



**Wayne E. Sirmon**

**GEO 301**

**World Regional Geography**

# **GEO 301**

## **World Regional Geography**

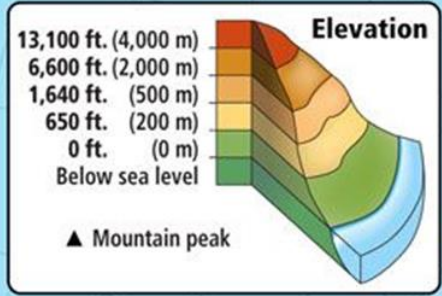
### **What's Next??**

<b>Nov. 17</b>	<b>Online Quiz Chapter 10</b>
<b>Nov. 21</b>	<b>Paper Two due</b>
<b>Nov. 26 &amp; 28</b>	<b>Thanksgiving Holidays</b>
<b>Dec. 1</b>	<b>Online Quiz Chapter 11</b>
<b>Dec. 3</b>	<b>Class Presentations "A"</b>
<b>Dec. 5</b>	<b>Class Presentations "B"</b>
<b>Dec. 10</b>	<b>Final Exam</b>

# GEO 301

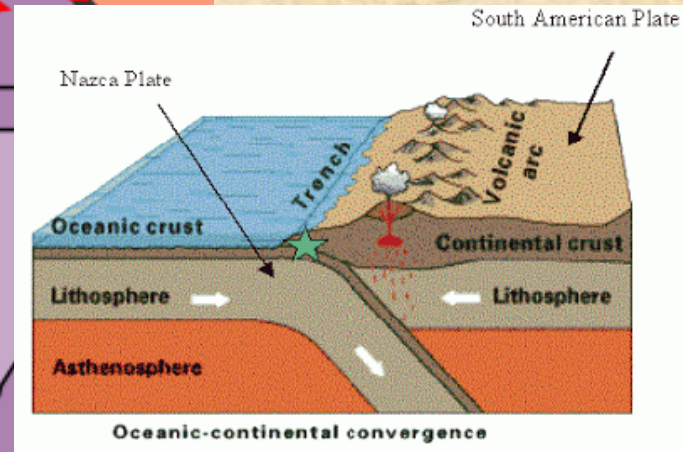
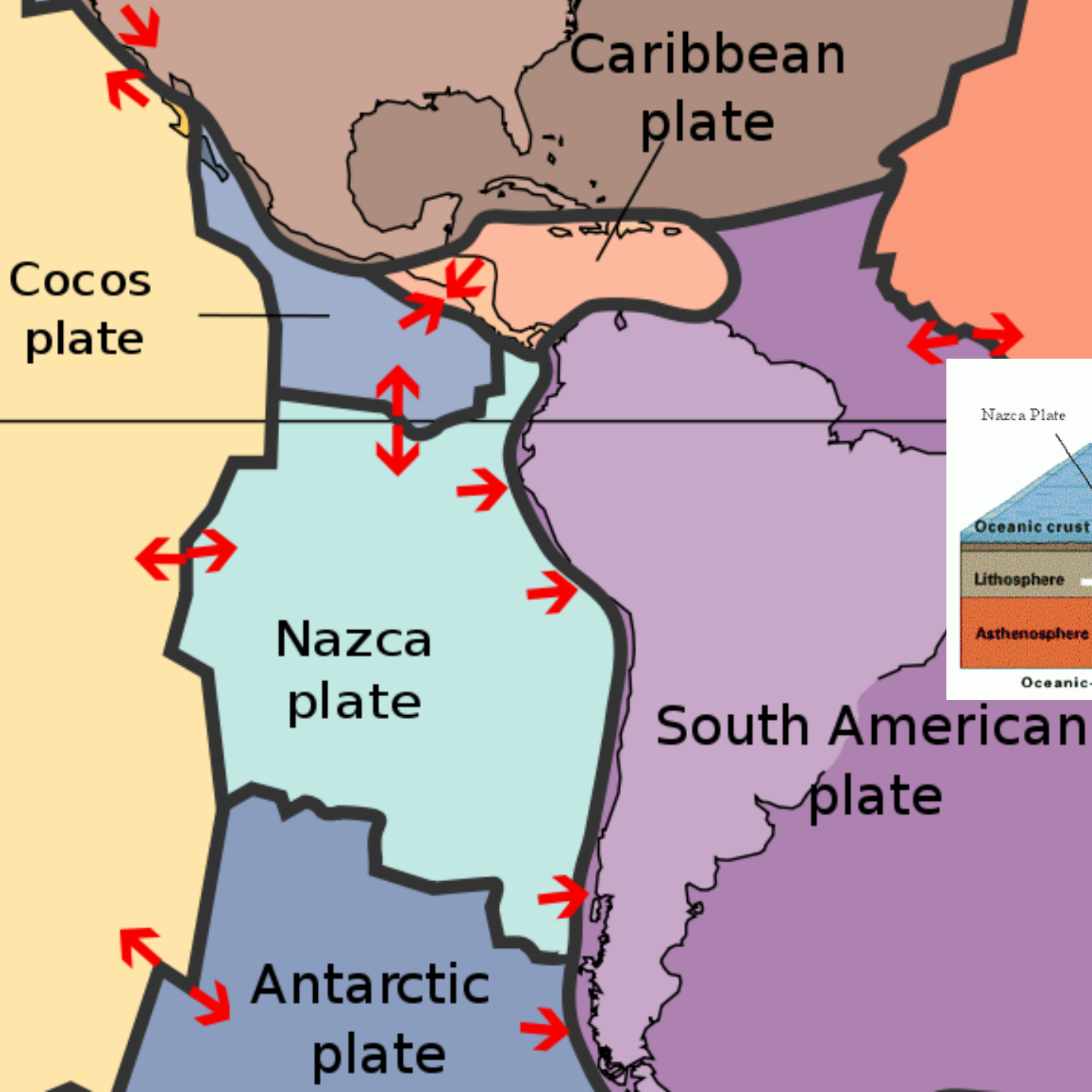
## World Regional Geography

		Oceania and Antarctica	Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America	USA & Canada	
Political Science	Political Geography	10	20	30	Trey Simplins	Presentations  Group "A"  3-Dec
Anthropology	Cultural Geography	11	21	Haleigh Hartmann	41	
History	Historical Geography	12	22	Gabriella Gordon	42	
Economics	Economic Geography	Breyton Cornelius	23	33	43	
Sociology	Social Geography	14	24	34	44	
Astronomy	Mathematical Geography	Abby Brooks	25	35	45	
Biology	Biogeography	16	Elizabeth Ranew	36	46	Presentations  Group "B"  5-Dec
Pedology	Soils Geography	17	27	37	47	
Geology	Geomorphology	18	28	38	48	
Meteorology	Climatology	19	29	39	Mackenzie Danzey	





