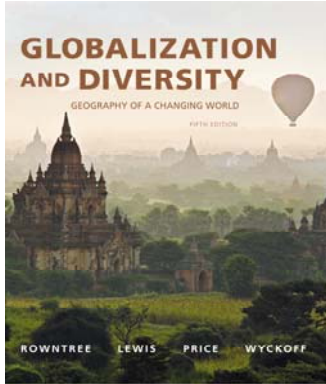


Globalization and Diversity
5th Edition

Latin America



Latin America

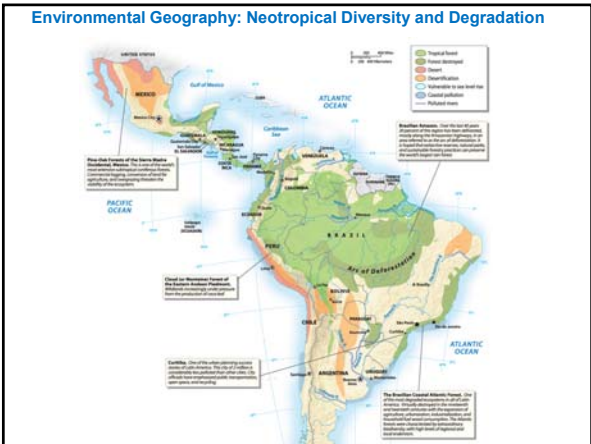
- Multiethnic
 - Colonial landscape
 - Indigenous peoples
 - Language
 - Religion
 - Urbanized
 - 4 **Megacities**
 - Growing pop
 - Resources
 - Intra-regional trade
 - **Mercosur**
 - **CAFTA**
 - NAFTA



1. Environmental Geography: Neotropical Diversity and Degradation

- **Neotropics**
- Important population centers
- Growing environmental movements
- Deforestation
- Sustainability
- Biodiversity loss
- Livability of cities





The Destruction of Tropical Rain Forests

- Tropical rain forests
 - Cover 6 percent of Earth's landmass
 - 50 percent of the world's species are found in this biome
- Agricultural frontier
- Brazilian Amazon

The Destruction of Tropical Rain Forests

Grassification

Tropical Forest Settlement in the Amazon

Urban Environmental Challenges

- Air pollution – inversions Mexico City and Santiago
- Water- deserts and mountains
- Working towards sustainable cities- Curitiba, Bogota

Air Pollution in Santiago



Bogotá's TransMilenio

Western Mountains and Eastern Lowlands

- The Andes
- The uplands- Andes, Mexico and Central America
– "The Volcanic Axis"
- The shields
- Large upland plateaus- Brazilian, Patagonia, Guyana



Bolivian Altiplano



Patagonian Wildlife

Western Mountains and Eastern Lowlands

Brazilian Oranges



Itaipú Dam

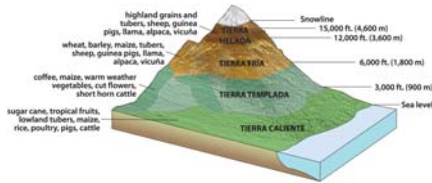
Climate and Climate Change in Latin America

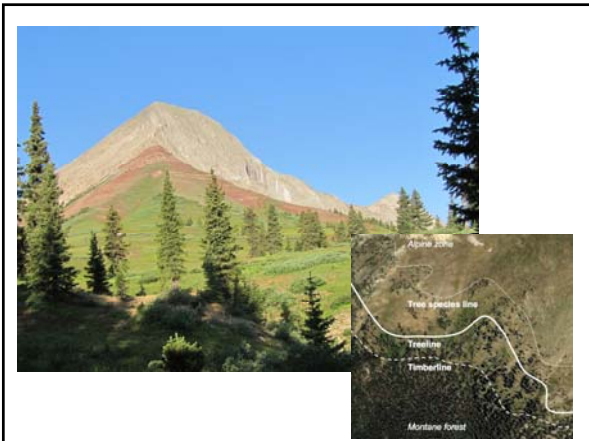
- Tropical:
 - Wet/dry seasons
 - Temperature mostly constant
- Midlatitude:
 - Hot summers, cold winters
 - Seasons reversed relative to North America
 - Mountain regions have complex climate shifts related to elevation



