**European Nations Settle in N. America Self-Guided Learning Stations**

*Directions: Follow the directions for each station! Use your device when needed* ☺

**Station #1: French Settlement**

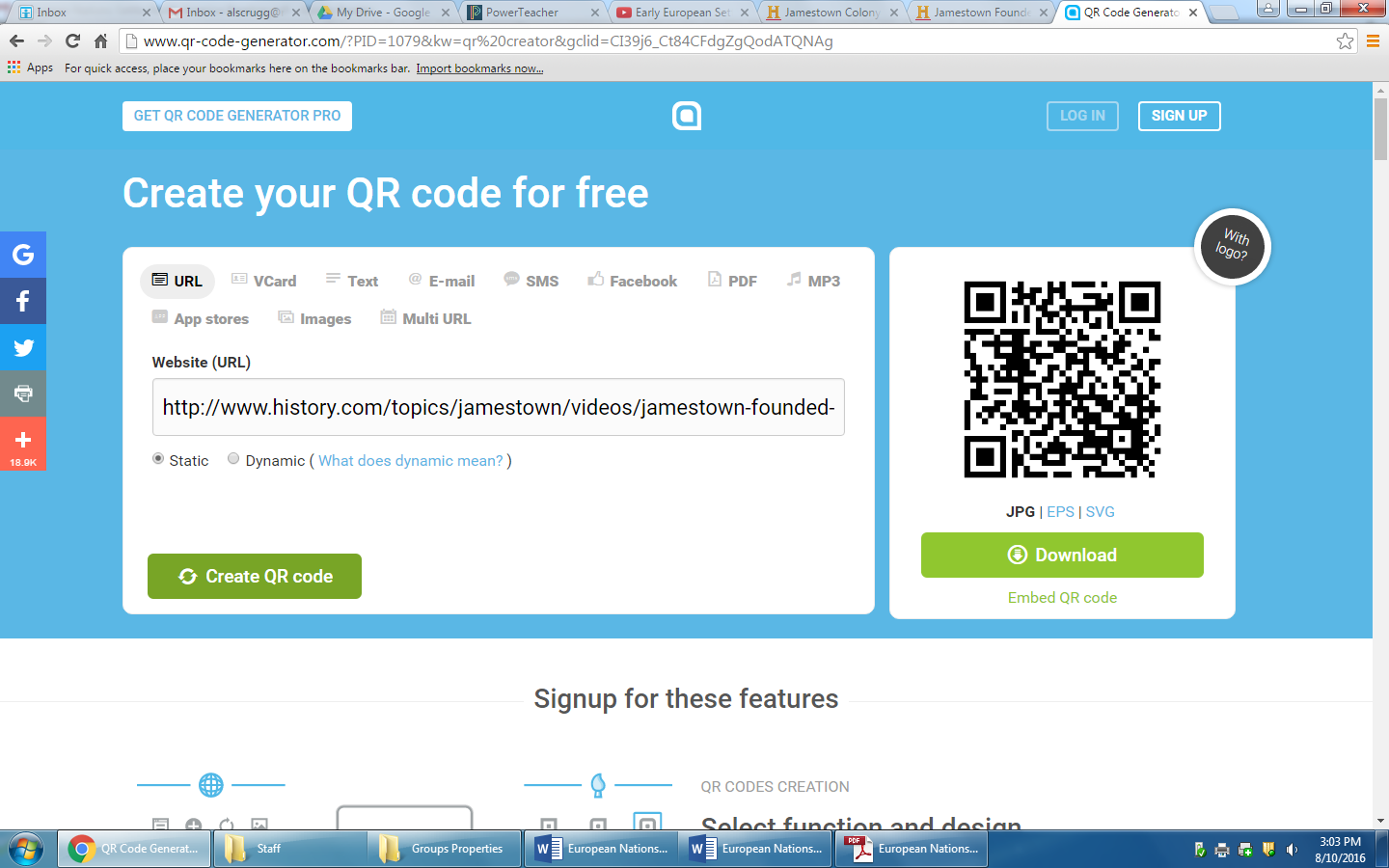
*Read/Annotate the following excerpt on French Settlement in North America.* ***Highlight key words, circle the main idea, and summarize each paragraph into student friendly language in the margins*** *to show your understanding.*

Magellan’s voyage showed that ships could reach Asia by way of the Pacific Ocean. Spain claimed the route around the southern tip of South America. Other European countries hoped to find an easier and more direct route to the Pacific. If it existed, a northwest trade route through North America to Asia would become highly profitable. Not finding the route, the French, English, and Dutch instead established colonies in North America. Explorers Establish New France.

