

Unit 4 - Transoceanic Connections

Topic 4.3 - Columbian Exchange

Thematic Focus: Interactions between Humans and the Environment (ENV)

The environment shapes human societies, and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments.

Essential Questions: *What led to the Columbian Exchange and in what ways did it affect both the Eastern and Western hemispheres?*

Learning Objective	Historical Developments (KC's)	Study Guide Notes on Historical Developments (KC)
<p>Explain the causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effects on the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.</p> <p>The Great Dying & Little Ice Age: Strayer p. 557-563</p>	<p>KC 4.1.V - The new connections between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres resulted in the exchange of new plants, animals, and diseases, known as the Columbian Exchange.</p> <p>KC 4.1.V.A - European colonization of the Americas led to the unintentional transfer of disease vectors, including mosquitoes and rats, and the spread of diseases that were endemic in the Eastern Hemisphere, including smallpox, measles, and malaria. Some of these diseases substantially reduced the indigenous populations, with catastrophic effects in many areas.</p> <p>KC 4.1.V.B - American foods became staple crops in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with coerced labor and were exported mostly to Europe and the Middle East.</p> <p>KC 4.1.V.C - Afro-Eurasian fruit trees, grains, sugar, and domesticated animals were brought by Europeans to the Americas, while other foods were brought by African slaves.</p> <p>KC 4.1.V.D - Populations in Afro-Eurasia benefitted nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops.</p>	

Response to learning objective:

**Illustrative
Examples****Notes - Significance** (how does each help answer the Essential Question) **& Theme**

Domestication of Horses	
Domestication of Pigs	
Domestication of Cows	
Food from Africa - Okra	
Food from Africa - Rice	