

TOPIC
TOPIC: Europeans, the Americas and Caribbean
L.I. : WALT analyze the cause and effects the explorers had on indigenous people of the Americas and Caribbean .
TIB: understanding how Europeans impacted these groups can help explain why people in these regions today live the way they do.
SC: I can explain the causes and effects of Europeans in the Americas and Caribbean.

NAME
DATE: Wednesday, January 13, 2020
HOMEWORK:
study your notes.
Check your [Schology website](#)

CUES

- Main Ideas • Vocabulary
- Opening/Work Period- Question Answered by Notes

NOTES

- Main Points • Paraphrase • Bullet Points • Outlines • Important dates, People and Places • Formulas • Charts / Diagrams

OPENING: head up neatly
Go to joinmyquiz.com and enter the code **025389**

WORK PERIOD:

SUMMARY/ CLOSING (Brief summary of notes highlighting main ideas in your own words)

Go to joinmyquiz.com and enter the code **025389**

Outline of the week

- ✓ **Today**- Why and Which Europeans Came to the Americas and Caribbean
- ✓ **Thursday**- Indigenous people of the Americas and the Caribbean
- ✓ **Friday**- The Columbian Exchange

Why did Europeans come to the Americas?

- Lets take a poll to see what we know.
- Go to joinmyquiz.com and enter the code **025389**



WHY DID EUROPEANS GO TO THE AMERICAS AND CARIBBEAN?



- There are three main reasons for European Exploration. **GOLD, GOD, and GLORY**
- Them being for the sake of their economy, religion and glory.
- They wanted to improve their economy for instance by acquiring more spices, gold, and better and faster trading routes.
- Also, they really believed in the need to spread their religion, Christianity

What European countries came to the Americas and Caribbean?

- France
- England
- Spain
- Portugal
- Netherlands
- Russia



Key Europeans Who came to the Americas and the Caribbean

- Christopher Columbus
- Francisco Pizzaro
- Hernan Cortez
- Amerigo Vespucci. ...
- John Cabot. ...
- Henry Hudson. ...
- Ferdinand Magellan. ...
- Juan Ponce de León. ...
- Jacques Cartier.

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OPENING:
WORK PERIOD:
Notes
Who were the people of the Americas and Caribbean?

SUMMARY/ CLOSING (Brief summary of notes highlighting main ideas in your own words)

share

Outline of the week

- ✓Thursday- Indigenous people of the Americas and the Caribbean
- ✓Friday- The Columbian Exchange

Aztec, Mayan and Incan

- These indigenous groups with cities and organized civilizations with religions and governments and public buildings.
- Cortez and Pizzaro encountered the Aztec and the Incas.
- The country and city of Mexico is located where the Aztec capital is located.



Maya, Aztec, and Inca
Notes

MAYA

1. Located on Yucatan Peninsula in what is today Mexico



2. stone cities
3. pyramids with temples on top used to honor their gods
4. system of writing called hieroglyphics
5. maize (corn), squash, and beans were staple crops
6. 365 day calendar
7. bartered or traded goods
8. used cacao beans as currency (money)

AZTEC

1. Located in what is today Central Mexico



2. Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) was capital city
3. built roads, highways, and bridges
4. flat-topped pyramids with temples to honor their gods
5. used pictures of objects and symbols to make calendars and keep records
6. grew maize (corn)
7. used cacao beans as currency (money)
8. conquered by Hernando Cortes