The early French explorers sailed west with dreams of reaching the East Indies. One explorer was Giovanni da Verrazzano (VEHR•uh•ZAHN•noh), an Italian in the service of France. In 1524, he sailed to North America in search of a sea route to the Pacific. While he did not find the route, Verrazzano did discover what is today New York harbor. Ten years later, the Frenchman Jacques Cartier (kahr•TYAY) reached a gulf off the eastern coast of Canada that led to a broad river. Cartier named it the St. Lawrence. He followed it inward until he reached a large island dominated by a mountain. He named the island Mont Real (Mount Royal), which later became known as Montreal.

In 1608, another French explorer, Samuel de Champlain, sailed up the St. Lawrence with about 32 colonists. They founded Quebec, which became the base of France’s colonial empire in North America, known as New France. Then the French penetrated the North American continent. In 1673, French Jesuit priest Jacques Marquette and trader Louis Joliet explored the Great Lakes and the upper Mississippi River. Nearly 10 years later, Sieur de La Salle explored the lower Mississippi. He claimed the entire river valley for France. He named it Louisiana in honor of the French king, Louis XIV. By the early 1700s, New France covered much of what is now the midwestern United States and eastern Canada.

France’s North American empire was immense. But it was not very populated. By 1760, the European population of New France had grown to only about 65,000. A large number of French colonists had no desire to build towns or raise families. These settlers included Catholic priests who sought to convert Native Americans. They also included young, single men engaged in what had become New France’s main economic activity, the fur trade. Unlike the English, the French were less interested in occupying territories than they were in making money off the land.

**Station #2: Jamestown: Scan the code for a video. Answer the questions as you watch.**

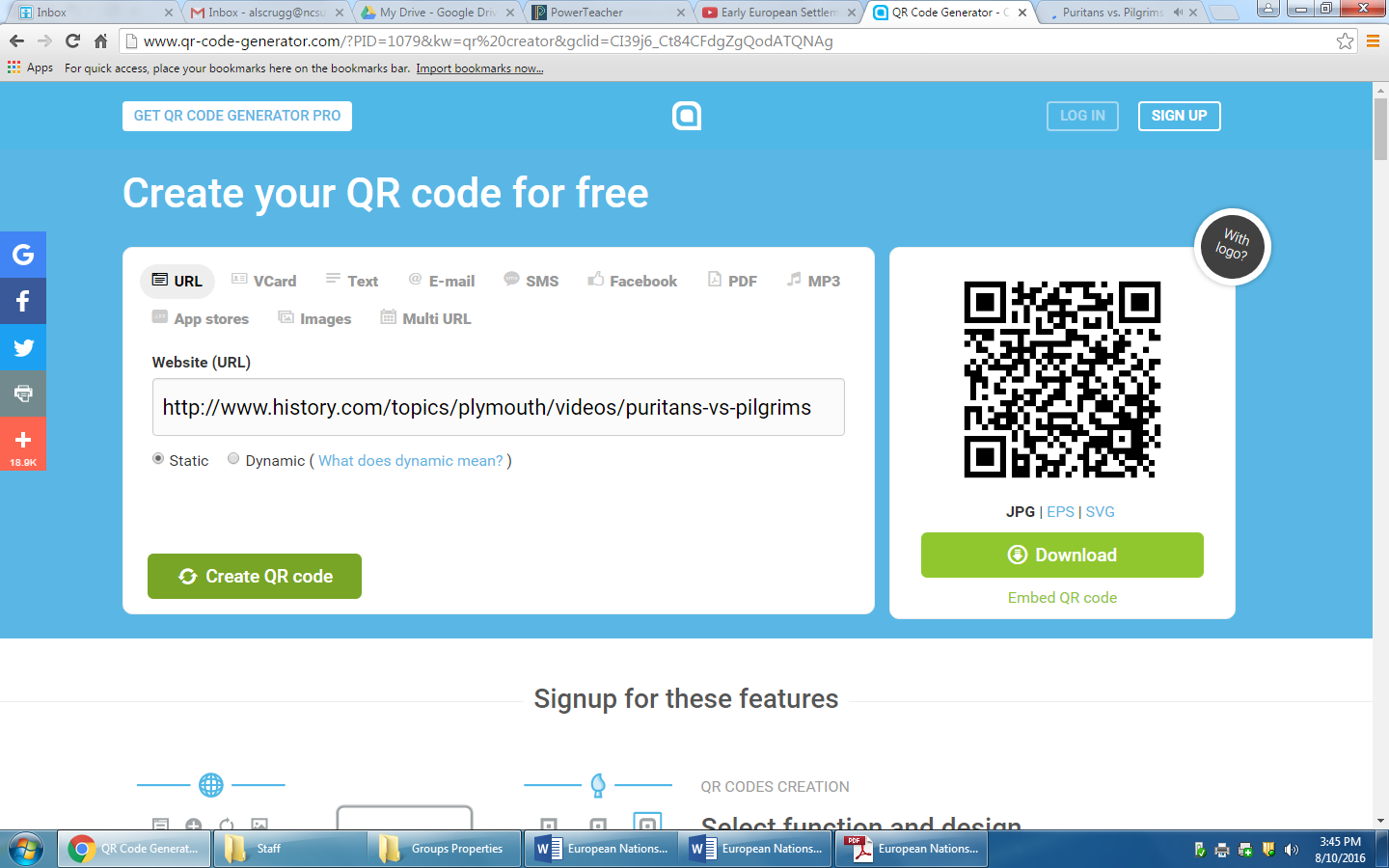
1. Why did the British decide to come to North America?
2. What trouble did Jamestown run into when they first arrived?
3. Who stabilizes a relationship with the Native Americans while at Jamestown?

