

Terms and People

- **Samuel de Champlain** – a French explorer who established the settlement of Quebec
- ***Coueurs de bois*** – independent traders who lived among the Indians (French term for “runners of the woods”)

Terms and People

- **Jacques Marquette** – a French missionary who explored the Mississippi River
- **alliance** – an agreement between parties that benefits them both

French and Dutch North America



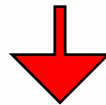
Objectives

- Describe how New France spread into the interior of North America.
- Explain how the Dutch established a thriving colony along the Hudson River.
- Explain the influence of these settlements on the Native Americans of the region.



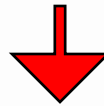
What impact did the establishment of French and Dutch colonies in North America have on Native Americans?

In the early 1600s, England, France, and the Netherlands sent explorers to North America and staked claims to land there.

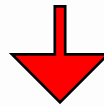


Their activities had grave consequences for the Native Americans who had long lived on the land.

In 1603, **Samuel de Champlain** made the first of eleven voyages to explore and map the lands along the St. Lawrence River.



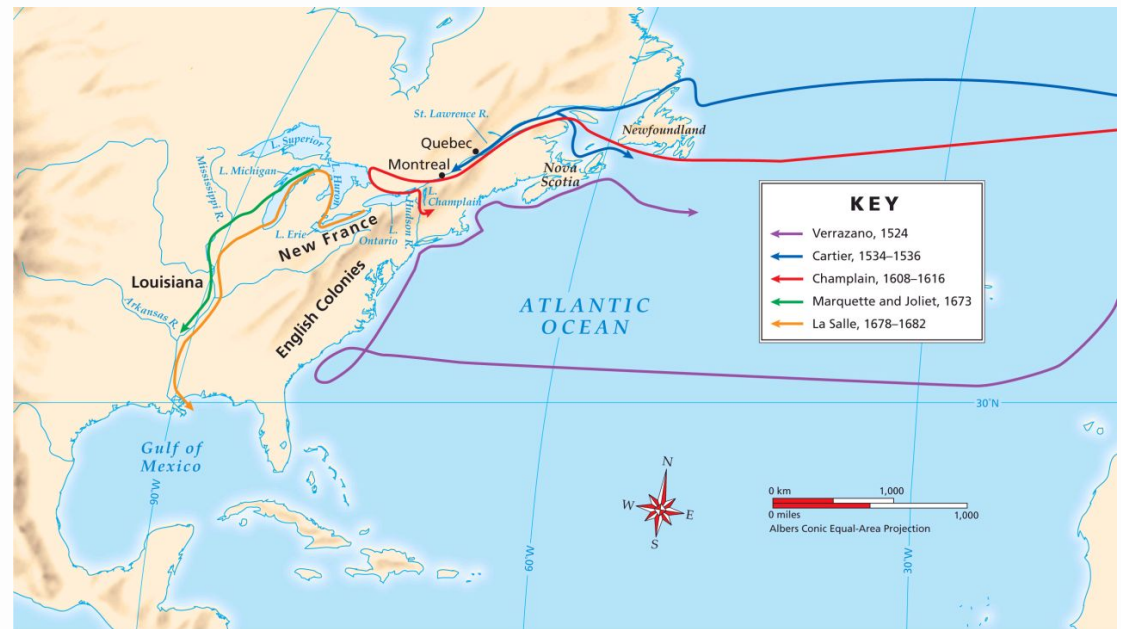
In 1604, he established the first settlement in the colony of New France—a trading post—in present-day Nova Scotia.



In 1608, Champlain established the settlement of Quebec along the St. Lawrence River.

Champlain gave the French an influence in the region that lasted 150 years, and other explorers followed his lead.

By 1670, French missionary **Jacques Marquette** had founded two missions along the Great Lakes, in present-day Michigan.



In 1673, Marquette and French Canadian trader Louis Joliet explored Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River.

They had thought the Mississippi River might be the long-sought northwest passage, but they soon changed their minds.

However, the two did discover a water route into the heart of North America.

The exploration of the Mississippi was completed in 1682 by René Robert Cavelier, also known as La Salle.