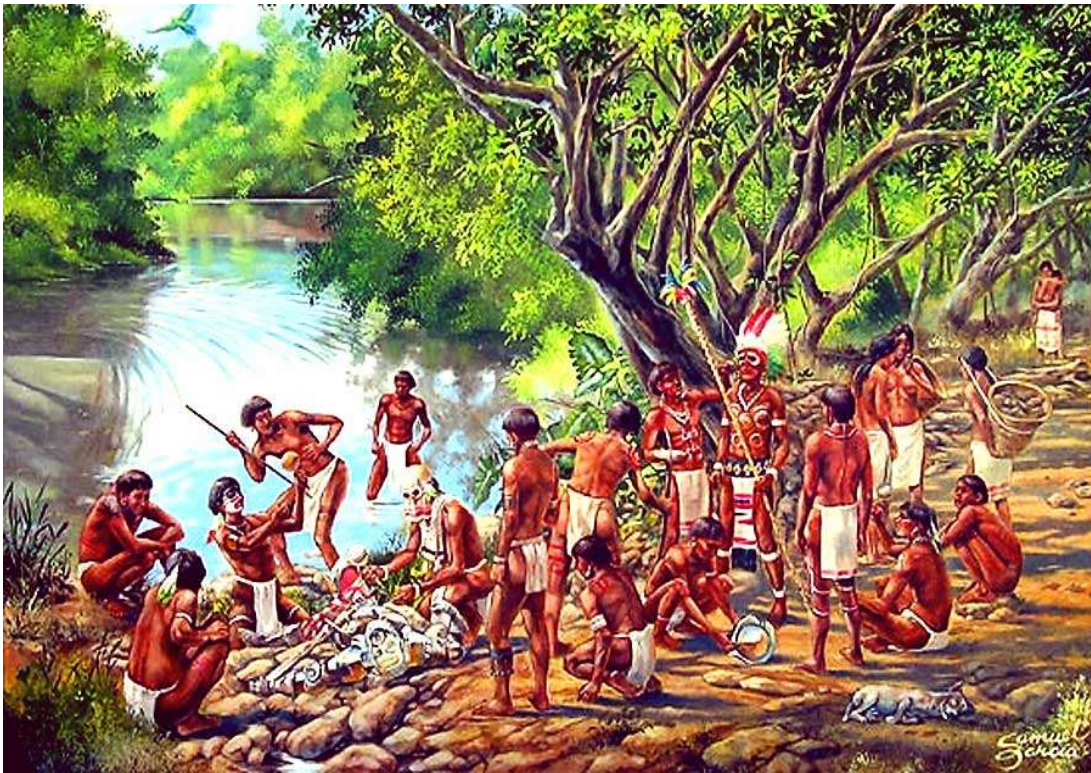
INCA

1. Located in what is today the western part of South America



2. Cuzco was capital city
3. near Andes Mountains
4. kept records on groups of colored knotted strings called **quipus**
5. Cities made of stone cut by hand to fit together
6. can see hand cut stone in ruins of Machu Picchu
7. terrace farming
8. farmed maize (corn) and potatoes
9. conquered by Francisco Pizarro

Arawak (Taino) and Caribs (Kalinago)



- These people lived in the Caribbean, on island like Trinidad, Jamaica and the Bahamas
- Caribs were the first people Columbus encountered.
- They were hunter and gatherer people with small settlements. There were hundreds of thousands of people.

TOPIC

TOPIC: The Columbian Exchange

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TIB: understanding how Europeans impacted these groups can help explain why people in these regions today live the way they do.

SC: I can explain the causes and effects of Europeans in the Americas and Caribbean.

NAME

DATE: Friday, January 15, 2020

HOMEWORK:

study your notes.

Check your [Schology website](#)

CUES

- Main Ideas • Vocabulary
- Opening/Work Period- Question Answered by Notes

OPENING: Go to joinmyquiz.com and enter the code **946602**

WORK PERIOD: Create a T chart about the positive and negative exchanges in the Columbian exchange.

NOTES

- Main Points • Paraphrase • Bullet Points • Outlines • Important dates, People and Places • Formulas • Charts / Diagrams

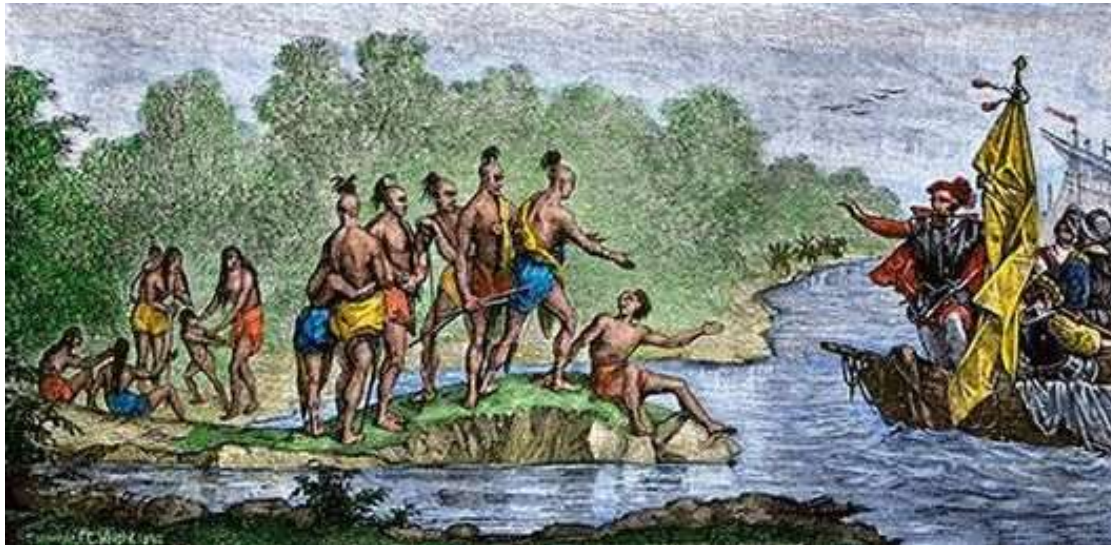
SUMMARY/ CLOSING (Brief summary of notes highlighting main ideas in your own words)

Go to joinmyquiz.com and enter the code **946602**

Outline of the week

✓Friday- The Columbian Exchange

What impact did the Columbian Exchange have on American/ Caribbean culture?



