

The Columbian Exchange & Triangular Trade

Agenda:

1. Columbian Exchange & Triangular Trade Notes
2. Columbian Exchange and Triangular Trade Map Activity

Stamped:

1. *Guns, Germs, & Steel* Ep. 2 Video Notes

Today's Goals

- *Analyze how European contact in the Americas impacted the world via the Columbian Exchange and Triangular Trade*



Products:

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| Cattle | Corn |
| Squash | Wheat |
| Horse | Smallpox |
| Syphilis | Goat |
| Guinea Pig | Llama |
| Oats | African Slaves |
| Bananas | Grapes |
| Tomatoes | Potatoes |
| Peppers | Influenza |

Entry Task

Sort all of the products into their region of origin (numbered)

1	2	3



Products:

Cattle
Squash
Horse
Syphilis
Guinea Pig
Oats
Bananas
Tomatoes
Peppers

Corn
Wheat
Smallpox
Goat
Llama
African Slaves
Grapes
Potatoes
Influenza

1

- Squash
- Syphilis
- Guinea Pig
- Tomatoes
- Peppers
- Corn
- Llama
- Potatoes

2

- Cattle
- Horse
- Oats
- Bananas
- Wheat
- Smallpox
- Goat
- Grapes
- Influenza

3

- African Slaves

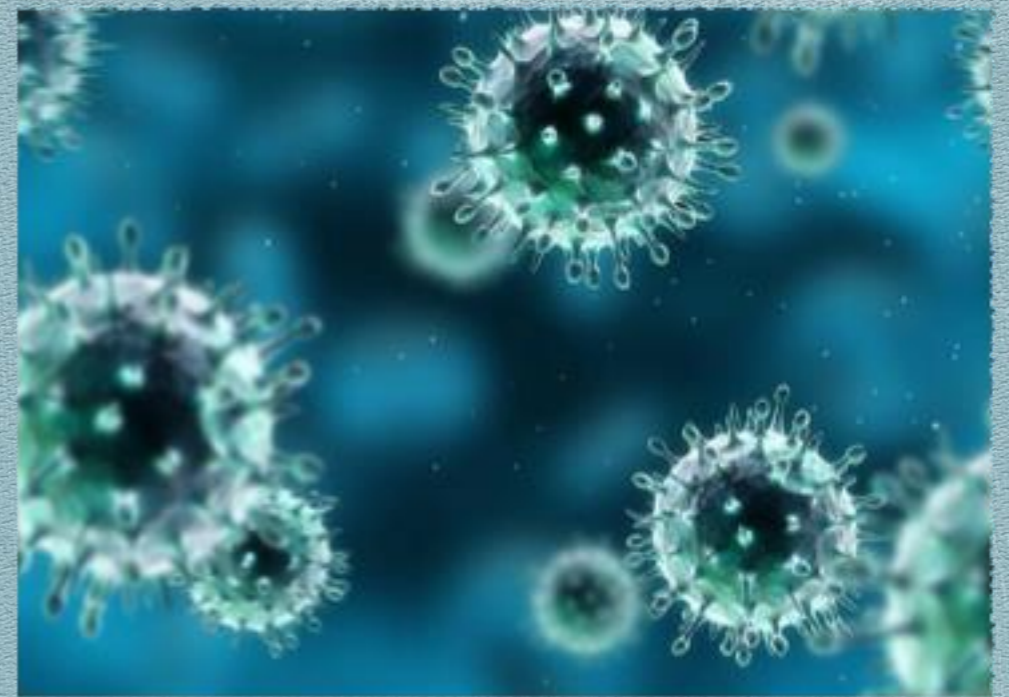
What is the Columbian Exchange?

- ◆ Named after Christopher Columbus
- ◆ Explorers created contact between the Old World (Europe) and the New World (Americas)
- ◆ The exchange of 'products' between the Old World and New World.





