

GEOGRAPHY – LATIN AMERICA

HOW HAS GEOGRAPHY OF LATIN AMERICA AFFECTED ITS CULTURE AND HISTORY?

KEY ITEMS TO REMEMBER!

GEOGRAPHY IS THE STUDY OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE, CLIMATE, CONTINENTS, COUNTRIES, PEOPLES, INDUSTRIES, AND PRODUCTS.. THE SURFACE FEATURES OF A PLACE OR REGION

- 1. GEOGRAPHIC AND CLIMATE FACTORS HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT UPON PEOPLE AND THE WAY THEY LIVE.**
- 2. SOUTH AMERICA'S MOUNTAINS, DESERTS, AND RAIN FORESTS HAVE ISOLATED DIFFERENT GROUPS FROM ONE ANOTHER, CREATING SEPARATE LOCAL CULTURAL GROUPS.**
- 3. MUCH OF SOUTH AMERICA IS RAIN FOREST, MOUNTAINS, OR DESERTS, RESULTING IN LACK OF FERTILE FARMING AREAS.**
- 4. MOST OF LATIN AMERICAN CITIES DEVELOPED ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST....CLOSER TO EUROPE FOR TRADE PURPOSES.**
- 5. MUCH OF S. AMERICA LIES NEAR THE EQUATOR.. THUS POPULATION DENSITY IS USUALLY GREATER AT HIGHER ALTITUDES WHERE THE CLIMATE IS COOLER.**
- 6. CLIMATE IN THE REGION FAVORED PRODUCTION OF SUGAR CANE....MAJOR CAUSE FOR NEED OF SLAVE LABORAFRICAN DIASPORA....MIDDLE PASSAGE.**

LOCATE THE FOLLOWING - USE THE PROVIDED MAPS

CENTRAL AMERICA
SOUTH AMERICA
CARIBBEAN REGION

Countries in Central America

- Belize** - a country in Central America at the southeast border of Mexico and northeast of Guatemala.
Costa Rica - a country just north of Panama.
El Salvador - a country in Central America that is south of Guatemala and Honduras.
Guatemala - a country in Central America south of Mexico and west of Belize.
Honduras - a country northeast of Nicaragua.
Nicaragua - a country just north of Costa Rica.
Panama - a country at the southernmost tip of Central America.

Other Features

- Atlantic Ocean** - the ocean east of Central America.
Colombia - a country in northwestern South America; it is southeast of Panama.
Lake Nicaragua - a large lake in Nicaragua.
Mexico - a country southwest of the USA and north of Guatemala and Belize.
Pacific Ocean - the ocean west of Central America.
Panama Canal - a man-made canal in Panama that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

DATA - SOUTH AMERICA

<p>Argentina - A large country in southeastern South America.</p> <p>Atlantic Ocean - The ocean that borders South America on the east.</p> <p>Bolivia - The westernmost of the two landlocked (not bordering an ocean) countries in South America.</p> <p>Brazil - The biggest country in South America. It is the easternmost country in South America.</p> <p>Chile - A long, thin country in southwestern South America.</p> <p>Colombia - A country in the far northwest of South America. The equator passes through southern Colombia.</p> <p>Ecuador - A country in northwestern South America; the equator passes through northern Ecuador. Ecuador borders the Pacific Ocean, is south of Colombia, and north of Peru.</p> <p>Equator - An imaginary line around the earth, halfway between the North and South Poles.</p>	<p>French Guiana - An overseas department of France that is located in northern South America. It borders the Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, and Suriname.</p> <p>Guyana - A small country in northern South America. It borders the Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, Venezuela, and Suriname.</p> <p>Pacific Ocean - The ocean that borders South America on the west.</p> <p>Paraguay - The easternmost of the two landlocked (not bordering an ocean) countries in South America.</p> <p>Peru - It borders the Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>Suriname - A small country in northern South America. It borders the Atlantic Ocean, Brazil, Guyana, and French Guiana.</p> <p>Uruguay - A small country in southeastern South America that is bordered by Brazil, Argentina and the Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>Venezuela - A country in the far north of South America. It borders the Atlantic Ocean, Colombia, Brazil, and Guyana.</p>
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CARIBBEAN REGION

HAITI
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
CUBA
UNITED STATES

PUERTO RICO
GRENADA

Latin America

- A. Latin America is considered a region of diversity.
1. Latin America is divided into three major regions: Central America and Mexico, the islands of the Caribbean (West Indies), and the continent of South America.
 2. Most of the people of the region have a heritage from the Iberian Peninsula in Europe.
 3. The Native American and African heritages are also prevalent throughout the area.
 4. "Latin America" is not a geographic term but is used to describe an area that has similar historical roots.
- B. The geography and climate of Latin America have greatly influenced the culture and history of the area.
1. Latin America covers a wide geographic area, about 7,000 miles north to south and about 3,200 miles at its widest point.
 2. Latin America is an area of great physical diversity; it has high mountains, plains, tropical rain forests, deserts, semiarid areas, and large bodies of water, all of which influence the region and its peoples.
 3. Latitude, altitude, nearness to large bodies of water, ocean currents, and the direction of winds greatly influence the climate of the region.
 4. Geography has affected the lives of the people of Latin America.
 - a. Most of the region is remote from the large land areas of the world, its population centers, and major east-west trade routes.
 - b. Ocean currents played an important role in the early Spanish and Portuguese conquest and exploration.
 - c. Geographic factors have encouraged South America to traditionally "face" toward Europe.
 - d. Geographic factors have served to divide and isolate parts of the area.
 - e. Geography has created obstacles to transportation, trade, inter-American cooperation, and even, in some cases, national unity.
 - f. Large areas have not been productively utilized because they are too arid, too mountainous, too cold, or too infertile for agriculture.

