

The Columbian Exchange VS Triangular Trade

Student-Created for APUSH Classes

The Columbian Exchange

The Columbian Exchange connected the “New World” to the “Old World” of Europe and Africa. This term is used to describe the movement of foods, materials, and diseases between the two.

From the Americas:

- ❖ Tobacco
- ❖ Potatoes
- ❖ Squash
- ❖ Cacao
- ❖ Maize

From Europe:

- ❖ Cattle
- ❖ Horses
- ❖ Wheat
- ❖ Rye
- ❖ Smallpox

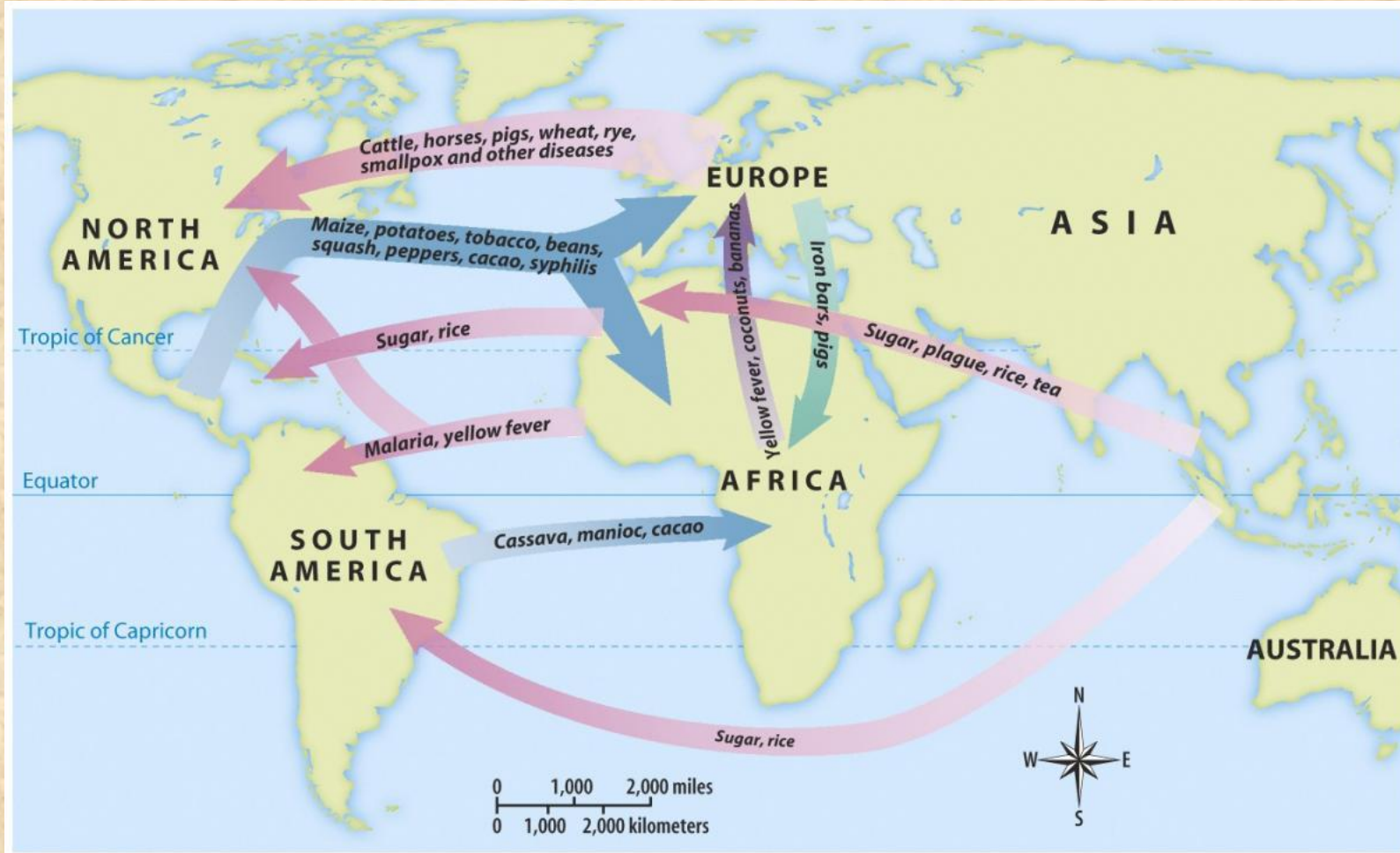
From Africa:

- ❖ Bananas
- ❖ Coconuts
- ❖ Sugar
- ❖ Rice
- ❖ Yellow Fever

Fast Fact: While the potato is considered key in traditional German and Irish diets, it did not actually reach Europe until the late 1500s – early 1600s.



The Columbian Exchange



Triangular Trade

Like the Columbian Exchange, the “New World” and “Old World” were both connected through this route. The Triangular Trade, however, was somewhat focused more on slave labor and its fruits.

America → Africa

❖ Rum, Iron

America → Europe

❖ Lumber, Fish,
Tobacco

Europe → America

❖ Manufactured
Goods, Spices

Europe → Africa

❖ Iron

Africa → America

❖ Slaves, Gold

Africa → Europe

❖ Gold, Ivory, Spices

Fast Fact: Slavery in the West Indies and North America had racist undertones, as blacks were seen as an “inferior” race to Christian whites. Also, they were “preferred” after Native Americans began to quickly die off from disease.



Triangular Trade

