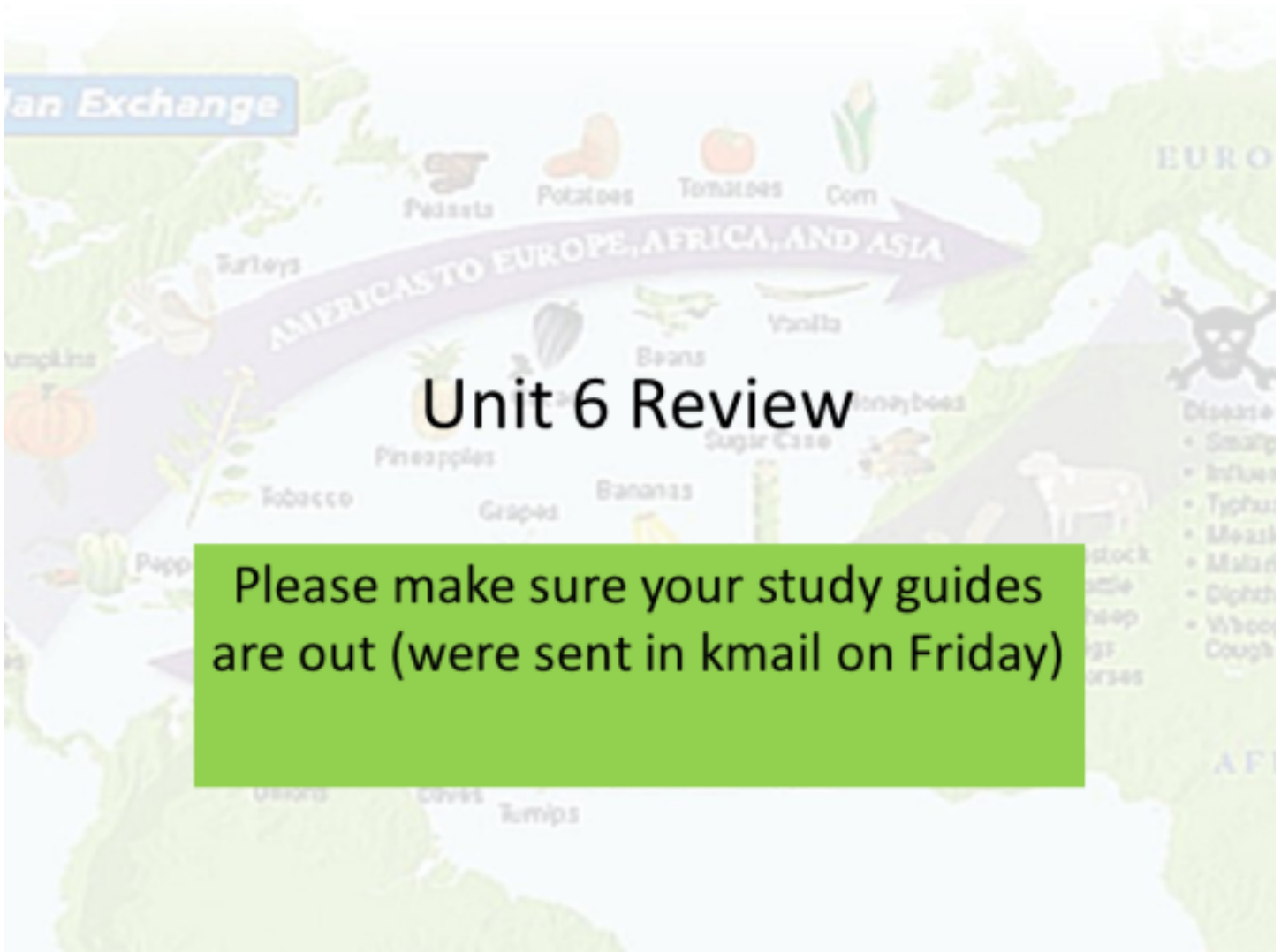


Unit 6 Review



Coming up this week

COMING UP THIS WEEK

- ✘ Today: Review for Test
- ✘ Tomorrow: **Unit 6 Test**
- ✘ Weds: Start Unit 7



Reminder:

