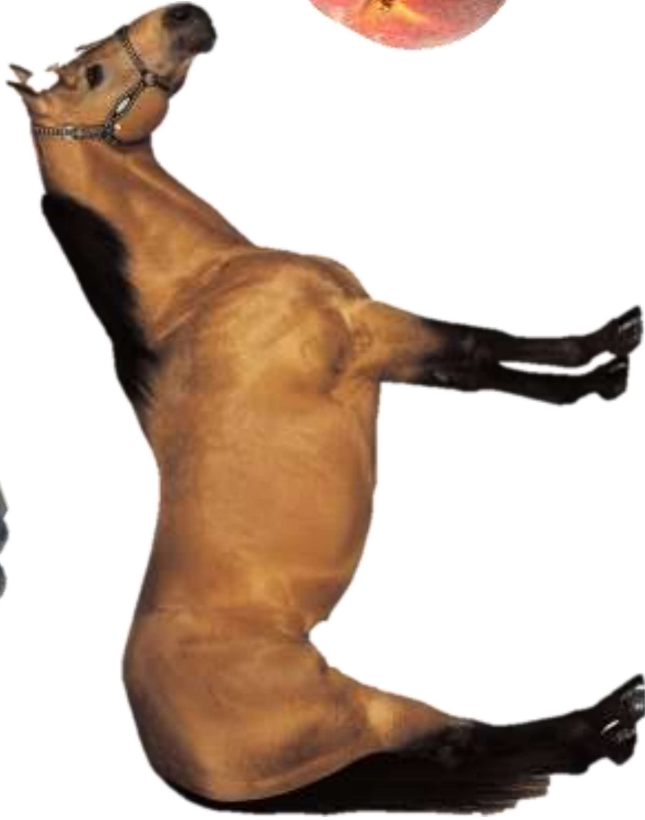
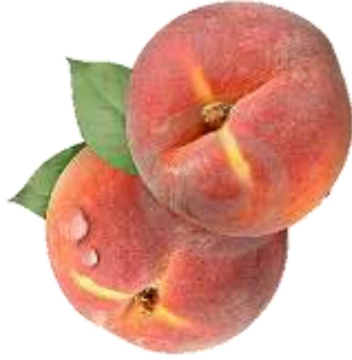
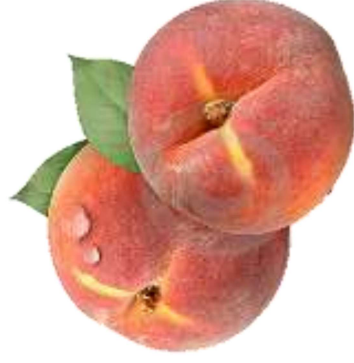


**Where can you find  
the following:**





**Believe it or not, all of  
this came from  
Europe originally.**



# **Essential Question: How did the Columbian Exchange impact Latin America?**

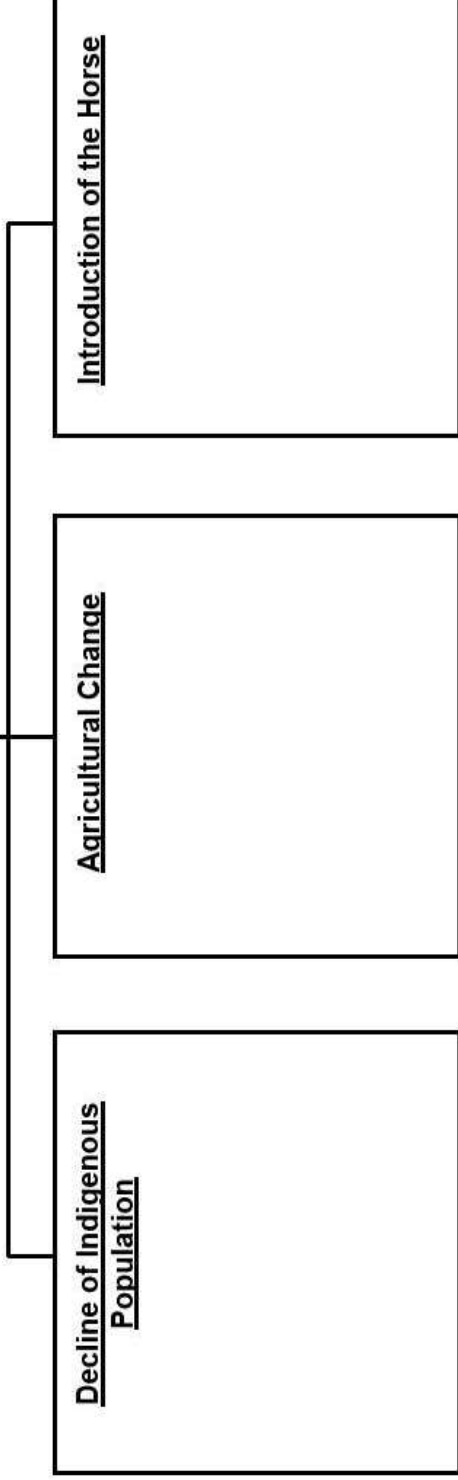
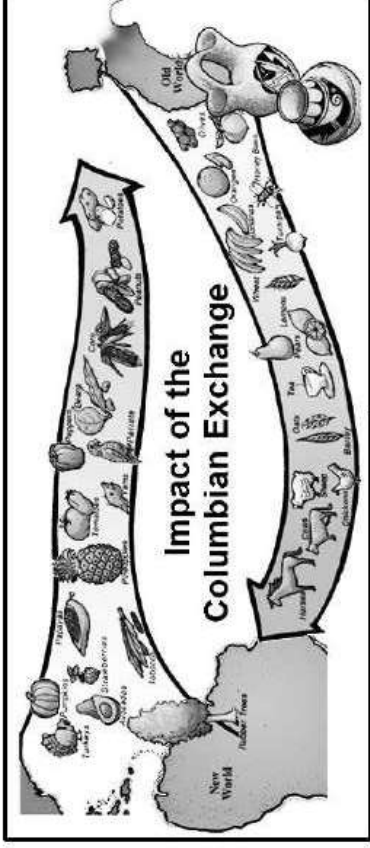
# **SS6H1 Explain conflict and change in Latin America.**

- a. Describe the influence of African slavery on the development of the Americas.
- b. Describe the influence of the Spanish and the Portuguese on the language and religions of Latin America.

