

Atlas Work

1. Which countries border Mexico?
2. What three bodies of water border Central and South America?
3. What is the capital of Guatemala?
4. The Turks and Caicos islands belong to what European country?

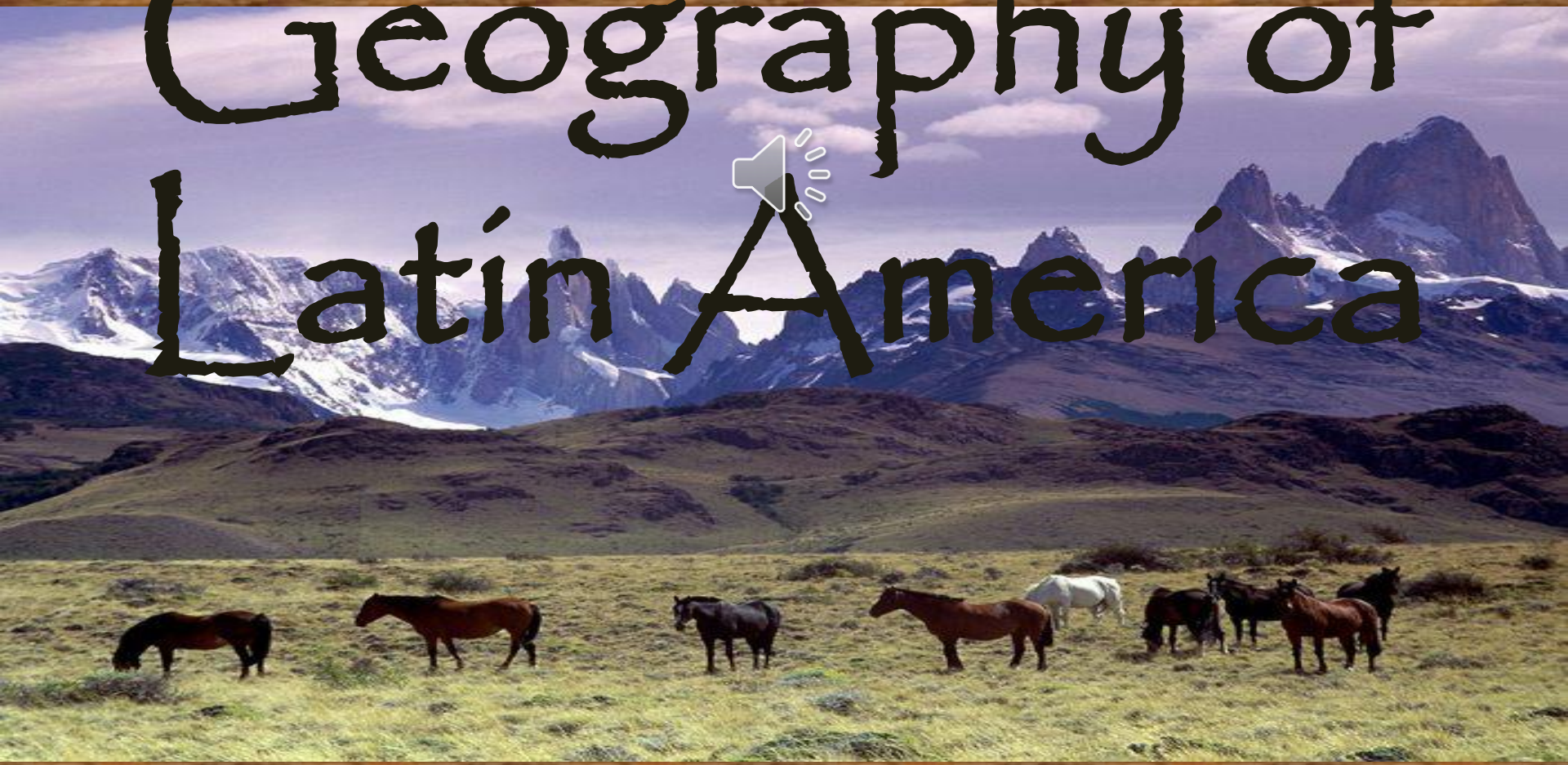
PAGE 102-103

5. What type of land area is found on the Yucatan Peninsula?
6. What River is the main source of water for SW United States and NW Mexico?
7. How much rain does the Sonoran desert receive a year?
8. About how many feet above sea level is the island of Cuba?
9. About how many volcanic eruptions have occurred in MEXICO since 1900?

PAGE 104-105

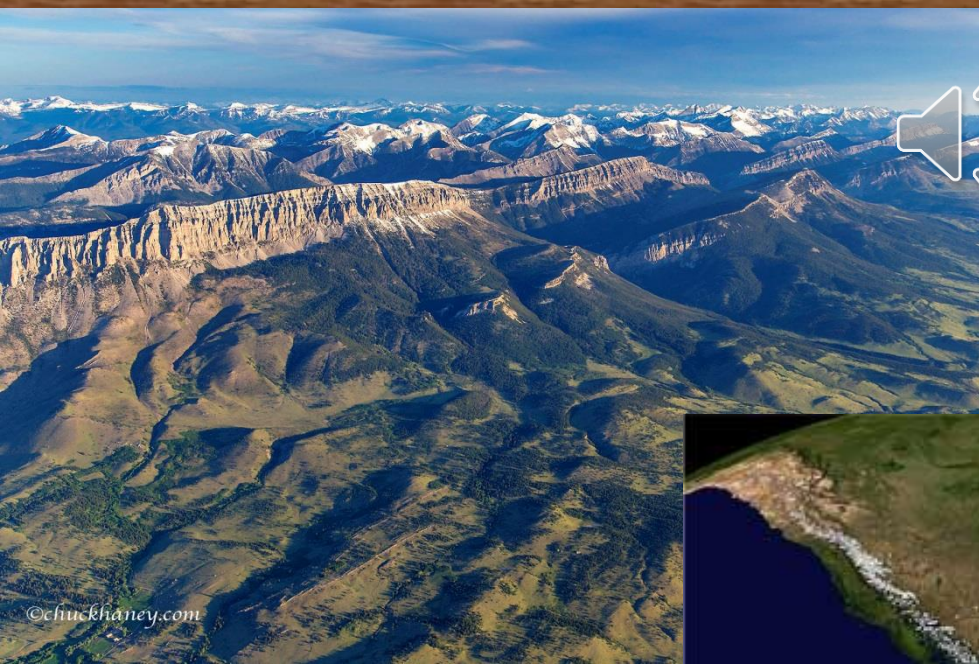
10. About how many inches of rain does Panama get a year?
11. What climate zone is found in Puerto Rico?
12. What 3 cities are considered URBAN in Mexico?
13. What are the 2 important key exports for Mexico and Cuba?
14. Why were countries in Central America called “banana republics”?

