

## THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

### Performance Standard 16CW.F

Create a poster illustrating the economic impacts of five areas of cultural exchange on both Native Americans and the Spanish accordingly:

- *Knowledge*: Describe five areas of cultural exchange between Native Americans and the Spanish (i.e., horses, potatoes, corn/maize, disease, sugar).
- *Reasoning*: Analyze the economic impacts of the five cultural exchanges on both Native Americans and the Spanish.
- *Communication*: Create a poster and written explanations that are well-focused, well-organized and well-detailed; express all ideas in a way that provides evidence of knowledge and reasoning processes.

### Procedures

1. *In order to understand the development of economic systems (16C)*, students should experience sufficient learning opportunities to develop the following skills:
  - Describe cultural exchanges between the Spanish and Native Americans.
  - Identify the economic aspects of significant cultural exchanges that occurred between peoples in the past (e.g., Columbian exchange, Crusades).Note: Have students study and discuss five areas of cultural exchange between the Spanish and Native Americans. They should also delve into the economic impacts of each exchange on both cultures.
2. Have students review and discuss the assessment task and how the rubric will be used to evaluate their work.
3. Ask each student to prepare a poster or other form of display illustrating the economic impacts of the five areas of exchange had on each culture as follows:
  - Describe each cultural exchange (i.e., what it was, who originated it, who received it).
  - Describe the impacts it had on the economy of each of the cultures. Include both positive impacts (e.g., made work easier) and negative impacts (e.g., brought illness).
4. (Optional) Have each student give a two – three minute presentation on the economic impacts of cultural exchange using the poster as a visual aid.
5. Evaluate each student's work using the Social Science Rubric as follows and add the scores to determine the performance level:
  - *Knowledge*: The descriptions of each of five or more cultural exchanges were complete and correct.
  - *Reasoning*: The analysis and explanation of the economic impacts were thorough and accurate.
  - *Communication*: The poster and the explanations were well-focused, well-organized, and well-detailed; the knowledge and reasoning were completely and effectively communicated.

### Examples of Student Work follow

### Time Requirements

- Three to four class periods

### Resources

- Hawke, Sharryl, and Davis, James. Seeds of Change: The Story of Cultural Exchange After 1492. Menlo Park: Addison-Wesley
- Newspaper Articles
- Textbooks
- Magazine and periodical articles
- Poster Board
- Colored pencils or markers
- Social Science Rubric

- Other Treats
- Sugar
  - Corn
  - Horses
  - Potatoes
  - Disease



"Meets"

# Europeans

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Potato- The potato could have been an easy-to-grow, healthy food source.	The potato grows underground, so it could have been infested with bugs and sicknesses.
Sugar- Sugar could have been used to sweeten foods.	Sugar may have caused cavities, other teeth problems or even diseases such as diabetes.
Horses- Horses could have been used for battle, transportation, and even a back-up food source.	Horses could have been difficult and time consuming to take care of.

# Native Americans

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Potato- The potato grows underground, so it wouldn't have been destroyed during a search for food.	The potato grows underground, so it could have been infested with bugs and sicknesses.
Sugar- Sugar has good taste and could have been used to sweeten other foods.	Sugar could have brought about teeth problems and even diseases such as diabetes.
Horses- Horses could have been used for transportation, and could have made battle easier.	Horses could have been hard to take care of.
Corn- Corn is a healthy food source, corn could have been used for food and animal feed.	Corn could have been easily destroyed by pests or in search for food.
Disease- Disease could have been used as a weapon to kill enemies.	Disease could have killed many Native Americans and caused many others to die.

"Exceeds"

## DISEASE

When the Spanish traded with Native Americans they didn't just bring trading items but they also brought diseases such as small pox and other diseases.

## POTATOES

When the native American traded potatoes to the Spanish they used it for cattle and pig feed. After a while the people started to eat potatoes and figured out that it's a food for war.

## The effects of TRADING

Between Native Americans And Spanish

## SUGAR

Sugar was very expensive yet it was damaging to the teeth.

## Corn

was a food source that the native Americans had a lot of and when the Spanish came to America the native Americans traded the Spanish corn for other essential items.

## HORSES

When the Spanish took the horses to North America they traded them to the native American and because the native Americans now had horses they would be able to fight the Spanish.

Text of Poster  
 Columbian Exchange  
 Meets Poster

**Corner**

Items Traded

Sugar

Corn

Horses

Potatoes

Disease

Native Americans

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Potato – The potato grows under ground, so it wouldn't have been destroyed during a scorch Earth. Potatoes also are a food source	The potato grows underground, so it could have been infested with bugs and sicknesses.
Sugar – Sugar has good taste and could have been used to sweeten other foods.	Sugar could have brought about teeth problems and even diseases such as diabetes.
Horses – Horses could have been used for transportation and could have made battle easier.	Horses could have been hard to take care of.
Corn – Corn is a healthy food source. Corn could have been used for food and animal feed. Also, corn could have helped other crops grow.	Corn could have been easily destroyed by pests or a scorched earth.
Disease – Disease could have been used as a weapon to kill enemies	Disease could have killed many Natives and injured many others.

Europeans

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Potato – The potato could have been an easy-to-grow, healthy food source	The potato grows underground, so it could have been infested with bugs and sicknesses.
Sugar – Sugar could have been used to sweeten foods.	Sugar may have caused cavities, other teeth problems or even diseases such as diabetes.
Horses – Horses could have been used for battle, transportation, and even a back-up food source.	Horses could have been difficult and time consuming to take care of.
Corn – Corn was a healthy food source, could have been used for animal feed, and was easy to grow.	Corn is easily destroyed by pests and heat, and that could have caused a problem.
Disease – Disease could have been used as a weapon to kill enemies.	Disease could have brought about many sicknesses and deaths.

Text of Poster  
Columbian Exchange  
Exceeds Poster

The effects of  
TRADING  
Between Native Americans  
And  
Spanish

<p><b>DISEASE</b> When the Spanish traded with Native Americans they didn't just bring trading items but they also brought diseases such as small pox and other diseases.</p>	<p><b>SUGAR</b> Sugar was very expensive yet it was damaging to the teeth.</p>	<p><b>HORSES</b> When the Spanish took the horses to North America they traded them to the Native Americans and because the Native Americans now had horses they would be able to fight the Spanish.</p>
<p><b>POTATOES</b> When the native American traded potatoes to the Spanish they used it for cattle and pig feed. After a while the people started to eat potatoes and figured out that it is a food for war.</p>	<p><b>Corn</b> Was a food source that the native Americans had a lot of and when the Spanish came to America the Native Americans traded the Spanish corn for other essential items.</p>	