

# South America

## Learning Objective:

To compare an area of South America with the UK.

What is included in the human geography of a location?



Can you give an example of each type of geography?

What is included in the physical geography of a location?

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Today, we will be comparing a region of South America with the UK. Using what we have learnt about South America, we can also try to explain why some of these similarities and differences have occurred.



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What are these maps showing?

What similarities and differences do you notice already?

What are some useful features of these maps?



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The different colours on the maps are showing the terrain and elevations in this region.

Can you spot where the Andes are on this map?



Where else on the map has large hills or mountains?

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Can you use what you have learnt about South America's mountains previously to explain why South America has more, and higher mountains than the UK?



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# Which seas and oceans can you spot on the maps?



Are these a physical or human feature of these regions?



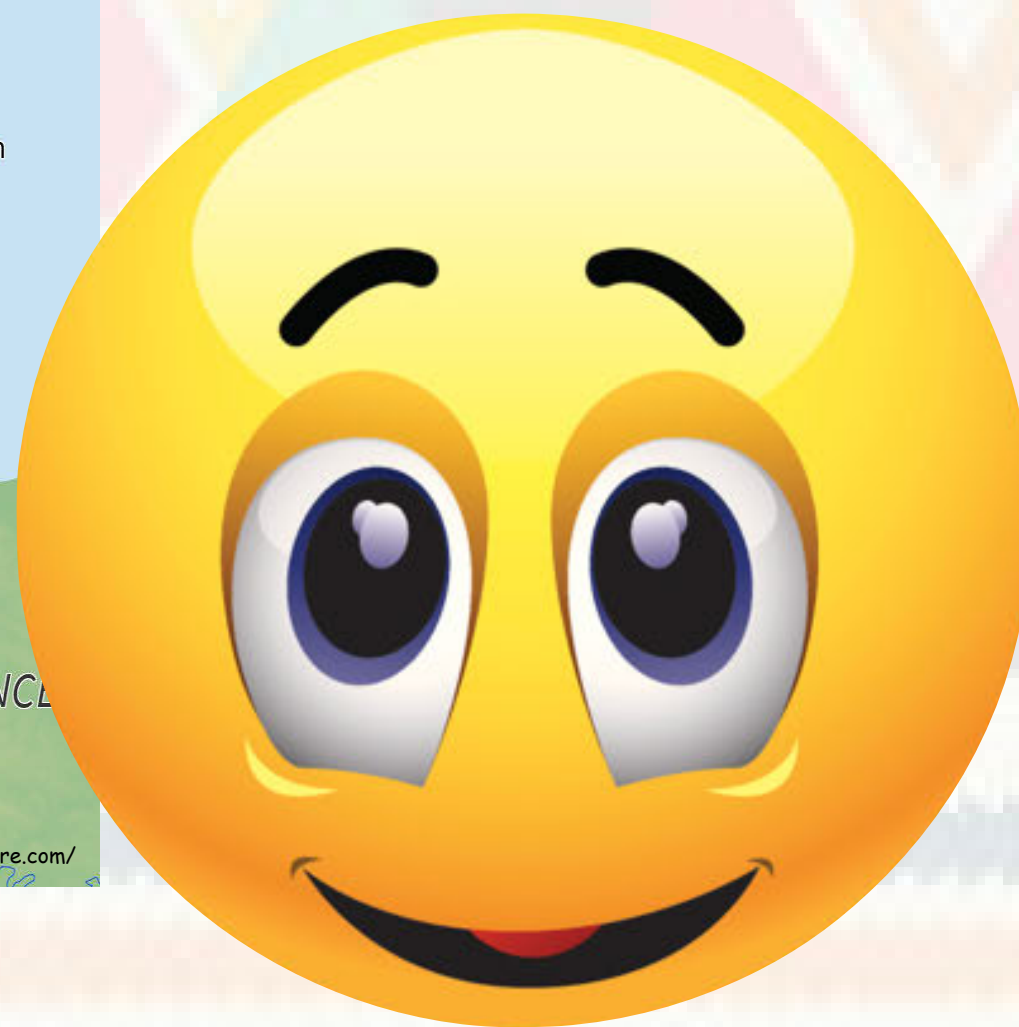
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# Can you spot any rivers?

How are  
they shown on the  
map?



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What is this part of  
the map showing?



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This is the map's scale. The map of the UK is more 'zoomed in' than the one of South America. The scale shows how far a distance actually is compared with how it looks on the map.