Plants



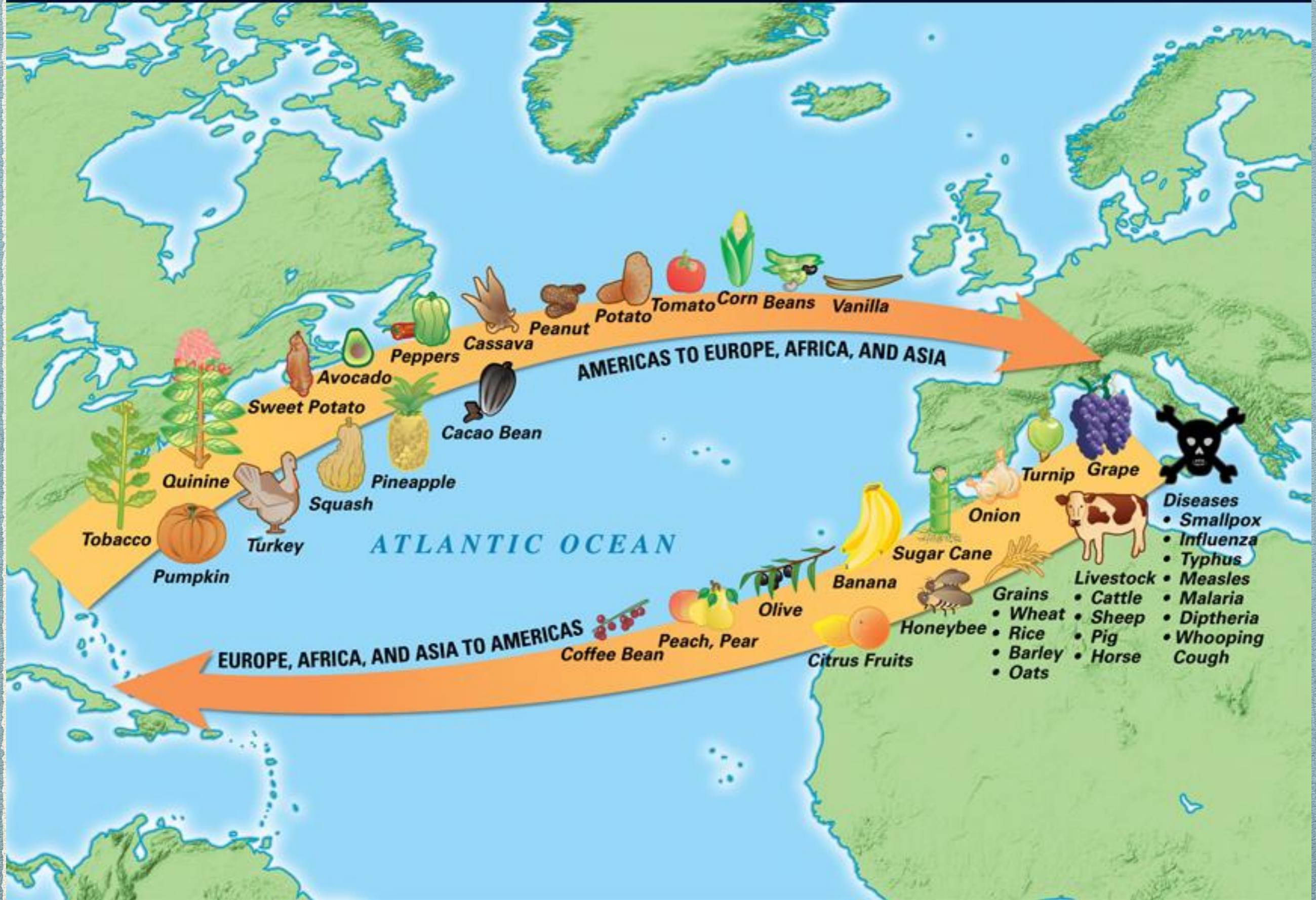
Animals



Diseases

What was exchanged?

Columbian Exchange



Animals



- ◆ The only large animal in the Americas was the llama. There were also guinea pigs
- ◆ Europeans brought horses, pigs, cattle, and sheep
- ◆ Based on your knowledge of the impacts of domesticated animals, how do you think these new animals impacted the New World?