5. In the seven countries of Central America, similar natural environments have influenced similar cultural and economic development.

C. The first Americans made great contributions to civilization.

1. It is important to look at the culture and civilization of pre-Columbian Latin America through the eyes of its people.
2. Many local civilizations were at different levels of development during the same time period.
3. The Maya
 - a. The Maya built a significant culture and civilization in present-day Guatemala and the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico.
 - b. The Maya were the only Native Americans to develop a writing system.
4. The Aztecs
 - a. The Aztecs were late arrivals to central Mexico.
 - b. Aztec uniqueness is related to the high degree of the organization of their society and to a highly developed culture based on complex rituals.
 - c. Aztec culture and religious practices were based on the Aztec cosmography (how the earth was created and sustained).
5. Incas
 - a. The early history of the Incas is not fully known because they lacked a written language.
 - b. The Incas spread their empire by war and by a form of social welfare that persuaded their neighbors that they would be better off within the Inca Empire than outside it.
 - c. The Incas developed stable government and an excellent system of communications.
 - d. The Incas' system of land ownership and distribution was an important feature of their society.
 - e. Agriculture was the mainstay of the Incan economy (irrigation system, canals, a new crop—potatoes—and the use of nitrates).
 - f. Oral tradition was the means of transmitting poetry, religion, drama, history, and legend.

D. The Latin American past provides us with a key to understanding Latin America today.

1. The coming of the Spanish changed pre-Columbian society.
 - a. Geography played an important part in making Spain and Portugal culturally different from the rest of Europe.
 - b. The discovery and early settlements in Spanish and Portuguese America were incidental in the search for a passage to China and the East Indies.

- c. As the size and wealth of the area became known, the Spanish Crown set up greater imperial control and imposed restrictions on the economic and social life of people of the region.
 - d. The introduction of the Roman Catholic religion and its impact greatly affected culture and civilization of the region.
2. Spanish colonial policy led to discontent in the colonies.
- a. There are many parallels between the U.S. war for independence and the Latin American wars for independence.
 - b. Forces were at work throughout the 300 years of Spanish rule that would lead to the doom of the Spanish Empire.
 - c. The impetus for revolt came largely from *criollos*, who often were jealous and resentful of special treatment given to *peninsulares*.
 - d. Blacks and Native Americans were active in the fight for independence, but movement was not designed for their benefit.
3. Latin Americans achieved independence in a 20-year struggle.
- a. There were three types of independence movements in Latin America:
 - (1) true revolutionary uprisings in which the ruling group was violently overthrown and driven out by a united people;
 - (2) movements, almost civil wars, with criollos fighting on both sides;
 - (3) the achievement of independence with little or no fighting.
 - b. The major movements for independence were as follows:
 - (1) Simón Bolívar led a long and difficult struggle in northern South America (type 1) (1812–1824).
 - (2) José de San Martín and Bernardo O'Higgins were the leaders in the south cone of the continent (type 2) (1816–1818).
 - (3) Fathers Miguel Hidalgo and José Morelos and Agustín de Iturbide led Mexican independence (type 2) (1810–1821).
 - (4) Toussaint L'Ouverture led the Haitian movement against France and Napoleon (type 1) (1803–1804).
4. In Latin America the 19th century was a time of struggle, revolution, and dictatorship.
- a. After gaining independence the new nations of the region faced many problems.
 - b. In colonial times the idea that the king was above criticism had established stability and inspired a respect for law and order.
 - c. For a long period after independence was achieved, frequent revolts against elected presidents and established constitutions undermined stable government.
 - d. Economic and political inequality remained and led to the formation of the two main political parties.

- e. Conservatives generally supported strengthening the central government; Liberals wanted more power in local units of the government.
 - f. Liberal criticism of centralized government, the role and power of the church, and established privilege for the few led to challenges to oligarchic (a type of government or rule by a few people, often for their own interests) and authoritarian rule.
 - g. In much of Latin America, personalities emerged as more important than ideas as the "era of the *caudillo* and *cacique*" began.
 - h. *Gulpe de estado* (coup d'état) has been a traditional means to power, prestige, and wealth for the Latin American military.
5. The twentieth century has marked a period of revolutionary change in Latin America.
- a. The Mexican Revolution opened an era of democratic and social change.
 - b. The Bolivian Revolution attempted to bring about democratic and social changes, but failed.
 - c. The Cuban Revolution was a successful attempt to bring social and economic change by implementing Communist ideas and methods.
 - d. The Sandinista Revolution in Nicaragua, which seeks social, economic, and democratic change, is still in motion.
 - e. The Chilean Revolution, an attempt to bring democratic change, was defeated by antidemocratic military leaders.

The economic situation in Latin America is the key to Latin America's future.

