

Imagine Italian food without tomatoes, Mexican food with no rice and bean dish, the Irish without potatoes, chocolate without sugar.



Thanks to the Columbian Exchange, we don't have to do without some of our favorites!

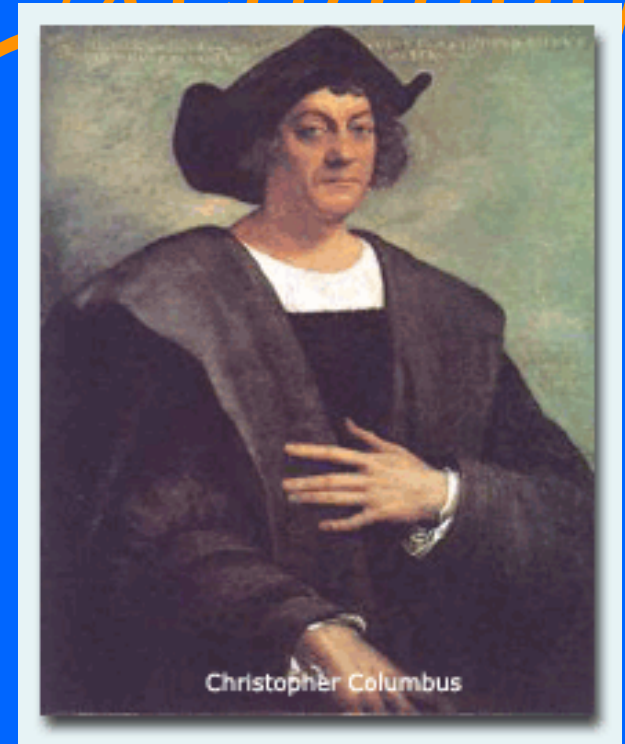


The Columbian Exchange

One of history's
great turning points!!

Columbian Exchange
SS6H1b

Explain the impact of the Columbian exchange on Latin America and Europe in terms of the decline of the indigenous population, agricultural change, and the introduction of the horse.



moG Productions



Exploration led to an enormous exchange of people, plants, animals, technology, and ideas that would change the lives of people in Asia, Europe, the Americas and Africa.

Because this global interaction began with Columbus, it is called the *Columbian Exchange*.

It was between the Old and New Worlds.





Western
Hemisphere
(New World)

Eastern
Hemisphere
(Old World)

Areas of Exchange

We can categorize these changes into three main areas:

1. Agricultural Changes

agriculture = farming, ranching...

2. Introduction of the Horse

3. Decline of Indigenous Population

indigenous population = native peoples

Agricultural Changes

- Maize, potato, tomato, tobacco, beans, cacao, and cotton were introduced to Europe's population.
- Sugar, rice, wheat, coffee, bananas and grapes were brought to the Americas as cash crops.



