

1.5 – The Columbian Exchange

AMERICAN HISTORY I
UNIT 1 – EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION
DAY 5 – THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE AND
GLOBAL TRADE

(1) Columbian Exchange Simulation

- ▶ Each person has received either a note card or a picture
- ▶ If you have a notecard, then you are a PERSON attempting to make a TRADE
- ▶ If you have a picture, then you are AN ITEM!

(2) Draw the Columbian Exchange

- ▶ On page 12-13 of the textbook, please copy the Columbian Exchange as the first part of your 1.5 notes

(3) Create a Menu!

- ▶ Create a short restaurant menu. Include foods you like to eat.
- ▶ List 5 main course options, 3 side dish options, and 3 miscellaneous items.



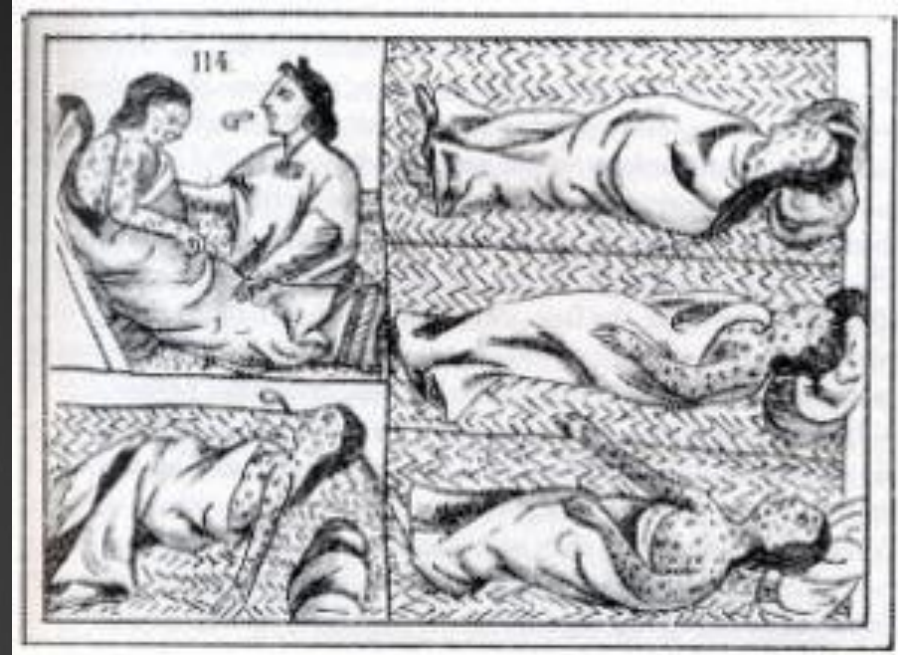
(4) Compare!

Look back to your menu.

Using the diagram you just completed, list the foods that would not have been available in the Americas prior to European exploration. (think ingredients)

The Columbian Exchange

- ▶ A series of complex interactions between peoples and environments
- ▶ 2 Parts:
 - ▶ Old World (Europe) → New World (Americas)
 - ▶ New World (Americas) → Old World (Europe)
- ▶ Some items were positive: corn, potatoes, livestock, (cattle, pigs, etc.) horses
- ▶ Some were negative, such as diseases from Europe



The Columbian Exchange



Columbian Exchange

Positives the Americas Received

- Live Stock
- Grains
- Citrus Fruits
- Coffee
- Technology

Positives Europe Received

- Corn
- Land (Not traditionally considered)
- Gold
- Tomatoes
- Potatoes
- Sugar

Negatives Received by Americas

- Disease
- Small Pox
- Mumps
- Flu
- Loss of Land

Negatives Received by Europe

- Syphilis
- Hepatitis

Introduction to the Columbian exchange

- ▶ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HQPA5oNpfM4&feature=BFa&list=UUX6b17PVsYBQ0ip5gyeme-Q>

***Mercantilism

- ▶ The driving force behind the establishment of colonies in the New World
- ▶ **Definition:** The idea that a country's wealth determines its power, and that wealth comes from establishing colonies

▶ Mother Country =
England

▶ Wealth comes from=
13 colonies



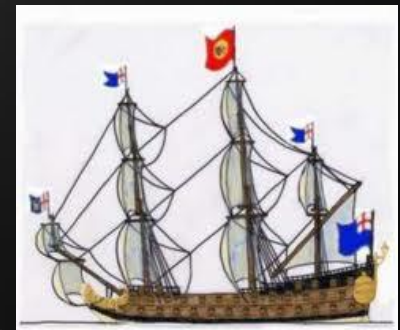
Mercantilism

Raw materials found in colonies



Raw materials sent to mother country

Raw materials made into finished goods



Finished goods sold back to colonies



-In order for Mercantilism to be successful, a country had to have a favorable balance of trade.

