

Exercise walk-through

4.3

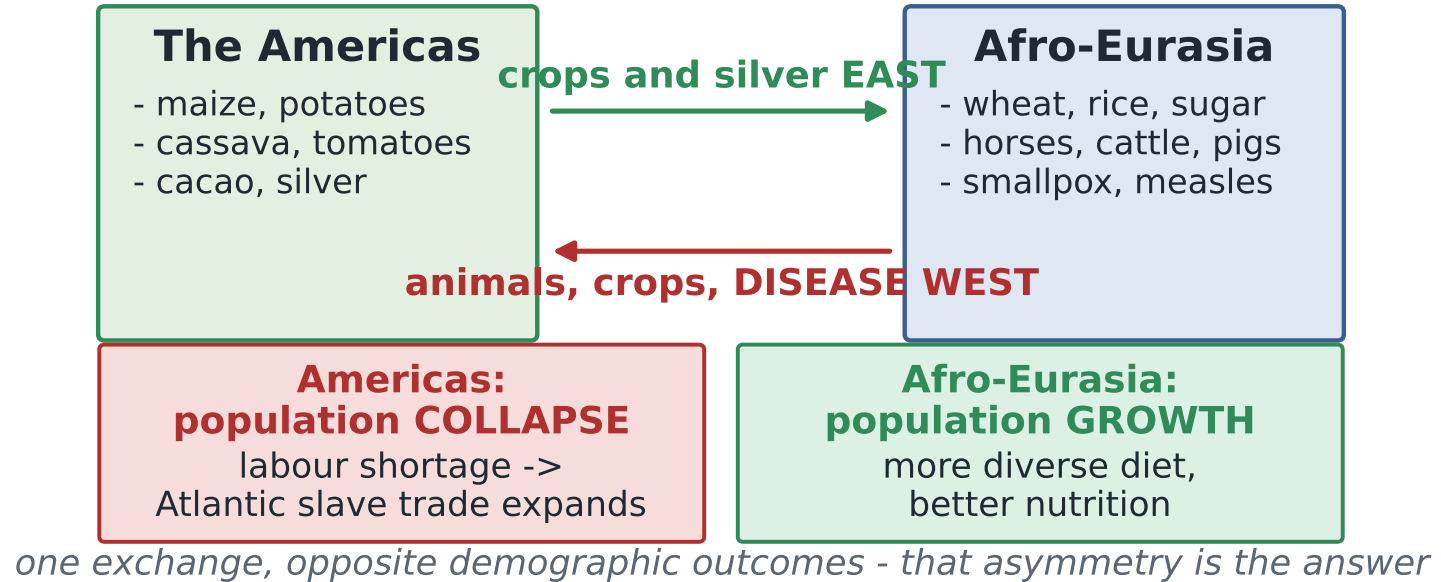
Columbian Exchange

AP World History: Modern

Both directions, and the demographic consequence

- European colonisation led to the **unintentional transfer of disease** to the Americas, causing catastrophic population loss.
- **American foods** - maize, potatoes, cassava - became staple crops in parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Both directions, and the demographic consequence, in detail



The exchange ran both ways, but the consequences were not symmetrical

The Columbian Exchange

New connections between the hemispheres produced the **Columbian Exchange**, and the CED spells out four consequences.

- European colonisation led to the **unintentional transfer of disease** to the Americas, causing catastrophic population loss.
- **American foods** – maize, potatoes, cassava – became staple crops in parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.
- **Afro-Eurasian** fruit trees, grains, sugar, and **domesticated animals** were brought to the Americas, reshaping its landscapes and economies.
- Populations in Afro-Eurasia **benefited nutritionally** from a more diverse diet, contributing to population growth.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what the Columbian Exchange was.

[2]

2.2 Distinguish staple crops from cash crops as the CED uses them.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State what the Columbian Exchange was. [2]

2.1

- the exchange of new plants, animals and diseases between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres
-

2.2 Distinguish staple crops from cash crops as the CED uses them. [2]

2.2

- staple crops became a population's basic food; cash crops were grown on plantations with coerced labour for export

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The CED records disease and nutrition together.

(a) State the effect of disease in the Americas.

[2]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The CED records disease and nutrition together.

(a) State the effect of disease in the Americas.

[2]

(a)

- some diseases substantially reduced the indigenous populations, with catastrophic effects in many areas

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED records disease and nutrition together.

(b) State the effect of American crops in Afro-Eurasia.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED records disease and nutrition together.

(b) State the effect of American crops in Afro-Eurasia. [1]

(b)

- populations benefitted nutritionally from the increased diversity of American food crops

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The transfer of disease vectors is described as

[1]

☐

- A deliberate
- B unintentional
- C prevented
- D reversed

3.2 Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with

[1]

☐

- A free wage labour
- B coerced labour
- C no labour
- D mechanised labour

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The transfer of disease vectors is described as

[1]

- ☐ A deliberate
☐ B unintentional
☐ C prevented
☐ D reversed

3.1 B

- the CED's own word

3.2 Cash crops were grown primarily on plantations with

[1]

- ☐ A free wage labour
☐ B coerced labour
☐ C no labour
☐ D mechanised labour

3.2 B

- coerced labour is specified

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 One exchange produces a nutritional benefit in one hemisphere and catastrophe in the other.

(a) State what an accurate answer must do.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 One exchange produces a nutritional benefit in one hemisphere and catastrophe in the other.

(a) State what an accurate answer must do.

[1]

(a)

- carry both halves

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 One exchange produces a nutritional benefit in one hemisphere and catastrophe in the other.

(b) Explain why keeping only one half misdescribes the event.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 One exchange produces a nutritional benefit in one hemisphere and catastrophe in the other.

(b) Explain why keeping only one half misdescribes the event. [2]

(b)

- the same connection produced both, so an answer keeping one presents a partial effect as the whole event