Plantations



Sugar



Tobacco



Rice

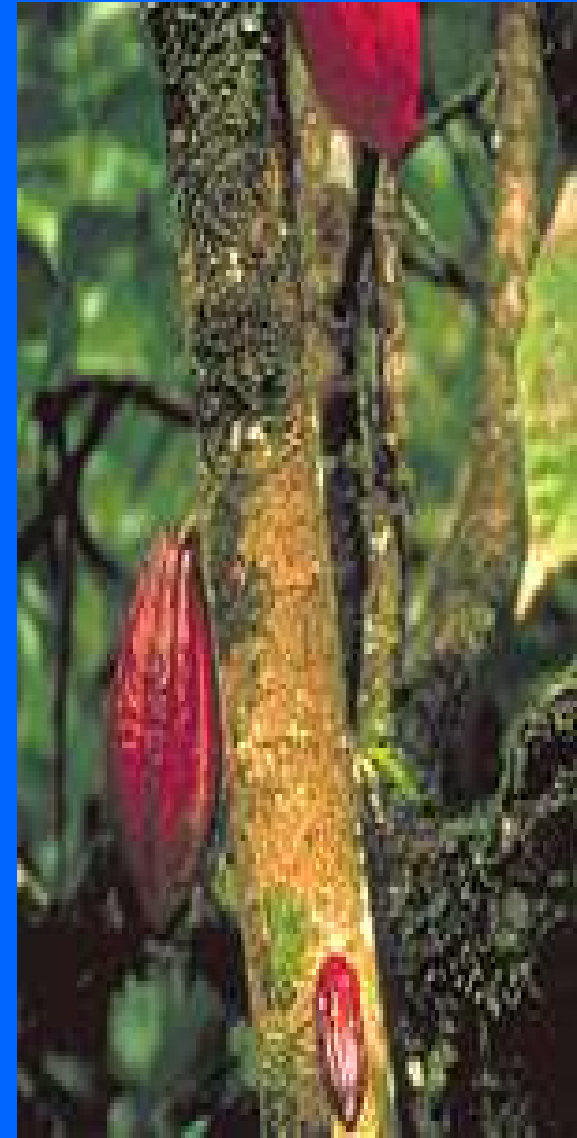
Tobacco



Peanuts



Cacao



Harvesting Chili Peppers





What does this painting tell you about the effects of the Columbian Exchange on the European diet?

Pieter Aertsen, MARKET WOMAN AT VEGETABLE STAND (1567). Courtesy of WorldArt Kiosk/Kathleen Cohen.

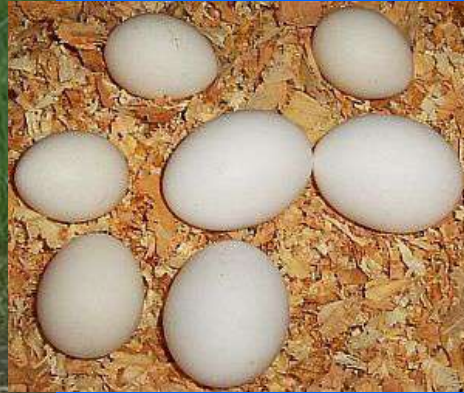
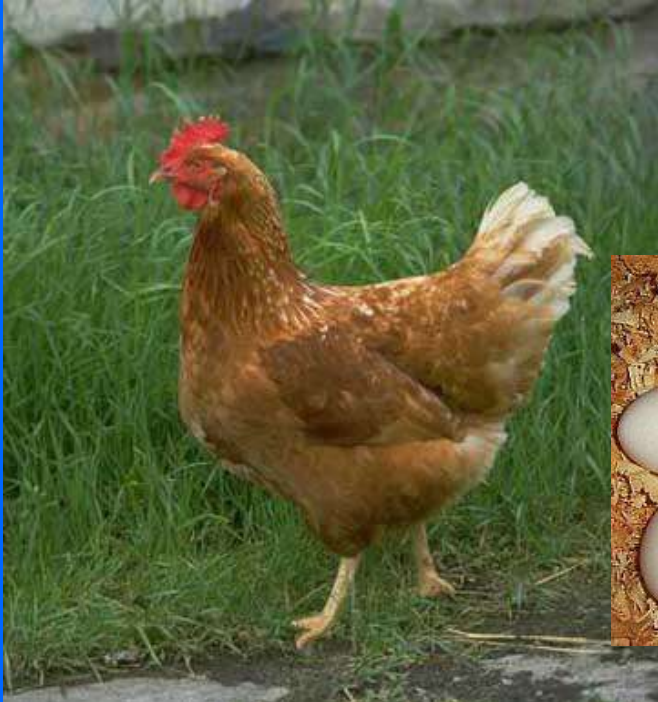
Agricultural Change

Animals

- Food production, whether plant or animal, grew tremendously during this time period.
- Land was colonized to farm and ranch.
- Animal fertilizer became an important supplement to the soil, increasing plant yield.



Chickens, (eggs)



Goats and Sheep



- Llamas were the only domesticated animal in Latin America.
- Cattle, horses, pigs and sheep were brought to the Americas from Europe.
- The Americas had no domesticated animals to introduce to the Europeans.



Areas of Exchange

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Introduction of the Horse

The use of horses by the Spanish conquistadors was one of the things that helped them gain the upper hand when attacking, and defeating, the Aztecs and Incas.



When horses became part of the Native Americans way of life, it changed their lives drastically.

