

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Section Quiz

**Directions** Answer the following questions using what you learned in Section 1.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ What lie east of the Andes Mountains?
  - a. saltwater grasses
  - b. active volcanoes
  - c. Llanos
  - d. mangrove swamps
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Plants and animals of an ecosystem
  - a. live in areas separated by water.
  - b. never change from season to season.
  - c. cannot survive in dry conditions.
  - d. depend on each other.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ What landforms can be found in the Andes?
  - a. savannas
  - b. cordilleras
  - c. deserts
  - d. plains
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Where does terraced farming occur?
  - a. in coastal areas
  - b. in tropical rainforests
  - c. beside Lake Maracaibo
  - d. at different elevations
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Climate zone describes an area's
  - a. landforms and waterways.
  - b. temperature and precipitation.
  - c. closeness to water.
  - d. distance from the Equator.
6. Complete the table by identifying two or three animals that live in each ecosystem of Caribbean South America.

Ecosystem	Animals
<b>Pacific coast rainforests of Colombia</b>	
<b>Llanos</b>	
<b>Orinoco Delta</b>	

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Enrichment: Land of Ferocious Critters

**Directions** Read the selection below. Answer the question and complete the activity that follows.

Caribbean South America is home to some of the world's strangest and fiercest animals. A school of piranha fish can devour a cow in minutes. The anaconda, a type of boa, is one of the world's largest snakes, while the capybara is the world's biggest rodent.

At 12 feet long, the bushmaster viper is not as big as an anaconda, but it is poisonous. In fact, a bushmaster produces about eight times more venom than North America's copperhead. Tan with brown diamond shapes, these dangerous snakes have heat sensors on the sides of their heads. These "pits" help them detect warm-blooded animals. Fortunately, bushmasters are secretive and rarely seen by humans.

The Matamata turtle has natural camouflage that lets it blend into its home in streams or rivers. If you do see one, however, you won't forget it. From above, its head is a big triangle with a pointy nose. It appears to be covered with weeds because of the tufts of flesh growing from its neck and head. Tiny plants, called algae, grow on its shell, giving it the appearance of a big crusty rock. (Matamatas grow to almost 18 inches long.) The Matamata's appearance helps it to surprise fish, which it sucks up like a vacuum cleaner.

The black caiman crocodile is known for its noisy bark and its ferocious attack. It has sharp hearing and sight. Hunters like this crocodile for its skin that can be turned into shiny black leather. For that reason and because of destruction of its ecosystem, the black caiman's numbers are shrinking. So too, are the populations of many of Caribbean South America's fascinating creatures.

1. Do you think that the nations of Caribbean South America should protect the strange animals living there? Give your reasons.

---

---

---

---

---

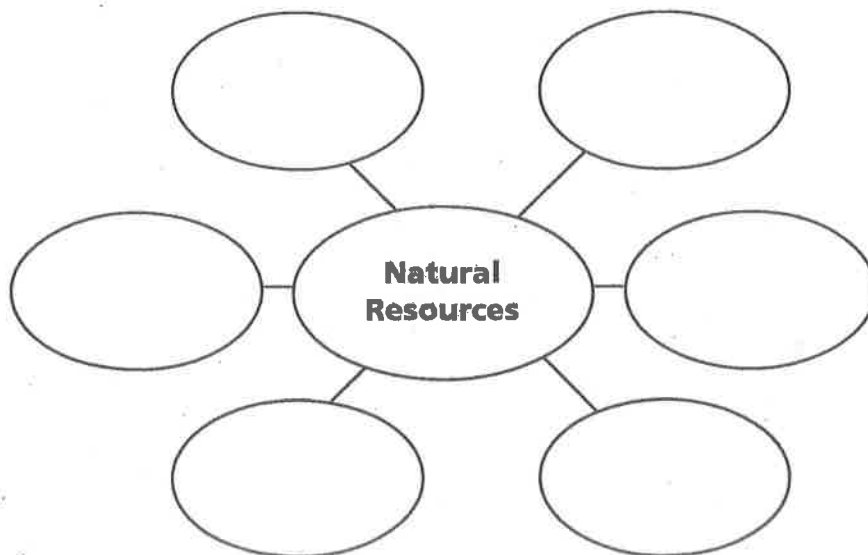
2. **Activity** Make a diagram comparing the Matamata turtle with a common North American turtle, such as a slider.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Section Quiz