Physical Geography of Latin America



Andes Mountains

- 7,000 miles long
- Longest mountain range in the world



©chuckhaney.com





Discovery
EDUCATION



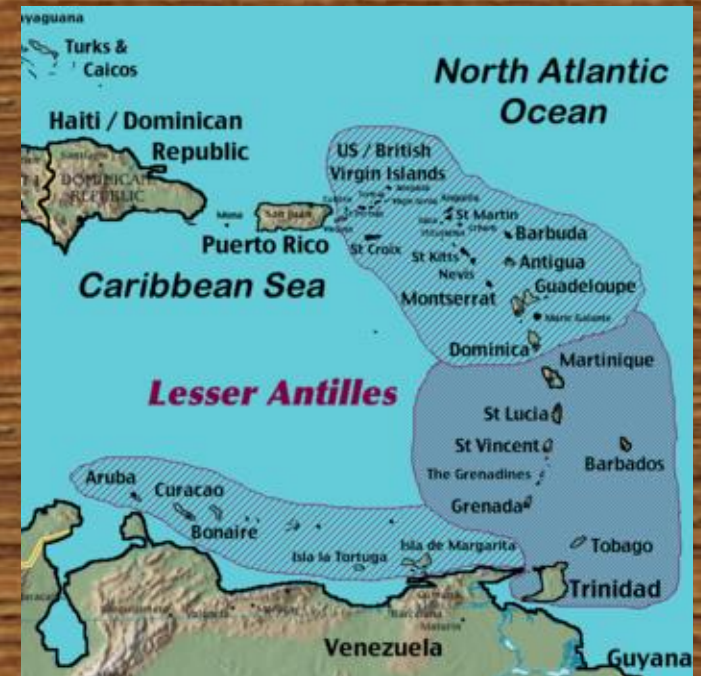
**Chile Side
is very Green**

**Argentina Side
is Very Brown**



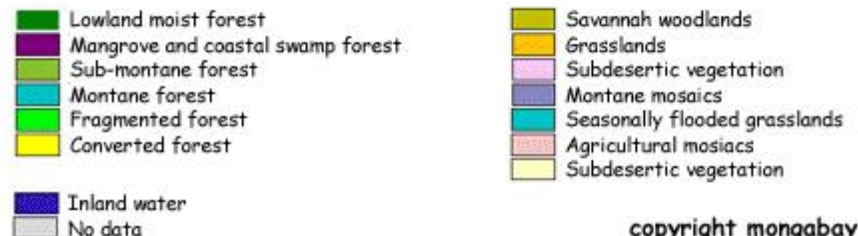
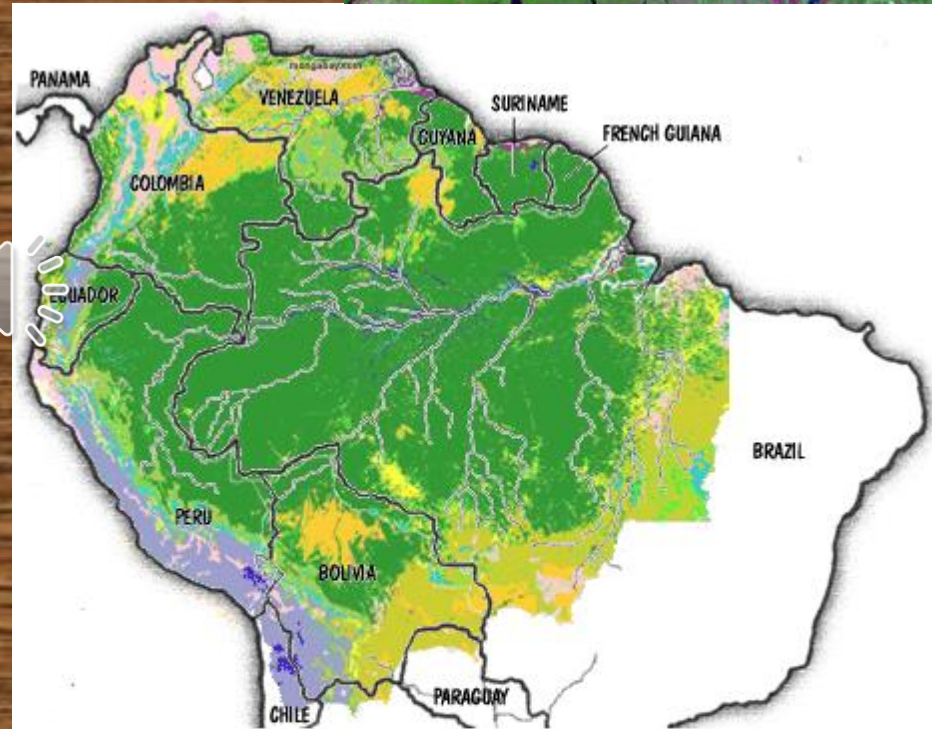
Island Groups of the Caribbean

- Greater Antilles – large islands (Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, & Puerto Rico)
- Lesser Antilles – smaller islands southeast of Puerto Rico



Amazon River

- 2nd longest river in the world
- 4,000 miles west to east
- Carries more water to the ocean than next 7 longest rivers combined!!





Discovery
EDUCATION



**Pink Dolphins of the Amazon
Video!**



Travel Channel: Amazon



Climate & Vegetation

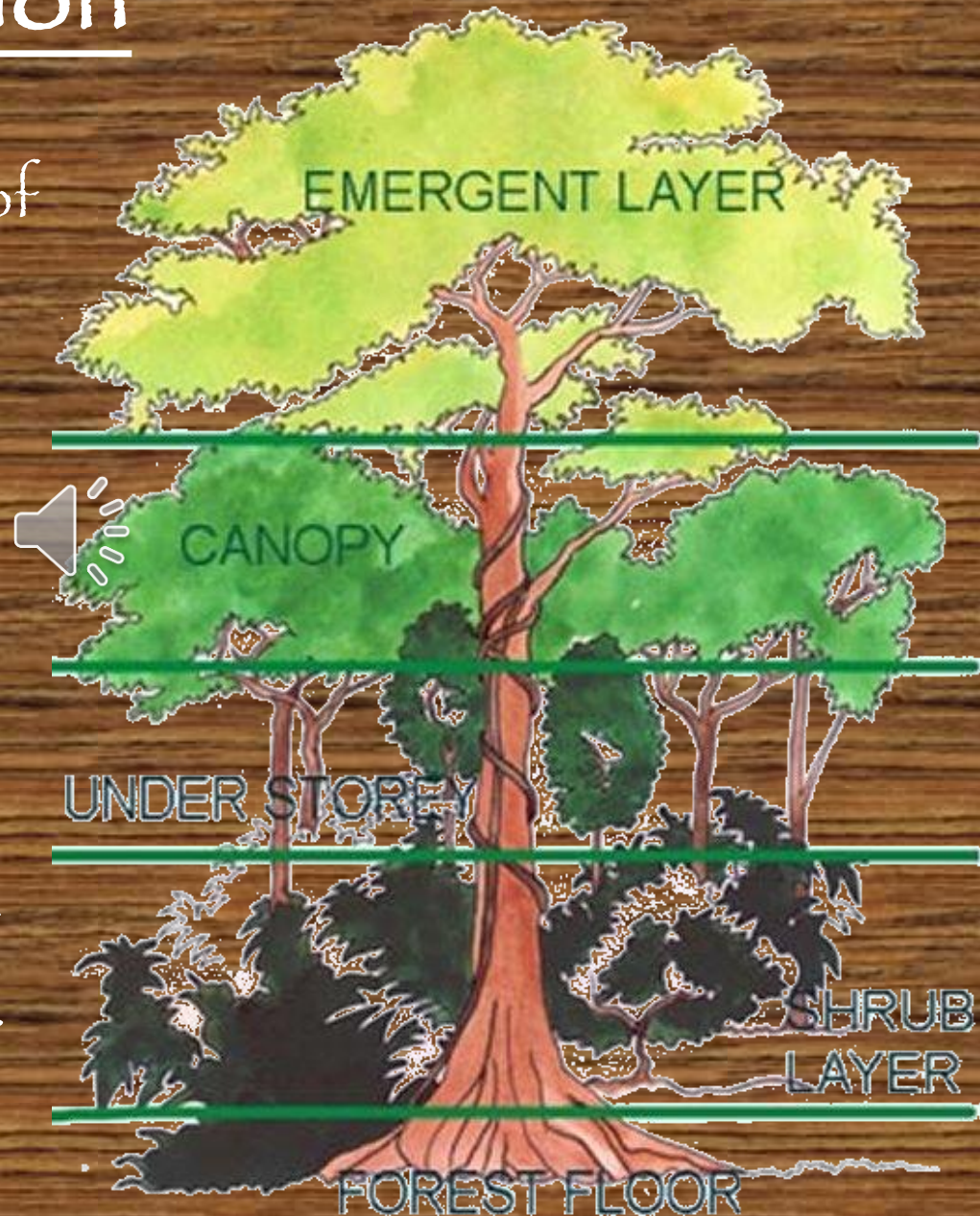
1. **Tropical wet:** around equator, rainforest
2. **Tropical wet & dry:** South America savannas
3. **Semi-arid:** dry with some rain, grasslands
4. **Desert:** northern Mexico, Argentina, Peru
5. **Humid sub-tropical:** rainy winter, humid summers
(like us!)
6. **Mediterranean:** hot summer, cool winter, Chile
7. **Marine West Coast:** rainy summer & winter
Chile & Argentina
8. **Highlands:** in the mountains



Discovery
EDUCATION

Vegetation

- The natural vegetation of Latin America varies according to climate and ranges from lush tropical rainforest evergreens to desert cacti.
- canopy = the tops of tall trees that come together to form a dense covering.



Tropical Climates ...

