

Chapter 7 “Latin America Physical Geography and History” pg. 196-227

7-1 “Physical Geography of Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean” pg. 199-203

Connecting to Your World

What is Paricutin?

Mountains and Island

What makes up the region of Latin America?

What volcano is in the picture on pg. 199?

**Latin America includes Middle America and: Spain, South America, North America, Portugal

Mexico

How do tectonic plates affect Mexico?

What are the two major mountain ranges in Mexico?

Which mountain range is located in western Mexico?

Where do most people in Mexico live?

What is Mexico’s largest river?

**Mexico’s location on the edge of tectonic plates causes many what?

Central America

What is an isthmus?

Central America is a: continent, island, isthmus, peninsula

What does Central America connect?

How do tectonic plates affect Central America?

In Central America, a string of volcanoes: borders Mexico, lines the Caribbean Coast, lines the Pacific Coast, surrounds the highlands

**Most of Central America is made up of: plains, highlands, grasslands, forests

**What does the Central American isthmus connect?

The Caribbean Islands

What 4 large islands are included in the Greater Antilles?

What is the other island chain called?

What is the relationship between many Caribbean Islands and underwater mountains?

Panama Canal pg. 201

By how many miles did the canal shorten a ship's journey?

In 1999, the United States gave control of the Panama Canal to Panama. How do you think the country of Panama will benefit from the canal?

Mexico

Half of Mexico lies south of what?

In Mexico the driest areas are in the deserts in which region?

****Desert shrubs thrive:** along the southeast coast of Mexico, along the southwest coast of Mexico, in the northern Mexican Plateau, in the southern Mexican Plateau

****Where are deciduous forests located in Mexico?**

Central America

Because all of Central America is in the tropical zone, the climate year round is generally what?

What causes the variation in temperatures in the Mexican and Central American mountains and highlands?

The Caribbean Islands

How does wind affect the climate of the Caribbean Islands?

The climate in the Caribbean Islands is greatly influenced by: the highlands in the islands interior, the plains that surround the highlands, volcanic activity in Central America, the winds that blow across the Caribbean Sea

7-2 “Physical Geography of South America” pg. 205-211

Connecting to Your World

How are South America and North America alike?

The Andes

How does the Andes rank in height compared with mountain ranges around the world?

Where are the Himalayas located?

What is the tallest Andean peak?

The Andes region includes a high plateau called the what?

What two countries share the altiplano?

**The high plateau region in the Andes is called the what?

**The Western Hemisphere’s tallest mountain peak is located in which country?

**Where is the altiplano located: in the Sierra Madre Oriental, in the Andes Mountains, in the Sierra Madre Occidental, in the Central American Highlands

Plains and Highlands

About three-fifths of South America is covered by the what?

What four physical features make up the Central Plains?

How much of Brazil does the tropical rain forest cover?

What is the large grassy plain in Argentina called?

Where are the Guiana and Brazilian Highlands located?

Compare and Contrast. How are the four main regions of the Central Plains different from one another?

Rivers and Lakes

South America's largest river system is the what?

Which countries are drained by the Amazon River?

What are the 5 main river systems in South America?

Where does 2/3's of Venezuela's total petroleum output come from?

What is the world's highest navigable lake?

**The largest river system in South America is the what?

**South America is drained by: three major river systems, four major river systems, five major river systems, six major river systems

Mountain Climates

Pg. 209. What are the four mountain climate zones, their elevations, and English translations?

How do mountain climates and vegetation change as elevation increases?

Midway up the Andes Mountains a person would most likely find a: desert climate, temperate climate, tropical climate, tundra climate

**In the Andes Mountains, crops do not grow in the: Tierra Helada zone, Tierra Templada zone, Tierra Fria zone, Tierra Caliente zone

**Which grows in the Tierra Fria: bananas, cacao, potatoes, rice

Tropical Rainforests

The rain forest of South America is bordered to the east by what?

How is the rain forest climate of the Amazon affected by the humidity?

What is the average rainfall in the Amazon rain forest?

In South America, many plants have yet to be named in the what?

****The Amazon rain forest is located mainly in what country?**

Grasslands

The wide grasslands that stretch across parts of Columbia and Venezuela are called the what?

Much of Argentina is covered by the: Gran Chaco, llanos, Pampas, rain forest

What four countries contain most of the grasslands in South America?

Deserts

What desert is in Chile?

No rainfall has ever been recorded in sections of the what?

Why is a variety of plant life able to grow in the Atacama Desert?

7-3 "Ancient Civilizations" pg. 213-217

The Olmec and the Maya

The first known civilization to develop in Latin America was the what?

In what three areas did these cultures live?

****The Yucatan Peninsula was home to the ancient who?**

The Olmec, a Cultural Hearth

The Olmec's chief god was a half-human, half animal what?

