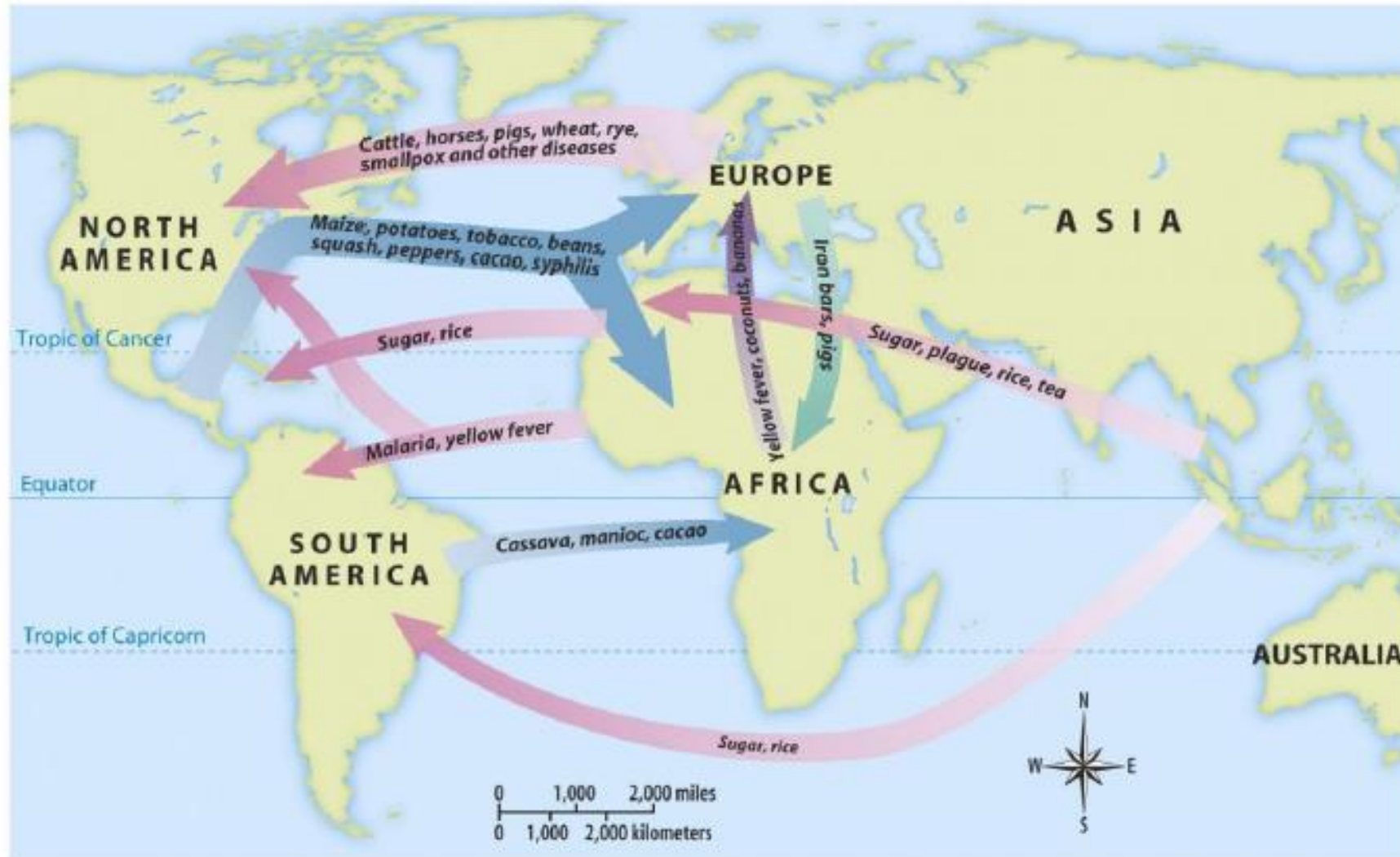


# Topic 4.2: The Columbian Exchange

Characteristics



## Plant and Animals Crossings of the Atlantic

**Chart 1: Valuable plants that were confined before 1492 to one side of the Atlantic, crossed to the other side, and flourished there.**

