**Geographical Assets Of North America, Middle America And South America**

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Assignment Due Date

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Geo means earth. Geography is the study of the earth, therefore, geography entails the study of the general make-up of the earth. The geographical assets of the above continents are the physical structures present in these continents and some are even manmade though most of them occurred naturally. Asset is the opposite of liability, meaning an asset is anything that has value or a component that can be well utilized to benefit the owner. Geographical assets are the physical resources that are present in a particular region. The following are the geographical assets found in the above continents as mentioned below:

**North America**

North America is the third largest continent in the world after Africa and Asia respectively. This continent comprises mainly of Northern Canada, Central America and Mexico. The continent was colonized mainly by Spanish even though other super power colonizers like French and British also invaded the continent. The region has a great deal of urbanisation but it is in North Dakota near Rugby whereby the most valuable geographical assets are found. Basing on the assets present in this continent, they are spread apart resulting to different regions having different geographical assets (Hobbs, 2021);

**Geographical Assets Of North America**

The Northern part of this country contains the Canadian Shield which makes the region to be less inhabited because of the type of soil found in such a place is less valuable. It is therefore sparsely populated and nothing much concerning agriculture is conducted in such a region. A few number of people live in this region because of soil that are less productive as compared to other regions and to make the matter worse, there are no other valuable geographical resources in this region.

The Eastern and Western parts of this continent comprises of almost the same geographical assets. The Eastern part is made up of a mountain range and the Ancient Appalachian Highlands. This is one of the regions that is densely populated because the assets available here are very valuable as compared to the northern part of this continent. There are those practising farming in the Appalachian highlands and those practising pastoralism, beef farming in the mountain ranges and it acts also as a source of tourist attraction site. The Western part is made up of the Rocky Mountains, valleys and Pacific Mountains. They practise farming in Eastern part but get less value because of the dry weather in the region. Wheat and sorghum farming is practised in the western areas of the continent and it is mostly in the Appalachian highlands.

The Southern part has got its geographical assets that helps the continent to keep thriving at such hard economic times. The region contains the Coastal plain and the Gulf-Atlantic. The coastal regions are very flat and due to the rain shadow effect, this place at most times is dry. It has been considered to be a semi-arid region. They practise crop and poultry farming. Having discussed the four main regions of the continent, it is also important to know what the interior of the continent comprise of. It is at this central region that there are plains, the interior lowlands and the Great Plains.

The geographical assets present in North America and which most of them have been discussed above are as follows; Appalachian Highlands, Canadian Shield, Great lakes, Great plains, Gulf-Atlantic Coastal plain, Interior lowlands, Intermountain Basins and Plateaus, Mississippi River, Pacific mountains and Valleys and Rocky mountains (Tarek et al.,2020).

**Challenges Facing North America**

It is more obvious than not that each country, region or continent that thrives economically faces some challenges and limitations, and North America is not an exception. The following are some of the greatest problems of the North America at large and which poses great danger to the progress of the country. These problems makes it hard for the citizens to run their activities safely without risk or danger knocking their way. These problems are: Drug trafficking, War, Illegal migration and climate change among others (Cohen, 2018).

It is quite unfortunate for some leaders to engage in drug trafficking and yet they are the ones urging the citizens to stay away from indulging in illegal drug business. This will pose a great danger to the people. War has also impacted negatively to the people just because of political intolerance among the leaders. It is due to these political intolerance and illegal migration which are mainly caused by the leaders themselves makes our daily life routine a nightmare without any vision of a better future if such and many other problems are not dealt with once and for all (Wrathall et al., 2020)

**Middle America**

Middle America is just like the North America because it has been divided into regions and I am going to discuss three major regions that the North America has been divided into. It shares some regions and countries together with North America and South America, therefore some regions mentioned in North America may be present in Middle America since its boundaries touches the North America and Southern America in some regions.

The Middle America has been divided into; the Caribbean, Mexico and the Central American republic. The whole of Middle America is majorly made up of islands, thus necessitating fishing and farming and also made up mountains meaning there are those areas that will receive heavy rainfall thus practising dairy farming and agricultural production while those areas receiving less amount of rainfall are forced to practise pastoralism which is mostly beef farming and some cash crop farming (Cohen, 2018).

Due to the geographical areas in this region of Middle America, it has been discovered that the continent is further subdivided into two geographical regions famously called the Rimland and Mainland.

