

7 Geography

Unit 3: Latin America

Chapter 9 The Andean Countries

2 Land and People of Peru and Ecuador

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Main Idea

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

Objectives

1. Describe the landforms and climates of Peru and Ecuador.
2. Compare how the people of Peru and Ecuador earn a living.
3. Discuss what the people of Peru and Ecuador are like.

Vocabulary

navigable-

foothills-

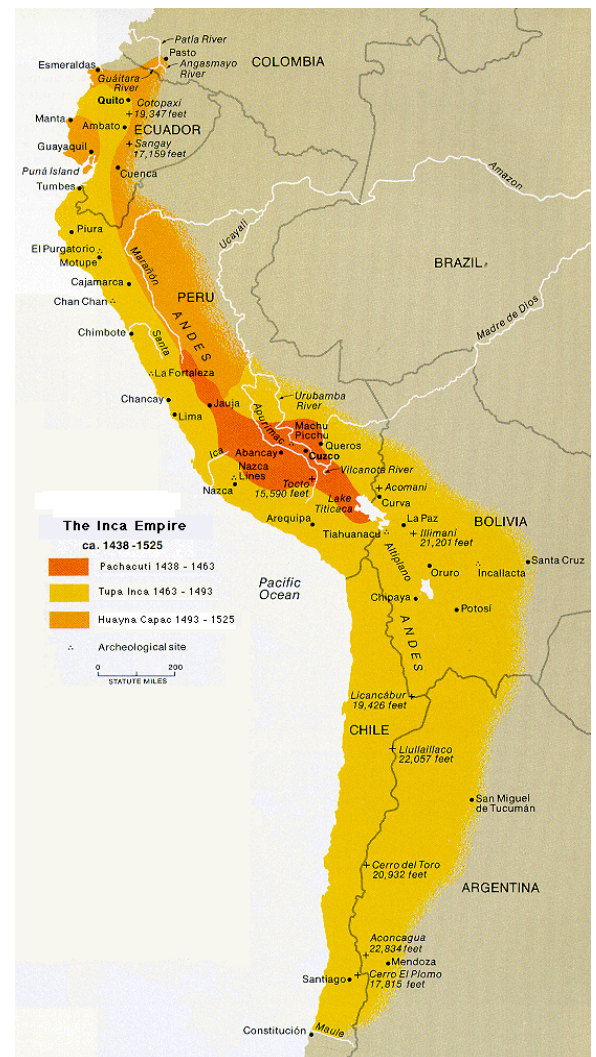
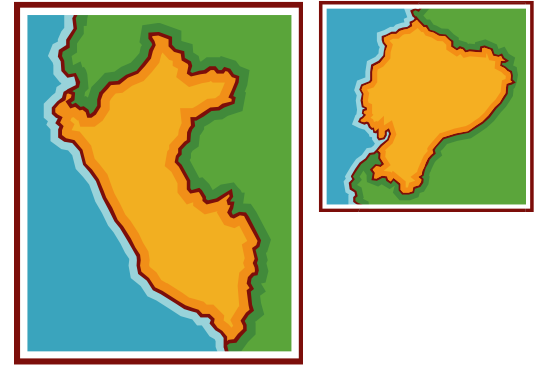
empire-

They built thousands of miles of roads. They built a city on mountain peaks and were expert bridge builders. The Inca accomplished these feats in western South America during the 1400s and 1500s. The ruins of their ancient city of Machu Picchu (MAH-choo PEEK-choo), built nearly 8,000 feet (2,438 m) high in the Andes, were not even known to modern people until 1911.

