

#### 4-2.1 What impact did the Columbian Exchange have on American culture?



##### The Columbian Exchange

Columbus' voyages to North America helped develop an exchange between the **Old World** (Europe, Africa and Asia) and the **New World** (North and South America) called the **Columbian Exchange**. This exchange had many positive and negative effects. It created different ways of life across the world.



The Columbian Exchange had many **positive effects**. European settlers from the Old World introduced **wheat, rice, coffee, horses, pigs, cows, and chickens** to lands in North America. Native Americans taught Europeans how to **grow corn, potatoes, peanuts, tomatoes, and squash** through teamwork and observations. The introduction of **horses** in the New World significantly affected the way Plains Native Americans moved and hunted. Horses allowed the Plains Native Americans to move faster to hunt and travel with buffalo. **Maize and manioc** from the New World replaced traditional African crops as Europe's most popular foods. **Sweet potatoes and maize** contributed to the population growth of Asia too.

The Columbian Exchange also had many **negative effects**. One of the main negative effects of the Columbian Exchange was that **diseases**, such as diphtheria, measles, smallpox and malaria, carried by explorers and later the settlers, killed many Native Americans. When Native Americans died in large numbers from these diseases, European settlers needed a new source of slaves. Because so many Native Americans died, the demand for **African slaves** and the slave trade increased. The **exchange of plants, animals and diseases** is known as the **Columbian Exchange**.

Positive Effects of the Columbian Exchange	Negative Effects of the Columbian Exchange
	

4-2.1 What impact did the Columbian Exchange have on American culture?



Fill in the boxes with materials that were from each location.

New World	Old World
<p><b>The Columbian Exchange</b>                      Write a quick summary statement to say what the Columbian Exchange is.</p>	

## 4-2.2 How were European settlements different in North America?

### The Spanish Colonists

#### Location

The **Spanish colonists** settled modern-day **Florida** and **southwestern** parts of North America. This group of colonies became known as **New Spain**.



#### Motivation

Many of the explorations of the Spanish colonists were motivated by the search for **gold**.

#### Economic Activities

Spain established **missions** in St. Augustine and Santa Fe where Native Americans worked to make a **profit** for Spanish. The Spanish colonies also grew **cash crops** for exporting.

#### Religion

Religious emphasis often depended on the people and their motivations. The **Spanish missionaries** converted the native people and established **Roman Catholic missions**.



#### Government

The government of the **“mother country”** (Spain) determined the type of government the Spanish colonies would have in the new world. The Spanish kings were absolute monarchs, so they Spanish colonies weren't allowed to govern themselves.

#### Lifestyles

Lifestyles varied based on the colony's origin and location. Many of the settlers learned to **trade** available natural resources. The Spanish colonies established **missions, forts, and ranches** as their major lifestyle. They were very **self-sufficient**.

### The French Colonists

#### Location

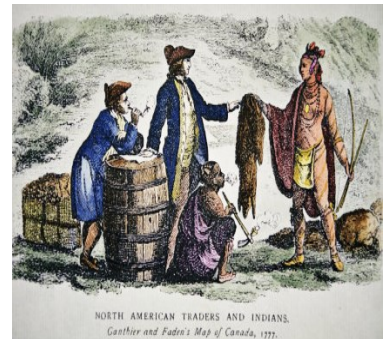
The **French colonists** settled Quebec on the St. Lawrence River (Canada) and along the Mississippi River. They called this land **New France**. New France was sparsely settled, mainly by trapper/trader Frenchmen who occasionally visited trading posts or settlements.

#### Motivation

The French were motivated by **economics**. They wanted to trap and **trade fur** for a **profit**.

#### Economic Activities

The French colonist established **fur trade** with Native Americans so they could sell fur and pelts to Europe for a **profit**. New France also produced **crops** for themselves.



#### Religion

Religious emphasis often depended on the people and their motivations. French settlers often converted the Native Americans to **Catholicism**. The French government did not allow religious dissenters to settle in their colonies.

#### Government

The government of the **“mother country”** (France) determined the type of government the French colonies would have in the new world. The French kings were absolute monarchs, so they French colonies weren't allowed to govern themselves.



#### Lifestyles

Lifestyles varied based on the colony's origin and location. Many of the settlers learned to **trade** available natural resources. In the French colonies the settlers were welcomed by the Native Americans and developed **fur trade**.

