

Holders of *encomiendas* who were found guilty of mistreating Native Americans had their *encomiendas* taken away from them. However, Spanish colonists strongly protested against the New Laws, and the king eventually gave in and reversed many of them.

▲ **DRAW CONCLUSIONS** Explain how the church played a part in Spanish colonization.

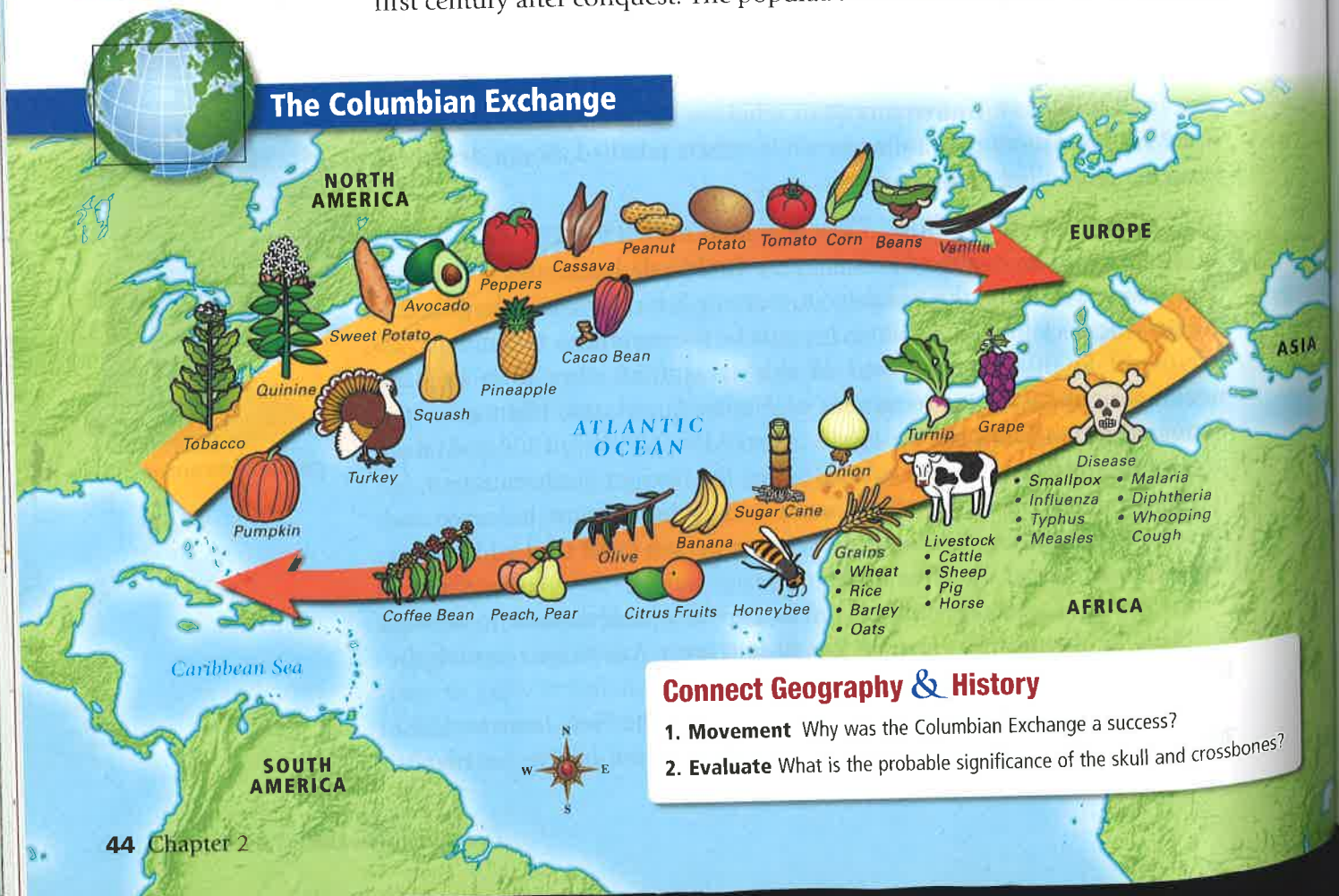
The Columbian Exchange

▼ **KEY QUESTION** What were the effects of the Columbian Exchange?