**Directions** Answer the following questions using what you learned in Section 2.

- \_\_\_\_ Spanish soldiers searched for gold based on a story about
  - Simon Bolivar.
  - Francisco de Paula Santander.
  - Carlos Andrés Pérez.
  - El Dorado.
- \_\_\_\_ In the newly independent colonies, caudillos
  - grabbed up Spanish lands.
  - took control of the governments.
  - worked with the king of Spain.
  - wanted constitutional governments.
- \_\_\_\_ How did Venezuela's government nationalize the oil industry?
  - It raised oil prices.
  - It stopped labor strikes.
  - It sold the industry to foreigners.
  - It took control of the industry.
- \_\_\_\_ The purpose of austerity measures is to
  - save money.
  - stop protests.
  - control rebel groups.
  - control powerful landowners.
- \_\_\_\_ Who often supports paramilitary groups in the region?
  - rebel groups
  - the government
  - rich landowners
  - European democracies
- Complete the concept web below to show effects of natural resources on the region over the centuries.



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Enrichment: The Myth that Grew

**Directions** Read the selection. Then answer the question and complete the activity that follow.

When Spain's first explorers reached the area of present-day Bogotá, they heard a story of great interest to them. The Muisca tribe, it was said, had a strange ritual. When a man was about to become a chief, the tribe covered him in gold dust. Then they sent him out on Lake Guatavita with four other chiefs on a raft. Gold and emeralds were piled onto the raft. In the middle of the lake, the new chief was plunged into the water, along with the treasure.

When they repeated the story, Spaniards gave the name El Dorado to the man coated in gold. El Dorado means "the gilded [or gold-covered] one" in Spanish. One conquistador claimed that El Dorado had entertained him in a city known as Omagua.

Many Spaniards searched for El Dorado, but no one found the gilded man. The story didn't die, however. In fact, it took on new, bigger meaning. The Spanish intruders came to believe that there was a land of gold. They called it "El Dorado." The explorer Pizarro crossed the Andes looking for El Dorado. Even Sir Walter Raleigh, the English privateer, tried to find one of its cities. El Dorado appeared on maps in the region for a long time.

As late as 1800, people tried to find the treasure dumped in Lake Guatavita by draining the water from it. But their efforts were in vain.

1. Why do you think the legend of El Dorado took so long to die?

---

---

---

---

2. **Activity** Design a large poster showing the causes and effects of the El Dorado myth. *below* ↴

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Section Quiz

**Directions** Answer the following questions using what you learned in Section 3.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The name Latin America refers to
  - a. dance.
  - b. music.
  - c. languages.
  - d. islands.
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Reforestation is a way to fight problems caused by
  - a. logging.
  - b. insecticides.
  - c. oil drilling.
  - d. agro-tourism.
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ What environmental problem results from draining oil that had been underground?
  - a. subsidence
  - b. channels
  - c. processing
  - d. conservation.
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ In what kind of democracy does a legislature make laws?
  - a. oppositional democracy
  - b. direct democracy
  - c. referendum democracy
  - d. representative democracy
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Insurgents in Colombia have been
  - a. moving the country toward socialism.
  - b. voting for public officials.
  - c. fighting a civil war.
  - d. favoring the United States.
  
6. In the table below, list the cultural influences on each country or department.

Colombia	Venezuela	Guyana	Suriname	French Guiana

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

# Enrichment: The Panama Canal

**Directions** Read the selection below and complete the activity that follows.

Today Panama is a country. However, if you look at a world map from around 1900, you won't find it. What you will see is that Colombia's territory used to be larger. At that time, Colombia extended north into Central America. The present-day country of Panama was still Colombia's northernmost territory. What happened?