## 4-2.2 How were European settlements different in North America?

### The Dutch Colonists

The **Dutch** founded the colony of **New Netherland**, but didn't continue to settle. Eventually they were forced by the English to give up their colony and it became the English colonies of New York and New Jersey.

### The New England Colonists

#### Location

The **New England colonists** settled on the **northeastern** coast of North America. These colonies included **Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island**.

#### Motivation

The New England colonists were motivated by **religious freedom**. The **Pilgrims** who settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620 went there to establish a model of **religious community**. They named this region **New England**.

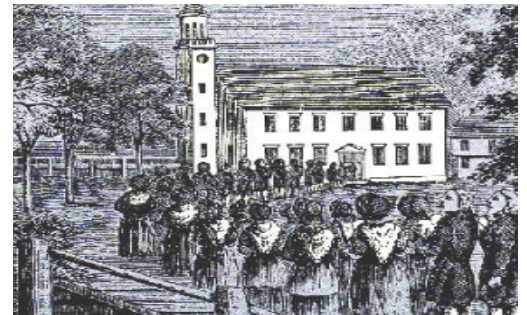


#### Economic Activities

All of the English colonies grew **cash crops** for **exporting**. New England colonies had **thick, rocky, soil** and a **cold climate**. They exported **lumber** and **built ships** to support their economies. By **importing** natural resources that were plentiful in North America and **exporting** goods from the mother country to the colonies, the colonies and their mother countries became **economically stronger** than their European rivals.

#### Religion

The first settlers in New England went there to establish a model **religious community**. The **Puritans** were English Protestants who wanted to "purify" the Church of England by eliminating all aspects of Catholicism from their religious practices. They founded the colony of **Plymouth** in Massachusetts where they practiced their new form of Protestantism. They enforced religious conformity and the **meetinghouse** was the center of the religious activity in their colonies.



#### Government

The English had a tradition of **legislative representations** in Parliament. They allowed the colonists to create their own laws in the English colonies, which largely shared all responsibility of government with governors and other administrators.

#### Lifestyles

Lifestyles varied based on the colony's origin and location. Many of the settlers learned to **trade available natural resources** such as lumber. Men worked as artisans or store owners in cities and towns. The **children** in the colonies enjoyed activities such as **hopscotch, jump rope, tag, and swimming**.



## 4-2.2 How were European settlements different in North America?

### The Middle English Colonists

#### Location

The **Middle English colonists** settled on the **central-eastern** coast of North America. These colonies included **New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.**

#### Motivation

They were motivated by **religious freedom.** **William Penn** gave **Quakers** and non-Quakers the opportunity to **practice their religion freely** and farm the land there.



#### Economic Activities

All of the English colonies grew **cash crops** for **exporting.** The English middle colonies exported foods to the Caribbean and other European countries. By **importing** natural resources that were plentiful in North America and **exporting** goods from the mother country to the colonies, the colonies and their mother countries became **economically stronger** than their European rivals.

#### Religion

Religious emphasis often depended on the people and their motivations. English settlers were mostly **Protestants.** **Quakers** who settled in **Pennsylvania** allowed others to practice their religion as they chose.

#### Government

The English had a tradition of **legislative representations** in Parliament. They allowed the colonists to create their own laws in the English colonies, which largely shared all responsibility of government with governors and other administrators.



#### Lifestyles

Lifestyles varied based on the colony's origin and location. Many of the settlers learned to **trade available natural resources.** Most of the men and women in the Middle colonies worked on family farms with servants or slaves working alongside them. The **women** were also responsible for daily chores such as **cooking, cleaning, and sewing.** Men worked as **artisans** or store owners in cities and towns. Children received enough education to learn to read and write, but most did not continue with further education. Instead young boys learned specific trades from their fathers by watching them work. The **children** in the colonies enjoyed activities such as **hopscotch, jump rope, tag, and swimming.**



## 4-2.2 How were European settlements different in North America?

### The Southern English Colonists

#### Location

The **Southern English colonists** settled on the **southern** coast of North America. These colonies included **Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina** and **Georgia**.

#### Motivation

The English colonists who settled Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 were motivated by **economics**. They originally hoped to find **gold**, but soon began to plant **cash crops** such as **tobacco**.

