



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 9, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 211–217.

Population Patterns

Terms to Know

indigenous Descended from an area's first inhabitants (page 212)

dialect A form of a language unique to a particular place (page 213)

patois Dialects that blend elements of indigenous, European, African, and Asian languages (page 213)

urbanization The movement of people from rural areas into cities (page 216)

megacity A city with more than 10 million people (page 217)

primate city An urban area that dominates its country's economy, culture, and political affairs (page 217)

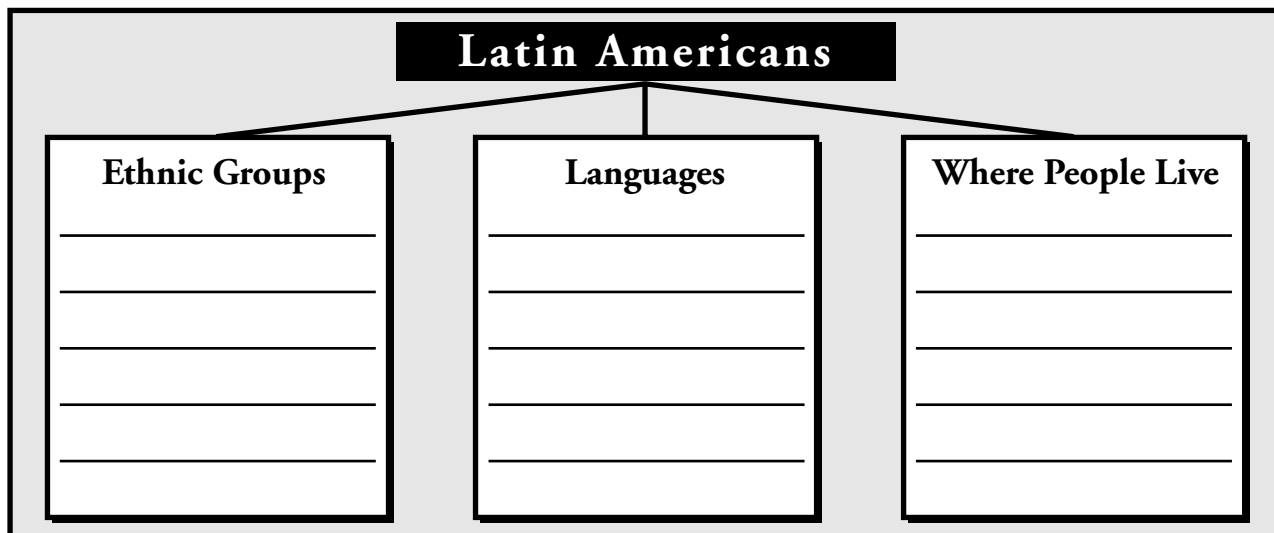
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

How does the physical geography affect where people have settled in the region in which you live? How does the physical geography affect the economy where you live?

This section focuses on how the physical geography of Latin America influences the population patterns of the region.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the diverse population of Latin America.



(continued)

**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 9, Section 1****READ TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 211)

Latin America has many ethnic groups. The physical geography of Latin America has shaped the patterns of human migration.

1. What has shaped the patterns of human migration in Latin America?
-

Human Characteristics (page 211)

The population of Latin America is diverse. The ethnic groups include Native Americans, Europeans, Africans, Asians, and a blending or mixture of these groups. Native Americans today are known as an **indigenous** group, or people descended from the first inhabitants of an area. Most early European settlers were Spanish and Portuguese. Africans first came to Latin America in the 1500s as enslaved people to work the plantations. Slavery ended in the region by the late 1800s.

Most people in Latin America speak the language of the European country that colonized the region. Spanish is the official language of most Latin American countries. Portuguese is the language of Brazil; French is spoken in Haiti and Martinique; and English is the language of Jamaica and Guyana. Indigenous peoples speak Native American languages.

Most people in each country do not speak the official form of their language. Instead they speak a form of the language that is unique to their area known as a **dialect**. Many dialects, known as **patois**, blend elements of European, indigenous, African, and Asian languages.

2. What ethnic groups live in Latin America?
-

Where Latin Americans Live (page 213)

Latin America has a high rate of population growth. Population is expected to grow to about 800 million by 2050. Temperature extremes, dense rain forests, mountains, and deserts limit where people can live. Most Latin Americans live along the coasts of Central and South America and on Caribbean islands. There the climate is mild, the land is fertile, and transportation is accessible.

