Chapter 33- The Cuban Missile Crisis

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION

Responses may vary on the inferential questions. Sample responses are given for those.

1. The missiles would be extremely close to the U.S. mainland—only 90 miles from Florida.
2. The blockade went from southern Florida around the eastern coast of Puerto Rico to the northern tip of South America. It then circled through the western end of Cuba and back to southern Florida.
3. three
4. The Soviets put the missiles in Cuba to protect Cuba from possible invasion, increase its nuclear advantage, and counter U.S. missiles in Turkey.
5. They could try to resolve the crisis diplomatically, form a naval blockade, or invade Cuba by land and sea.
6. Soviet commanders could have fired missiles at the United States, the United States undertook several secret military missions in Cuba, and a U.S. plane accidentally flew into Soviet airspace.
7. He may have removed them as a trade-off for the Soviets’ removal of their missiles from Cuba.

Chapter 34- The Congo Gains Independence

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION

Responses may vary on the inferential questions. Sample responses are given for those.

1. He wanted to extract the natural resources in order to make money.
2. It is located in central Africa.
3. eastern Congo
4. the western-educated middle class
5. the north
6. the southeast
7. Two opposing leaders, Joseph Kasavubu and Patrice Lumumba, agreed to share power. After Kasavubu dismissed Lumumba, the two sides went to war over different ideas.

Chapter 35- Democracy in Central and South America

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION

Responses may vary on the inferential questions. Sample responses are given for those.

1. Costa Rica; Paraguay
2. 1980s
3. Panama, Nicaragua, and El Salvador
4. Colombia, Peru, and Suriname
5. French Guiana
6. 1960s
7. 1980 Peru and Guyana; 1985 Uruguay and Bolivia; 1989 Panama and Brazil; 1990 Chile and Nicaragua
8. Most of these countries had some form of military dictatorship. In a country without democratic traditions, a military dictatorship is an effective way to maintain control over the population.
Chapter 36- Deforestation in Brazil
GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION

Responses may vary on the inferential questions. Sample responses are given for those.

1. Rain forests are warm, wet woodlands that are filled with all kinds of plants and animals.
2. the northwest
3. along the Atlantic coast
4. Rain forests provide medicines, help regulate the climate, and clean the air.
5. Rain forests are destroyed by logging, mining, and burning the forests.
6. They've taken millions of years to form. Once they're cut down, they're gone.
7. “Slash and burn” farming is harmful because it destroys the forest and the soil is fertile for only a few years, then it is abandoned.