The Rimland comprises of Coastal areas of Central America together with the islands of Caribbean. Islands are not always far from highlands in terms of land productivity. Since the islands are located at the Coastal areas and since there’s abundance of water, this region is best for plantation. This is a region that produces a lot of agricultural produce because of two main resources. Bearing in mind that the islands were formed due to volcanic eruptions, it therefore imply that soil available in this region is very fertile for cash crop farming and subsistence farming but majorly the lands in this region is for plantation because of fertile soil and water from the sea and also rainfall.

The Mainland mainly comprises of Interior Central America and the Interior of Mexico. Though it lack the easy access to the sea unlike the rimland, some areas in the mainland has natural resources like gold, copper, zinc, petroleum and even natural gas. This region practices mining activities a lot as compared to any other region. During the months between June and October, this region receives rainfall and planting of crops like maize, sugarcane, beans, cotton, avocado, coffee, tomatoes and even fruits normally takes place. They are mainly grown as cash crop hence being exported when already ripe.

The Interior Central America is mainly mountainous therefore exhibiting two different climatic conditions at the sides of the mountain. One side of the mountain exhibits cool and wet and even other times being hot and wet thus practising plantation farming and dairy farming while the leeward side experiencing hot and dry climate, they’re forced to practise mining and beef farming.

**Challenges Facing North America**

North America faces a great problem in terms of the smooth running of the government and the daily living of the citizens. The government is battling illegal drugs and climate change while the citizens cannot escape the dangers brought in by corruption and drug trafficking. When the government deals with the drug trafficking and majorly in Mexico, the citizens are killed in the process as the government try to eliminate the illegal use of drugs that have been prohibited. Cocaine, marijuana and heroin are among the drugs that have been prohibited in the region (Devine et al., 2021).

**SOUTH AMERICA**

It is ranked the fourth after North America, Africa and Asia respectively. This is a continent full of wonders as it has two extremes in terms of wetness and dryness. It is a country that has the Atacama desert which is the world’s driest place and the Amazon river which is the world’s largest river. Of all the assets present in this great continent, agriculture is the main source of revenue. There are many other geographical assets present in the continent which include mining, fishing, livestock keeping, forestry, minerals and majorly agriculture among many others (Gaur & Squires, 2018).

Since South America is a continent famously known for agricultural export after Africa, below are some climatical conditions in different regions which makes it possible to grow different types of crops in this continent. The climatical conditions are as follows; cold, arid, temperate and tropical.

Beginning with tropical climate, this is more than half of the whole continent which experiences cool and wet and even dry conditions. It is because of the largest river in the world, Amazon that the tropical rains and tropical wetness are experienced in this region. It is because of these rains that it is possible to grow avocado, pineapple, guavas, cocoa, cashew nuts, coffee and cacao

The temperate climates receive less rainfall as compared to tropical climates which allows the continent to also practise livestock keeping, ranching and the growing of crops such as soybeans The arid climates which is mostly the desert regions and since the conditions here are extremely hot and extremely cold, crops that can do well are like rice and cotton that have been irrigated.

The last climatical condition is the cold climate which is characterized by dry and cold winds that take quite a long time. Cold climates are good for grazers like sheep and llamas. Apart from rearing these animals for beef and wool, crops like potatoes also do well in such regions. Having discussed the above climatical conditions and the types of crops grown in areas with such climate in South America, livestock keeping and rearing of llama and sheep are also evident especially in cold climates, I’ll summarize other geographical assets present in the continent.

The other geographical assets in the South America are; fishing, mining, and even forestry among many others. Several minerals are mined in the South American continent and they are; copper, iron, steel, lead, zinc, oil and natural gas. The regions experiencing rains and cold regions normally practise tree planting and fishing, Lumbering is the economic activity practised by those that grow trees in large plantations so as to export wood, plywood, paper pulps among others (Rocklov & Dubrow, 2020))

**Challenges Facing South America**

The region is thriving well in agricultural production but there are challenges that keeps distracting the continent from achieving its best in all economic, social and political sectors. The following are some of the challenges that are facing South America and they include climate change, Irregular and massive immigrants, drug trafficking among many.

Irregular and massive immigrants have posed a great danger in terms of housing and urbanisation. These immigrants being poor has led to massive growing of shanty houses. Climate change has been caused by deforestation without the aim of planting other trees after cutting down a good number of trees. Lack of proper lumbering may make the region and even the whole continent to experience climatical changes which may lead to drought and because of pollution, there is global warming which also affects the climate.

Drug trafficking is a challenge that not only affects Europe but also affects Southern America and the whole world at large. Drug cartels have become a serious security threat to South American governments, especially in Colombia and Brazil (Gallo et al., 2019).

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