Nov. 13
AGENDA

1. WarmUp: Formative Practice Quizzes:
ARE YOU READY FOR THE TEST?!!!

2. Columbian Exchange, Review,
Choose a Project

3. Homework: STUDY FOR YOUR
UNIT TEST NEXT CLASS!
SOL 4c
Fill in the Blanks below

Ghana, Mali & Songhai controlled the (1) trade in West Africa.

These empires were located in the western region of Africa, south of the (2) Sahara Desert near the Niger River.

These empires existed from (3) 300 to 1600 A.D.

The country of (4) Portugal carried goods from Europe to West Africa to get gold.

SOL 4a

5. An astrolabe was a tool that the European sailors used. It was used for

a. counting money  
   b. navigation  
   c. planting crops  
   d. driving

6. Which of the following were obstacles to early explorations?
   a. Poor maps and navigation tools  
   b. Disease and starvation  
   c. Fear of the unknown  
   d. all of the above

7. What was NOT a European goal during the Age of Exploration?
   a. the expansion of empires and power  
   b. the increase in wealth and improved balance of trade  
   c. the desire to spread Christianity  
   d. the development of large cities
8. The motivations of early explorations of the Americas were:
   a. slaves, water, diamonds
   b. Gold, God, Glory
   c. trains, planes & automobiles
   d. boredom, disease, disaster

9. What was NOT an accomplishment of early explorations of North America?
   a. Exchange of goods and ideas
   b. Improved navigational tools and ships
   c. computer technology
   d. claimed territories

10. Which was NOT a motivation force for European exploration?
    a. look for gold
    b. begin new schools in America
    c. spread Christianity
    d. secure land for the empire

11-20. Complete the chart by listing one example in each column concerning European exploration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motivating Force for Exploration</th>
<th>Obstacle to Exploration</th>
<th>Accomplishment of Exploration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Lack of Adequate Supplies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. This picture shows that one of the reasons the Spanish explored North America was to promote:
   a. slavery
   b. farms
   c. religion
   d. navigation schools

22. The exchange of goods, ideas, and improved navigational tools were all:
   A. due to the help of the American Indians
   B. Accomplishments of European exploration
   C. obstacles the American Indians had to overcome
   D. hindrances to further exploration
SOL 4b

1. Francisco Coronado claimed the southwest United States for what country?
   A. England          C. Spain
   B. France          D. Asia

2. What did the French want to establish in the Americas?
   A. gold and silver mines  C. fishing and fur trade
   B. new communities       D. slave trade

3. Who claimed the **Mississippi** River Valley?
   A. John Smith          C. John Cabot
   B. Christopher Columbus D. Robert La Salle

4. Samuel de Champlain claimed Quebec for what country?
   A. England          C. Africa
   B. Spain            D. France

5. Who learned farming techniques from the American Indians (First Americans)?
   A. the English       C. the Portuguese
   B. the Spanish       D. the Asians

6. Who conquered and enslaved American Indians (First Americans) during early Exploration?
   A. the French       C. the Asians
   B. the Spanish       D. the West Africans

7. One reason for conflict between the American Indians (First Americans) and the Europeans was
   A. the struggle over paper money  C. the struggle over land
   B. the European desire for American Indian corn  D. disagreement over ships

8. Which of the following is an example of cultural interactions between the American Indians and the Europeans?
   A. sharing of navigational tools and ships  C. sharing of bow and arrows
   B. establishment of trading posts D. competition of empires among Europeans

9. What was the worst thing that was brought to the New World?
   A. smallpox       C. coffee
   B. cattle       D. corn

10. Which interaction between the American Indians and Europeans is an example of **cooperation**
    (when different people work together and get along)?
   A. the trading of European weapons and farm tools for crops and beaver pelts
   B. the conflict over land ownership between the American Indians and the Europeans
   C. the enslavement of American Indians
   D. the difference in language and culture that created misunderstandings
This passage details a battle between Samuel Champlain and his Huron allies and a group of Iroquois warriors.

"I marched some 20 paces ahead of the rest, until I was about 30 paces from the enemy... When I saw them making a move to fire at us, I rested my musket against my cheek and aimed directly at one of their three chiefs. With the same shot, two fell to the ground, and one of their men was wounded... When our side saw this shot... they began to raise such loud cries that one could not have heard it thunder. Meanwhile, the arrows flew on both sides."

11. According to the passage above, what happened **FIRST**?
   A. arrows flew on both sides   C. three Iroquois fell to the ground
   B. the writer fired at an Iroquois chief   D. the Indians moved to fire

12. Which of the following is a **TRUE** example of how the American Indians and the Europeans interacted with each other?
   A. The Spanish converted to the religions of American Indians
   B. The French forced the American Indians to become slaves and mine gold
   C. The Europeans learned farming techniques from the American Indians.
   D. The Spanish, French and English refused to spread Christianity to the Americas

13. Complete the diagram above with the **best** choice of what Europeans brought to the new world:
   A. gold   C. corn
   B. Christianity   D. potatoes
The Columbian Exchange simply means that when European settlers came to the "New World," (the Americas) they introduced or brought with them animals and crops. Then the Native Americans introduced foods to the Europeans and taught them how to grow them. Therefore trading or exchanging food and animals with one another.
Let's first take a look at the animals and foods that the Europeans brought to the Natives in AMERICA!

Can you predict what the first animals were? Hint...they moo, neigh, and oink!
Guess what the foods were that the Europeans brought to the Native Americans.

