

Columbian Exchange, Spanish Exploration, and Conquest
Theme: Geography and the Environment

Learning Objective 1.D: Explain causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effect on Europe and the Americas during the period after 1492.

KC-1.2.1.B: The Columbian Exchange brought new crops to Europe from the Americas, stimulating European population growth, and new sources of mineral wealth, which facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism.

- Native New World plants such as _____, _____, _____, _____ and the _____ revolutionized the economy and diet of the Old World
- The nutritional value and bountiful harvests of the potato led to _____ in Europe and numerically offset the population lost to slavery in Africa
- Feudalism gave way to capitalism as the demand for imported goods and gold from the new world and new avenues for creating wealth helped develop a _____.

KC-1.2.1.C: Improvements in maritime technology and more organized methods for conducting international trade, such as joint-stock companies, helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas.

- The development of the _____, and the use of the _____ and _____, allowed more ships to make the transatlantic journey.
- _____ companies allowed companies to pool money from investors to fund new explorations
 - This greatly increased the amount of exploration, especially for the English in the 17th century.

KC-1.2.II.A: Spanish exploration and conquest of the Americas were accompanied and furthered by widespread deadly epidemics that devastated native populations and by the introduction of crops and animals not found in the Americas.

- The major American empires, the Aztecs and the Incas, were defeated by Spanish _____, Hernan _____ and Francisco _____ in 1520 and 1531
 - Cortes had the help of Aztec rivals and his translator, _____
- Aztecs tried to repel the conquistadores in 1520 on _____, but Spanish siege of the city ended with an Aztec surrender
- The Spanish built a new empire, transforming the landscape with churches, forts, and even universities throughout the new territory they conquered
- Exploration and settlement of California would not happen until the 1700s, led by _____ and the _____
- Old World crops like _____ and animals like _____, _____ and _____ were introduced to North America, some with negative environmental impacts

#4 - 1.4 Columbian Exchange, Spanish Exploration, and Conquest
APUSH

Name: _____

- Some native populations like the Comanche, Apache, Sioux, and Navajo adopted the use of horses to the point that it became ingrained in their lifestyles
- Old World _____ to which native populations had no immunities decimated as much as 90% of the natives in the continent.
- Disease traveled inland faster than Europeans, this fueled the view that the New World was largely unpeopled and ripe for the taking
- Epidemics among natives of diseases like _____ weakened their ability to fend off the _____

Quick Recap

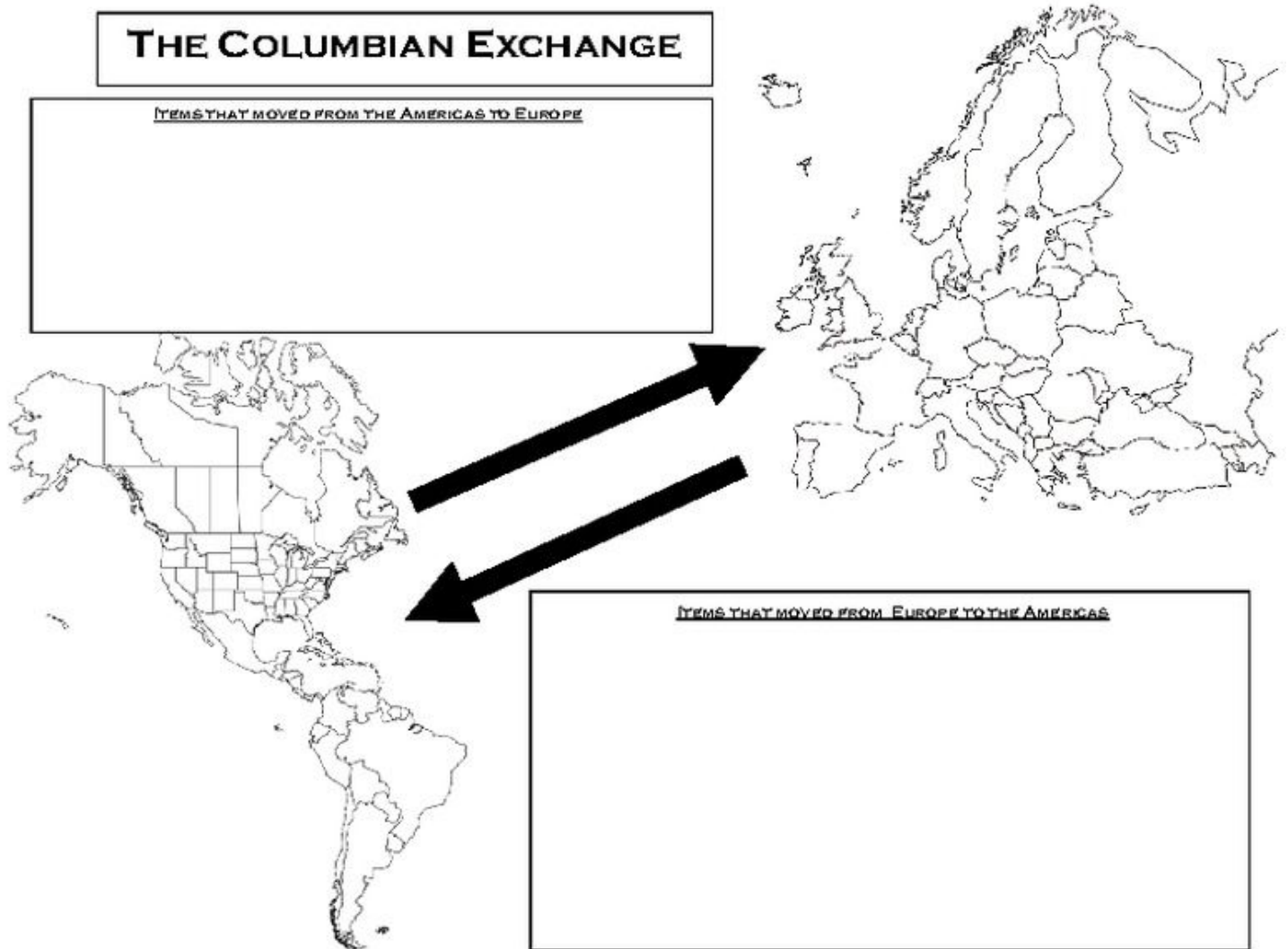
- Effects of New World crops and mineral wealth
- Effects of new technology like the caravel, sextant and compass
- Old World diseases decimated native populations