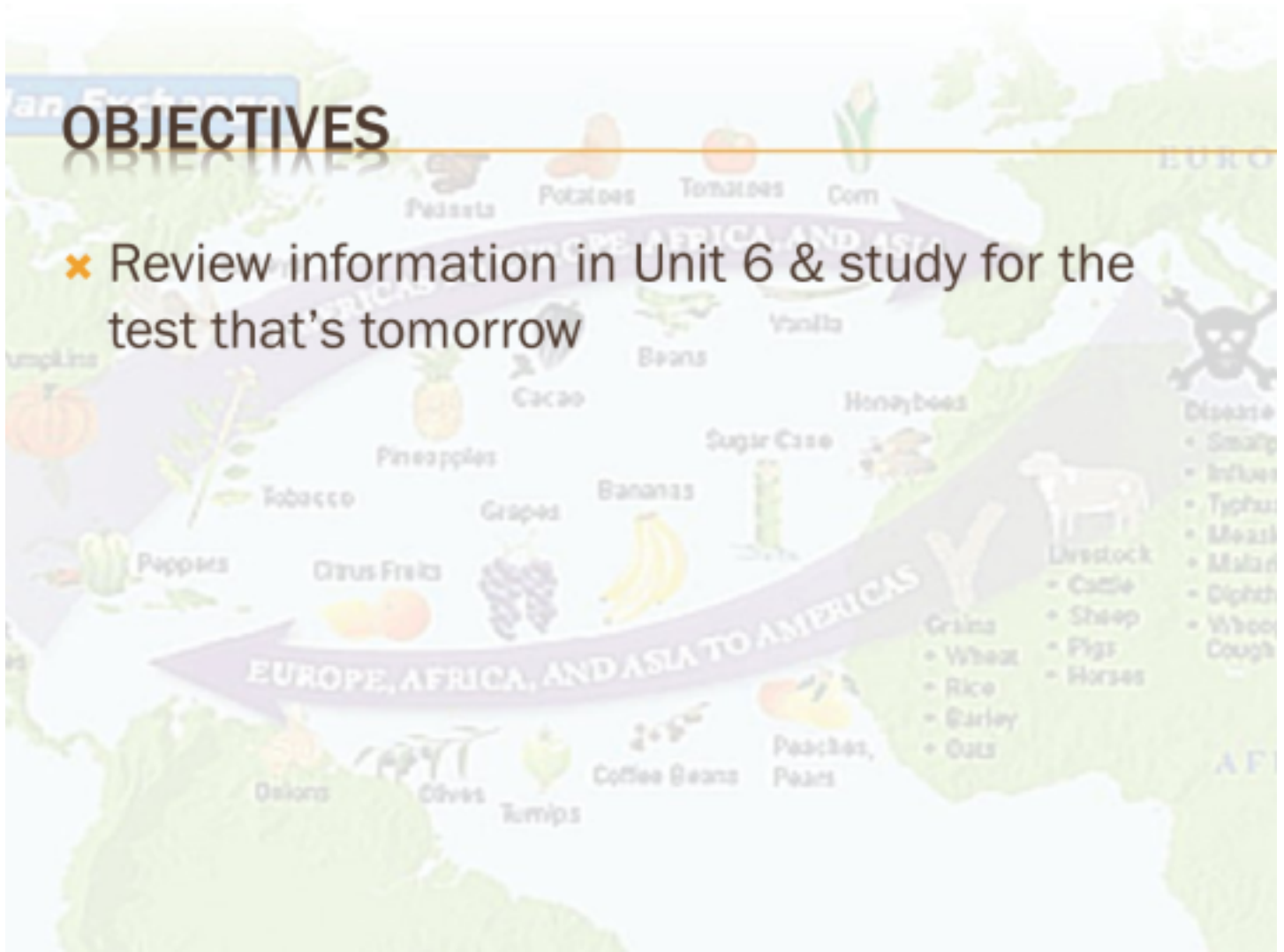
REMINDER:

- ✘ ALL of your Unit 6 homework is due tomorrow (in sapphire- 46 questions)
- ✘ Make sure you complete missing assignments (the ones that have an 'M' in sapphire)
- ✘ Some people are still missing:
 - 5.5, 5.1 & 5.3 homework from Unit 5
 - Unit 5 Writing Project
 - Unit 6 Take home quizzes (6.1, 6.2 & 6.4)