1. Latin America's riches are both a blessing and a curse.
- a. Important mineral resources, with the notable exception of coal, can be found throughout Latin America.
 - b. Latin America is rich in its variety of foods and its potential for growing them because of its extensive area and its various climatic regions.
 - c. The development of one-crop or one-product economies (monocultures) is an example of the paradox "Latin American economic problems are those of a starving man with a gold mine under his feet."
2. Agriculture has been the economic base of Latin America.
- a. The greatest natural resource of Latin America is its land.
 - b. The origins of the large landholding systems (latifundia) can be found in the 16th-century Spanish conquest.
 - c. Modern agricultural techniques were not used extensively because an abundance of low-paid farm workers was available.
 - d. A variety of problems have beset agricultural development. These problems include monoculture, poor land use, the landholding system, lack of modern equipment, and the lack of modern scientific methods.

3. Obstacles have delayed Latin America's industrial development.
 - a. Latin America's slow development is marked by low per capita incomes, uneven distribution of wealth, export dependence, inadequate housing and educational facilities, illiteracy, and rapid population growth (about 3 percent annually).
 - b. Lack of coal has hampered the development of a steel industry.
 - c. Capital for industrial development has not been adequate.
 - d. Geographic factors have hampered the development of an infrastructure necessary to support industrialization.
 - e. The lack of a strong educational system has limited the development of a skilled labor pool.
 - f. Industrial development has not proceeded at an even pace throughout the region. Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, and Venezuela are at a more advanced stage.
 - g. Urban industrial workers have been exploited as a labor force.
 4. Latin Americans have tried to solve their problems in many ways.
 - a. Agrarian reform is viewed as one method of correcting social inequalities, but large landowners fear it will destroy the foundations of their political power.
 - b. Organizing rural and urban workers into unions has been a key factor in the process of agricultural and industrial reform.
 - c. In urban centers, industrialization created conditions and opportunities that stimulated the growth of organized labor and a middle class.
 - d. Scientific methods have compensated for the lack of coal and energy resources, such as obtaining coke from petroleum, the use of gasohol in Brazil, and the exploitation of hydroelectric power.
 - e. Agrarian reform policies include taxing programs, credit extension, development of education, and development of transportation.
 5. Regional economic interdependence is important to Latin American development.
 - a. It is an important first step toward the concept of a "united" Latin America.
 - b. It will encourage the formation and investment of capital within the region.
 - c. It will lessen dependence on and control by foreign investors and will lead to strengthening of the economic autonomy of the nations of the region.
 - d. The creation of regional rather than national markets will give Latin Americans a united voice in commercial negotiations with countries outside of the region.
- F. Cultural factors have played an important role in the development of Latin America
1. Each nation of Latin America has developed in its own distinctive manner, although there are many similarities in culture, history, society, and political and economic development.

2. "The Latin American" is a mixture of many groups
 - a. The origins of pre-Columbian Native Americans probably can be found in Asia.
 - b. Many of the cultural traits of Latin Americans can be traced to Iberian sources.
 - c. Immigrants from many parts of Europe have influenced Latin America.
 - d. An important result of the Spanish colonization was the forced immigration of Africans as slaves into Latin America.
 3. Religion has played an important role in Latin American culture.
 - a. The Catholic religion touches every aspect of life in Latin America.
 - b. Over the past 50 years the Catholic church in Latin America has moved from support of the status quo (existing situation) to a force for economic, political, and social change.
 4. Latin Americans have developed their own cultural traits.
 - a. Latin American culture can be seen as a combination or mixture of Native American, European, and African cultures.
 - b. The extended family system has created great stability in a difficult political, economic, and social situation.
 5. Latin America has developed distinct traditions in art, music, and literature.
 - a. Widespread illiteracy and a lack of national feeling caused early writers and artists to look to Europe for subjects and styles.
 - b. By the beginning of the 20th century, Latin American authors and painters began to find their subjects in local rural areas and pre-Columbian Latin America.
 - c. In Latin America, art, music, and literature have played a significant social role, with the artist, musician, and author acting as a guide, teacher, and conscience of the country.
 - d. The themes, melodies, and rhythms of Latin American music reflect the mixing of Iberian, Native American, and African influence.
 - e. Latin American authors and poets have achieved worldwide fame and have won Nobel Prizes in Literature.
- G. The islands of the Caribbean Sea (the West Indies) are an important part of Latin America.
1. The West Indies are a chain of islands that separate the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. The major islands are Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica.
 2. A majority of the people of the West Indies are descendants of black Africans brought to the area as slaves.
 3. The culture and the society of the West Indies have been greatly affected by African, European, Asian, and North American influences.

4. The economy of the area is based mainly on agriculture and a one-crop economy.
5. The history of the region has been dominated by European and American interests.
6. The revolution led by Fidel Castro in Cuba and political and social instability in the Dominican Republic are important elements in the modern history of the Indies.
7. Puerto Rico has enjoyed some prosperity as a Commonwealth of the United States.

