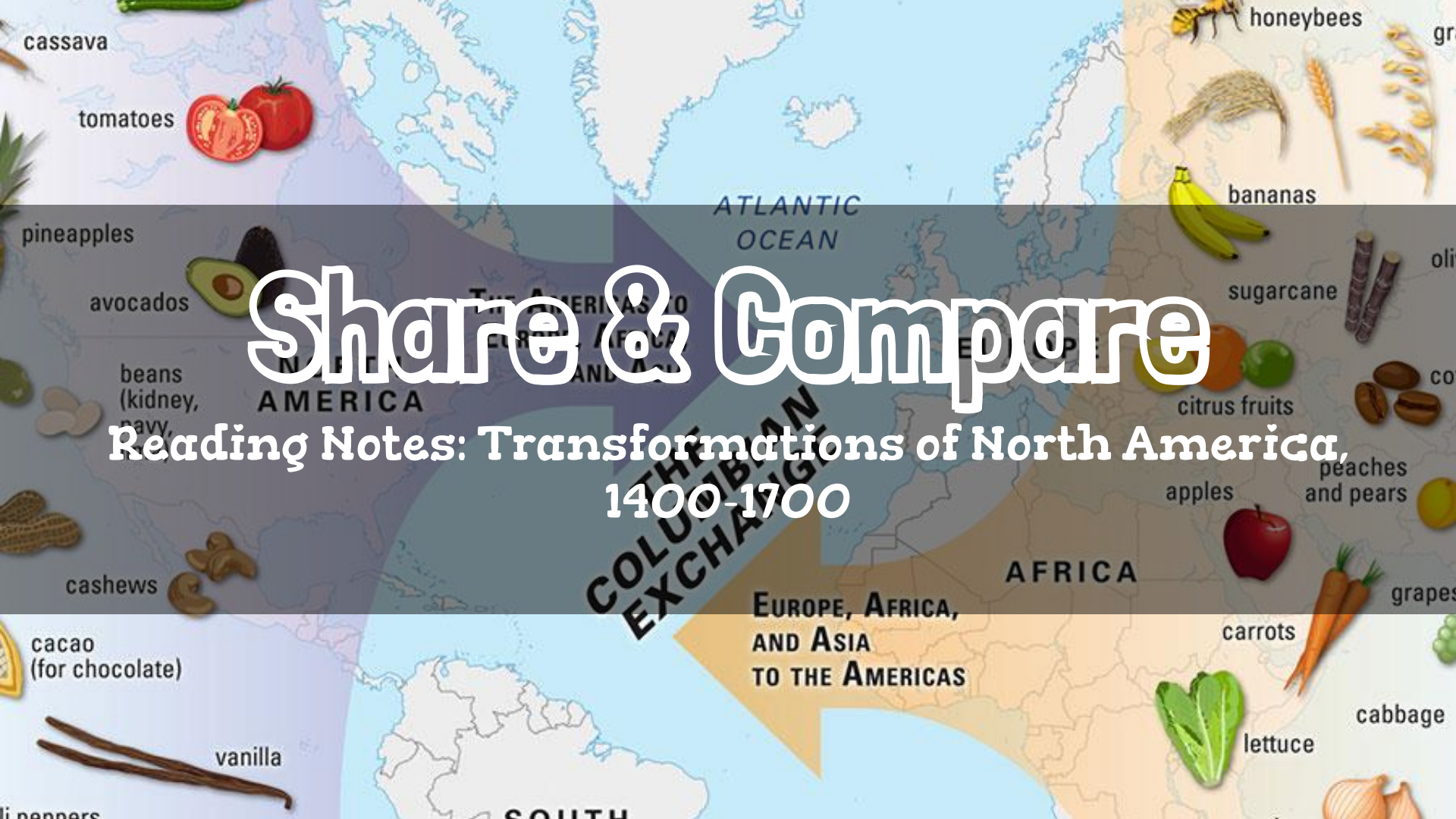


Share & Compare

Reading Notes: Transformations of North America, 1400-1700





cassava

tomatoes



pineapples



avocados

beans
(kidney,
navy,
lima)



cashews



cacao
(for chocolate)



vanilla

peppers

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

THE AMERICAS TO
EUROPE, AFRICA,
AND ASIA

Early Contact

Between the "Old World" and "New World"

THE COLUMBIAN
EXCHANGE

EUROPE, AFRICA,
AND ASIA
TO THE AMERICAS

honeybees



bananas



sugarcane



citrus fruits



peaches
and pears



AFRICA

carrots



cabbage

lettuce



grapes



How did the environment shape
Native American cultures and
lifestyles regionally?

Why was the domestication of
maize so important?

Native Americans in 1491

- ★ 15,000+ years of development
- ★ Diverse, complex societies
- ★ Agriculture established around 6000 B.C.
 - Populous, urbanized societies developed
- ★ Complex social structures
- ★ Highly populated powerful empires
- ★ Chiefdoms and Confederacies
- ★ Geography influenced cultural development
 - Spiritual connection to nature



How did the first contacts among Europe, sub-Saharan Africa, and the Americas change world history in the century after 1492?

- ❑ Demographic changes: reconfiguration of human populations across the globe
- ❑ New patterns of trade
- ❑ New patterns of warfare
- ❑ Challenges to peoples' worldviews

THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

NORTH AMERICA



AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA



EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICAS



EUROPE



Disease

- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough

Livestock

- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Horses

Grains

AFRICA



The Age of "Discovery"

- ★ The "Old World" and "New World" rediscovered one another after 300 generations of isolation since the Bering Land Bridge connected them
- ★ Exploration of the Americas ⇒ new people, crops, animals
- ★ The Columbian Exchange: the interchange of people, pathogens, crops, livestock, commodities across the Atlantic Ocean
- ★ **Trans-Atlantic trade** developed in the course of the 17th century (1600s)

European Colonization

- ★ Initial dominance of Spain & Portugal
- ★ England, Dutch, & France establish colonies in the early 17th century (1600s)

- ★ Motivations for colonization --3 Gs:
 - God (England was anti-Catholic)
 - Glory (power grab; prestige for nation)
 - Gold (profit \$\$\$, **mercantilism**)



English Colonization

- ★ Internal turmoil due to the Protestant Reformation reduced the strength of England during the 16th century.
- ★ Furthermore, the population of England increased from 3 million to 4 million between 1550 and 1600. This was not economically sustainable, and resulted in half of the population living below the poverty line.
- ★ The poorest of English society were encouraged to emigrate to the New World.
 - Advertised as a Utopia where lower classes could own property
=basis of liberty