

# Bolivia Project



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Bolivia is located in  
South America



Bolivia has two capital cities

This is La Paz the  
administrative capital of  
Bolivia

This is Sucre the  
constitutional capital of  
Bolivia



The reason Bolivia has two capitals is because both of the cities had their own idea on how Bolivia should govern itself so they split it two ways.



Lets move on to food



Bolivian food comes from a combination of many different countries. Ingredients from many countries are combined to make one delicious dish. Many of these ingredients were introduced by emigrants from Spain, Germany, Italy, France and Arabia.



The traditional staple food of Bolivia are corn, potatoes, quinoa and beans. These foods have been combined with a lot of foods from Spain such as rice, wheat, and meat.



# Bolivian history





Humans have inhabited the land in Bolivia for thousands of years. During the 15th and 16th centuries, an ancient civilization called the Inca reigned over the region.

## Simón Bolívar



In 1538, Spanish conquerors arrived from Europe and gained control over the land of Bolivia. They stayed in power until 1825, when they were overthrown by the local people, who rebelled against Spanish rule. The new leaders formed an independent country, naming it Bolivia after Simón Bolívar, the leader of the rebellion.



# Bolivian Geography



Bolivia is a landlocked country, bordering Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru. The west half of the country is mostly land from the Andes mountains, . In between the Andes mountains is the Altiplano a high plateau, where almost half the population lives.



In the east and north of the country the land flattens out into a lowland area known as the Oriente. This land is made up of open grasslands, wetlands and dense forests, including the world's largest rainforest, the Amazon.



Bolivia's land has broken records. An example is Lake Titicaca. It is the world's highest lake and is deep enough for a boat to sail on it. Another example is Salar de Uyuni. It is the world's largest salt flat covering 10,582 square kilometres or 4,086 square miles.

Bolivia itself is  
1.099 million km  
squared



# Sport in Bolivia





The main sport in Bolivia is soccer. Bolivia is currently ranked the 69<sup>th</sup> in the world. Another popular sport in Bolivia is called Paleta, a racquet sport played on a large outdoor court.



Paleta frontón is a wall based racquet sport that originated in Peru in the mid-20th century. It is extremely popular in Peru where over 2000 players are known to competitively play the sport but today it is also played in Bolivia



# Agriculture in Bolivia



An estimated 2% of Bolivia's land is used for arable farming and crops. Agricultural development has been slowed down by low productivity, fewer people living near productive land, and a lack of transportation facilities.



Before 1953, about 93% of all privately owned land was controlled by only 6.3% of the landowners. The agrarian reform decree of August 1953 was aimed at trying to give ownership of the land to those working on them.



By 1980 74.5 million acres had been divided up and given to 591,310 families. By 1996, 60% of Bolivian agriculture was channelled to markets, and 40% was subsistence farming



Except around Lake Titicaca, about two-thirds of the cultivated land on the Altiplano lies fallow each year. Dry agriculture is the rule, and the most important crops are potatoes, corn, barley, quinoa, habas, wheat, alfalfa, and oca.



The potato is the main staple. dehydrated and frozen to form chuño or tunta, it keeps indefinitely. The Yungas and Valles contain about 40% of the cultivated land





The eastern slopes, however, are too steep to permit the use of machinery, and erosion is a serious problem despite the practice of terracing. The most lucrative crop in the Yungas is coca, which is chewed by the local population and from which cocaine is extracted

Bolivia's currency is the Bolivian boliviano and its official languages are Spanish and 36 indigenous languages



# Bolivian Wildlife



The rich animal life of the northern forests includes mammals such as the jaguar, sloth, and tapir and several species of monkey; the largest of the numerous reptiles is the caiman (a member of the alligator family), and among the many fish species is the carnivorous piranha



Tapirs look something like pigs with trunks, but they are actually related to horses and rhinoceroses. Scientists believe that these animals have changed little over tens of millions of years



Tapirs have a short trunk which they use to grab branches to take leaves or to help pluck tasty fruit. They eat each morning and evening. During that time they follow paths through the jungle to reach water holes and feeding grounds. As they walk they deposit the seeds they have eaten and help plant growth