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If we were to look at these maps with the same scale, they would look more like this:



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On the next slides there are some facts about  
Brazil's human geography.



Think, pair, share with  
your partner:  
Do you think these are  
similar or different to  
the UK?

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Brazil has a population of  
over 211 million people.



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Brazil's currency is Brazilian reais R\$ (ray-als).  
100 centavos make one real.



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Brazil's main exports include:  
iron ore, soy beans, coffee and sugar.



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Brazil's most commonly followed religion is  
Christian.

Catholicism was made the official religion in the  
19th century.



The Christ the Redeemer  
statue stands at the top  
of the Corcovado mountain  
in Rio de Janeiro.

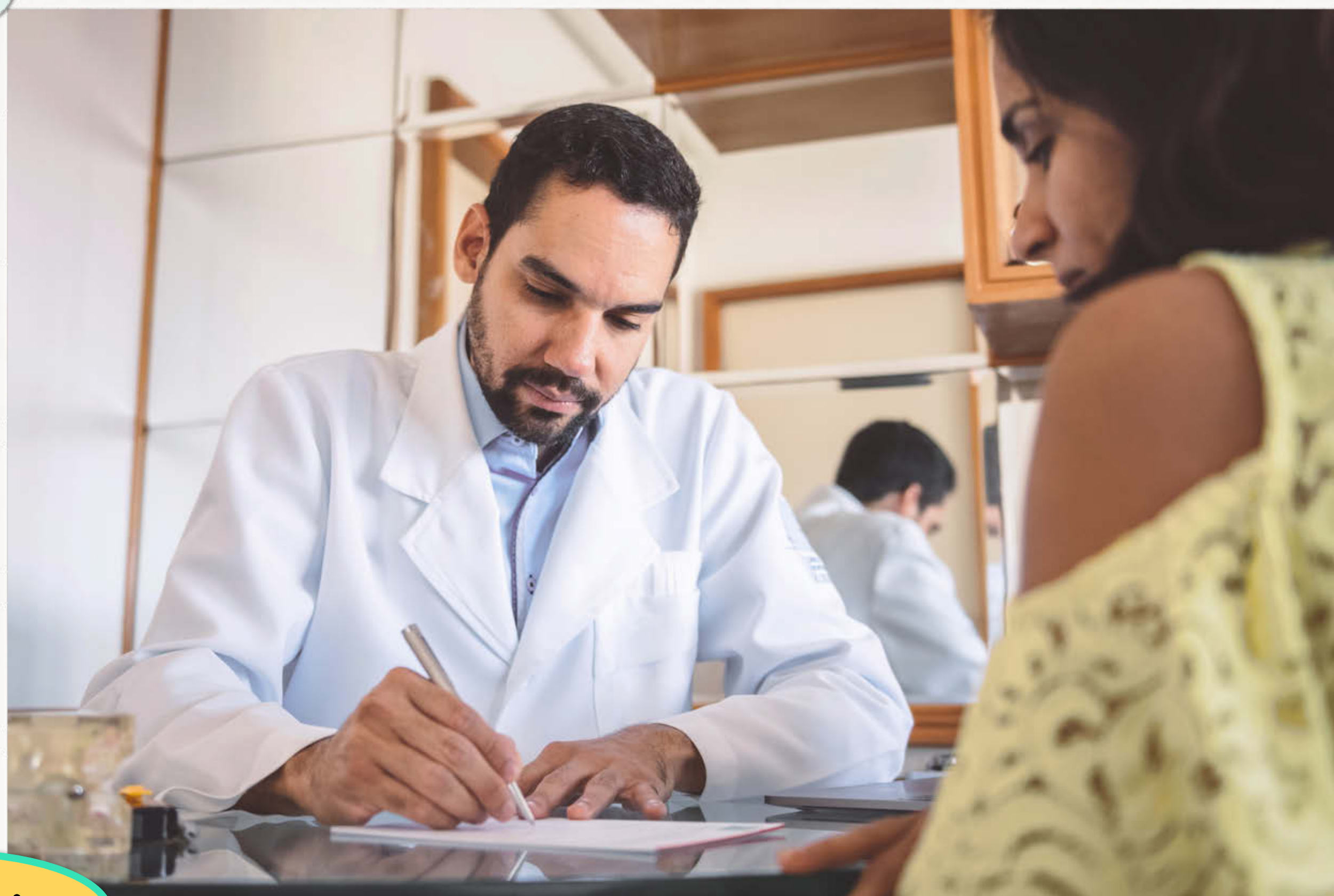
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Brazil has a universal healthcare system which is free for everyone to use.

