

1 Exploration and its consequences – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary

Write each word three times.

English

Write it 3 times (English)

monarchies

inflation

Recall

- You know European ships reached the Americas in the 1490s.
- You have heard of the potato coming from the Americas.
- You know money loses value when there is more of it.

New ideas

Read these first. Each idea has a short worked example. Then do the Practice below.

■ 1 Why voyages happened

New **monarchies** used the wealth of exploration to consolidate power, and improved technology and finance made long voyages possible. The state and the merchant were partners.

Worked example. A crown that funds a voyage claims its returns, which strengthens the crown against its nobles.

■ 2 The Columbian Exchange

The exchange of crops, animals and diseases changed populations on both sides. New crops supported European population growth; introduced diseases devastated populations in the Americas.

Worked example. The same exchange that fed more Europeans killed most of the people of some American regions.

■ 3 Silver and inflation

American silver entering Europe raised prices - **inflation** - which hurt those on fixed rents and helped those who owed fixed debts.

Worked example. A landlord with a fixed rent in a decade of rising prices grows poorer without anything else changing.

Watch out: The Columbian Exchange is not a list of foods. It is a single connection with opposite consequences in the two hemispheres, and an answer must carry both.

Practice

2.1 State how exploration strengthened new monarchies. [2]

2.2 State the two opposite consequences of the Columbian Exchange. [2]

2.3 Define inflation. [1]

2.4 Explain who was helped and who was hurt by rising prices. [2]

2.5 Explain why the Columbian Exchange is not a list of foods. [2]