Objectives

OBJECTIVES

- ✘ Review information in Unit 6 & study for the test that's tomorrow



Slide6



Slide7



Slide8

The image is a map titled "Columbian Exchange" illustrating the transfer of goods and diseases between the Americas and Europe, Africa, and Asia. Two large purple arrows indicate the direction of exchange: one pointing from the Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia, and another pointing from Europe, Africa, and Asia to the Americas. Various items are labeled on the map, including Peaseta, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Corn, Honeybees, Sugar Cane, Pineapples, Coffee Beans, Peaches, Pears, and Livestock (Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Horses). A list of diseases is also shown, including Smallpox, Influenza, Typhus, Measles, Malaria, Diphtheria, and Whooping Cough. The map also shows the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Pizarro

- ✘ The Spanish conquistador who overthrew the **Inca** Empire
- ✘ He took the Inca emperor, **Ataualpa**, hostage and then had him executed

Question

QUESTION

✗ True or False

+ Pizzaro had Atahualpa imprisoned and then had him executed

True

AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

- Peasants
- Potatoes
- Tomatoes
- Corn

EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICAS

- Cacao
- Honeybees
- Sugar Cane
- Livestock
 - Cattle
 - Sheep
 - Pigs
 - Horses
- Grains
 - Wheat
 - Rice
 - Barley
 - Oats

DISEASES

- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough

AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

- Pumpkins
- Tobacco
- Pineapples
- Citrus Fruits
- Grapes
- Bananas
- Peaches, Pears
- Onions
- Olives
- Turkeys
- Coffee Beans

EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICAS

- Peasants
- Potatoes
- Tomatoes
- Corn
- Cacao
- Honeybees
- Sugar Cane
- Livestock
 - Cattle
 - Sheep
 - Pigs
 - Horses
- Grains
 - Wheat
 - Rice
 - Barley
 - Oats

DISEASES

- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough

AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

- Pumpkins
- Tobacco
- Pineapples
- Citrus Fruits
- Grapes
- Bananas
- Peaches, Pears
- Onions
- Olives
- Turkeys
- Coffee Beans

Slide10

The image is a map titled "Columbian Exchange" illustrating the exchange of goods between the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia. Two large purple arrows indicate the direction of exchange: one pointing from the Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia, and another pointing from Europe, Africa, and Asia to the Americas. Various goods are labeled with icons and text:

- From the Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia:** Peaseta, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Corn, Cacao, Honeybees, Sugar Cane, Pineapples, Citrus Fruits, Guava, Coffee Beans, Peaches, Pears, and Tobacco.
- From Europe, Africa, and Asia to the Americas:** Livestock (Cattle, Horses), Rice, Barley, Oats, Wheat, and various diseases (Smallpox, Influenza, Measles, Malaria, Diphtheria, Cholera, Typhoid).

A skull and crossbones icon is placed near the diseases, indicating their impact on the Americas. The map also shows the continents of North America, South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

- ✘ Montezuma
- ✘ The Aztec emperor at the time of the Spanish conquest
- ✘ Brought gifts to Cortes and his men to welcome them
- + Cortes still ended up overthrowing the Aztec Empire

Slide11

× Atahualpa

× Emperor of the Inca Empire

× Him & his brother fought over the Empire and who would be in control

- Is imprisoned and he offers gold and silver in order to gain freedom.

- executed by Pizarro's men

AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

Peaseta, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Corn, Beans, Vanilla, Sugar Cane, Bananas, Tobacco, Grapes, Livestock

EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICAS

Grains, Wheat, Rice, Barley, Oats, Peaches, Pears, Coffee Beans, Olives, Tomips, Dolors

Diseases

- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough

Cattle

- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Horses

Slide13

The map illustrates the Columbian Exchange, showing the flow of goods and diseases between the Americas, Europe, Africa, and Asia. Two large purple arrows indicate the direction of exchange: one pointing from the Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia, and another pointing from Europe, Africa, and Asia to the Americas. Various items are labeled on the map, including Peaseta, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Corn, Beans, Honeybees, Sugar Cane, Pineapples, Livestock (Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Horses), Grains (Wheat, Rice, Barley, Oats), Peaches, Pears, Coffee Beans, Tumpis, and Diseases (Smallpox, Influenza, Typhus, Measles, Malaria, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough). A blue box in the top left corner contains the text 'Columbian Exchange'.