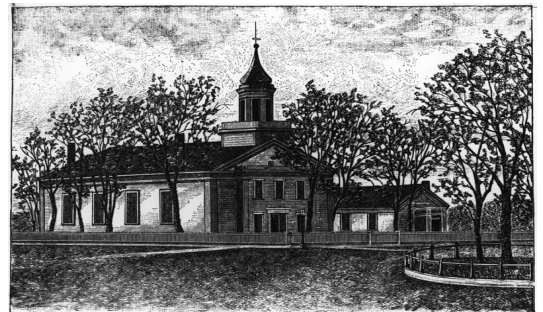
#### Economic Activities

All of the English colonies grew **cash crops** for **exporting**. The English southern colonies exported **tobacco, rice, and indigo**. By **importing** natural resources that were plentiful in North America and **exporting** goods from the mother country to the colonies, the colonies and their mother countries became **economically stronger** than their European rivals.



#### Religion

Religious emphasis often depended on the people and their motivations. English settlers were mostly **Protestants**. The English southern colonists had established **churches** in their communities. Most were Anglican/Church of England. Maryland was Catholic. However, they were more concerned with **profit** than with **religion**. This allowed the colonists the freedom to make their own **religious choices**.



#### Government

The English had a tradition of **legislative representations** in Parliament. They allowed the colonists to create their own laws in the English colonies, which largely shared all responsibility of government with governors and other administrators.

#### Lifestyles

Lifestyles varied based on the colony's origin and location. Many of the settlers learned to **trade available natural resources**. Most of the men and women in the southern colonies worked on **family farms** with **servants** or **slaves** working alongside them. The **women** were also responsible for daily chores such as **cooking, cleaning, and sewing**. Children received enough education to learn to read and write, but most did not continue with further education.

Instead young boys learned specific trades from their fathers by watching them work. The **children** in the colonies enjoyed activities such as **hopscotch, jump rope, tag, and swimming**.



**4-2.2 How were European settlements different in North America?**

	Location	Motivation	Economic Activities	Religion	Government	Lifestyles
<b>Spanish Colonies</b>						
<b>French Colonies</b>						

**4-2.2 How were European settlements different in North America?**

	<b>Location</b>	<b>Motivation</b>	<b>Economic Activities</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>Lifestyles</b>
<b>New England Colonies</b>						
<b>Middle Colonies</b>						
<b>Southern Colonies</b>						





## 4-2.3 How did Africans change the culture and economy of North America?

### The Introduction of Slavery

**Slavery** was introduced into North America because as large farms and plantations were established in the English colonies, the landowners needed **workers** to help to **plant** and **harvest cash crops**. At first they tried to **enslave the Native Americans**. However, this created tension between the colonists and the Native Americans. The Native Americans also knew the land so well they were able to easily **escape**.



### Indentured Servants

**Indentured servants** were brought from **England** and had a significant impact on the colonies. They came to the new world because colonists continued to need **workers** to help in **planting** and **harvesting cash crops**, such as tobacco and rice. **Poor people** from **England** came to the colonies for a couple of reasons. Some people had been **displaced** from their land in England and **needed work**, or others wanted a **better** or **changed life** in a different place. The colonists and indentured servants signed a **contract** in which they agreed that the **servant would work** for the land owners for a **certain amount of years** in exchange for **food, clothing, shelter**, and most importantly passage to the **New World**. The landowners were able to secure more land because they **paid the passage** of the indentured servants. Often the landowner **didn't live up to the contract** and **abused** and

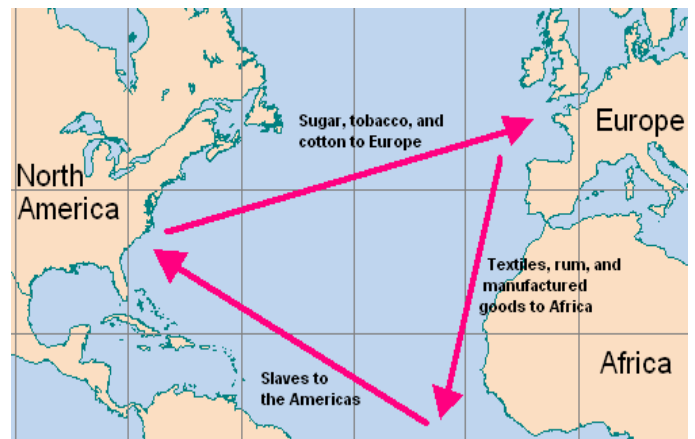


**mistreated** the indentured servant. The indentured servants hoped that once their time of indenture was over, they would have the opportunity to **own their own land**. Once they were free, many moved to the **backcountry** of the colonies in order to **claim their land**. When the number of potential indentured servants was no longer enough to fill the need for fieldworkers, colonists turned to using **slave labor** from **Africa**.