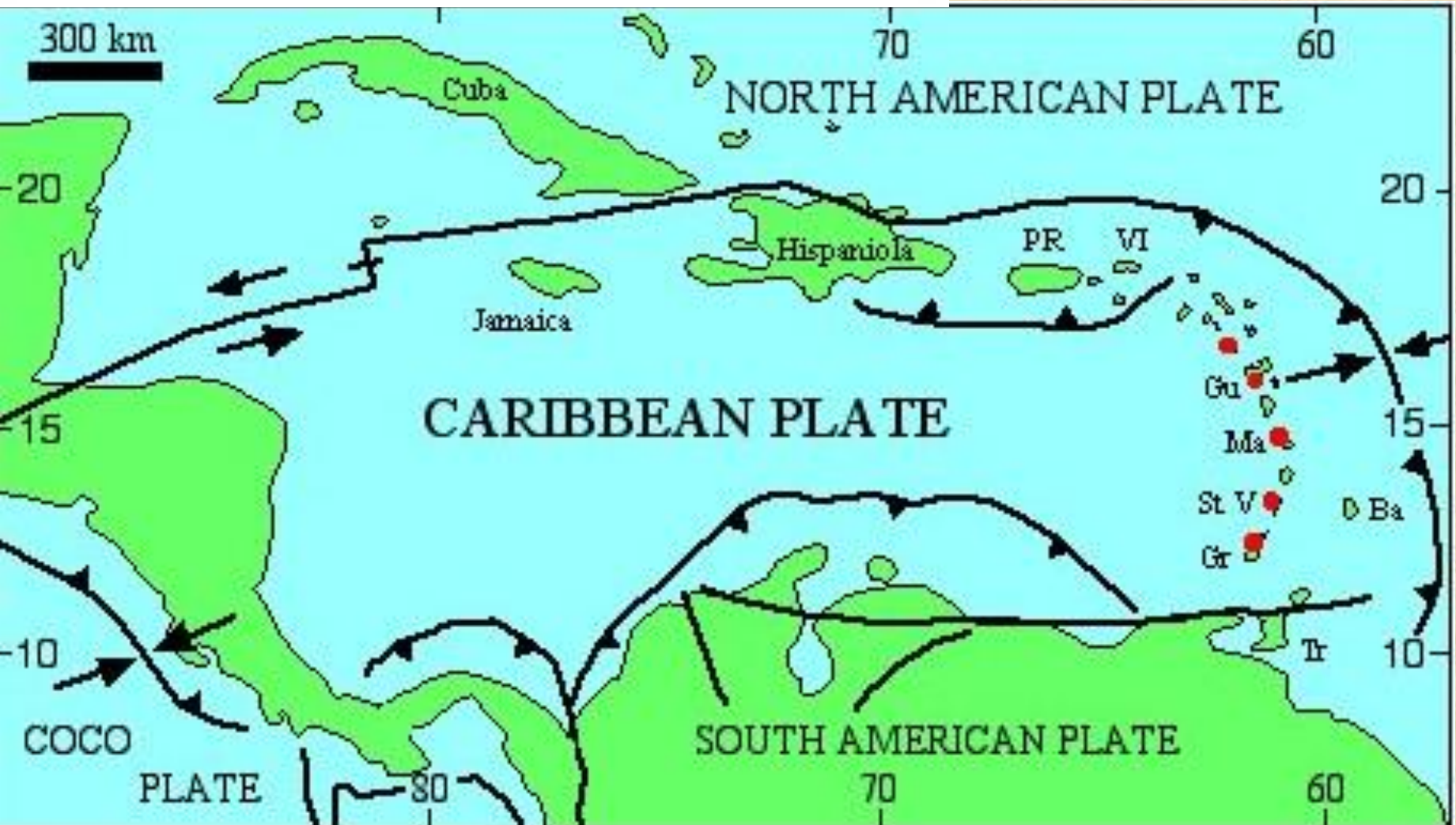
# Latin America



## Sources of Shallow Earthquakes

- Recent volcanic eruptions in the eastern Caribbean, from north to south:
  - Soufriere Hills, Montserrat (1995-1998)
  - Soufriere, Guadalupe (1976-1977)
  - Mount Pelee, Martinique (1902, 1929)
  - Soufriere, St. Vincent (1902, 1971-1979)
  - Kick-em Jenny, Grenada (submarine)
- Convergent plate boundary
- Transform plate boundary
- Divergent plate boundary

