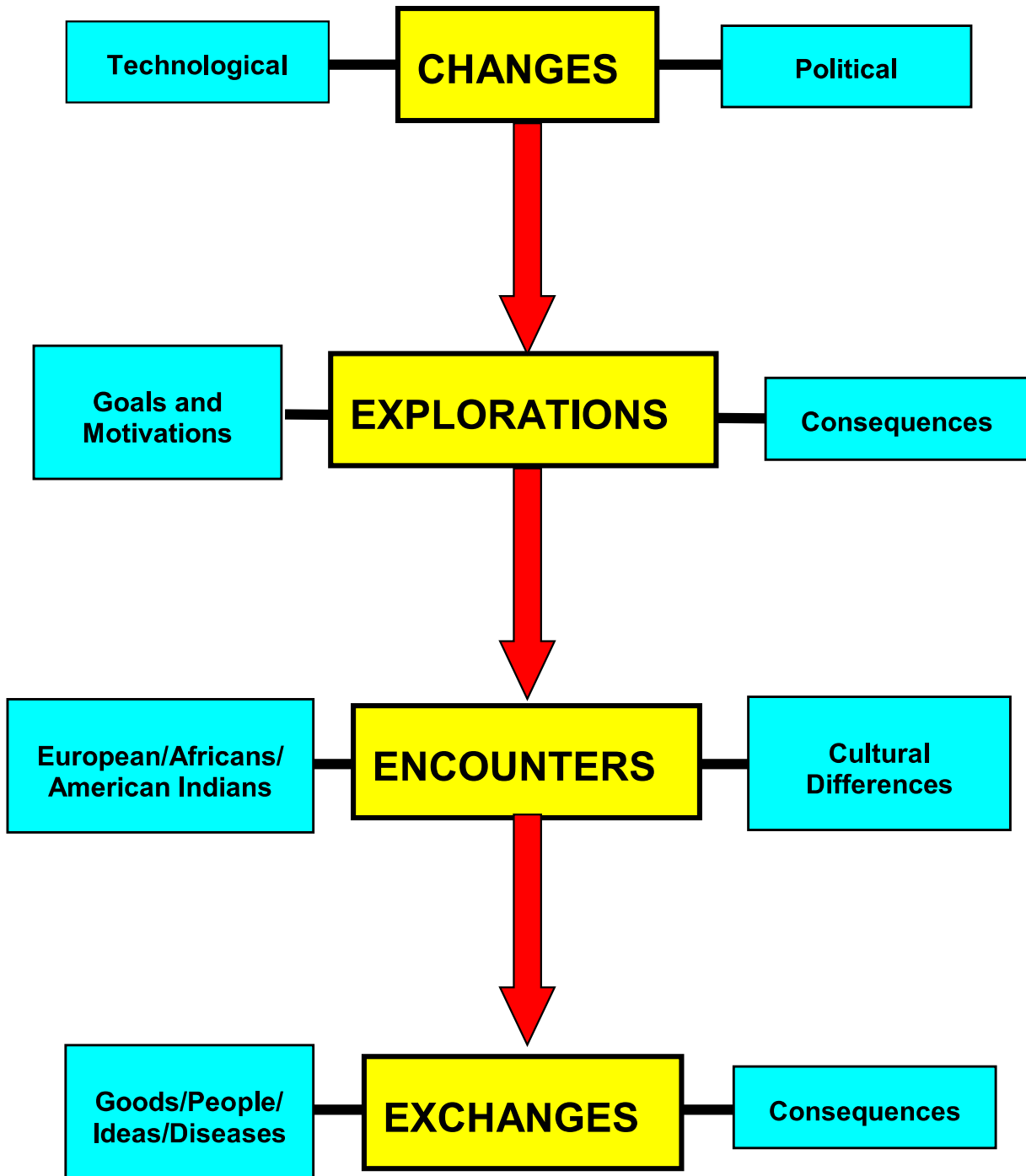


Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas Card

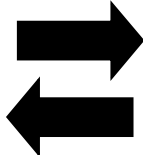

Big Ideas of Lesson 8, Unit 2

1. Christopher Columbus believed he could sail west across the Atlantic Ocean to get to Asia.
2. European explorations of the Americas led to encounters and exchanges with Native Americans.
3. As a result of these encounters, Native American empires, cities, and groups were destroyed.
4. As disease and enslavement seriously reduced the American Indian populations, the Spanish began to force enslaved Africans to work in their mines and on their plantations.
5. The Columbian Exchange was the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between what Europeans called the “Old World” and the “New World.”
6. The Columbian Exchange changed the continents of Europe, Africa, North America, and South America forever.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Point of View – Word Card #8 from Lesson 1
- Cause – Word Card #9 from Lesson 1
- Effect – Word Card #10 from Lesson 1
- Exploration – Word Card #34 from Lesson 6
- Encounter – Word Card #41 from Lesson 7

<p>42 exchange</p>  <p>trading of objects or ideas</p> <p>Example: There were exchanges of trade goods, diseases, and ideas between Native Americans and European explorers.</p> <p>(SS050208)</p>	<p>43 slavery</p>  <p>a system that forced people to work and treated enslaved people as property</p> <p>Example: Africans were forced into slavery in Spanish Colonies in the New World.</p> <p>(SS050208)</p>
<p>44 The Columbian Exchange</p> <p>The exchange of plants, animals, diseases and ideas between the “New World” and the “Old World”</p> <p>Example: The Columbian Exchange had a huge impact on world history.</p> <p>(SS050208)</p>	

Mystery Place



Where do you think it was?

