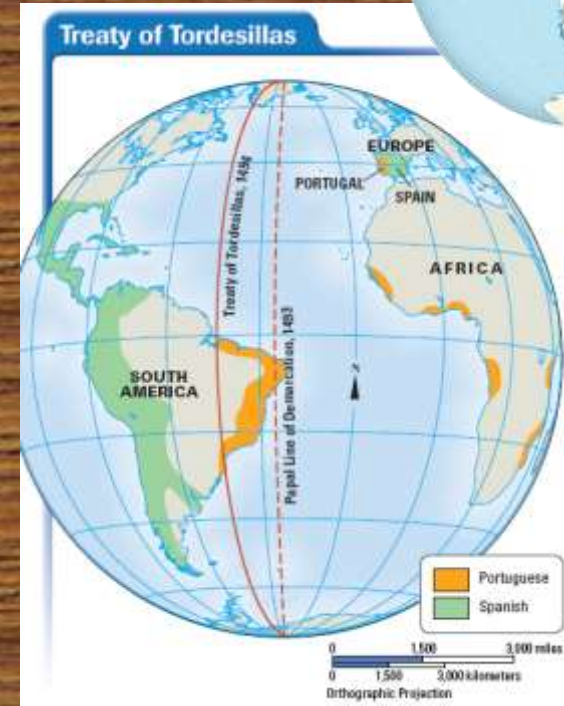


Brazil



A Divided Continent

- Treaty of Tordesillas: 1494 this gave part of Brazil to Portugal
- The colonizers were looking for gold and silver but found none. Instead, they cleared out huge areas of forest where they created sugar plantations



The Portuguese empire ruled out of Brazil from 1807 to 1821 after Napoleon invaded Portugal!

Brazil



INDEPENDENCE FOR BRAZIL Brazil remained a Portuguese colony from 1500 to 1822. After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, many people in Brazil demanded independence from Portugal. However, the Portuguese government wanted Brazil to remain a colony. But the Brazilians kept pushing for independence. Finally, thousands of them signed petitions asking Dom Pedro, the son of Portugal's king, to rule Brazil as an independent country. He agreed, and in September of 1822, he declared Brazil's independence from Portugal.

Economy

Brazil is a growing economic power. Much of this power is based on its vast area, its abundance of natural resources, and its people. Its economy is the tenth largest in the world. Its diverse population of about 170 million people contributes to its economic strength.

Brazil



SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1 LOCATION** In what part of Brazil are most of its timber resources located?
- 2 LOCATION** Is most of Brazil's tin located along the coasts or in the interior of the country?

Culture

Brazil



- Mixture of native, Portuguese, and African influences.
- Speak Portuguese and have the largest Catholic population in the world!



HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION Oscar Niemeyer designed these government offices for Brasília. The Senate meets in the domed building, and the Chamber of Deputies meets in the bowl-like building.



- **Carnival** – festival celebrated just before the beginning of Lent, the Christian holy season that comes before Easter – the biggest Carnival is held each year in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kTc3pv7d5vY>