**Unit 3 KBAT - Latin America**

Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, Spanish-speaking South America, and Brazil

**KNOW**

Slash-and-burn

Terraced farming

Push factors

Pull factors

Infrastructure

Mestizo

Maquiladoras

NAFTA

Colonialism

Plantation

Commercial farming

Subsistence farming

Panama Canal

Tourism

Reggae

Calypso

Informal economy

Economic development

Urbanization

Favelas

**BE ABLE TO**

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| P. 210-213 | * Outline the steps involved in slash-and-burn agriculture (use the image on pages 210-211), and explain some of the negative consequences of this practice. * Define terraced farming and identify when it is most often used. * Identify reasons why rural to urban migration is so common in Latin America. * Identify some of the largest cities in Latin America, and list major problems these urban areas experience. * Explain how tourism affects many Latin American countries. |
| P. 218-221 | * Explain how the Spanish influenced Mexican culture. * Identify the two main economic problems facing Mexico. * Describe the role oil and manufacturing has played in Mexico’s economy. * Identify the main purpose of the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement. * Explain why emigration (out migration) is considered one of Mexico’s major challenges. |
| P. 224-227 | * Identify the European countries that influenced cultures in Central America and the Caribbean through their colonization efforts. * Explain the role Africans played in the development of Caribbean culture. * Summarize the role plantation farming plays in the Caribbean. * Explain how the economies of Central American and the Caribbean dictate where people live. * Describe how rapid population growth negatively affects the Caribbean. |
| P. 232-235 | * Explain the role isolation played in South American culture following independence. * Describe reasons why South America produces such a wide variety of products, and provide several examples. * Summarize why Chile is considered one of South America’s greatest economic success stories. * Explain how literacy rates in South America compare to other Latin American countries. |
| P. 236-239 | * Identify how geography played an important role in the colonization of South America by Spain and Portugal. * Describe why early Brazilian settlements were located near the coast. * Identify why many Brazilians are of mixed European, African, and Native ancestry. * Identify the primary language and religion practiced in Brazil. * Explain why Brazil’s capital was relocated to the interior. * Describe why Brazil is considered an industrial power. * Explain how an increase in industrialization has increased the gap between rich and poor. * Identify causes and effects of *favelas* in Brazil’s cities. |