AREA: LATIN AMERICA C/O ROMANCE LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY IBERIAN EXPLORERS
(SPAIN & PORTUGAL)

GEOGRAPHIC	POLITICAL	ECONOMIC	CULTURAL
<p>-AREAS: 1. MEXICO MIDDLE AMERICA 2. CENTRAL AM. (ISTHMUS) 3. CARIBBEAN (W. INDIES) (ATACAMA)-4. SOUTH AM. -MTS. SIERRAS & ANDES = LA CORDILLERA (BACKBONE) -RIVERS: -ORINOCO -AMAZON -RIO DE LA PLATA (ESTUARY) -GRASSLANDS -LLANOS -PAMPAS -PATAGONIA = BARREN SOUTHERN TIP -REGIONALISM</p>	<p>- IBERIAN CONQUISTADORS CONQUER AZTECS, INCAS, AND MAYAS - EUROPEANS DEPEND ON THEIR STRONG ARMADAS (NAVIES) - EXPLORERS: COLUMBUS- SPAIN CABRAL- PORTUGAL (BRAZIL) BALBOA & MAGELLAN = PACIFIC OCEAN - TREATY OF TORDESILLAS LAND WEST OF LINE TO SPAIN, LAND EAST OF THE LINE TO PORTUGAL - LEADERS: VICEROY- SPAIN CAP. GEN. - PORT. FATHER MIGUEL HIDALGO (THE CRY OF DELORES MEX.) TOUSSAINT DE L'OUVERTURE HAITI FIRST TO GET FREE SIMON BOLIVAR "LIBERATOR" IN VENEZUELA, BOLIVIA, COLUMBIA, ARGENTINA, & CHILE. "MANY TYRANTS WILL ARISE ON MY TOMB." - OLIGARCHY 1. CAUDILLO- MIL. DICTATOR JUNTA- GROUP OF GENERALS 2. ARISOTOCRATES- LANDED RICH 3. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH - U.S. RELATIONS: - MONROE DOCTRINE 1823 - ROOSEVELT CORALLARY 1900 - GUN BOAT DIPLOMACY - \$ DIPLOMACY (1910-30) SEND IN THE MARINES TO STOP NATIONALIZING BY LATINOS - GOOD NEIGHBOR FDR 1930 - ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS JFK 1960'S PEACE CORPS</p>	<p>- DONATARIO RICH PORT. LAND HOLDERS - FAZENDAS PORT. FARMS - ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM (LAS CASAS COMPLAINS ABOUT TREATMENT OF NATIVES.) -- SLOW TO DEVELOP - AFRICAN SLAVES IMPORTED - HACIENDAS - STRENGTHS: - ARGENTINA BEEF & WHEAT - CHILE NITRATES & COPPER - MEXICO HENEQUEN (ROPE) & OIL (PEMEX) - CAMPESINOS LANDLESS POOR - PRIVATIZATION - EJIDOS COMMUNAL FARM MEX. - MAQUILADORA FOREIGN OWNED PLANTS IN MEXICO - CASH CROPS: SUGARCANE, COFFEE, & BANANAS - TRADITIONAL CLASS STRUCTURE :</p> <div data-bbox="830 756 1545 1042" style="text-align: center;"> <p style="text-align: center;"> PENINSULARES ---- CRIOLLOS ---- MEZITOS ---- MULATTOS ---- AFRICAN SLAVES NATIVES </p> </div> <p>- 1980'S LOANS = DEBT - 1990'S NAFTA</p>	<p>- MACHISMO - SLUMS BARRIOS OF FAVELAS - DESCAMISADOS SHIRTLESS ONES - CHURCH IS INFLUENTIAL - LIBERATION THEOLOGY- CHURCH WORK WITH POOR FOR SOCIAL, EC., AND POLITICAL CHANGE- CALL FOR = RIGHTS FROM PULPIT. - MIXED MARRIAGES LEAD TO EQUALITY NOT MUCH RACISM.</p>
<p>POLITICS CONTINUED: - CUBA - BATISTA DICTATOR - CASTRO COMMUNIST - 1961 BAY OF PIGS - 1961 MISSILE CRISIS - 1977 EMBARGO - 1980 MURIEL BOAT LIFT IMMIGRATION - NICARAGUA - SANDINISTAS ORTEGA COMMUNISTS - REAGAN'S CONTRAS - TODAY WOMEN ELECTED V. CHAMORRO - ARGENTINA - PERON'S JUAN, EVA, & ISABEL - 1976 DIRTY WAR - 1982 FALKLANDS WAR BR.</p>			

Test Quest Question List - Course 5 - GLOBAL STUDIES I
Topic J: LATIN AMERICA MATCHING

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- J- 1 LATIN AMERICA - INSTRUCTORS USE TOPIC J
 - J- 2 S.BOLIVAR;THE GEORGE WASHINGTON OF LATIN AMERICA, NICKNAMED THE LIBERATOR..WON INDEPENDENCE FOR A NUMBER OF NATIONS IN S.AMERICA.
 - J- 3 L'OUVERTURE;EXSLAVE,LEADER OF HAITI'S REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT
 - J- 4 SAN MARTIN;LATIN AMERICAN NATIONALIST WHO HELPED WIN INDEPENDENCE FOR ARGENTINA, CHILE, AND PERU.
 - J- 5 CASTRO;CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY WHO INTRODUCED COMMUNISM TO HIS NATION 1959,.BAY OF PIGS,CUBAN MISSLE CRISIS....
 - J- 6 JOSE NAPOLEON DUARTE;EL SALVADOR'S PRESIDENT BACKED BY THE U.S. IN THE 1980'S. THIS BLOODY CIVIL WAR LED TO THOUSANDS OF CIVILIANS BEING KILLED DURING THIS FIGHTING BETWEEN THE RIGHT AND LEFT.
 - J- 7 VIOLETA DeCHAMORRO;FEMALE POLITICAL NICARAGUAN DISSIDENT, AND NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, HELPED DEPOSE THE DICTATOR SOMOZA AND DEFEATED D. ORTEGA IN A 1990 DEMOCRATIC ELECTION.
 - J- 8 PORIFIRO DIAZ;DICTATOR OF MEXICO,ELIMINATED OPPONENTS,ALLOWED OUTSIDE INVESTMENTS THAT MADE THE RICH RICHER BUT MOST FARMERS POOR WITH LITTLE OR NO LAND.
 - J- 9 PANCHO VILLA;HELPED OVERTHROW THE DICTATOR DIAZ..BUT UPSET THE U.S. FOR HIS ATTACKING A U.S. CITY...WILSON SENT GENERAL PERSHING....
 - J- 10 EMILANO ZAPATA;MEXICAN FARMER AND NATIONALIST, LED TROOPS TO HELP DEFEAT THE DICTATOR DIAZ.
 - J- 11 CARLOS SALINAS;PRESIDENT OF MEXICO 1988 - 1994, MANY BELIEVED HE WON THROUGH FRAUD, SELF-IMPOSED EXILE FEARING A MURDER CHARGE. MEXICANS BLAME HIM FOR CORRUPTION, INCREASED DRUG TRADE, ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES ...PASSING OF NAFTA.