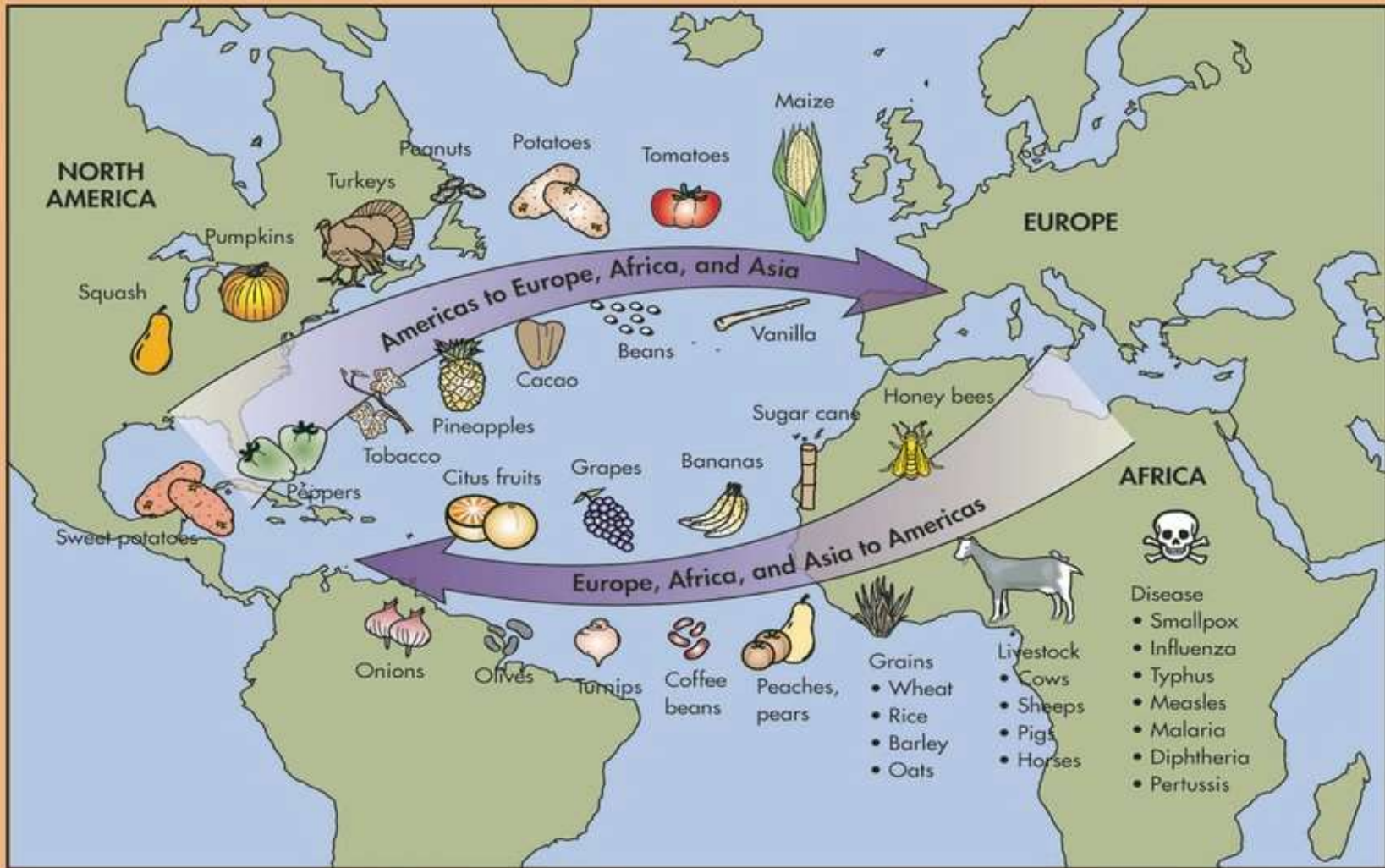
- Columbus' voyages to North America helped develop an exchange between the Old World (Europe, Africa and Asia) and the New World (North and South America) called the Columbian Exchange. This exchange had many positive and negative effects. It created different ways of life across the world

Positive

- 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.

Negative

- 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 and Negative effects of the Columbian Exchange