### Triangular Trade

**Slaves** were brought to **North America** through **triangular trade**. **Trade routes** followed patterns depending on the **demand** of **exporting** and **importing goods**. The routes were taken between **North American colonies, Europe, Africa, and West Indies**. For example, on one route **sugar** was purchased in the **West Indies** and transported to **New England** to be made into **rum**. The rum was then shipped to **Africa** to be **exchanged** for **slaves**. The **slaves** were then taken to the **West Indies** and **sold** or **exchanged** for **sugar cane**. The **sugar** was taken back to **New England** to produce more **rum** and the cycle continued. **Cash crops** grown in the English colonies like **rice, tobacco, and indigo**, were sold in **Europe** in exchange for **manufactured goods** that could not be produced in the colonies. This was known as **mercantilism** – the belief in the benefits of profitable trading.



## 4-2.3 How did Africans change the culture and economy of North America?

### The Middle Passage

The part of the **slave's journey** aboard the **ship** between **Africa** and **North America** is known as the **Middle Passage**. **Africans** were **kidnapped** by other tribes in **Africa** and were marched from their homes in the interior of Africa to the coast of **West Africa**. There, they boarded the **slave ships** where they were **traded** or **sold** to the ship's captain. The ship's captain then held them there until they could **fill** the **cargo hold** of the ship. If they even survived this part of the journey, then they had to endure the most horrible part - the **Middle Passage**. The Middle Passage refers to the **inhumane conditions** aboard the ships. Since the **slave trade** was conducted for **profit**, the ship captains of the slave ships tried to deliver a **maximum number of slaves** for **minimum cost**. Africans were **imprisoned** as **cargo** in a tight, dark and dirty space below the ship's deck. They received **little food** and **exercise** while aboard the slave ship. Many slaves **did not survive** the Middle Passage.



### African Culture in the Colonies

**African slaves** were brought to **North America** because landowners needed **fieldworkers** for their farms and plantations. The **slaves** that survived the **Middle Passage** were brought in mainly through the port in **Charleston**, South Carolina. The slaves' hard work had a profound impact on the **economy** and the **culture** of the colonies. **Africans** brought with them their own **culture, skills, and languages**, such as the **Gullah** culture. **Africans** were **knowledgeable** about **raising livestock** and **farming techniques** needed to cultivate rice in the colonies. This made the **rice plantations** of



South Carolina **profitable**. Without **African skills** and **labor**, the **economy** of the Southern colonies would not have developed these **cash crops**.

**Africans** also impacted the **cooking styles** of the **southern colonies**, and later the United States. **Slaves** often prepared meals for themselves and the slave owners. They introduced more variety in preparation than stewing and spit-roasting. They added **greens** and other **vegetables** to the plantation owners' meats and starch diets, thus **improving** the **health** of slave owners and colonists. Since **Africans** came from different tribal groups and **spoke no English** when arriving in the colonies, some developed dialects such as **Gullah**. **Gullah** was a spoken **language** of **Africans** that developed in the Sea Islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. Other customs such as making **sea grass baskets** and **music** were important to the slaves in bringing a piece of their African culture into the new world. **Slave owners** began to feel **threatened** by this **growing population of slaves**. Slave owners then decided to implement **slave codes** to regulate the behavior of slaves in the colonies.

Some **slaves** in the **north** were able to **work** additional **jobs** in order to **purchase their freedom**. A child born to a **mother in slavery** would become a **slave**. However, if a **mother's freedom** was **purchased**, then her **children** would also become **free**. Many **free Africans** found **work** in the **north** as artisans and apprentices. Later, some **slaves** would **fight** in the **American Revolution** in hopes of receiving **freedom** in return for fighting for the colonies.