PEOPLE YOU MUST KNOW FOR "LATIN AMERICA"

VOCABULARY

LATIN

AMERICA

- =====
- P- 1 HURRICANE|VIOLENT STORMS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, CALLED TYPHOONS IN ASIA..
 - P- 2 LATIN AMERICA|VAST CULTURAL AREA INCLUDING LANDS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE INFLUENCED BY THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE.
 - P- 3 MESOAMERICA|MIDDLE AMERICA..LATIN AMERICA.. HOME OF THE OLMECS, MAYAS, AZTECS, AND INCAS..
 - P- 4 ANDES|RUGGED MOUNTAIN CHAIN..RUNS THE LENGTH OF WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA..
 - P- 5 RING OF FIRE|MOUNTAINS..LAND.. BORDERING ON THE PACIFIC..EARTHQUAKES, AND VOLCANIC ACTIVITY..
 - P- 6 REGIONALISM|MOUNTAINS, ALONG WITH TROPICAL RAIN FORESTS CREATE BARRIERS IN LATIN AMERICA AND RESULTS IN LIMITED CONTACT AND MOVEMENT IN THE REGION..
 - P- 7 AMAZON RAIN FOREST|AREA OF ABUNDANT RAINFALL, TALL TREES, LUMBERING AND FARMING HAVE CUT INTO THIS REGION...GREEN HOUSE EFFECT..
 - P- 8 EL NINO|A CURRENT OF WARM WATER IN THE PACIFIC THAT AFFECTS WEATHER PATTERNS AROUND THE WORLD..DROUGHT IN ONE AREA AND FLOODING IN ANOTHER PART OF THE WORLD..
 - P- 9 MESTIZO|PEOPLE IN LATIN AMERICA THAT HAVE MIXED EUROPEAN AND NATIVE AMERICAN ANCESTRY..
 - P- 10 NATIVE AMERICAN|GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO MIGRATED ACROSS THE LAND BRIDGE BETWEEN ASIA AND NORTH AMERICA AND FILTERED INTO LATIN AMERICA..
 - P- 11 AFRICAN SLAVES|BLACK DIASPORA, GROUP OF PEOPLE FORCED TO COME TO THE NEW WORLD..MIDDLE PASSAGE..USED AS WORKERS TO REPLACE THE DECLINING NATIVE AMERICAN POPULATION..
 - P- 12 PENINSULARS|NATIVE BORN SPANISH THAT CAME TO THE NEW WORLD..UPPER CLASS IN THE SPANISH SOCIAL STRUCTURE..
 - P- 13 CREOLES|PURE BLOOD SPANISH, DESCENDANTS OF THE PENINSULARS..BUT BORN IN THE NEW WORLD..CONSIDERED INFERIOR TO PENINSULARS..
 - P- 14 MULATTO|PERSON OF MIXED ANCESTRY..EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN HERITAGE..
 - P- 15 ARABLE|LAND THAT IS SUITABLE FOR FARMING..
 - P- 16 AZTECS|NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE..WRITTEN LANGUAGE, HUMAN SACRIFICES, FIERCE WARRIORS, ESTABLISHED AN EMPIRE IN PRESENT DAY MEXICO..TOOK CARE OF THEIR ELDERLY..
 - P- 17 TENOCHTITLAN|CAPITAL OF THE AZTEC EMPIRE..PRESENT SITE OF MEXICO CITY..

