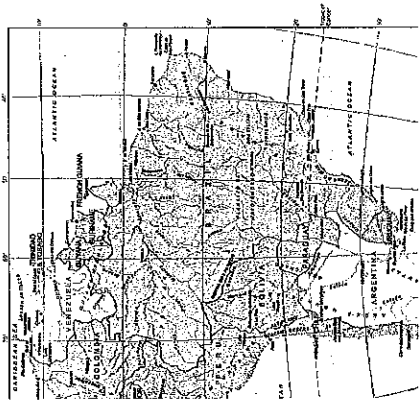


Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay: Close-Up

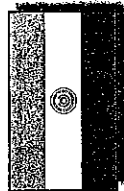


- Brazil is South America's largest country. It is also its most populous. Nearly one-half of South America's population lives in Brazil. Most of Brazil's people live within 200 miles of the Atlantic Ocean coastline.
- São Paulo is Brazil's largest city. It is the world's seventh-largest city. Brazil's other large cities are Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, and the capital city, Brasília.
- Much of the interior of Brazil contains tropical forests. The Amazon River runs through the heart of the country.
- Brazil exports more sugar cane and oranges than any other country. It also produces over one-third of the world's coffee. Other major exports include rubber, cacao, bananas, pineapples, lemons, rice, and cotton.
- Brazil has large deposits of minerals and gemstones. However, it does not have major reserves of oil.



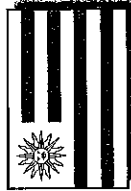
Paraguay

- Paraguay is a landlocked country. However, it contains three major rivers, the Paraguay, the Paraná, and the Pilcomayo. The Paraná flows into the Atlantic Ocean, giving Paraguay a shipping outlet.
- Asunción is Paraguay's capital and largest city. It is located where the Paraguay and Pilcomayo rivers meet. The country of Argentina is just across the rivers from Asunción.
- The Paraguay River also divides the country into eastern and western regions. The western region has over three-fifths of Paraguay's land and only five percent of its people. The harsh climate and poor transportation have hindered the development of the region. The eastern region has tropical forests and fertile grasslands. Major products of the region include cattle, coffee, cotton, and tobacco.



Uruguay

- The capital and largest city of Uruguay is Montevideo.
- Most of Uruguay's land is grassland. This helps support large herds of cattle and sheep. Most of the nation's industry is related to raising and processing these herds. Meatpacking, wool, and textiles are of great importance to Uruguay's economy.
- Less than ten percent of Uruguay's land is used for farming. Major crops include citrus fruits and grains. Flaxseed is an important crop, used in the manufacture of ink, linseed oil, and paint.
- In recent years, tourism has continued to grow as an important part of Uruguay's economy. Many resorts are on its Atlantic Ocean coastline.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Knowledge Check

Matching

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Brasília | a. Paraguay's capital and largest city |
| 2. São Paulo | b. South America's largest country |
| 3. Brazil | c. Brazil's capital city |
| 4. Montevideo | d. Brazil's largest city |
| 5. Asunción | e. capital and largest city of Uruguay |

Multiple Choice

- Which is NOT a major river in Paraguay?
 - Pilcomayo
 - Paraná
 - Amazon
 - Paraguay
- Which is NOT a major export from Brazil?
 - sugar cane
 - oranges
 - beef
 - bananas

Did You Know?

Most of the Amazon River runs through Brazil. It is both the world's widest and deepest river.



Constructed Response

Why is flaxseed considered an important crop for the country of Uruguay? Use details from the selection to support your answer.

Knowledge Check

Matching

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------|---|
| _____ | 1. Andes Mountains | a. Venezuela's capital |
| _____ | 2. Caracas | b. Ecuador's capital |
| _____ | 3. Bogotá | c. has the world's largest deposits of platinum |
| _____ | 4. Quito | d. Colombia's capital |
| _____ | 5. Colombia | e. covers about one-fourth of Ecuador's land area |

Multiple Choice

6. What percent of Venezuela's export income comes from petroleum?
- 55 percent
 - 70 percent
 - 95 percent
 - 10 percent
7. Colombia provides 90 percent of the world's supply of what gemstones?
- jade
 - emeralds
 - diamonds
 - rubies

Did You Know?

