**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**