Columbian Exchange

Peninsulares

- ✘ A person born in Spain, that moved to the colonies in the Americas
- ✘ Peninsulares formed the upper/highest social class in colonial Latin America

Slide14

an Exchange

Creoles

- ✘ People of Spanish descent, that were born and raised in **New World/ The Americas**
- ✘ Socially, creoles ranked beneath **Peninsulares**

Peaseta, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Corn, Peppers, Citrus Fruits, Grains (Wheat, Rice, Barley, Oats), Livestock (Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Horses), Diseases (Smallpox, Influenza, Typhus, Measles, Malaria, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough), Peaches, Pears, Coffee Beans, Tumpis, Oives, Dolors, Pineapples, Sugar Cane, Honeybees, Peaseta, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Corn, Peppers, Citrus Fruits, Grains (Wheat, Rice, Barley, Oats), Livestock (Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Horses), Diseases (Smallpox, Influenza, Typhus, Measles, Malaria, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough), Peaches, Pears, Coffee Beans, Tumpis, Oives, Dolors, Pineapples, Sugar Cane, Honeybees

Slide15



Question



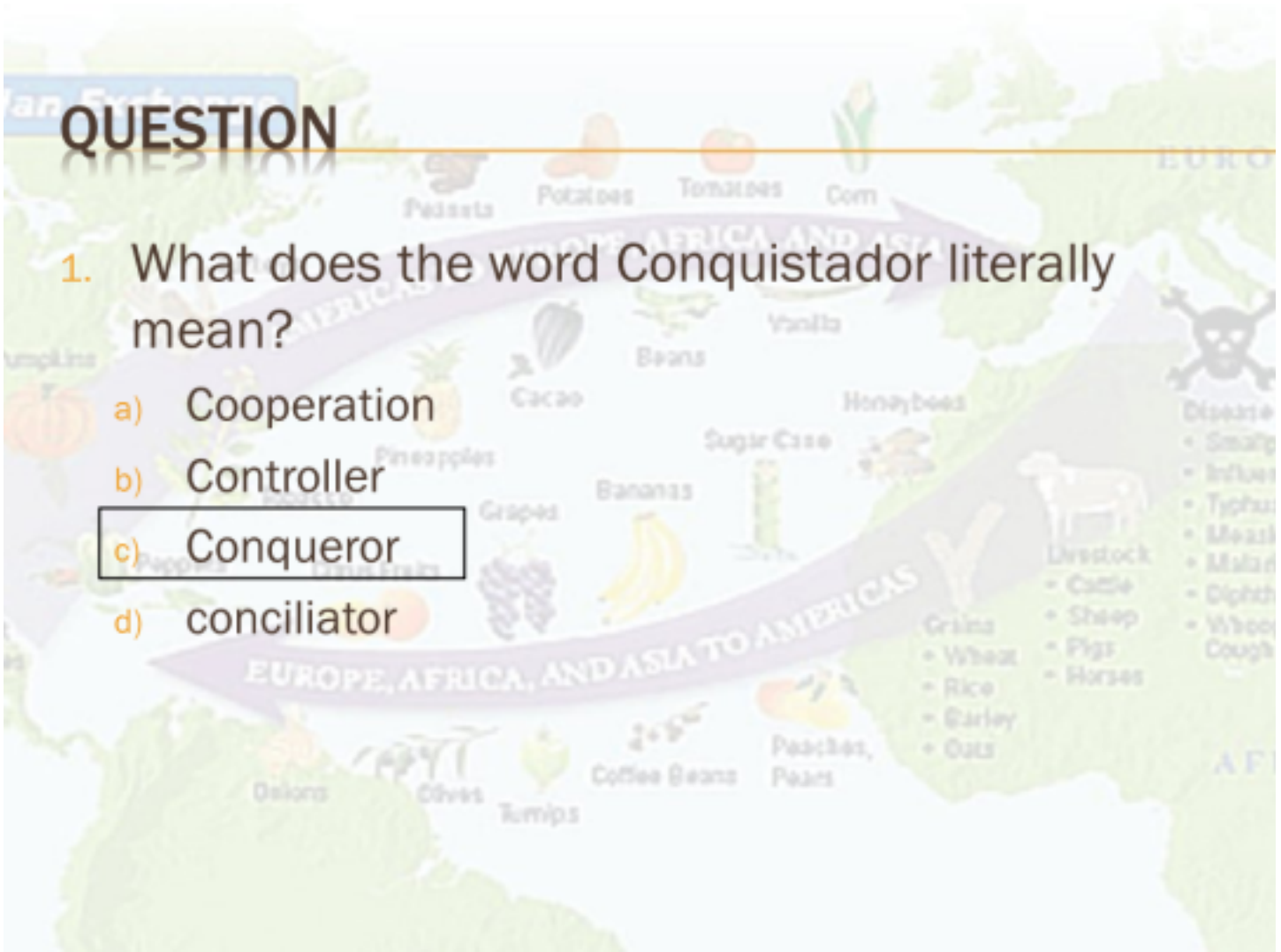
QUESTION

- ✘ Which of the following best describes the lives of the native peoples under the encomienda system?
- a) They became rich, but could not be government officials because they were not born in Spain.
 - b) They were very poor, forced to work the land or in the mines, and died from beatings, hunger, and disease.
 - c) They stuck to their own religions and rejected the Catholicism of the Spanish.
 - d) They increased in numbers under Spanish rule.

Question

QUESTION

1. What does the word Conquistador literally mean?
- a) Cooperation
 - b) Controller
 - c) Conqueror
 - d) conciliator



Slide19

Conquistador

- ✘ Means conqueror
- ✘ Came to the Americas in search of Gold, Glory, and God

AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

- Peasants
- Potatoes
- Tomatoes
- Corn
- Beans
- Vanilla
- Cocoa
- Pineapples
- Bananas
- Honeybees

EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICAS

- Peppers
- Citrus Fruits
- Grains
 - Wheat
 - Rice
 - Barley
 - Oats
- Livestock
 - Cattle
 - Sheep
 - Pigs
 - Horses
- Peaches, Pears
- Coffee Beans
- Tobacco

Diseases

- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough

Slide20

Columbian Exchange

- ✘ The transfer of peoples, diseases, plants, and animals between the New and Old Worlds
- ✘ Who was it named after?

Christopher Columbus

Diseases

- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough

Livestock

- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Horses

Grains

- Wheat
- Rice
- Barley
- Oats

Other Items: Peaseta, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Corn, Peaches, Pears, Coffee Beans, Tumpis, Olives, Tobacco, Pineapples, Sugar Cane, Livestock, Grapes, Bananas, Peaseta, Potatoes, Tomatoes, Corn, Peaches, Pears, Coffee Beans, Tumpis, Olives, Tobacco, Pineapples, Sugar Cane, Livestock, Grapes, Bananas.

Slide21

an Exchange

Why did friars and Jesuits go to the colonies?

- ✘ They went to convert the native peoples to **Catholicism**

AMERICA TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICA

Diseases

- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Typhus
- Measles
- Malaria
- Diphtheria
- Whooping Cough

Livestock

- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pigs
- Horses

Grains

- Wheat
- Rice
- Barley
- Oats

Slide22

What caused the Inca Empire to decline?

- ✘ The Inca Empire was weakened internally by **Disease (smallpox)** & **Civil War**
- ✘ The Spanish conquistadors took advantage of that, and took over the empire

Slide23

Columbian Exchange

What caused the Aztec Empire to decline?

- ✗ **Disease (Small pox)** took a large toll in the decline of the Aztecs
- ✗ In the end, **disease**, **starvation** and the steel swords of the Spaniards overwhelmed the Aztecs

- **Spanish had advanced weapons that the Aztecs were not familiar with**

Question

QUESTION

True or False

+ The Spanish had weapons the Aztecs had never seen before (including steel swords and cannons), which made it hard for the Aztecs to defeat the Spaniards.