Private healthcare is also available.



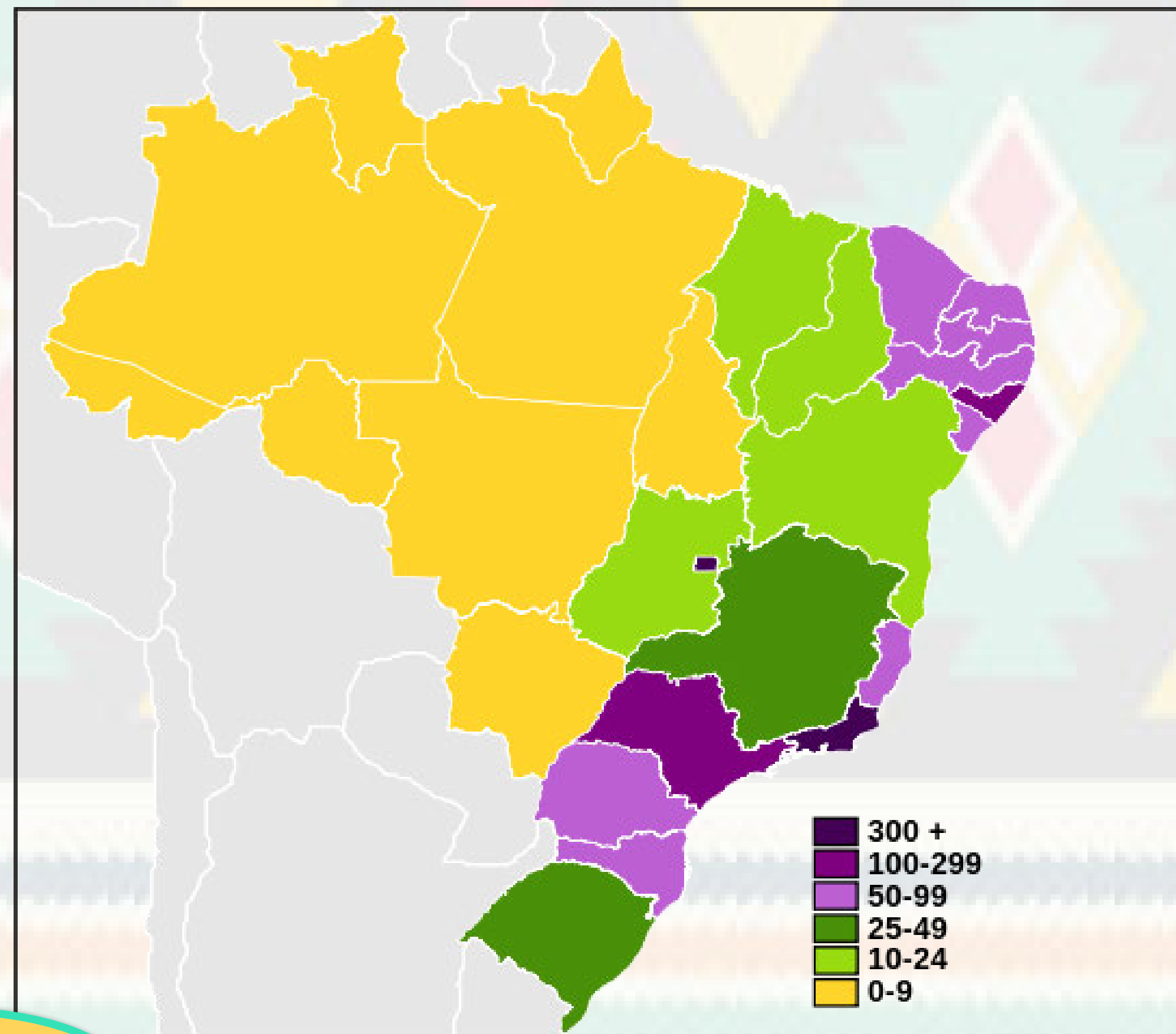
The average life expectancy in Brazil is 76 years.

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Brazil is the fifth largest country and sixth most populous in the world.



84% of its population live in urban areas.  
This map shows how many people per square km there are in each state.

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# The official language of Brazil is Portuguese.



Other languages  
include English, German  
and Italian.

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# Plenary



Can you  
explain the reasons  
behind some of the  
similarities and  
differences you have  
found?

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