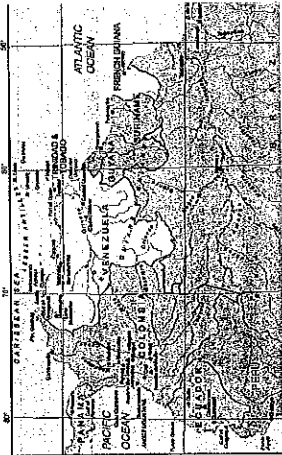
Much of the world's illegal drug supply comes from Colombia. Many nations are working with Colombia to cut down on drug traffic. Cocaine is made from the coca leaf.



Constructed Response

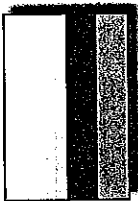
Explain why mining is an important part of Venezuela's economy. Use details from the selection to support your answer.

Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela: Close-Up



Colombia

- Colombia became independent from Spain in 1819. **Bogotá** is Colombia's capital and major industrial city.
- Colombia's major industries include farming and mining. Petroleum accounts for about 40 percent of Colombia's export income.
- Colombia** has the world's largest deposits of platinum. It also has major deposits of gold and emeralds. It supplies about 90 percent of the world's emeralds.
- Coffee, cotton, corn, rice, potatoes, and sugar cane are major crops. Coffee once accounted for about 80 percent of Colombia's export income. That is now down to about 10 percent. Flowers are also raised for export.



Ecuador

- Ecuador was once the northern part of the ancient Inca Empire. The Spanish conquered the region in 1533. Ecuador gained independence in 1822 and became part of Colombia.
- It separated from Colombia in 1830.
- The **Andes Mountains** cover about one-fourth of Ecuador's land area. The mountain region contains many mineral resources and is the site of much tourism. **Quito**, Ecuador's capital, is located in the Andes foothills.
- The coastal plain contains rich farmland. Major crops grown for export include bananas, cacao, and coffee.
- The eastern region of Ecuador contains tropical jungles. It is poorly developed. Deposits of petroleum were discovered in the 1960s, and today, petroleum accounts for about half of Ecuador's exports.



Venezuela

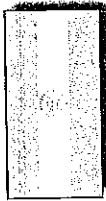
- Venezuela has been a major producer of petroleum since the 1920s. Today, petroleum accounts for 95 percent of the nation's export income.
- Venezuela's capital, **Caracas**, has many beautiful skyscrapers and homes. However, there are also major slum areas where people suffer from malnutrition and extreme poverty.
- Raising cattle has been important to Venezuela's economy for many years. Recently, because of irrigation projects, more of the country's land is becoming farmland.
- Mining has also been an important part of Venezuela's economy. Miners have been extracting diamonds and iron ore for many years. Much of the iron ore was shipped to the United States to be made into steel.



Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Bolivia: Close-Up

Argentina

- Argentina came under Spanish control in 1516. In 1816, Spanish colonists gained independence. Buenos Aires is Argentina's capital, largest city, and major port.
- The northern part of Argentina is a subtropical region, the **Chaco**. It is mainly a forest region. Farther south, the **Pampas** grassland contains some of the world's most fertile soil. Livestock including cattle, sheep, and hogs and crops, such as alfalfa, corn, flax, soybeans, and wheat are grown there. **Flax** is used to make linen cloth.
- The southern part of Argentina is a high plain named **Patagonia**. It is a cold, dry, windy, sparsely populated region. The western border with Chile is in the Andes Mountains.



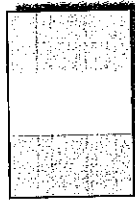
Chile

- Chile is a long, narrow country along the Pacific Ocean coast. The northern region is primarily desert. The **central valley** of Chile has flat land and a mild climate where over three-fourths of the population lives. The Archipelago in the south has few people and little farmland. It is made up of thousands of small islands.
- Chile's capital and largest city is **Santiago**. Santiago, Concepción, and Valparaiso are all becoming major industrial cities.
- Agriculture has long been Chile's major industry, but manufacturing, especially steel, has been increasing in recent years. Agricultural products include corn, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes, and wheat. Chile also has a major wine industry. Cattle, poultry, and sheep make up one-third of Chile's agricultural products.



