



# South America



## ARGENTINA

**Argentina** (Spanish: [\[arxen'tina\]](#)), officially the **Argentine Republic**<sup>[A]</sup> (Spanish: *República Argentina*), is a country located mostly in the southern half of **South America**. Sharing the bulk of the **Southern Cone** with **Chile** to the west, the country is also bordered by **Bolivia** and **Paraguay** to the north, **Brazil** to the northeast, **Uruguay** and the **South Atlantic Ocean** to the east, and the **Drake Passage** to the south. With a mainland area of 2,780,400 km<sup>2</sup> (1,073,500 sq mi),<sup>[B]</sup> Argentina is the **eighth-largest country** in the world.



### Fun Facts:

- The name “Argentina” is derived from the Latin word “Silver”
  - Buenos Aires is the continent’s most visited City
- Argentina is the largest Spanish speaking country in the world
- Argentina has the highest consumption of red meat in the world
- Argentina is well known for their Soccer (Futbol) athletes such as Maradona, Batistuta, and Messi



## BOLIVIA

Bolivia is a country in central South America, with a varied terrain spanning Andes Mountains, the Atacama Desert and Amazon Basin rainforest. At more than 3,500m, its administrative capital, La Paz, sits on the Andes’ Altiplano plateau with snow-capped Mt. Illimani in the background. Nearby is glass-smooth Lake Titicaca, the continent’s largest lake, straddling the border with Peru.



### Salteñas -National Dish of Bolivia

**Salteñas** are savory pastries filled with beef, pork, or chicken mixed in a sweet, slightly spicy or very spicy sauce, and sometimes also containing peas, potatoes and other things



# BRAZIL

Brazil, officially the Federative Republic of Brazil, is the largest

country in both South America and Latin America. At 8.5 million square kilometers and with over 211 million people, Brazil is the world's fifth-largest country by area and the sixth most populous.



## Amazon Rainforest

The Amazon rainforest, covering much of northwestern Brazil and extending into Colombia, Peru and other South American countries, is the world's largest tropical rainforest, famed for its biodiversity. It's crisscrossed by thousands of rivers, including the powerful Amazon. River towns, with 19th-century architecture from rubber-boom days, include Brazil's Manaus and Belém and Peru's Iquitos and Puerto Maldonado.

## Carnival

The Carnival of Brazil is an annual Brazilian festival held between the Friday afternoon before Ash Wednesday at noon, which marks the beginning of Lent, the forty-day period before Easter.



# CHILE

Chile is a long, narrow country stretching along South America's western edge, with more than 6,000km of Pacific Ocean coastline. Santiago, its capital, sits in a valley surrounded by the Andes and Chilean Coast Range mountains.

## **FUN FACT!**

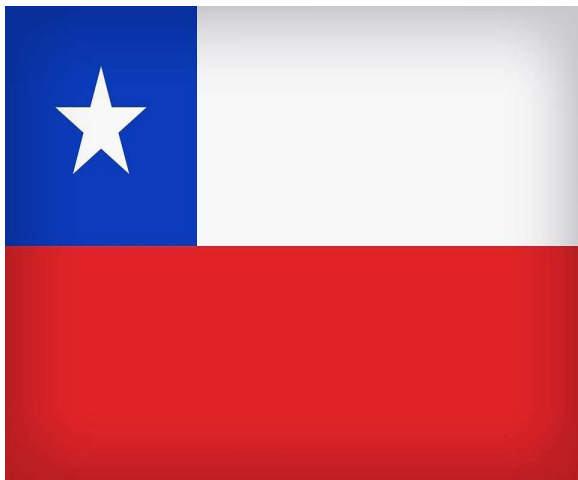
gg71439143 GoGraph.com

Where did the word "Chile" Come from? Some say the word originated from the indigenous Mapuche word "Chili," meaning "where the land ends"



## Easter Island

Easter Island, a Chilean territory, is a remote volcanic island in Polynesia. Its native name is Rapa Nui. It's famed for archaeological sites, including nearly 900 monumental statues called moai. The moai are carved human figures with oversize heads.