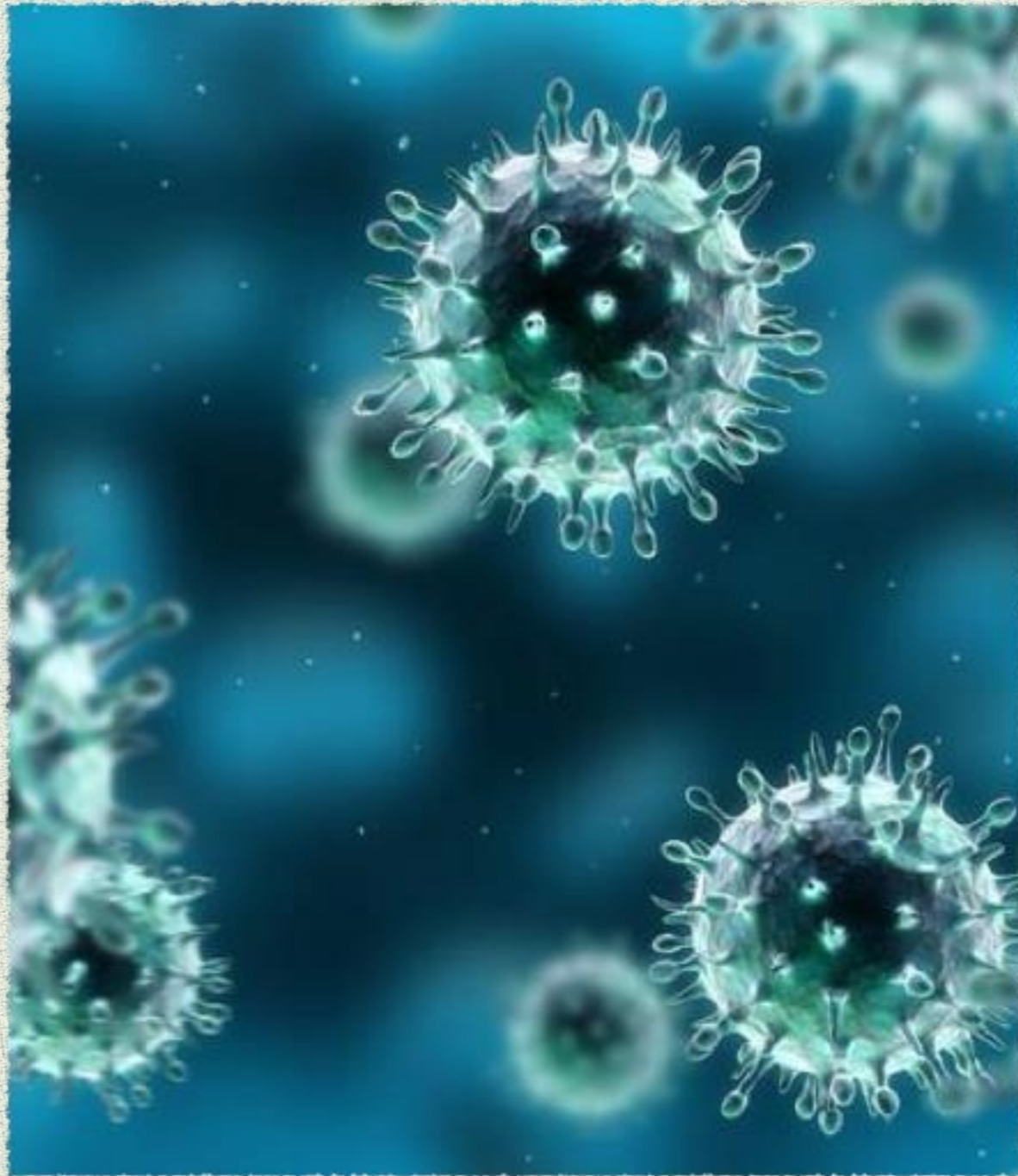


Plants

- ◆ Domesticated animals caused increased farming in the Americas.
- ◆ Europeans brought '**cash crops**' to New World to be grown and then brought back to Old World markets
- ◆ Sugar, rice, wheat, coffee, bananas, and grapes
- ◆ Crops flourished in the New World
- ◆ Europeans adopted crops found in New World like maize, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, cacao, beans, and cotton



Diseases



- ◆ Only Syphilis existed in the New World prior to European contact
- ◆ Europeans brought many new **communicable** diseases to New World
- ◆ Smallpox, chickenpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, bubonic plague, measles, and influenza were some of the most common diseases exchanged.
- ◆ Native populations drastically decreased (90-95%).