# Latin America

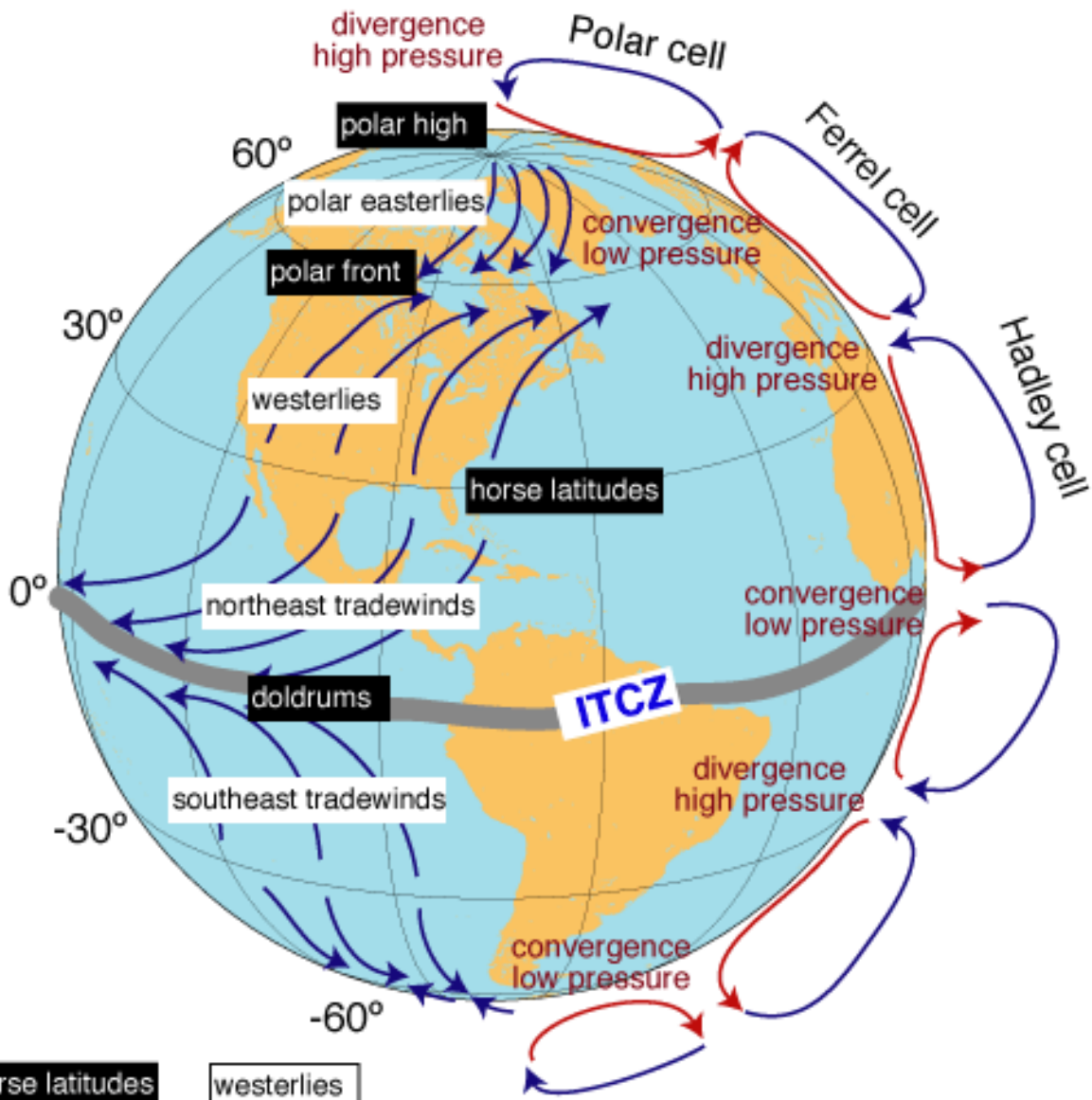




# Latin America



# Convection Cells and Prevailing Surface Winds



horse latitudes  
calm belts

westerlies  
windy belts

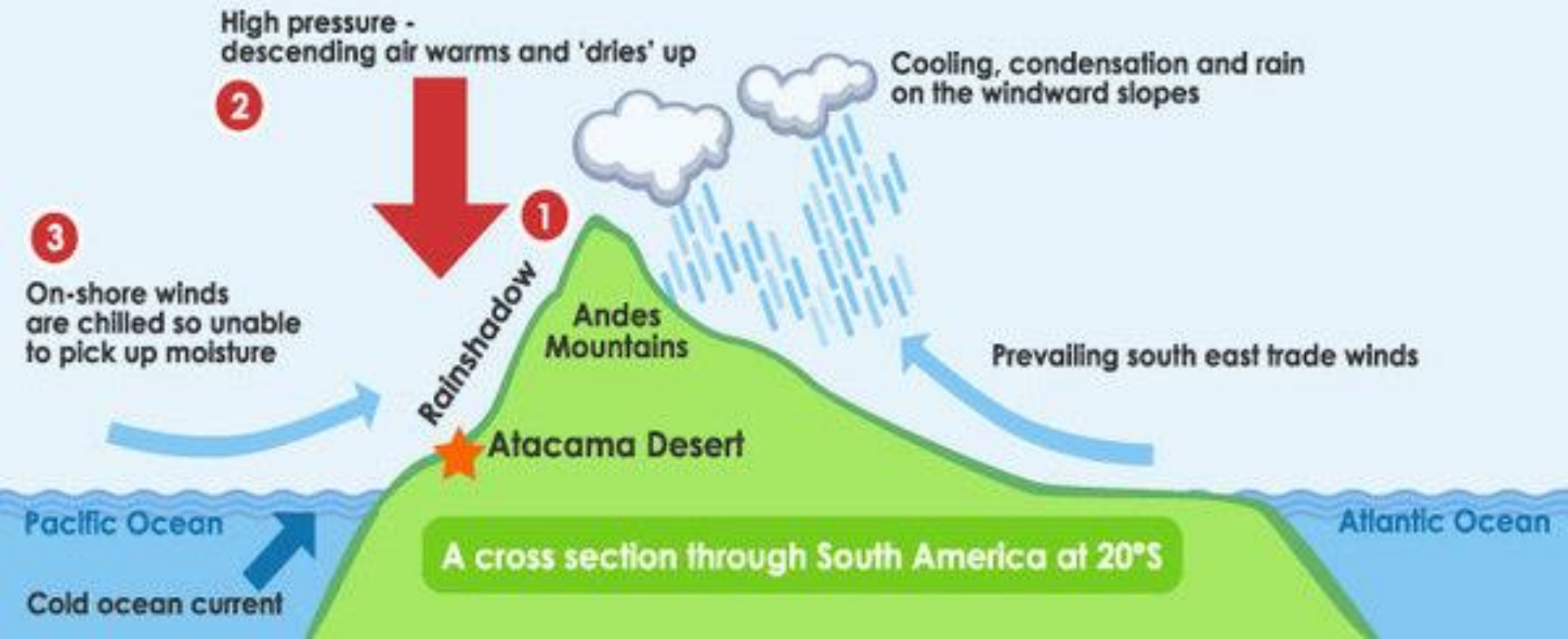
## Latin America

**NE Trades**  
“heavy seasonal rain”  
(hurricanes)

**SE Trades**  
“bring rain”



# Latin America



# Geography 301 Middle & South America

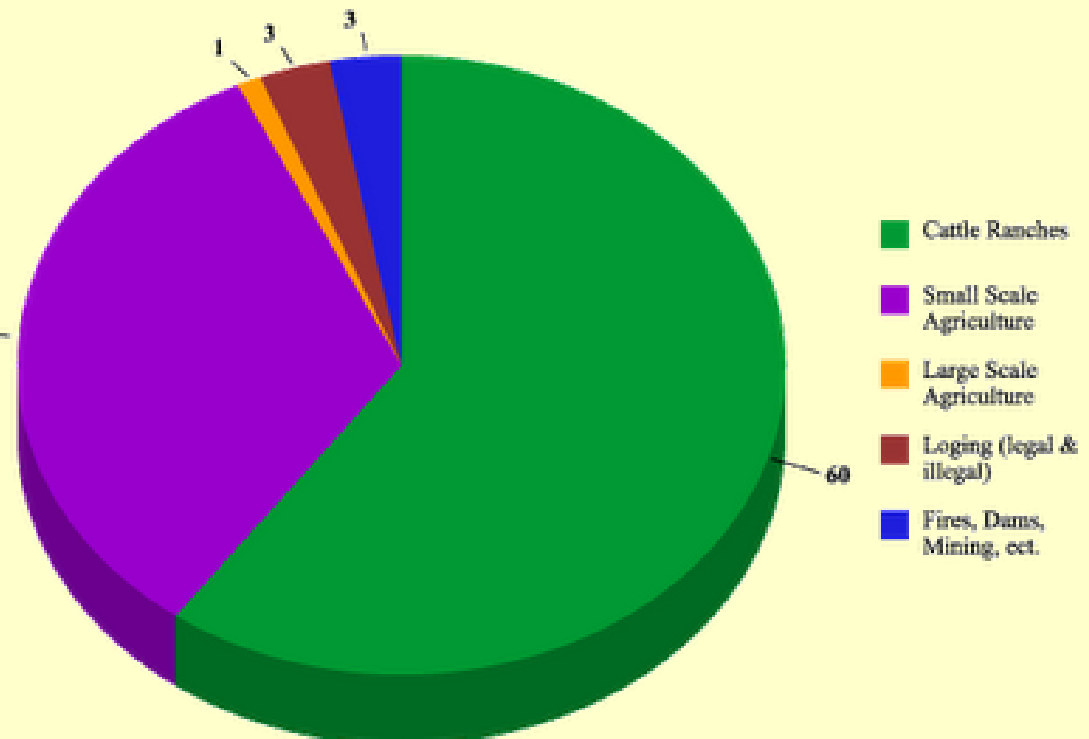
Amazon (+)  
Rainforests

Causes of  
Deforestation?