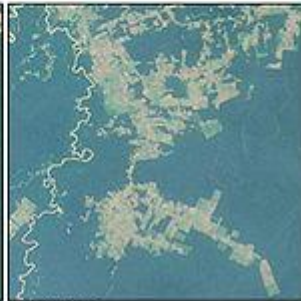
- Deforestation = the cutting down and clearing away of trees in the rain forest



July 28, 2000



July 28, 2000



June 29, 2001



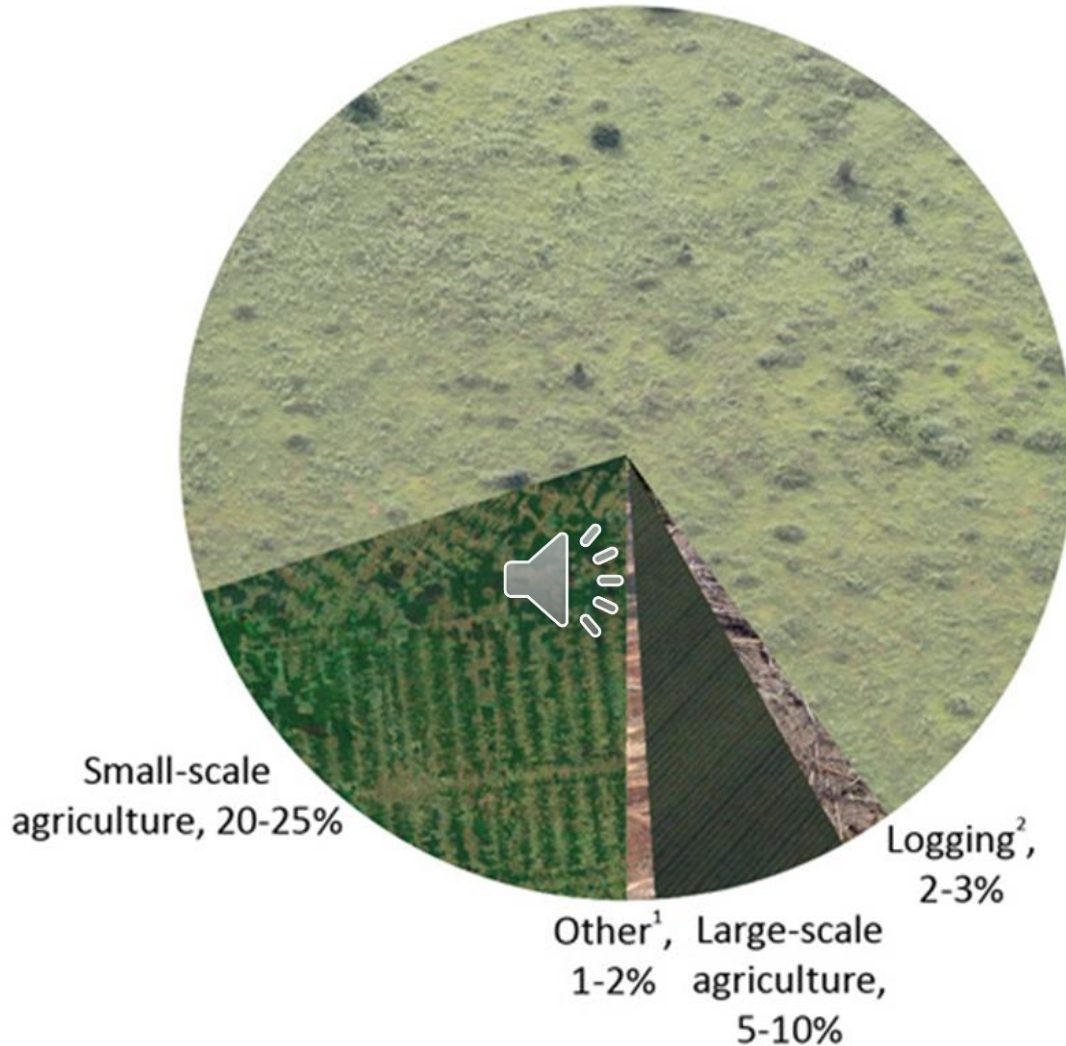
- Deforestation in Bolivia from 1975 to 2000



Causes of Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon, 2000-2005

source: mongabay.com

Cattle ranching, 65-70%



Share of deforested land ultimately converted for extensive agriculture³

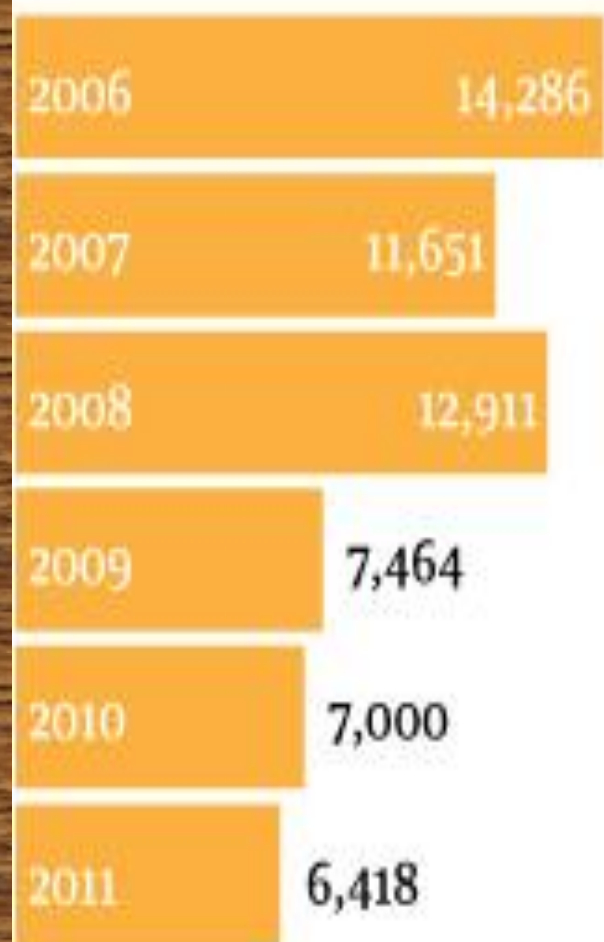
1980s 80%

1990s 60%

1) Other includes fires, mining, urbanization, road construction, dams; 2) Logging generally results in degradation rather than deforestation, but is often followed by clearing for agriculture; 3) Data from Holly Gibbs 2009

Amazon deforestation decrease

Square kilometres of forest
lost annually



SOURCE: BRAZIL MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WWF

Slash & Burn

- **Slash-and-burn farming** = traditionally used by migrant farmers, they cut down all the plants and strip any trees of bark. After the plants and trees have dried out, they are set on fire, the ash helps the soil, but the soil is only good for 2-3 years, when this happens the farmer moves on and the process repeats itself.





1 Farmers cut trees, brush, and grasses to clear a field.



2 They then burn the debris and use the ashes to fertilize the soil.



3 Farmers plant crops for a year or two, which exhausts the soil.



4 Fields often remain barren or are reclaimed by brush, grass, trees, and scrub.

Question???

- Can you travel to the equator and go scuba diving in the morning and snowboarding in the afternoon?

YES YOU CAN!!!!!!! Because of Vertical Climate Zones





Vertical Climate Zones



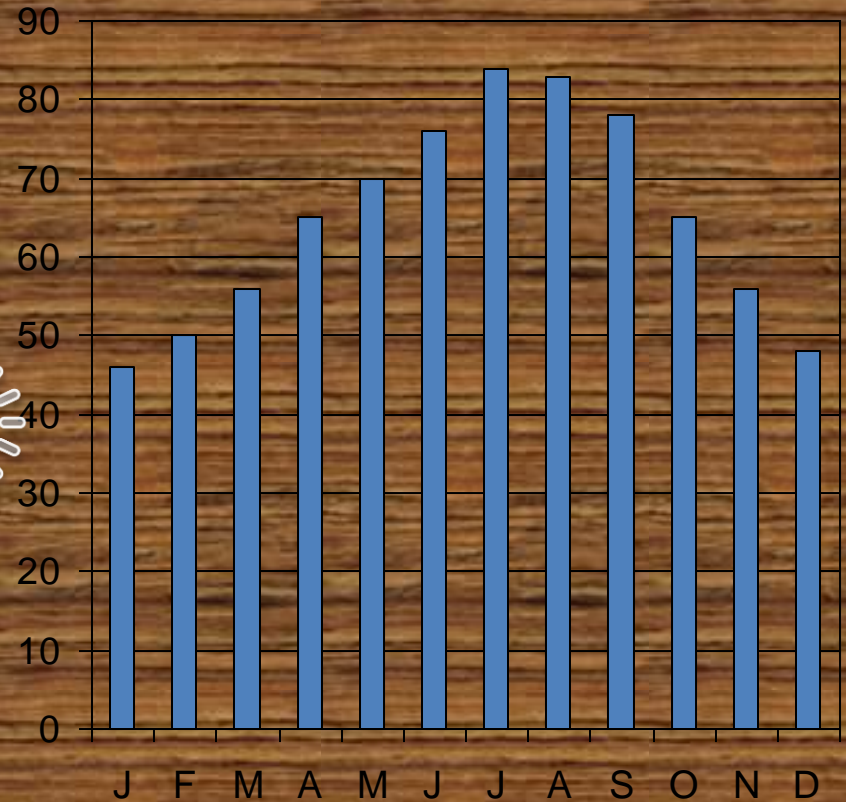
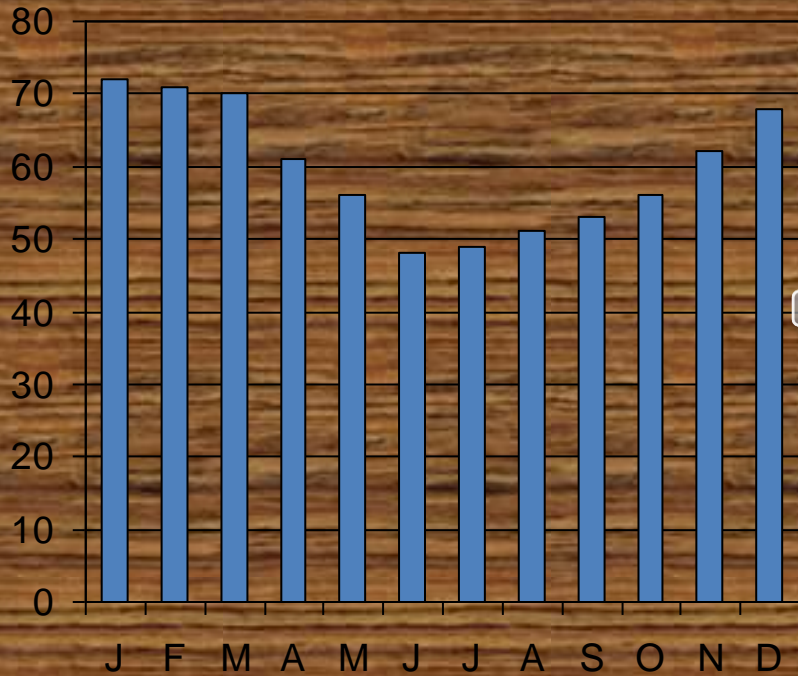
- Highland climates are commonly arranged vertically by altitude into 4 major zones
- Vertical climate refers to the pattern of weather in a region whose growth patterns are primarily affected by elevation. In vertical climate zones, the climate becomes colder as the elevation increases