Climate and Climate Change in Latin America

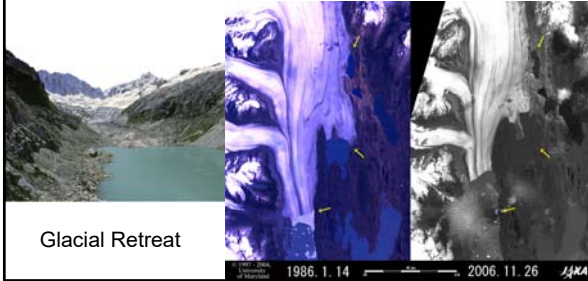
- **Altitudinal zonation** – “vertical archipelago”
 - Most relevant to Andes, highland Central America and Mexican Plateau (extremely fragile, complex environments)
 - Environmental lapse rate
 - 3.5° for every 1,000 feet
- **El Niño**- torrential rains on the coast, drought inland





Impacts of Climate Change

- Agricultural production
- Water availability
- Vector-bourne diseases (malaria, dengue, zika)



2. Population and Settlement: The Dominance of Cities

TABLE 4.1 POPULATION INDICATORS

Country	Population (millions) 2012	Population Density (per square kilometer)	Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)	Total Fertility Rate	Percent Urban	Percent <15	Percent >65	Net Migration (Rate per 1000) 2010-15*
Argentina	42.8	15	1.1	2.4	91	25	10	-0.5
India	121.8	15	1.9	3.3	66	38	5	+1.8
Brazil	194.3	23	1.0	1.9	84	24	7	-0.2
Chile	17.4	23	1.0	1.9	87	23	9	0.3
Colombia	47.4	42	1.3	2.1	76	29	6	-0.5
Costa Rica	4.5	88	1.1	1.8	82	24	7	2.7
Ecuador	14.9	52	1.6	2.5	66	39	8	+1.6
El Salvador	6.3	298	1.4	2.3	63	32	7	-2.3
Guatemala	15.0	138	2.4	2.6	50	41	4	+1.0
Honduras	8.4	75	2.2	3.2	50	38	4	+1.3
Mexico	116.1	59	1.5	2.3	77	29	6	-2.3
Nicaragua	6.0	46	1.9	2.6	57	35	5	+0.8
Panama	3.6	48	1.5	2.4	65	29	7	0.6
Paraguay	6.6	38	1.9	3	59	34	5	+1.2
Peru	30.1	23	1.5	2.6	74	30	6	+2.8
Uruguay	35.4	19	0.4	2.0	94	23	14	+1.8
Venezuela	29.7	33	1.5	2.5	88	29	6	0.3

*Net Migration Rate from the United Nations, Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision Population Database. Source: Population Reference Bureau, World Population Data Sheet, 2012.

Population Indicators

The Latin American City

- Three-quarters of the population live in cities
- Cultural and economic factors
- Urban primacy



The Latin American City

- No great river settlements like Asia or Africa
- Interior of South America largely uninhabited
- Major highland cities exist, but most are on the coast
- Reflects colonial origins and contemporary growth
- Squatter settlements



Patterns of Rural Settlement

- Approximately 125 million people living in rural areas
 - Uneven distribution of arable land
 - Latifundia
 - Minifundia
 - Agrarian reform
 - Agricultural frontiers
- "Have all you want, we'll make more."
• "If you build it, [they] will come."