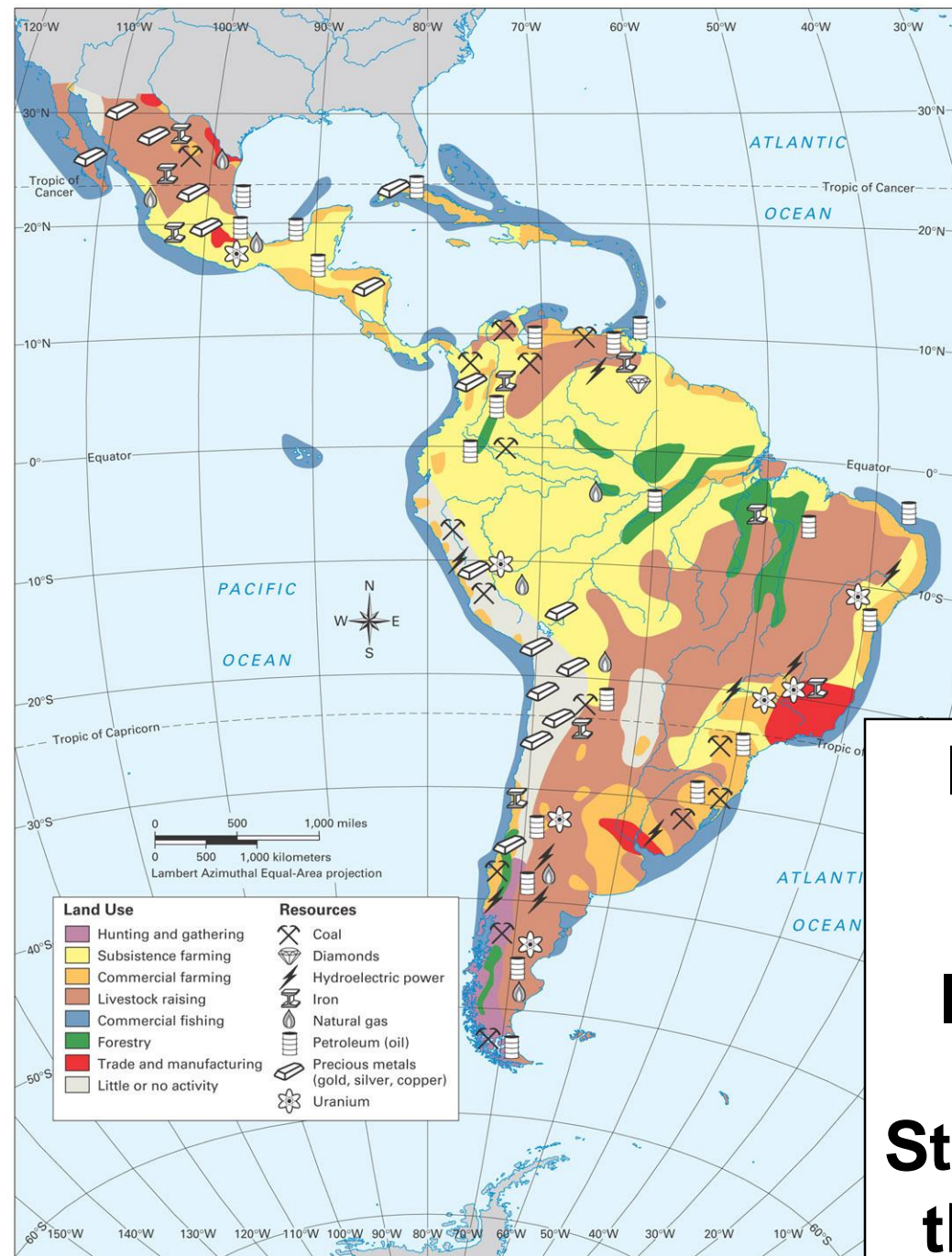
# Geography 301 Middle & South America

## Amazon (+) Rainforests Deforestation





# Economic Activity of Latin America



# Geography 301 Latin America

## Phases of Economic Development

Early Extractive Phase

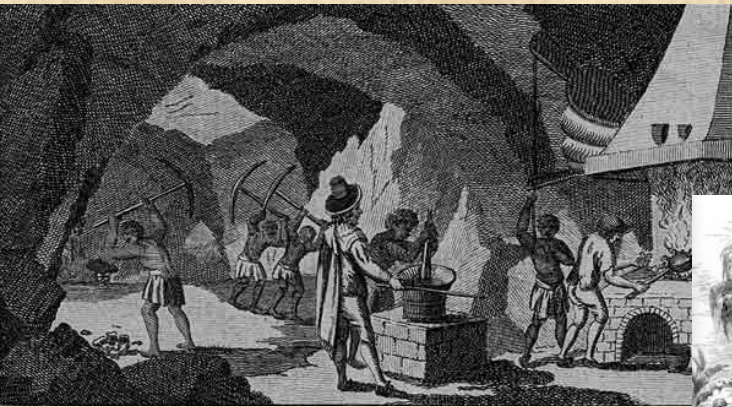
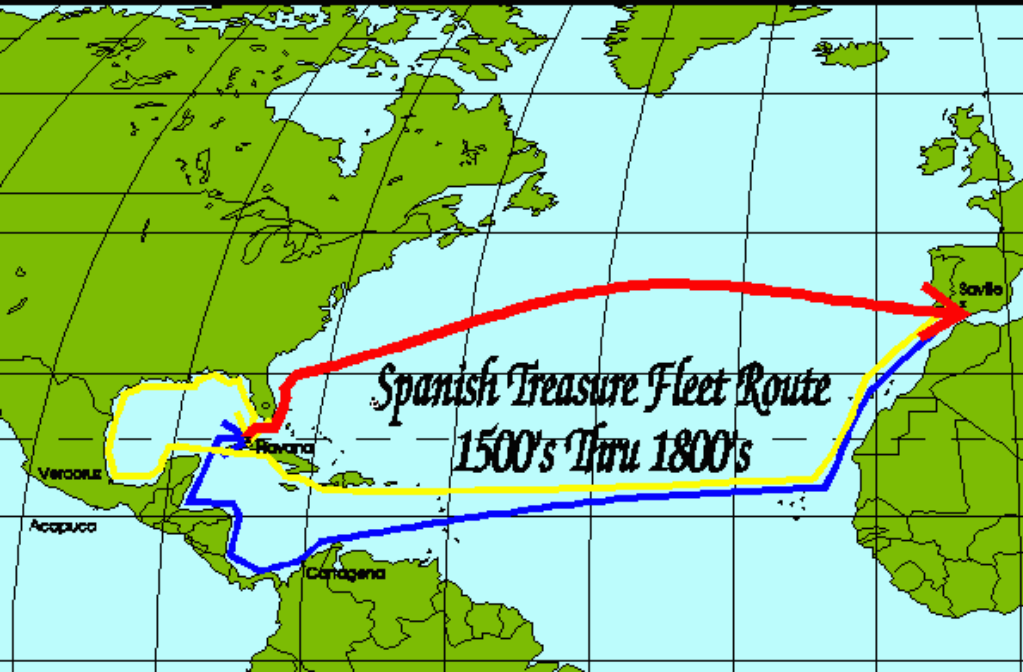
Import Substitution  
Industrialization Phase

