**The Northern Tropics**

* The Guianas
* Countries
	+ Guyana, Suriname, French Guyana
* Culture reflects \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Official Languages
		- Guyana – English
		- Suriname – Dutch
		- French Guyana - French
	+ Religions
		- Suriname and Guyana – Muslim and Hindu
* Effects of Migration
	+ Africans were brought to area as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Asians migrated to area after slavery ended
	+ Suriname has a large mulatto population
* Economic Activities
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is important
	+ Farmers grow sugar cane and rice
	+ Bauxite is abundant here

Venezuela

* + Population is 24 million
	+ Average per capita GNP is $780 – South America’s poorest country
	+ Life Expectancy is 73 years
	+ Official Language is Spanish and most residents are Catholic
	+ The Andean Highlands
		- Area of plateaus and hills near the Andes
		- Capital of Caracas located here
		- Most of the population live in rachitos or small shacks – similar to fevelas
* Waterfalls and Grasslands
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are found on the border with Brazil
	+ World’s largest waterfall (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) located here
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a savannah region that receives rain only half the year making agriculture difficult
* Elevation and Climate
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effects the vegetation of the region
	+ Coffee is grown in the tierra templada region where the climate is mild
* An Oil-Rich Region
	+ Venezuela is a major producer of oil
	+ Oil deposits are found in four areas
		- Eastern Llanos
		- The lowlands near Lake Maracaibo
		- The Orinoco River Delta
		- Offshore

Colombia

* + Named after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Physical Characteristics
	+ Has three regions
		- Lowlands, mountains, llanos
	+ 75% of the population live in the plateau between the mountains
	+ Bogotá is located here
* A Single Crop
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the only cash-crop grown in Colombia
	+ Campesinos (tenant farmers) can barely keep their families fed
	+ If coffee prices drop, the country could be in trouble
* The Drug Trade
	+ Marijuana and Cocaine has become a major product of Colombia
	+ Small groups of people or families control most of the trade leading to violence
	+ US and Colombian governments have tried to stop this problem
* Cooperation and Conflict
	+ Colombia has seen many civil wars since gaining independence from Spain in the 1820s
	+ 200,000 people were killed in a civil war in the 1950s
	+ Conflict still continues today

**Brazil’s Quest for Economic Growth**

* **Economic Challenges**
	+ **Most of Brazil’s poor live in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **Small number of wealthy own plantations**
	+ **Rural workers have to find jobs on plantations or become subsistence farmers**
	+ **The government promised land redistribution that never happened**
	+ **People living in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ face high poverty because of the weak soil**
* **Government Policies**
	+ **Brazilian government has tried to boost the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and encourage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **Economic Activities**
		- **Government built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the 1940s**
		- **It also built hydroelectric plants along the rivers**
		- **A bank was established to loan money to new business owners**
		- **Brazil’s economy moved from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during the 1950s because of auto, chemical, and steel industries**
* **Patterns of Settlement**
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created to encourage people to move from Rio and Sao Paulo**
	+ **Government built thousands of roads with Brasilia at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **The government gave away \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in the north to encourage settlement**
	+ **1 million people migrated to the Amazon between 1970 and 1985**
* **Economic Growth**
	+ **Industry makes up 1/3 of Brazil’s GNP**
	+ **Gasohol (mix of gasoline and alcohol) helped country respond to high gas prices in the 1970s**
	+ **Ethanol is now made from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
	+ **\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the workforce is in mining, manufacturing, and construction**
	+ **Service industries are also being developed**
	+ **These moves have created an educated workforce and growing middle-class**
* **Environmental Challenges**
	+ **Economic development has led to more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because people can’t find jobs**
	+ **Government has tried to create low cost housing to help**
	+ **Challenges and opportunities**
	+ **Farming in the Amazon is difficult**
		- **Thick vegetation that was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which led to soil washing away**
		- **Soil is not very fertile**
		- **Settlers must clear more land after a growing season**
	+ **New Efforts**
		- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is becoming a very serious problem**
		- **Brazil’s military patrols the rain forest to cut down on illegal forestry**
		- **Taxes encourage people to maintain forest areas**
		- **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allows people to vacation without affecting the ecosystem**