Hint: It grows tall and you can make bread from this. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bread.
WHEAT
Guess what the next food would be

Hint: Most of the time it is white and it comes in little pieces. We eat it at Chinese restaurants sometimes with our meals. We boil it to cook before eating it. _ _ _ _ four letters.
The next food that the Europeans introduced to the Native Americans is actually a hot drink or beverage that adults drink in the morning to help wake up! It is usually a dark brown color and it has a strong smell!

What is it?
The Europeans also brought animals to the Americas and introduced them to the Native Americans.

Can you guess what it is?
Hint: It moves its head when it walks and it makes this sound...cluck, cluck!
Chickens
The last thing the Europeans brought is a very very bad thing!

It killed many Native Americans!
Do you know what it is?
Hint: It is 4 diseases that cause high fever, bumps on the skin, and death!

Warning: the following pictures may be shocking!
DISEASES killed many Native Americans

- diphtheria
- measles
- smallpox
- malaria
As the result of diseases, so many Native Americans died so there wasn't enough help....therefore, the demand for African slaves increased!
The European settlers also learned about foods from the Native Americans. They learned how to grow.....
Guess what it is...
Hint: It is yellow, has kernels, and we usually eat it with our hands... knowing and knowing across it as we go!
Native Americans taught the Europeans how to grow this too!
The next food that the Native Americans showed the Europeans is....

Can you guess?
Hint: It grows in the ground, it is brown on the outside, white on the inside. We peel them and make French Fries out of them!
POTATOES
The next food that the Native Americans told the European settlers about is...

Can you guess?

Hint: These are small and lumpy looking hard shelled things which we have to break open to eat. Sometimes we boil them and sometimes we roast them.
PEANUTS
Another food that the Native Americans introduced to the Europeans is....

Can you guess?

Hint: These are a vegetable, yellow, and shaped funny-looking. They will fit in your hand. Most of the time we fry these in the south.
Another famous food that the Native Americans introduced to the Europeans is....

Can you guess?

Hint: These are vegetables, red, and round. They make a food that everyone loves. The Italians created it only AFTER getting this vegetable from the New World...
TOMATOES!
QUIZ TIME...

1. Name three foods that the European settlers introduced to the Native Americans.

2. Name four animals that the European settlers introduced to the Native Americans.

3. Which animal greatly affected the way that the Native Americans of the Plains were able to hunt bison or buffalo?

4. Name four foods that the Native Americans taught the European settlers how to grow.

5. True or False - Europeans carried the crops home to Europe, which improved the diets of many Europeans.
Review:

The **Europeans** brought cows, horses, pigs, wheat, rice, and coffee to the Americas.

The horse was the most significant animal introduced because it helped with hunting buffalo. But the worst thing the Europeans introduced to Native Americans were diseases!
Review:

The Native Americans in turn introduced, or showed the European settlers their crops, which were corn, potatoes, peanuts, and squash. They even showed the Europeans how to grow them.
The Columbian Exchange

If an item came from North or South America, paste it to the left of the line.
If an item came from Europe, Africa or Asia, paste it to the right of the line.

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The Columbian Exchange

Cut out the squares and paste them on your worksheet.

- guinea pig
- avocado
- black pepper
- lettuce
- chocolate
- peach
- sheep
- turkey
- horse
- potato
- vanilla
- citrus
- onion
- rubber
- rats
- pineapple
- peanuts
- cabbage
- coffee
- pumpkin
- banana
- sunflower
- cashews
- garlic

Use this chart to help you paste the squares onto your map in the correct places.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>These items came from the New World. They go on the LEFT side of your map.</th>
<th>These items came from the Old World. They go on the RIGHT side of your map.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>guinea pig</td>
<td>black pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avocado</td>
<td>lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turkey</td>
<td>peach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potato</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vanilla</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rubber</td>
<td>citrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pineapple</td>
<td>onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peanuts</td>
<td>rats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pumpkin (squash)</td>
<td>cabbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunflower</td>
<td>coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cashews</td>
<td>banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chocolate</td>
<td>garlic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exploring North America

Directions: After reading the information below, place a T next to the statements that you believe are true and an F next to the statements that you believe are false. UNDERLINE OR HIGHLIGHT WHERE YOU FOUND THE ANSWER!

Until 1497 the Spanish had done most of the exploration in the New World. John Cabot, hearing of Columbus’s successful voyage, asked the English king to back an expedition to the New World. In May of that year Cabot began his adventure with a small ship and a crew of 18 men. Cabot believed that by sailing north and west he could reach the Indies. Instead he landed on the shores of Newfoundland and claimed it for England. The good fishing and hunting in this new land encouraged other Europeans to sail there too.

Cabot attempted a second expedition. He was never heard from again and many believe he was lost at sea. In spite of this failure Cabot’s first voyage is important because his claim of land in Newfoundland would be used by England to claim all land on the east coast of North America, except Florida.

Much of the land east and west of the Mississippi River, known as the Mississippi River Valley, was claimed by the French explorer Robert LaSalle. The French also established the trading post known as Quebec under the leadership of Samuel de Champlain.

Francisco Coronado, who was searching for gold and riches, looked for the magical Cibola, the Seven Cities of Gold. In seeking this city, which we now know didn’t exist, Coronado explored present-day Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Kansas. After two disappointing years his only important discovery was the Grand Canyon. He returned to Mexico, Spain’s “headquarters” in the New World, feeling like a failure.

2. While exploring southwestern North America in search of the Seven Cities of Gold, Francisco Coronado discovered the Grand Canyon.  
3. The Mississippi River and the land surrounding it were claimed for France by Samuel de Champlain.  
4. Francisco Coronado explored the area that is now New York.  
5. The voyage of John Cabot allowed England to claim land on the east coast of North America.  
6. Francisco Coronado felt like a hero when he returned to Mexico.