

SLIDE 1

Chapter 10

Human Geography of Latin America: A Blending of Cultures

Latin America's native civilizations and varied landscapes, resources, and colonial influences have left the region with a diverse cultural mix.

SLIDE 2

Section 1: Mexico

Section 2: Central America and the Caribbean

Section 3: Spanish-Speaking South America

Section 4: Brazil

SLIDE 3

Section 1: Mexico

- Native and Spanish influences have shaped Mexico.
- Mexico's economy may expand because of democracy and trade.

SLIDE 4

Section 1: Mexico

Colonialism and Independence

Native Americans and the Spanish Conquest

- Native peoples: Teotihuacán (a city-state), Toltecs, Maya, Aztecs
- **Spanish conquest**—Hernando Cortés lands on Mexican coast in 1519
 - Spaniards march to **Tenochtitlán** (site of Mexico City today)
 - conquest is complete by 1521

SLIDE 5

Continued **Colonialism and Independence**

Colony and Country

- Gold, silver make Mexico important part of Spanish empire
- Agustín de Iturbide leads 1821 Mexican independence, becomes emperor
- In mid-1800s Benito Juárez leads reform, becomes president, seeks:
 - separation of church, state
 - better education
 - more even distribution of land

SLIDE 6

Continued **Colonialism and Independence**

Colony and Country

- Porfirio Diaz follows Juarez; his harsh, corrupt rule lasts 30 years
- Francisco Madero, Pancho Villa, Emiliano Zapata lead revolution
 - new 1917 constitution gives half of farmland to peasants

SLIDE 7

Continued **Colonialism and Independence**

One-Party Rule

- **Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)**—new political party in 1929
 - brings stability, but democracy undermined by fraud and corruption
- National Action Party's Vicente Fox becomes president in 2000
 - PRI's 71-year control ends, Mexico becomes more democratic

SLIDE 8

A Meeting of Cultures

The Aztecs and the Spanish

- Aztec empire in Valley of Mexico centers on capital, Tenochtitlán
 - Cortes and Spanish destroy capital, build Mexico City on ruins
- Spanish bring own language, religion; Indian heritage stays strong
 - large **mestizo** population—mixed Spanish, Native American heritage

Mexican Painters

- Mural painters portray history; Frida Kahlo known for self-portraits

SLIDE 9

Continued **A Meeting of Cultures**

An Architectural Heritage

- Native Americans constructed beautiful pyramid temples, palaces
- Spanish built missions, huge cathedrals

SLIDE 10

Economics: Cities and Factories

Population and the Cities

- People move to cities seeking better jobs
 - 1970 population (52 million) doubles by 2000

Oil and Manufacturing

- Gulf oil reserves help Mexico develop industrial economy, manufacturing
 - many new factories along U.S. border
- **Maquiladoras**—factories that assemble imported materials
 - export products (electronics, clothes) to U.S.
- Part of **NAFTA** (North American Free Trade Agreement) with U.S., Canada
 - prosperity through trade expected

SLIDE 11

Mexican Life Today

Emigration

- 2,000-mile border with U.S.; many workers travel to U.S.
 - separates families; workers in U.S. send money, return with savings

Employment and Education

- Growing population, government policies create a shortage of jobs
 - many Mexicans migrate to U.S. for work, but can't get good jobs
- School attendance is improving; 85% of school-age kids in class

SLIDE 12

Section 2: Central America and the Caribbean

- Native peoples, Europeans, and Africans have shaped the culture of this region
- The economies of the region are based primarily on agriculture and tourism

SLIDE 13

Section 2: Central America and the Caribbean

Native and Colonial Central America

A Cultural Hearth

- **Cultural hearth**—place from which important ideas spread
 - often heartland, or place of culture's origin
- Mayan civilization spread throughout Central America
 - unknown why Maya abandoned many cities in 800s

Mayan Influence

- Built cities, temples in Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras
 - city-states were ruled by god-kings
 - trade, religious activities centered in cities

SLIDE 14

Continued **Native and Colonial Central America**

Mayan Influence

- Center of Mayan civilization was Tikal in northern Guatemala
 - alliances, trade spread influence over region, Mexico to El Salvador

SLIDE 15

Continued **Native and Colonial Central America**

The Spanish in Central America

- Spain ruled until mid-1800s, with Mexico governing Central America
 - Mexico declared independence in 1821
- **United Provinces of Central America**—formed in 1823
 - Central America declared independence from Mexico
- United Provinces split apart by late 1830s
 - El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras
 - Panama later broke from Colombia; Belize from British Honduras

SLIDE 16

Native and Colonial Caribbean

Caribbean Influences

- In 1492 Columbus thought he'd reached East Indies, found "Indians"
 - Caribbean island natives were the Taino
- Spanish establish sugar plantations, use Taino as forced labor
 - disease, mistreatment kill many Taino
 - Spanish bring in African slaves, who then influence Caribbean culture

