



Mexico is located in North America, south of the United States.

The climate of Mexico varies by location.

Coastal Mexico is very hot and humid.

Interior is dry and mild.



Northern Mexico is rich in natural resources such as silver, zinc, iron, and petroleum.

Mexico's petroleum is found along the Gulf of Mexico.

Mexico exports over \$25 billion of oil (petroleum) a year.

Prior to NAFTA, oil exports accounted for 80 percent of Mexico's economy.

Today oil makes up less than 20% of Mexico's total economy. Mexico is no longer dependent on oil.



Most of Mexico's population has flocked to the Mexican/U.S. border in order to find work in factories.

The industrial sector of Mexico makes up over 25% of their total GDP.

Many not working in factories choose to work in agriculture in Mexico's interior.

Agriculture makes up less than 5% of Mexico's total GDP.

Around 23% of Mexicans work in Agriculture.

Mexico has the 15th largest economy in the world.





Every year fewer and fewer
Mexicans are choosing to work in
agriculture because of the ever
present challenges of little rainfall
and little money for farm
equipment and the cost of land.

To make things worse, many parts of Mexico are not arable.

Arable means land suitable for growing.





Tourism is very important I the Mexican economy.

Large coastal cities like Cancun and Acapulco have are huge attractors to tourist.

In 2017, Mexico received over 35 million tourist.

When tourist visit Mexico, they spend money. This creates jobs and helps Mexico's GDP.

Tourism accounts over 8% of Mexico's GDP and is growing from year to year.



Brazil is located in northeastern South America and is the largest country on the continent at over 3.2 million square miles.

It borders the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic.

Brazil is the 5th largest country on Earth.

Over 60% or 1.9 million square miles of Brazil is covered in Forest.

Brazil is home to the Amazon Rainforest, the World's third largest forest.





Most people do not know how big Brazil actually is.

Brazil has a tropical climate which helps in both agriculture and tourism.

Brazils agriculture sector specializes in the production of sugarcane, coffee beans, and oranges. Sugarcane is Brazils biggest commodity.

Brazil is the #1 coffee producer in the world.

Only 7% of Brazil is arable, but 7% is a huge amount because of how much land Brazil has.

Brazil also is part of a booming timber industry.

This is in part from the deforestation of the Amazon Rainforest.





Brazil's population is found in the east coast along the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

Very few people live in the western section due to the Amazon Rainforest which is undeveloped.

Brazil has over 208 million citizens.

This region of Brazil account s for the nation's vibrant tourism industry.

Tourism accounts for over 8% of Brazils GDP.







Brazil's resources can be found all over the country.

Manufacturing jobs are found along its eastern coast.

Brazil has some of the world's largest deposits of iron ore.

Iron ore is needed to produce steel.

Brazilian factories use steel to make cars, trucks, and many other goods involving the use of steel.



Cuba is located south of Florida in the United States.

Cuba is the largest island in the Caribbean.

Cuba borders the northwestern Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

Only 90 miles south of Key West, Florida.

Over 75% of Cubans live in Urban areas where they can find employment in factories.



Just 90 miles apart

Guba

Cuba's climate is semi-tropical, which means it is warm, with moderate temperatures and good rainfall.

Its warm climate mixed with good rainfall helps Cuba produce some of the world's finest coffee beans, tobacco, and sugarcane.

Agriculture accounts for less than 10% of Cuba's GDP.

Fishing is also very popular in Cuba thanks to its semi-tropical climate.





Unlike other Latin American countries, Cuba lacks many natural resources.

The natural resources Cuba does have are small amounts of oil and nickel.

Cuba also lacks in physical capital which is needed to make a variety of consumer and industrial goods.



Cuba is a frequent target to hurricane and tropical storms because of its subtropical climate.

Millions are spent each year during hurricane season to repair damages caused by storm surges and strong winds.