Comparing Climate Regions

Buenos Aires, Argentina
34*S/ 58*W

Dallas Texas 33*N/97*W



What is the major difference you can see from the two climate charts?

The two charts are opposite to each other – This is because Dallas is in the Northern Hemisphere and Buenos Aires is in the Southern Hemisphere. Our winter is their summer, and our summer is their winter.

Panama Canal

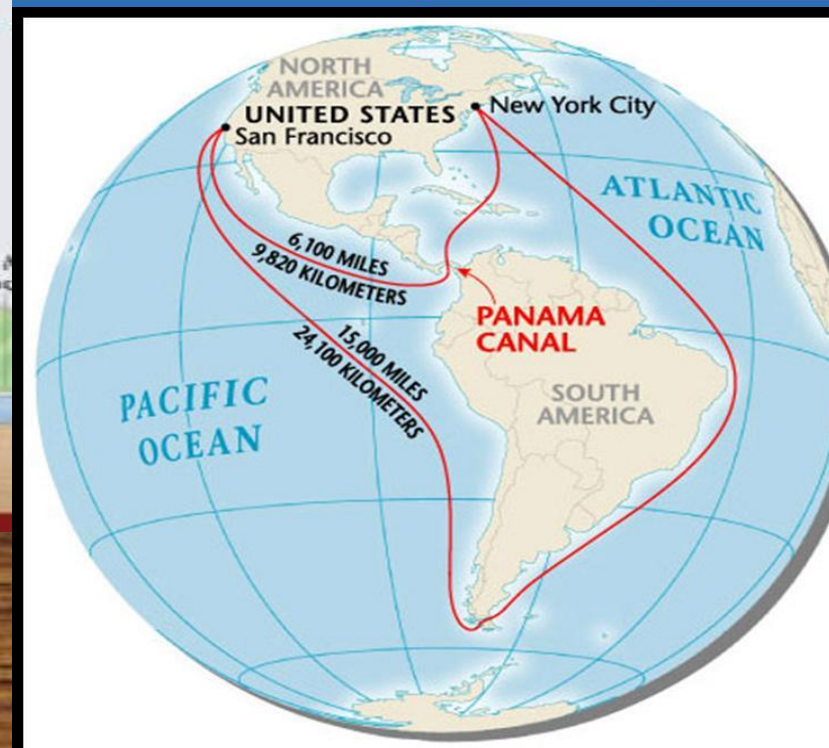
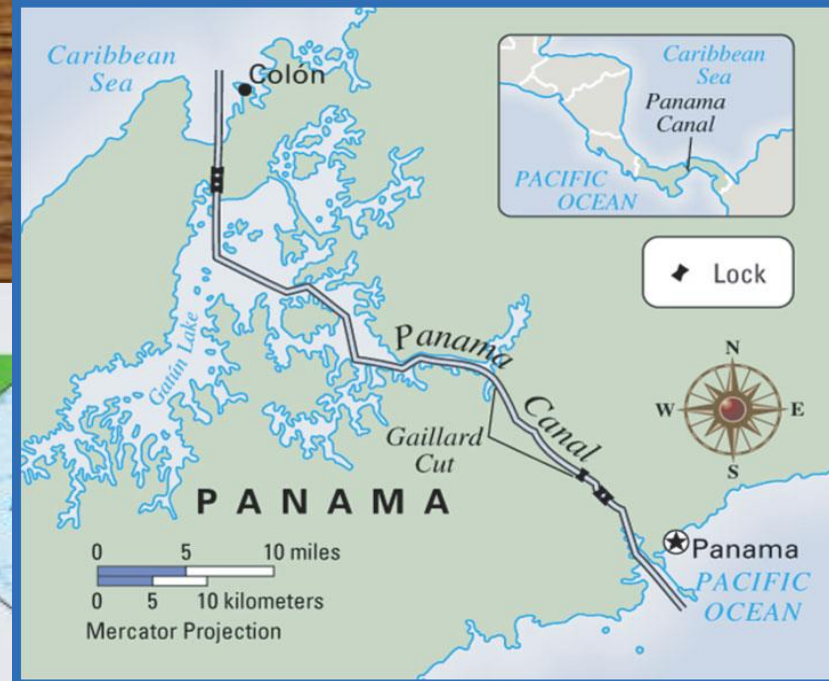
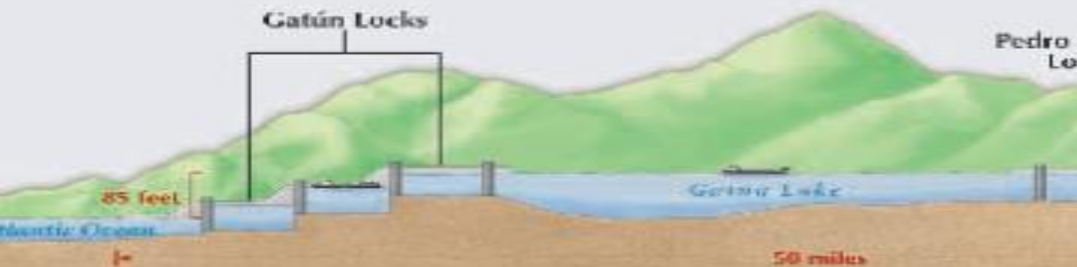
- Canal system that splits the country of Panama in half, allowing boat traffic to pass through the isthmus of Panama and not have to go all the way around South America to have access between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.



Focus On Geography

The Panama Canal

The construction of the Panama Canal was a monumental engineering feat. It fulfilled a vision of shortening the travel distance between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans that traced back to when the Spanish first began shipping gold and silver from the Americas in the 1500s. To complete the canal, workers built a series of locks to raise ships to the level of Gatún Lake, 85 feet above sea level, to cross the isthmus. (See the diagram below.) From 1904 to 1913, more than 56,000 laborers worked on the canal. In the end, the challenge of the landscape was overshadowed by the threat of the deadly mosquito, which spread yellow fever and malaria. "If we do not control malaria, our mortality is going to be heavy," warned Dr. William Gorgas, a United States Army surgeon. He convinced the chief engineer that fighting the mosquito was vital to keeping American steam shovels in action.



Trans-Andean Highway, Peru



- Connects Lima (capital of Peru) to Chile through the Andes
- Extremely curvy to compensate for the extreme uphill and downhill.

Resources of Latin America

Click to Activate



- Aluminum
- Coal
- Copper
- Gold
- Hydroelectric power
- Iron ore
- Lead
- Natural gas
- Petroleum
- Silver
- Timber
- Tin
- Zinc

0 500 1,000 miles
0 500 1,000 kilometers
Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection

Most of Mexico's oil reserves are located along the coast of, or offshore in, the Gulf of Mexico.

The countries of Central America are relatively poor in resources.