Around the year 1880, a French company began work on a canal in the province of Panama. The canal was to run across the isthmus at its narrowest point. That was about fifty miles across. The company ran into endless troubles trying to dig through the rain forest. Workers suffered from malaria and yellow fever. At the time, people didn't realize that mosquitoes could carry killer germs. As many as 22,000 workers died.

By 1898, the French had had enough. They sold the project to the United States. But negotiations between Colombia and the U.S. didn't go well. President Teddy Roosevelt became impatient with Colombian officials. As a result, Roosevelt supported Panama's independence movement. In November 1903, Panama became an independent nation. A month later, the new country signed a treaty with the U.S.

Construction on the Panama Canal lasted from 1904 to 1914. By then, scientists had figured out the link between mosquitoes and tropical diseases. They took steps to get rid of the deadly insects. They screened windows and doors. They spread oil on standing water. They also set up running water to Panama City. These efforts were very effective.

Panama Canal Facts	
First vessel to pass through the canal	January 7, 1914
Year Panama gained control of the canal	1999
Estimated completion date of new expansion	2014
Estimated cost of new expansion	5.3 billion U.S. dollars

**Activity** Draw a timeline about the building of and modern expansion of the Panama Canal. *5 events below* ↴



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



myWorld Activity Support **Feature Story**

# In the Line of Fire

**Directions** Imagine you are a reporter who has been stationed in Colombia for six months. You have researched the causes of civil conflict there. It is time to submit your article, a feature story for an international newspaper. Use this worksheet to outline your article. Then draft your article and draw or find illustrations. Be sure to look at a newspaper to see the proper organization of an article.

1. Choose an event from the Case Study as the starting point for your article. Answer these questions about your chosen event:

- a. Who? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Where? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. When? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Why? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Develop your story by brainstorming a longer response to the question "Why?" Using the Case Study, take notes on the possible effects of the following factors on your chosen event. Remember to review the timeline, map, and charts.

- a. Political leaders: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. Geography: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. Outside (international) events: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. Violence: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. **Drawing Conclusions** Based on your brainstorming, write a statement that draws a conclusion about the cause of this event. below

Sentence \_\_\_\_\_

**Key Terms – Caribbean South America (Pages 282-305)**

1. cordillera - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Llanos - \_\_\_\_\_
3. ecosystem - \_\_\_\_\_
4. terraced farming - \_\_\_\_\_
5. El Dorado - \_\_\_\_\_
6. caudillo - \_\_\_\_\_
7. paramilitary - \_\_\_\_\_
8. nationalize - \_\_\_\_\_
9. austerity measure - \_\_\_\_\_
10. Latin America - \_\_\_\_\_
11. subsidence - \_\_\_\_\_
12. representative democracy - \_\_\_\_\_
13. insurgent - \_\_\_\_\_
14. guerrilla - \_\_\_\_\_
15. land distribution - \_\_\_\_\_
16. paramilitary group - \_\_\_\_\_
17. collaborate - \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## South America: Plants, Animals, and Resources

**Directions:** Find and circle the plants, animals, resources, and industries of South America in the word search puzzle below.