Cultivated plants of American origin established in	Nourishment value: millions of calories per hectare that the crop may produce	Cultivated plants of Afroeurasian origin established in	Nourishment value: millions of calories per hectare that the crop may produce
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Afroeurasia by about 1650 CE		the Americas by about 1650	
Maize (corn)	7.3	Wheat	4.2
Potatoes	7.5	Barley	5.1
Sweet Potatoes	7.1	Rice	7.3
Cassava	9.9	Oats	5.5
Vanilla		Sugarcane	
Peanuts		Olives	
Tobacco		Coffee	
Beans		Peaches	
Squash		Okra	
Tomatoes		Cabbage	
Chili Peppers		Spinach	
Cocoa		Turnips	
Pineapples		Mustard	

(Source: Alfred W. Crosby, *Ecological Imperialism: The Biological Expansion of Europe, 900-1900*)

**Table 2: Valuable animals that were confined before 1492 to one side of the Atlantic, crossed to the other side, and flourished there.**

Domestic animals from the Americas established in Afro-eurasia	Domestic animals of Afro-eurasian origin established in the Americas
Turkeys	Cattle
Small dogs	Pigs
	Sheep
	Horses
	Goats
	chickens
	Honeybees
	Large dogs

Additional Effects

**Population estimates around the world, from 1400-1700** (*these estimates, from 1979, show the number of people in millions on some of the major continents*)

	1400	1500	1600	1700
Americas	39 million	42 million	13 million	12 million
Africa	68 million	87 million	113 million	107 million
Europe	52 million	67 million	89 million	95 million
China	70 million	84 million	110 million	150 million
India	74 million	95 million	145 million	175 million

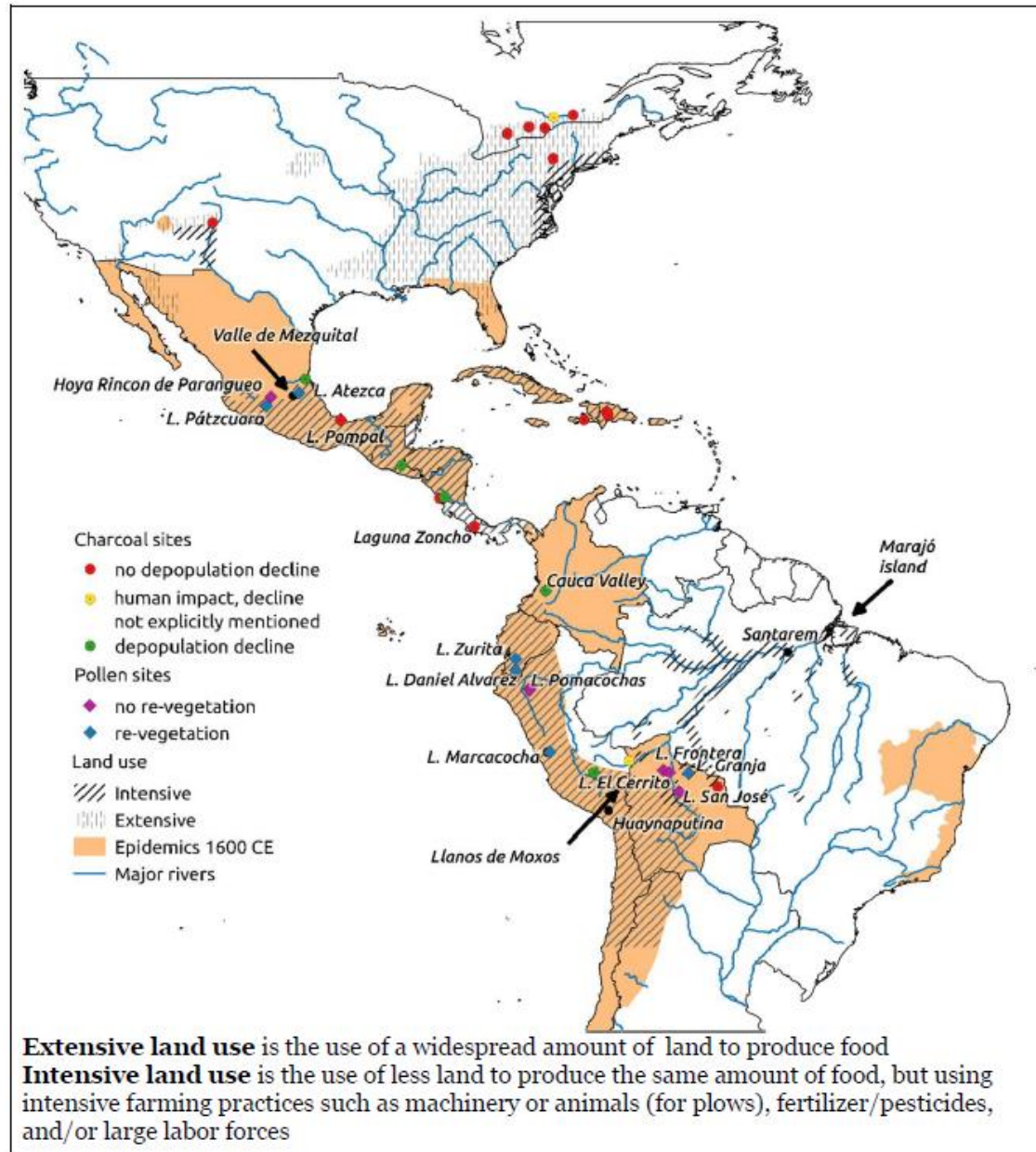
**Origins of New World Populations** (This table shows the proportion of people in each country with ancestry from the Old World. A share of 1.00 means everyone in that population has ancestry from somewhere in the Old World. Source: “The Columbian Exchange: A History of Disease, Food, and Ideas”, *Journal of Economic Perspectives*)

