



Section
3

The Bolivians and Chileans

Guide to Reading

Main Idea

Bolivia and Chile share the Andes, but their economies and people are different.

Terms to Know

- landlocked
- altiplano
- sodium nitrate

Reading Strategy

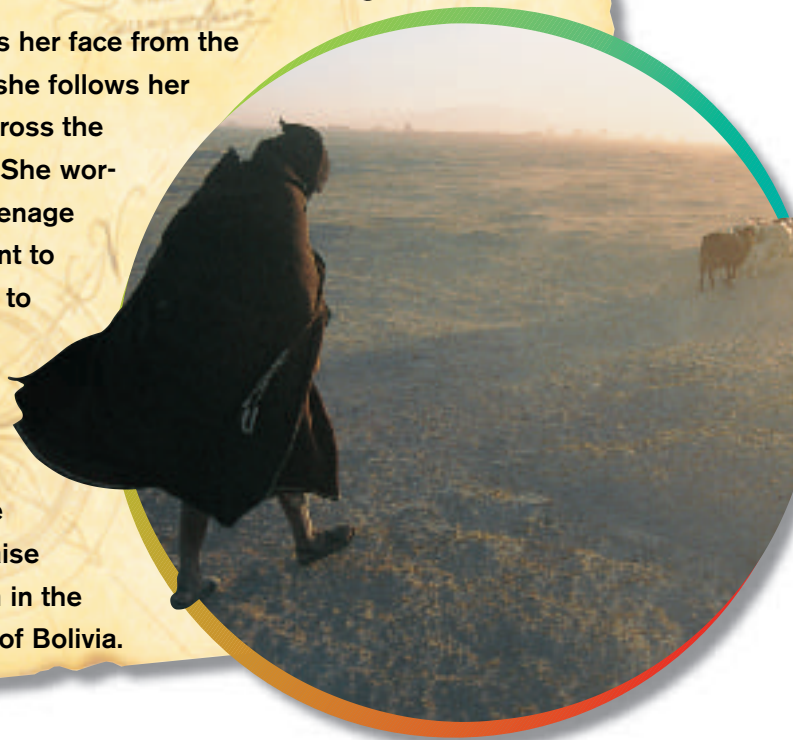
Create a chart like the one below. In each row, write at least one fact about Bolivia and one about Chile.

| | Bolivia | Chile |
|---------|---------|-------|
| Land | | |
| Climate | | |
| Economy | | |
| People | | |



Exploring our World

The woman hides her face from the gusting wind as she follows her herd of sheep across the plains of Bolivia. She worries about her teenage children, who want to leave their home to find work in the city. The woman is part of a Native American group called the Chipaya, who raise sheep and farm in the dusty altiplano of Bolivia.



At first glance, **Bolivia** and **Chile** seem very different. Bolivia lacks a seacoast, while Chile has a long coastline on the Pacific Ocean. The Andes, however, affect the climate and cultures of both countries.

Bolivia

Bolivia lies near the center of South America. It is a **landlocked** country, which means it has no sea or ocean that touches its land. Fortunately, in 1993 Peru agreed to give Bolivia a free trade zone in the port city of **Ilo**. This gave Bolivia better access to the free flow of people, goods, and ideas. Bolivia is the highest and most isolated country in South America. Why? The Andes dominate Bolivia's landscape. Look at the map on page 180. You see that in western Bolivia, the Andes surround a high plateau called the **altiplano**. Over one-third of Bolivia is a mile or more high. Unless you were born in this area, you would find that the cold, thin air makes it difficult to breathe. Few trees grow on



Chile's Contrasts

Chile has a wide variety of climates and landforms. The moderate capital city of Santiago in central Chile (above) contrasts sharply with the icy southern region (right).

Location What group of islands lies at the southern tip of Chile?

the altiplano, and most of the land is too dry to farm. Still, the vast majority of Bolivians live on this high plateau. Those areas that have water have been farmed for many centuries.