G	N	K	Z	F	G	T	A	C	T	M	X	N	G	Y	V	I	C	U	N	A	B	Y	L	Z	R	M
K	L	Y	M	I	I	Z	E	N	N	R	R	T	B	M	R	W	T	O	L	E	C	O	K	K	N	T
R	E	L	N	M	N	S	S	E	A	M	K	M	L	N	Q	R	K	L	L	X	F	Q	L	Y	J	Q
E	E	M	X	F	K	C	H	A	K	C	K	M	W	C	V	B	V	K	L	N	K	J	J	K	B	Z
S	C	Z	H	V	P	N	H	M	N	A	O	F	E	E	B	T	D	J	H	D	L	R	M	T	K	P
I	I	C	T	N	K	A	L	M	E	A	R	N	P	M	R	Q	T	R	R	N	D	K	W	C	Z	B
O	R	T	O	F	P	T	D	W	T	A	N	A	D	E	B	M	Z	D	N	O	F	D	L	O	G	S
T	T	V	L	L	W	U	H	G	B	H	L	A	P	A	V	Z	G	R	N	T	T	H	N	J	P	A
R	C	K	S	Y	W	R	Q	B	G	L	P	P	B	L	C	L	T	I	Y	T	H	X	H	E	G	N
O	E	J	H	I	G	A	Y	Y	J	M	O	I	W	Q	P	A	T	W	Q	O	C	K	C	K	N	D
T	L	M	U	N	L	L	K	E	K	C	L	K	R	E	H	E	M	G	L	C	C	T	R	T	J	E
S	E	Q	M	G	F	G	R	E	B	F	R	N	T	A	L	M	K	U	C	R	A	I	P	A	A	A
O	O	L	B	F	X	A	R	F	F	M	L	R	P	G	N	H	W	A	P	C	P	K	G	C	M	N
G	I	Y	O	I	M	S	J	F	G	J	O	V	A	M	A	H	C	G	L	A	K	U	H	M	A	C
A	L	P	L	S	A	X	F	O	M	L	Z	E	Q	C	D	A	A	E	T	G	A	L	M	L	L	O
P	S	N	D	H	N	G	J	C	E	L	Y	Y	A	L	O	M	D	N	K	R	R	G	T	R	L	N
A	E	T	T	K	U	G	D	U	D	P	R	P	N	V	J	B	K	Q	D	N	V	M	L	R	T	D
L	E	K	P	L	F	K	M	L	R	M	L	Y	F	R	E	T	A	E	T	N	A	L	A	R	N	O
A	D	X	E	G	A	W	Z	A	D	A	A	L	N	A	B	A	U	X	I	T	E	G	K	W	E	R
G	T	N	N	J	C	M	H	A	D	R	A	N	R	D	O	L	P	H	I	N	U	V	E	X	L	N
L	T	M	G	Q	T	Y	W	F	R	M	R	M	A	G	L	V	P	G	T	S	N	P	R	L	I	J
L	H	O	U	M	U	R	X	Q	I	A	T	E	R	T	T	W	I	Y	L	E	A	D	O	H	D	K
W	M	N	I	J	R	Z	J	N	L	S	B	R	V	P	E	G	N	A	M	I	A	C	N	Q	O	C
G	D	K	N	K	I	W	G	Q	Z	R	H	Y	R	L	U	E	K	K	Z	T	N	G	O	J	C	P
D	R	E	V	L	N	O	C	K	F	L	M	I	P	A	I	F	W	M	D	R	C	R	R	F	O	M
X	K	Y	L	L	G	R	H	E	A	F	M	V	N	A	N	S	D	V	G	V	K	M	I	P	R	R
A	G	R	I	C	U	L	T	U	R	E	D	A	T	G	C	T	W	A	C	A	M	B	R	Z	C	X



AGRICULTURE	CROCODILE	IGUANA	PETROLEUM
ALPACA	DOLPHIN	IRON ORE	PIRANHA
ANACONDA	ELECTRIC EEL	JAGUAR	PUMA
ANDEAN CONDOR	FISHING	LEAD	RHEA
ANTEATER	FISH MEAL	LLAMA	SILVER
BANANAS	FLAMINGO	MACAW	SLOTH
BAUXITE	FLYING FISH	MANATEE	SPECTACLED BEAR
BEEF	GALAPAGOS	MANUFACTURING	SUGAR
CACAO	TORTOISE	MONKEY	TAPIR
CAIMAN	GOLD	NATURAL GAS	TIN
CAPYBARA	HARPY EAGLE	OCELOT	VICUNA
COFFEE	HUMBOLDT	OILSEED	ZINC
COPPER	PENGUIN	PARAKEET	
COTTON			

