









7 Geography – Chapter 9: The Andean Countries – Review Table – Miss Olson

	Geography	Economy	History	Culture
<p>Colombia</p>  <p>Capital city: Bogotá</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northwest corner South America • Coasts on Caribbean and Pacific Andes in the west • 3x larger than Montana  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Named for Christopher Columbus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rich in coal, hydroelectric power, petroleum, gold • #1 source of emeralds • Coffee main cash crop • Exports bananas, cacao, sugarcane, rice, cotton 	<p>1810 - declared independence from Spain (1st colony)</p> <p>1819 - (Simon Bolivar) became part of New Granada</p> <p>Late 1800s – 50 revolts, 8 civil wars</p> <p>1948 – 250,000 die in conflict; ends in late 1950s</p> <p>1960s – Rebels fight government</p> <p>2004 U.S. forces sent to help</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government struggling to combat drug dealers (cocaine, from the coca plant) • Republic, but has suffered years of civil wars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valleys and highland plateaus where 80% live • Population: 44.2 million • Nearly all mestizos • Spanish language • Roman Catholic • Weaving, pottery • Music w/Caribbean, African rhythms
<p>Peru</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru and Ecuador have narrow coastal plains with mild temperatures • high Andes in the center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main exports are copper (1) and fish (2) • Many people farm. • Silver, gold, iron ore • 1st to grow potatoes 	<p>1400s – Inca ruled the area that is now Peru (Cuzco)</p> <p>Quechua language</p> <p>1500s - Spanish arrive</p> <p>1820s – Freedom from Spain; later fights with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inca used quipu to keep records • “land of abundance” • One of the largest Native American populations in the Western Hemisphere (50%)

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<p>Capital city: Lima</p>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hot, rainy lowlands in the interior • Lake Titicaca 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Columbian Exchange 	<p>Chile, Ecuador 1911 – Machu Picchu known to modern people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Republic; elected president • Catholic • Spanish (70 native languages spoken) • Population: 27.1
<p>Ecuador</p>  <p>Capital city: Quito</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy focused on agriculture. • Bananas, cacao, coffee, rice, sugarcane • (Andean highlands) coffee, beans, corn, potatoes, wheat 	<p>1832 – Owns Galápagos Islands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Equator” • Mestizos and Native Americans each make up about 40% of population. • Spanish • Population: 12.6 million 50% live on coast
<p>Bolivia</p>  <p>Capital city: Sucre (official) La Paz (administrative)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor, landlocked country covered mainly by the towering Andes and a high, cool plateau that is difficult to farm (altiplano) • La Paz highest capital in the world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich in minerals Andes (tin, silver, zinc) Eastern lowlands (gold, petroleum, natural gas) • Subsistence farming 	<p>1945 - Bolivia became a founding member of the United Nations. 1993 – Given free trade zone by Peru</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2/3 live in poverty • Simón Bolívar • Most live in Andean highlands • 50% Native American • 30% mestizos • Population: 8.6 million