## Before and After: Transatlantic Exchanges and Outcomes

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The exchange of people, goods, diseases, ideas, animals, and crops began after Christopher Columbus landed in what is now called the Caribbean in 1492. This led to changes that impacted the world and its peoples, harming some and benefiting others through what is now called the Columbian Exchange.

Compare and contrast the impacts of the Columbian Exchange on European people, West African people and the Indigenous people of North and South America from 1492 through the 1700s. Be sure to include how some groups of people benefited while others were harmed.

Intro

Today I will be talking about how the Columbian Exchange impacted the Eropeans, West Africans and the Indigenous People. Also I'll be comparing and contrasting the Eropeans, West Africans and the Indigenous People and how some of them benefited while others were harmed.

After the Columbian Exchange the Europeans were rich. They also didn't have to work because they had slaves. In the new world the Europeans used the slaves to make more crops and the slaves worked a lot just to make more crops so that the Eropeans could sell them and make lots of money which did make them have lots of money. I know this because in the article called "Humans became Inhumans" it says, "Once the Europeans discovered the New World, they worked hard to make as much money there as possible. At first, Europeans just bought and sold goods. For example, they bought silver, tea, and fur and then resold them for a profit. Soon they wanted more. They wanted to produce the goods. This way they could make even more money. The Europeans could grow tobacco and sugar there, for example. These products were very expensive back in Europe." This told me that once they figured out about the new world they worked so hard to make more crops to make more money which was a success but they didn't make the crops they used slaves to do the work for them.

When the Columbian Exchange started, the Indigenous people and the West Africans were slaves to the Europeans. The West Africans and the indigenous people got taken away from their happy place (their home) and their family. When they were on the boat they had barely any food or water. They died from diseases or they would die because they barely had any food or water. I know this because in the book called *Born on the Water* part 2 it says, "They cried a silent cry as white men spoke strange words talking about their bodies and with a handshake traded another's child, another's momma and daddy 20 to 30 beloved human beings in all, for a few pounds of food and drink." This told me that they had barely any food and how the Ndongo people got traded just for a few pounds of food and drink. Oh and remember they didn't understand what they were talking about because those white men were speaking a different language. By the way, they were in Virginia. Also, when they were sold they mostly went to different parts of America. The Ndongo people and the West Africans were treated like slaves. They grew crops to sell them for money to make Virginia wealthy. To make them ease their spirits, they sang songs that they remembered from Ndongo. I know this because in the book *Born on the Water* part 2 it says, "when the people grew weary they remembered their yesterdays, remembered their songs from Ndongo, sang them to ease their spirits. As they sang they looked into the future, hoped for better days." This told me that they were not happy.

Some things that are the same between the West African, Europeans and the Ingenious people is that they were all involved with the Columbian Exchange and they both had different types of New foods and fiber crops because it was introduced to Eurasia and Africa, which was improving diets and fomenting trade there. I know this because in

the text it says "**New food and fiber crops** were introduced to Eurasia and Africa, improving diets and fomenting trade there." This told me that new kinds of food were introduced to the Europeans and the Africans and how it helped improve diets and fomenting trade there. Another little thing that's the same between the Native Americans and the West Africans is that both Native American and African cultures valued family above economic profit. Another little thing that is the same between the Europeans and the Native American is that like European nations, however, many Native American nations competed for things like control of hunting and fishing areas, political influence, and access to lucrative trading centers. I know this because in the text it says, "Many Native American nations competed for things areas, political influence, and access to lucrative trading centers. I know this because in the text it says, "Many Native American nations competed for things areas, political influence, and access to lucrative trading centers. I know this because in the text it says, "Many Native American nations competed for things areas, political influence, and access to lucrative trading centers. I know this because in the text it says, "Many Native American nations competed for things like control of hunting and fishing areas, political influence, and access to lucrative trading centers."

Today I talked about how the Columbian exchange impacted the Europeans, West Africans, and the Indigenous people. I also compared and contrasted The Europeans, West African and the Indigenous people and how some of them were benefited while others were harmed. I know I did all those things because in paragraph one I was talking about how the Columbian Exchange impacted the Europeans and how some of them benefited while others were harmed, and how "After the Columbian Exchange the Europeans were rich." They also didn't have to work because they had slaves. In the new world the Europeans used slaves to grow more crops and the slaves worked a lot so that the Europeans could sell them and make lots of money. This told me that I was talking about how the Columbian Exchange impacted the Eropeans and how easy it was for them to gain money, while the slaves were harmed. In paragraph two I was mostly talking about how the west africans and the Indigenous people were different and a little bit of how they are the same. Oh, and yes, I talked about how some of them benefited while others were harmed. In paragraph 3 I was comparing and contrasting the Europeans, Indigenous people and the West Africans.

