The global interactions of this era resulted in an ______________ volume of exchange in the biological and commercial realms.

The Columbian Exchange

- **Definition:** the ______________ _______________ of plants, food crops, animals, human populations, and disease pathogens which took place after the voyages of exploration by ______________ and other European mariners.
- **Effect:** By creating links between ______________ ______________ previously isolated from each other for thousands of years, these voyages triggered a biological _________________ which permanently ________________ the natural environment and human geography all over the world.

Disease in the Eastern Hemisphere

- Diseases like smallpox, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, and influenza claimed a large number of
  - Especially ______________
  - Survivors were left with ________________ to the disease due to exposure at a young age

Disease in the Western Hemisphere

- Carried by ______________ Europeans, these same diseases reached the previously ______________ populations of the western hemisphere.
  - Entire societies were ______________
  - Took the worst toll on ______________ ______________ areas
    - Aztec and Incan empires
  - Not limited to those that had ______________ contact with Europeans explorers or settlers
  - Same impact in the ______________ ______________ as in N/S America

The Worst Demographic Catastrophe in Human History!

- In the era 1500-1800, more than ________________ people died as a result of diseases imported into the Pacific Islands and North and South America.
It wasn't all bad...

- Over time, the Columbian exchange resulted in an ______________________ in human population in the New World due to the introduction of new ______________ crops and animals.
  - Wheat and vines
  - Horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, and chickens

Back in Europe...

- American food crops such as maize, beans, peanuts, and especially the ________________ contributed to a sharp increase in ______________ available
- After an initial dip due to infectious disease, the world population, in the 14th and 15th centuries, grew by ______% from 1800 to 1900.

Migration Patterns

- The largest migration in this era was that of __________________________ forcibly transported to North and South America, including the islands of the Caribbean.
- In addition, a sizable group of _________________ migrated to lands in world regions ________________ by disease.

Origins of Global Trade

- Due to the __________________________________ established by the Portuguese, Dutch, and English merchants, Asian and European markets were linked through goods transported on European ships.
  - Those same ships soon began carrying goods within the Asian markets of the basin.
  - By the late 16th century, European merchants and Arab merchants were nearly _____________ in the trading patterns in the Indian Ocean basin.

A Truly Global Trade System

- Mariners from European nations carried goods around the world by way of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.
  - _________________ cargo = Sugar, silver, tobacco, textiles, guns, furs, and enslaved humans

SILVER

- Became the desired ______________ of ______________ for the ______________ galleons as it was highly ______________ in China and easily ______________ from South America.
  - In much the same way, ________________ from India were a highly desirous medium of exchange throughout West Africa

FUR

- Demand for furs in China, Europe, and North America decimated the _____________________________ in fur-producing regions like 17th century ______________ and 18th century __________________.

Mass Markets

- Demand for coffee, tea, tobacco, cotton, and especially ______________ dramatically __________________ the market for enslaved workers

By 1750...

- All parts of the world, except ______________, participated in this global commercial network with ________________ merchants fulfilling the most prominent roles.
- Previously __________________ populations became economically ________________ on each other.