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Which Native American ends up saving his life? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

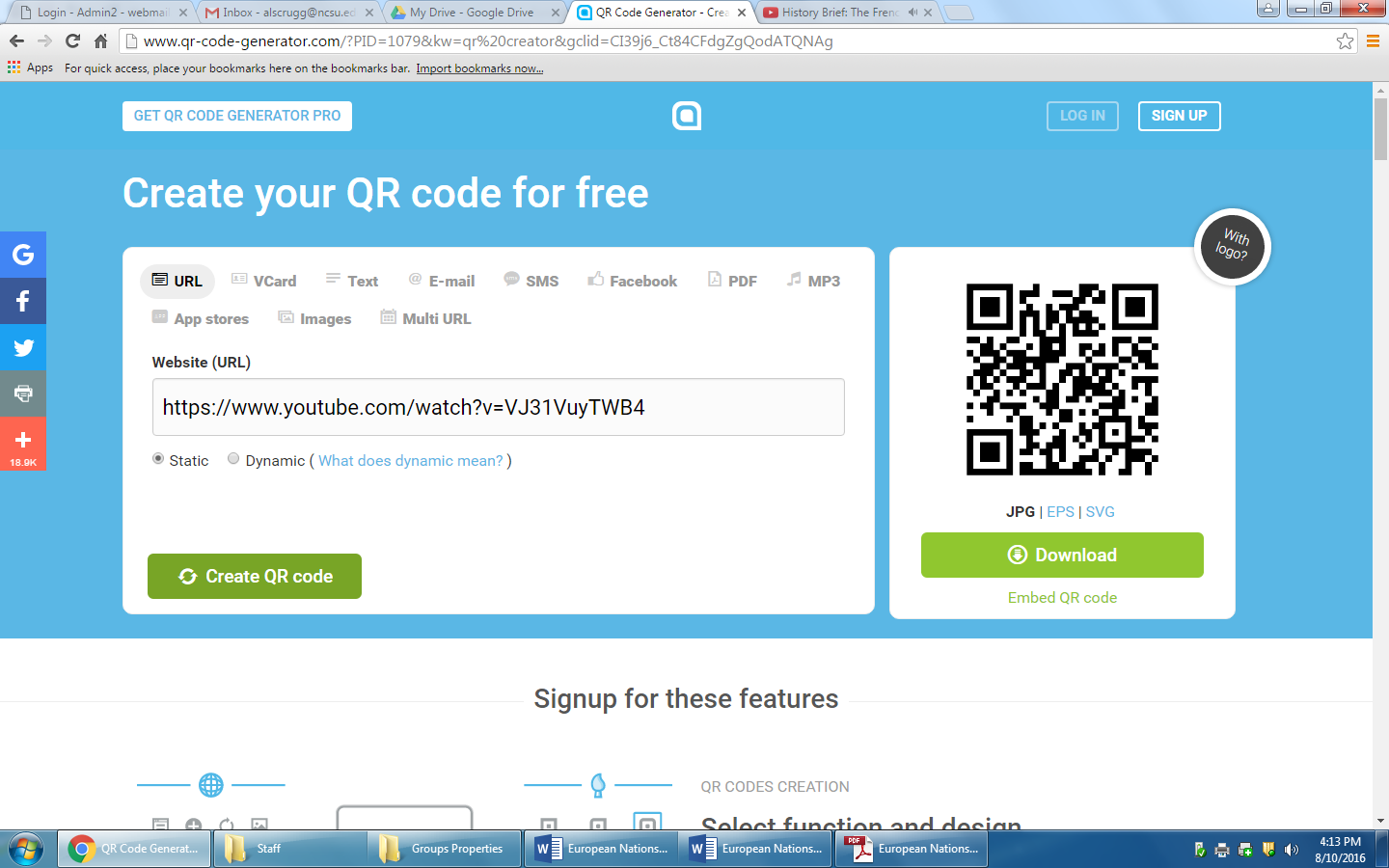
1. What did the colonists have to resort to eating in order to survive at Jamestown once John Smith left?
2. Write two main “take-aways” you got after learning about the colony of Jamestown.

