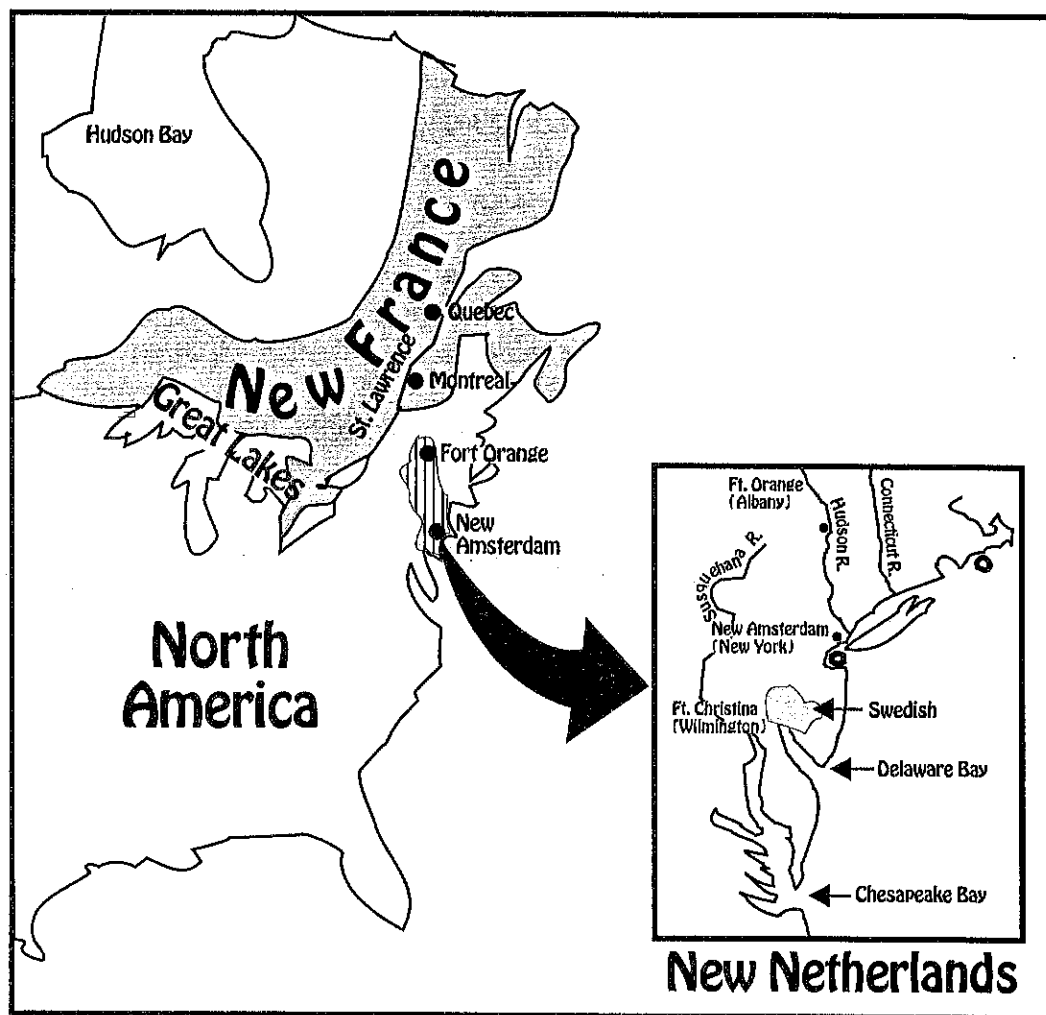


New France and New Netherlands

While the Spanish settled mainly in the south of the New World, the French settled in the north. The French originally came to the New World to find the northwest passage to the East. Later, they came to develop the fur trade. Furs were a thriving business in Europe. Coats, hats, and other clothing were made of animal furs. The abundance of wild animals in North America made fur trading a profitable business.

Samuel de Champlain was the founder of New France. In 1608, Champlain came to New France and established a fort and built a settlement called Quebec. He explored the Great Lakes and discovered Lake Champlain as he was searching for a route to China. Champlain lived with the Indians, traded with them, and became their friend. In contrast to the Spanish, France's contact with Indians was generally friendly. They traded with them and trapped animals together. Rather than forcing the natives to accept their way of life, the French learned to speak native languages and learned how the natives were able to survive in the wilderness.