- P- 18 NOMADIC|PEOPLE WHO MOVED FROM PLACE TO PLACE FOLLOWING THE FOOD SOURCE, USUALLY MIGRATING ANIMALS..
- P- 19 MAIZE|CORN, NEW FOOD SOURCE CULTIVATED BY THE NATIVE AMERICANS..AND DIFFUSED THROUGHOUT EUROPE....
- P- 20 MAYAS|EARLY GROUP OF NATIVE AMERICANS..FROM MEXICO..HONDURAS..MAIZE, SLASH AND BURN METHODS, RAISED FIELDS, A CALENDAR, CONCEPT OF ZERO, WRITING, PAPER, CEMENT, PYRAMID LIKE TEMPLES, POLYTHEISTIC, DUE TO WORLD DROUGHT EMPIRE DISINTEGRATED..
- P- 21 POK-O-TOK|MAYAN BALL GAME, SENDING A SOFTBALL SIZE BALL THROUGH A HOOP 30 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND..NOT ALLOWED TO USE THEIR HANDS..
- P- 22 TRIBUTE|GIFTS OR SOME SORT OF PAYMENT TO A SUPERIOR FORCE OR BEING...LATIN AMERICA....GIFTS OFFERED TO THE GODS....
- P- 23 INCAS|NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBE FOUND IN THE ANDES MOUNTAINS,"CHILDREN OF THE SUN", NO WRITING, USED KNOTTED COLORED STRING CALLED QUIPUS,TERRACE FARMING,POLYTHEISTIC,USED GOLD IN RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES, ELABORATE NETWORK OF ROADS..
- P- 24 QUIPU|KNOTTED COLORED STRING USED BY INCA RUNNERS TO QUICKLY RELAY MESSAGES ACROSS THE VAST INCA EMPIRE..
- P- 25 CONQUISTADORS|EARLY SPANISH EXPLORERS WHO FOLLOWED COLUMBUS..THEIR MOTTO "GOD, GLORY, AND GOLD"..
- P- 26 CORTES|SPANISH CONQUISTADOR..WHO DEFEATED THE AZTECS 1519....
- P- 27 MOCTEZUMA|AZTEC EMPEROR WHO HESITATED TO FIGHT THE SPANISH BECAUSE HE THOUGHT CORTES WAS THE RETURNING AZTEC GOD QUETZALCOATL..
- P- 28 PIZARRO|WITH SOLDIERS, DISEASE, AND TRICKERY; THIS CONQUISTADOR DEFEATED THE INCAS OF PERU.
- P- 29 PAPAL LINE OF DEMARCATION|LINE OF LONGITUDE ISSUED BY THE VATICAN TO KEEP PEACE BETWEEN CATHOLIC SPAIN AND PORTUGAL..DURING THE AGE OF DISCOVERY..
- P- 30 TREATY OF TORDESILLAS|PAPAL LINE OF LONGITUDE MOVED FARTHER WEST TO CALM THE PORTUGUESE WITH MORE TERRITORY IN LATIN AMERICA..BRAZIL
- P- 31 MAGELLAN|EXPLORER, KILLED..BUT HIS CREW WAS THE FIRST TO CIRCUMNAVIGATE GLOBE..
- P- 32 VICEROY|OFFICIAL WHO RULED IN LATIN AMERICA ..APPOINTED BY THE CROWN..

- P- 33 MERCANTILISM|COLONIES EXISTED FOR THE MOTHER COUNTRY, COULD ONLY TRADE WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY OR WITHIN THE EMPIRE..ONLY ALLOWED TO MANUFACTURE PRODUCTS THAT THE MOTHER COUNTRY DID NOT OR COULD NOT PRODUCE..
- P- 34 COLUMBUS|ITALIAN WHO SAILED FOR THE SPANISH..SEARCHED FOR A WATER ROUTE TO THE INDIES..TO BREAK THE MONOPOLY ESTABLISHED BY THE ITALIANS..MAJOR EXCHANGE OF GOODS BETWEEN OLD AND NEW WORLDS..
- P- 35 COLOMBIAN EXCHANGE|CULTURAL DIFFUSION BETWEEN THE NEW WORLD AND EUROPE AND AFRICA..CORN, TOBACCO, TOMATO, POTATO TO EUROPE..FROM EUROPE THE HORSE, COW, AND DISEASE..
- P- 36 ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM|NEW WORLD FEUDALISM, SPANISH RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTECTING AND TAKING CARE OF THE NATIVE POPULATION IN RETURN FOR LABOR AND TAXES..INSTEAD EUROPEANS ABUSED AND KILLED THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION..
- P- 37 HACIENDAS|LARGE FARMS OR RANCHES, SELF-SUFFICIENT..MOST WORKERS WERE NATIVE AMERICANS..
- P- 38 DE LAS CASAS|DOMINICAN FRIAR WHO TRIED TO END THE MISTREATMENT OF THE NATIVE AMERICANS..RECOMMENDED THE USE OF BLACKS FROM AFRICA...LED TO TERRIBLE PROBLEM OF SLAVERY..
- P- 39 PEON|INDIANS OR MESTIZOS WHO WERE FORCED TO WORK FOR SOMEONE ELSE IN ORDER TO PAY OFF A DEBT..
- P- 40 ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH|DOMINANT RELIGION IN LATIN AMERICA..INTRODUCED BY THE SPANISH AND THE PORTUGUESE..
- P- 41 "GOD, GOLD, AND, GLORY"|REASONS FOR EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA..CONQUISTADORS....
- P- 42 PATRIARCHAL|FATHER IS THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD
- P- 43 MAROON COLONY|VILLAGES BUILT BY ESCAPED SLAVES, BRAZIL, HAITI AND OTHERS..
- P- 44 LIBERATORS|NATIONALISTS, MEN WHO LED THE FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE IN LATIN AMERICA..INFLUENCED BY THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REVOLUTIONS..
- P- 45 MIGUEL HIDALGO|CREOLE PRIEST..LEADER FOR MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE..A "LIBERATOR"....
- P- 46 "EL GRITO DE DOLORES"|RALLYING CRY FOR THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION..RINGING OF CHURCH BELLS SEPTEMBER 16, 1810..FOLLOWED BY SPEECH MADE BY FATHER HIDALGO..TODAY MEXICANS CELEBRATE SEPTEMBER 16TH AS THEIR INDEPENDENCE DAY..
- P- 47 T.L'OUVERTURE|LIBERATOR, SELF-EDUCATED FORMER SLAVE, LEADER OF HAITIAN INDEPENDENCE..2ND SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION IN THE NEW WORLD..