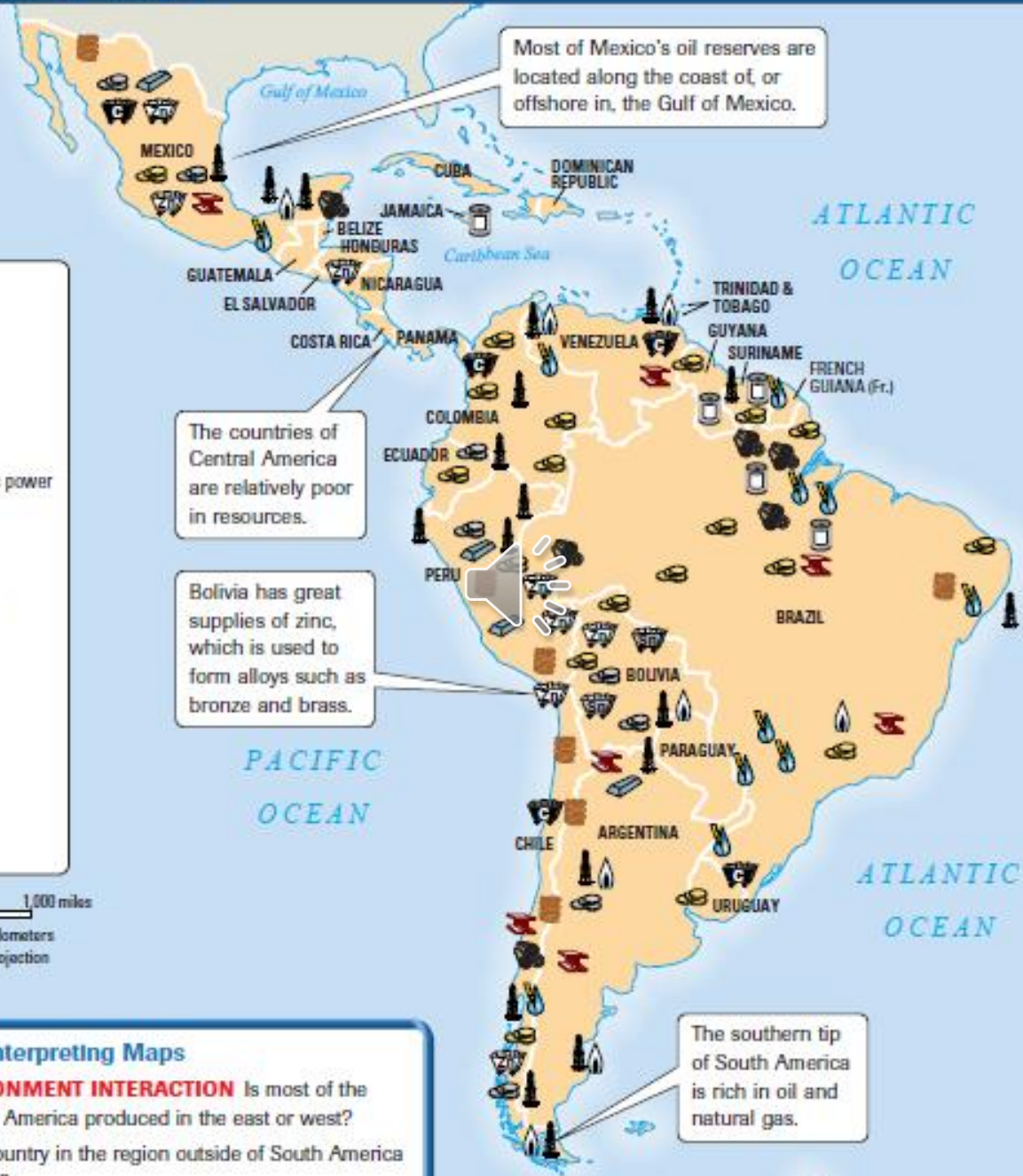
Bolivia has great supplies of zinc, which is used to form alloys such as bronze and brass.

The southern tip of South America is rich in oil and natural gas.

SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1 **HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION** Is most of the petroleum in South America produced in the east or west?

2 **REGION** Which country in the region outside of South America is rich in petroleum?



Did you finish your chart?

• If "YES"

- Go to http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/South_America_Geography.htm
- Play the "countries" review games
- Record your scores on the back of your chart

• If "NO"

- Go back through the ppt and write down whatever is underlined.
- Then following the directions under "If YES"

Good morning!!!!

- Pick up the yellow chart from the front table
- Copy down the questions in the box.
- See if you can come up with the answers
- These are coming DIRECTLY from the FINAL EXAM!!!!

- **Canada's longest river**
- **Rocky and flat area surrounding Hudson Bay**
- **Longest river in the US**

**Take out your physical
geography chart from
yesterday!!!!!!**

YOU HAVE A MAP QUIZ TODAY!!!!

- Study NOW!!!!
- You have a map that you filled out on Monday.
- If not, use p. A23 and A25 in textbook (Central America and South America)

TAKE OUT YOUR WARM UP AND HUMAN GEO NOTES FROM YESTERDAY

- **Tectonic plates that spread apart and create volcanos**
- **Caused by drought and over-grazing; spread of desert into more fertile areas**
- **Separation of races in South Africa; ended with help from Nelson Mandela**

You will have 20 minutes to finish your poster and argument!

- *Argument needs to be at least 7 sentences*
- *It can be on the back of your poster*

- *Use white paper and markers for poster*
- *Poster needs to be neat and colored*
- *Turn in to me when finished*

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



1325
Aztecs found
Tenochtitlan



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 presi-
dent of Mexico.



Mexico



- 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



The Aztecs

- Arose in the Valley of Mexico
- Complex political system with an emperor
- Worshipped many gods & goddesses

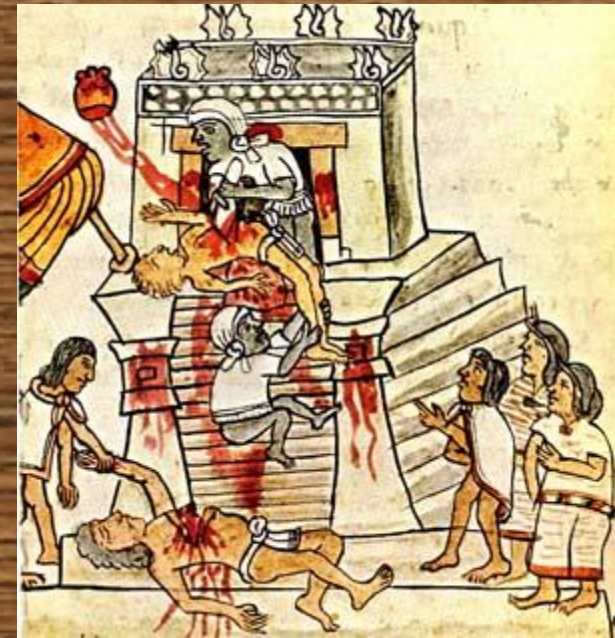


Mexico



- 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

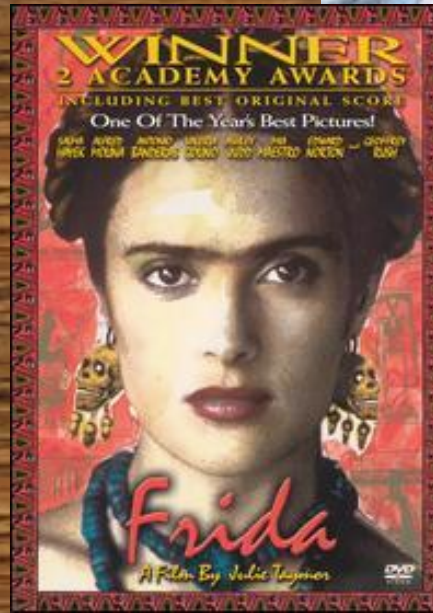
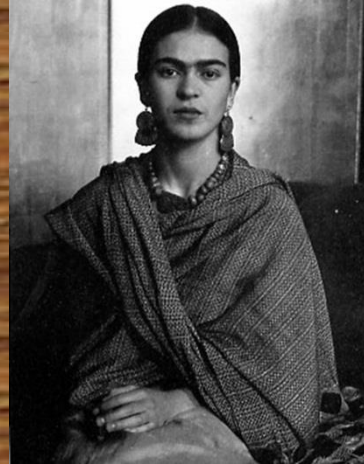


Frida Kahlo ~

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.



