

Chapter 1 : Columbian Exchange by Josh Patrick on Prezi

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What was the Columbian Exchange? The Columbian Exchange was a biological and cultural exchange of plants especially potato, maize and various fruits, animals etc. The term was coined by historian Alfred Crosby in 1972, although the "event" took place hundreds of years earlier. The Columbian Exchange is considered to have been of great benefit to the Europeans who sought to spread out and conquer other lands, but it ultimately brought disaster to the Native Americans. The Columbian exchange is the exchange of goods between Europe and its colonies in North and South America. The Columbian exchange was the exchange of diseases, crops, and goods between Europe and the Americas starting with the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492. The Columbian Exchange relates to the exchange of animals, technology, culture, ideas and crops. The movement of people, plants, animals, and germs across the Atlantic Ocean is the Columbian Exchange. The lands had drifted apart that had once been connected. Some species of plants and animals flourished in both areas, and some did not. There were many new animals and plants in the Americas that Europeans had never seen. And, Europeans brought plants and animals to the New World that America had never seen. This includes viruses and other biological organisms. The new animals brought to America upset the ecology of the area. The people living in the Americas did not have resistance to many of the "germs" brought by the Europeans. Biologically, the Indians had not been exposed to measles, smallpox, whooping cough, chicken pox, and influenza. The effect of these diseases on the Americans was catastrophic. Bacteria and viruses killed more Native Americans than did Spanish swords. The Indians also gave to the Europeans, venereal disease. Medical historians disagree on the origins of syphilis, but it was first identified by physicians in 1495, in Cadiz, Spain, the port which Columbus returned to after his first voyage. The Columbian Exchange was also a cultural exchange. New agricultural developments were traded, economic activity and opportunities opened up between the New and Old Worlds, and new ideas were exchanged.

Chapter 2 : The Columbian Exchange - Wikipedia

What are some consequences of the Columbian Exchange? The Columbian exchange was a movement that changed the Americas permanently. The Americas were inhabited by the Indians which lived in tribes.

Comment Tobacco, potatoes and turkeys came to Europe from America. In exchange, Europeans brought wheat, measles and horses. But who ever thinks about earthworms? Yet they, too, were brought to America by Europeans, and hardly with fewer consequences than those of other, more famous immigrants. Wherever this species appeared in American forests, it changed the landscape, aerating the soil, breaking down fallen foliage and accelerating erosion and nutrient exchange. Earthworms make it easier for some plants to grow, while robbing others of habitat. They take away living space from other bugs, while providing a new source of food for some birds. In short, a forest with worms is a different one from a forest without them. As a result, the earthworm started transforming America. This surprising anecdote is just one of many compiled by journalist Charles Mann in his latest book, " No other person, Mann suggests, changed the face of the Earth as radically as Columbus did. It was the dawn of the era of global trade. Oceans no longer represented barriers to people, goods, animals, plants and microbes. It was as though Pangaea, the supercontinent that broke apart some million years ago, had been reunited in a geological blink of the eye. A century later, the world looked very different. Spanish galleons sailed into Chinese harbors bearing silver mined by Africans in South America. Spanish cloth merchants received Chinese silk in exchange, delivered by middlemen in Mexico. And wealthy people looking for relaxation -- whether in Madrid, Mecca or Manila -- lit up tobacco leaves imported from the Americas. Rousingly told and with a great deal of joy in the narrative details, Mann tells the story of the creation of the globalized world, offering up plenty of surprises along the way. Who knew that improving agricultural yield with bird droppings as fertilizer began in Peru? Certainly few know what a decisive role malaria-carrying mosquitoes played in the fate of the United States. The story begins in Jamestown, a British colony in what is now the US state of Virginia, where a Dutch pirate ship turned up in August with nearly two dozen black slaves onboard, captured when the pirates attacked a Portuguese slave ship. As it was harvest time, the Jamestown colonists seized the opportunity to buy the slaves. That purchase set the seal on slavery in America. Plasmodium falciparum, a parasite that causes malaria, now gained a foothold in North America. Attacks of this fever were a high price the colonial farmers paid for their exploitation of African slaves. Mann argues that this had far-reaching consequences. In the north, where the cold climate made it hard for malaria-carrying mosquitoes to survive, he says, European immigrants made for an inexpensive alternative to African slaves. In the American South, however, Caucasians fared much more poorly in the mosquito-infested cotton and tobacco fields. Only the slaves from Africa brought with them a certain degree of resistance. In this way, Mann argues, malaria cemented the system of slavery in the American South. White plantation owners withdrew to their mansions in breezy locations that offered partial protection from the disease, leaving black slaves to toil in the fields. That range extends almost precisely to the Mason-Dixon Line, along which the American Civil War broke out in , between the slave-holding states of the South and the Union soldiers of the North. The "Columbian Exchange" -- as historians call this transcontinental exchange of humans, animals, germs and plants -- affected more than just the Americas. In China, for example, the new era began when sailors reported the sudden appearance of Europeans in the Philippines in The astonishing thing about this was that they had come across the ocean from the east. This time, though, the new arrivals brought something from America that electrified China -- silver. This precious metal was the most important form of currency, in which all business was transacted, during the Ming Dynasty. Thus, in the eyes of the Chinese, the galleons from South America arrived loaded with nothing less than pure money. No wonder, then, that a brisk trans-Pacific trade quickly developed. To the chagrin of the Spanish crown, much of the silver mined in the Andes was delivered not to Spain but to far-away China. In exchange, silk, porcelain and other Chinese luxury goods made their way eastward toward Mexico. The Silver Rush Mann uses the example of two 17th-century boomtowns to illustrate the change that gripped the globe during this period. Showy, aggressive and teeming with energy, these cities represented the spirit of a new era. One of them, perhaps the wildest city in the