The arrival of the Spanish in the Americas brought more than a clash of peoples and cultures. It also brought a movement of plants, animals, and diseases between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. This movement of living things between hemispheres is called the **Columbian Exchange**.

Trade Brings Disease One result of the Columbian Exchange was the transfer of germs from Europe to the Americas. Before the Europeans arrived, Native American farmland stretched all along the eastern seaboard of what is now the United States. Many of the communities that farmed these lands were wiped out by European diseases before the settlers began arriving in large numbers. The Native Americans had no immunity to the germs that caused such diseases as smallpox, measles, and influenza.

Exact numbers are unknown, but historians estimate that diseases brought by Europeans killed more than 20 million Native Americans in Mexico in the first century after conquest. The population of Native Americans in Central



Connect Geography & History

- 1. Movement** Why was the Columbian Exchange a success?
- 2. Evaluate** What is the probable significance of the skull and crossbones?

America may have decreased by 90 to 95 percent between the years 1519 and 1619. The result was similar in Peru and other parts of the Americas. Bernardino de Sahagún, a Spanish missionary in Mexico, described the effects of smallpox on the Aztecs: "Very many died of it. . . . They could not move: they could not stir. . . . And if they stirred, much did they cry out. Great was its destruction."

Positive Effects of the Exchange Other effects of the Columbian Exchange were more positive. The Spanish brought many plants and animals to the Americas. European livestock—cattle, pigs, and horses—all thrived in the Americas. Crops from the Eastern Hemisphere, such as grapes, onions, and wheat, also thrived in the Western Hemisphere.

The Columbian Exchange benefited Europe, too. Many American crops became part of the European diet. Two that had a huge impact were potatoes and corn. Potatoes, for example, became an important food in Ireland, Russia, and other parts of Europe. Without potatoes, Europe's population might not have grown as rapidly as it did.

By mixing the products of two hemispheres, the Columbian Exchange brought the world closer together. Of course, people were also moving from one hemisphere to the other, blending their cultures in the process.

RECOGNIZE EFFECTS Explain the effect of the Columbian Exchange on the Eastern and Western hemispheres.



Section Assessment



ONLINE QUIZ

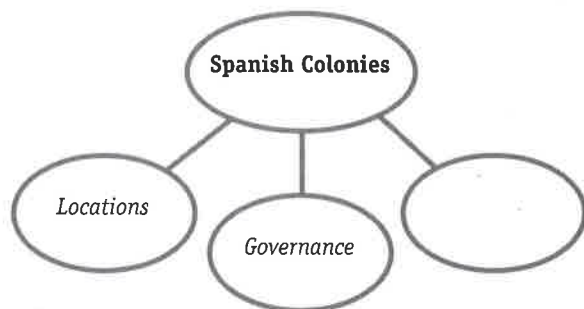
For test practice, go to
Interactive Review @ ClassZone.com

TERMS & NAMES

1. Explain the importance of
 - *encomienda*
 - *hacienda*
 - mission
 - Bartolomé de Las Casas
 - Columbian Exchange

USING YOUR READING NOTES

2. **Main Ideas and Details** Complete the diagram you started at the beginning of this section.



KEY IDEAS

3. How did Spain establish a new colonial government in the Americas?
4. How did the Columbian Exchange connect the Eastern and Western hemispheres?

CRITICAL THINKING

5. **Analyze Motives** Why do you think the Spaniards chose to utilize Native Americans in the new colonies?
6. **Draw Conclusions** Over time, do you think the Catholic Church's missions were more helpful or harmful to the Native Americans? Explain.
7. **Evaluate** How did the missions transform the Native American way of life?
8. **Connect to Today** How is the Columbian Exchange put into effect today?
9. **Art Collage** Make a collage that illustrates the plants and animals involved in the Columbian Exchange.

Beginnings of Slavery in the Americas

One American's Story

In 1546, Diego de Campo was the leader of 7,000 **maroons**, or runaway slaves, on the island of Hispaniola. There were only about 1,000 European men on the island. The Spanish planters greatly feared de Campo. When the Spanish attacked the maroons, de Campo and his followers defeated the Spanish.

Eventually the Spaniards captured de Campo. He offered to lead the fight against the maroons. The Spanish accepted the offer. With de Campo's help, the Spanish defeated the maroons, and slavery in Hispaniola grew. In this section you will read how slave labor expanded in the Americas.