The population density of countries in Latin America varies. South American countries have large land areas and low population densities. Caribbean countries tend to have small land areas, large populations, and high birth rates. The Caribbean island country of Barbados has the highest population density in the region with 1,620 people per square mile (625

(continued)

**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 9, Section 1**

per sq. km). Mexico has an average overall population density, but Mexico City has a population density of 42,000 people per square mile (16,216 people for sq. km).

3. What physical features of Latin America limit where people live in the region?

 **Migration** (page 215)

A major force in shaping Latin American population patterns is migration. There are three types of migration happening in Latin America.

- A. An inflow of migrants from foreign countries comes seeking economic and political opportunities.
 - B. An outflow of Latin Americans goes to different parts of the world in search of better living conditions or political freedom. Many move north to the United States. Some enter legally and others enter illegally.
 - C. Internal migration within a country or within Latin America moves migrants from rural areas to urban areas for jobs. The result is rapid **urbanization**, or a change from a rural society to an urban society.
4. What are the three types of migration in Latin America?

 **Growth of Cities** (page 217)

Many cities in Latin America have become **megacities** because they have grown in area by taking in smaller surrounding cities and suburbs. The region's largest megacity is Mexico City. Because of its size and influence, Mexico City is also known as a **primate city**—an urban area that dominates its country's economy, culture, and political affairs. Other primate cities in the region include Caracas, Venezuela; Montevideo, Uruguay; Santiago, Chile; Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Havana, Cuba.

Most Latin Americans leaving rural areas migrate to primate cities to find a better life. However, rapid population growth in the cities makes jobs and housing scarce. Schools and health care centers have more people than they can serve.

5. What challenges do Latin American cities face?



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 9, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 220–225.

History and Government

Terms to Know

glyph A picture writing carved in stone (*page 221*)

chinampas Floating “islands” made from large rafts covered with mud (*page 221*)

quipu A series of knotted cords of various colors and lengths, each knot representing a different item or number (*page 222*)

conquistador A person who conquers (*page 222*)

viceroys An official appointed by the Spanish royalty to rule a colony (*page 222*)

caudillo An absolute dictator (*page 224*)

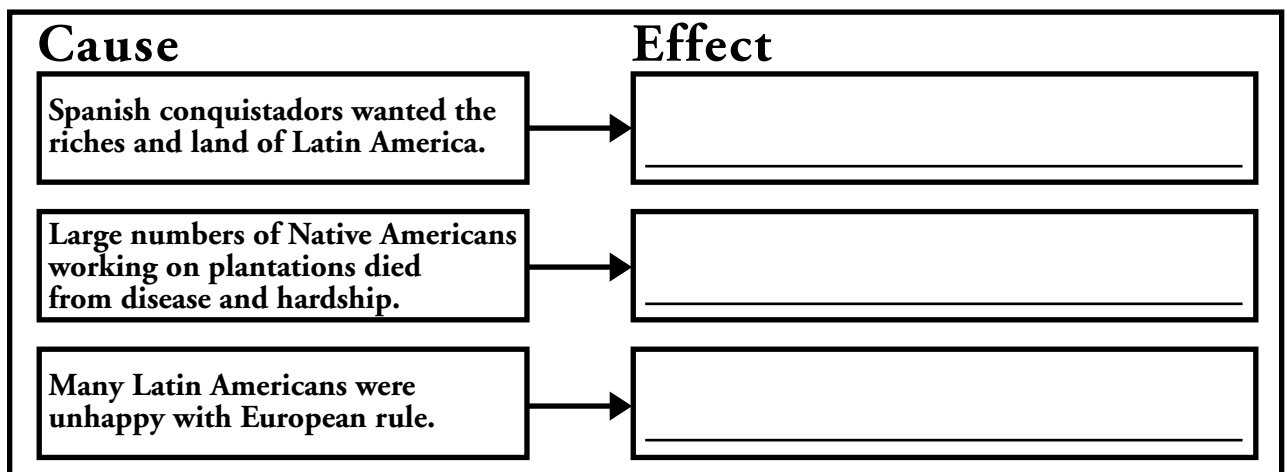
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What Native American groups lived in what is now the United States? What contributions did they make to the history of the United States? Native American groups were important to the history of Latin America.

In the last chapter, you read about the population patterns in Latin America. This chapter focuses on the history and government of Latin America.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the cause-and-effect diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how Europeans influenced the history of Latin America.



(continued)

**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 9, Section 2****READ TO LEARN** **Introduction** (page 220)

Latin Americans face challenges today that began in the past. Some issues involve ancient Native American civilizations, European colonial rule, and struggles for independence.