Bolivia also has lowland plains and tropical rain forests in the east and north. Most of this area has a hot, humid climate. South-central Bolivia, however, has more fertile land, and many farms dot this region.

A Struggling Economy Bolivia is rich in minerals such as tin, silver, and zinc. Miners remove these minerals from high in the Andes. Workers in the eastern lowlands draw out gold, petroleum, and natural gas.

Still, Bolivia is a poor country. About two-thirds of the people live in poverty. Throughout the highlands, many villagers practice subsistence farming. They struggle to grow wheat, potatoes, and barley. At higher elevations, herders raise animals such as alpacas and llamas for wool and for carrying goods. In the south, farmers plant soybeans, a growing export. Timber is another important export. Unfortunately, one crop that can be grown for sale is coca, which is made into cocaine.

Bolivia's People Bolivia was part of the Incan Empire until Spain conquered the Inca. The country won independence in 1825 and was named after Simón Bolívar. What is unusual about Bolivia's capital? There is not just one capital city, but two. The official capital is **Sucre** (SOO•kray). The administrative capital and largest city is **La Paz** (lah PAHZ). Both capital cities are located in the altiplano. La Paz—at 12,000 feet (3,658 m)—is the highest capital city in the world.



Most of Bolivia's 8.6 million people live in the Andean highlands. About half are of Native American ancestry, and another 30 percent are mestizos. In the cities, most people follow modern ways of living. In the countryside, you may hear traditional sounds, such as music played with panpipes and other flutelike instruments.

✓ Reading Check What is the altiplano?

Chile

Chile is almost twice the size of California. Although its average width is only 110 miles (177 km), Chile stretches 2,652 miles (4,267 km) along the Pacific Ocean.

About 80 percent of Chile's land is mountainous. The high Andes run along Chile's border with Bolivia and Argentina. Except in the altiplano area of Chile's north, very few Chileans live in the Andes.

Also in the north is the **Atacama Desert**. It is one of the driest places on the earth. Why? This area is in the rain shadow of the Andes. Winds from the Atlantic Ocean bring precipitation to regions east of the Andes, but they carry no moisture past them. In addition, the cold Peru Current in the Pacific Ocean does not evaporate as much as a warm current does. As a result, only dry air hits the coast.

A steppe climate zone lies just north of **Santiago**, Chile's capital. Most of Chile's people live in a central region called the Central Valley. With a mild Mediterranean climate, the fertile valleys here have the largest concentration of cities, industries, and farms.

The lake region, also known as "the south," has a marine west coast climate that supports thick forests. Chile's far south is a stormy, wind-swept region of snowcapped volcanoes, thick forests, and huge glaciers. The **Strait of Magellan** separates mainland Chile from a group of islands known as **Tierra del Fuego** (FWAY•goh)—or "Land of Fire." This region is shared by both Chile and Argentina. Cold ocean waters batter the rugged coast around **Cape Horn**, the southernmost point of South America.

The Andean Countries






Chile's Economy In recent years, Chile has had high economic growth, and the number of people below the poverty line has fallen by half. Mining forms the backbone of Chile's economy. The Atacama region is rich in minerals. Chile ranks as the world's leading copper producer. The country also mines and exports gold, silver, iron ore, and **sodium nitrate**—a mineral used in fertilizer and explosives.

Agriculture is also a major economic activity. Farmers produce wheat, corn, beans, sugar, and potatoes. The grapes and apples you eat in winter may come from Chile's summer harvest. (Remember that the seasons here in the Southern Hemisphere are opposite of those you experience in the Northern Hemisphere.) Many people also raise cattle, sheep, and other livestock.

Chile has factories that process fish and other foods. Other workers manufacture wood products, iron, steel, vehicles, cement, and textiles. Service industries such as banking and tourism also thrive.

Chile's Culture Of the 15.8 million people in Chile, most are mestizos. A large minority are of European descent, and some Native American groups live in the altiplano and "the south." Nearly all the people speak Spanish, and most are Roman Catholic. Some 80 percent of Chile's population live in urban areas. Chile has been a democratic republic since the end of strict military rule in 1990.

