

PERIOD ONE: 1491-1607

Labor, Slavery, and Caste in the Spanish Colonial System and Cultural Interactions Between Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans

LEARNING TARGET:

Students will analyze the causation of labor systems and cultural interactions of Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans



WARM UP

Think about Colonization of the Americas. Answer these two questions in your binders/notebooks:

1. Was it possible for the Europeans to effect a respectful colonization of the Americas, in which the Native people were content with the arrangement and feel that their needs were full considered? If so, how?
2. Do you think that colonization is itself inherently exploitative? Why or why not?

WARM UP

Think about Colon
questions in your

My thoughts: I do not believe it is possible for the Europeans to be respectful. They seemed to be enter into colonization with the idea they were entering a world that was inhabited by savages, and was Europe's for the taking. So it is no surprise that I also believe it is exploitive because of the methods used to colonize physically but also culturally and economically.

1. Was it possible for the Europeans to effect a respectful colonization of the Americas, in which the Native people were content with the arrangement and feel that their needs were full considered? If so, how?
2. Do you think that colonization is itself inherently exploitative? Why or why not?

THE SPANISH EMPIRE AND CASTE SYSTEM

Key points for Review: Record these in your binder/notebook

- Spain was the ultimate colonial power in the Americas in the 1600's and 1700's.
- A caste system quickly developed which put white Europeans at the top and people of color at the bottom.
- Resulted in essentially creating slaves of the Native People
 - Natives enslaved as part of the Encomienda system
 - Natives provided labor for protection by Spanish

THE SPANISH EMPIRE AND CASTE SYSTEM

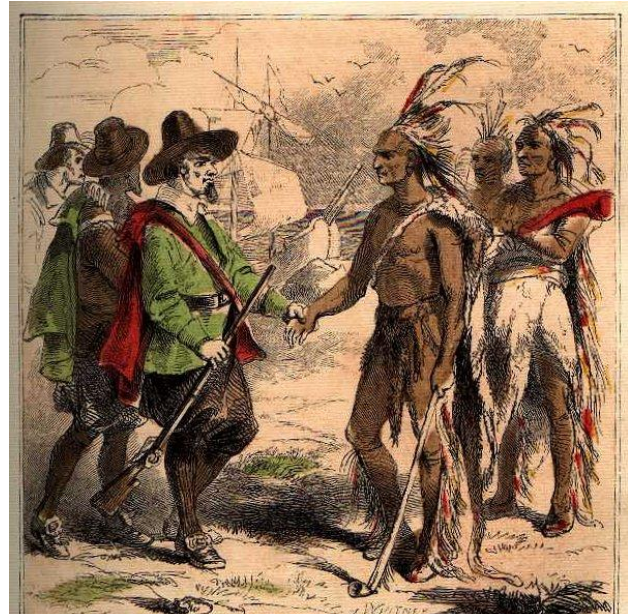
Now read this summary of the Spanish Empire and then take the attached quiz. Good luck!!!

[Summary Article](#)

[Quiz](#)

COMPARING CULTURES

Watch this short video comparing the cultures of the Europeans and the Native Americans. You should take notes in your binders/notebooks as you watch the [video](#).



ESSAY PREP AND PRACTICE

Prompt: What were three effects of the cultural interactions of people from the Old and New Worlds?

Now take a few minutes to record, in your binders and notebooks, possible answer to this prompt. Make sure your effects are based on historical concepts of developments. You need to also explain how that is an effect of the interaction. You are only prepping for the essay, not writing the whole essay.

-an example could be enslavement of Africans: How is this an effect of the cultural interaction?

APUSH:

Lesson #1: April 6th

Learning Target: The student will explain causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effect on Europe and the Americas during the period after 1492.

Warm Up

1. Review: What is the “Old World” and what is the “New World?”
2. Does any of this data surprise you?
3. Connect this chart to something you have learned about over the past year.