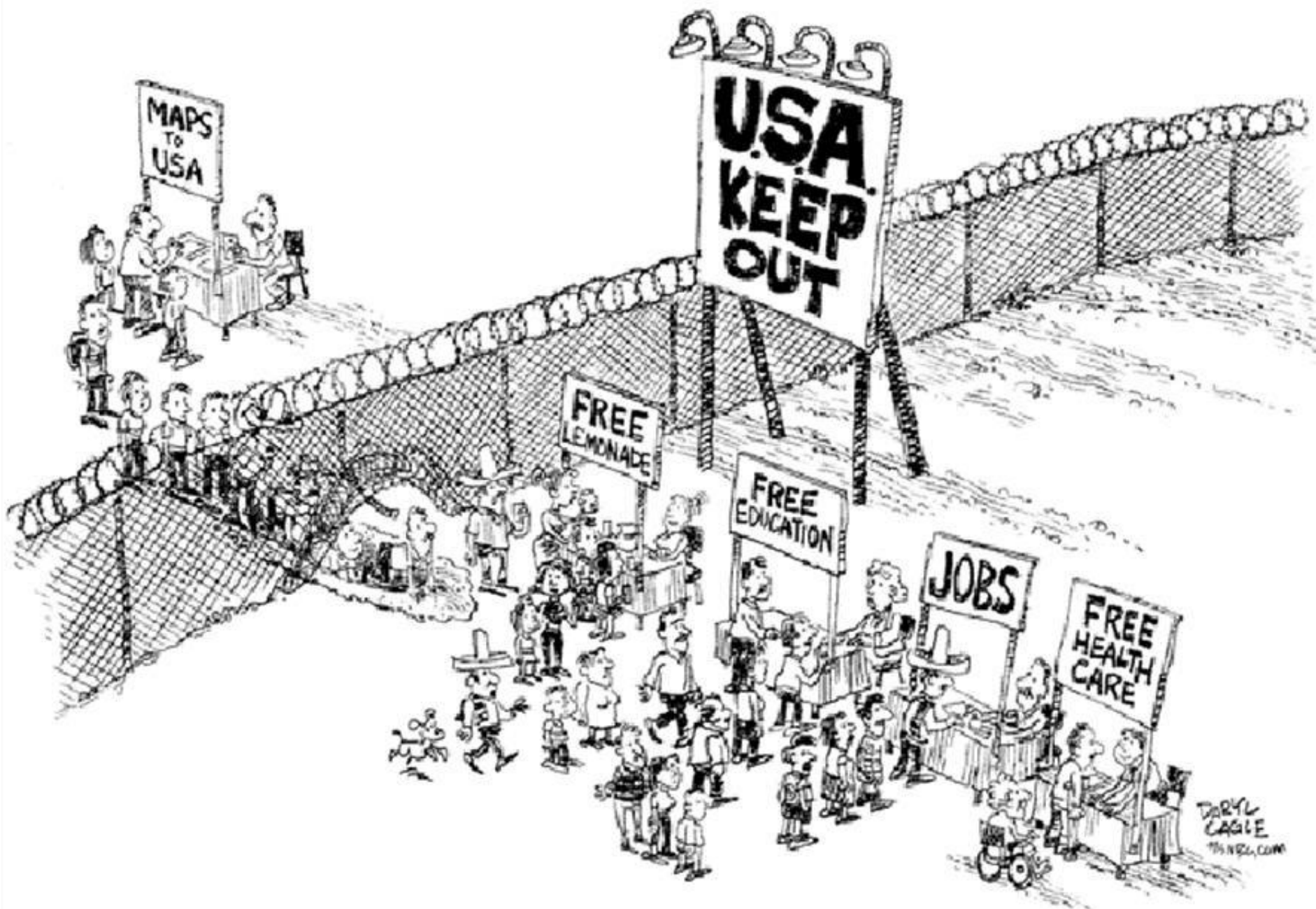
Mexico



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





MAPS
TO
USA

USA
KEEP
OUT

FREE
LEMONADE

FREE
EDUCATION

JOBS

FREE
HEALTH
CARE

DARYL
CAGLE
© 2011 NBC.COM

Central America & the Caribbean



Central American & the Caribbean



Natives

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



Copyright 2011 © Will Moreno

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
	é	17.	o.	26.	u
	h	18.	o.	27.	z

DIEGO 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



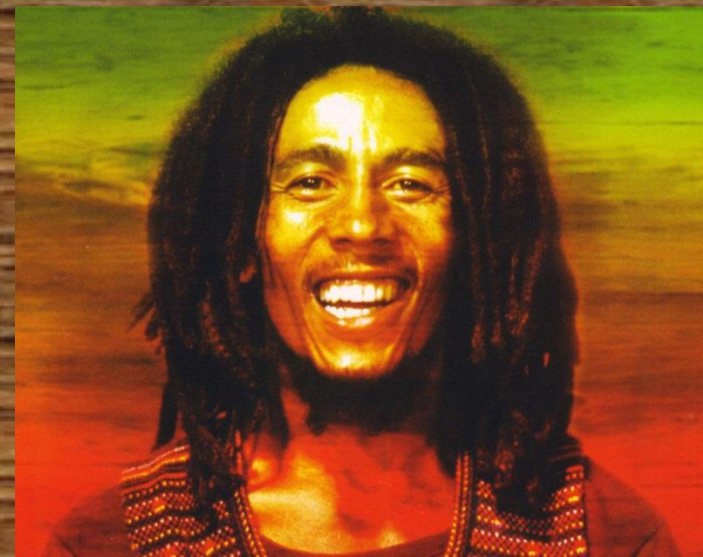
- Informal Economy
 - Jobs that take place outside official channels. Examples: street vendors, shoe shiners, etc.

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.)

What the heck?!



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/nazca-lines-decoded>

VIEW MORE!



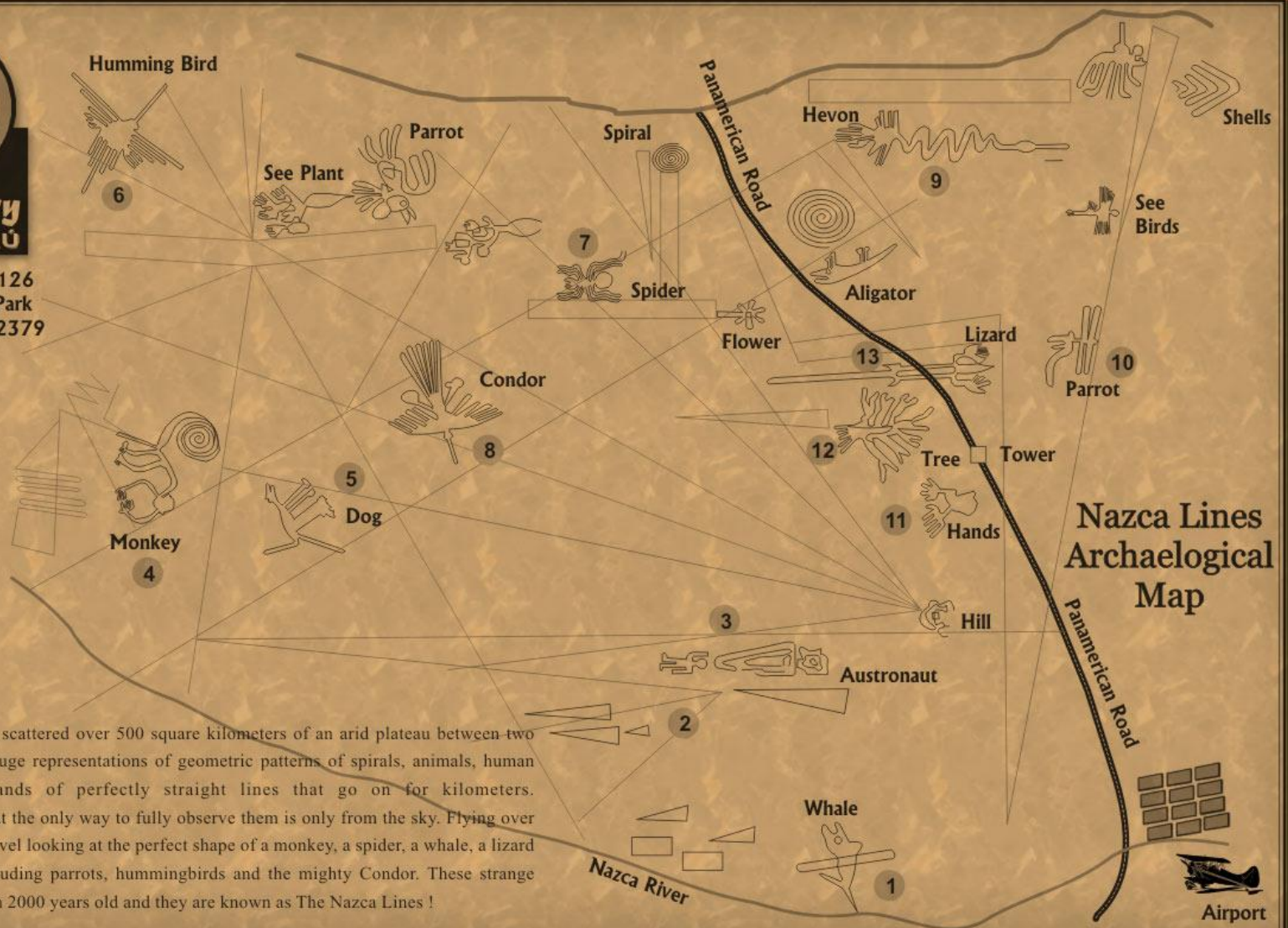
<http://2010fall.blog.ntu.edu.tw/2010/12/15/this-time-not-for-africa-nazca-lines/>