Structural Adjustment and  
the Marketization Phase

# Geography 301 Middle & South America

## Phases of Economic Development

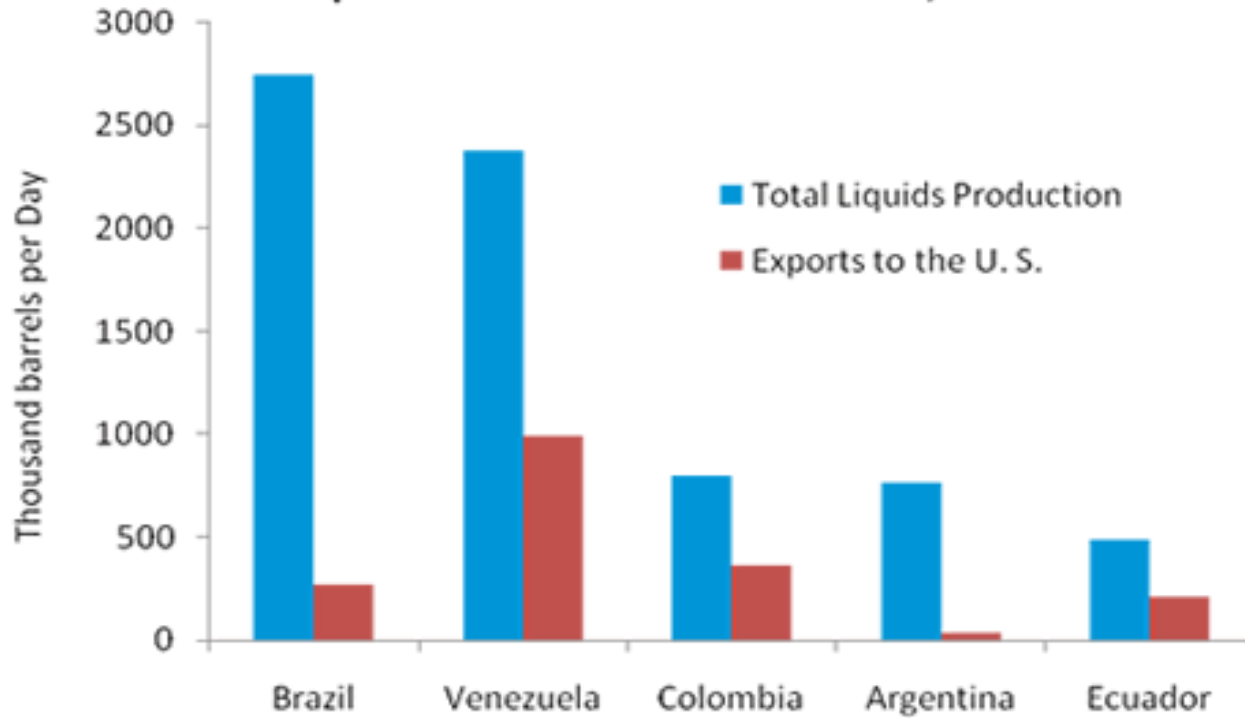
### Early Extractive Phase





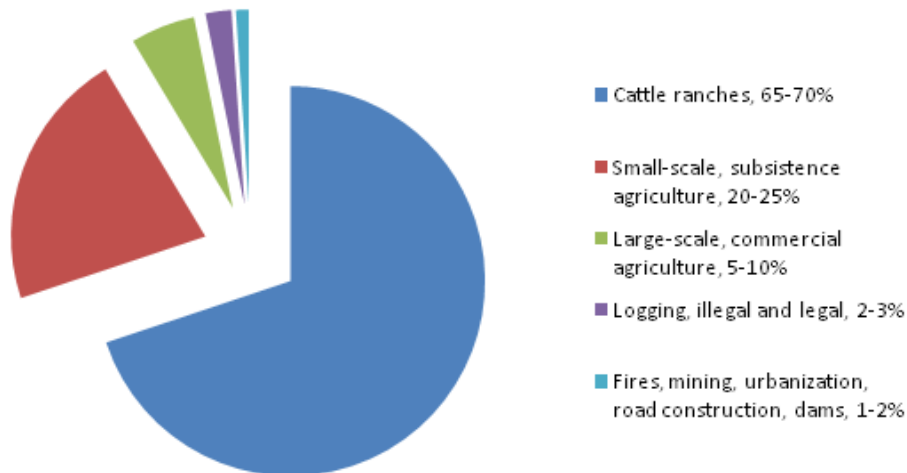
# Latin America

### Top South American Oil Producers, 2010



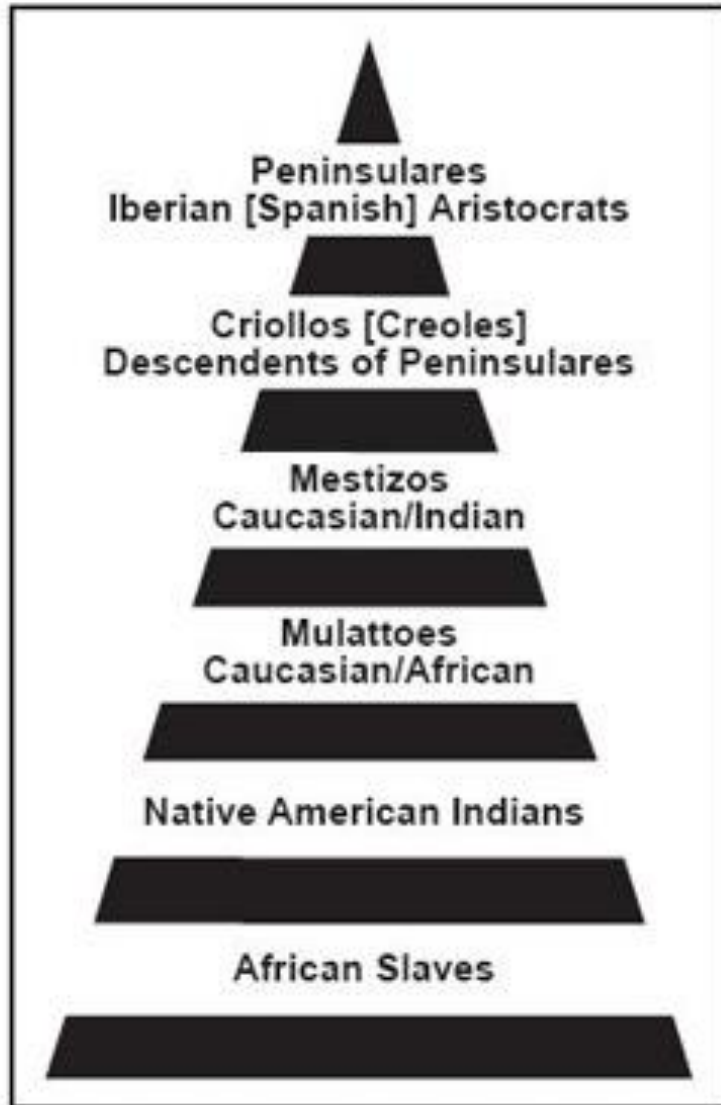
## Early Extractive Phase

### Causes of deforestation in Amazon rainforest





## Social Classes in Spanish Colonies

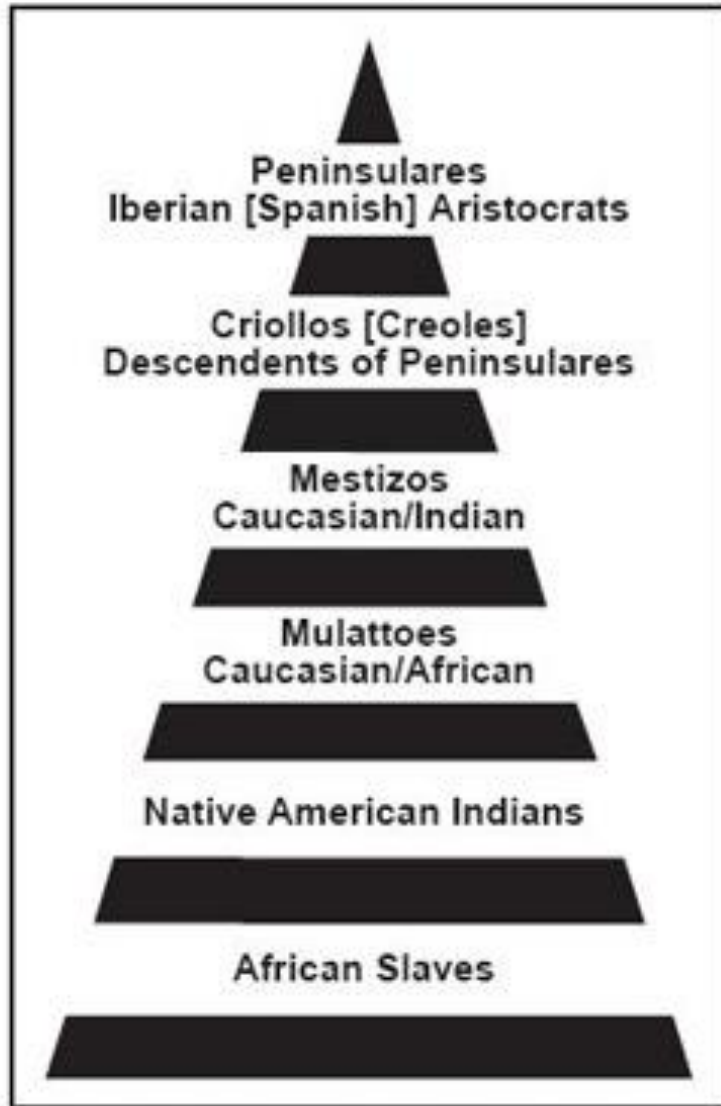


Source: John Osborne et al., *Global Studies*,  
N & N Publishing (adapted)



**mestizo** (“mixed” in Spanish) is generally used throughout Latin America to describe people of mixed ancestry with a white European and an indigenous background.

## Social Classes in Spanish Colonies



Source: John Osborne et al., *Global Studies*,  
N & N Publishing (adapted)



**Mulattoes** are people of mixed African and European ancestry. In Latin America, Mulattoes descend primarily from Spanish or Portuguese men and enslaved African women.





