

Cultures of Latin America/ Caribbean

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Gifted SS



Daily Announcements



Going Global: Warm Up

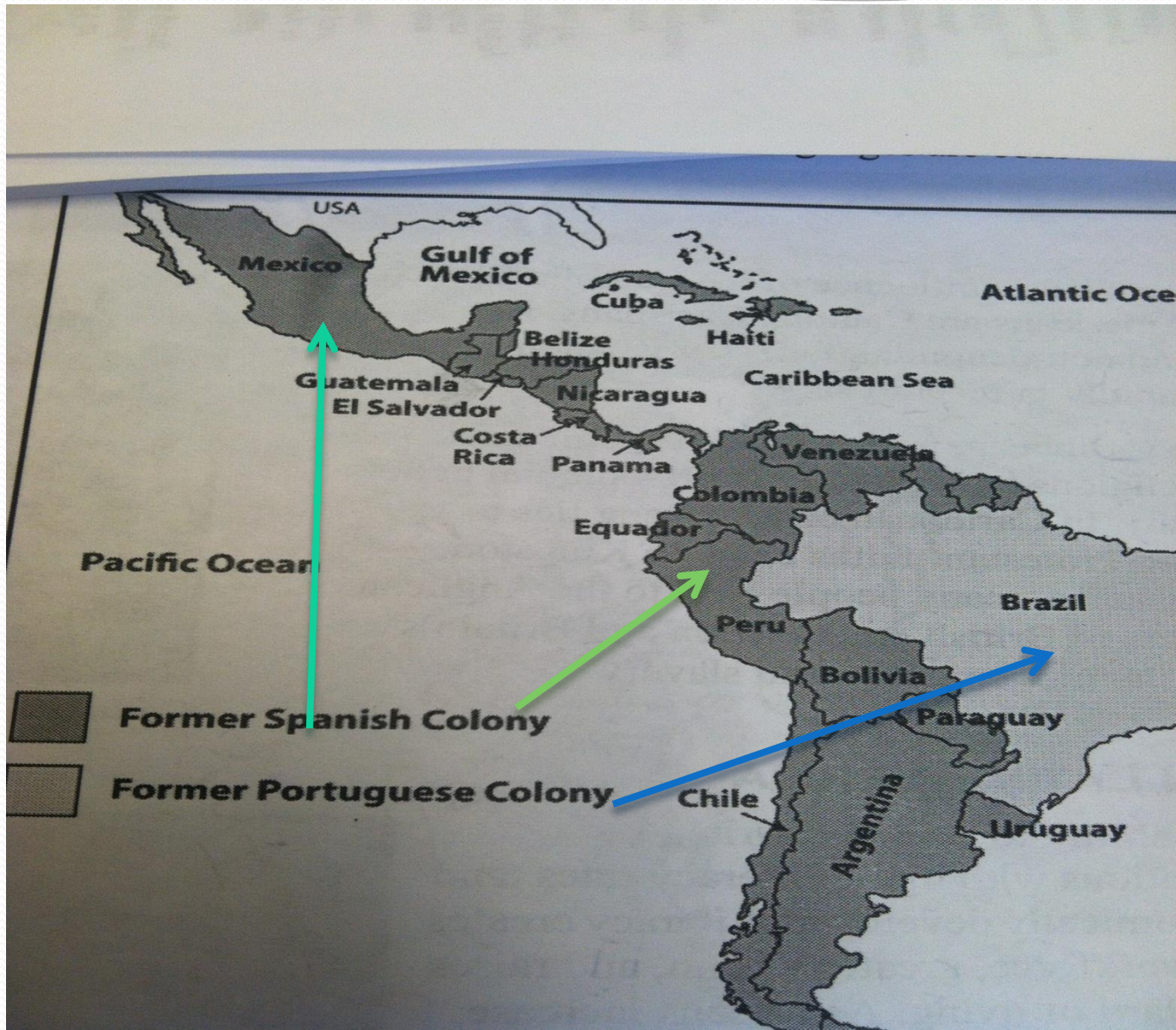
- Exploring World Issues
- Pg. 171 SS Book
- Read the Article about Protecting Natural Resources from Time Magazine
- Complete Exploring The Issue: Pg. 173



Language



- At the beginning of the 15th century, Europeans began establishing colonies in Latin America. Spain and Portugal were the nations that colonized most of Latin America.
- Spanish is the official language of most countries in Latin America.
- Portuguese is the official language of Brazil.
- The Spanish dominated Latin America which is why most people speak Spanish in the region.



People of Latin America

- There are so many different cultures/ethnic groups that make up Latin America. These groups have diverse, traditions, customs, cultures, and beliefs.
- Many indigenous languages still exist and are spoken in rural parts of Latin America. These areas are often known to be poorer, less economically developed, and located in remote regions.



Video Break



Mestizos

- Mestizos comprise a large amount of Latin America's population. Mestizos are people of mixed European and Native American ancestry. Over centuries of colonization, many Europeans and native inhabitants married and/or had children together. As a result modern-day Latin America there are very few people who are of pure European or Native American descent.



Mulattos

- Mulattos are another sector of Latin American society. Mulattos are people of European and African ancestry.
- Large population of Mulattos can be found in the Caribbean and Latin America.
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Video Break



Latin American Cultures

Review

Why were Africans brought to Latin America?



What are the 3 main sources of cultural groups of Latin America and the Caribbean?

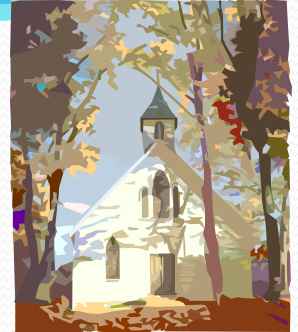
Which groups combined to create Mestizos?



What is one cause for the blending of cultures in Latin America and the Caribbean?



Religion



- Because of the historic influence of the Catholic Church, many Latin Americans are Catholic Christians.
- In parts of the Caribbean, traditional faiths still exist. Often these religions involve mixing pre-colonial beliefs with Christianity. In Caribbean cities, strong ties to Catholicism and Protestant faiths exist. In Kingston, Jamaica, many people have held on to the Anglican faith due to British colonization.

Literacy in Latin America/Caribbean



- Literacy is the ability to read and write. Traditionally nations, with higher literacy rates tend to be more economically developed. Literacy creates a more skilled workforce, greater wealth, and raises the overall standard of living. As nations increase economic development, they usually invest more money in education.
- Less developed countries and people who live in very isolated areas tend to have lower literacy rates. Today in Latin America countries with lower literacy rates are very eager to improve literacy.

Video Break



Literacy Rate

- http://latinostories.com/Latin_America_Resources/Latin_American_Literacy_Rate.htm

Cooperative Learning Task/Gallery

Walk



- Spanish and Portuguese Influence:
- In small groups, have students research and write on butcher or chart paper the influences of the Spanish and Portuguese on the language, religions, food, traditions, and customs of Latin America. Some groups should research influences of the Spanish and some research the influences of the Portuguese. Display these around the room and have students compare their findings. Info can be displayed as a Prezi, PowerPoint, or on Chart Paper
- Literacy Rate
- Investigate the literacy rates of 5 Latin American/Caribbean countries and create a chart that represents the literacy rate and standard of living for those countries.
- Include on your chart;
- Literacy Rate
- GDP
- Life Expectancy
- Unemployment Rate
- Info Can be displayed either in PP, Prezi, or Butcher Paper. Be able to explain the connections with the numbers!

Groups

1 and 2

Group 3