

## EFFECTS OF THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1. Africa</b></p> <p>Millions of African slaves were transported to the Americas from regions throughout Africa, especially West Africa. In the long-term the overall population of Africa actually increased as a result of new, more nutritional, easily grown crops like potatoes. In the short term some areas saw a population decline as a huge percentage of young men, the most desired slaves, were transported across the Atlantic. The population of the continent was skewed, as there were more women than men.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2. The Americas</b></p> <p>Deforestation (the destruction of forests) was an important effect of the Columbian Exchange. Mining was a huge industry for European colonizers. Wood, from forests, was needed to heat smelters that separated iron ore. Additionally, deforestation occurred to clear land that was needed for cash crops like sugar and tobacco that were heavily in demand. As a result, millions of acres of forest were destroyed throughout the Americas, but especially in Mexico, Peru, and Bolivia.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3. The Americas</b></p> <p>Native plants were replaced by those from Europe, permanently altering the environment. The hordes of Old World feral livestock contributed to erosion in the Americas. Huge herds of cattle and horses roamed the grasslands. Overgrazing in a number of places led to the replacement of pasture with scrub growth. European weeds and grasses took over large areas. They were more adapted than many native plants to being trampled on or chewed to ground level by grazing.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>4. China</b></p> <p>The population of China exploded as a result of food from the New World. Corn and especially sweet potatoes could grow in dry soil and tended to be resistant to pests. New World crops provided more calories per acre than crops from the Old World. Additionally, people began populating regions of China, especially in the south, where new crops could be grown. According to one estimate, China's population grew from 84 million in 1500 to 150 million in 1700.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5. Europe</b></p> <p>The population of Europe exploded as a result of food from the New World. Corn and especially potatoes could grow in dry soil and tended to be resistant to pests. New World crops provided more calories per acre than crops from the Old World. According to one estimate, Europe's population grew from 67 million in 1500 to 95 million in 1700.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>6. The Americas</b></p> <p>Between 50 to 90 percent of Native American populations died as a result of the Columbian Exchange. The vast majority died of European diseases, like small pox, measles, and influenza. Native populations had no immunity to diseases brought from Old World settlers and the livestock they brought. Vermin, like mosquitoes and rats, also brought from the Old World to New, also spread diseases.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>7. The Americas</b></p> <p>Before the Columbian Exchange there were almost no large, domesticated animals in the Americas. Old World settlers brought horses, cattle, sheep, chickens, and pigs. Not only did the domestic animals provide new food sources, but they also led to the destruction of habitat for American animals that resulted in extinctions. American plants were replaced with Old World grasses for grazing.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>8. The Americas</b></p> <p>Before the Columbian Exchange there were almost no large, domesticated animals in the Americas. Old World settlers brought horses, cattle, sheep, chickens, and pigs. This completely changed the culture of some Native American tribes. Horses allowed natives in the Great Plains to migrate over longer distances and hunt more effectively. Horses were used in warfare. Some Native cultures incorporated pastoralism into their lifestyles.</p>

<p><b>9. The Americas</b>  Colonizers from Europe could make huge profits by planting cash crops, the most common of which were sugar and tobacco. Both crops were enormously profitable as they were inexpensive and sold throughout the Old World, but especially in Europe. These cash crops were grown on large plantations, and were planted and harvested with coerced labor, mainly chattel slaves from Africa, though other coerced labor forms, like indentured servitude, were used as well.</p>	<p><b>10. The Americas</b>  New food crops were introduced, grown, and harvested by African slaves. The most common food crops were okra and rice. Okra became a staple food on plantations throughout the New World, and rice was grown and harvested as a cash crop as well.</p>		

Your assignment: You must draw each effect on your own sheet(s) of lined paper. You may have dialogue or thought bubbles within your panels. Stick figures are OK. Number each panel and label the region that is affected.

Take note: Most effects are related to the Interaction with the Environment theme (especially demography [population, mortality rates, percentage of men to women, etc.]).

If you finish early construct a children's book (with your own lined paper) showing the effects of the Columbian Exchange.