

1608
Champlain
founds Quebec

1626
The Dutch set up
New Amsterdam

**WHAT TO KNOW**

Why did the French and the Dutch set up colonies?

VOCABULARY

demand p. 172

supply p. 172

ally p. 174

proprietary colony p. 176

PEOPLE

Samuel de Champlain

Peter Minuit

Jacques Marquette

Louis Joliet

Sieur de la Salle

PLACES

Quebec

New Netherland

New Amsterdam

New Sweden

New Orleans

**MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS**

Main Idea

Details

The French and the Dutch

You ARE THERE

The year is 1608, and you're traveling with your father on a trading mission. Your people, the Huron, have started trading furs with the French.

When you arrive at the trading place, you sit quietly and watch. The men use hand signals to communicate. When a trade is agreed on, they nod their heads. Your father has brought several furs to trade, so you expect to take many new things back home. You just hope you'll be able to carry them all!



New France

While Spain and England were building colonies in North America, France was also claiming land in what are today Canada and the northeastern United States. French claims to this region, which became known as New France, began with Jacques Cartier. He explored the St. Lawrence River in the early 1500s. He also started a trading partnership with the Huron people.

French merchants wanted the wealth that came from the fur trade. The French king wanted to add to his country's power. He pushed merchants to start colonies in North America.

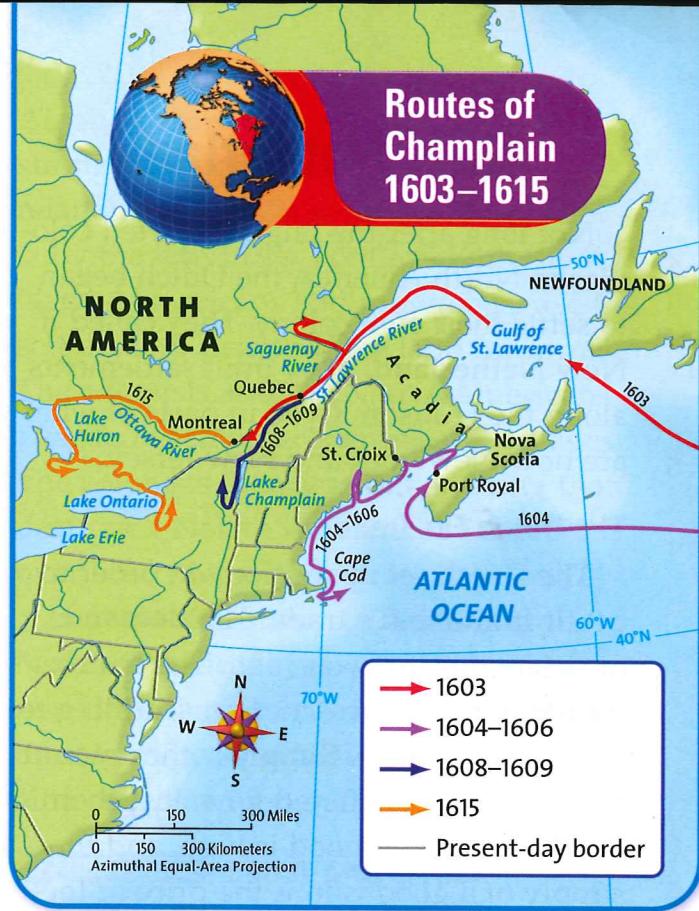
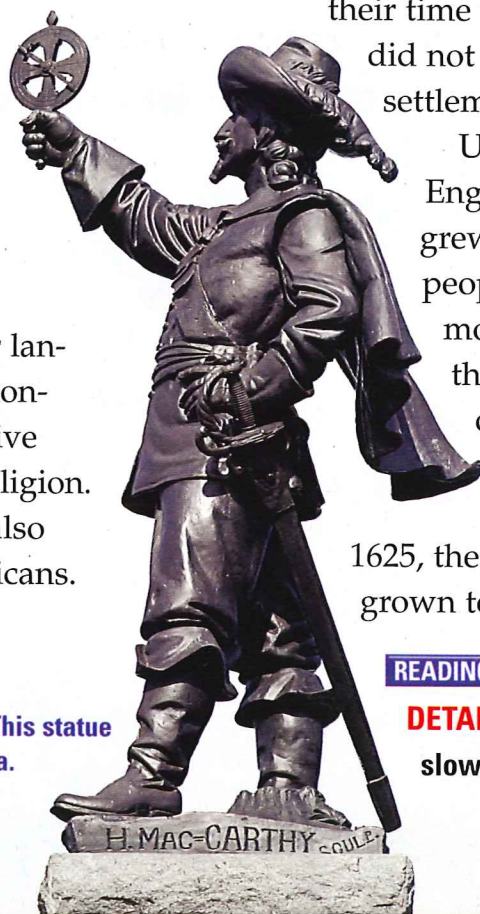
Champlain Founds Quebec

In time, a group of merchants hired **Samuel de Champlain** (sham•PLAYN) to find a place to build a settlement. In 1608, Champlain founded **Quebec** along the St. Lawrence River. Quebec was the first French settlement in North America.