Meets immediate needs

Inflationary

Impact on sending economy

# Geography 301 Latin America

## Remittances

FIGURE 1

### Total Remittances Received in Latin America and Mexico, 2000-2013

In millions, 2013 U.S. dollars

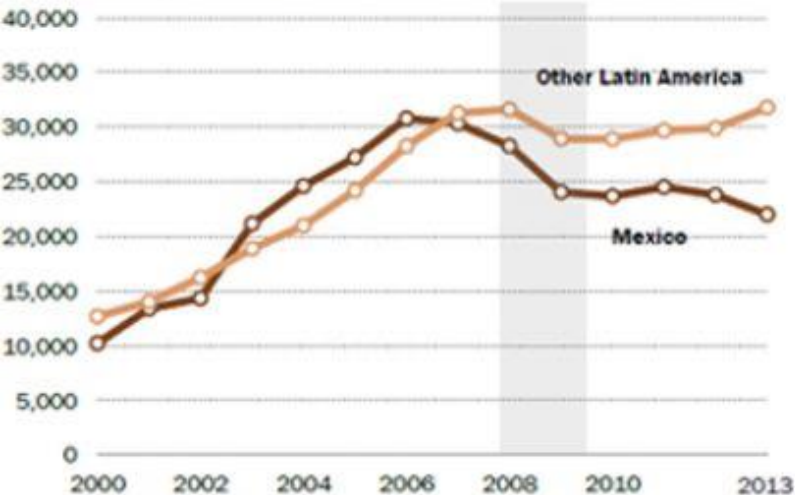
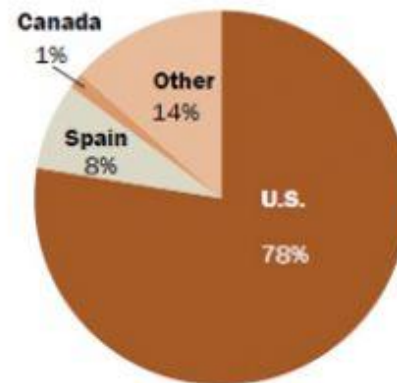


FIGURE 2

### Share of Latin America Remittances from Top Sending Countries, 2012

% of total remittances



“double US foreign aid... amounts of cash sent home are small”

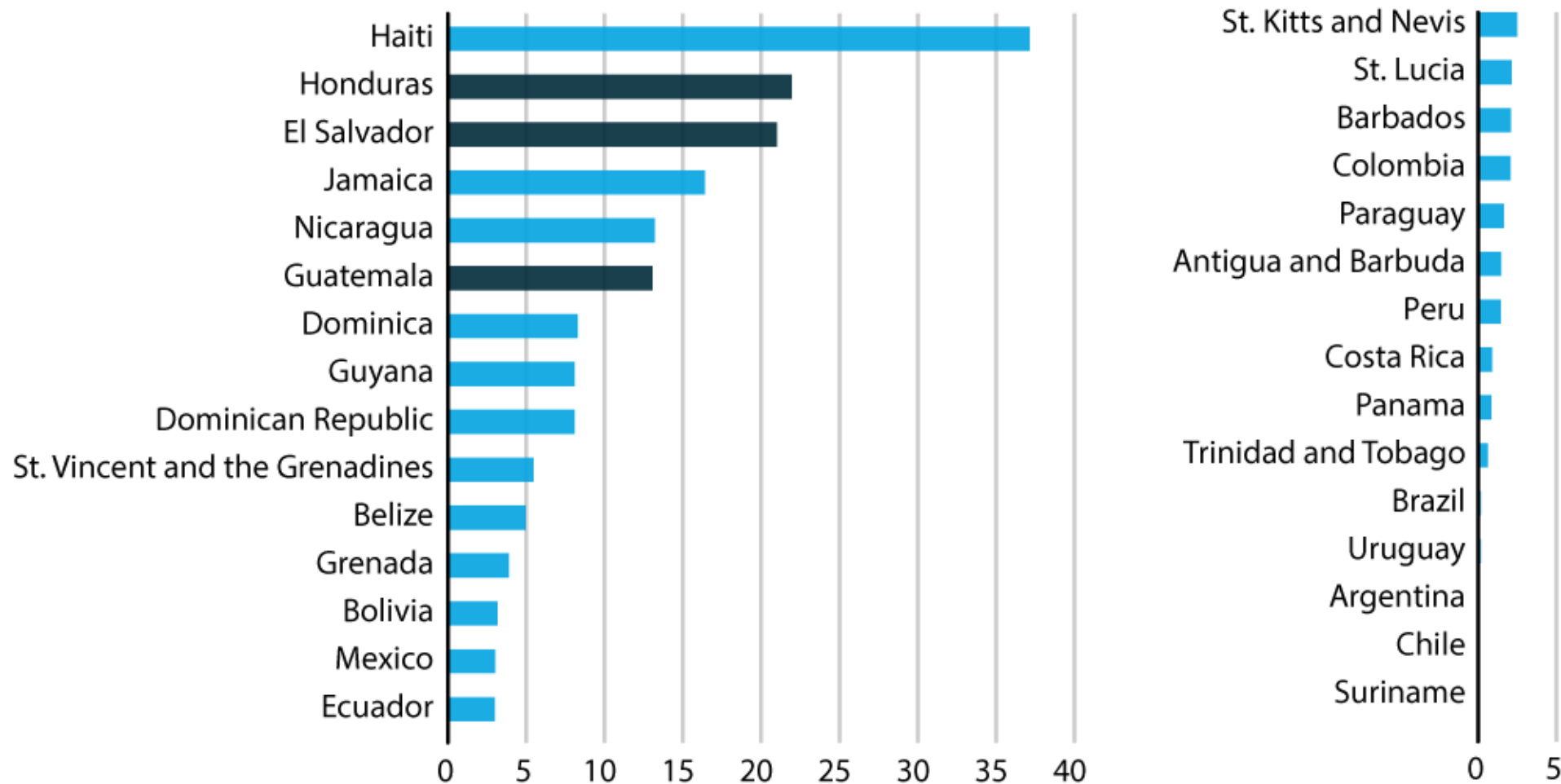
“One report finds...”



# Remittances

## Geography 301 Latin America

Latin America: Migrant remittances as a share of GDP in 2019 (%)