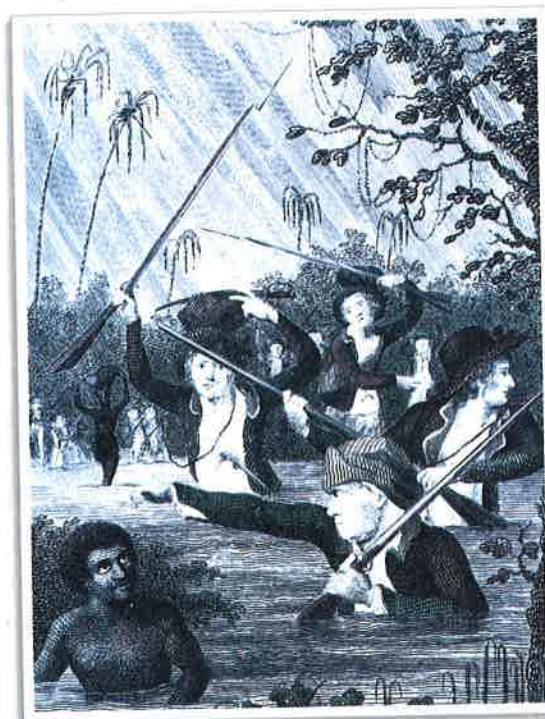
Slavery Takes Hold in the Colonies

KEY QUESTION How did slavery bring wealth to Europeans but suffering to millions of Africans and Native Americans?

By the 1600s, **slavery**, the practice of one person being owned by another, was firmly established in the Americas. But slavery was not new. It was a very ancient institution.

Origins of American Slavery In some societies, slaves were mainly domestic servants in wealthy households. Some labored in mines and fields. People were enslaved when they were captured in battle or sold to pay off debts. Some slaves were treated with some respect. Some were allowed to marry and own property. The children of some slaves were allowed to go free.

Slavery began to change with the rise of sugar plantations. To work these plantations, Europeans had used slaves in southern Europe since the 1100s. Then, in the 1400s and 1500s, Portugal and Spain set up sugar plantations on islands in the eastern Atlantic. To work these plantations, they used African slaves bought from traders in Africa.



Maroons often joined Native American groups.

When the Spanish and Portuguese founded their colonies in the Americas, they brought the plantation system with them. At first they tried to enslave Native Americans to work in the fields and mines. But the Native Americans quickly died from overwork and disease. In some cases, they rebelled with the help of local allies.

The Spaniards then looked to other sources of slave labor, including Spanish slaves, black Christian slaves, and Asian slaves. But there was not enough of any of these groups to meet demand.

The Slave Trade The Spanish and Portuguese enslaved Africans to provide plantation labor. Africans proved to be their best resource. They enslaved Africans for four basic reasons.

- Africans were immune to most European diseases.
- Africans had no friends or family in the Americas to help them resist or escape enslavement.
- Enslaved Africans provided a permanent source of cheap labor. Even their children could be held in bondage.
- Many Africans had worked on farms in their native lands.

Over time, the colonies came to depend on slave labor. European slave traders ran the shipment of Africans to the Americas. On the coast of West Africa, local kings captured inland Africans. The kings then traded these captives for European goods, such as textiles, ironware, wine, and guns. This trade made the coastal kingdoms rich while weakening inland African societies. Before the slave trade ended in the late 1800s, between 12 and 15 million Africans had been enslaved and shipped to the Western Hemisphere. Of these, perhaps two million died during the voyage.

The Middle Passage The voyage from Africa to the Americas was called the **middle passage** because it was the middle leg of the triangular trade. The triangular trade refers to the movement of trade ships between Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

Olaudah Equiano (oh•LOW•duh•ehk•wee•AHN•oh) was one of those captured Africans. He made the journey in the 1700s. He was about 11 years old when he was taken from his home and sold into slavery. Later, after he bought his freedom, he wrote about the beginning of the middle passage.

PRIMARY SOURCE

“The first object which saluted my eyes when I arrived on the coast, was the sea, and a slave ship . . . waiting for its cargo. These filled me with astonishment, which was soon converted into terror, when I was carried on board.”

—Olaudah Equiano, quoted in *Great Slave Narratives*

Equiano saw a row of men shackled in chains. He also saw a large boiling kettle. He feared that he was going to be cooked and eaten “by those white men with horrible looks, red faces, and long hair.”



Olaudah Equiano was brought to the West Indies from West Africa in the 1700s.