

LATIN AMERICA OBJECTIVES

LATIN AMERICA: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

- 1.1a Learn where Latin America is located
- 1.1b Discover the important landforms of Latin America
- 1.1c Find out how Latin America's waterways have affected the region
- 1.2a Find out what kinds of climate Latin America has
- 1.2b Learn what factors influence climate in Latin America
- 1.2c Understand how climate and vegetation influence the ways people live
- 1.3a Find out what Latin America's most important natural resources are
- 1.3b Learn why depending on a one-resource economy has been a problem for Latin American countries

LATIN AMERICA: SHAPED BY ITS HISTORY

- 2.1a Find out what Mayan civilization was like
- 2.1b Learn how the Aztecs built their empire and understand what kind of society they created
- 2.2a Find out how the Incas created their empire
- 2.2b Understand what Incan civilization was like
- 2.2c Learn how the descendants of the Incas live today
- 2.3a Learn why Europeans sailed to the Americas
- 2.3b Find out how the conquistadors conquered the Aztecs and the Incas
- 2.3c Understand how the Spanish empire was organized and how colonization affected the Americas
- 2.4a Learn what events inspired revolutions in Latin America
- 2.4b Find out how Mexico gained its independence
- 2.4c Discover how Bolivar and San Martin helped bring independence to South America
- 2.5a Learn how Latin America caudillos and foreign involvement contributed to the region's troubled past
- 2.5b Find out how Latin American nations are struggling to improve their economies and the welfare of their people

CULTURES OF LATIN AMERICA

- 3.1a Discover the cultural heritage of the people of Middle America
- 3.1b Find out why many people in this region have been moving away from the countryside
- 3.2a Find out what ethnic groups make up the people of the Caribbean
- 3.2b Learn how the different cultures of the region blended to create Caribbean food, music, and celebrations
- 3.3a Find out what ethnic groups are represented in the four cultural regions of South America
- 3.3b Learn what life is like in the countryside and in the cities of South America

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN AMERICA



Latin America is an important region in the Western Hemisphere. A **region** is a part of the world that has some characteristic that makes it special. Some regions are physical regions. They are identified by some natural feature. Other regions are cultural. In cultural regions, the people share **cultural** characteristics, or ways of living.

Latin America is primarily a cultural region. Both its common culture and its name come from its exploration and settlement by the Spanish and Portuguese, who are "latin" people. Latin America includes Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean Islands, and South America.

1. On Side 1 of your map, find Mexico. What countries border Mexico on the south?



2. Find Panama. Panama is an isthmus. An **isthmus** is a narrow strip of land separating two bodies of water. What two bodies of water does Panama separate?



3. The area between Mexico and Colombia is known as Central America. List the countries in Central America.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

4. There are many islands in the Caribbean Sea. An **island** is land surrounded on all sides by water. The largest Caribbean island is south of what U.S. state?

5. Find and list the five largest island countries in the Caribbean Sea.



_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

6. The large continent south of the Caribbean Sea is South America. What is the largest country in South America?

7. What is the longest, narrowest country?



8. What country touches Central America?



9. **Landlocked** countries do not have borders that touch any oceans. Which two South American countries are landlocked?



_____	_____
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10. What countries are on the southeastern coast of South America?



_____	_____
-------	-------

11. What five countries touch Brazil's northern border?



_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

12. What two countries touch Colombia's southern border?



13. The location of a nation or region affects its relations with other nations. Draw a compass rose off the coast of Peru on Side 1 of your map. Washington, D.C., is the capital of the United States. Find it on Side 1 of your map. Draw a line directly south from Washington, D.C., to the bottom of the map. Is most of the land area of Latin America east or west of this line?



14. Use the map scale to measure about how far east it is from this line to the eastern tip of South America.



_____ miles _____ kilometers

15. What large city in South America is farthest to the east? Its name is in bold letters.



16. During World War II, the United States fought many battles in northwest Africa. Find northwest Africa on the world map on Side 2 of your desk map. Brazil became a very important ally for the United States in World War II. Write a paragraph explaining why you think this was true.