Part II
Short Answer Response

Answer each prompt using at least THREE sentences.

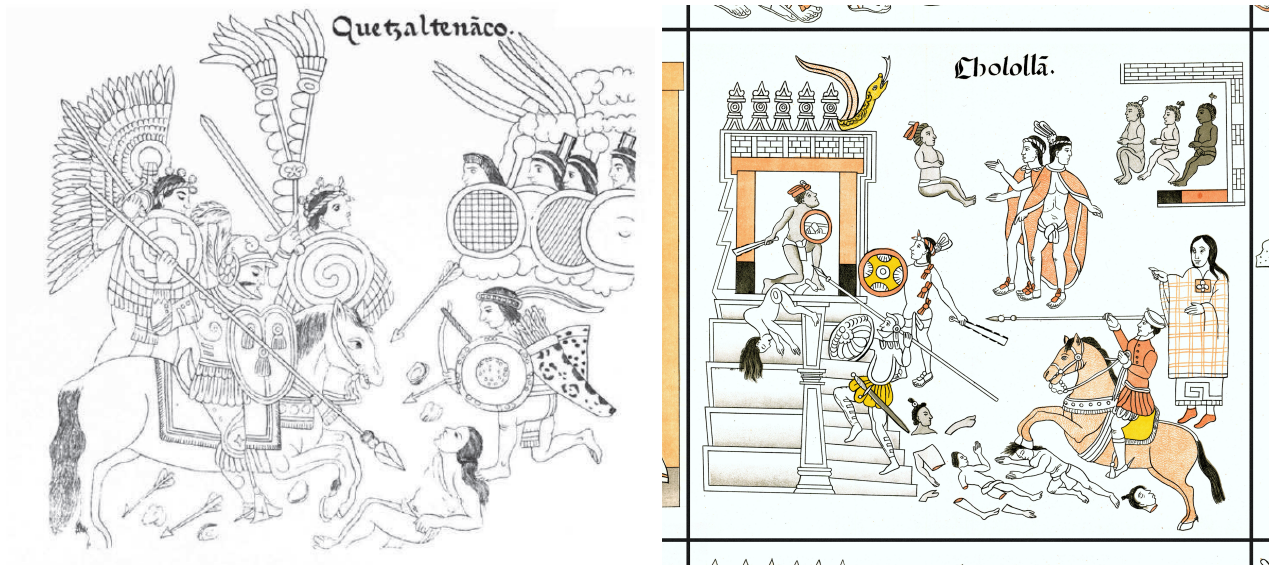
1. Explain causes of the Columbian Exchange.

2. Explain the effects of the Columbian Exchange on Europe and the Americas during the period after 1492.



1. Inside of each box, list at least 8 things that were transported through the Columbian Exchange
2. Explain one negative effect of the Columbian exchange on the New World and one positive effect on Europe.
3. Explain one negative effect of the Columbian exchange on Europe and one positive effect on the New World.

Document Analysis - Lienzo de Tlaxcala



The Tlaxcala people of central Mexico assisted Hernán Cortes in the conquest of the Aztec empire after the death of Moctezuma in 1520. The two images portray Spanish and Tlaxcalan armies under the command of Cristóbal de Olid, a lieutenant of Cortes, as they battle against the Aztecs. These images appear in the *Lienzo de Tlaxcala*, an illustrated manuscript, but were copies of murals painted for Tlaxcalan nobles to commemorate the part that they played in the conquest of the Aztec empire.

1. Analyze the weapons used in both panels, how did Spanish technology impact Native Americans?
2. Write a one sentence attribution for the document.
3. Explain how the Tlaxcala-Spanish alliance complicates the historical narrative of European and Native contact.