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



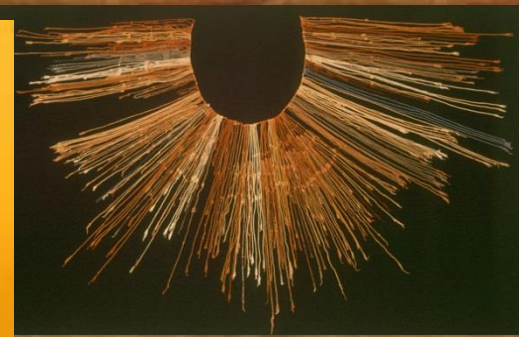
The Inca

- 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

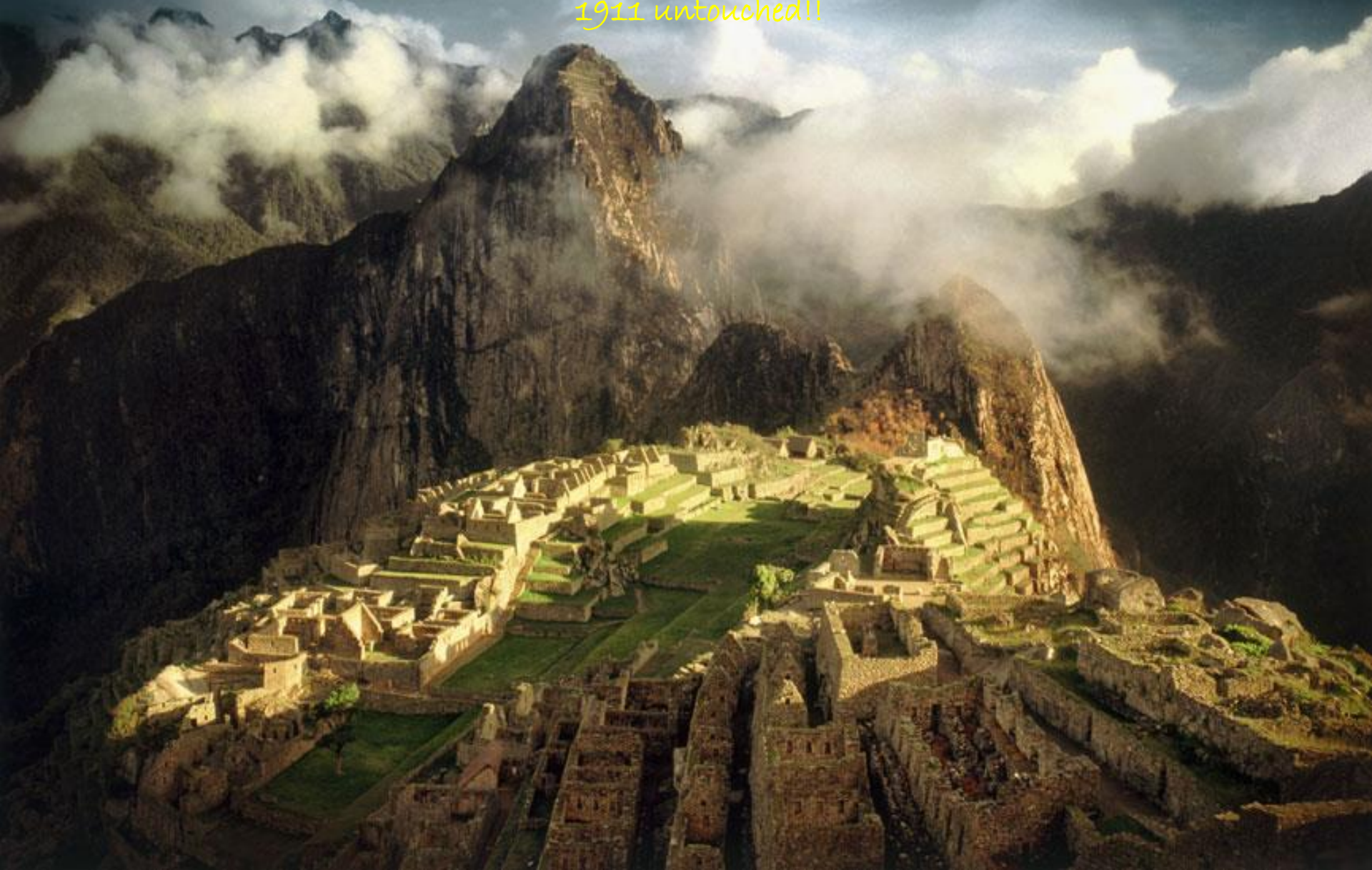
Llama Legends: The Incas had no wheeled vehicles. They did not have horses or cows. High in the Andes, the llama was the most important animal. The llama was used for transportation. It provided the Incas with wool and food.





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

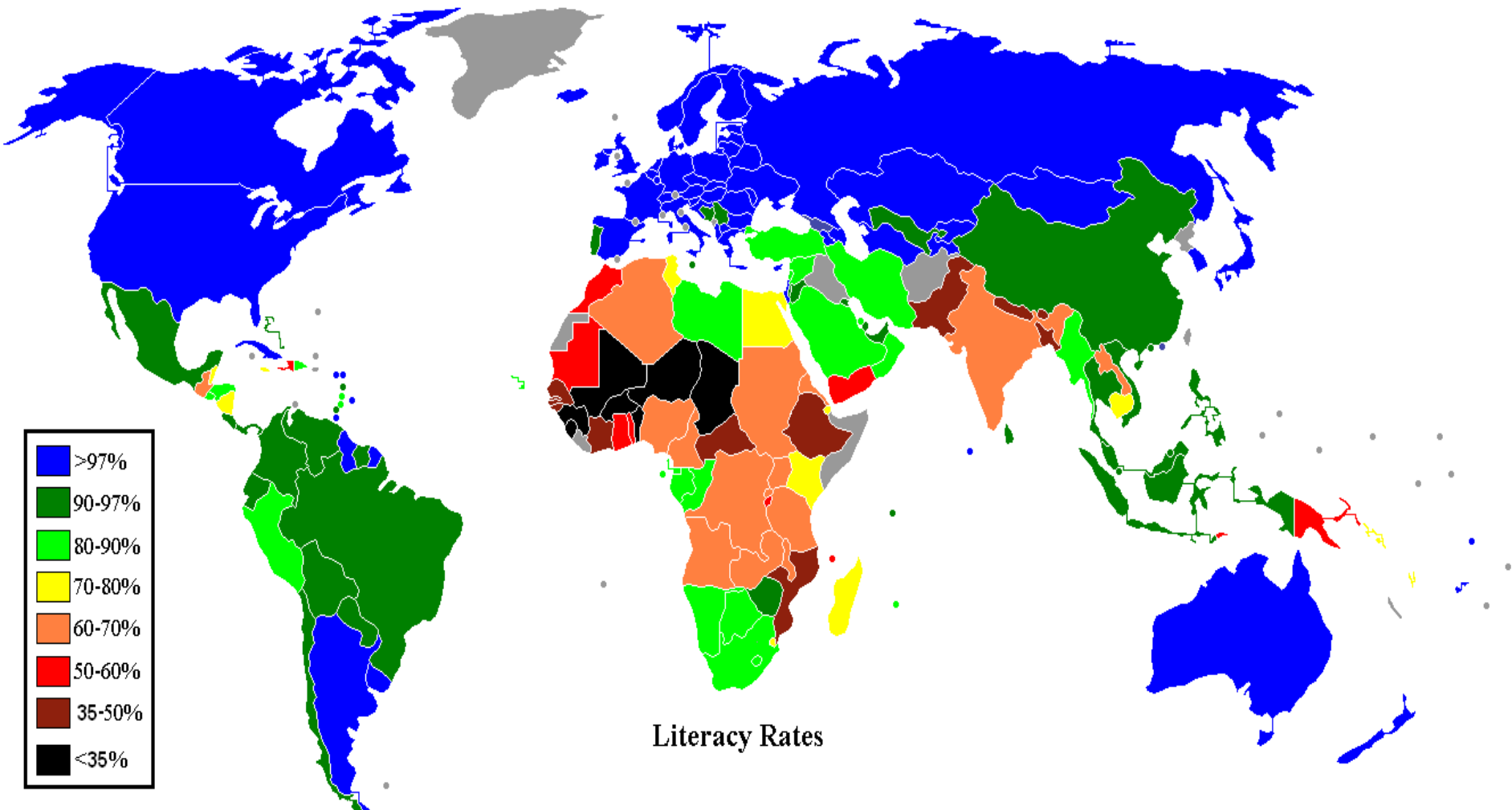
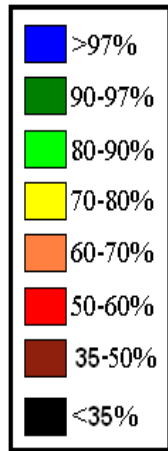