1. When did many challenges facing Latin Americans today begin?

 **Native American Empires** (page 220)

Three Native American empires left lasting marks on Latin America's peoples and cultures:

- A. The Maya** lived in southern Mexico and northern Central America from about A.D. 250 to A.D. 900. They built cities ruled by priests and nobles. Their economy was based on agriculture and trade. The Maya were skilled in math and astronomy. They developed an accurate calendar. They used **glyphs**, or picture writing carved in stone, to record their history.
- B. The Aztec** lived in central Mexico in the A.D. 1300s. They built the city of Tenochtitlán at present-day Mexico City. Aztec farmers grew beans and maize (corn) on **chinampas**—floating islands made from large rafts covered with mud from the lake bottom. The Aztec had a class system headed by the emperor and military officials. Next were priests who performed rituals to gain favor with the gods and to guarantee good harvests. Most Aztec—farmers, laborers, and soldiers—were at the bottom of society.
- C. The Inca** lived in the Andes mountain ranges of South America during the time of the Aztec. At its height, the Inca empire stretched from present-day Ecuador to central Chile. They had a central government ruled by an emperor. The Inca built temples and a network of roads that crossed the mountains and forests. Inca farmers built irrigation systems and cut terraces to stop the soil from washing away. They had no written language. They used oral history to pass knowledge. To keep track of financial records, the Inca used a **quipu**—a series of knotted cords of various colors and lengths.

(continued)



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 9, Section 2

2. What contributions did the Maya, Aztec, and Inca make?

Empires to Nations (page 222)

Starting with the voyages of Christopher Columbus from 1492 to 1504, Europeans explored and colonized the Americas. Spain and Portugal ruled vast territories from Mexico to southern South America. Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands later set up colonies in the Caribbean and in northern South America.

Spanish **conquistadors**, or conquerors, defeated the Aztec and the Inca for their riches and land. These conquests began Spain's empire in Latin America. Spanish colonies set up political systems ruled by royally appointed **viceroy**s. Missionaries from Europe set up schools and hospitals.

The colonies in the Americas made the European home countries wealthy. The Europeans mined gold and silver, used trees, and set up trade centers. They set up plantations for growing cash crops and ranches for raising cattle. Native Americans were forced to work on the plantations and ranches. Many Native Americans died from disease and hardship, so enslaved Africans were imported to work on the plantations and ranches. A blend of European, Native American, and African culture emerged in the region.

In the late 1700s, many Latin Americans joined together to fight for independence from European colonial rule. In 1804 Haiti was the first Latin American country to gain its independence. By the mid-1800s most countries of Latin America had gained their independence. Today, some islands remain under foreign rule. For example, Puerto Rico and some of the Virgin Islands are territories of the United States.

3. Why did Europeans colonize Latin America?

Dictatorships (page 224)

After gaining independence, many Latin American countries became economically and politically unstable. During the 1800s some leaders wanted democracy. But the Aztec and European class structures gave power to

(continued)

**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 9, Section 2**

wealthy landowners, army officers, and clergy. When revolts occurred, governments set aside constitutions and used the military to keep order.

Caudillos, or dictators, became absolute rulers.

4. Why did dictatorships instead of democracies arise in Latin America after independence?

 **Movements for Change** (page 224)

During the 1900s, the influence of the United States increased in Latin America. Industries were established, railroads were built, and trade expanded. This brought more wealth to the upper classes, but the gap between rich and poor widened. Farmers and workers revolted. The dictators or military governments crushed the revolts. In Cuba, a revolution in 1959 set up a communist state.

During the 1990s communism remained in Cuba, but in many countries dictatorships ended and democracies were set up. Today, Latin American countries are working toward fairness in politics and bringing economic benefits to all citizens. Native Americans, farmers, and workers are demanding increased political power and economic benefits.

5. What political and economic challenges face Latin America today?



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 9, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 226–231.

Cultures and Lifestyles

Terms to Know

syncretism A blending of beliefs and practices from different religions into a single faith (page 228)

mural A wall painting (page 228)

mosaic A picture or design made by setting small bits of colored stone, tile, or shell into cement (page 228)

extended family A household made up of grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins as well as parents and children (page 229)

malnutrition A serious condition caused by a lack of proper food (page 230)

fútbol Soccer (page 230)

jai alai A fast-paced game much like handball (page 231)

