Why Was the Columbian Exchange Significant?

 Note Taking Sheet

**Core Competencies**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thinking
	+ Analyze the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of consequences and rate their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Communication
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with peers during lesson activities.

**Curricular Competencies and Standards**

* Significance
	+ Analyze sources to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that will help you to assess what the creator of accounts, narratives, maps, or texts have determined is significant.
	+ Students will also rate the significance of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Columbian Exchange.

**Learning from First Peoples**

* Indigenous peoples and First Peoples were profoundly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the Columbian Exchange.
* Before the introduction of European culture, Indigenous peoples and First Peoples thrived under well-established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, traditions, and relationships with the natural world.
* These practices were not “worse” that European practices, just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* First people’s practices were nearly lost over hundreds of years of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Knowledge of these practices are still embedded in the memory, history, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of First Peoples communities.
* We will aim to understand and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that, today, many First Peoples are relearning their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cultural practices and are reasserting the value of these practices as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the European practices introduced during the Columbian Exchange.

**Background – What was the Columbian Exchange**

* The term *Columbian Exchange* was coined to describe the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that began with Columbus’s arrival in the Caribbean in 1492.
* Many of the plants and animals that were exchanged were intentionally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between continents.
* However, many of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that were exchanged were by-products of interactions between Europeans and First Peoples.
* At first the term Columbian Exchange was used to describe the exchange of living organisms, such as plants, animals, and diseases, but it has since been broadened to include the exchange of people, cultures, technology, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Changes in Population**

* The Columbian Exchange led to a massive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in population in Europe because of the introduction of new staple crops, such as maize, potatoes, and tomatoes from the Americas.
* In comparison, the Indigenous population of the Americas rapidly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, primarily because of the spread of diseases such as smallpox, measles, yellow fever, bubonic plague, typhoid fever, and malaria.
* The overall population of the Americas, however, soon began to rise again because of the arrival of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the forced transport of enslaved Africans.

**Activate and Inquire**

* How do smartphones affect your lives?

**Smartphones**

* What does this image show?
* Which parts can you name?
* Where were the parts manufactured?
* Where were the parts put together to make the final product?

**Smartphones**

* Smartphones are manufactured in many different countries from materials that come from various parts of the world.
* Many Android phones, for example, are assembled in factories in Vietnam, China, Brazil, Indonesia, Korea, and India, while most iPhones are assembled in China.
* The components of smartphones come from many different countries, such as the United States (screens), India (keypads), and Japan (ceramic components such as capacitors).
* Once the phones are assembled, they are shipped around the world for sale.

**Globalization**

* What do you think globalization means?
* Is your smartphone an example of globalization? Why?
	+ The manufacturing process involves labour in many parts of the world.
	+ Results in increased interaction and movement of people, goods, cultures, and ideas around the world.
* In a small group, discuss how globalization affects your lives? Be prepared to share.

**The Columbian Exchange**

* Look at the title of the lesson on page 112, “Why was the Columbian Exchange Significant?”
* The Columbian Exchange was an early form of **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and it had many significant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Understanding what the significance of this event is will be the focus of this lesson(s).
	+ During the lessons you will analyze the changes created by the Columbian Exchange and determine which consequences were the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.