Table 1
The World's Most Popular Foods in 2000

<i>Average Daily Consumption (calories)</i>		<i>Annual Production (millions of tonnes)</i>		<i>Land Harvested (millions of hectares)</i>	
Rice	567	<i>Sugar cane</i>	1,252.5	Wheat	215.5
Wheat	527	Rice	598.8	Rice	154.1
<i>Sugar</i>	196	Maize	592.5	Maize	137.0
Maize	147	Wheat	585.9	<i>Soybeans</i>	74.4
Potatoes	60	Potatoes	328.7	<i>Barley</i>	54.5
Cassava	42	Sugar beet	247.1	<i>Sorghum</i>	41.0
<i>Sorghum</i>	32	Cassava	176.5	<i>Millet</i>	37.1
Sweet Potatoes	29	<i>Soybeans</i>	161.3	Rapeseed	25.8
<i>Millet</i>	29	Sweet potatoes	138.7	Sunflower seed	21.1
<i>Soybeans</i>	17	<i>Barley</i>	133.1	Potatoes	20.1
<i>Bananas</i>	14	Oil palm fruit	120.4	<i>Sugar cane</i>	19.5
Coconuts	12	Tomatoes	108.9	Cassava	17.0
Apples	9	Watermelons	76.5	Oats	12.7
Tomatoes	8	<i>Bananas</i>	64.9	<i>Coffee, green</i>	10.8
<i>Oranges</i>	8	Grapes	64.8	Coconuts	10.6
Rye	7	<i>Oranges</i>	63.8	Chick peas	10.1
Yams	7	Apples	59.1	Oil palm fruit	10.0
Onions	7	<i>Sorghum</i>	55.8	Rye	9.8
<i>Plantains</i>	7	Coconuts	52.9	Sweet potatoes	9.7
<i>Barley</i>	7	Onions, dry	49.8	Olives	8.3
<u>Other Notable New World Foods:</u>					
Cacao Beans	3	Eggplants	27.2	Cacao beans	7.6
Pineapples	2	Sunflower seed	26.5	Natural rubber	7.6
		Chillies/peppers, green	20.9	Tobacco	4.2
		Pineapples	15.1	Tomatoes	4.0

Source: The data are from the FAO's ProdSTAT and Consumption Databases. See (<http://faostat.fao.org/>).

Notes: All figures are for the year 2000. Bold type indicates a New World food crop. Italics indicate an Old World crop for which more than 26 percent of current world production is in the New World (26 percent is the fraction of arable land that is located in the New World). The table does not report the consumption of oils. Among oils, the fourth most consumed oil, sunflower oil, is derived from sunflowers, a New World crop.

Lesson Activity Part 1- Analysis of Textual and Non-Textual Secondary Sources

1. Read the Introduction to the article “The Columbian Exchange: A History of Disease, Food, and Ideas.” (Page 2- 4 on the attached PDF, [CLICK HERE](#))
2. Read ONE additional section of the article. You do NOT need to read the entire article to complete this lesson.
 - a. You may choose from The Spread of Disease from the Old World to the New, Syphilis: A New World Disease? Staple Crops, Capsicum Peppers, Tomatoes, Cacao, Vanilla, Tobacco, Coca, Sugar Cane, Quinine, Rubber OR Forced and Involuntary Migrations to the Americas

3. Read and analyze the four charts below.

Nunn, Nathan and Nancy Qian. “The Columbian Exchange: A History of Disease, Food, and Ideas.” *The Journal of Economic Perspectives* 24 no. 2 (Spring 2010): 163-188.

Table 2

Top Consuming Countries for Various New World Foods*(average calories per capita per day)*

<i>Maize</i>		<i>Cassava</i>		<i>Sweet Potatoes</i>	
<i>Country</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Consumption</i>
Lesotho	1,508	Congo, Dem. Rep.	925	Solomon Islands	457
Malawi	1,151	Congo	688	Rwanda	330
Mexico	1,093	Angola	668	Burundi	293
Zambia	1,058	Mozambique	650	Uganda	228
South Africa	924	Ghana	639	China	106
Zimbabwe	903	Benin	470	Timor-Leste	64
Guatemala	835	Liberia	451	Madagascar	59
Timor-Leste	808	Togo	393	Cuba	57
El Salvador	772	Madagascar	382	Tanzania	57
Kenya	766	Central African Rep.	374	Haiti	45
<i>Potatoes</i>		<i>Tomatoes</i>		<i>Pineapples</i>	
<i>Country</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Consumption</i>
Belarus	320	Greece	68	Costa Rica	84
Latvia	258	Libya	47	Thailand	26
Estonia	255	United Arab Emirates	45	Kenya	20
Lithuania	248	Egypt	44	Philippines	14
Ukraine	248	Turkey	42	Samoa	11
Poland	242	Italy	38	Venezuela	10
Portugal	221	Lebanon	33	Antigua and Barbuda	8
United Kingdom	221	Tunisia	32	Australia	8
Russian Federation	217	Israel	29	Malaysia	8
Ireland	209	Cuba	26	Swaziland	8