# COLOMBIA

Colombia, officially the Republic of Colombia, is a country in the north of South America, with territories in North America. Colombia is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, the northwest by Panama, the south by Ecuador and Peru, the east by Venezuela, the southeast by Brazil, and the west by the Pacific Ocean



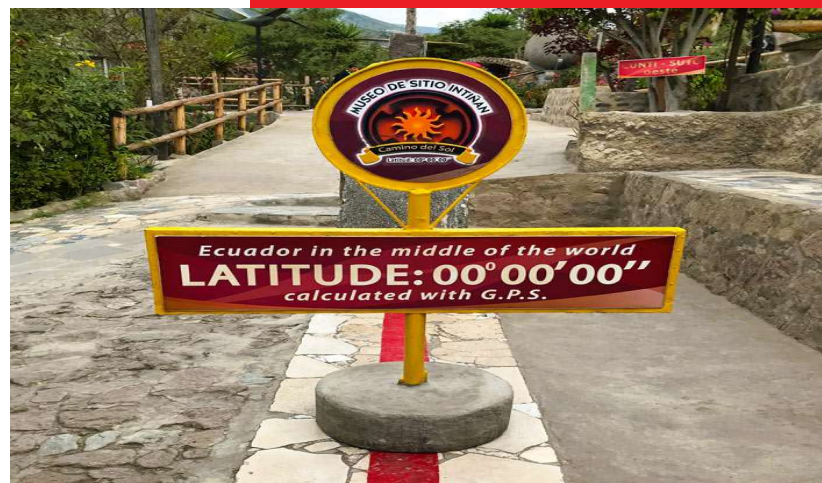
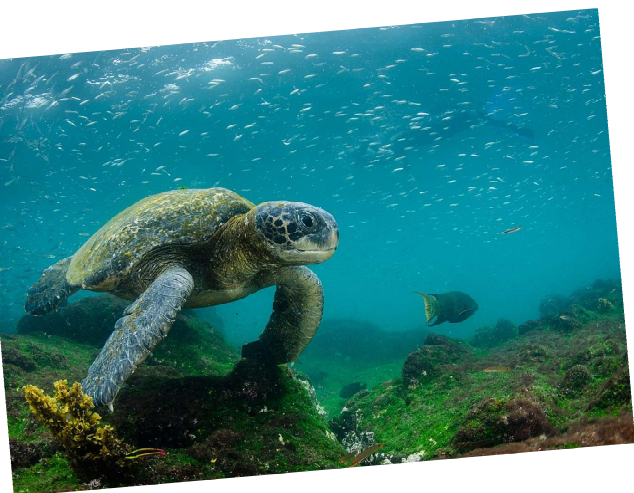
The Myth of El Dorado



Emeralds are green precious gemstones that are mined in various geological settings. They are minerals in the beryl group of silicates. For more than 4,000 years, emeralds have been among the most valuable of all jewels on Earth. Colombia, located on the continent of South America, is the country that mines and produces the most emeralds for the global market.

# ECUADOR

Ecuador is a country straddling the equator on South America's west coast. Its diverse landscape encompasses Amazon jungle, Andean highlands and the wildlife-rich Galápagos Islands. In the Andean foothills at an elevation of 2,850m, Quito, the capital, is known for its largely intact Spanish colonial center.



**GALAPAGOS ISLANDS:** The Galápagos Islands is a volcanic archipelago in the Pacific Ocean. It's considered one of the world's foremost destinations for wildlife-viewing. A province of Ecuador, it lies about 1,000km off its coast. Its isolated terrain shelters a diversity of plant and animal species, many found nowhere else. Charles Darwin visited in 1835, and his observation of Galápagos' species later inspired his theory of evolution.



# PARAGUAY



# PERU



Paraguay is a landlocked country between Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia, home to large swaths of swampland, subtropical forest and chaco, wildernesses comprising savanna and scrubland. The capital, Asunción, on the banks of the Paraguay River, is home to the grand Government Palace and the Museo del Barro, displaying pre-Columbian ceramics and ñandutí lacework, the latter available in many shops.



## Did you know?

Although Paraguay is a land-locked country, it actually has a large and powerful navy?