As the French explored North America, they were not as interested in colonizing immediately as the Spanish were. They claimed great tracts of land in the name of France for future use by Frenchmen. They built forts along the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the Mississippi, and the Ohio. These forts were busy places where trade was carried on and where the priests held Mass. France claimed Nova Scotia, Canada, and the area of the Mississippi River from Canada to Louisiana.



In 1609, Henry Hudson, representing Holland, arrived at what later came to be known as the Hudson River. While Dutch explorers came to the New World to find the northwest passage, settlers from the Netherlands came to develop a fur trade with the Iroquois Indians. The Dutch were not interested in developing real colonies. Their interest was in trade, so they built forts and trading stations. Dutch traders built a settlement called Fort Orange in a place that we now know as Albany, New York. Fort Orange was a thriving fur-trading center and firmly established the Dutch in the New World. In 1623, a settlement was established at the mouth of the Hudson River. This is the spot where New York City is today.

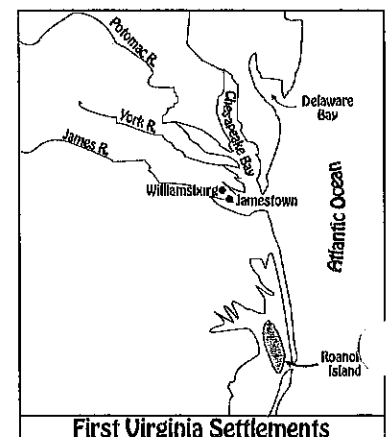
The Dutch colony was called New Netherland. It included not only Fort Orange, but many other settlements along the Hudson, Delaware, and Connecticut Rivers. The colony was expanded in 1626 when the Dutch governor purchased the island of Manhattan from the Indians for trinkets that were said to be worth about \$24. The center of New Netherland was called New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. In 1655, the Dutch took over Swedish settlements along the Delaware River.

New England

The New England colonies in the New World grew more rapidly than those of Spain, France, or the Dutch. While there were many reasons to come to the New World, some of the more common reasons are listed below.

- **Religious freedom.** The Anglican Church was the official church of England. Those who refused to join the church or differed with its beliefs were persecuted. The colonies were opened up to all religions.
- **Opportunities to make a living.** During the greatest period of colonization, times were hard in England. There were not many jobs, and those who had jobs barely survived. At the same time, there were Englishmen who had grown rich in industry and commerce and had money to invest in the colonies. They thought that by establishing colonies, they could grow even richer. They could obtain furs, lumber, fish, and other raw materials that could be sold in Europe. Colonists would also need to purchase goods from England. While the ordinary colonist would not prosper as much as the wealthy from this arrangement, many thought there would be more opportunities in the New World than they would ever have in England.
- **To avoid tyranny.** There was a great deal of political unrest in England during the seventeenth century. English colonists governed themselves for the most part.
- **The climate was favorable to Englishmen.**