17. Without looking back at the questions, think of three important things you have learned about Latin America from this activity. Write them below.

Section 1: Land and Water
Latin America: Physical Geography

Guided Reading and Review

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, answer the following questions. If necessary, write your answers on another sheet of paper.

1. Where is Latin America located?

2. What three regions make up Latin America?

3. Where do most of Mexico's people live?

4. What two types of islands make up the Caribbean?

5. Which 5,500 mile-long mountain range runs along the western coast of South America?

6. Where in Latin America is the world's largest tropical rain forest found?

7. Which Latin American river is the second-longest river in the world?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

8. A narrow strip of land that has water on both sides and joins two larger bodies of land is a (an) _____.
9. The plains of Argentina and Uruguay are flat grasslands called the _____.
10. Rivers and streams that flow into a larger river are known as _____.
11. The Amazon River Basin contains the largest tropical _____ in the world.
12. Mexico and Central America are also called _____.

Outline Map 5: Latin America: Political



Outline Map 4: Latin America: Physical



Section 1: Land and Water
Latin America: Physical Geography

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. dense evergreen forest that has abundant rainfall throughout the year
- _____ 2. large, raised area of mostly level land
- _____ 3. narrow strip of land that has water on both sides and that joins two larger bodies of land
- _____ 4. a long river in northern South America
- _____ 5. flat grassland regions

Column II

- a. isthmus
- b. pampas
- c. plateau
- d. Amazon River
- e. rain forest

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.

- _____ 6. Where is Latin America located?
 - a. Northern Hemisphere
 - b. Southern Hemisphere
 - c. Eastern Hemisphere
 - d. Western Hemisphere
- _____ 7. Which two countries are found in the Caribbean islands?
 - a. Uruguay and Venezuela
 - b. Mexico and Panama
 - c. Brazil and Puerto Rico
 - d. Cuba and Jamaica
- _____ 8. What landform dominates much of Latin America, especially South America?
 - a. isthmuses
 - b. pampas
 - c. coral
 - d. mountain ranges

Chapter and Section Support

Section 2: Climate and Vegetation
Latin America: Physical Geography

Guided Reading and Review

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 2, fill in the table below. Under each main idea, write two supporting details from Section 2.

Main Idea A	
The climate in Latin America varies greatly even within the same country.	
1.	
2.	

Main Idea B	
Elevation, nearness to the Equator, and winds affect the climate in Latin America.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Main Idea C	
Climate affects vegetation, which in turn affects a country's economy.	
6.	
7.	

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank.

- An often destructive warm ocean current that flows along the western coast of South America every few years is called _____.
- The height of land above sea level is called _____.
- Crops are an important part of the _____ of many Caribbean countries.

Outline Map 5: Latin America: Political Climate



Outline Map 4: Latin America: Physical *Vegetation*



Section 2: Climate and Vegetation
Latin America: Physical Geography

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Fill in the blanks in Column I with the correct letter for the terms in Column II.

Column I

1. The height of the land, or _____, can cause different climates in the same country.
2. The warm ocean current called _____ affects climates in many regions.
3. Climate affects the _____, the ways that goods are produced and made available.

Column II

- a. El Niño
- b. elevation
- c. economy

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.

- _____ 4. Two of the driest places on Earth are
 - a. the Atacama Desert and Sonoran Desert.
 - b. Hurricane Gilbert and El Niño.
 - c. Honduras and Suriname.
 - d. Uruguay and Paraguay.
- _____ 5. A tropical, wet climate means
 - a. cold, rainy winters.
 - b. humid, rainy summers.
 - c. cold, rainy weather all year.
 - d. hot, humid, rainy weather all year.
- _____ 6. Which is a key factor that affects the climate of mountainous Latin America?
 - a. snow
 - b. El Niño
 - c. elevation
 - d. sea breezes
- _____ 7. In which type of climate do many people grow coffee and bananas?
 - a. cold dry
 - b. hot dry
 - c. tropical wet
 - d. tropical wet and dry
- _____ 8. To grow at higher elevations, plants must withstand all the following *except*
 - a. heat.
 - b. chill winds.
 - c. cooler temperatures.
 - d. irregular rainfall.