Effects of Decreased populations

- ◆ Europeans need labor to cultivate new crops in the New World
- ◆ Not many natives left due to diseases
- ◆ Europeans look to Africa to begin importing African slaves to the New World as a labor source

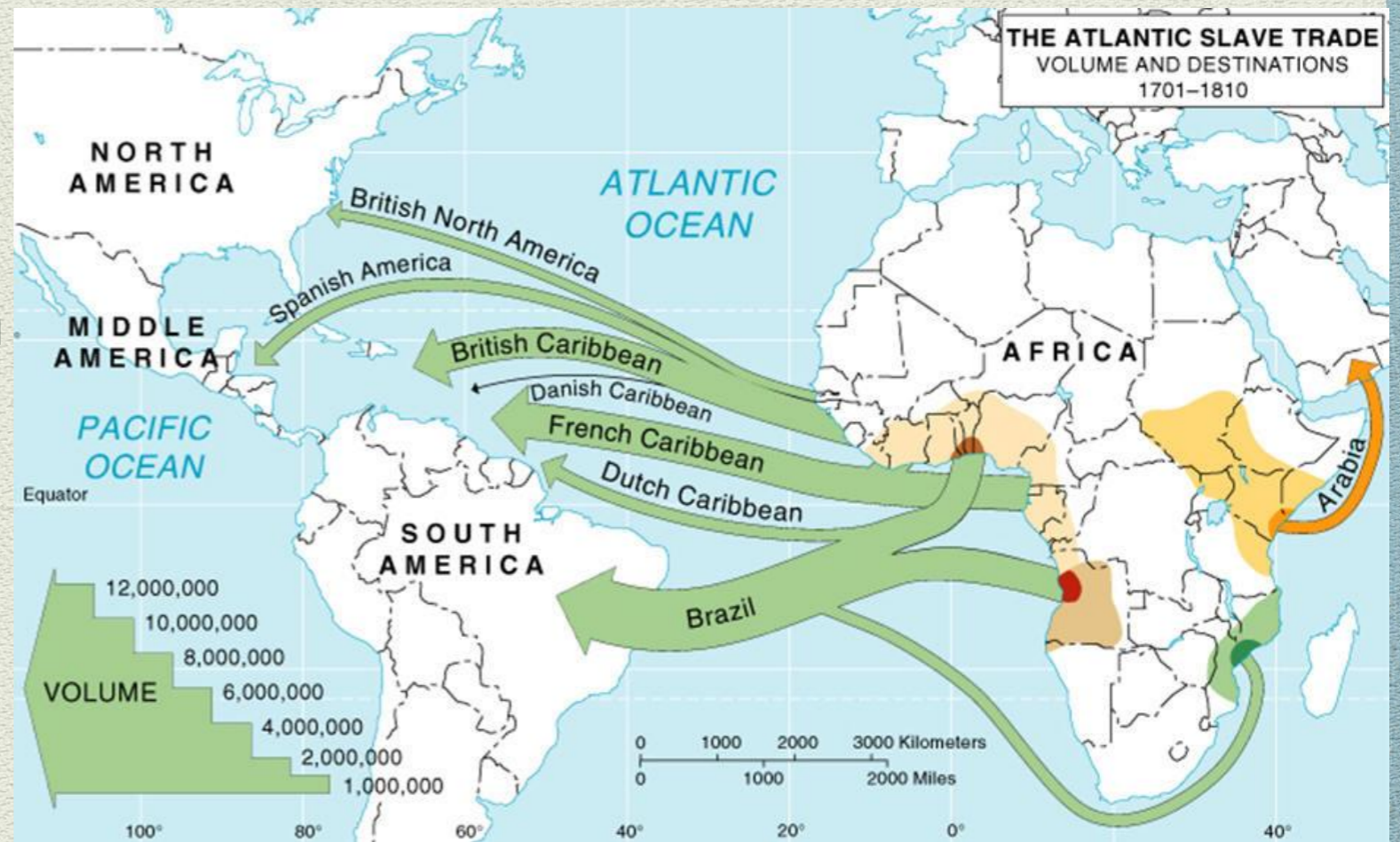
Impacts of the Columbian Exchange

- ◆ Different foods impacted the diets and cuisines of societies around the world
- ◆ Scholars estimate 1/3 of all food crops grown in the world today originated in the Americas



