Latin America Review Packet

Vocabulary for Chapter 9, Sections 1 and 2 and 3 (Pages 169-178)

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Diversify</th>
<th>B. Elevation</th>
<th>C. Isthmus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. Patagonia</td>
<td>E. Plateau</td>
<td>F. Tributaries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

___ 1. A narrow strip of land that has water on both sides of it.

___ 2. A large raised area of mostly level land.

___ 3. Small rivers and streams that flow into larger rivers.

___ 4. The height of land above sea level.

___ 5. A cold, arid (dry) area of South America where farmers raise sheep.

___ 6. To add variety. To look for new ways to make money.

Chapters 9, Section 1 (Pages 169-172)

True or False

If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

___ 1. Latin America is located in the southern hemisphere. ________________________________

___ 2. Mexico’s Central Plateau makes up more than half of the country’s area and most of Mexico’s people live there. ________________________________

___ 3. Decomposing leaves have made the soil of Central America good for farming.


___ 4. The Caribbean is made up of two types of islands. The first are the tips of underwater mountains. The second type of islands are formed from a combination of plastic trash and crab shells. ____________________________________________
Chapter 9, Section 2 (Pages 173-175)

5. In the Amazon Rain Forest, moist winds from the east drops rain along the eastern slope of the Andes Mountains, leaving the western side of South America dry. 

6. Elevation also effects vegetation in the Andes Mountains. Farmers there grow different crops at different heights on the mountains.

Chapter 9, Section 3 (Pages 176-178)

7. Central Americans use the energy of flowing water to produce nuclear power.

8. When the price of oil goes down, the economies of countries that produce oil (like Venezuela and Mexico) suffer. Latin American countries are now trying to urbanize their economies so they can make money in more than one way.

Vocabulary for Chapter 10, Sections 1 and 2 and 3 (Pages 183-192)
Match the term from the box with its definition below.

A. Aqueduct B. Caudillo C. Criollo
D. Hacienda E. Hieroglyphics F. Mestizo

1. A system of writing using signs and symbols.

2. Pipes or channels designed to move water to farms from a distant source.

3. People of mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry.

4. A plantation owned by the Spanish or the Catholic Church and usually worked by Natives.

5. People born to Spanish parents in Latin America. They were wealthy but held little power.

6. Military rulers who took over Latin American nations. They were mostly concerned with keeping their power and getting rich.
Chapters 10, Section 1 (Pages 183-185)
Understanding Key Concepts: Answer the following questions using complete sentences.

1. Explain how the Aztec came to live in the Valley of Mexico.

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

2. Describe the farming accomplishments of the Inca.

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

Chapters 10, Section 2 (Pages 186-188)
Fill in the Blank: Using the textbook, write the missing word or words into the blank line.

1. In 1492, Christopher Columbus landed in Latin America (thinking he had arrived in India) and claimed the region for __________________________. He described the Natives as gentle and noted that they would make excellent slaves. His crew brought European diseases to the Americas that devastated Indian people.

2. The Spanish were able to defeat the Aztec, despite their smaller numbers, for a few reasons. First, the Spanish had ________________________________, armor and guns that the Aztec had never seen. The Spanish brought diseases which weakened the Aztec. Finally, the Spanish had the help of other Native groups who were enemies of the Aztec.

Chapters 10, Section 3 (Pages 189-192)

3. The first colony in Latin America to start a revolution against the Europeans was the slave island of Saint-Domingue. The country is now called ____________________________.

4. Mexico’s revolution was first led by the priest _____________________________. After his death, Mexicans realized that Indians, Mestizos and Criollos had to work together to win independence.

5. Brazil gained its freedom without bloodshed when Prince ____________________________ of Portugal granted the country its independence.

6. In the past, foreign companies made huge profits in Latin America but kept it all for themselves. To improve their economies, Latin American countries built their own __________________________ and are working more with each other instead of foreign companies.
**Vocabulary for Chapter 11, Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 (Pages 197-208)**

Match the term from the box with its definition below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Carnival</th>
<th>B. Diversity</th>
<th>C. Ethnic Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D. Import</td>
<td>E. Maquiladora</td>
<td>F. Subsistence Farmers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

____ 1. Border factories in Mexico owned by Americans.

____ 2. Variety. In Central America there is much of it among the people who live there.

____ 3. A group of people who share race, language, religion or cultural traditions.

____ 4. A huge party thrown in the Caribbean and South America to celebrate the beginning of Lent.

____ 5. People who can only grow enough food to feed their families.

____ 6. To buy goods from a different country.

**Chapters 11, Section 1 (Pages 197-199)**

**True or False**

If a statement is true, write a “T” to the left of the number. If the statement is false, write an “F” to the left of the number and correct the underlined part of the statement along the line below.

____ 1. When the *Germans* colonized Latin America in the 1500’s, they brought their language, religion, architecture and music with them. They have had a huge impact on the region.

_______________________________

____ 2. Mexico’s population has risen dramatically in recent decades. This growth has led many people to move to *rural* (city) areas to look for work.

_______________________________

**Chapter 11, Section 2 (Pages 200-202)**

____ 3. Spanish is the main language in most Central American countries. ____________________________
Chapter 11, Section 3 (Pages 203-205)

_____ 4. The first people to live in the Caribbean were the Quechua. After that, they were joined by the Arawak and the Caribs.

_____ 5. Two types of music that originated in the Caribbean are calypso and reggae.

Chapter 11, Section 4 (Pages 206-208)

_____ 6. Indigenous groups are strong in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. Many Native Americans live high in the Sierra Madre Mountains there.

_____ 7. On the Pampas (plains) of Colombia, many people make their living as gauchos, or cowboys.

_____ 8. The largest country in South America is Brazil.