	Share of population of Old World Origin (includes Asia/Africa)	Share of Population of African Origin	Share of Population of European Origin
Haiti	1.00	.98	.02
Jamaica	1.00	.89	.08
Cuba	.98	.34	.63
US	.9	.1	.68
Puerto Rico	.82	.16	.66
Mexico	.38	.07	.3
Brazil	.91	.16	.19



<b>COMPANY</b>	<b>COMMODITIES</b>	<b>AFFILIATIONS</b>	<b>CENTER</b>
Council of the Indies	gold, silver, slaves	RCC, Spain	Santo Domingo

British Co./ British East India Co.	gold, silver, spices, tea	England, Drake, Hawkins, ERI	London
Portuguese Coop.	indigo, sugar, slaves	Portugal	Sao Paulo, Lisbon
Royal African Company	slaves, gold	England, JRII	London
Charleston Mercantile Group	slaves, hides, tobacco	England	Charleston, SC
Virginia Co. of London	gold, tobacco	London Merchants	Jamestown, VA
Royal Fisheries Co.	fish/cod and herring	England	St. Johns, Newfoundland; Halifax, Nova Scotia
New France Co.	fur	France	Montreal, Canada
Northwest Co.	fur	Scotland	Montreal/Ft. William
Dutch West Indies Co.	guns, fur, spices	Holland	New Amsterdam (NY)
Hudson's Bay Co.	fur	England	Thunder Bay, Ontario
Massachusetts's Bay Co.	fur, fish	England	Plymouth, MA
American Fur Co.	fur	J.J. Astor	New York, St. Louis





TRAITÉS NOUVEAUX & CURIEUX DV  
Café DV THÉ ET DV CHOCOLATE  
Composés  
Par Philippe Sylvestre Dufour

*The American Physitian;*

OR,

A TREATISE

OF THE

ROOTS, }  
PLANTS, }  
TREES, }  
SHRUBS,  
FRUIT,  
HERBS, &c.