A Colonial Mosaic

- By 1800s Spanish, French, English, Danish, Dutch all claim islands
 - sought profits from sugar trade, depended on African slaves

SLIDE 17

Continued **Native and Colonial Caribbean**

Caribbean Independence

- First Latin American independence movement is Haitian slave revolt
 - French colony's sugar industry worked by African slaves
 - Toussaint L'Ouverture leads rebellion in 1790s, takes over government
 - Haiti achieves independence from France in 1804

- 1898 Spanish-American War gives Cuba independence from Spain
 - becomes self-governed in 1902
- Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago become independent from Britain in 1962

SLIDE 18

Cultural Blends

Culture of Central America

- Blends Native American and Spanish settlers' influences
- Spanish language, religion (Catholicism) still dominant today
 - took land from natives, cleared it to plant new crops such as wheat
 - built farms, ranches; moved natives off land and into new towns

SLIDE 19

Continued **Cultural Blends**

Culture of the Caribbean

- European influences mixed with African, Native American cultures
- Most people are descendents of African slaves who worked plantations
 - greatly affected culture: village life, markets, choice of crops

SLIDE 20

Continued **Cultural Blends**

Culture of the Caribbean

- Religions include Catholic, Protestant, and:
 - Santeria—combines African, Catholic elements
 - Voodoo practiced on Haiti; Rastafarianism based in Jamaica
- Spanish spoken on the most populous islands
 - Cuba (11 million), Dominican Republic (8.5 million)
- French spoken in Haiti (6 million), English in Jamaica (3 million)
- Some Dutch and Danish also spoken in the region

SLIDE 21

Economics: Jobs and People

Costs of Colonialism

- Colonialism left laborers poor while planters got rich
- Economies hurt by falling sugar trade, export of natural resources

SLIDE 22

Continued **Economics: Jobs and People**

Farming and Trade

- Sugar cane is Caribbean's largest export crop
 - also bananas, citrus, coffee, spices
- Poor crop-labor pay leaves Caribbean's per-capita income very low
- Central America plantations produce 10% of world's coffee, bananas
 - mining and forest resources are also exported
- **Panama Canal** cuts through land bridge, connects Atlantic, Pacific
 - canal traffic makes Panama an important crossroads of world-trade

SLIDE 23

Continued **Economics: Jobs and People**

Where People Live and Why

- Both Central America, Caribbean have populations of 30–40 million
- In Central America most people work on farms, live in rural areas
- Many islands in the Caribbean are densely populated
 - people in urban areas seek tourism jobs, often end up in slums

SLIDE 24

Popular Culture, Tourism, and Jobs

Music of the Caribbean

- Trinidad's steel drum **calypso** music has elements from Africa, Spain
- Jamaican **reggae** music deals with social, religious issues
 - has roots in American, African music

SLIDE 25

Continued **Popular Culture, Tourism, and Jobs**

Tourism and the Informal Economy

- Population growth means high unemployment, especially among young
- Tourism is important; provides hotel, resort, restaurant, guide jobs
- **Informal economy**—jobs outside official channels: street vending, etc.
 - provides small income, no benefits or protection for workers

SLIDE 26

Section 3: Spanish-Speaking South America

- Native peoples and settlers from Spain have shaped the culture of South

- America.
- Regional economic cooperation will help raise people's standards of living.

SLIDE 27

Section 3: Spanish-Speaking South America

Conquest and the End of Spanish Rule

Languages

- Spanish-speaking nations:
 - Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador
 - Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela
- Suriname is Dutch-speaking; French Guiana is part of France

The Inca

- **Inca**—great civilization built in the harsh terrain of the Andes
- From their capital at Cuzco, Peru the Incas established an empire
 - by 1500, empire stretched 2,500 miles along west coast of continent

SLIDE 28

Continued **Conquest and the End of Spanish Rule**

The Spanish Conquest

- Pizarro conquers Incas for Spain; wants Incan gold, silver
- Forces natives to work mines, farms; many abused, worked to death
 - moves Inca to plantations, disrupting families, communities
- Spanish replaces Inca's **Quechua** language, millions still speak it

SLIDE 29

Continued **Conquest and the End of Spanish Rule**

Independence Movements

- South American countries seek independence in early 1800s
 - Simón Bolívar helps liberate Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia
 - José de San Martín leads Argentina, Chile, Peru
- Argentina and Chile first to gain independence
 - farthest from Lima, center of Spanish control
- Geography (mountains, rain forests) keeps countries from unifying
 - limited interaction means underdevelopment, political instability

SLIDE 30

Continued **Conquest and the End of Spanish Rule**

Government by the Few

- Since independence, many countries governed by oligarchy or military rule
 - authoritarian rule delays development of democracy
 - effects of colonialism: strong armies, weak economies, class divisions