True

Slide25



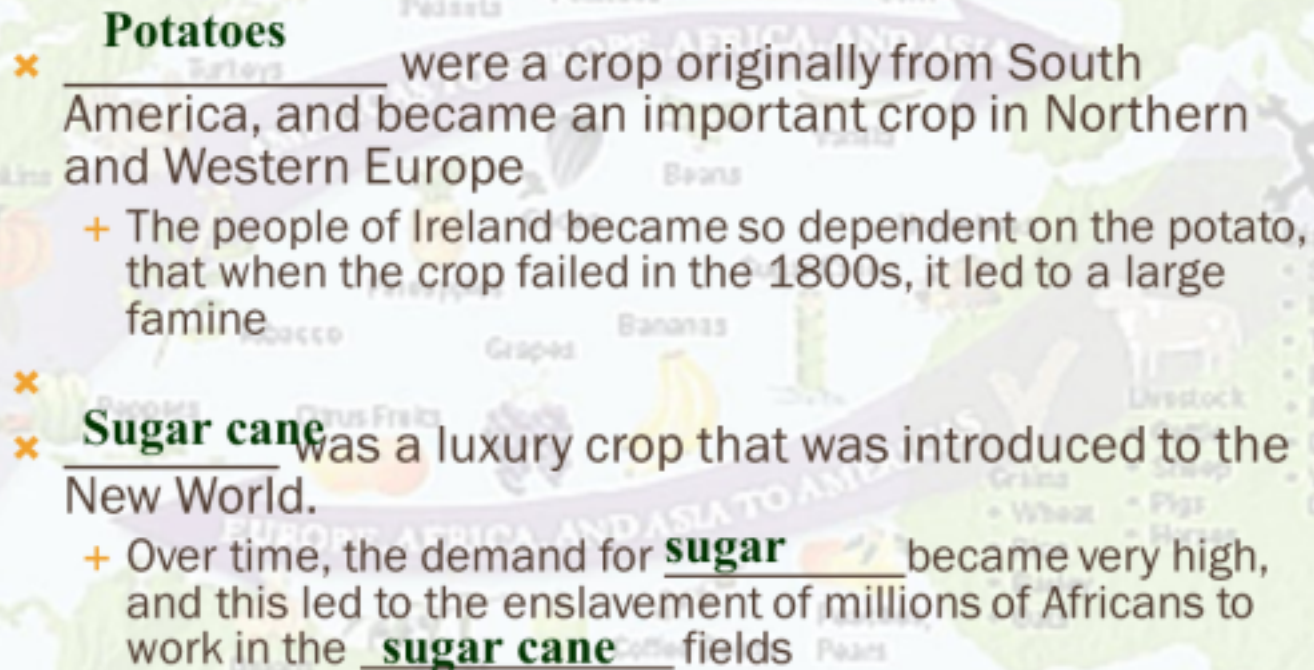
Slide26

Describe Songhai

- ✘ It was a prosperous trading region.
- ✘ The Muslim empire of Mali conquered large stretches of Songhai.
- ✘ Most of its people continued to worship the old Songhai gods.

Identify at least two plants that were introduced to a new hemisphere as a result of the Columbian Exchange.

IDENTIFY AT LEAST TWO PLANTS THAT WERE INTRODUCED TO A NEW HEMISPHERE AS A RESULT OF THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE.

- 
- ✗ **Potatoes** were a crop originally from South America, and became an important crop in Northern and Western Europe
 - + The people of Ireland became so dependent on the potato, that when the crop failed in the 1800s, it led to a large famine
 - ✗ **Sugar cane** was a luxury crop that was introduced to the New World.
 - + Over time, the demand for **sugar** became very high, and this led to the enslavement of millions of Africans to work in the **sugar cane** fields

Slide28



Columbian Exchange

- ✗ Slavery had existed all over the world for thousands of years
- ✗ However, the slave trade in the 1500s was different
 - + Millions of Africans were taken against their will across the Atlantic ocean to the Americas
- ✗ The Middle Passage was the second leg of the trade route that developed between Europe, Africa, and the Americas.
 - + In the second leg of the journey, they transported the slaves across the Atlantic and sold them in the Americas

Slide29

× Most of the Slaves went to Caribbean & Brazil

× The Trans-Saharan slave trade was where slaves were transported across the land to the Muslim world.

× The transatlantic slave trade was where slaves were transported across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas.

Normal Question 5

A purple rectangular box containing the text "QUESTION 5".

✘ Conquistadors were attracted to the Americas by:

- a) Stories of riches and Spanish Religions zeal
- b) An opportunity for peasants to move up in society
- c) Rumors of Indian's advanced technology
- d) Warmer weather

Normal Question 9



QUESTION 9

✘ What luxury food crop resulted over time in the enslavement of millions of people?

- a) Cocoa
- b) Coffee
- c) Sugar
- d) Rice

How are you feeling about this test?

HOW ARE YOU FEELING ABOUT THIS TEST?



I am ready...Bring it!!



I still have some studying to do



Uh oh....I have A LOT to review

Excellent Work Today!

EXCELLENT WORK TODAY!

✘ Homework:

+ Complete **Unit 6, Lessons 6 and 7** on your Online School for extra review

+ **STUDY!** 😊

✘ Remember finish Unit 6 homework in sapphire if you haven't already.