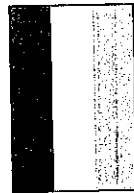
Peru

- Peru's capital and largest city is **Lima**.
- The country has three major regions: its coastal region, the Andes Mountains, and the plains at the base of the Andes. Peru's coastal waters help support a major fishing industry; anchovies are a major part of each year's fish harvest.
- The Andes contain many valuable minerals, including copper, gold, iron ore, lead, silver, and zinc. The Andes foothills include rain forests and jungles. Many of Peru's native population live in the Andes foothills. In recent years, petroleum has been discovered in the region.



Bolivia

- Bolivia is a landlocked country and has had less outside influence than many of the other South American countries. Much of the country is part of the **Altiplano Plateau** in the Andes, where approximately 40 percent of the population lives. **La Paz** is Bolivia's capital.
- Agriculture is the major industry, with potatoes, wheat, and a plant called **quinoa** grown on the Altiplano and bananas, cacao, coffee, and maize grown in the lowlands.
- Major exports include tin, tungsten, and silver.



Name: _____

Date: _____

Knowledge Check

Matching

- | | | |
|-------|----------------------|---|
| _____ | 1. Pampas grasslands | a. Bolivia's capital |
| _____ | 2. Santiago | b. Peru's capital and largest city |
| _____ | 3. La Paz | c. Chile's capital and largest city |
| _____ | 4. Lima | d. contains some of the world's most fertile soil |
| _____ | 5. Chaco | e. name of the northern subtropical region of Argentina |

Multiple Choice

- What type of fish is a major part of Peru's annual fish harvest?
 - salmon
 - tuna
 - anchovies
 - piranha
- What is the name of the high plain in the southern part of Argentina?
 - Chaco
 - Pampas
 - Patagonia
 - quinoa

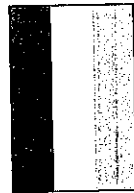
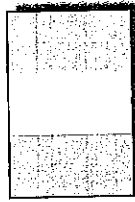
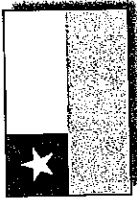
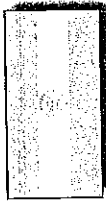
Did You Know?

Mount Aconcagua is the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere. It is located in the Andes Mountains in Argentina.



Constructed Response

Explain the difference between the northern and southern parts of Argentina. Use details from the selection to support your answer.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Knowledge Check

Matching

1. Paramaribo
2. Guyana
3. Cayenne
4. Georgetown
5. Suriname

- a. Guyana's capital
- b. Suriname's capital
- c. Dutch Guiana was this country's name
- d. means "land of many waters"
- e. capital of French Guiana

Multiple Choice

6. What Europeans first settled in what is now Guyana?
 - a. French
 - b. German
 - c. Dutch
 - d. Scandinavians
7. When did French settlers first come to what is now French Guiana?
 - a. 1667
 - b. 1604
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1815

Did You Know?

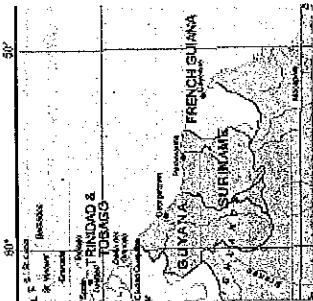
Cayenne is a hot pepper. It was named after Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana.



Constructed Response

The Guianas are two small nations and a colony on the north central Atlantic Ocean coast of South America. Give the former and current names of these two nations and the colony.

Guyana, French Guiana, and Suriname: Close-Up



The Guianas are two small nations and a colony on the north central Atlantic Ocean coast of South America.