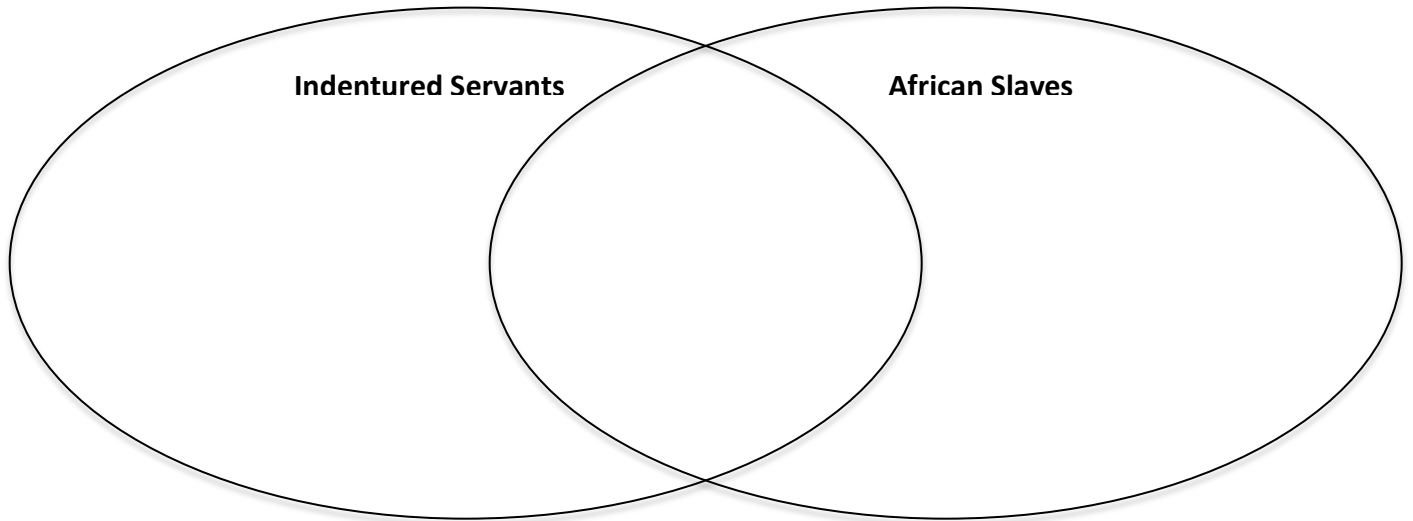
### 4-2.3 How did Africans change the culture and economy of North America?

Title: \_\_\_\_\_



1. Add a **title** to the diagram
2. Label the following on the map:
  - **North America**
  - **West Indies**
  - **Europe**
  - **Africa**
3. Label the following on the arrows:
  - **Manufactured goods**
  - **Enslaved Africans**
  - **Raw materials**

Compare and contrast Indentured Servants and African Slaves.



Social impact of Africans on North American culture	Economic impact of Africans on North American culture



#### 4-2.4 How did the relationship between Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans impact settlement?

##### Conflict and Cooperation

**Conflict and cooperation** between the **Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans** influenced life in the new world. At first, **Native Americans helped the colonists** in Virginia and Plymouth to survive the first years by **teaching them to plant crops** such as tobacco and corn. But as more settlers came to the New World for land, the Native Americans began to **resist** them.

##### Native Americans and Colonists

Many **wars** were fought between the **colonists** and the **Native Americans**. With Robert LaSalle's claim, the **French** had moved into the **Ohio River Valley** to claim this land for France. The **English** colonists and their mother country (England) then went to **war** with the **French** and their colonists in order to protect their claims. Many **Native American** tribes fought on the side of the **French** against the colonists and the British. This major **conflict** resulted in a series of **four wars** spanning over 74 years and fought on three different continents. The last of these series of wars is known as the **French and Indian War**.