Source: The data are from the FAO's Consumption Database. See (<http://faostat.fao.org/>).

Notes: The table reports average consumption per capita for the top ten countries consuming each New World Crop. Bold text indicates consumption of Old World countries.

Table 3

Largest Producers of New and Old World Foods*(millions of tonnes unless otherwise indicated)*

Panel A: Ten Largest Producers of New World Foods

<i>Potatoes</i>		<i>Chili Peppers, Dry</i>		<i>Chili Peppers, Green</i>	
<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>
China	66.32	India	0.98	China	9.44
Russia	33.98	China	0.21	Mexico	1.73
India	24.71	Pakistan	0.17	Turkey	1.48
Poland	24.23	Bangladesh	0.14	Spain	0.95
United States	23.30	Ethiopia	0.12	United States	0.91
Ukraine	19.84	Viet Nam	0.08	Indonesia	0.73
Germany	13.69	Peru	0.06	Nigeria	0.72
Belarus	8.72	Mexico	0.06	Egypt	0.43
Netherlands	8.23	Myanmar	0.05	South Korea	0.39
UK	6.64	Nigeria	0.05	Italy	0.36
<i>Tomatoes</i>		<i>Cacao Beans</i>		<i>Tobacco</i>	
<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>
China	22.32	Côte d'Ivoire	1.40	China	2.56
United States	11.56	Ghana	0.44	Brazil	0.58
Turkey	8.89	Indonesia	0.42	India	0.52
Italy	7.54	Nigeria	0.34	United States	0.48
India	7.43	Brazil	0.20	Zimbabwe	0.23
Egypt	6.79	Cameroon	0.12	Turkey	0.20
Spain	3.77	Ecuador	0.10	Indonesia	0.15
Iran	3.19	Malaysia	0.07	Greece	0.14
Brazil	2.98	Papua New Guinea	0.05	Italy	0.13
Mexico	2.67	Colombia	0.04	Argentina	0.11
<i>Vanilla (1,000s tonnes)</i>		<i>Natural Rubber</i>		<i>Maize</i>	
<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>
Indonesia	1.68	Thailand	2.38	United States	251.85
Madagascar	0.88	Indonesia	1.50	China	106.18
China	0.65	Malaysia	0.93	Brazil	31.88
Mexico	0.26	India	0.63	Mexico	17.56
Comoros	0.14	China	0.48	Argentina	16.78
Tonga	0.13	Viet Nam	0.29	France	16.02
Turkey	0.10	Côte d'Ivoire	0.12	India	12.04
Uganda	0.04	Nigeria	0.11	South Africa	11.43
French Polynesia	0.04	Liberia	0.11	Italy	10.14
Réunion	0.03	Brazil	0.09	Indonesia	9.68

Table 3 (continued)

Panel B: Ten Largest Producers of Old World Foods

<i>Sugar Cane</i>		<i>Coffee (Green)</i>		<i>Soybeans</i>	
<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>
Brazil	327.70	Brazil	1.90	United States	75.06
India	299.23	Viet Nam	0.80	Brazil	32.73
China	69.30	Colombia	0.64	Argentina	20.14
Thailand	54.05	Indonesia	0.55	China	15.41
Pakistan	46.33	Côte d'Ivoire	0.38	India	5.28
Mexico	44.10	Mexico	0.34	Paraguay	2.98
Australia	38.16	Guatemala	0.31	Canada	2.70
Cuba	36.40	India	0.29	Bolivia	1.20
Colombia	33.40	Ethiopia	0.23	Indonesia	1.02
United States	32.76	Honduras	0.19	Italy	0.90

<i>Oranges</i>		<i>Bananas</i>	
<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production</i>
Brazil	21.33	India	14.14
United States	11.79	Ecuador	6.48
Mexico	3.81	Brazil	5.66
India	2.67	China	5.14
Spain	2.62	Philippines	4.93
Italy	1.88	Indonesia	3.75
Iran	1.84	Costa Rica	2.18
Egypt	1.61	Mexico	1.86
Pakistan	1.33	Thailand	1.75
China	1.18	Colombia	1.61

Source: Data are from the FAO's ProdSTAT Database.