Section 3: Resources and Land Use
Latin America: Physical Geography

Guided Reading and Review

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 3, fill in the table below, listing three main resources for each region.

Natural Resources of Latin America by Region	
Region	Major Resource(s)
Mexico	1. 2. 3.
Central America	4. 5. 6.
The Caribbean	7. 8. 9.
South America	10. 11. 12.

B. Key Terms

Directions: In the blanks provided below, write sentences that use each pair of key terms.

13. natural resources and hydroelectricity

14. one-resource economy and diversify

Section 3: Resources and Land Use
Latin America: Physical Geography**Section Quiz****A. Key Terms**

Directions: Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F. Rewrite false statements on a separate sheet of paper to make them true.

- _____ 1. When an economy is diversified, money is made in more than one way.
- _____ 2. Trees are not natural resources.
- _____ 3. Wind and rushing water are used to provide hydroelectricity in Central America.
- _____ 4. A country with a one-resource economy relies heavily on one crop or one industry.

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.

- _____ 5. Areas that have rich soil and warm climates
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. can grow many different crops. | c. need fishing to help support farmers. |
| b. depend on mining as their major industry. | d. depend on cotton as the main crop. |
- _____ 6. Which country is a leading producer of copper?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. Chile | c. Panama |
| b. Guatemala | d. Venezuela |
- _____ 7. Which statement best describes the economies of Central America?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Central America's economy is dependent on the fishing industry. | c. Central America is known for coffee, sugar cane, and cacao trees. |
| b. Central America depends on oil as its major export. | d. Most countries in Central America depend on chicle. |
- _____ 8. Which Caribbean island is rich in oil reserves?
- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| a. Cuba | c. Dominican Republic |
| b. Jamaica | d. Trinidad |

Outline Map 5: Latin America: Political



Section 1: Early Civilizations of Middle America
Latin America: Shaped by Its History

Guided Reading and Review

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, fill in the table below with details about the Mayan and Aztec civilizations.

Mayan and Aztec Civilizations

Civilization	Mayan	Aztec
Location	1.	2.
Peak Years	3.	4.
Main City(ies)	5.	6.
Main Achievements	7.	8.

Chapter and Section Support

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

9. The Mayas wrote using signs and symbols called _____.
10. The main food of the Mayas was _____, a type of corn.
11. _____ was the capital city of the Aztec empire.

Section 1: Early Civilizations of Middle America
Latin America: Shaped by Its History**Section Quiz****A. Key Terms**

Directions: Write a sentence using each key term listed below on the back of this page.

1. hieroglyphics
2. maize
3. Tenochtitlán

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.

- _____ 4. The Mayan game of pok-ta-tok is most like what contemporary sport?
a. soccer
b. basketball
c. baseball
d. football
- _____ 5. Which of the following statements about Mayan and modern cultures is true?
a. People write using hieroglyphics.
b. People eat maize.
c. People worship in pyramids.
d. Pok-ta-tok is a popular sport.
- _____ 6. The Mayan invention of _____ is one of the greatest inventions in mathematics.
a. pi
b. the abacus
c. zero
d. the calendar
- _____ 7. Which is considered a major accomplishment of the Aztecs?
a. They memorized stories.
b. They forced people to pay taxes.
c. They invented irrigation.
d. They farmed on floating islands.
- _____ 8. Which is common to both the ancient Mayan and Aztec civilizations?
a. They both spoke Nahuatl.
b. Their civilizations peaked at the same time.
c. They both lived in Middle America.
d. They both defeated Spanish invaders.
- _____ 9. Most of the people in the Aztec empire were
a. nobles.
b. priests.
c. farmers.
d. slaves.
- _____ 10. Aztec doctors made more than 1,000 medicines from
a. stones.
b. maize.
c. plants.
d. animals.