Population Growth and Movement

- Rapid growth in 1960s and 1970s
- Flows within and outside of Latin America



Population Growth and Movement

- European migration- **mestizos**
- Asian migration
- Latino Migration and Hemispheric Change
 - **Remittances**

Salvadorans in the Suburbs



Japanese-Brazilians

3. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Repopulating a Continent

- Not a simple transplanting of Iberia across the Atlantic
 - Blended European and Indian traditions
- Forced assimilation
 - Some Indian cultures proven resilient

The Decline of Native Populations

- 1500–1650
 - Originally The Americas (45 million) were more populous than Europe (47 million)
 - The indigenous population shrank to one-tenth its pre-contact size
 - Epidemics of influenza and smallpox, warfare, forced labor, and starvation



Tikal, Guatemala

The Decline of Native Populations

- Indian survival
 - Close association between identity and territory



Kuna "mola"



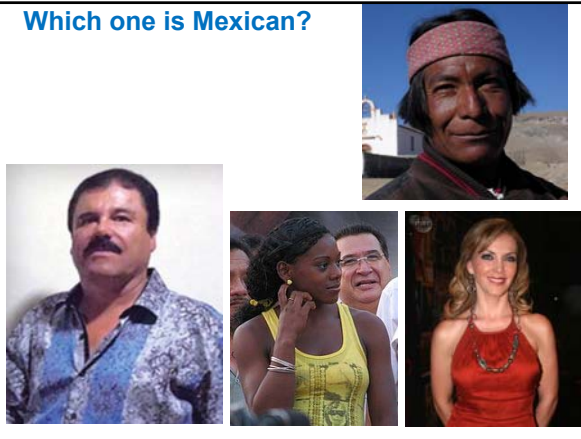
Patterns of Ethnicity and Culture

- Interactions among European, African, and indigenous populations resulted in
 - Complex ethnic patterns
 - Persistence of indigenous languages
 - **Syncretic religions**

The Catholic Church



Which one is Mexican?



Patterns of Ethnicity and Culture

Language Map of Latin America



The Global Reach of Latino Culture

- Univision
- Soccer
- Telenovelas



Messi Mania

4. Geopolitical Framework: Redrawing the Map

- Treaty of Tordesillas
- Revolutionary movements and independence
- Persistent border conflicts
- Trends toward democracy
- OAS
- UNASUR
- Monroe Doctrine (1823)



Regional Organizations

- **Supranational**
 - Trade blocs
 - UNASUR
- **Subnational**
 - Ethnicity/ideology
 - FARC, Zapatistas



Regional Organizations

Mapping the Influence of Drug Cartels in Mexico



5. Economic and Social Development: Focusing on Neoliberalism

TABLE 4.2 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Country	GDP per capita PPP 2010	GDP Average Annual % Growth 2000-10	Human Development Index (2011)	Percent Population Living Below \$2 a day	Life Expectancy (2011)	Under-5 Mortality Rate (1/1000)	Under-5 Mortality Rate (2010)	Adult Literacy Rate (% ages 15 and older)	Gender Inequality Index (2011)
Argentina	15,570	5.6	797	<2	76	27	14	88	0.332
Bolivia	4,840	4.1	668	24.9	67	121	54	91	0.473
Brazil	11,200	3.7	714	19.8	74	59	19	80	0.489
Chile	14,840	4.0	805	2.3	78	18	8	89	0.254
Colombia	6,260	4.3	710	15.8	73	37	22	82	0.462
Costa Rica	11,270	4.9	744	6.5	79	17	10	86	0.381
Ecuador	7,880	4.8	728	10.6	75	52	28	84	0.469
El Salvador	6,530	2.2	674	18.9	72	62	16	84	0.487
Guatemala	4,920	3.6	574	26.3	71	78	32	74	0.542
Honduras	3,770	4.6	625	29.9	72	88	24	84	0.511
Mexico	14,340	2.1	770	5.2	77	49	17	83	0.448
Nicaragua	2,790	3.6	589	31.7	74	88	27	78	0.506
Paraguay	12,770	6.8	768	13.8	76	33	20	84	0.492
Peru	5,060	3.9	683	13.2	72	50	21	81	0.476
Puerto Rico	6,930	6.1	725	12.7	74	38	19	86	0.413
Uruguay	13,620	3.6	793	<2	76	23	11	88	0.352
Venezuela	12,150	4.7	735	12.9	74	33	18	85	0.447

World Bank, Human Development Report, 2011.
 *Human Development Index: World Development Indicators, 2012.
 †Gender Inequality Index: A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market. The larger the number, the greater the inequality.
 Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2012.

