

**CHAPTER 4 Section 4 (pages 120-123)**

# The Columbian Exchange and Global Trade

## BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the slave trade.  
 In this section, you will learn about other kinds of trade.

## AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the Columbian Exchange.

### TERMS AND NAMES

**Columbian Exchange** Global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas

**Commercial Revolution** New business and trade practices in Europe during the 16th and 17th centuries

**capitalism** Economic system based on private ownership and the investment of wealth for profit

**joint-stock company** Company in which people pooled their wealth for a common purpose

**mercantilism** Economic policy of increasing wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and selling more goods than are bought

**favorable balance of trade** Condition resulting from selling more goods than are bought

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE	
Leaving the Americas	Arriving in the Americas
tomatoes, corn, potatoes	

## The Columbian Exchange (page 120)

### What was the Columbian Exchange?

There was constant movement of people and products from Europe and Africa to the Americas. The large-scale transfer of foods, plants, and animals was called the **Columbian Exchange**. Important foods such as corn and potatoes were taken from the Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Some foods moved from the Old World to the

New. Bananas, black-eyed peas, and yams were taken from Africa to the Americas. Cattle, pigs, and horses had never been seen in the Americas until the Europeans brought them. Deadly illnesses also moved to the Americas. They killed a large part of the Native American population.

1. What did the Columbian Exchange take from the Americas, and what did it bring?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_