Section 2: The Incas: People of the Sun
Latin America: Shaped by Its History

Guided Reading and Review

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 2, complete the following statements by writing the correct term in the space provided.

1. Topa Inca expanded the Incan empire so that it stretched from Ecuador south along the _____ coast through Peru, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina.
2. The city of _____ now in present-day Peru, was the Incan center of government. A Spanish explorer who visited this city described it as large and handsome enough to compare to any city in Spain.
3. An extensive system of _____ helped the Incas govern their vast empire.
4. Incan officials counted people in the empire so they could be _____.
5. One of the most important gods of the Incas was Inti, the _____ god.
6. In the 1500s, the Incas were conquered by the _____.
7. Descendants of the Incas still speak the Incan language called _____.
8. Today, descendants of the Incas still live in present-day _____.

Chapter and Section
Support

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: In the blanks provided below, write the definitions for the following key terms. Then add a sentence describing how the Incas used each item.

9. census

10. quipu

11. aqueduct

Section 2: The Incas: People of the Sun
Latin America: Shaped by Its History

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Match the definitions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the correct letter in each blank.

Column I

- _____ 1. an official count of the people in an area
- _____ 2. knotted strings on which the Incas recorded information
- _____ 3. Incan emperor who expanded their empire until it was about 2,500 miles long
- _____ 4. capital of the Incan empire
- _____ 5. a pipe or channel that carries water from a distant source

Column II

- a. aqueduct
- b. quipu
- c. census
- d. Topa Inca
- e. Cuzco

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.

- _____ 6. Which of the following statements is true of the religion of the Incas?
 - a. The Incas believed there was only one god.
 - b. The Incas worshipped many gods.
 - c. Incas believed spirits lived only in the temple of the sun.
 - d. Incas believed that they should honor people, not gods.
- _____ 7. Which of the following is not one of the benefits of the Incan road system?
 - a. The roads transported water.
 - b. They helped messengers travel.
 - c. Incan armies traveled on roads.
 - d. Caravans traveled on them.
- _____ 8. Which best describes the canal and aqueduct system of the ancient Incas?
 - a. It was used only in the capital.
 - b. It carried water to dry areas.
 - c. It was about 1/2 mile long.
 - d. Aqueducts were made of leaves.

Section 3: European Conquest
Latin America: Shaped by Its History

Guided Reading and Review

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 3, fill in the table below. Under each main idea, write two supporting details from Section 3.

Main Idea A	
The search for new trade routes caused Spain and Portugal to discover the existence of the Americas.	
1.	
2.	

Main Idea B	
Spain was able to establish its empire in the Americas and gain great wealth from its American colonies.	
3.	
4.	

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank.

5. In 1519, the Aztec kingdom was ruled by _____.
6. The Italian explorer _____ thought he could reach Asia by sailing West across the Atlantic Ocean.
7. Instead of paying them to explore, the rulers of Spain gave the _____ the right to hunt for treasure in America and to settle there.
8. When _____ arrived in Mexico, he found groups of Native Americans who were willing to help him fight the Aztecs.
9. People of mixed Spanish and Native American descent are called _____.
10. A _____ was a plantation owned by Spaniards or the Catholic Church.