Traveling

Hunting buffalo



Areas of Exchange

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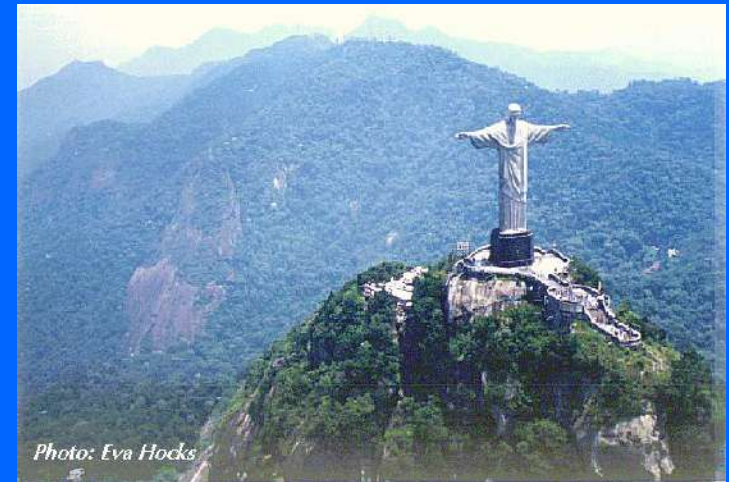
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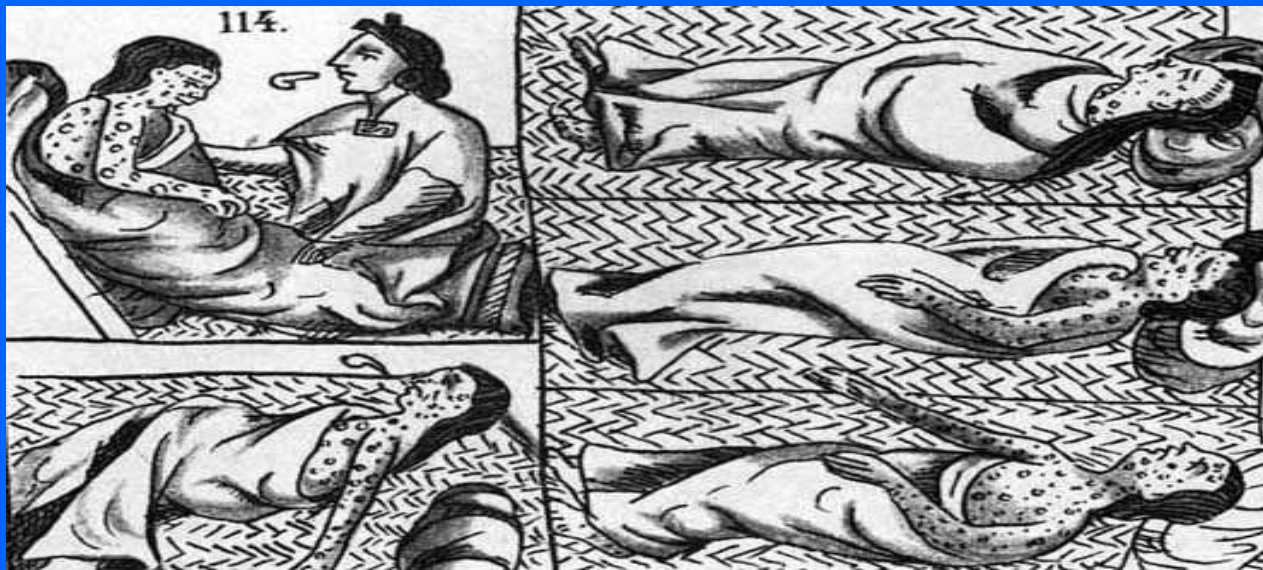
Decline of Indigenous Population

- Unknowingly, the Europeans brought many diseases with them. They didn't know about germs and what caused people to be sick. Illness in Europe was considered to be the consequence of sin.
- Indians, who were largely “heathen” or non-Christian were regarded as sinners and therefore subject to illness as a punishment
- The indigenous people had no immunity against diseases like smallpox and measles. Millions died.



