

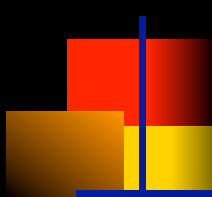
South America Today

Chapter 12 Section Three



Economic status of So. Am.

- All of South America's countries are considered _____ or middle income countries
- Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Venezuela have the _____ economies in So. Am.
- The _____ is growing in all the the countries.



Agriculture in So. America

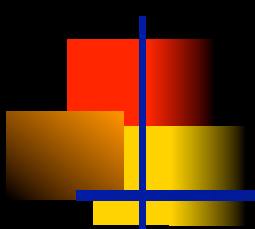
Agriculture in So. Am. ranges from subsistence farming to huge commercial farms and ranches.

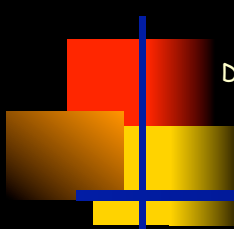
- Large estates from the colonial period were broken up into small farms called _____.
- Often the minifundia have poor land and are too small to be _____.
- In most countries a few wealthy people own most of the best land
- _____ in land ownership is the basis of much poverty and unrest in So. Am.

Commercial Farming in So. Am.

- Market-oriented agriculture is most highly developed in Chile's _____ and the area between southern Brazil and northern Argentina
- Brazil produces more _____ than any other country in the world.
- Colombia is the world's second largest coffee producer
- Colombia's newest industry is selling _____. The flowers are flown every night to markets around the world.
- Farmers in Chile's central valley grow fresh _____ and _____ during So. Americas summer and sell it to the U.S. b/c it is our _____.
- Argentina specializes in producing wheat and beef

Manaus and the Rubber Industry

- 
- Rubber began the development of the Amazon Basin
 - The city of _____ lies on the Rio Negro river about 1000 miles inland from the Atlantic Ocean
 - The town began as a mission in 1669 and remained relatively isolated until the 1800's when the demand for _____ increased dramatically
 - The rainforest around Manaus produces lots of rubber and Manaus grew rich from the harvesting and shipping of rubber
 - By 1920 the rubber boom was over because of cheaper sources developed in _____



Deforestation in the Amazon

- Other resources from the rainforest include hardwood trees and _____ which is in demand for ranching
- _____ has expanded into the Amazon Basin
- Development in the Amazon has a downside
- About _____ square miles of rainforest are cleared every year
- Deforestation threatens both the unique plant and animal life and the way of life of the indigenous people of the Amazon Basin

Industry in South America

- Most So. Am. factories produce food items, consumer goods, or building materials for local markets.
- Larger countries produce cars, trucks and airplanes
- Workers assemble export products such as clothing and small appliances _____
- Sometimes industry is forced to _____ all the parts and raw materials needed for manufacturing which limits profits
- Industry provides jobs and training leading to better jobs in more advanced industries



Mercosur

- Cooperation among the countries of So. Am. leads to _____
- The countries in the southern part of So. America have formed a trade organization called _____
- In Spanish Mercosur means Southern Common Market
- The purpose of Mercosur is to expand trade, improve _____, and reduce _____ among member nations
- Full members include Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay



Urban Life

- In most So. American countries the leading cities are huge in comparison to other cities
- _____ of Chile's people now live in or around Santiago
- Nearly 1/3 of Peru's people now live in _____
- The cities grow as people move there from the countryside looking for jobs.

Push and Pull Factors

- Both push and pull factors are at work in the migration process in So. America
- Rural poverty and limited good land push people away from their small farms
- The prospect of a good job and a better way of life pulls them to the _____
- Life in the city is often just as hard as it is in the villages
- _____ have few skills needed for the modern workplace
- The urban poor live in huge slums that surround major cities called _____
- The favela in _____ is home to 25% of Rio's people

Issues and Challenges

- Overall So. American governments have become more _____
- Many So. Americans are poor.
- In some countries high birthrates make development even harder
- A growing population, lack of resources and concern for the environment all create challenges for South America
- Much of the Amazon Rainforest may disappear over the next 100 years because large parts of the forest are being cleared for _____
- _____ is a challenge to the environment
- The loss of soil nutrients has reduced the usefulness of large areas in Brazil where _____ reduces soil fertility



Border Disputes

- _____ also cause conflict
- Many So. Am countries have been involved in border disputes over areas that contain_____.
- 1880's Bolivia and Peru list land and mineral resources to Chile. Bolivia became a _____country as a result.
- Ecuador and Peru still dispute parts of their common border as do Venezuela and Guyana



Terrorism

- _____ is the use of fear and violence as a political force,
- Armed terrorists in Colombia often scare people away from voting places and control large parts of the country
- Much of the terrorism is the result of the drug trade
- _____ use their money to support private armies and bribe or assassinate politicians and judges
- Bolivia and Peru also have terrorism problems.