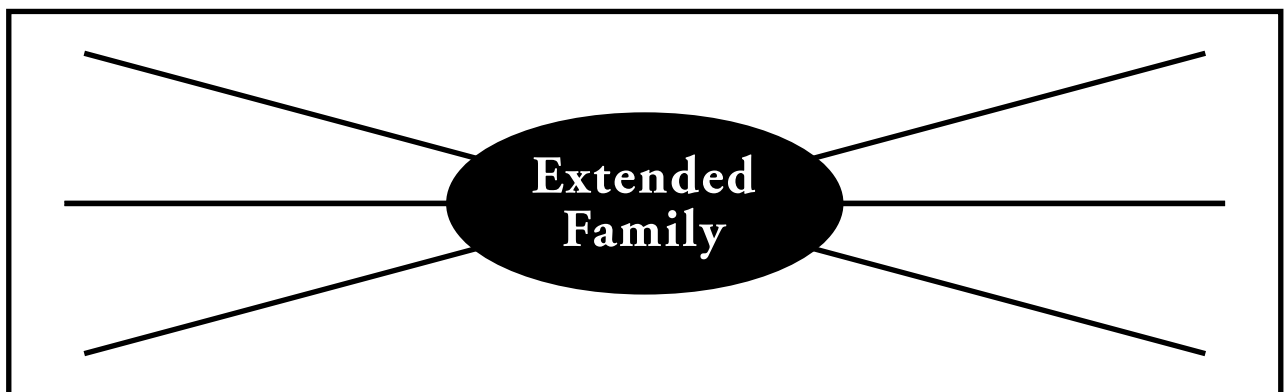
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What people make up the household in which you live? Did you know that in Latin America it is common to live with aunts, uncles, cousins, and grandparents?

In the last section, you read about the history and governments of Latin America. This section focuses on the cultures and lifestyles of Latin Americans.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the web below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how important family life is to Latin Americans.



(continued)

**STUDY GUIDE****Chapter 9, Section 3****READ TO LEARN****Introduction** (page 226)

The past and the present are part of the lives of Latin Americans. The diverse elements of the ethnic groups in Latin America blend to form the Latin American culture.

1. What forms the Latin American culture?

Religion (page 226)

Most Latin Americans are Roman Catholics. Roman Catholic missionaries came to the region with Spanish conquerors and established the religion throughout Latin America. Many Native Americans became Roman Catholics. Roman Catholic traditions are part of everyday life. Recently the church has been active in movements against dictatorships and for improvements in education and health care.

Protestant Christianity came to Latin America with British and Dutch settlers in the 1800s. Protestantism grew in the 1900s because Latin Americans who were not clergy were given major roles in religious life.

Other religions in Latin America include Native American religions, African religions, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Judaism. Since colonial rule, **syncretism**, or a blending of beliefs and practices into a single faith, has occurred throughout Latin America.

2. What are the main religions in Latin America?

The Arts of Latin America (page 228)

Native Americans created the earliest art forms in Latin America. Their work included temples decorated with **murals**—wall paintings—and **mosaics**—pictures or designs made by setting small bits of colored stone, tile, or shell in cement. During colonial times, the art and literature were shaped by European styles. Churches were built in Spanish and Portuguese designs, but they often had murals with details by Native American and African artists. Africans brought to the region rhythms, songs, and dances. These evolved into today's Latin American musical styles of calypso, reggae, and samba.

(continued)



STUDY GUIDE

Chapter 9, Section 3

During the 1900s, Latin American artists blended European, Native American, and African artistic traditions. Many of them focused on social and political themes. During the past 50 years, Latin American architects, dancers, and writers have been recognized internationally.

3. What artistic traditions and themes did Latin American artists use during the 1900s?

Everyday Life (page 230)

Family life and social status are important to Latin Americans. Each person is part of an **extended family** that includes grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins, as well as parents and children. Godparents are chosen by parents to provide the child with religious and moral upbringing. Latin American society still has some machismo—a Spanish and Portuguese tradition of male supremacy. Women have made rapid advances in public life in recent decades.

The quality of education in Latin America varies. Most children are required to go to elementary school. However, many children do not go to school because of long distances and lack of money. Even so, adult literacy rates are rising. Governments have given more money to education. As the standard of living increases in Latin America, health care improves. Health problems such as **malnutrition**—a condition caused by lack of proper food—are becoming less severe. The death rate of infants has fallen greatly.

Fútbol, or soccer, is a very popular sport in Latin America. Baseball, basketball, and volleyball are also important sports in the region. Mexicans and Cubans enjoy **jai alai**, a fast game much like handball. The most popular leisure-time activity may be celebrating. Any occasion can become a **fiesta** or festival. The best-known festival is Carnival, which is celebrated during the week before Roman Catholic lent.

4. What are popular sports and leisure-time activities in Latin America?