Smallpox

- Central Mexico – 25 million in 1519 to less than one million in 1605
- Hispaniola – One million in 1492 to 46,000 in 1512
- North America – 90% of Native Americans were gone within 100 years of Plymouth landing



Disease Raced Ahead

- In most cases, the indigenous people became sick even before they had direct contact with Europeans.
- Trade goods that traveled from tribe to tribe through middlemen were often the carrier of disease.
- There is little evidence to think that Europeans intentionally infected trade items for trade with Indians to kill them.





Today, smallpox has severe consequences for people with no, or little, immunity.



The Columbian Exchange in a Nutshell

**QUICK
FACTS**

THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

From the Americas

Animals

- guinea pigs
- llamas
- turkeys

Plants

- avocados
- beans
- cashews
- chili peppers
- chocolate
- corn
- papayas
- peanuts
- pecans
- pineapples
- potatoes
- rubber
- squash
- strawberries
- sweet potatoes
- tobacco
- tomatoes
- vanilla



From Europe, Africa, and Asia

Animals

- cattle
- chickens
- donkeys
- goats
- horses
- housecats
- mice and rats
- pigs
- rabbits
- sheep

Plants

- bananas
- black pepper
- citrus fruits
- coffee
- garlic and onions
- lettuce
- peaches and pears
- sugar
- wheat, rye, and oats

Diseases

- cholera
- influenza
- malaria
- measles
- smallpox

Columbian Exchange and Mercantilism

New Economic Policy

Founding of colonies, new goods in Europe led to significant changes

1500s, Europeans developed new economic policy, mercantilism

Nation's strength depended on its wealth

Wealthy nation had power for military and expanded influence

Intense Competition

Wealth measured by amount of gold, silver possessed by nation

Mercantilists believed there was fixed amount of wealth in world

For one nation to become wealthier, more powerful—had to take wealth, power away from another nation

Mercantilism led to intense competition between nations

This led to i _ _ _ _ _ .

History is a chain of events, one link connecting to the next. The Columbian Exchange added numerous links to the world's history.

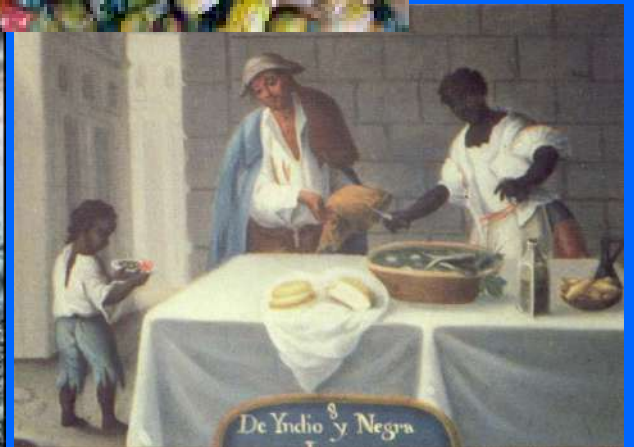
What events occurred because of the CE?

Were they all positive?

Did different groups experience the Columbian Exchange the same way?

Use the picture on the next slide to help you formulate your answers.





Columbian Exchange

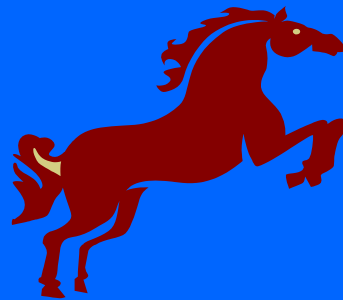
Graphic Organizer Directions

1. Use the ppt and our discussion to aid you as you fill in the graphic about the Columbian Exchange.
2. After inserting the facts, please draw pictures for “AC” and D of IP.” The “I of the H” already has a picture done for you.

Columbian Exchange

SS6H

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Columbian Exchange

Graphic Organizer Answers

- changed the culture of the Native Americans
- the exchange food between the New and the Old World
- helped Spanish conquistadors in their initial encounters with the Aztecs and Incas
- increase in food production resulted in increased human populations
- need for workers on plantations led to slavery
- Europeans unknowingly brought diseases (smallpox, influenza, measles)
- indigenous people had no immunity so they died by the millions