After about 600B.C., the Olmec began to abandon their cities: because of disease, because of famine, due to internal conflict, for unknown reasons

**The Olmec are known for: being the first to use the zero, carving huge sculptures of heads, cutting terraces into the mountainside, growing crops in water gardens

**Because the Olmec influenced other civilizations, their civilization is referred to as a: encomienda, empire, culture, cultural hearth

**Why were the Olmec able to focus on tasks other than farming: they had enough food, they had a small population, they were a cultural hearth, they built cities

The Maya, Masters of the City

The Maya lived in villages in northern South America, northern Mexico, southern Central America, southern Mexico

What were the main economic activities of the Olmec and Maya?

How were the end of the Olmec and Maya civilizations similar?

**Which of the following is an example of Mayan culture: carving glyphs on monuments, growing flowers in a chinampas, using quipus to tally items, worshipping the jaguar god

****TEST ESSAY QUESTION. What were some of the scientific and technological advances made by the Maya.**

The Aztec, a Military Culture

The Aztec settled in what is now: Mexico City, northern South America, northern Central America, Cuzco

What actions made the Aztec a strong empire?

What was the capital city of the Aztecs?

The Aztec built chinampas to: send messages, grow food, keep records, worship their gods

**How did the Aztec build a strong empire: through good communication, through warfare, by building temples, by setting up chinampas

Inca, Mountain Empire

The Inca lived: in the Andes, in the Amazon rain forest, on the Mexico plateau, in the Sierra Madre Oriental

What present day country did the Inca empire occupy?

Describe how the Inca changed their environment to develop and empire.

The Inca built aqueducts to do what?

How were the Inca able to communicate throughout their large empire?

What problems might an empire have in ruling millions of people? (critical thinking)

**The Inca were defeated by which Spanish conquistador?

**The Inca used counting tools of knotted cords called: abacuses, chinampas, glyphs, quipus

7-4 "From Colonization to Independence" pg. 221-224

Connecting to Your World

What 6 things did people in Europe not know about before Columbus?

What four things were found in Europe but not the Americas?

What is the Columbian Exchange?

**(Chart on the bottom of the page) One result of the Columbian Exchange was the introduction of: grains to the Americas, coffee to Europe, livestock to Africa, tomatoes to the Americas

Conquered Lands

Who defeated the Aztec?

Who defeated the Inca?

Colonial Rule

What are colonies?

Who was at the top of the Spanish class system?

Who was second on the Spanish class system?

What are mestizos?

Who was at the bottom of the class system?

**During the 1700s, which of the following was most likely a peninsulares: an artisan of mixed ancestry in Peru, the governor of Mexico, a miner in Bolivia, a ranch owner in Argentina

****TEST ESSAY QUESTION. Why do you think the independence movement against Spain was led by criollos and mestizos?**

Colonial Economy

What was one of Spain's main purposes in creating colonies?

How did *encomienda* work?

Spain made huge profits from what that was extracted from mines?

**To gain wealth in their Latin American colonies, the Spanish set up a system known as what?

**Because of the way an *encomienda* was set up, many Indians probably: enjoyed working in mines, got rich through farming, received a good education, hated their Spanish landlords

Independence from the Spanish

Why did Spain begin paying less attention to its Latin American colonies in the 1800s?

What two types of people began to organize an independence movement?

By 1826, what two countries hadn't become independent?

Mexico's Path to Independence

What two countries had their own revolutions in the late 1700s?

Mexico wanted its independence from which country?

Who first called on people to rebel against Spain in 1810?

What happened to this person?

What year did the revolutionaries declare Mexico's independence?

What happened to Morelos?

What treaty did Spain declare Mexico independent with in 1821?

**The leader known as the Father of Mexican independence is whom?

Yellow Box on the right

Why were the Mexicans led by Father Miguel Hidalgo no match for the Spanish?

What is celebrated September 16?

**Who was most likely motivated by a concern for the rights of all people: Francisco Pizarro, Dom Pedro I, Hernan Cortes, Father Hidalgo

Independence for South America

Who led the fight in the northern part of South America?

What do South Americans call this man?

Brazil was a colony of what country?

Who became emperor of Brazil when it became independent?

Looking at the chart on the left, where was coffee first grown?

How did coffee get to South America?

**The fight for independence in the southern part of South America was led by whom?

Sequencing Events. The events below are listed out of sequence. Write the date of each event and put a number behind it to show what order the event happened.

- _____ Jose Maria Morelos is executed
- _____ The American Revolution begins
- _____ Father Hidalgo is captured and executed by the Spanish
- _____ Hernan Cortes defeats the Aztec
- _____ All of Latin America, except Cuba and Puerto Rico, are independent
- _____ The French Revolution begins
- _____ Spain declares Mexico independent with the Treaty of Cordoba
- _____ Jose Maria Morelos declares Mexico's independence
- _____ Brazilians demand their independence
- _____ Columbus arrives in the Americas

****MAP PORTION OF THE TEST. You will need to be able to locate and identify these things:**

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Mexico | Dominican Republic |
| Gulf of California | Andes |
| Central America | Jamaica |
| South America | Caribbean Sea |
| Pacific Ocean | Panama Canal |
| Gulf Of Mexico | Baja California |
| Atlantic Ocean | |
| Greater Antilles | |
| Lesser Antilles | |
| Sierra Madre Occidental | |
| Sierra Madre Oriental | |
| Yucatan Peninsula | |
| Cuba | |