- **Guyana** was first settled by the Dutch in the late 1500s. The British gained control in 1814 and named the colony British Guiana. It became an independent nation and changed its name to Guyana in 1966. Guyana means "land of many waters." In addition to its Atlantic Ocean coastline, Guyana has many rivers.
- Both the Dutch and British established towns and large plantations. They also imported many slaves from Africa and Asia. Farming and mining are the nation's major industries. Major crops include cacao, coffee, citrus fruits, sugar cane, and rice.
- Guyana is also a source of diamonds, gold, bauxite, and manganese.
- Guyana's capital, **Georgetown**, is on the Atlantic Ocean coast at the mouth of the Demerara River. It was named for England's King George III.

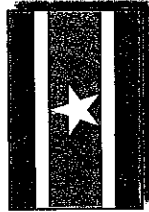
French Guiana

- French Guiana is still a colony of France. French settlers came to the territory in 1604 and claimed it as a colony in 1667. Almost 45 percent of the nation's people live in or near the capital city, **Cayenne**.
- Most of the population of French Guiana is descended from the many slaves imported in early years to work on the plantations. Most of the people live near the coast. However, tribes of Native Americans live in the rain forests of the country's interior.
- French Guiana has rich, fertile soil. Farmers grow bananas, cacao, corn, rice, and sugar cane. Other industries include the mining of gold and the harvesting of timber.



Suriname

- **Suriname** (also spelled Surinam) was controlled alternately by the British and Dutch until it gained independence in 1975. From 1815 until independence, it was named Dutch Guiana. It went from a military to an elected government in 1988. **Paramaribo** is Suriname's capital and only major city.
- Suriname is a mountainous country, so most of its people live along the flat land at the coast. Almost half of the total population lives in or near Paramaribo, the capital city.
- Mining is Suriname's major industry. Ninety percent of its exports are bauxite, aluminum oxide, and aluminum. Major crops include bananas, cacao, coffee, rice, and sugar cane. Its forests also supply lumber and wood products.



South America's Islands: Close-Up

South America includes some of the world's most interesting islands.

The Archipelago

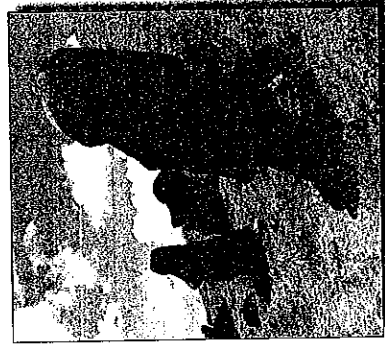
The **Archipelago** includes thousands of islands off the coast of Chile. Few people live there because of poor transportation and a lack of land that is suitable for farming.

The Galápagos Islands

- The **Galápagos Islands** are 600 miles (966 km) west of Ecuador. The Galápagos Island's capital is **Puerto Baquerizo Moreno**. The Galápagos islands belong to Ecuador. There are nine larger and about 50 smaller islands. They are located directly on the equator.
- In 1835, Charles Darwin began his studies of the animals of the islands. He later wrote his famous book, *Origin of the Species*, based on some of his research while there.
- Galápagos** is the Spanish word for tortoise. Some of the tortoises of the islands weigh more than 500 pounds (189 kg). Other interesting island animals are seals and four-foot-long iguanas. Rare birds living there include pelicans, penguins, flightless cormorants, and albatrosses. There are around 800 species of mollusks that have been identified in the Galápagos Islands. Eighteen percent of them are **endemic** (native to a particular country or area).
- The islands are now national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. Anyone wishing to visit Galápagos must have official permission.

Easter Island

- Easter Island** is 2,350 miles (3,782 km) west of Chile. Chile annexed the island in 1888. Today, approximately 5,000 people live on the mysterious island.
- It is famous for more than 600 giant carved statues of people. The statues, called *moai*, are carved from single blocks of black stone. They range from about 11 feet to 30 feet (3 m to 9 m) high. Historians do not know much about the people who carved the statues or why they carved them. It is estimated that the last of the statues was carved before 1400.