1. Which countries lie along the Pacific coast of South America, west of Brazil and south of Colombia? (2)
2. What do the Andes form?
3. What does *Peru* mean? What is true of the country? (2)

Peru

4. What greet you in Peru? (3)
5. Where do most of Peru's farms and cities lie? (2)
6. What in the Pacific Ocean keeps temperatures fairly mild? Why is this unusual—where is the area very near? (2)



7. Describe the Andes. Where do they “sweep”?(3)
8. What can be seen on Peru’s border with Bolivia? What quality does it have?
9. What is found east of the Andes? (2)
10. What are the low hills at the base of a mountain range?
11. What is plentiful here? What cover almost all of the plains area? (2)

Mining, Fishing, and Farming

12. Upon what does Peru’s economy rely?
13. What minerals does the Andes contain? (4)
14. What is Peru’s biggest export?
15. What is Peru’s second-largest export? From where does it come? (2)
16. What do about 1/3 of Peru’s people do? What crops are grown for export? (4)
17. What, like Colombia, does Peru grow?
18. Where do most people work? How are farms arranged? (2)
19. What are the chief crops? (3)
20. What are plantains?
21. What is true of Native Americans in the Andes? What is Peru’s main food crop today? (2)
22. Of what was the potato once part?

From Empire to Republic

23. When did the Inca have a powerful civilization in Peru?

24. How far did their empire stretch along the Andes? (2)

25. What did the Incan emperor develop? (5)



26. What did work crews build to link the empire? (3)

27. What was the capital city of the empire?

28. What, erected centuries ago by skilled Incan builders, can still be seen? (2)

29. What was one of the Inca's most famous cities?

30. When did Spaniards arrive in Peru? What did they desire? (3)

31. What did the Spaniards do? (2)

32. When did Peru gain its freedom from Spain? With what countries did it fight wars for land after independence? (3)

33. What form of government does Peru have today? Who leads the government?

34. What is true of Peru's economy in recent years? What is true of many of Peru's people, however? (3)

Peru's Culture

35. How many people live in Peru? Where? (2)

36. What is the capital and largest city? What has happened in recent years? (2)

37. What has the city become because of this sudden rise in population? (3)

38. What is true of about half of Peru's people? What is true of this population? (2)

39. Where do many live, following a traditional way of life? (2)

40. What do most of them blend? (2)

41. Who are also included as Peruvians? What group forms a small but important part of the population? (3)

42. Though a minority, who controls most of Peru's wealth and political power?

43. What is Peru's official language? How many Native American languages are also spoken? (2)

44. What is the native language of the Inca? What instrument can also be heard in many Native American villages? How is it made? (3)

The Inca did not have a written language. To keep records, they used a system of knotted strings called the *quipu*. The strings were of various lengths and colors, and each knot meant a different item or number. Men in charge of the quipu used the knots to record all the taxes brought each year to the Inca. They recorded the number of men who went to war and how many were born and died every year. In short, it might be said that they recorded on their quipu everything that could be counted.

Ecuador

45. What is true of Ecuador? What does the country's name mean in Spanish? (2)

46. What is found west of Ecuador on the Equator? How long have they been owned by Ecuador? (2)

47. For what are these islands known? (2)

48. What stretch along Ecuador's Pacific coast? What keeps temperatures mild? (3)

49. What run through the center of the country? What cover the lowlands of eastern Ecuador? What is true of the rain forests? (3)

An Agricultural Economy

50. What is Ecuador's most important economic activity? What is grown in this mild climate along with other export crops? (6)

51. What is grown on farms in the Andean highlands? (5)

52. What is found on the eastern lowlands? What is true of it? (2)

Ecuador's People

53. What groups make up about 40 percent of Ecuador's population?

54. What is the official language, though many Native Americans speak their traditional languages?

55. How many people live in Ecuador? What percentage of them live on the coast?

56. What port is the most populous city? Where does the other half of the population live? (3)

57. What is Ecuador's capital? How far about sea level is it? (Include metric measurement, please.) (3)

58. What can be seen from the heart of Quito (KEE-toh)?

59. What is found in the city's historic center? Around what are these houses built? (3)

60. Why will flashing neon signs not be found here?

61. What was the "old town" section of Quito designated to be by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1978?



62. What does Quito have in the north, however?