

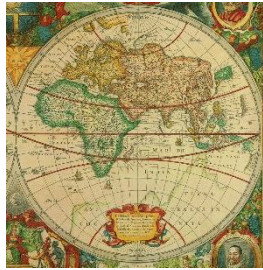
## 7.2: Columbian Exchange and its Impacts

### Learning Target & Success Criteria:

I can describe the Columbian \_\_\_\_\_ and how it impacted global \_\_\_\_\_ by scoring an 80% or higher on my mastery check.

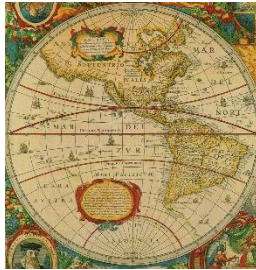
### The Old World

- \_\_\_\_\_ World = Asia, Africa, Europe (Eastern hemisphere)
- Explorers begin crossing the Atlantic in the late \_\_\_\_\_
- Explorers interact with \_\_\_\_\_ groups which leads to massive changes around the globe



### The New World

- \_\_\_\_\_ World = North America, South America (Western hemisphere)
- Europeans set up colonies:
  - Portugal – Brazil
  - Spain – \_\_\_\_\_ & South America
  - \_\_\_\_\_ – Haiti, Guadalupe, & Martinique
  - England – North America, Barbados, & \_\_\_\_\_
  - Netherlands – Antilles & Aruba



### The Columbian Exchange: What is it?

Following \_\_\_\_\_ and other Europeans' exploration of the Americas, a widespread exchange of animals, \_\_\_\_\_, culture, disease, and \_\_\_\_\_ began between the eastern and western hemispheres

## The Columbian Exchange

### New World items:

Squash	Avocados	_____	Sweet Potatoes
Turkey	Pumpkins	Tobacco	Quinine
_____	Pineapples	Beans	Potatoes
Peanuts	_____	Vanilla	Maize

### Old World items:

Olives	Coffee beans	_____	Rice
Onions	Turnips	Honeybees	Barley
_____	Peaches	Sugar cane	Oats
Citrus fruits	Pears	Wheat	_____
Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Smallpox
Flu	_____	Measles	Malaria

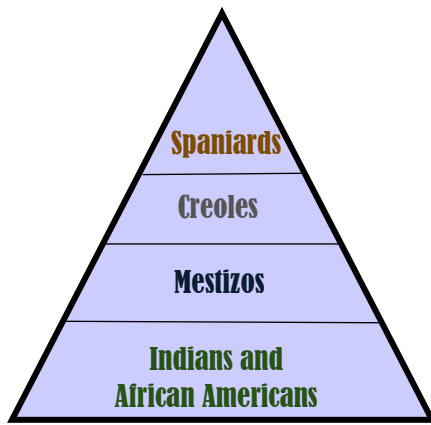
### Impact on: Economics

- New industries develop in the new world like \_\_\_\_\_ ranching, coffee growing and coffee roasting
- Increased trade of \_\_\_\_\_
- The \_\_\_\_\_ system in Spanish colonies uses Native American labor on European-owned land
- \_\_\_\_\_ brought from the old world will change military tactics and hunting practices in the new world

### Encomienda System

- Spanish colonists were granted a tract of land in the new world and "given" the \_\_\_\_\_ to work on it
- The Native Americans became enslaved and died by the millions from \_\_\_\_\_ that were brought from the old world and the intense labor demanded by the Spanish colonists
- Missionaries reported the brutality of the encomienda system and helped \_\_\_\_\_ this system in 1542

## Class System Develops in the New World



**Spaniards:** Born in Spain, highest and \_\_\_\_\_ class

**Creoles:** Pure Spanish people born in \_\_\_\_\_

**Mestizos:** \_\_\_\_\_ class, mixed Spanish and native background

**Indians and African Americans:** lowest class, \_\_\_\_\_ were slaves and Indians worked as poor tenant farmers

## Impact on: Diets

- Over time, new crops became staples of European \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_ did not exist in Europe (think pizza and pasta sauce) until the Columbian Exchange
- Better nutrition leads to longer \_\_\_\_\_ expectancy with more vegetables, fruits, and nuts
- Leads to \_\_\_\_\_ growth in the old world

## Impact on: Indigenous People

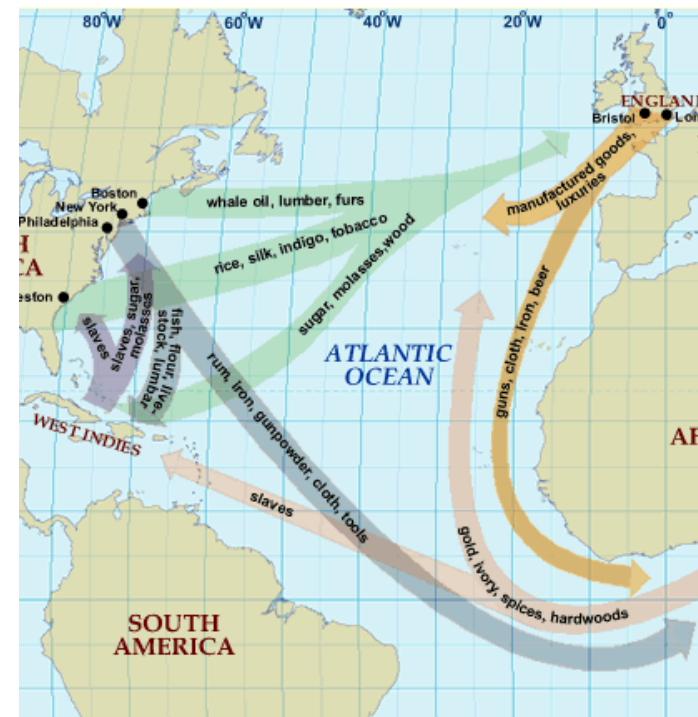
- Attacks by Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ killed thousands in Central & South America
- \_\_\_\_\_ wiped out over 90% of the Native American population (flu, smallpox, malaria, Cocoliztli) due to not having immunities to the diseases
- Africans would eventually be used for slave labor since they had \_\_\_\_\_ to the diseases and did not die off as quickly as indigenous people