In the 1630s, French Catholic missionaries began arriving in New France. These missionaries often lived with Native Americans and learned their languages. The aim of the missionaries was to convert the Native Americans to the Catholic religion.

Some French fur traders also lived with the Native Americans.

► **SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN** This statue of Champlain stands in Canada.



MOVEMENT About how far did Champlain travel to reach Lake Huron from Montreal?

They learned their languages and ways of life. Since these traders spent much of their time trapping and hunting, they did not build many long-lasting settlements.

Unlike the Spanish and English colonies, New France grew slowly. Most French people were not interested in moving to North America. In the 1600s, the French built only two main settlements in all of North America—Quebec and Montreal. By 1625, the population of Quebec had grown to only about 60 people.

READING CHECK **MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS** Why did New France grow slowly?

New Netherland

Not long after the English started colonies in North America, the Dutch began to settle their own colony. They called it **New Netherland**. They built settlements along the Hudson River, in parts of what are now New York and New Jersey.

The Dutch Fur Trade

The Dutch set up a colony in order to profit from the fur trade. The **demand**, or desire, for furs was high. The Dutch traded with Native Americans, adding to their supply of fur. **Supply** is the amount of a good that is offered for sale. When the demand for a good is high, and the supply of a good is low, the price of the good usually goes up.

By 1626, **Peter Minuit** (MIN•yuh•wuht) was governor of New Netherland. During this time, the Dutch believed they had bought Manhattan Island from the Native Americans who were living there. As in other places, the Native Americans' ideas about land were different from those of the new settlers. They believed that the land was for all people to use, and that nobody could own the land. They thought the Dutch were paying them only for the use of what was on the land.

In 1626, the Dutch began laying out a town on the south end of Manhattan Island. They called the settlement **New Amsterdam**, after the city of Amsterdam in the Netherlands. New Amsterdam was built next to a harbor where the Hudson River flows into the Atlantic Ocean.

New Amsterdam, 1640s

ILLUSTRATION New Amsterdam continued to grow. By 1643, more than 400 people lived there. What were the advantages and disadvantages of New Amsterdam's location?



The center of New Amsterdam grew up around the fort. The marketplace, the church, and the windmill were there.

Ships arrived at the public dock on the East River.

This was a good place for trade. Ships could sail down the Hudson to New Amsterdam to drop off their furs and to get supplies. Ships waited in the harbor to carry the furs to Europe.

By the 1630s, New Amsterdam had about 200 people and 30 houses. There were warehouses for storing food and furs. For protection, the Dutch built a fort with high walls made of stone.

New Sweden and More Conflicts

In 1638, Swedish settlers founded the colony of **New Sweden** to the south of New Netherland. New Sweden included parts of present-day Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware. When the Swedes began building homes, the Dutch worried that these new settlers would enter the fur trade. Dutch colonists and the

Algonquian who lived nearby had a strong fur-trading relationship. This relationship would soon face trouble.

By the late 1630s, conflicts with the Native Americans had grown because the settlers had cleared more land for farms. The colonists and the Native Americans attacked each other's farms and villages. The colonists then sent out an army that destroyed Native American villages all over New Netherland.