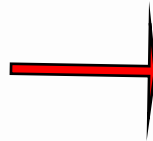
He reached the river's mouth at the Gulf of Mexico, claimed the entire Mississippi Valley for France, and named the region Louisiana.



The colony of New France developed quite differently from New Spain.

The Spanish, who wanted gold and silver, forced Native Americans into harsh labor.

The French, who wanted fish and furs, traded with Native Americans for the animal skins they sold in Europe.



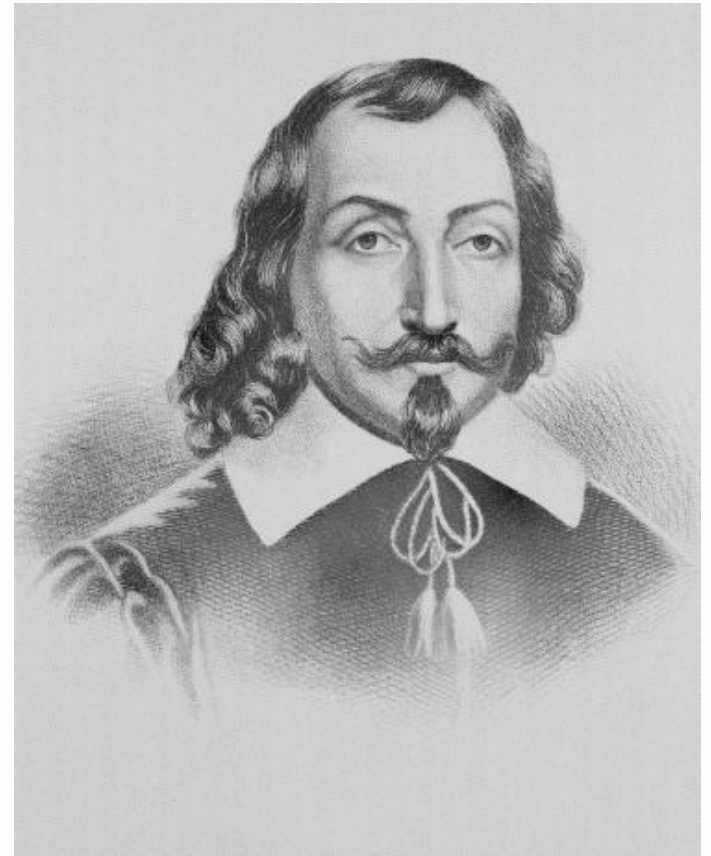
Champlain convinced Native Americans to bring pelts to French trading posts.



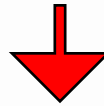
Trading posts such as Quebec City and Montreal became busy centers of commerce.



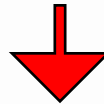
Coureurs de bois acquired pelts from Native Americans, and many of them married Native American women and started families.



Dutch land claims in North America were based on Henry Hudson's explorations of the Hudson River.



In 1610, Dutch traders began trading with Native Americans in the Hudson River valley.



The trade was so profitable that the Dutch West India Company established a colony in what the Dutch called "New Netherland."

New Netherland

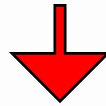
New Albany

- In 1624, about 300 settlers arrived from the Netherlands.
- Most of them settled at Fort Orange (later renamed New Albany).

New Amsterdam

- In 1626, another group settled at the mouth of the Hudson River on land purchased from Native Americans.
- The colonists named their new home New Amsterdam.
- By 1653, it had a population of 800 people.

Native Americans traded fur pelts to the French and Dutch in exchange for goods such as cloth, iron pots and tools, and guns.



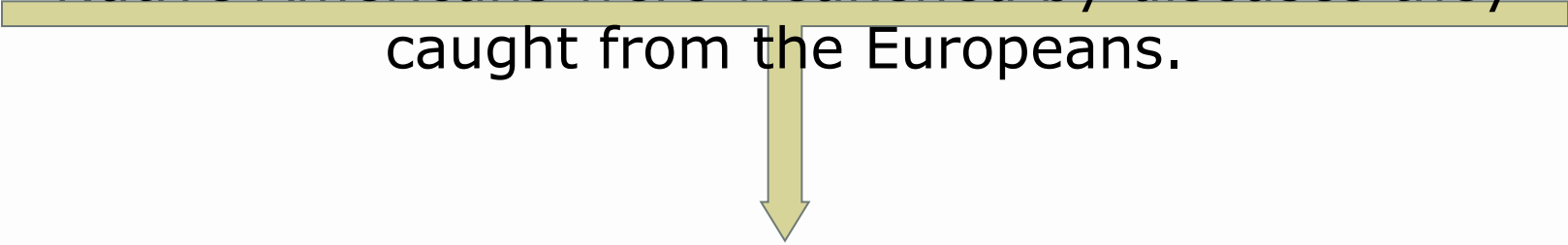
Ultimately, however, the fur trade had grave effects on Native Americans.

