

Name:

**Write an essay describing the impact of the Columbian Exchange on people around the world after 1492. Make sure to include at least three supporting reasons and evidence from the articles we've read to prove the reasons you've stated.**

In your essay make sure to:

- write at least 5 paragraphs
- write an introduction and conclusion
- cite evidence
- use transition words

EXAMPLE 1

Some impacts of the Columbian Exchange world wide are how Civilization was destroyed, enslaved people Europe got new foods and Europe's population growth.

How were Civilizations destroyed? Civilizations were destroyed by war. My first Civilization that was destroyed was the Aztec in Mexico. There civilization was destroyed by Hernan Cortes and his Spain army went to Mexico and the Aztec ruler/king had never seen such white people so he thought that Hernan was a god so he gave him gifts. But Hernan really was not a god he is the ruler of the Spain army and he got money from Queen Isabel and King Frenando to sail on the sea. But Hernan came to conquer The Aztec for gold once the Aztec gave them gold as a gift he thought that he didn't have enough gold and then they had a war keep in mind that the Aztec weren't ready for war plus the Spainards had better and Powerful weapons than the Aztec. The Aztec did call it war but didn't think of it as war they thought of it as a religious practice. When war was finished the Aztec were conquered and their land was destroyed and this would be the Spaniards 150th year of not being defeated in war.

How did the Europeans get new foods? Europeans got new food from the Atlantic trade because when the Atlantic Trade happened between Europe, Africa and Asia and The Americas The Americas had given them Chili peppers, vanilla tomatoes Avocados and potatoes and cassava . I know because one in the text says that " European exploration of the Americas in the 15th and 16th centuries brought the so-called Old and New Worlds into contact with each other. In what is called the Columbian Exchange, numerous plants, animals, and microbes from Europe, Asia, and Africa were introduced to the Americas, and numerous others were transferred from the Americas to Europe, Asia, and Africa. The effects of this widespread exchange were profound." This shows how the Europeans got new foods.

How did Europe's population grow? Europe's population grew by getting new foods! Like how I was explaining how they got new foods but this is in a different type of explaining. Ok so like I was saying the Europeans got new foods and at the same time their population grew from getting new foods I know because in the text it says that " Historian Charles Mann says there are two main reasons.

The first, Mann argues, is called "the great dying.

Local people were exposed to new diseases that killed many, many people. How many people actually died? What sources can we use to answer this question?

To begin this part of my research, I found two different estimates for population, and used information from both sources to make the chart below:"

Were the Ndongo and Taino people enslaved? Yes the Ndongo and Taino people were enslaved but first I will tell you about the Ndongo people. Ndongo people were some very nice happy and graceful people then they were taken by some Spain people who made learn their language and made tobacco i know because in the text it says that " Ndongo people being stolen from their land impacted the ancestors of the Ndongo people made their family panicky and scared. because their family has to know that they are gone and kept away from them." and some were starved.

Were the Taino people enslaved? Yes the Taino was enslaved by the Spaniards I know because in the text it says that "The Taino were easily conquered by the Spaniards beginning in 1493. Those who survived mixed with Spaniards, Africans, and others. Taino culture was largely wiped out, although several groups who said they were of Taino descent gained visibility in the late 20th century, notably in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. state of Florida." This shows that the taino were enslaved

Conclusion: this shows all the things that were impacted during the Columbian Exchange.

### Example 2:

Some impacts of the Columbian Exchange on people around the world are access to new kinds of foods, enslavement of Africans and Indigenous peoples, and diseases.

Some of the new foods brought to North and South America are bananas, grapes, onions, and peaches. And some of the foods brought to Europe, Africa and Asia are cashews, vanilla, corn, potatoes, and tomatoes. Because of all this extra food in Europe, European populations grew and in the Americas populations decreased by 30 million people. This statement from the article "Back and Forth Across the Atlantic" states the decrease in the Americas population "This region lost about 30 million people over that time."

Some of the diseases that killed so many enslaved Indians are smallpox, measles and flu. And they caused the Aztecs to get sick too. These diseases caused Columbus to stop enslaving Indians. Columbus kidnapped and enslaved over 1,500 Tainos including children. This evidence from the article "Back and Forth across the Atlantic" "Local people were exposed to new diseases that killed many, many people", shows that diseases killed many Indigenous people.

African and Indigenous peoples were kidnapped and thrown on a crowded boat for many months with not enough food or water. This evidence from the book "Born on the Water", says "traded another's child, another's momma

and daddy". They were forced to work on the fields for hours, still hoping to one day return home.

These are some of the reasons why the effects of the Columbian Exchange reflect on how the world is today.

### Example 3:

The impact of the Columbian exchange on people around the world were diseases, New foods and enslavement of the Ndongo people.

The impact of the Columbian Exchange on people around the world were diseases. I know this because in the article it says, "The Europeans brought with them diseases, which the American tribes had no natural immunity against. Illness spread like wildfire, killing millions of both the Aztecs and Incas." I also read that says "Europeans unintentionally carried smallpox, measles, and malaria with them. The Indigenous people had never been exposed to the diseases. I learned that the spread of these new diseases was terrible for the Indigenous people, causing many, many deaths." This shows that diseases impact the people around the world.

The second impact of the Columbian exchange was New foods. I know this because in the text it says "The Europeans who came to the Americas brought many things with them. I thought they had always been here! Can you imagine North America without horses, cattle, honey bees, earthworms. Many items made the reverse trip from the Americas to Europe after 1492. They included corn, potatoes, turkeys, tomatoes, chili peppers. Before that, none of these items were found in Europe, Africa, or Asia." This shows that new food sometimes impacts people around the world.

