

Exercise walk-through

1.8

Colonial Expansion and Columbian Exchange

AP European History

Colonial Expansion and Columbian Exchange

The **Portuguese** established a commercial network along the African coast and in South and East Asia in the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; other states followed.

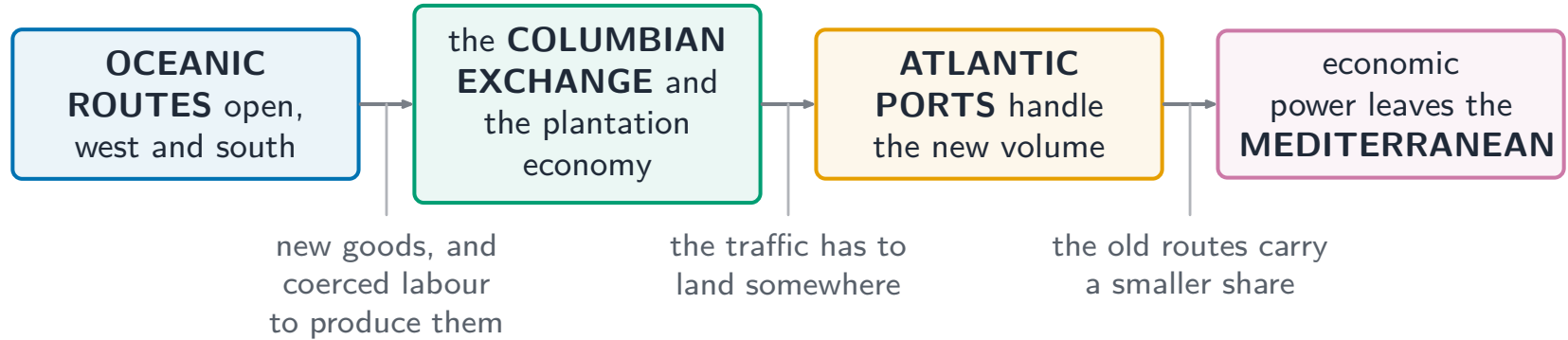
- It **created economic opportunities for Europeans**.
- It **facilitated European subjugation and the destruction of Indigenous societies**, chiefly through disease.

Colonial Expansion and Columbian Exchange, continued

Economically, the exchange of goods **shifted the centre of economic power in Europe from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic states**.

That shift explains why the leading powers of Unit 3 are not the leading powers of Unit 1.

Why the centre of economic power moved



The Italian cities did not shrink – the **share** moved. A shift is a relative claim, and needs the loser named as well as the winner

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Name two transfers eastward and two westward. [2]

2.2 State the demographic effect of disease in the Americas. [2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Name two transfers eastward and two westward. [2]

2.1

- eastward: any two of maize, potatoes, tomatoes, silver, tobacco; westward: any two of wheat, sugar, horses, cattle, pathogens

2.2 State the demographic effect of disease in the Americas. [2]

2.2

- epidemic disease produced population collapse on a scale no European action alone could have produced

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 European population grows after new crops arrive.

(a) Name a crop responsible.

[1]

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2.3 European population grows after new crops arrive.

(a) Name a crop responsible.

[1]

(a)

- the potato or maize

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 European population grows after new crops arrive.

(b) Explain the mechanism.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 European population grows after new crops arrive.

(b) Explain the mechanism.

[1]

(b)

- they yield more calories per acre than existing staples, supporting a larger population from the same land

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 American silver contributed in Europe to

[1]

☐

A sustained price inflation

B falling prices

C the end of coinage

D the collapse of trade

3.2 Epidemic disease in the Americas is best described as

[1]

☐

A a consequence of conquest only

B preceding or accompanying conquest

C unrelated to contact

D limited to one region

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 American silver contributed in Europe to

[1]

☐

A sustained price inflation

B falling prices

C the end of coinage

D the collapse of trade

3.1 A

- an increased money supply contributed to inflation

3.2 Epidemic disease in the Americas is best described as

[1]

☐

A a consequence of conquest only

B preceding or accompanying conquest

C unrelated to contact

D limited to one region

3.2 B

- disease often ran ahead of the conquerors

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A student describes the Columbian Exchange as “what Europe took from the Americas”.

(a) State what is missing.

[1]

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3.3 A student describes the Columbian Exchange as “what Europe took from the Americas”.

(a) State what is missing.

[1]

(a)

- the westward transfers – crops, animals and pathogens

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A student describes the Columbian Exchange as “what Europe took from the Americas”.

(b) Explain why the omission matters.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A student describes the Columbian Exchange as “what Europe took from the Americas”.

(b) Explain why the omission matters.

[2]

(b)

- the name “exchange” records a two-way process, and the westward transfer of disease is the single largest demographic fact of the period