Growing in the

ENGLISH PLANTATIONS

IN

*A M E R I C A.*

Describing the Place, Time,  
Names, Kindes, Temperature,  
Vertues and Uses of them, either  
for Diet, Phylick, &c.

Whereunto is added

A DISCOURSE

OF THE

*C A C A O - N U T - T R E E,*

And the use of its Fruit; with all the  
ways of making of CHOCOLATE.

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The like never extant before. By *W. Hughes.*

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London, Printed by *J. O.* for *William Crook*, at  
the *Green Dragon* without *Temple-Bar*, 1672.



*Un Cavalier, Et une Dame beuvant du Chocolat*  
Ce jeune Cavalier, et cette belle Dame  
Se regalent de Chocolat ;  
Mais l'on voit dans leurs yeux une si vive flamme  
Qu'en croit qu'il leur faudroit un mets plus délicat.





*Table 1*  
**The World's Most Popular Foods in 2000**

<i>Average Daily Consumption (calories)</i>		<i>Annual Production (millions of tonnes)</i>		<i>Land Harvested (millions of hectares)</i>	
Rice	567	<i>Sugar cane</i>	1,252.5	Wheat	215.5
Wheat	527	Rice	598.8	Rice	154.1
<i>Sugar</i>	196	<b>Maize</b>	<b>592.5</b>	<b>Maize</b>	<b>137.0</b>
<b>Maize</b>	<b>147</b>	Wheat	585.9	<i>Soybeans</i>	74.4
<b>Potatoes</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>Potatoes</b>	<b>328.7</b>	<i>Barley</i>	54.5
<b>Cassava</b>	<b>42</b>	Sugar beet	247.1	<i>Sorghum</i>	41.0
<i>Sorghum</i>	32	<b>Cassava</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<i>Millet</i>	37.1
<b>Sweet Potatoes</b>	<b>29</b>	<i>Soybeans</i>	161.3	Rapeseed	25.8
<i>Millet</i>	29	<b>Sweet potatoes</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>Sunflower seed</b>	<b>21.1</b>
<i>Soybeans</i>	17	<i>Barley</i>	133.1	<b>Potatoes</b>	<b>20.1</b>
<i>Bananas</i>	14	Oil palm fruit	120.4	<i>Sugar cane</i>	19.5
Coconuts	12	<b>Tomatoes</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>Cassava</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Apples	9	Watermelons	76.5	Oats	12.7
<b>Tomatoes</b>	<b>8</b>	<i>Bananas</i>	64.9	<i>Coffee, green</i>	10.8
<i>Oranges</i>	8	Grapes	64.8	Coconuts	10.6
Rye	7	<i>Oranges</i>	63.8	Chick peas	10.1
Yams	7	Apples	59.1	Oil palm fruit	10.0
Onions	7	<i>Sorghum</i>	55.8	Rye	9.8
<i>Plantains</i>	7	Coconuts	52.9	<b>Sweet potatoes</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<i>Barley</i>	7	Onions, dry	49.8	Olives	8.3
<b>Other Notable New World Foods:</b>					
<b>Cacao Beans</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Eggplants</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>Cacao beans</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Pineapples</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Sunflower seed</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>Natural rubber</b>	<b>7.6</b>
		<b>Chillies/peppers, green</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>4.2</b>
		<b>Pineapples</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>Tomatoes</b>	<b>4.0</b>



Number of European Emigrants 1500-1783		
Country of Origin	Number	Period
<u>Spain</u>	437,000	1500-1650
<u>Portugal</u>	100,000	1500-1700
<u>Great Britain</u>	400,000	1607-1700
<u>Great Britain</u> (Totals)	322,000	1700-1780
<u>Scotland, Ireland</u>	190,000-250,000	
<u>France</u>	51,000	1608-1760
<u>Germany (Southwestern, Totals)</u>	100,000	1683-1783
<u>Switzerland, Alsace Lorraine</u>		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,410,000</b>	<b>1500-1783</b>