Section 3: European Conquest
Latin America: Shaped by Its History**Section Quiz****A. Key Terms**

Directions: *Identify each of the following terms or people. Write your definitions on a separate sheet of paper.*

1. Christopher Columbus
2. conquistador
3. Francisco Pizarro
4. mestizo
5. hacienda

B. Main Ideas

Directions: *Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.*

- _____ 6. What did the Line of Demarcation show?
 - a. the land of the Mayas and Aztecs
 - b. where water from rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific Ocean
 - c. where Portugal and Spain could settle and trade
 - d. where Central America ends and South America begins
- _____ 7. What did the Spanish explorers hope to find in Latin America?
 - a. corn
 - b. gold
 - c. llamas
 - d. oil
- _____ 8. How would you describe the relations between Spain and Portugal in the 1400s?
 - a. They cooperated to settle Latin America.
 - b. They tried to stop each other from claiming land.
 - c. They were ruled by the same king and queen.
 - d. They explored the Americas at different times.
- _____ 9. Why were the conquistadors able to defeat the two most powerful empires in the Americas so quickly?
 - a. The Spanish far outnumbered Native Americans.
 - b. Most Native Americans joined forces with the Spanish.
 - c. The Spanish brought diseases which killed entire villages.
 - d. The Spanish were able to mount surprise attacks.
- _____ 10. Following the Spanish conquest, many Native Americans
 - a. continued to farm the land they had owned for generations.
 - b. were appointed viceroys.
 - c. died from overwork, malnutrition, and disease.
 - d. served on the governing councils.

Section 4: Independence
 Latin America: Shaped by Its History

Guided Reading and Review

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 4, fill in the table below.

Revolutions in Latin America and Their Leaders		
Country	Leader(s)	Date of Independence
Haiti	1.	2.
Mexico	3.	4.
Venezuela	5.	6.
Chile	7.	8.
Brazil	9.	10.

Chapter and Section Support

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: In the blanks provided below, write the definitions for the following key terms.

11. revolution

12. criollos

13. caudillos

Section 4: Independence
Latin America: Shaped by Its History

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Fill in the blanks in Column I with the correct terms from Column II.

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>_____ 1. military officer who rules a country very strictly</p> <p>_____ 2. person with Spanish parents who was born in Latin America</p> <p>_____ 3. overthrow of a government with another taking its place</p> | <p>revolution</p> <p>caudillo</p> <p>criollo</p> |
|--|--|

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.

- _____ 4. What event marked the start of the struggle for Latin American freedom?
- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| a. the Cry of Dolores in Mexico | c. the Night of Fire in Haiti |
| b. the invasion of Chile over the Andes | d. the independence of Brazil |
- _____ 5. Which events helped to inspire the criollos to fight for Latin American independence?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. the American and French revolutions | c. the battles in which the ancient Romans expanded their empire |
| b. the Crusades | d. the battles in which the Incas expanded their empire |
- _____ 6. He was a criollo priest who helped plan Mexico's fight for freedom.
- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Simón Bolívar | c. José de San Martín |
| b. Agustín de Iturbide | d. Miguel Hidalgo |
- _____ 7. The most unusual thing about how Brazil gained independence was that
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| a. it was done without fighting. | c. three armies attacked land borders. |
| b. it took less than one year. | d. it was the first time that horses and cannons were used in war. |
- _____ 8. What was Simón Bolívar's final fate?
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. He ruled Gran Colombia until his death. | c. He was rejected by other leaders and retired from politics. |
| b. He became president of Venezuela. | d. He was killed in battle. |

Section 5: From Past to Present
Latin America: Shaped by Its History

Guided Reading and Review

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 5, answer the following questions in the space provided. If necessary, write your answers on another sheet of paper.

1. What type of groups owned large interests in Latin America's mines and farms during the early 1900s?

2. Why did the United States want to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama?

3. What happened in the 1980s that led Latin American countries to borrow money from wealthy countries such as the United States?

4. Which two organizations agreed to loan Mexico money when it could not repay its foreign debt?

5. What is the purpose of the North American Free Trade Agreement?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

6. Many Latin American countries were ruled by _____, or rulers with complete power.
7. Many Latin American countries _____ farm products and minerals.
8. Latin American countries _____ manufactured goods from other countries.
9. Because Latin American countries borrowed money from other countries, they had a large amount of _____.
10. Military _____ in Latin American countries ruled harshly.