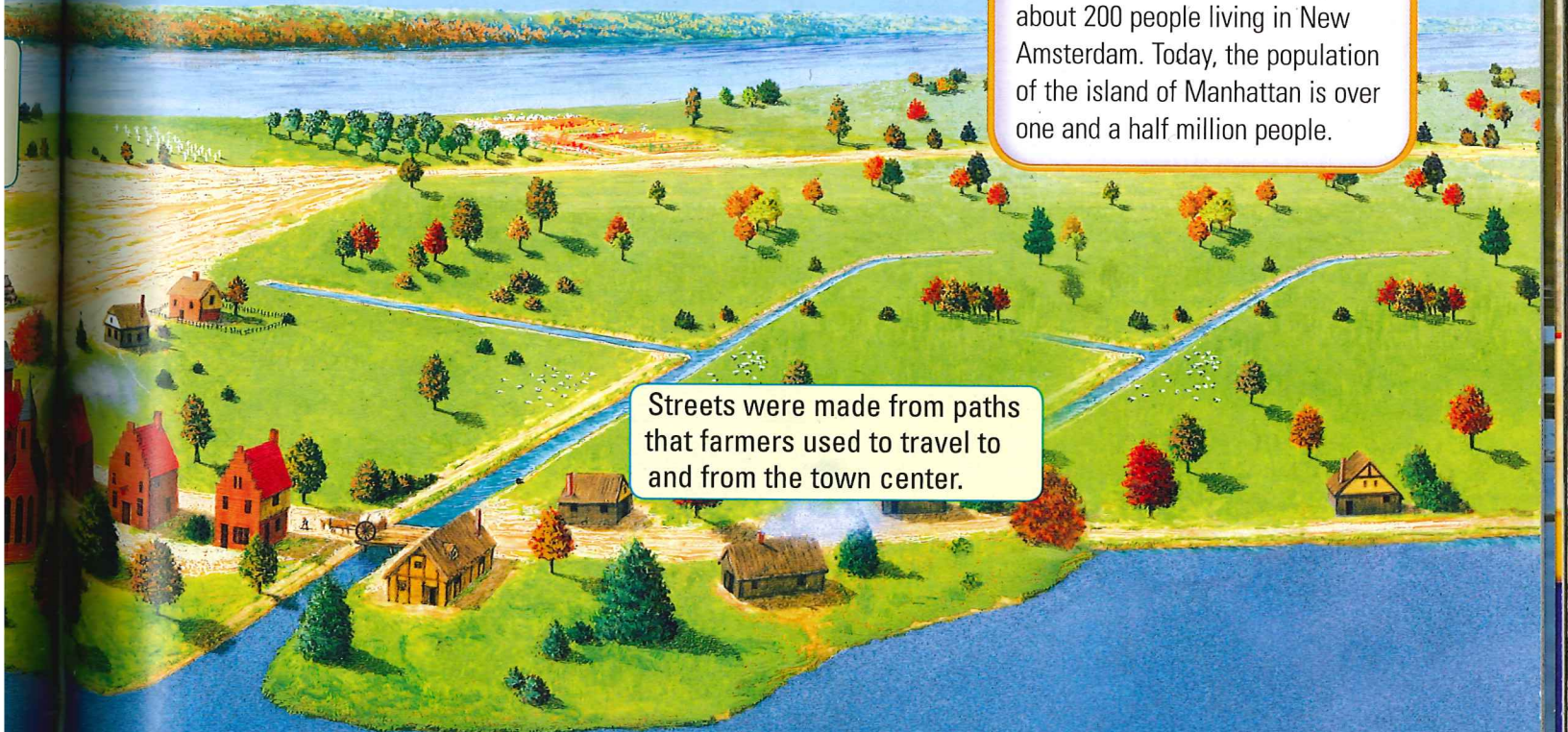
In 1645, after many colonists and Native Americans had been killed, the two sides signed a peace treaty. By then, the Algonquian of New Netherland had almost been wiped out.

READING CHECK CAUSE AND EFFECT

How did conflicts with the Dutch affect Native Americans in New Netherland?

FAST FACT

In the 1630s, there were only about 200 people living in New Amsterdam. Today, the population of the island of Manhattan is over one and a half million people.



Streets were made from paths that farmers used to travel to and from the town center.

Like the rest of New France, Louisiana failed to attract many people. This made it difficult for France to control its lands in North America. By 1763, there were only 80,000 French colonists living in North America. By the same year, there were more than 1,500,000 English colonists in North America.

READING CHECK  **MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS**

Why was it hard for the French to control land in North America?


Summary

The French and the Dutch both began building settlements in North America in the 1600s. Both groups wanted to control the fur trade. This often led to fighting between the settlers and their Native American allies. The French and the Dutch had trouble bringing settlers to North America, so the population of their colonies remained low.

European Colonies in North America			
	SPANISH COLONIES	ENGLISH COLONIES	FRENCH COLONIES
Location	Central America and southern North America	Atlantic Coast of North America	Northeastern North America and Mississippi River valley
Government	Ruled by leaders loyal to the Spanish monarch	Ruled by leaders loyal to the English monarch and colonial assemblies	Ruled by leaders loyal to the French monarch
Religion	Only Catholics allowed to settle	Most early settlers were Protestant	Most settlers were Catholic
Economy	Mostly gold and silver mining	Farming, fishing, and trading	Mostly fur trading

CHART How was English colonial government different from that of Spain and France?

REVIEW

- 1. WHAT TO KNOW** Why did the French and the Dutch set up colonies?
- 2. VOCABULARY** Write definitions of the terms **ally** and **proprietary colony**.
- 3. GEOGRAPHY** How was New Amsterdam's location an advantage?
- 4. CRITICAL THINKING** Why do you think some Native American tribes made partnerships with settlers?
- 5. DRAW A MAP**  Create a map showing European land claims in North America. Label each region's main religion and language.

- 6. MAIN IDEA AND DETAILS**  On a separate sheet of paper, copy and complete this graphic organizer.