Trinidad and Tobago

- Trinidad and Tobago** are two islands located off the northeast coast of Venezuela. They are usually considered to be part of the Caribbean islands even though they are close to South America. They now form an independent republic.
- Columbus visited Trinidad in 1498 during his third visit to the New World. Spanish and French settlers came during the 1500s. England controlled the islands from 1802 until 1962.
- Petroleum, natural gas, steel, and asphalt manufacturing have become the major industries.
- Both islands are known for a variety of colorful birds including egrets, herons, pink spoonbills, and scarlet ibises.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Knowledge Check

Matching

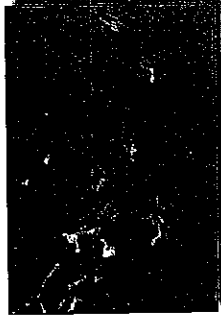
- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. endemic | a. native to a particular country or area |
| _____ 2. Puerto Baquerizo Moreno | b. Spanish word for tortoise |
| _____ 3. Easter Island | c. statues on Easter Island |
| _____ 4. Galápagos | d. mysterious island located 2,350 miles west of Chile |
| _____ 5. moai | e. the Galápagos Island's capital |

Multiple Choice

6. When did Columbus visit Trinidad?
- 1492
 - 1802
 - 1962
 - 1498
7. Who wrote *Origin of the Species*?
- Columbus
 - Charles Darwin
 - Francisco Pizarro
 - Galápagos

Did You Know?

In 1986, the government of Ecuador declared the Galápagos Islands a marine reserve.



Constructed Response

Easter Island is described as mysterious. Explain why, using at least two details from the selection to support your answer.

Name _____

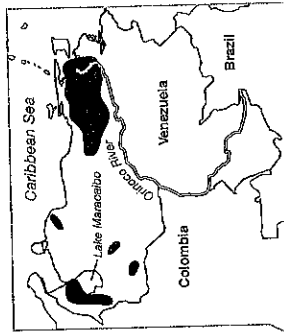
Oil in Venezuela

Oil is a *fossil fuel*. This means that it was formed from the remains of animals and plants that lived millions of years ago. These remains were covered by layers of soil. Over time, heat and pressure turned the remains into what is called *crude oil*.

Crude oil is a yellowish black liquid that is usually found in underground reservoirs. A well is drilled into the reservoir to bring the crude oil to the surface. The oil is then sent to a refinery, or factory, where it is separated into usable products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, and heating oil.

Several countries in South America have large crude oil deposits, including Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil. But the largest deposits are located in Venezuela. Venezuela is one of the top 10 oil-producing countries in the world, with oil fields near Lake Maracaibo and along the Orinoco River.

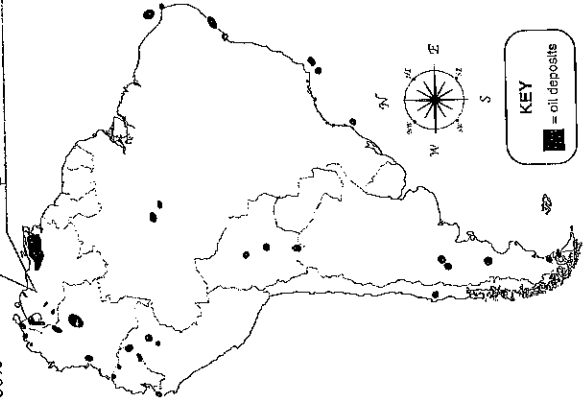
Venezuela exports about three-fourths of its oil to other countries. Venezuela's biggest customer is the United States, which buys about 60% of the oil that Venezuela exports.



Venezuela's Oil Production

1980-2008

Year	Barrels per Day
1980	2,246,000
1984	1,872,000
1988	2,008,000
1992	2,520,000
1996	3,175,000
2000	3,460,000
2004	2,855,000
2008	2,643,000



Oil in Venezuela

A. Use the information and the map on the other page to answer the questions.

1. What four countries in South America, besides Venezuela, have large deposits of oil?

2. In which two areas is most of the oil in Venezuela located?

3. About how much of Venezuela's oil is exported?

4. To whom does Venezuela export most of its oil?

5. In what year did Venezuela produce the most oil?

B. Use the information in the chart on the other page to create a line graph showing Venezuela's oil production from 1980 to 2008. First, make a dot for each year to show the number of barrels per day. (You will need to estimate where the dot goes between the numbers along the line.) Then use a ruler to connect the dots.