Land ceded to Britain as a result of the French and Indian War

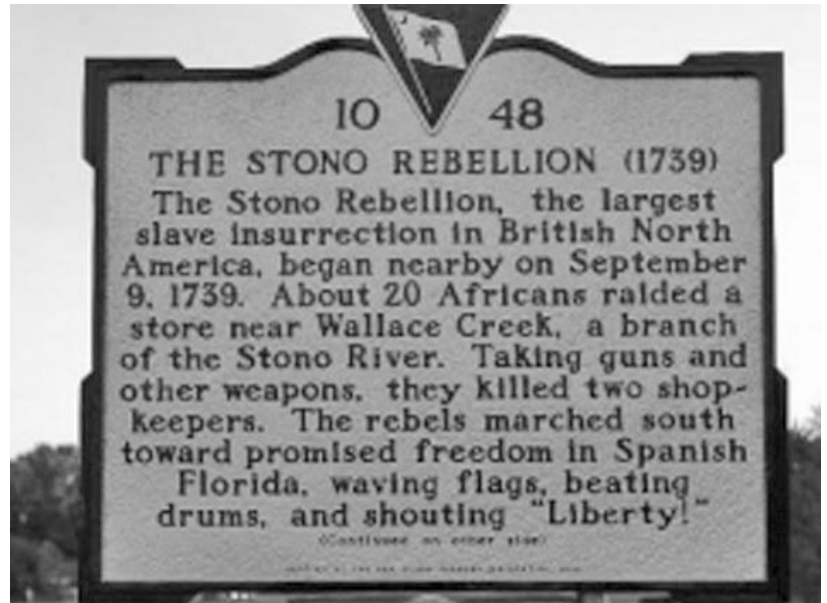


The **French** established **good working relationships** with the **Native Americans** because of their **fur trading**. Because **few French settlers** came to the New World and the ones who came **did not take much land** for families or settlement, the French did **not bother** the Native Americans as the English colonists did. Most **Native American** groups **allied** with the **French**. They hoped that a French victory (in the French and Indian War) would **stop** the English colonies from **expanding** into the Appalachian Mountains. However with the help of the Iroquois, Catawba and the Cherokee tribes, the **British won the French and Indian War**. This forced the **French to lose control** of their **North American land** claims. Many **Native Americans** then **lost** their long term **trading partners** and **military allies** with the French.

#### 4-2.4 How did the relationship between Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans impact settlement?

##### Slaves and Colonists

Plantation owners considered **slaves** to be their **property** and were often **sold** without warning. **Slaves** wanted to gain their **freedom** from plantation owners. Some slaves **rebelled** against the **poor living conditions** and **abusive treatment** of their slave owners. They would **rebel** by holding **slave revolts**. However, **slave revolts** like South Carolina's **Stono Rebellion** were mostly **unsuccessful**. Some slaves were discovered before the revolt could be carried out. Others were quickly and brutally put down. Because slaves tried to rebel against their abusive owners, colonists then created **slave codes**. The **slave codes** were used to **control** and **monitor** the **behavior** of **slaves** in the colonies. The codes



included **rules** such as **limited slave education**, **purchases**, and ability to **sell goods**. Slaves were also **not allowed** to **travel** without their **master's permission**. **Such revolts** also made the slave owners and the colonists more **fearful** of the enslaved African population because the **slave population** already **outnumbered** the **free population** (colonists). In order prevent the slaves from continually revolting; some slave owners used **violence** and **intimidation**. Although **slaves** continued to **resist** their **captivity** through work slowdowns, faked



illnesses, breaking tools, and running away; most were **unsuccessful** in **escaping slavery**. Some **slaves did escape** the bonds of slavery by heading **North**. Still some in the **North** were able to **work** to **purchase** their **freedom** and the freedom of other slaves. These **free Africans** were able to **find work** as artisans or apprentices in the **New England** colonies.

##### Slaves and Native Americans

There was some **cooperation** between **slaves** and **Native Americans**. For instance, **runaway slaves** in South Carolina fled to Florida where they **joined Native American tribes**. However, some Native Americans tribes adopted the practice of slavery themselves and **enslaved** the runaway slaves anyways.



**4-2.4 How did the relationship between Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans impact settlement?**

<b>Political</b> impacts on settlement	<b>Economic</b> impacts on settlement	<b>Geographical</b> impacts on settlement	<b>Social</b> impacts on settlement

<b>Native Americans cooperated</b> with the <b>French</b> because...	<b>Native Americans had conflict</b> with the <b>British</b> because...
Why did the British win the French and Indian War?	Why do you think it is called the French and Indian War?

**4-2.4 How did the relationship between Native Americans, Europeans, and Africans impact settlement?**

What were some examples of <b>conflict</b> between the <b>slaves</b> and <b>colonists</b> ?	What were examples of <b>cooperation</b> between <b>slaves</b> and <b>Native Americans</b> ?
What were examples of <b>conflict</b> between <b>slaves</b> and <b>Native Americans</b> ?	Why do you think there was so much <b>conflict</b> between the <b>colonists</b> and the <b>slaves</b> ?

Cause	Effect
The French claimed land for their country.	
	Native Americans fought on both sides during the war.
The French lost the French and Indian War.	