

Unit 2- Three Worlds Meet- Study Guide

*The main role of the clan mothers in Iroquois communities was that they were the leaders.

* Clan- a word that describes a group of families that share a common ancestor.

*Sailors used an Astrolabe to measure their latitude while they were sailing.

*The Europeans wanted sea routes (water) to Asia because it was quicker, easier, and cheaper to travel by sea.

*The economic change that took place in Europe during the Age of Exploration was that the demand for luxury items (silk and spices) increased.

*In the 16th century, the growth of Northern and Western African villages was a result of trading gold for salt.

*The MAIN cause of conflict between Native Americans and settlers was the two cultures had different beliefs and traditions.

*The European exploration of the New World affected relations between Spain, England, and France because of the competition for resources raised tensions between them.

*The voyages of Columbus changed life in Europe because they introduced new foods and spices to Europe.

*Most people who were brought to the Americas as slaves were born in the southwest part of Africa.

*Impacts of the Columbian exchange were that Africans were forced into slavery, many American Indians (Native Americans) died of diseases, and many crops and livestock were introduced in new places.

*During the 1500's and 1600's, the infections and diseases brought by Europeans was the major cause of death among Indians in the Americas.

***When different groups of people converged (came together) on the same land after 1492, how did the Native American, Spanish, African, and European people interact with each other?**

The convergence, which is the process of two or more things coming together, of the new world and old world eventually changed the lives of the American Indians, Europeans, and Africans in profound ways. France, Spain, and Portugal were competing to claim land in the New World. Europeans searched for a new workforce. Because many American Indians died of diseases, the Europeans traveled to west Africa, enslaved many people, and took them to North, Central and South America, forcing them to work on the plantations that provided products grown in the western hemisphere such as (sugar cane, rice, cotton, indigo)

*Select two of the Native American groups and describe the natural resources used by the Native Americans that settled there. Identify the natural resources used for food, shelter, and clothing.

*Explain two positive and two negative effects of the Columbian Exchange. In your response (answer), you must provide examples of things that were exchanged and include how they impacted Europe, Africa, and North America.

The Columbian Exchange was the movement of plants, animals, and people between Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas. Diseases like smallpox were brought to the Americas from Europe and killed huge numbers of Native Americans. Food crops like corn and potatoes were brought to Europe and resulted in a population boom. Sugarcane was brought to America which led to enslaved Africans being brought to America to work on sugar plantations.

*Explain the goal of Christopher Columbus when he set sail in 1492. Provide at least 2 reasons why his goal was important to Europeans.

Columbus' goals were to prove that you could get to Asia by sailing west, to claim new lands for Spain, and to find riches like gold. His personal motivations were to gain personal wealth and to spread the Christian religion in new lands. Another thing Columbus accomplished that he was the first European to explore islands of the Caribbean Sea. He made four voyages to the New World.