

Physical Structure

Lowland coastal region in the central high sierra of the Andes Mountains. Peru has dense forests from the amazon that make up 53% of the country and tropical lands bordering Colombia and Brazil. The climate varies from tropical in the east to dry desert in the west and temperate in them Andes. The land offers resources such as copper, silver, gold, and petroleum. One third of the population lives on the west near the desert coastal regions. One half of the population lives in the highlands.



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Mr. Turpin World Honors History 6th period.

Peru

Peru is a country in South America and is most popular for its Amazon rainforests and The Machu Picchu mountains. With Peru's capital, Lima, has a very advanced and professional political structure.





Key Events

- 1980: Turned to democratic government but has issues w economics and growth.
- 1990: Alberto Fujimori was elected president
- 1998: Signed a treaty with Ecuador to settle their 57 year controversy
- 2000: Alberto Fujimori resigned
- 2001: Alejandro Toledo, their new president.
- 2006: Alan Garcia Perez was elected again. He had an unsuccessful, 5 term year in 1985 through
- 2011: Ollanta Humala Tasso, who used to be an army officer, was elected president.
- 2014: In the past 10 years, 58% Peru has lowered the levels of poverty and unemployment, to 22.7%.
- 2016: Pedro Pablo Kuczynski Godard is now currently president
- Today: Peru has the best boats in economics in Latin America.

Political Structure

Prime Minister: Fernando Zavala

President: Pedro Pablo Kuczynski

Presidents have a five year term and is elected from a popularity vote. They have three branches of government, just like the US. In the executive branch has 15 members and is run by the prime minister. The president recommends the members but they must be ratified by the congress. In the legislative branch has 120 members from the popular vote and has a five year term. The reason for these three branches is so that one does not overpower the other. The whole congress makes the decisions of laws, treaties, government loans and budgets. The last branch of their government is the judicial branch. This has a 16 member supreme court in their capital, Lima. They are the decision make of the rights of their people, they review what the lower courts are doing and to keep things civil in their country.



Economics

- We have the 2nd largest production of silver and 3rd largest producer for copper. Waters provide good fishing and ground. The economy grew by 5.6% due to the prices of precious metals helped economy grow. By 2014-2015 the economy dropped due to the world prices of many of their prime resources. Peru's free trade policy was under the HUMALA administration since 2006 and has signed trade deals with the US, Canada, Singapore, China, Korea, Japan, Chile, Thailand, Costa Rica, Panamá, Venezuela and began trade talks with many more.

Cultural and Social

Peru has a mix of Hispanic and native traditions. They have two native language and culture, which are Quechua and Aymara. They have reserved their traditions despite the fact of globalization of other country's. Their main religion is "Roman Catholic". they have a overwhelming amount of rice in most of their food. This is porbaly because ricei s cheap and easy to make and they have had so much poverty and have been in it for so long.