What do you think it was used for?

Patent Granted by King Henry VII to John Cabot and his Sons, March 1496

Be it known and made manifest that we have given and granted as by these presents we give and grant, for us and our heirs, to our well beloved John Cabot, citizen of Venice, and to Lewis, Sebastian and Sancio, sons of the said John, and to the heirs and deputies of them, and of any one of them, full and free authority, faculty and power to sail to all parts, regions and coasts of the eastern, western and northern sea, under our banners, flags and ensigns, with five ships or vessels of whatsoever burden and quality they may be, and with so many and such mariners and men as they may wish to take with them in the said ships, at their own proper costs and charges, to find, discover and investigate whatsoever islands, countries, regions or provinces of heathens and infidels, in whatsoever part of the world placed, which before this time were unknown to all Christians. We have also given licence to set up our aforesaid banners and ensigns in any town, city, castle, island or mainland whatsoever, newly found by them. And that the before-mentioned John and his sons or their heirs and deputies may conquer, occupy and possess whatsoever such towns, castles, cities and islands by them thus discovered that they may be able to conquer, occupy and possess, as our vassals and governors lieutenants and deputies therein, acquiring for us the dominion, title and jurisdiction of the same towns, castles, cities, islands and mainlands so discovered;

Source: *Patent Granted by King Henry VII to John Cabot*. Memorial University of Newfoundland. 1 August 2011 <<http://www.heritage.nf.ca/exploration/1496patent.html>>.

Exchanges

1. “A day or two after this, we fell to trading with them, exchanging some things that we had for Deere skinnnes: when we shewed him all our packet of merchandize, of all things that he sawe, a bright tinne dish most pleased him, whecih hee presently tooke up..., and after made a hole in the brimme thereof and hung it about his necke, making signes that it would defende him against his enemies arrows.”

What is being exchanged? _____

2. “Thus we should be let into a better Understanding of the Indian Tongue, by our new Converts; and the whole body of these People would arrive to the Knowledge of our Religion and Customs, and become as one People with us. By this Method also, we should have a true Knowledge of all the Indians Skill in Medicine and Surgery.”

What is being exchanged? _____

3. “The Small-Pox has been fatal to them; they do not often escape, when they are seiz’d with that Distemper, which is a contrary Fever to what they ever knew. Most certain, it had never visited America, before the Discovery...formerly it destroy’d whole towns, without leaving one Indian alive in the Village. “

What is being exchanged? _____

Source: *Cultural Encounters and the Exchanges that Occurred*. 1 August 2011 <<http://www.ah.dcr.state.nc.us/edu-outrch/historyday/explore.pdf>>.

Quotations from the Journal of Columbus

“They... brought us parrots and balls of cotton and spears and many other things, which they exchanged for the glass beads and hawks’ bells. They willingly traded everything they owned...They do not bear arms, and do not know them, for I showed them a sword, they took it by the edge and cut themselves out of ignorance... They would make fine servants... With fifty men we could subjugate them all and make them do whatever we want.”

“As soon as I arrived in the Indies, on the first Island which I found, I took some of the natives by force in order that they might learn and might give me information of whatever there is in these parts.”

“They ought to make good slaves for they are of quick intelligence since I notice that they are quick to repeat what is said to them, and I believe that they could very easily become Christians, for it seemed to me that they had no religion of their own. God willing, when I come to leave I will bring six of them to your Highnesses so that they may learn to speak.”

Source: *Zinn, Howard. A People's History of America.* New York, New York, USA. HarperCollins Publishers, 1995.

Elmina Castle, trading outpost and "slave factory" Built 1481



Forty years after they began exploring the coast of Africa, the Portuguese began building a trading outpost on Africa's Guinea coast, in an area that is now in the country of Ghana. It was near a region where Africans had mined for gold for many years. Permission to build the outpost had been reluctantly given by the chief of a nearby village, on the condition that peace and trust be maintained.

Called "Elmina" (the mine), it was the first permanent structure south of the Sahara built by Europeans -- and for centuries it was the largest. It also had the distinction of being the first of many permanent "slave factories" (trading posts that dealt in slaves) that would be built along Africa's western coast.

Slaves were typically captured inland and then brought to the outpost on a difficult journey that often lasted many days -- half of all captives did not even make it to the coast. Once there, the slaves would wait in cramped cells often for a long period of time, until a ship arrived.

Elmina Castle saw several owners during the course of the slave trade, including the Portuguese, Dutch, and English. By the 1700s, thirty thousand slaves on their way to the Americas passed through Elmina each year.

Elmina Castle, which still stands, is now a World Heritage site.

Adapted from: *Elmina Castle, 1481*. Africans in America website. 1 August 2011.
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part1/1p260.html>

Summarizing Informational Text—Sample Answers

Main Idea:

Elmina Castle was a trading post that dealt in slaves.

Important Detail #1

It was the first permanent structure south of the Sahara Desert built by Europeans.

Important Detail #2

Conditions for enslaved Africans were terrible.

Important Detail #3

Over time different European countries that were involved in the slave trade controlled Elmina Castle.