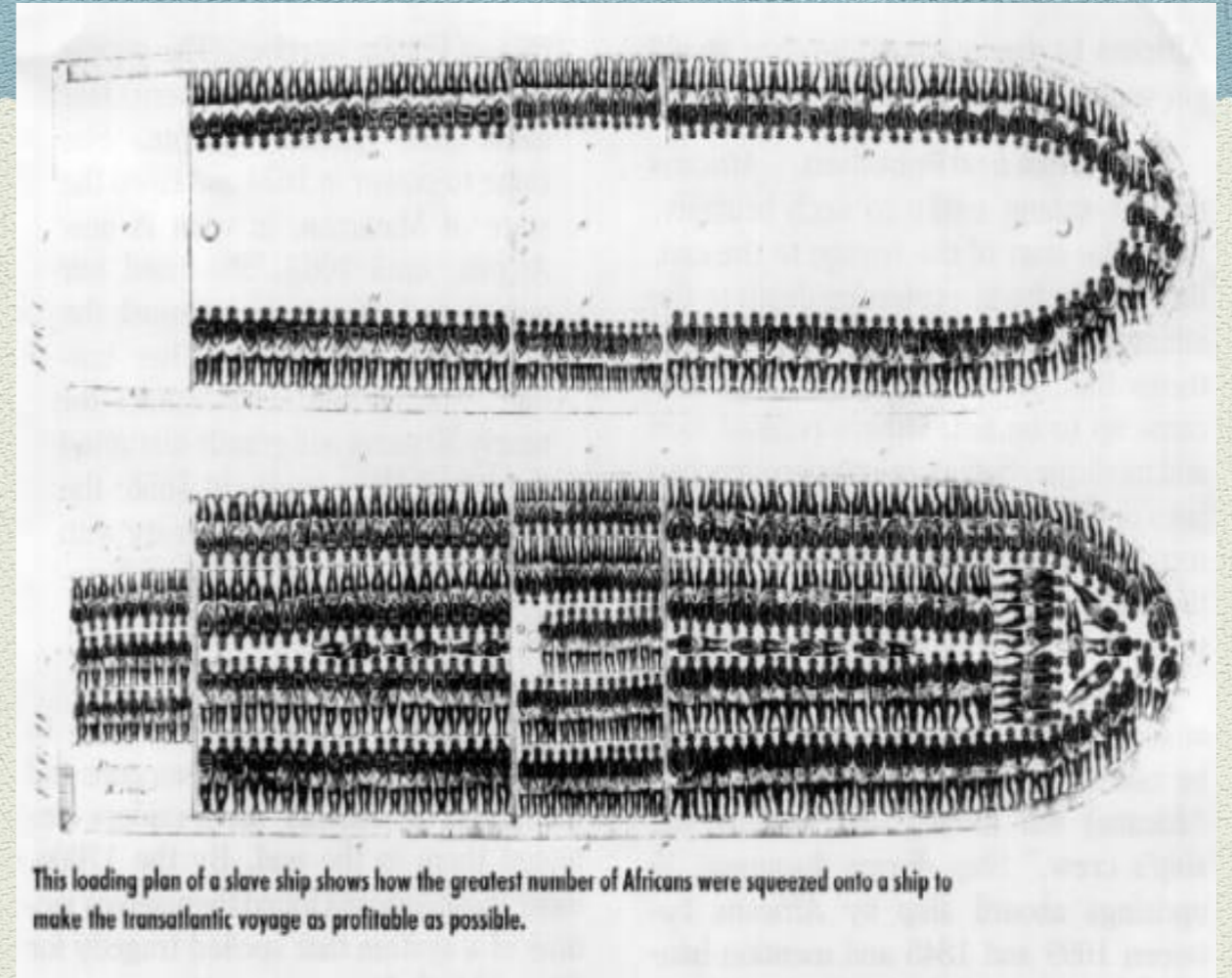
Atlantic Slave Trade

- ◆ Began in the 1500s to fulfill Spain's need for labor in their American Empire
- ◆ Europeans relied on African rulers & traders to seize captives and bring them or the coast
- ◆ Increased as need for labor grew in Americas and need for luxury goods grew in Africa