disease

war

lost food
and land

Native Americans were weakened by diseases they caught from the Europeans.

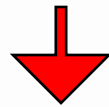
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Sickness spread quickly because Native Americans had no immunity to European diseases.

Also, the French and Dutch made alliances with different tribes, who were enemies.

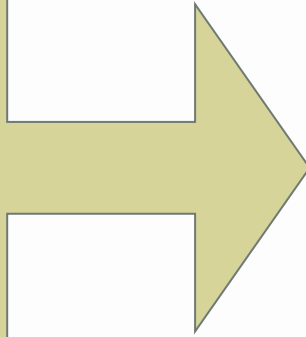


The French were allied with the Hurons, and the Dutch were allied with the Iroquois.



The Iroquois attacked the Hurons with guns they got from the Dutch.

In addition, the fur trade caused over-trapping of animals and weakened the food chain on which Native Americans depended.



As the fur-bearing animals disappeared, the Native Americans became less valuable trading partners to the colonists.

Colonists began to covet Native American land instead.

In the late 1600s, French colonists began to farm in large numbers because:

Indian wars disrupted the fur trade.

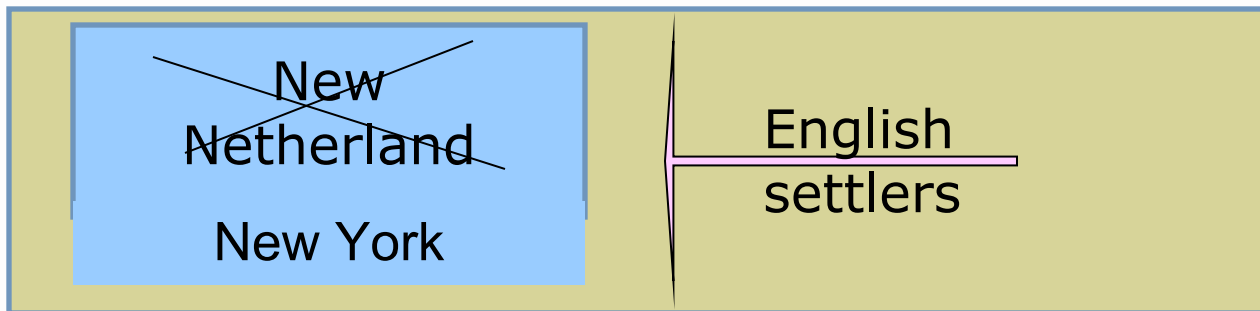
The king sent 3,000 French settlers to New France.

The market for furs in Europe was in decline.

The new settlers included young, single women.

New France had 5,000 colonists by 1672.

New Netherland kept English settlers from moving westward.



So in 1664, English forces seized New Netherland and renamed it New York.

Quiz

1. independent European traders who lived among the Native Americans

2. a French priest who explored much of the Mississippi River

3. French explorer who founded Quebec

4. an agreement between parties that benefits them both

a. Samuel de Champlain

b. King Louis XIV

c. coureurs de bois

d. René Robert Cavelier

e. Jacques Marquette

f. alliance

5. Unlike Spain, which profited from gold, the French profited mainly from fish and _____.

6. The first settlement in New France was _____, founded in 1604 by Samuel de Champlain.

7. By 1670, Jacques Marquette had founded two missions along the Great Lakes, in present-day _____.

8. The town built on an island that Peter Minuit bought from Native Americans was named _____ by its colonists.

9. What were two negative effects on Native Americans of their alliances with Europeans?