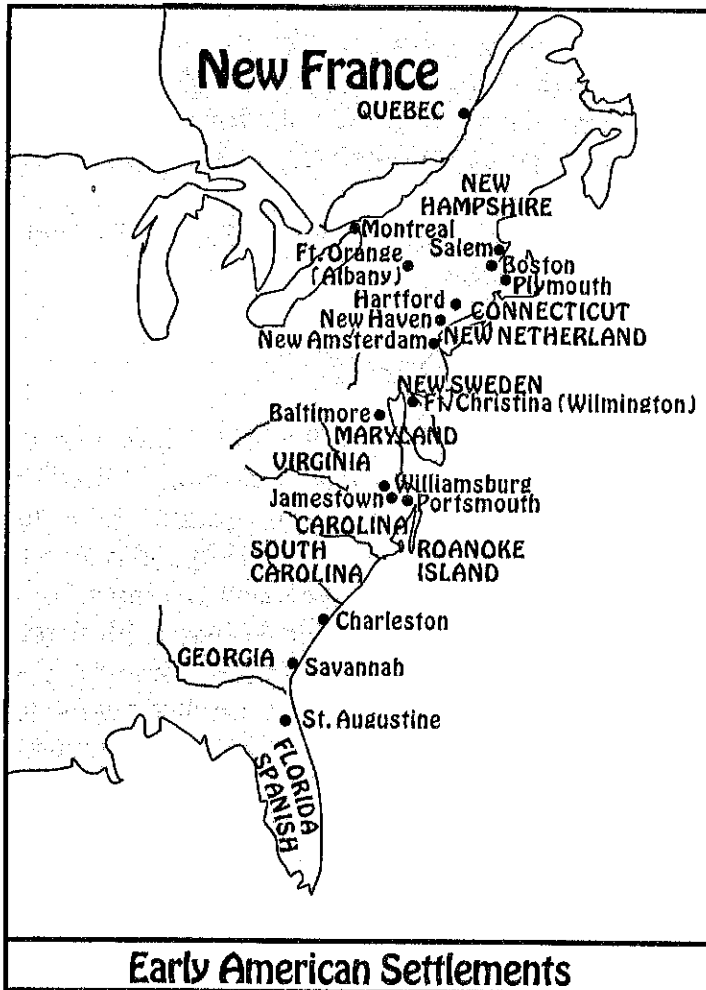
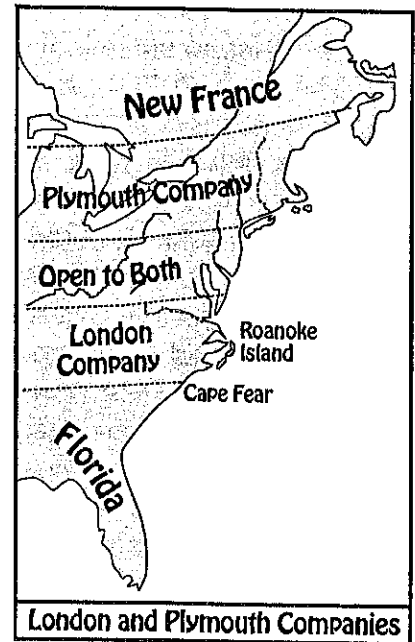
The earliest English colony was established in 1585 by Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh on Roanoke Island, just off the coast of North Carolina. The Roanoke colonists did not plant crops, but spent all of their time looking for gold. When they ran out of food and supplies, they were forced to return to England. Two years later, another Roanoke colony was established. This time, the colonists did try to plant crops, but the soil was not fertile. In order to get more food and supplies, the governor of the colony returned to England. When he returned to Roanoke three years later, he could find no trace of the colonists. The only clue to their disappearance was the word "Croatoan," which was carved into a tree. The Croatoans were a tribe of Indians who lived nearby. What happened to the colonists remains a mystery today. The colony at Roanoke has been named The Lost Colony.



Later English Colonies

While the early attempts by the English to colonize the New Country failed, they did not give up. In the early part of the seventeenth century, many English merchants thought that colonies could provide them with additional markets for their goods. Not only would the colonists need to purchase goods from English merchants, the colonies could produce goods for the merchants that could be sold throughout the world. There was an additional benefit. The New World was rich in furs and natural resources that the rest of the world was willing to pay for. So merchants banded together to form **stock companies** to establish colonies in the New World.

Merchants decided that stock companies were a safer way to invest in the colonies, since the earlier English colonies had failed. They reasoned that if many people invested a little money, no one would be risking their entire fortune if the venture failed. Two of the companies that were formed were the London Company and the Plymouth Company. These companies sold shares of their com-



pany. Anyone who bought a share would receive a share of any profits made by the company.

Each company received a charter from the king. The London Company was given a strip one hundred miles wide along the seacoast between the mouth of the Potomac and the southern boundary of the present North Carolina. The Plymouth Company was given a similar strip between Halifax in Nova Scotia and Manhattan Island. The middle strip between these two was open to both companies to settle. Part of the area granted in the charter was actually claimed by France. The king, however, believed that Cabot's discovery gave England the right to the entire North American continent.

The charters issued to these two English colonies established certain rules for the government of the colonies. Each company had a council of settlers who regulated trade with the Indians and enforced the laws. The only religion that was permitted was the Church of England. Probably the most important feature of the English colonies was that the settlers were given all of the rights and privileges of English citizens.

This was unusual because colonies established by other countries did not give colonists the same rights as those living in the mother country. Consequently, settlers from all over Europe chose to settle in the English Colonies.

The London Company established the first permanent English settlement in 1607. The name of the new settlement was Jamestown in what is now Virginia. Jamestown was settled on a peninsula on the James River. This location was chosen so the settlers could protect themselves from attacks from Indians and the Spanish. However, the location turned out to not be as safe as the settlers thought. It was close to marshes that had mosquitoes that carried malaria.

From a business point of view, the London Company never did well. The colonists had little food, some were sick from malaria, and many spent their time looking for gold. At one time, the colony had only seven laborers and 52 colonists who were described as "gentlemen." The gentlemen would do no work but would instead look for gold. If it were not for Captain John Smith, the colony might have failed. But Jamestown did not fail. It grew, and other Englishmen were encouraged to face the risks of the New World.