history of the world, was established high in the Andes Mountains. Even skillfully carved marble figures of Jesus as a baby were on offer. The more of the precious metal Spanish galleons shipped to Manila, the more its value dropped. The last Ming emperor was succeeded by the Qing Dynasty. These hardy and unusually high-yield non-indigenous plants were able to grow even in soil that would not have supported rice cultivation. These three American crops would transform entire swaths of land in the south and west of the Chinese empire, where the mountainous terrain had seemed unsuited to agriculture because the soil was either already depleted or too infertile to be farmed. The new plants from the Americas, though, transformed once barren land into arable land. With the Chinese government aggressively pushing agriculture, millions established a new livelihood as potato or corn farmers in the mountains. But this agricultural revolution had its downsides, as many mountain forests fell victim to the new cropland. These slopes, now cleared of trees, had no protection against the rain, and mudslides began to occur in many places. The areas around the Yangtze and Yellow rivers were now plagued nearly every year by massive flooding. Changing Winners and Losers Increasing contact between the continents certainly led to progress, but it brought suffering and exploitation, as well. The emergence of modern agriculture demonstrates this dramatically. It all began with discoveries by two Germans. World traveler Alexander von Humboldt was the first to take an interest in the indigenous people who broke stinking chunks off the rocky cliffs where birds perched along the Peruvian coast. Chemist Justus von Liebig then recognized that the resulting powder, thanks to its high nitrogen and phosphorus content, made an excellent fertilizer. Guano, as the local people called this substance made of hardened bird droppings, soon became one of the most significant imported products in the up-and-coming continent of Europe. This time, the Chinese were among the ones who suffered, forced to labor amid the ammonia stench of the guano. A total of around , Chinese people were enticed to far-away South America under the lure of false promises. Tapped from the bark of the rubber tree, natural rubber was shipped across the Atlantic in ever greater quantities. Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia now became rubber-producing superpowers, replacing Brazil, Venezuela and Suriname. This was possible because of a British man named Henry Wickham, who became something of a hero of the "Columbian Exchange" when he smuggled Brazilian rubber tree seeds out of the country in Just how easily a second Wickham could come along -- this time spreading not the rubber tree, but its leaf blight, around the world -- became clear to Mann during a research trip, when he found himself standing in the middle of an Asian rubber plantation, wearing the same boots he had worn just months before on a tromp through the Brazilian rainforest. What if a few spores of the fungus were still stuck to his boots? At some point the Columbian Exchange will come full circle, Mann writes, and then the world will have another problem. Translated from the German by Ella Ornstein Article

Chapter 3 : What were the positive and negative effects of the Columbian Exchange

The Columbian Exchange occurred when travelers from the Old World met residents of the New World. Advances in farming represent a positive outcome, and the spread of disease represents a negative outcome from this meeting. There were many positive impacts from the Columbian Exchange, such as the.

Chapter 4 : The Columbian Exchange - Lesson Plan

University of South Carolina Scholar Commons Faculty Publications History, Department of Columbian Consequences, Vol 2: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands.

Chapter 5 : What were the positive and negative effects of the Columbian exchange? | eNotes

The Columbian exchange is a vast subject once one realizes the number of items exchanged and the effects of the items. This website takes a closer look at a few of the most influential items exchanged and explores how these items influenced the world.

Chapter 6 : The Columbian Exchange (article) | Khan Academy

The Columbian exchange moved commodities, people, and diseases across the Atlantic.

Chapter 7 : Index of /~tshannon/histweb/site19

What were the effects of food during the Columbian Exchange? 1)Exchange of foods and animals had a dramatic impact on later societies. 2)Over time, crops native to Americas became staples in diets of Europeans.

Chapter 8 : User account | Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History

The primary positive effect of the Columbian exchange was the introduction of New World crops, such as potatoes and corn, to the Old World. The most significant negative effects were the.

Chapter 9 : The 'Columbian Exchange': How Discovering the Americas Transformed the World - SPIEGEL

The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of is a book on the Columbian exchange by Alfred W. Crosby. Reception [edit] Various academic authorities have reviewed the book.