Section 5: From Past to Present
Latin America: Shaped by Its History

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F. On a separate sheet of paper, rewrite false statements to make them true.

- _____ 1. Latin American caudillos frequently ignored democratic constitutions and became dictators.
- _____ 2. To import is to send products from one country to be sold in another country.
- _____ 3. To export is to bring products into one country from another country.
- _____ 4. President Theodore Roosevelt claimed that the United States could force other nations to pay their foreign debt.
- _____ 5. In the 1960s and 1970s military regimes seized power in many Latin American countries.

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.

- _____ 6. One major economic problem facing most Latin American countries is that
 - a. the majority of people are poor.
 - b. the countries were ruled by caudillos.
 - c. the haciendas cannot grow enough food.
 - d. they cannot trade with other countries.
- _____ 7. Latin American countries relied on exporting
 - a. manufactured goods.
 - b. building materials.
 - c. farm products and minerals.
 - d. rather than importing.
- _____ 8. The Panama Canal was built to
 - a. increase tourism.
 - b. help the industries of Panama and Colombia.
 - c. provide jobs for Native American workers.
 - d. benefit American trade and the American navy.

Section 1: The Cultures of Mexico and Central America
Cultures of Latin America

Guided Reading And Review

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 1, fill in the table below. Under each main idea, write two supporting details from Section 1.

Main Idea A
The people of Central America have different ancestors and speak many languages.
1.
2.

Main Idea B
Many young Mexicans and Central Americans move from rural areas to cities in their own countries and elsewhere to find work.
3.
4.

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank.

5. Many of the farmers in Middle America are _____ who have little or no land of their own.
6. People who are descendants of the first people who lived in a region are _____ people.
7. Some Mexicans living near the border with the United States work in _____, or factories that assemble parts to make products for export.
8. Some Mexicans and Central Americans move, or _____, to the United States every year.
9. There are many _____ that come to the United States looking for work.

Section 1: The Cultures of Mexico and Central America
Cultures of Latin America

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Define each of the following terms. Write your definitions on a separate sheet of paper.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. campesino | 4. emigrate |
| 2. indigenous people | 5. immigrant |
| 3. maquiladora | |

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in the blank to the left of the sentence.

- _____ 6. Which of the following statements about the ancestry of most of the people of Central America is most accurate?
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. People in Central America are of African ancestry. | c. People in Central America are of Spanish ancestry. |
| b. People in Central America are of mestizo ancestry. | d. People in Central America are of diverse ancestry. |
- _____ 7. Why have thousands of young people in Mexico and Central America been moving from the countryside to cities?
- | | |
|---|--|
| a. to escape unfair treatment | c. to play professional soccer |
| b. because population growth has led to a job shortage in rural areas | d. because a lower population has led to a job shortage in rural areas |
- _____ 8. What religion is practiced by most people in Mexico and Central America?
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a. Catholicism | c. Judaism |
| b. Islam | d. Protestantism |
- _____ 9. Which of the following describes the way of life for wealthy people living in the cities of Mexico and Central America?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. shortage of housing | c. shortage of jobs |
| b. good schools and big houses | d. shortage of food |
- _____ 10. Many people in Mexico and Central America emigrate to the United States to find
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. a missing family member. | c. a higher cost of living. |
| b. a big house with a large garden. | d. a job. |

Section 2: The Cultures of the Caribbean
Cultures of Latin America

Guided Reading and Review

A. As You Read

Directions: *As you read Section 2, answer the following questions in the space provided.*