- P- 48 HAITI|FIRST COUNTRY IN LATIN AMERICA TO REALIZE SELF-DETERMINATION..
- P- 49 SIMON BOLIVAR|LIBERATOR, THE "GEORGE WASHINGTON" OF LATIN AMERICA..LEADER OF MANY INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA..
- P- 50 LLANEROS|NAME GIVEN TO COWBOYS OF VENEZUELA..SUPPORTED BOLIVAR AND HIS QUEST FOR INDEPENDENCE..
- P- 51 SAN MARTIN|CREOLE "LIBERATOR" OF CHILE.. HIS TROOPS DRAGGED HEAVY CANNON THROUGH THE ANDES..DEFEATED THE SPANISH....
- P- 52 O'HIGGINS|CHILEAN NATIONALIST WHO HELPED DEFEAT THE SPANISH..WORKED WITH SAN MARTIN TO ATTAIN FREEDOM FOR HIS COUNTRY..
- P- 53 J.MORELOS|MESTIZO PRIEST WHO FOUGHT FOR MEXICAN FREEDOM..BROUGHT DISCIPLINE TO REBEL FORCES..CAPTURED BY SPANISH AND EXECUTED..
- P- 54 PAMPAS|GRASSY PLAINS THAT STRETCH FROM ARGENTINA TO URUGUAY..EXCELLENT FOR GRAZING OF CATTLE..BEEF INDUSTRY..
- P- 55 CAUDILLO|MILITARY DICTATORS OF LATIN AMERICA..SANTA ANNA.."REMEMBER THE ALAMO"..
- P- 56 OLIGARCHY|RULE BY COMMITTEE, A SMALL GROUP USUALLY MADE UP OF THE ELITE OF A SOCIETY..MERCHANTS, LANDED ARISTOCRACY..OR GENTRY, THAT RUN OR RULE A COUNTRY..
- P- 57 CONSERVATIVES|RIGHT WING GROUP IN LATIN AMERICA, USUALLY THE LAND OWNERS, BANKERS, "THE WEALTHY" .. RULE WITH AN IRON FIST.. ALLOW LITTLE IF ANY REFORM..VERY SLOW TO CHANGE... VERY ANTI-COMMUNIST..
- P- 58 LIBERALS|INDIVIDUALS THAT WANT CHANGE AND WANT IT NOW.. THEY ARE WILLING TO USE LEGAL METHODS TO ATTAIN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REFORM....LAND REDISTRIBUTION, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS
- P- 59 GAUCHOS|COWBOYS OF THE PAMPAS FOUND IN ARGENTINA..
- P- 60 INTERDEPENDENCE|SYSTEM BY WHICH ALL NATIONS DEPEND ON OTHER NATIONS FOR THEIR ECONOMIC WELL BEING .. TRADE AND COMMERCE ..
- P- 61 MAXIMILIAN|AUSTRIAN DUKE APPOINTED EMPEROR OF MEXICO BY FRENCH NAPOLEON III. IN 1861, CAPTURED BY THE MEXICANS AND EXECUTED..IN THIS FRENCH ATTEMPT TO RECOLONIZE THE REGION..
- P- 62 COUP D'ETAT|REVOLT OR OVERTHROW OF A GOVERNMENT..MAY BE BLOODY OR BLOODLESS ..
- P- 63 EMBARGO|END OR HALT OF TRADE.. THE U.S. HAS STOPPED TRADE WITH CUBA SINCE 1959.. METHOD USED TO PRESSURE A GOVERNMENT INTO DOING SOMETHING OR TOPPLE AN EXISTING GOVERNMENT ..