Source: World Bank

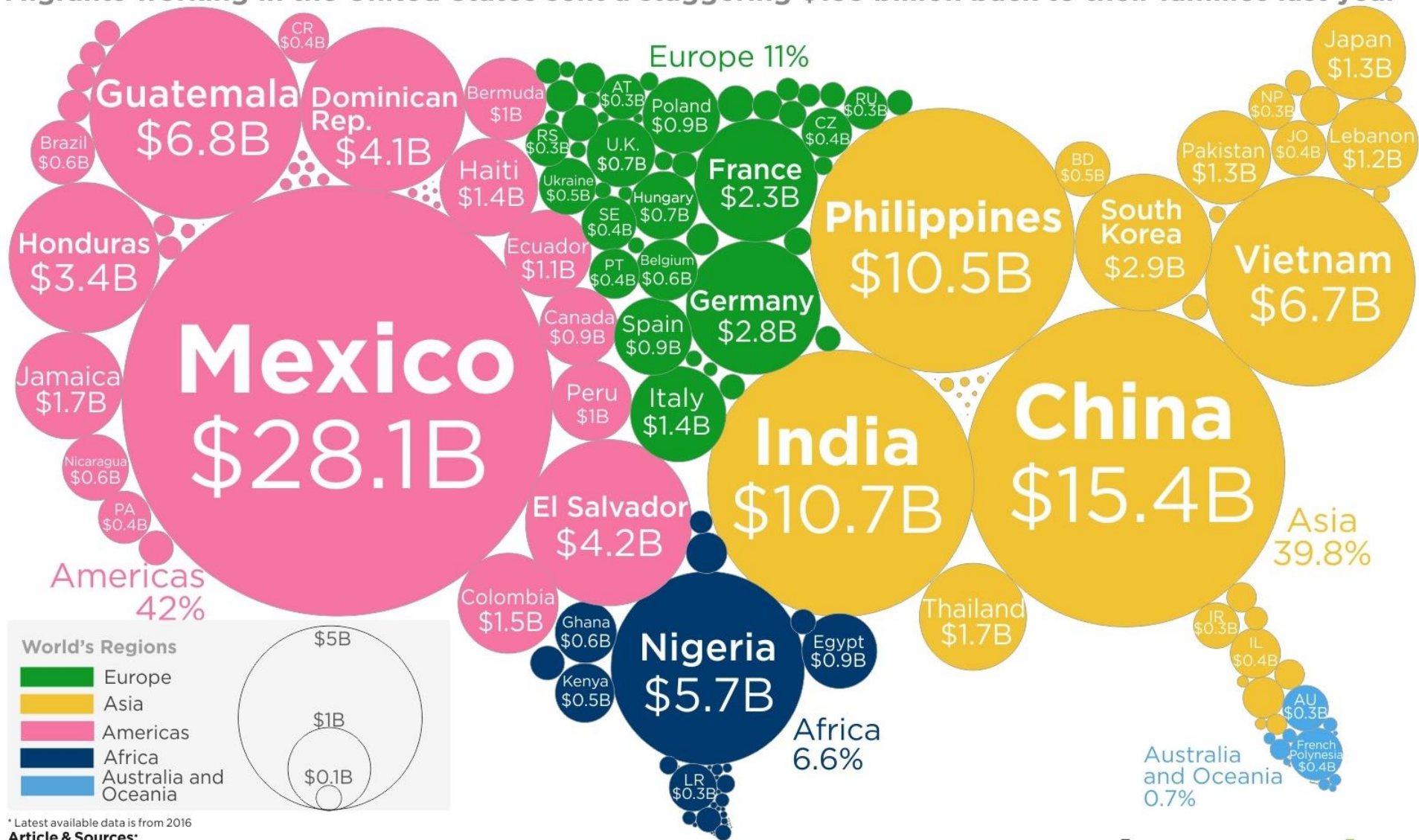
# \$150 Billion

The amount remitted from the U.S. to other countries each year.

## Mexican Migrants Sent Home a Record \$40 Billion in 2020

### Outgoing Remittances from United States to other Countries

Migrants working in the United States sent a staggering \$138 billion back to their families last year \*





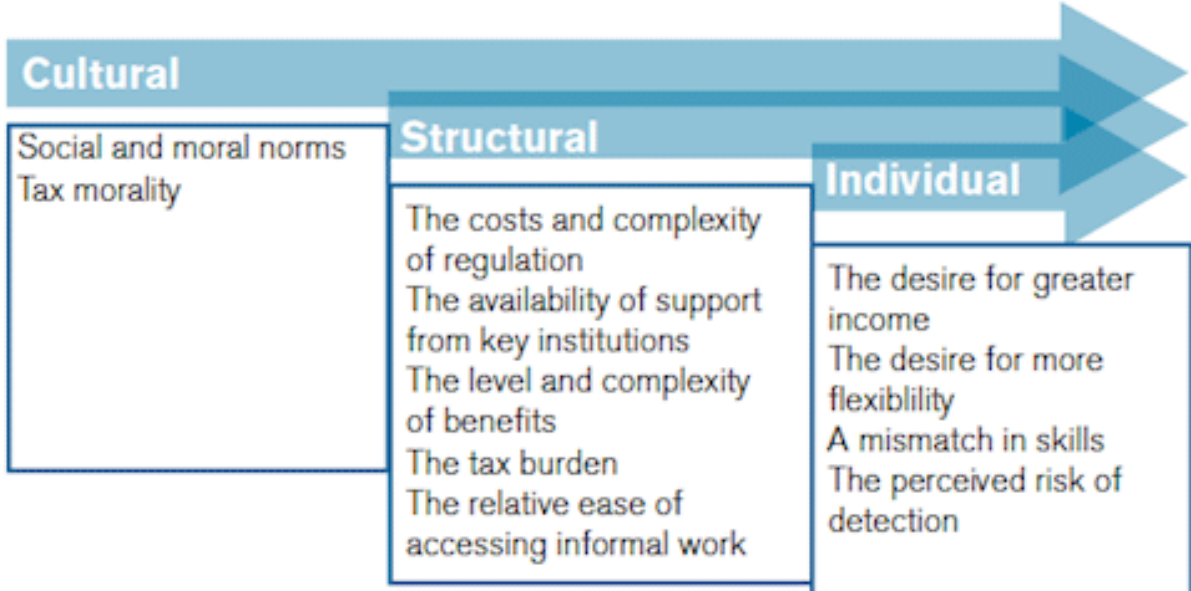
# Geography 301

## Latin America

# Informal Economy



Figure 1: The drivers of informality





# Informal Economy

## Informal Economy

- No qualifications or training required
- Unregulated hours and pay
- No job security, no legal protection
- Small premises, sometimes domestic
- Labor intensive
- Barter of cash transfers
- Some illegal business

## Examples:

- Fruit vendor
- Rickshaw puller
- Barber
- Taxi driver
- Waste-picker

## Formal Economy

- Qualifications and training required
- Set hours of work and pay
- Job security and legal protection
- Pensions and unemployment benefits
- Well-serviced and built premises
- High technology

## Examples

- Bank clerk
- Teacher
- Plumber
- Lawyer
- Police officer

## Disadvantages of the Informal Economy

- Some illegal activities: drugs, prostitution, corruption, bribery, smuggling
- Turns away potential visitors – lowers image
- Health and safety risks for workers

# Informal Economy

## Advantages of the Informal Economy

- Has provided many semi-skilled migrants with immediate work
- The informal economy plays a vital role in the developing urban economies of many low and middle income countries
- In Angola, setting up a legal business takes 13 procedures, 124 days and 500% of the average income of an Angolan
- In the US, it takes 5 procedures, 5 days, and .7% of the average income of an American
- Informal economy makes a large contribution to urban wealth
- Informal and formal are interdependent. Goods produced in informal are often sold to formal



# Geography 301

## World Regional Geography

NEXT...

### More Latin America



Trends in Average Rates of Natural Population Increase, 1990–1995 and 2011