Economy

- 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



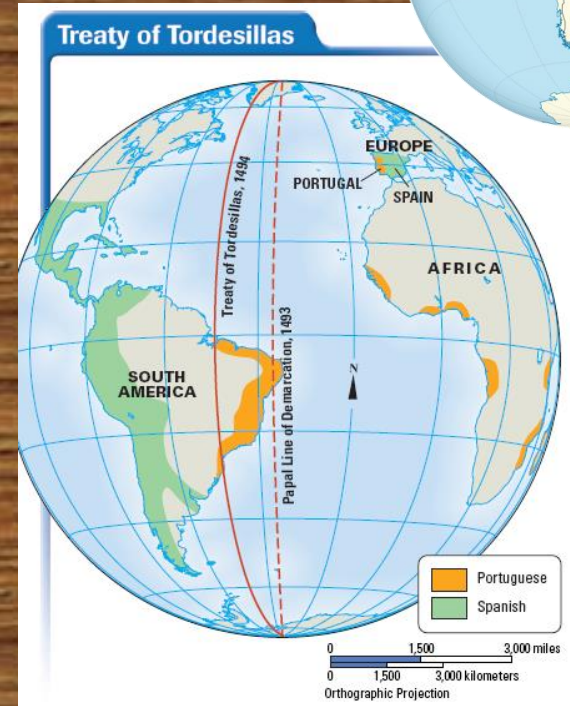
Literacy Rates

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

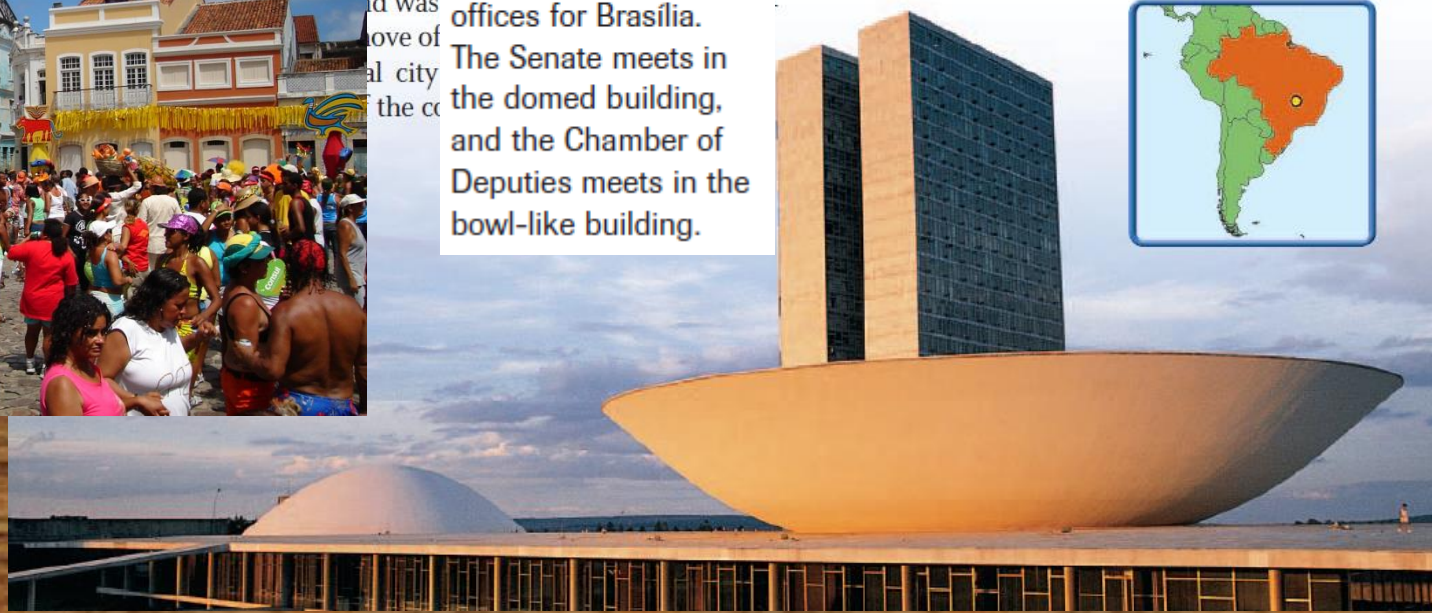


- Mixture of native, Portuguese, and African influences.
- Speak Portuguese and have the largest Catholic population in the world!

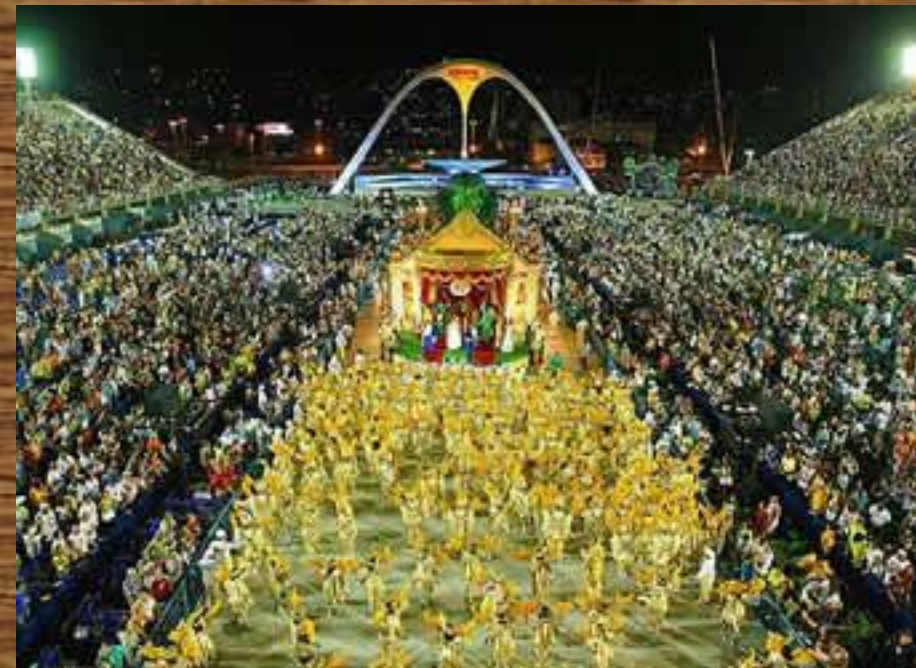


HUMAN-ENVIRONMENT INTERACTION Oscar Niemeyer designed these government offices for Brasilia. The Senate meets in the domed building, and the Chamber of Deputies meets in the bowl-like building.

and was
love of
al city
the c



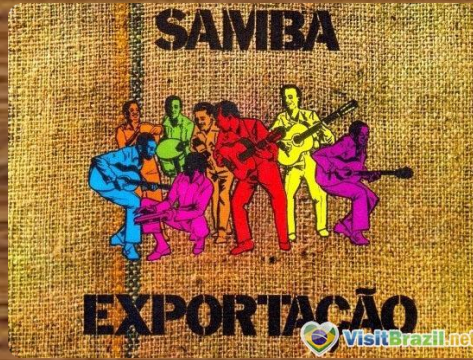
- **Carnival** – festival celebrated just before the beginning of Lent, the Christian holy season that comes before Easter – the biggest Carnival is held each year in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil





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

- Samba: A Brazilian dance with African influences



- Capoeira: a martial arts and dance that developed in Brazil by African slaves who were hiding their fight training.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z8xxgFpK-NM>

- Soccer is a huge part of Brazil as well. They will host the 2014 World Cup



Brazil is the most successful national football team in the history of the FIFA World Cup, with five championships, followed by Italy. They are also the most successful team in the FIFA Confederations Cup with three titles.