**The major consequence of the encounter of the Spanish with the Aztecs and Incas was the creation of a new Spanish empire.**

**Another consequence of the Spanish conquest of Latin America was a trading culture called the Columbian Exchange.**

# Use your Graphic Organizer

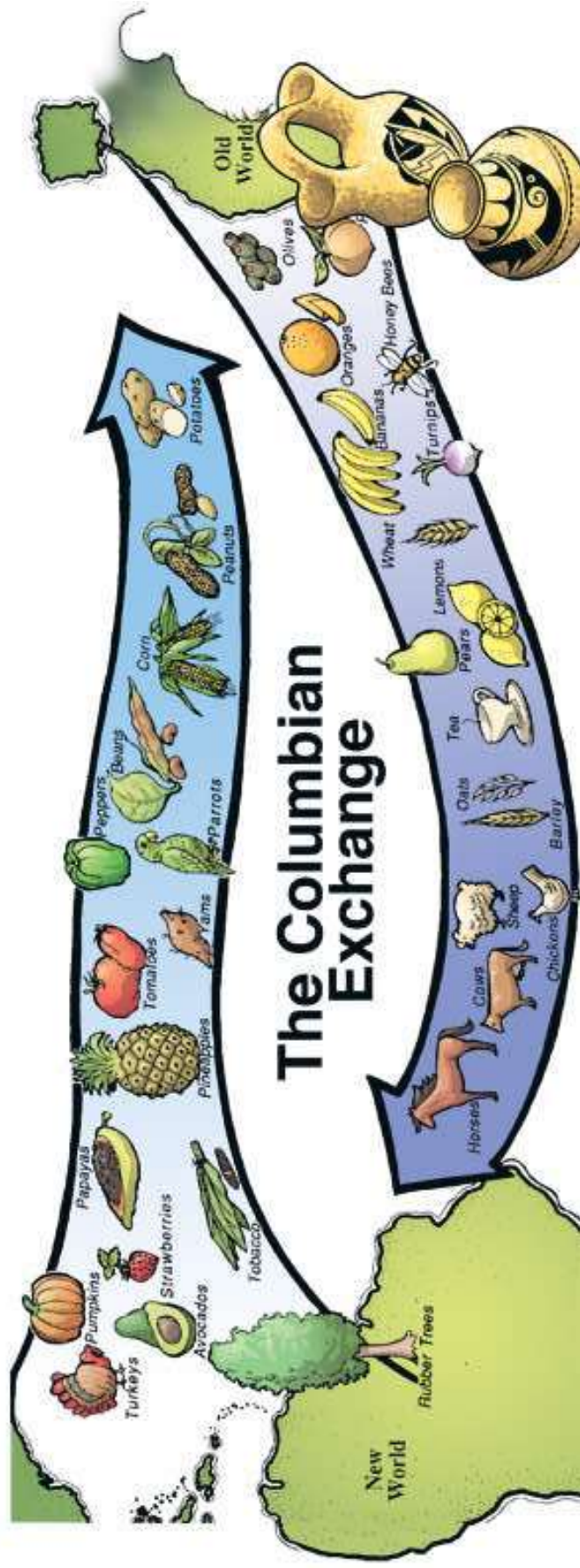


Explain the impact of the Columbian Exchange on Latin America and Europe.

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**The Columbian Exchange**  
describes the exchange of crops,  
goods, animals, and diseases  
between Europe and its colonies  
in the Americas.



# Decline of Indigenous Population

European explorers brought diseases such as smallpox, measles, whooping cough, and influenza.

The indigenous populations did not have immunity to these diseases and died by the millions (estimated at 80% of the population).



# Agricultural Change

**New foods were bought to both Europe and Latin America in the Columbian Exchange.**

**Europe welcomed new vegetables like corn, tomatoes, peppers, pumpkins, squash, and cacao beans.**

**The Americas were introduced to wheat, barley, sugarcane, and livestock like cattle, pigs, and sheep.**

The Columbian Exchange caused an increase in food production which helped to increase human populations.



Many of these products like sugarcane later became the bases of some Latin American economies.



**The horse, brought from  
Europe changed life forever  
in the Americas. Why?**

# Uses of the Horse



**Transportation**



**Labor**



**Hunting**

# **Introduction of the Horse**

- **Horses were used for transportation and labor**
- **Horses changed the life of Native Americans on the plains, allowing them to hunt buffalo, an important source of food and other items**
- **Horses remained the major method of transportation for people until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century**

**Many Spanish and Portuguese settlers moved to the Americas with plans to mine for gold and silver and grow sugarcane to export back to Europe.**

**Growing sugarcane in the tropical climate required a huge number of workers. Where did the Europeans plan on getting the workers?**

**The Spanish and Portuguese settlers planned on using the indigenous population (Native Americans) to man the sugarcane fields.**

**What was the problem?**

**Since diseases brought over  
by the Europeans killed  
many of the indigenous  
people in Latin America, the  
Europeans brought in black  
slaves from Africa.**