1. What is another name for the Caribbean islands?

2. Who were the first Europeans to come to the Caribbean islands?

3. What happened to most of the indigenous people in the Caribbean after the Europeans arrived?

4. Why is there such great variety of ethnic groups on the Caribbean islands?

5. What is the name of the island shared by the Dominican Republic and Haiti?

6. Why is there such a variety in the types of food available in the Caribbean islands?

7. What cultures have influenced the music of the Caribbean?

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: *In the blanks provided below, write the definitions for the following key terms.*

8. ethnic groups

9. Carnival

Chapter and Section
Support

Section 2: The Cultures of the Caribbean
Cultures of Latin America**Section Quiz****A. Key Terms**

Directions: Read the statements below. If a statement is true, write T in the blank provided. If it is false, write F. Rewrite false statements on a separate sheet of paper to make them true.

- _____ 1. Another name for the West Indies is Middle America.
- _____ 2. A group of people who share the same ancestry, language, religion, or cultural traditions is an ethnic group.
- _____ 3. Carnival is a huge party held on the birthday of the president of the Caribbean islands.

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in each blank.

- _____ 4. The Caribbean islands stretch from the waters off the coast of Florida to
- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Mexico. | c. the southeast coast of South America. |
| b. the northeast coast of South America. | d. Texas. |
- _____ 5. The first European to sail to the Caribbean islands was
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Christopher Columbus. | c. Toussaint L'Ouverture. |
| b. Hernán Cortés. | d. Francisco Pizarro. |
- _____ 6. The Caribs who have survived live on the island of
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. Cuba. | c. Jamaica. |
| b. Dominica. | d. Trinidad. |
- _____ 7. The two main cultures of the island of Hispaniola (Dominican Republic and Haiti) are
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. mestizo and African. | c. Dutch and English. |
| b. Arawak and Ciboney. | d. Chinese and Middle Eastern. |
- _____ 8. Which of the following contributes to a person's culture?
- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| a. age | c. language |
| b. size | d. eyesight |

Section 3: The Cultures of South America
Cultures of Latin America

Guided Reading and Review

A. As You Read

Directions: As you read Section 3, fill in the table below. List characteristics of the cultures from each area.

Regional Differences in South America

Region	Cultural Characteristics
Northern South America	1.
Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia	2.
Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay	3.
Brazil	4.

Chapter and Section Support

B. Reviewing Key Terms

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the correct term in the blank provided.

- A type of farming in which farmers grow only enough food to meet the needs of the farmer's family is called _____.
- Crops that are grown mostly for sale rather than for the farmer's own use are known as _____.
- _____ is another word for the cowboys of the pampas of Argentina.

Section 3: The Cultures of South America
Cultures of Latin America

Section Quiz

A. Key Terms

Directions: Define each of the following terms on the back of this page.

1. subsistence farming
2. cash crop
3. gauchos

B. Main Ideas

Directions: Write the letter of the best answer in the blank to the left of the sentence.

- _____ 4. Andean countries in South America include

a. Ecuador and Bolivia.	c. Ecuador and Colombia.
b. Peru and Chile.	d. Venezuela and Brazil.
- _____ 5. Official languages of countries located in the northern part of South America include all of the following except

a. English.	c. French.
b. Dutch.	d. Portuguese.
- _____ 6. Which country has large plains where cattle are raised?

a. Bolivia	c. Peru
b. Argentina	d. Venezuela
- _____ 7. Which of the following statements about South American culture is true?

a. It is almost identical to Spanish culture.	c. It is mainly influenced by Portuguese customs.
b. It is a blend of many ethnic groups.	d. It is based only on customs of Native American groups.
- _____ 8. Many people who live high in the Andes are descended from

a. Africans.	c. Native Americans.
b. Europeans.	d. Spaniards.
- _____ 9. Which phrase best describes the geography of Chile?

a. desert	c. full of rain forests
b. very diverse geographically	d. flat with pampas
- _____ 10. How are women in South America changing their traditional roles?

a. They are now responsible for raising children.	c. They are willing to give up their education.
b. They are demanding equal rights under the law.	d. They are learning how to sew and weave.