The third impact of the Columbian Exchange on the people around the world was enslavement of the Ndongo people. I know this because in the article it says "no one knows how long it took before the Ndongo people knew they would never see their home again, Some of them couldn't bear the pain and decided to take their last swim and 20-30 beloved human beings for a few pounds of food." This shows that they were suffering and some people had to be traded for food.

In conclusion, due to the Columbian Exchange and some Diseases, New foods and Slavery of Ndongo people, It can impact the world .

### Example 4:

Hey! Are you ready to learn about the Columbian Exchange? I have some really interesting facts for you to learn. Well get comfy because this essay might be a little long but still very important. I have cool information for you to learn like... Some impacts of the Columbian Exchange on people around the world are access to new foods. Also exposure to disease. You can't forget the enslavement of certain groups of people.

During trade, people from the West Indies traded food to Europe, Africa, and Asia. When Europe got a bunch of new surplus foods, that changed people's diets around the world. Europe's population grew because they had more foods that they never had before. During Christopher Columbus's second voyage he brought pigs, cows, chickens, and horses to the Americas which gave them more resources of food and the horses helped them upgrade in their hunting because when horses came they had faster transportation to hunt. Isn't that crazy how you would picture the indigenous people riding horses with feathers in their hair but then you have to remember that horses were not in the West Indies until the Europeans brought them over. In "Back and Forth Across the Atlantic" it says "The Europeans who came to the Americas brought many things with them. They were completely new to the American continents. Some of them surprised me: horses, sheep, honey bees, earthworms, sugarcane, wheat, fruits, coffee plants, and diseases.

When the Europeans went to the West Indies, they brought diseases with them that killed about 55 million people. Those diseases killed 90% of the Population. Some of these diseases were smallpox, measles, typhus, and cholera. The native people had no cure for these deadly diseases which made them feel helpless. When the people died, their culture also died too. Since almost all of the people in the West Indies died, all of their languages were gone too, so now nobody really speaks those foreign languages. Instead they speak Spanish because Spain conquered them.

When Europeans went to the West Indies they brought them back to Spain and Europe to be their slaves. The Europeans destroyed their homes, cities, temples, and forced them into Christianity. These issues also happened to West Africans because they were slaves to the Europeans as well. When the Europeans made the Indigenous Peoples and the West Africans their slaves, the Europeans got all of the money even though the slaves were doing the work. Also the Europeans forced their slaves into Christianity meaning that they were not able to celebrate their own personal traditions. ( Fun fact: In New Orleans, Armstrong Park there is a place called Congo Square and that was the only place in Louisiana where Africans could celebrate their traditions.)

Foods helped populations grow. Diseases killed most of the N.A's population. Enslavement gave Europeans Wealth. So you see foods, diseases, and enslavement were major parts of the Columbian Exchange. Phew we're done! I hope you enjoyed reading this as much as I enjoyed writing this! See you next time bye friend!!

Example 5:

Hey there, I'm Elizabeth and you're reading about the impacts of the Columbian Exchange on people around the world after 1492. My three themes are **Enslaved people**, **Greedy Columbus**, and **Smallpox**. This is going to be a sad story so if you get sad easily then. . . bye. . .

### **Enslaved people**

Back in the Columbian Exchange people were getting enslaved a lot, because of Christopher Columbus and other Europeans. Christopher Columbus went to sea to get to China, but he went to the Caribbean, {For him "The new world"}. He took Taino people from their home island and enslaved them to do stuff like garden and other stuff. The Taino people snuck pieces of their home with them, like seeds and other stuff. I know this because in an article called *Back and Forth Across the Atlantic* it says "Indigenous people did experience a disaster, historian Robert McCaa says. He agrees that disease was a major reason. However, he says there were other reasons as well. The first is harsh treatment. The Europeans forced the Indigenous people to move, made them slaves, forced them to work, and demanded their food as well as valuables like gold and silver." This shows that the Taino people were being enslaved by the Europeans.

### **Greedy Columbus**

Columbus went on sea to China because he wanted gold from China, and because he told the king and Queen of Spain he would bring them gold, But instead he went to what he calls "The new world" but really it was north/South America. That's when he got greedy, he took the people who lived there from their homes. He used them to farm crops and to trade to other places for food, animals and money. I know this because in an article called *Back and forth Across the Atlantic* it says "Those crops did grow very well in Brazil, the Caribbean, and North America. Sugar, coffee and many spices became important products that Europeans traded around the world. In their book, *The Human Web*, historians J.R. McNeill and William McNeill explain that people were able to make money bringing plants to new places." This shows that Columbus wanted gold but instead found people and got so greedy that he not only took the gold/silver but he also took the people to.

### **Smallpox**

After a while the Taino people (the people who are being enslaved) got a really bad disease that made half of them die, the other half escaped from the Europeans and ran away. Then the Disease got to the Europeans. The disease was called smallpox. I know this because in an article called *Back and Forth Across the Atlantic* it says "New diseases also traveled to America. Europeans unintentionally carried smallpox, measles, and malaria with them. The Indigenous people had never been exposed to the diseases. I learned that the spread of these new diseases was terrible for the Indigenous people, causing many, many deaths. Now we know what crossed back and forth between Europe and America. We can begin to look at the consequences of these new plants, animals, and diseases on people in different parts of the world." This shows that the disease of smallpox was a very bad disease.

Well this is the end of this. I just want to remind you that this was about the impact of the Columbian Exchange on people around the world after 1492. If you didn't cry then, brava, but how? This is a sad story about the history of the native American. Anyway I hope you liked the story so I hope you have a good day/night ladies and gentleman.