**Station #3: Creation of New England & Dutch Finding New Netherland**

***Scan the code for a video, while you watch, list characteristics of the Puritans, the Pilgrims, and characteristics that both groups shared during the colonization of New England in the 1600s.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Pilgrims** | **BOTH** | **Puritans** |
| **-**  **-** | **-**  **-**  **-** | **-**  **-** |

**Dutch Founding New Netherland Notes:** Following the English and French into North America were the Dutch. In 1609**, Henry Hudson,** an Englishman in the service of the Netherlands, sailed west. He was searching for a northwest sea route to Asia. Hudson did not find a route. He did, however, explore three waterways that were later named for him—the Hudson River, Hudson Bay, and Hudson Strait.

**Station #4: The Struggle for North America: scan for a video, answer questions as you watch!**

1. Who was the French and Indian war fought between?
2. Where was the war fought? What region, specifically?
3. Who ultimately won the French and Indian War?
4. What is the major city in present-day Pennsylvania that was named after William Pitt, a strong British leader in the French and Indian war?
5. Why is this war so important to our understanding of this time period in history?

**Station #5: Impact of Exploration on Native Americans**

1. Scan the code to view a painting... How do you think the Native Americans felt when they saw this ship coming towards their homeland? How does the painting tell you this?
2. Read the following excerpt. **Bracket or circle three main ideas that show how the Native Americans** were affected by colonization on their land in North America. Then write a 1-2 sentence summary of the excerpt below.

As in Mexico and South America, the arrival of Europeans in the present-day United States had a great impact on

Native Americans. European colonization brought mostly disaster for the lands’ original inhabitants.

French and Dutch settlers developed a mostly cooperative relationship with the Native Americans. This was due mainly to the mutual benefits of the fur trade. Native Americans did most of the trapping and then traded the furs to the French for such items as guns, hatchets, mirrors, and beads. The Dutch also cooperated with Native Americans in an effort to establish a fur-trading enterprise. The groups did not live together in complete harmony. Dutch settlers fought with various Native American groups over land claims and trading rights. For the most part, however, the French and Dutch colonists lived together peacefully with their North American hosts.

The same could not be said of the English. Early relations between English settlers and Native Americans were cooperative. However, they quickly worsened over the issues of land and religion. Unlike the French and Dutch, the English sought to populate their colonies in North America. This meant pushing the natives off their land. The English colonists seized more land for their population—and to grow tobacco. Religious differences also heightened tensions. The English settlers considered Native Americans heathens, people without a faith. Over time, many Puritans viewed Native Americans as agents of the devil and as a threat to their godly society. Native Americans developed a similarly harsh view of the European invaders.

More destructive than the Europeans’ weapons were their diseases. Like the Spanish in Central and South America, the Europeans who settled North America brought with them several diseases. The diseases devastated the native population in North America. In 1616, for example, an epidemic of smallpox ravaged Native Americans living along the New England coast. The population of one tribe, the Massachusett, dropped from 24,000 to 750 by 1631. From South Carolina to Missouri, nearly whole tribes fell to smallpox, measles, and other diseases. One of the effects of this loss was a severe shortage of labor in the colonies. In order to meet their growing labor needs, European colonists soon turned to another group: Africans, whom they would enslave by the million.

**1-2 sentence summary:**

**On Your Own: Summary of Europeans Settling in North America**

*Create a quick bubble thinking map in the space below with “Europeans Settling in North America” in the center bubble. You must have at least 5 additional bubbles with the main ideas that you gather from the videos and the lesson that you learned today.*

**Europeans**

**Settling In North America**