- P- 64 F. CASTRO|COMMUNIST DICTATOR OF CUBA SINCE 1959 - 2004 AND BEYOND.. INVOLVED IN THE BAY OF PIGS, AND MISSILE CRISIS.. A THORN IN THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES ..
- P- 65 S. ALLENDE|LEFT WING CHILEAN SOCIALIST PRESIDENT WHO INCREASED THE PACE OF LAND REFORM KILLED BY A COUP BACKED BY THE CIA OF THE U.S.....FEAR HE WAS A "RED"..
- P- 66 A.SOMOZA|RIGHT WING DICTATOR OF NICARAGUA..OVERTHROWN BY THE LEFT WING ...COMMUNIST SANDINISTA REBELS....
- P- 67 D.ORTEGA|LEFT WING LEADER OF THE SANDINISTAS.. INTRODUCED MAJOR LAND REFORM IN NICARAGUA..U.S. WORKED TO DESTROY THIS LEFTIST..
- P- 68 V.CHAMORRO|FEMALE LEADER OF NICARAGUA WHO DEFEATED ORTEGA AND THE SANDINISTAS IN FREE ELECTIONS..1990
- P- 69 CONTRAS|RIGHT WING NICARAGUAN FORCES BACKED BY THE UNITED STATES..THEY OPPOSED THE SANDINISTAS ..
- P- 70 SANDINISTA|LEFT WING NICARAGUANS WHO BROUGHT DOWN THE RIGHT WING GOVERNMENT OF ANASTASIO SOMOZA..THEY ADVOCATED LAND REFORM AND BENEFITS FOR THE POOR ..
- P- 71 LIBERATION THEOLOGY|DOCTRINE FOUND IN LATIN AMERICA WHICH CALLED FOR THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TO TAKE A MORE ACTIVE ROLE IN CHANGING THE CONDITIONS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE FLIGHT OF THE POOR..
- P- 72 COMPESINOS|NAME GIVEN TO RURAL PEASANTS OF HONDURAS.. CAUGHT IN THE WEB OF POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT..AND ALL THE ACCOMPANYING MISERIES OF BEING POOR ..
- P- 73 NAFTA|TRADE AGREEMENT .. U.S.,MEXICO, AND CANADA..GOAL TO ELIMINATE TARIFFS ON GOODS..PROMOTING FREE TRADE..RESULT FOR THE U.S. HAS BEEN OUTSOURCING TO LATIN AMERICA OF AMERICAN JOBS..
- P- 74 INFLATION|AN ECONOMIC CYCLE MARKED BY A SHARP INCREASE IN PRICES....
- P- 75 JUAN PERON|PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA IN 1946, NATIONALIZED RAILROADS, REDUCED FOREIGN CONTROL OF BUSINESS, INCREASED WORKERS WAGES..BUT RESTRICTED CIVIL RIGHTS....CORRUPT GOVERNMENT..WENT INTO EXILE IN 1955..
- P- 76 EVA PERON|POPULAR WIFE OF JUAN..FOUGHT FOR THE POOR..BUILT SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS.. SUPPORTER OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS HELPED WOMEN GET RIGHT TO VOTE IN ARGENTINA IN 1947.. DIED 1952
- P- 77 MOTHERS OF PLAZA DE MAYO|ARGENTINE ORGANIZATION OF FAMILIES WHO PRESSURED THE ARGENTINA GOVERNMENT TO INFORM THEM OF WHAT HAPPENED TO FAMILY MEMBERS CAUSED TO "DISAPPEAR" BY THE RIGHT WING GOVERNMENT DEATH SQUADS ..

- P- 78 INTERVENTION|COLD WAR POLICY OF THE U.S. TO KEEP "LEFTISTS" OR COMMUNISTS FROM GAINING POWER IN LATIN AMERICA..VIA SENDING TROOPS, STAGING COUPS, AND COVERT WARS AND SUPPORT TO BACK ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCES ..
- P- 79 GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY|REVERSAL OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY...FDR..GREAT DEPRESSION..U.S. WITHDREW TROOPS FROM ESTABLISHED PROTECTORATES IN LATIN AMERICA..END OF INTERVENTION UNTIL POST WWII AND COLD WAR ERA ..
- P- 80 BAY OF PIGS|FAILED ATTEMPT BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO OVERTHROW CASTRO AND THE COMMUNISTS OF CUBA..JFK TOOK THE BLAME FOR THIS FAILURE ..
- P- 81 CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS|COLD WAR CONFRONTATION OCTOBER 1962 BETWEEN THE U.S. AND SOVIET UNION .. THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT ALLOWED THE SOVIETS TO BUILD MISSILE SILOS ON THEIR TERRITORY .. POSING A THREAT TO THE UNITED STATES ..SOVIETS BACKED DOWN
- P- 82 OUTSOURCING|BYPRODUCT OF NAFTA..RELOCATING JOBS TO OTHER COUNTRIES BY INDUSTRY TO MINIMIZE LABOR COSTS ..
- P- 83 OAS|REGIONAL ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED IN 1948 TO MAINTAIN PEACE, DISCOURAGE FOREIGN INTERVENTION, AND PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY..
- P- 84 RIGHT WING MOVEMENT|CONSERVATIVE GROUPS, INCLUDING WEALTHY INDUSTRIALISTS AND LANDOWNERS..THEY WANT TO PRESERVE THE TRADITIONAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM.. THESE GROUPS ARE OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH THE MILITARY..
- P- 85 LEFT WING MOVEMENT|THESE GROUPS INCLUDE URBAN WORKERS, RURAL POOR, STUDENTS AND INTELLECTUALS.. THEY FAVOR CHANGE AND LAND REDISTRIBUTION..MANY SUPPORT SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS..
- P- 86 P.DIAZ|MEXICAN DICTATOR 1876-1911, HIS MOTTO "ORDER AND PROGRESS" INVITED FOREIGN INVESTMENT..RAILROADS,MINES, PURCHASED LAND..THE CAUDILLO DESTROYED POLITICAL OPPONENTS..
- P- 87 E.ZAPATA|MEXICAN REBEL, FOUGHT AGAINST PORFIRIO DIAS, CHAMPION OF THE POOR..
- P- 88 PANCHO VILLA|MEXICAN REBEL WHO RAIDED THE U.S. KILLING U.S. CITIZENS..CAUSED U.S. TROOPS LED BY GENERAL PERSHING TO CROSS THE BORDER INTO MEXICO TO SEARCH FOR THIS INDIVIDUAL..BACKED BY MEXICAN CITIZENS WAS NEVER FOUND BY THE U.S.
- P- 89 INDIGENOUS|PEOPLE NATIVE TO AN AREA ..
- P- 90 JUNTA|LATIN AMERICAN FORM OF OLIGARCHY, RULE BY COMMITTEE OF SOLDIERS ..