Development indicators

Development Strategies

Mexican **Maquiladora** Workers Peruvian Street Vendors



Soy Production in Brazil Oil Production



Latin America in the Global Economy

- **Dependency theory**
 - Dependent economies are export-oriented and vulnerable to fluctuations in the global market
- **Neoliberalism** as globalization
- **Dollarization**

Latin America in the Global Economy

Global Linkages:
Foreign Investment
and Remittances



Social Development

- Bolsa Familia
- Race and inequality
- The status of women

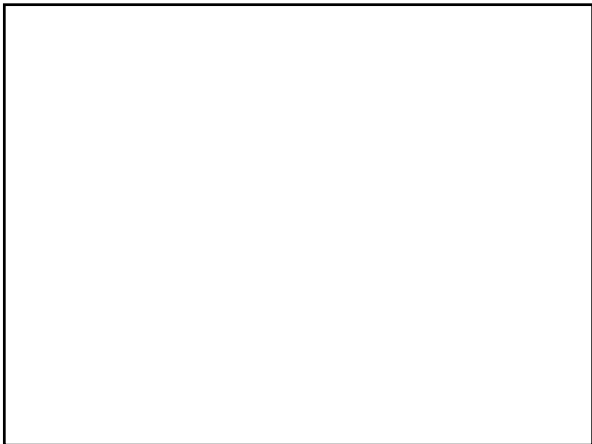
School Children
in Panama



Social Development

Development Issues:
Women's Participation
in National Politics





Learning Objectives

- Explain the relationships among elevation, climate, and agricultural production, especially in tropical highland areas.
- Identify the major environmental issues of Latin America and how countries are addressing them.
- Summarize the demographic issues impacting this region, such as rural-to-urban migration, urbanization, smaller families, and emigration.

Learning Objectives (cont.)

- Describe the cultural mixing of European and Amerindian groups in this region and indicate where Amerindian cultures thrive today.
- Explain the global reach of Latino culture through immigration, sport, music, and television.
- Describe the colonial settlement of the region and how it affected the formation of today's modern states.

Learning Objectives (cont.)

- Identify the major trade blocs in Latin America and how they are influencing development.
- Summarize the significance of primary exports from Latin America, especially agricultural commodities, minerals, wood products, and fossil fuels.
- Describe the neoliberal economic reforms that have been applied to Latin America and how they have influenced the region's development.

Key Concepts

- altitudinal zonation
- El Niño
- urban primacy
- megacity
- remittances
- informal sector
- squatter settlement
- syncretic religions
- Treaty of Tordesillas
- maquiladoras
- dependency theory
- neoliberalism
- neotropics
- Altiplano

Summary

- Latin America and the Caribbean were the first world regions to be fully colonized by Europe.
 - Resulted in an unprecedented level of racial and cultural mixing
- Most people in Latin America live in cities. The cities are large and combine aspects of the formal industrial economy with an informal one.
- Compared to Europe and Asia, Latin America is still rich in natural resources and relatively lightly populated. However, there is particular concern for the relentless cutting of tropical rain forests.

Summary (cont.)

- Uneven development and economic frustration have led many Latin Americans to consider emigration as an economic option. Today Latin American emigrants send billions of dollars in remittances back to Latin America each year.
- Most Latin American governments have embraced neoliberal policies in an attempt to foster economic development. As a result, exports have surged, along with direct foreign investment in the region. Although the region experienced growth from 2000 to 2010, there is still stubbornly high income inequality.

Summary (cont.)

- Latin American governments were early adopters of neoliberal economic policies. Although some states prospered, others faltered, sparking popular protests against the negative effects of globalization. It does seem, however, that new political actors are emerging—from indigenous groups to women—who are challenging old ways of doing things.