 **Reading Check** What are the three cultural backgrounds of Chile's 15.8 million people?

Section 3

Assessment

Defining Terms

1. **Define** landlocked, altiplano, sodium nitrate.

Recalling Facts

2. **Economics** What part of Bolivia's population lives in poverty?
3. **Geography** What makes La Paz unusual?
4. **Economics** Chile is the world's leading producer of what mineral?

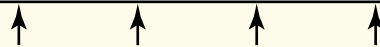
Critical Thinking

5. **Analyzing Cause and Effect** Why is the Atacama Desert one of the world's driest places?
6. **Making Comparisons** What are differences and similarities between the economies of Bolivia and Chile?

Graphic Organizer

7. **Organizing Information** Create a diagram like this one. Under each arrow, list supporting facts for the main idea.

Main Idea: Bolivia is rich in minerals but is still a poor country.



Applying Social Studies Skills

8. **Analyzing Maps** Study the physical map on page 180. The southernmost tip of South America is part of what country? What is the name of the group of islands at the southern tip of South America? What does the name mean?



Section 1

Colombia's Culture and Challenges

Terms to Know

cordillera
cash crop
mestizo
campesino

Main Idea

Although it has many resources, Colombia faces political and economic unrest.

- ✓ **Economics** Colombia is rich in hydroelectric power, gold, and emeralds.
- ✓ **Government** The government of Colombia is struggling to combat the power of drug dealers who make huge fortunes from selling cocaine, which comes from the coca plant.
- ✓ **Culture** Most Colombians speak Spanish and follow the Roman Catholic religion.
- ✓ **History** Civil war in Colombia is still being fought today.

Section 2

Land and People of Peru and Ecuador

Terms to Know

navigable
foothills
empire

Main Idea

Peru and Ecuador share similar landscapes, climates, and history.

- ✓ **History** The Inca had a powerful civilization in the area that is now Peru. They developed a complex system of record keeping.
- ✓ **Economics** Peru's main exports are copper and fish. Many people farm. Ecuador's economy is focused on agriculture.
- ✓ **Culture** Most people in Peru and Ecuador live along the coast.



▲ Dancers in Peru

Section 3

The Bolivians and Chileans

Terms to Know

landlocked
altiplano
sodium nitrate

Main Idea

Bolivia and Chile share the Andes, but their economies and people are different.

- ✓ **Human/Environment Interaction** Bolivia is a poor country consisting mainly of the towering Andes and a high plateau that is difficult to farm.
- ✓ **Culture** Most of Chile's people speak Spanish and follow the Roman Catholic religion.
- ✓ **Economics** Chile has a diverse economy that includes mining—especially copper and sodium nitrate—farming, and manufacturing.

Assessment and Activities



Using Key Terms

Match the terms in Part A with their definitions in Part B.

A.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. cordillera | 6. foothills |
| 2. campesino | 7. empire |
| 3. cash crop | 8. sodium nitrate |
| 4. altiplano | 9. landlocked |
| 5. navigable | 10. mestizo |

B.

- person of mixed Native American and European ancestry
- crop grown to be sold, often for export
- mineral used in making fertilizer
- group of lands under one ruler
- group of mountain ranges that run side by side
- when a body of water is wide and deep enough for ships to pass through
- land that does not have a sea or an ocean touching it
- low hills at the base of a mountain range
- farmer in Colombia
- large highland plateau



Reviewing the Main Ideas

Section 1 Colombia's Culture and Challenges

- Economics** List four of Colombia's natural resources.
- History** What is the heritage of most of Colombia's people?
- History** What type of activities have scarred Colombia's history?

Section 2 Land and People of Peru and Ecuador

- Place** What is the highest navigable lake in the world?
- History** What ancient Native American civilization of the Andes lived in Peru?
- Government** Which country owns the Galápagos Islands?

Section 3 The Bolivians and Chileans

- Culture** What is life like for about two-thirds of Bolivia's people?
- Government** What type of government does Chile have?
- Culture** What is the ethnic background of most Chileans?