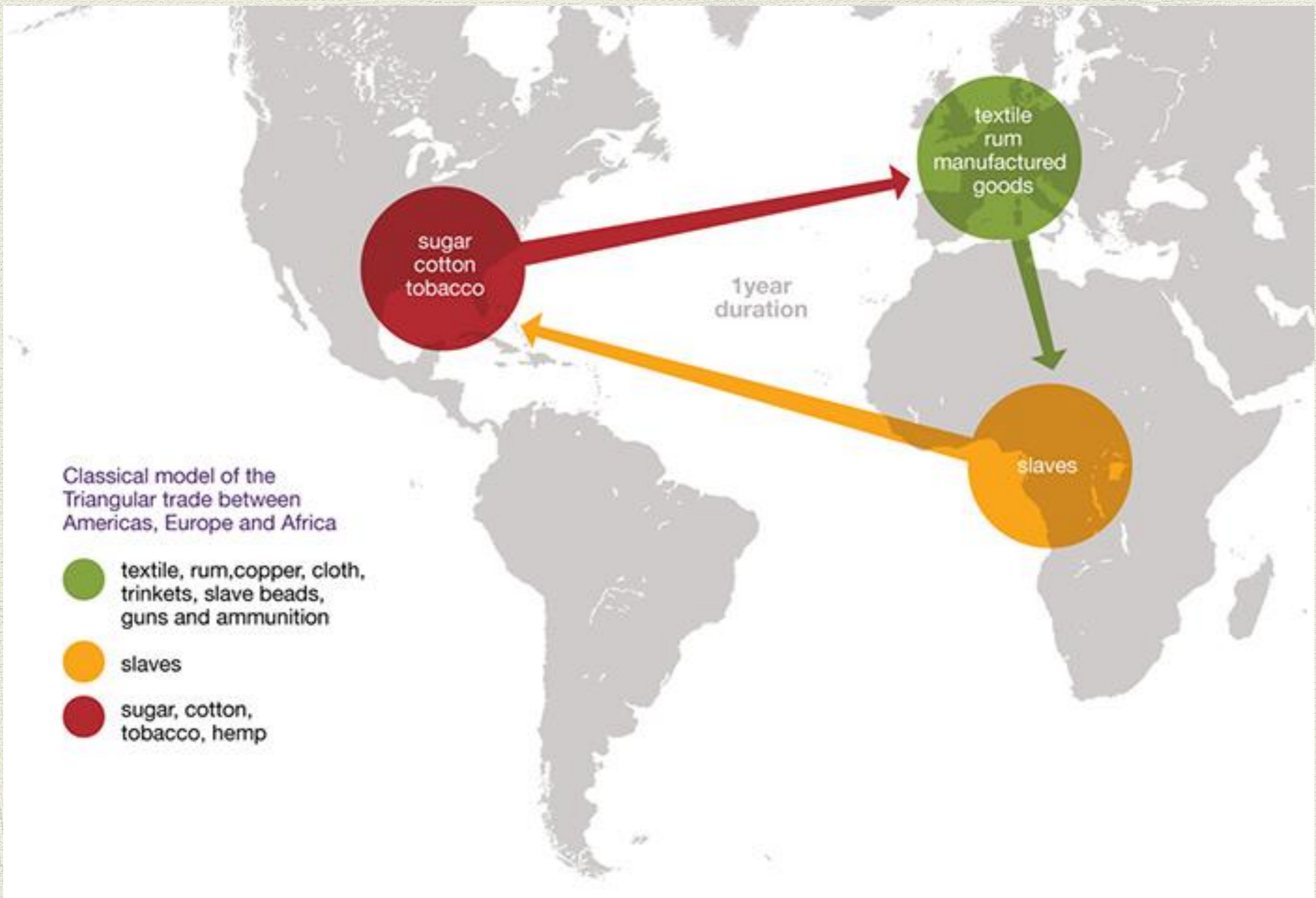
Atlantic Slave Trade

- ◆ Known as the 'Middle Passage'.
- ◆ Middle leg of the three-legged trade network known as Triangular Trade
- ◆ Hundreds crammed on one ship; many were sick or died on voyage from diseases or brutal treatment.



Triangular Trade

- ◆ First leg: merchant ships brought European goods like guns, cloth, and cash to Africa
 - ◆ Traded these goods for slaves.
- ◆ Second leg: Middle passage, transport of African slaves to the Americas
 - ◆ Traded slaves in the Americas for sugar, molasses, and other products grown or produced in European colonies
- ◆ Third leg: ships brought raw goods from the colonies to Europe to be traded for merchant goods.
 - ◆ Cycle continues



Mapping Activity

- ◆ Use the Textbook to help you complete the activity.
- ◆ Read **ALL** of the directions! Don't miss a step!
- ◆ Stamped tomorrow