SLIDE 31

A Cultural Mosaic

Varied and Separate

- South America is a complex mosaic; cultures adjacent but separate

Literature

- A strong literary heritage; 20th century novelists world famous
- Colombia's Gabriel García Márquez wins 1982 Nobel Literature prize

SLIDE 32

Continued **A Cultural Mosaic**

Music

- Popular music combines Indian, African, European elements
- Many cities have symphonies and opera companies

Arts and Crafts

- Pottery, textiles, glass- and metalwork
 - decorate with folk art, Indian religious symbols
 - Indians weave llama, alpaca wool ponchos

SLIDE 33

Economics: Resources and Trade

Economies of the Region

- Wide variety of products due to resources, land, climate, vegetation
 - Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana: crops; Colombia, Venezuela: oil
 - Peru: fishing; Ecuador: shrimp; Bolivia: tin, zinc, copper
 - Argentina, Uruguay: agriculture; Paraguay: soybeans, cotton, hides

SLIDE 34

Continued **Economics: Resources and Trade**

Chile's Success Story

- Engages in global trade; largest export is copper
- Exports its produce north; harvest is during North American winter
- Works for regional economic cooperation; Mercosur associate member

SLIDE 35

Education and the Future

Literacy in South America

- Spanish-speaking South American countries have high literacy rates
 - better than Central America, Caribbean, Mexico, Brazil
 - 90% in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay with rates for women as high as men

SLIDE 36

Continued **Education and the Future**

The Case of Chile

- 95% adult literacy rate, 98% for young people
- All children ages 6–13 attend school; free public education
- General Augusto Pinochet's 1973 coup undermined higher education
 - since Pinochet left in 1990, universities are rebuilding standards

SLIDE 37

Section 4: Brazil

- Native peoples, Portuguese, and Africans have shaped Brazil.
- Brazil has the largest territory and the largest population of any country in Latin America.

SLIDE 38

Section 4: Brazil

History: A Divided Continent

Native Peoples and Portuguese Conquest

- **Treaty of Tordesillas**—1494 agreement between Spain and Portugal
 - gives Portugal control of what would become Brazil
- 1–5 million natives in area before colonists arrive in early 1500s
- No gold, silver, so colonists clear forests for sugar plantations
 - settle coast, put natives to work on plantations in interior
 - natives die of diseases, so African slaves brought in

- today Brazil is mix of European, African, native ancestry

SLIDE 39

Continued **History: A Divided Continent**

Independence for Brazil

- Portuguese colony from 1500 to 1822
 - Napoleon invades Portugal in 1807
 - Portuguese royal court moves to Brazil
- Brazil seeks independence after Napoleon's defeat in 1815
 - Brazilians petition Dom Pedro, son of Portugal's king, to rule
 - Dom Pedro agrees, declares independence in September 1822

SLIDE 40

A National Culture

The People of Brazil

- Today 200,000 native peoples remain in Amazon rain forest
- Immigrants come from Portugal, Germany, Italy, Spain, Lebanon, Syria
 - largest Japanese population outside Japan

Language and Religion

- Portuguese is spoken; largest Catholic population in world
 - 20% Protestant; others practice mix of African beliefs, Catholicism

SLIDE 41

Continued **A National Culture**

Architecture of Brasília

- In 1957 Oscar Niemeyer begins designing new capital
 - set 600 miles inland in order to draw people to interior

SLIDE 42

An Economic Giant Awakens

An Industrial Power

- Driven by an abundance of natural resources
 - iron, bauxite, tin, manganese
 - also gold, silver, titanium, chromite, tungsten, quartz
 - electricity from power plants on numerous rivers, including Amazon
 - large reserves of oil, natural gas
- Highly industrialized, including steel, automobile plants

SLIDE 43

Continued **An Economic Giant Awakens**

Migration to the Cities

- Vast gap between rich and poor; poor seek jobs in cities
 - urbanization occurs as people are pushed off land, manufacturing grows
 - in 1960, 22% lived in cities; in 1995, 75% lived in cities

Migration to the Interior

- 80% live within 200 miles of ocean, but there's been a move inward
- Interior economy is based on farming of *cerrado*—fertile grasslands

SLIDE 44

Brazilian Life Today

From Carnival to Martial Arts

- **Carnival**—colorful feast day in Brazil and Caribbean countries
 - features music of the **samba**—Brazilian dance with African influences
- **Capoeira**—Brazilian martial art and dance with African origins

City Life in Rio de Janeiro

- Rio de Janeiro is cultural center of Brazil
- Lovely setting: Sugarloaf Mountain, Guanabara Bay, Copacabana Beach
- Poverty creates *favelas* (slums), crime, drug abuse