The Andes and the Pampas
Under the Rich Mountain

How many days off from work does Omar have each week?
What jobs does Omar do in the mines?
What situations have forced Omar to work in the mines?
Which details support the idea that Omar has not let hardship ruin his life?
1. He only has one day off each week
2. He has to search for minerals and push the ore cart.
3. His father died. His mother had to move in order to get work so she could raise Omar’s younger brother.
4. He still dreams of a better life. He still finds time to have fun, play soccer, and be a boy.
The Andes and Pampas

Countries:

- Ecuador
- Peru
- Bolivia
- Paraguay
- Chile
- Argentina
- Uruguay
South America Vocabulary

- **Altiplano**: high plateau in Peru and Bolivia
- **El Niño**: the warming of ocean water along the west coast of Peru
Learning Target

I can identify and describe the Andes and Pampas region using criteria related to landform, climate, population, culture, and economies.
Key Ideas

- Location, climate, and natural resources have determined settlement patterns in the Andes and Pampas.
- Throughout the region, human activity is changing the landscape.
- Population density and ethnicity vary across the region.
Physical Features

- The Andes are the longest mountain range in the world.
- Vast, fertile grasslands bustling with ranches and commercial farms in the southeast are called the Pampas.
- In Peru and Bolivia, the cordilleras form a high plateau called the Altiplano.
  - It is rich in metals, such as silver, zinc, tin and lead.
Climate

- Location is an important factor in climate.
  - The closer you move to the equator, the hotter it gets.
  - El Nino also affects climate along the west coast of Peru - it brings heavy rains.
- Climates in the Andes and Pampas are diverse. (lots of different climates)
  - Mediterranean, arid, tropical wet, subtropical, maritime
Land Use and Resources

- The Andes are too mountainous for large-scale farming.
- Agricultural practices differ between Andes and Pampas
  - Andean countries have difficult landforms, but grow variety of crops in the plateaus
  - Subsistence farming is in the Andes.
    - Growing only enough food for your family and yourself
- Open grassland of Pampas are ideal for cattle ranching.
- Natural resources of the Andes have attracted settlers for centuries.
  - Spanish mined gold, silver, and copper.
People in the Andes and Pampas

- The region’s population is unevenly distributed because of variety of climates and landforms.
  - Most people live in coastal cities today.
7. How does the geographic diversity of the region determine where people live?

Mountain minerals attract people; river valleys draw farmers; grassland attracts ranchers.
Section 2: History of the Andes and Pampas
South America Vocabulary

- **Immunity:** natural defense against diseases
- **Criollo:** Spaniards born in the Americas
- **Mestizo:** person of mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry
- **Mercantilism:** economic system in which colonies sent raw materials to the mother country; in return, colonists were expected to buy products from the country.
Learning Target

I can identify ways in which European colonization changed human and physical geography of the Andes and Pampas region.
Key Ideas

● A variety of societies and civilizations such as the Incas developed the region.
● The arrival of Europeans changed the physical and human geography of the region.
Early History

In the 1400s, one Native American group began building a huge empire in the Andes. These people were known as the Incas, after the title of their king, the Inca.

- Incan society was highly organized and developed, prosperous, and inter-connected.
- Incan gold and silver attracted the Spanish.
- The Incas built many cities in remote places, such as Machu Picchu.
Please watch the video above about Machu Picchu

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cnMa-Sm9H4k
Rise and Fall of the Incas

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UO5ktwPXsyM
Cities of the Incas

- Incas used stone to build their cities.
- At the center of each city were temples, palaces for visiting the Inca, and housing for priests and nobles.
The Inca and His Government

- Inca was seen as the ruler that is both a god and a ruler.
- The government built great palaces, public building, and roads with the labor of all Incan men.
The Llama: The animal of the Incas

- The Incas used the llama to
  - carry food and trading goods throughout the empire.
  - llama wool to make blankets, ropes, and sacks.
  - Make food.
- Llamas are still an important animal in the Andes Mountains and descendants of the Inca still use it just as the Incas did.
The Colonial Period

- In 1532, Spanish soldier named Francisco Pizarro led his army in search of the gold-rich Incan empire.
- The Incas fought the invaders for decades, but the Spanish had advantages like:
  - Deadlier weapons (swords and cannons)
  - Incas had no immunity to the European diseases.
- The Spanish treated the Inca with great cruelty, stealing their land and forcing them to labor in the mines.
- A class system developed based on race:
  - Peninsulares were the ruling class
  - Criollos
  - Mestizos
  - Native Americans and enslaved Africans
Spanish Weapons
The Colonial Period

- The colonies were expected to trade with only Spain.
- Spain set up the economic system of mercantilism.
- The colonies rebelled because Spain restricted trade, discouraged manufacturing, and established uneven distribution of power.
- The colonies eventually won their independence from Spain.
Section 2 Assessment Questions

Textbook p. 325 #1,2,7
1. Use the following terms to explain important events in the region’s history: immunity, criollo, mestizo, mercantilism

Sample: Lack of immunity to European diseases made Incan resistance difficult; Spanish people born in America were considered criollos, while those who married Indian women were mestizos. Under mercantilism, the colonies had to send raw materials to Spain.
2. How did Europeans change the physical geography of the region?

Europeans set up mines and farms, brought in enslaved Africans, and intermarried with other groups.
7. How has the history of the region contributed to its ethnic diversity?

The Spanish intermarried with Native Americans and brought in African slaves. After independence, European and Asian immigrants followed, looking for opportunity.
Section 3: The Andes and Pampas Today
South America Vocabulary

- **Diversified economies**: economies that depend on a range of exports or products
Learning Target

I can describe the effects of foreign influence.
Key Ideas

- The history of the region has produced great cultural diversity.
- Countries in the region are struggling to expand their economies while dealing with environmental issues.
- Democracy has returned to nations throughout the region.
A Rich Culture

- The region’s culture is based on the legacy of two groups:
  - 1. Europeans
  - 2. Native Americans

- Spanish influence is found in language, religion, architecture, art, music, and dance.

- Native American and mestizo influence is found in textiles, music, language, and some ways of life.
Environmental Problems

- Environmental problems include:
  - Damage to and loss of rainforests
  - Oil pollution
  - Air pollution
Regional Economies

- Several countries have diversified economies.
  - This makes an economy stronger because of the diversity of products.
- Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia produce coffee, cocoa, bananas, and sugarcane.
- Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay produce wheat, corn, grapes, apples, and pears.
The New Governments

- The nations of the Andes and Pampas are democracies
- The strengthening of democracy and closer economic ties are good signs for the future.
Spanish language, art, architecture, dance, music and the Catholic religion help unify the region.
Test Review Questions

Textbook p. 338 #1, 3, 9,
1. How has physical geography determined settlement patterns?

- Climate and resources have determined settlement patterns.
- Settlers have favored milder climates in coastal areas over high mountains and rainforests.
- Settlers look for resources like minerals, crop land, and cattle.
3. How did Spain benefit from mercantilism?

- Spain received resources from its territories and required the colonies to buy Spanish goods.
9. How have this region’s resources affected its history? Support your answer with evidence from this chapter.

The region’s great mineral wealth drove Spanish conquest, settlement, and exploration of the region. Its rich croplands and grasslands also attracted settlement and exploration.
Test Study Guide

- Unit: Andes and Pampas
  - Section 1: chapter atlas
  - Section 2: History of the Andes and Pampas
  - Section 3: Andes and Pampas Today

Study: Notes, Vocabulary, Previous Quizzes