## Impact on: Culture

- Massive cultural \_\_\_\_\_ (spreading of cultures)
- Christians set out to convert people in new world to their religion
- \_\_\_\_\_ built schools and spread European languages (language diffusion)
- Indigenous religion and \_\_\_\_\_ suffer and sometimes was destroyed

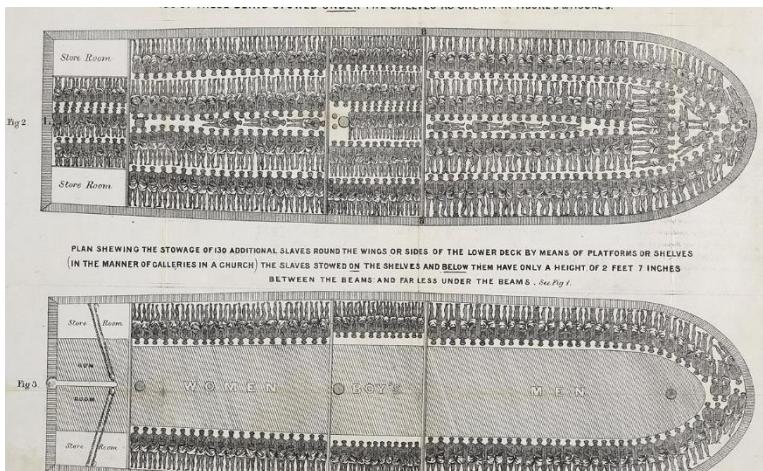
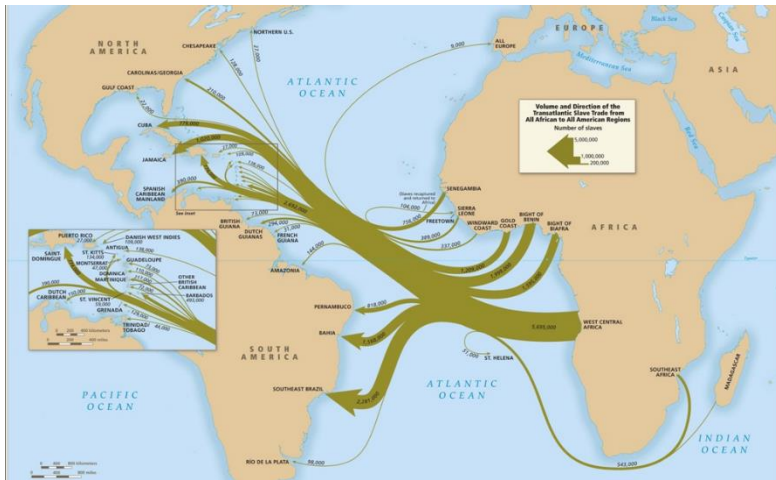
## Triangular Trade

- A transatlantic \_\_\_\_\_ network developed between the old and new world
- Connected Europe, Africa, and the \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ included natural resources, cash crops, manufactured goods, and enslaved people
- Slave labor was endorsed by the Pope in 1452 and slaves were captured and moved from Africa to the new world on the “\_\_\_\_\_ passage” (the middle section of the triangle)

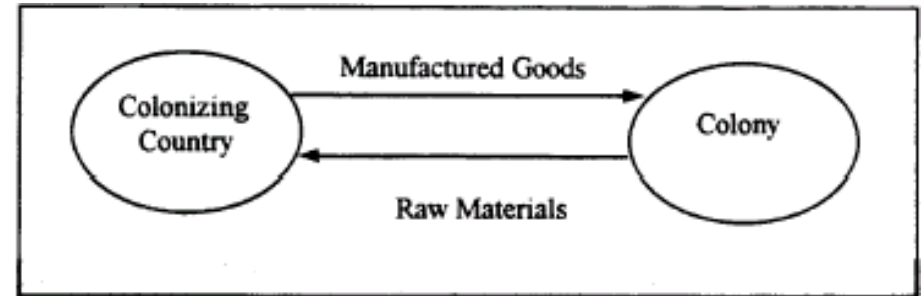


## Slave Trade

- Between 1500-1800, 10-12 \_\_\_\_\_ people captured and enslaved sent on the middle passage to the new world
- Language and culture of enslaved people was \_\_\_\_\_, often brutally beat out of them, new language and culture was forced upon the enslaved
- \_\_\_\_\_ cane increased the demand for slave labor in the new world and the enslaved were transported on ships laying down, often up to \_\_\_\_\_ on a ship, up to 50% would get sick and die on the journey



## Mercantilism



- The exchange of raw materials from the \_\_\_\_\_ to the mother country and the \_\_\_\_\_ goods back to the colony
- Economic theory that a country gains \_\_\_\_\_ by building up its \_\_\_\_\_ – specifically gold and silver
- Countries can achieve this if they only \_\_\_\_\_ items (make money) to other countries and not \_\_\_\_\_ items (give away money) from other countries
- Promotes \_\_\_\_\_ and exploitation

