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Conclusion of the columbian exchange

Elements of the Columbian Stock Exchange have enriched both sides of the Atlantic; otherwise, the exchange turned out to be disastrous. Transplanting endemic childhood diseases, such as smallpox and measles, into the pristine soil of the New World remains one of the most devastating consequences of the Columbian Stock Exchange. The demographic catastrophe in Central and South America was not entirely caused by the disease, although the disease certainly played a role in the dramatic decline of India's population. Epidemics of diseases have disrupted native societies, led to changes in political dynasties and given the Christian religion a foothold among indigenous peoples decimated by disease, thereby questioning the power of their gods. The pattern of the epidemic of diseases caused by the European Union was repeated in the 16th and 17th centuries, when the French and The English began to establish colonies in North America. Indians in the Hudson Bay area of northern Canada murdered the local beaver population, in part because their religious beliefs led them to blame the beaver for a wave of new diseases. Massachusetts Bay Indians suffered from a smallpox epidemic that decimated the population in 1618, just two years before pilgrims arrived in Plymouth Rock. (Merchant ships were most likely responsible for the spread of the disease before the English established a permanent settlement.) Europeans brought their diseases to the New World, but the Spaniards also returned with a new disease, along with gold, silver and exotic plants. Although some debate still surrounds the origin of syphilis, there is evidence that syphilis remained unknown in Europe before 1493, when Columbus returned from his first voyage across the Atlantic. Syphilis, venereal disease, spreads through sexual intercourse. Ulrich von Hutten wrote one of the first descriptions of syphilis that appeared in the European medical text. His account described sharp, dark green (no doubt a sign of infection) boils, similar to acorns, covering the body. The smell of boils was so rotten that those who sensed them thought they had been infected. Von Hutten also reported that the pain from the pustules was so great that patients believed they were lying on fire. Unlike the disease we know today, 16th-century syphilis did not lie dormant for many years, but reappeared as a killer. In the XVI century, those who became infected with syphilis quickly died. As the documents in this module suggest, population migration plays an important role in the spread of diseases. In the 16th century, the distance from Europe to the New World lasted for many weeks, and still diseases were transmitted back and forth along with humans, animals and commercial goods. Today, crossing the Atlantic takes only a few hours. Although modern medical knowledge of the spread of the disease is more sophisticated, we may be even more dangerous because of the epidemic of pristine soil than Indians Meso-America in the 16th century. Share this: Facebook Twitter Reddit LinkedIn WhatsApp Columbus Day is a well-known American holiday that commemorates the discovery of the New World by Christopher Columbus on October 12, 1492. On this day, Americans, both at home and abroad, stop to reflect on their roots and heritage, including a memorable day that forever changed the course of world history. This discovery of the Americas by Columbus has traditionally been seen in a positive light, because it meant the universal exchange of food, peoples, animals, plants and goods between the New World and the Old World. This exchange, often referred to as the Columbian Stock Exchange, also later expanded the global trading network and eventually led to great economic prosperity and the spread of civilization around the world. While Columbus's view as a heroic figure and as the main catalyst for so many positive changes prevails today, others still see it more negatively as a symbol of the oppression of Native Americans and as a harbinger of what would later lead to the African slave trade. In fact, the plight of these two groups of people has led many opponents to disdain the discovery of America and the Columbian Stock Exchange. This document summarizes the advantages of the Columbian Stock Exchange, in particular the favourable growth of agriculture and livestock, as well as the ones that have also come, including the exploitation of both Native Americans and Africans. Get help with your essay If you need help writing an essay, our professional essay writing service is here to help! Learn more To begin with, the Columbian Stock Exchange has brought many positive effects to the world, mainly the growth of agriculture and livestock trade. Agriculturally speaking, the arrival of various caloric-rich basic crops in the Old World from the Americas included many starchy vegetables such as potatoes, sweet potatoes, corn and cassero, with potatoes being the most influential (Bergreen 2011, 223). Since the potato provides a large amount of