Querido estudiante salesiano, en la presente guía encontrarás varias actividades que te permitirán reforzar los conocimientos y superar las debilidades en las asignaturas según la planeación conjunta de ciclo y las actividades complementarias de cada área. Éstas están diferenciadas por campos o disciplinas afines agrupadas por dos enfoques; Humanidades y Ciencias Exactas (competencia comunicativa- social ciudadana y conocimiento del mundo físico-Tic). De acuerdo a las áreas reportadas debes realizar las actividades del enfoque correspondiente, en caso de haber sido reportado/a en áreas de humanidades y ciencias exactas debes realizar toda la guía de fortalecimiento.

Criterios para tener en cuenta:

1. La nota máxima para modificar en las planillas, los desempeños con pérdida es de 3,5
2. La entrega del fortalecimiento no garantiza la superación de las dificultades debe presentarse completo y con calidad para poder modificar la nota según el numeral anterior.
3. La entrega debe hacerse en hojas examen al animador/a de curso el día 15 de Octubre primera unidad del día.

HUMANIDADES (COMPETENCIA FORMACIÓN CIUDADANA Y COMUNICATIVA LINGÜÍSTICA)

SHORT HISTORY OF COLOMBIA

Early Colombia

For thousands of years before Europeans arrived Amerindians lived in what is now Colombia. Some lived by fishing and hunting but some lived by farming. The first Spaniard to land in the
area was Alonso de Ojeda in 1500. There was no permanent Spanish settlement then until 1533 when Cartagena and Santa Marta were founded. Bogota was founded in 1538. In 1564 Colombia was made a captaincy-general. The colony thrived and many African slaves were taken there.

In 1808 Napoleon made his brother king of Spain but many people in the Spanish colonies refused to accept the new king. In 1810 most of Colombia declared independence. It did not last long. The Spanish reconquered the area in 1815-16. Yet in 1819 Simon Bolivar defeated the Spanish at the battle of Boyaca. Subsequently a new nation was formed consisting of Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. The new nation was called the Republic of Colombia. Nevertheless, regional differences caused the new country to break up. Bolivar became dictator in 1828 but he resigned in 1830 and Colombia (including what is now Panama) became separate from Ecuador and Venezuela. By this time, Colombia was a troubled country and 8 civil wars took place during the 19th century. Furthermore by 1849 there were 2 political parties, one conservative, representing the landowners and the Catholic Church, the other liberal, representing the merchants and craftsmen. Political instability continued through the late 19th century and in 1899 a terrible civil war called the War of a Thousand Days was fought. Then in 1903 Panama broke away and became an independent nation.

**Modern Colombia**

In the early 20th century Colombia was, generally peaceful and the economy developed. Exports of coffee increased. However in 1948, another civil war broke out. It was called “La Violencia”. Colombia had always been dangerously divided into liberals and conservatives but the assassination of liberal politician Jorge Eliecer Gaitan on 9 April 1948 was the spark that lit the fire. The army was on the side of the conservatives and in 1953 General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla became dictator.

In 1957 Rojas stepped down and the two parties, Liberal and Conservative agreed to share power. Between 1957 and 1974 they presidency alternated between them.

In the 1960s left wing guerrillas began operating in Colombia. Then in the 1970s cocaine production in Colombia increased and it continued to increase in the 1980s. The drug trade led to a great deal of violence. Meanwhile in the early 1980s Colombia was hit by a severe recession.

Yet at the beginning of the 21st century the situation in Colombia improved. Violence in Colombia declined after 2002. Furthermore the Colombian economy grew rapidly in the early 21st century and poverty and unemployment declined. Colombia, like the rest of the world, suffered in the recession of 2009 but the economy is now growing again. Colombia also suffered severe floods in 2010. However tourism in Colombia is growing rapidly. Today Colombia is booming and it has a bright future. Today the population of Colombia is 45 million.

**Colombia the blessed land bordered by two seas.**
Do We care them properly?

Colombia is recognized as a megadiverse country on the basis of the number of terrestrial animal and plant species occurring within its boundaries. However, due to the circumstance that it possesses coasts on both the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean, each of them exhibiting distinct geological, oceanographic, and climatic features, Colombia is perhaps the country with the highest marine biological diversity in South America and one of the most biodiverse in the New World. Although scientific research concerning marine biodiversity of Colombia has a very short history, considerable knowledge has been achieved in the last 10 years, particularly in regard to species inventories and ecosystem characterizations, including thematic mapping. Relatively accurate estimates about the numbers of species of fishes, birds, mammals, reptiles, and some marine invertebrate groups occurring in Colombian waters are now available, as well as the location, extent, and structure of the major coastal-marine ecosystems, including coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass meadows. According to their geologic, hydrographic, climatic, and biological features, the coastal and oceanic realms of Colombia have been subdivided into 18 natural ecoregions, nine in the Caribbean and nine in the Pacific. Considering the current scientific capacity of Colombia, including financial and logistic limitations, short and mid-term research plans and programs have been designed in order to orient marine biodiversity studies toward priority issues and geographic areas according to the responsibilities imposed by the Biodiversity Convention and the National Biodiversity Plan.

Source: http://www.localhistories.org/colombia.html adapted by Karol Adrian Meza

a) Answer the following questions based on the reading “Short history about Colombia”
1. How did Amerindians live during early Colombia?
2. When was Bogotá founded?
3. Who refused to accept the new King?
4. When did Simon Bolivar defeat the Spanish?
5. What did the drug trade lead to in Colombia?
6. What happened to our nation at the beginning of the 21st century?
7. How many civil wars took place during the 19th century?
8. What were the names of the main 2 political Colombian parties?
9. How many inhabitants does Colombia have until this very day?
10. What was the name of a terrible civil war that occurred in Colombia?
b) Con el texto: “Colombia the blessed land bordered by two seas. Do We care them properly?” Realiza:

- Un cuadro comparativo en el que se relacione el tema principal del texto con el texto discontinuo que aparece a continuación. Para elaborar el cuadro ten en cuenta; situaciones, hechos o datos semejantes, cómo se aborda el tema de la contaminación y la diversidad acuática en Colombia, qué problemática se resalta en cada texto.
- Desde la ética ambiental según la situación presentada en la lectura, ¿Qué valores ambientales usted promovería y por qué?

**CIENCIAS Exactas Y TIC**

**Física - Química.**

El estudiante debe desarrollar un ensayo de mínimo 1 cuartilla (máximo 3) que integre los temas abordados en las asignaturas de física y química, con respecto al montaje, competencia de carros de balineras y feria de la ciencia. Resalte las temáticas vista en clase y su relevancia de los conceptos en clase y su aplicabilidad en las actividades mencionadas anteriormente.