

Expansion, Exploration, and Encounters**Lesson 5**

European Nations Settle North America

Key Terms and People

New France area of the Americas explored and claimed by France

Jamestown first permanent English settlement in North America

Pilgrims group of English people who founded the colony of Plymouth in 1620

Puritans group of English people who founded a colony at Massachusetts Bay in 1630

New Netherland Dutch colony begun in an area that is now New York

French and Indian War war between Britain and France over land in North America

Metacom Native American leader who led an attack on the villages of Massachusetts; also called King Philip

Before You Read

In the last lesson, you read about Spanish conquests in the Americas.

In this lesson, you will read about how other nations competed for power in North America.

As You Read

Use a chart to record information about early settlements in North America.

COMPETING CLAIMS IN NORTH AMERICA

What new colonies were formed in North America?

In the early 1500s, the French began to explore North America. Jacques Cartier discovered and named the St. Lawrence River. He then followed it to the site of what is now Montreal. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain sailed as far as modern-day Quebec. In the next 100 years, the French explored and claimed the area around the Great Lakes and the

Mississippi River all the way to its mouth at the Gulf of Mexico. The area became known as **New France**. The main activity in this colony was trading in fur.

1. What was the main economic activity in New France?

Lesson 5, *continued*

THE ENGLISH ARRIVE IN NORTH AMERICA

Why did the English settle in Massachusetts?

The English also began to colonize North America. The first permanent settlement was at **Jamestown**, in modern Virginia, in 1607. The colony struggled at first. Many settlers died from disease, hunger, or war with the native peoples. Soon, farmers began to grow tobacco to meet the high demand for it in Europe.

In 1620, a group known as **Pilgrims** founded a second English colony in Plymouth, in Massachusetts. These settlers and others who followed were deeply religious people who did not agree with the practices of the Church of England. They were called **Puritans**.

Meanwhile, the Dutch also started a new colony. They settled in the location of modern New York and called it **New Netherland**. Like the French, they traded fur. The colony became known as a home to people of many different cultures. Europeans also took possession of many islands of the Caribbean. There they built tobacco and sugar plantations that used enslaved Africans as workers.

2. In which two places did English colonists first settle?

THE STRUGGLE FOR NORTH AMERICA; NATIVE AMERICANS RESPOND

How did native peoples respond to the colonists?

The European powers began to fight for control of North America. First, the English forced the Dutch to give up their colony. New Netherland was renamed New York. The English also

started other colonies along the Atlantic coast, and pushed westward. There the English colonists interfered with North American French settlers.

The British and the French clashed over the Ohio Valley in 1754. The fight was called the **French and Indian War**. When it ended in 1763, France was forced to give up all its land in North America to England.

The native peoples responded to the colonists in many different ways. Many worked closely with the French and Dutch, joining in the fur trade and benefiting from it. Native Americans had stormier relations with English colonists. More than just trade, the English wanted to settle the land and farm it. This was land that Native Americans would not be able to use for hunting or growing their own food.

Conflicts over land erupted into war several times. One of the bloodiest conflicts was known as King Philip's War. The Native American ruler **Metacom** (also known as King Philip) led an attack on colonial villages throughout Massachusetts. After a year of fierce fighting, the British colonists defeated the Native Americans.

As in Spanish lands, the native peoples suffered even more from disease than from warfare. Thousands of Native Americans died from European illnesses. This made it impossible for them to resist the growth of the colonies.

3. Why did Native Americans lose their way of life?

Lesson 5, *continued*

As you read this lesson, fill out the chart below by writing notes that describe aspects of each European settlement.

| 1. New France | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Explorers | Reasons for exploration |

| 2. Jamestown | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Founders | Significance of colony |

| 3. Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Settlers | Reasons for colonization |

| 4. New Netherland | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Land claims | Reasons for colonization |