Peru is a country in South America that's home to a section of Amazon rainforest and Machu Picchu, an ancient Incan city high in the Andes mountains. The region around Machu Picchu, including the Sacred Valley, Inca Trail and colonial city of Cusco, is rich in archaeological sites. On Peru's arid Pacific coast is Lima, the capital, with a preserved colonial center and important collections of pre-Columbian art.



The **Paraguayan** polka combines ternary and binary rhythms, where as the European only uses binary. The most famous style of **music** is Guarania, created by the **Paraguayan** musician José Asunción Flores in 1926. The Guarania accomplishes this by using a combination of slow rhythms and melodies of melancholia character.



Machu Picchu is an Incan citadel set high in the Andes Mountains in Peru, above the Urubamba River valley. Built in the 15th century and later abandoned, it's renowned for its sophisticated dry-stone walls that fuse huge blocks without the use of mortar, intriguing buildings that play on astronomical alignments and panoramic views. Its exact former use remains a mystery.



Chipa is a type of small, baked, cheese-flavored rolls, a popular snack and breakfast food in Paraguay. The recipe has existed since the 18th century and its origins lie with the indigenous Guaraní people.





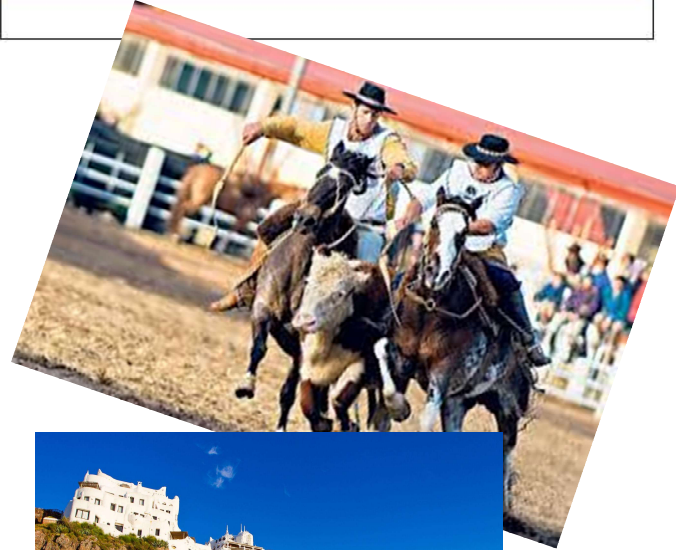
# URUGUAY

Uruguay is a South American country known for its verdant interior and beach-lined coast. The capital, Montevideo, revolves around Plaza Independencia, once home to a

Spanish citadel. It leads to Ciudad Vieja (Old City), with art deco buildings, colonial homes and Mercado del Puerto, an old port market with many steakhouses. La Rambla, a waterfront promenade, passes fish stalls, piers and parks.

## GAUCHOS Y LA PAMPA

A **gaucho** (Spanish: [ˈgawtʃo]) or **gaúcho** (Portuguese: [gaˈuʃu]) is a skilled horseman, reputed to be brave and unruly. The gaucho is a national symbol in Argentina and Uruguay, but is also a strong culture in Paraguay and southern Brazil and Chile. Gauchos became greatly admired and renowned in legends, folklore and literature and became an important part of their regional cultural tradition. Beginning late in the 19th century, after the heyday of the gauchos, they were celebrated by South American writers.



# VENEZUELA

Venezuela is a country on the northern coast of South America with diverse natural attractions. Along its Caribbean coast are tropical resort islands including Isla de Margarita and the Los Roques archipelago. To the northwest are the Andes Mountains and the colonial town of Mérida, a base for visiting Sierra Nevada National Park. Caracas, the capital, is to the north.



**Simón José Antonio de la Santísima Trinidad Bolívar y Palacios Ponte-Andrade y Blanco**<sup>[1]</sup> (24 July 1783 – 17 December 1830), generally known as **Simón Bolívar** also colloquially as *El Libertador*,<sup>[4]</sup> or the Liberator, was a Venezuelan military and political leader who led what are currently the countries of [Venezuela](#), [Bolivia](#), [Colombia](#), [Ecuador](#), [Peru](#), and [Panama](#) to independence from the [Spanish Empire](#).



Angel Falls