The Andean Countries

Place Location Activity

On a separate sheet of paper, match the letters on the map with the numbered places listed below.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Colombia | 6. Quito |
| 2. Peru | 7. Bogotá |
| 3. Chile | 8. Strait of Magellan |
| 4. Andes | 9. Lima |
| 5. Lake Titicaca | 10. Bolivia |





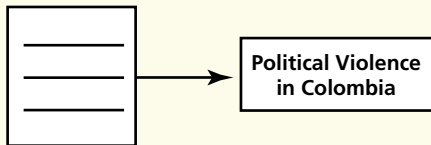
Social Studies **Online**

Self-Check Quiz Visit *The World and Its People* Web site at twip.glencoe.com and click on **Chapter 9—Self-Check Quizzes** to prepare for the Chapter Test.



Critical Thinking

- 20. Making Inferences** Why are Native Americans who live in the Andean highlands more likely to follow a traditional way of life than those who live in the cities?
- 21. Analyzing Cause and Effect** On a diagram like the one below, list factors that have led to political violence during Colombia's history.



Comparing Regions Activity

- 22. Geography** Compare the features of the Andes to the Himalaya in South Asia. Write a travel article for a mountain climbing magazine to tell potential climbers which region might be best for them to try.



Mental Mapping Activity

- 23. Focusing on the Region** Create a simple outline map of South America, and then label the following:
- Pacific Ocean
 - Peru
 - Andes
 - Colombia
 - Atacama Desert
 - Galápagos Islands
 - Strait of Magellan
 - Lake Titicaca
 - Chile
 - Ecuador



Technology Skills Activity



- 24. Building a Database** Create a fact sheet about the Andean countries by building a database. Create fields for such categories as physical features, natural resources, capital cities, population, and type of government. When you have entered data for each field, print your fact sheet.

Standardized Test Practice

Directions: Read the paragraphs below, and then answer the question that follows.

Simón Bolívar, an aristocrat from Venezuela, led many of South America's lands to independence. He believed in equality and saw liberty as "the only object worth a man's life." Called "the Liberator," Bolívar devoted his life to freedom for Latin Americans.

Bolívar was the son of a rich family in New Granada, or what is today Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Ecuador. In 1805 he went to Europe. There he learned about the French Revolution and its ideas of democracy. He returned home, vowing to free his people from Spanish rule. In 1810 Bolívar started a revolt against the Spaniards in Venezuela. Spanish officials soon crushed the movement, but Bolívar escaped and trained an army. During the next 20 years, Bolívar and his forces won freedom for the present-day countries of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Bolivia, and Ecuador.

- 1. What is the main idea of the paragraphs above?**
- A Bolívar was the son of a rich family.
 - B Bolívar traveled to Europe and learned about democracy.
 - C Simón Bolívar was called "the Liberator."
 - D Bolívar devoted his life to freedom for Latin Americans.

Test-Taking Tip: This question asks you to find the main idea, or to make a generalization. Most of the answer choices provide specific details, not a general idea. Which of the answers is more of a general statement?

THE ANDEAN COUNTRIES



Guided Reading Activity 3

The Bolivians and Chileans

DIRECTIONS: Reading for Accuracy Reading the section and completing the activity below will help you learn more about Bolivia and Chile. Use your textbook to decide if a statement is true or false. Write **T** or **F**, and if a statement is false, rewrite it correctly.

- _____ 1. Bolivia is the highest country in Latin America.

- _____ 2. There are no fertile farming areas in Bolivia.

- _____ 3. Because Bolivia is so isolated, it cannot export anything.

- _____ 4. Bolivia has two capital cities.

- _____ 5. Bolivians are mostly of Spanish ancestry.

- _____ 6. Fishing is the backbone of Chile's economy.

- _____ 7. The Atacama Desert is one of the driest places on Earth.

- _____ 8. Chile is the world's leading copper producer.

- _____ 9. Most Chileans are of Spanish ancestry.

- _____ 10. Chile is a democratic republic.