Notes: The table reports the ten countries that are the largest producers of Old World and New World food crops. Bold text indicates an Old World country producing a New World food crop, or a New World country producing an Old World food crop. All production figures are in millions of tonnes for the year 2000, except for Vanilla which are reported in thousands of tonnes.

Table 4

Origins of New World Populations

Country	Share of population in 2000 that is of:		
	Old World origin	African origin	European origin
Haiti	1.00	0.98	0.02
Jamaica	1.00	0.89	0.08
Trinidad and Tobago	1.00	0.46	0.07
Cuba	0.98	0.34	0.63
Canada	0.97	0.02	0.76
Dominican Republic	0.96	0.44	0.52
Uruguay	0.96	0.04	0.91
Guyana	0.95	0.39	0.00
Argentina	0.95	0.02	0.84
Brazil	0.91	0.16	0.19
United States	0.90	0.10	0.68
Puerto Rico	0.82	0.16	0.66
Costa Rica	0.70	0.09	0.60
Venezuela	0.69	0.14	0.55
Panama	0.64	0.13	0.45
Colombia	0.63	0.17	0.46
Chile	0.63	0.01	0.59
Belize	0.61	0.17	0.40
Nicaragua	0.60	0.09	0.51
Paraguay	0.54	0.01	0.52
El Salvador	0.50	0.00	0.50
Honduras	0.48	0.02	0.46
Ecuador	0.39	0.07	0.32
Mexico	0.38	0.07	0.30
Peru	0.36	0.06	0.28
Bolivia	0.28	0.01	0.27
Guatemala	0.26	0.04	0.22

Source: Data are from Louis Putterman and David Weil's World Migration Matrix, 1500–2000 Version 1.1. (http://www.econ.brown.edu/fac/Louis_Putterman/world%20migration%20matrix.htm).

Note: The table shows the proportion of the population of New World Countries in 2000 that were descendents of individuals living in the Old World, Africa, and Europe in 1500. See Putterman and Weil (2009) for full details.

Lesson Activity Part 2- Writing Prompt

3. Answer the following Short Answer Question (SAQ) prompt:

- a. **Summarize the author's thesis.**
- b. **Analyze ONE piece of textual evidence the authors used to support their argument.**
- c. **Analyze ONE piece of data the authors used to support their argument.**

Additional Unit 1 Practice- American History Textbook

Review Videos:

[CLICK HERE](#) to watch a review video for Chapter 1: Colliding Worlds

[CLICK HERE](#) to watch a review video for Chapter 2: American Experiments

Additional Unit 1 Practice- Define and Review Key Terms

Chapter 1

1. Maize
2. Aztec Empire
3. Incan Empire
4. Mississippi River Valley Civilization
5. Eastern Woodlands Tribes
6. Iroquois Confederacy
7. The Anishinabe
8. Plains Indians
9. Pueblo
10. Pacific Coastal Tribes
11. Animism
12. Prince Henry of Portugal
13. Astrolabe
14. Caravel
15. The “3 G’s”
16. Christopher Columbus
17. Juan Ponce De Leon
18. Hernan Cortez
19. Francisco Pizarro
20. Pedro Carbral

Chapter 2

1. New Spain
2. Encomienda
3. Mestizo
4. Mulatto
5. Zambo
6. Casta System
7. Spanish Mission System
8. Bartolome de Las Casas
9. Spanish Silver Mines
10. Columbian Exchange
11. Plantations
12. Mercantilism

Reflection

Do you think the changes caused the Columbian Exchange were inevitable? Explain why or why not?

Should the United States celebrate Columbus Day?