Favorable Balance of Trade =

Exports

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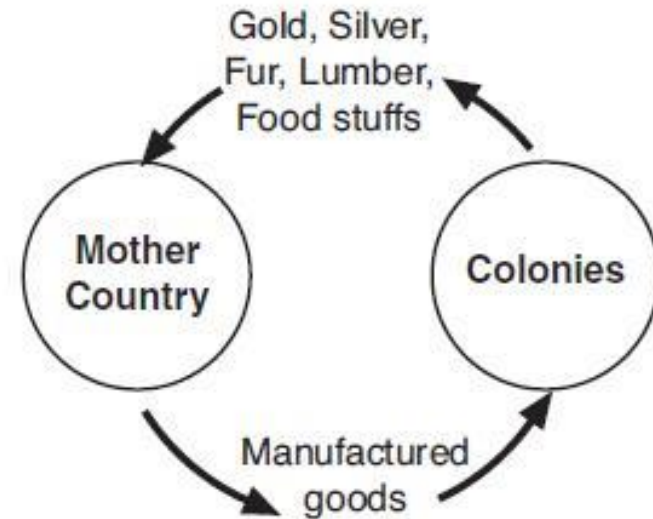
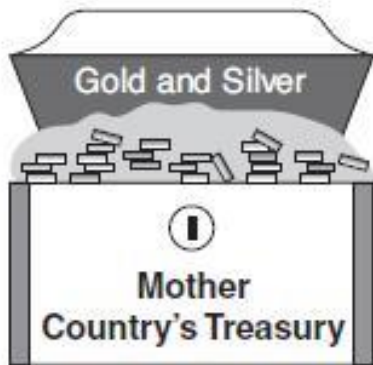
Imports

Imports → goods brought in from other countries

Exports → goods sold to other countries

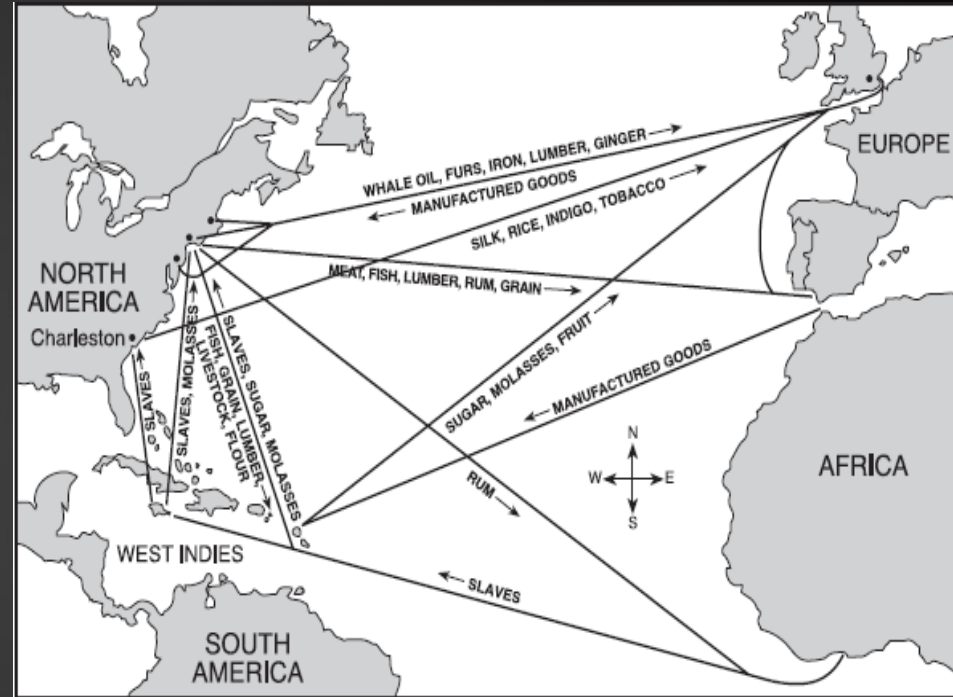
Mercantilism

A European View



Commercial Revolution

- ▶ Colonial empires were very profitable
- ▶ Made money with raw materials (sugarcane, tobacco, etc.)
- ▶ Capitalism started at this time
 - ▶ This is the private ownership of property and means of production



Source: Steven Goldberg and Judith Clark DuPré, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)

What is the most appropriate title for the map?

Joint-Stock Companies

- ▶ Formed to invest in the New World
- ▶ Many people invested at once
- ▶ This reduced risk
- ▶ Investors got a share of the profits
- ▶ Trading increased
- ▶ Ex. “Dutch East India Co.”, “Virginia Co.”, etc.



Vocabulary

- ▶ Columbian Exchange
- ▶ Joint-Stock Company
- ▶ Mercantilism

Questions

- ▶ Give 5 examples of “things” that were traded during the Columbian Exchange.
- ▶ What was the most important item traded? What was the most devastating?
- ▶ What is the term used to describe a country’s power by measuring its wealth? How can a country increase its wealth?