Day 39

AP World History

KC 4.1 V.

1. Notes on foods and animals of Columbian Exchange
2. Foods and animals of the Columbian Exchange
	1. Potato
		1. Origin: modern-day southern Peru and NW Bolivia
		2. Date: between 8000 and 5000 BC
		3. Staple crop (food usually included into daily meals) throughout the world including the Old world.
		4. Responsible for a quarter of the growth in Old World population between 1700-1900.
		5. 1845 blight destroyed potato crops throughout Ireland leading to the Great Famine or Great Potato Famine. Over one million died and forced about a million more to migrate.
			1. Many blamed the wealthy English landowners for not allowing grain production to be distributed to the poor.
	2. Cash Crops
		1. Def: crop sold for a profit rather than consumption by the farmer growing it.
		2. Typically, many plantations would grow a single cash crop such as sugar.
		3. Sugar, brought from the Old World was grown by **slave labor** in the New World.
		4. Sugar was then sold to many parts of the world, especially Europe
	3. Afro-Eurasian domesticated animals
		1. Horses, pigs, and cattle were brought to the New World by Europeans.
		2. Horse
			1. Spanish traded horses in what is now Mexico and SW US to Native Americans.
			2. Result: This changed the Native American lifestyle from a settled agrarian society to a hunter-gather society as they used the horse to hunt the buffalo.
	4. Foods brought by African slaves
		1. Foods such as rice, okra, black-eyed peas, kidney and lima beans.
		2. Cajun food
			1. Truly a Columbian Exchange cuisine; mixed French, Native American, Caribbean, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and African culinary influences can be detected in Cajun food.
			2. Gumbo and Jambalaya
				1. Gumbo (soup) uses okra as key ingredient in recipes, and is used as a thickening agent and for its distinct vegetable flavor.
				2. Jambalaya always contains rice with a mixture of just about anything from sausage to crawfish and many vegetables.
	5. Consequences on the environment
		1. Introduction of European agriculture in the Americas often led to deforestation and soil depletion