calories and nutrients, it is a lasting life at this time better than any other food. Given this fact, as well as the relative ease of growing these basic crops in the Old World climate, it is no wonder why there has been a population explosion in the last two centuries. In many cases, American crops did not compete with or replace old-world crops, but rather complemented them (Crosby 1972, 65). The Columbian Stock Exchange included not only the exchange of food crops, but also livestock used for food, clothing and energy purposes. The first horses, dogs, pigs, chickens, sheep and goats arrived on the American mainland with Columbus on his second trip in 1493, and Native Americans were happy to welcome these animals. The use of livestock in the Americas as a source of has become particularly important in the regions of the huge steppes and savannah, savannah, climate was not suitable for large crops (Crosby 1972, 117). Most of the plant life in these regions was grass. Therefore, with the advent of these herbivorous animals, which can now graze on all grasses, it has benefited from having both meat and milk, some of the most nutritious of all food products. In addition, these new animals provided the New World with an alternative source of energy. In Pre-Columbian America, the main source of extrahuman energy was a dog that was unable to carry loads heavier than about a hundred pounds. The import of horse, ass and ox led to a revolution in the amount of power available to man in the New World (Zvi Dor-Ner, 1991, 252). A recent example of the benefits of exchanging livestock was that boose was killed not only to sustain life, but also to their hides and sebaceous. A fairly large supply of hides has been exported from the Americas to Europe. In fact, these skins have become a major source of wealth for Espanola, as well as for many other large islands as well (Crosby 1972, 91). In contrast to the positive effects of the Columbian Stock Exchange on the New and Old Worlds, there was an inhumane treatment of two groups of New World people, mostly Native Americans and African slaves, whose stories are interconnected. Opponents rightly argue that for Native Americans, conquering Europe after the discovery of the New World has only resulted in misery. The extremes in the colonial exploitation of Native Americans, along with the devastating spread of infectious diseases of the Old World (which nearly decimated the local population) have left many lamenting the plight of these indigenous peoples (Zvi Dor-Ner, 1991, 280). Find out how UKessays.com can help you! Our academic experts are ready and waiting for help with any writing project you may have. From simple essay plans to full hearings, you can guarantee that we have a service that is perfectly tailored to your needs. See our services to get started, a list of infectious diseases that have spread from the Old World to the New World included smallpox, chickenpox, measles, malaria, whooping cough, plague and typhus (Bergreen 2011, 223). Because the indigenous people had no prior contact with Old World diseases, they lived in a relatively disease-free environment and were immunely vulnerable. Prior to Columbus' arrival, Native Americans were not known to have experienced any outbreaks of any of these aforementioned diseases. In addition, because many of these diseases were shrinking in the air, germs and viruses often traveled faster than the explorers themselves, and outbreaks killed a significant portion of the indigenous population before direct contact was ever established. As a result, this depopulation of Native Americans has led to a huge demand for labor, which has led to the transatlantic slave trade. As a result, there has been a forced millions of slaves from Africa to the Americas and it cannot be said that these are positive benefits in any sense of this matter (Royal 1992, 26). In conclusion, the Columbian Stock Exchange has led to the largest exchange of different people, ideas, plants and animals that have ever been known in the history of the world. While many Americans still celebrate Columbus Day, it is widely said whether there should be such a holiday, because the results of the Columbian Stock Exchange can be considered good and bad. Some positive effects, such as the growth of agriculture and the use of potatoes and other basic crops in the Old World, have improved people's lives. The livestock trade has greatly increased the capacity of settlers and Native Americans. Still, some results were negative, such as the exploitation of Native Americans by European colonists and their depopulation due to the infectious diseases of the Old World that came from across the ocean. The Columbian Stock Exchange had a significant negative impact on African slaves. The most embarrassing fact about the Columbian stock market is that it can't really be described as completely positive or negative, but it just happened. Whether Americans should celebrate or condemn Columbus Day remains a huge debate, and perhaps it will be forever. 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