One of the groups of colonists that came after Jamestown were the Pilgrims, who landed in Massachusetts in 1620. The Pilgrims were Protestants who refused to join the Anglican Church, which was recognized as England's church. They originally went to Holland, where they could worship as they wished, but they wanted their children to grow up English. So they set sail on the *Mayflower* and landed at Plymouth Rock.

Other English settlements were established along the coast during this period. At the same time England was establishing colonies, so were other countries.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony

The most successful of the colonies was the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1620, a group received a land grant from the English king to establish the colony. The grant stated that the boundaries of their land were between 48° and 40° north latitude and extended westward indefinitely. The people who settled this colony were called Puritans. They left England because they were not permitted to worship as they wanted to in England. Puritans wanted to remain in the Church of England, but they wanted to purify it. That is why they were called Puritans. Strangely enough, while the Puritans came to America for religious freedom, they did not want that same freedom for others. Quakers and those of faiths other than the one the Puritans practiced were not allowed to stay in the colony. Some were put in prison, while others were driven out, and a few were even hanged. Sometimes those who did not belong to the Puritans' church could live in the colony, but they were not allowed to participate in the government. The right to vote was only given to church members. The Massachusetts Bay Colony became so successful, that over a 10-year period, over 20,000 settlers left England to live there.



Name: _____ Date: _____

Countries That Colonized

Several countries explored the New World, but four countries established extensive colonies. They were the Spanish, French, Dutch, and English. Listed below are statements that relate to the colonies in one of the four countries. Before each statement are the letters "S," which represents Spanish, "F," which represents French, "D," which represents Dutch, and "E," which represents English. Circle the letter to which the statement pertains.

- S F D E 1. Originally they came to the New World to find the northwest passage to the East, but later they came to develop the fur trade.
- S F D E 2. Colonized the areas that are south of what is now the United States
- S F D E 3. Their interest was trade, so they built forts and trading stations.
- S F D E 4. Many colonists from this country came to the New World for religious freedom.
- S F D E 5. Were the first to establish colonies in the New World
- S F D E 6. Many colonists from this country came to the New World to avoid tyranny.
- S F D E 7. This country established the first permanent colony on the mainland of what is now the United States in 1565.
- S F D E 8. Colonists from this country settled mainly in the north.
- S F D E 9. Established a colony in 1585 on Roanoke Island
- S F D E 10. One reason this country explored the New World was to search for gold, silver, and other valuables.
- S F D E 11. For the most part, these colonists governed themselves.
- S F D E 12. The country that established a fort and built a settlement called Quebec
- S F D E 13. Many colonists from this country came to the New World just to make a living.
- S F D E 14. Columbus established the first settlement on the island of Hispaniola in the name of this country.
- S F D E 15. One of this country's colonies is known as The Lost Colony.
- S F D E 16. When a person from this country received land in the New World, the natives who lived on the land were considered part of the land.
- S F D E 17. These colonies in the New World grew more rapidly than those of other countries.
- S F D E 18. These colonists learned to speak native languages.
- S F D E 19. One reason this country explored the New World was to convert the natives to their Christianity, specifically to Catholicism.
- S F D E 20. Bought the island of Manhattan from the Indians for trinkets that were said to be worth about \$24

Name: _____ Date: _____

- S F D E 21. Named their colony *New Netherland*
- S F D E 22. Mexico City was at the center of this country's colonies.
- S F D E 23. What attracted colonists from this country was that the colonies were opened up to all religions.
- S F D E 24. Colonists from this country traded and trapped animals with the Indians.
- S F D E 25. Built a settlement called Fort Orange in a place that we now know as Albany, New York
- S F D E 26. Colonists from this settlement did not plant crops, but spent all of their time looking for gold. They returned to their country when they ran out of food.
- S F D E 27. One reason this country explored the New World was to create empires for noblemen.
- S F D E 28. Some believe the Croatoan Indians were in some way involved in the disappearance of colonists from this country.
- S F D E 29. This country established a settlement that today is known as St. Augustine in Florida.
- S F D E 30. Explorers from this country were not interested in colonizing immediately but claimed great tracts of land in the name of their country.
- S F D E 31. Established a settlement that is now known as New York City
- S F D E 32. Built forts along the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, the Mississippi, and the Ohio
- S F D E 33. Took over Swedish settlements along the Delaware River
- S F D E 34. Established many settlements along the Hudson, Delaware, and Connecticut Rivers
- S F D E 35. Claimed the area of Nova Scotia, Canada, and the area of the Mississippi River from Canada to Louisiana

