

IV. France and the Netherlands in North America

A. New France- name of French colony in NA

1. Samuel de Champlain
 - a. 11 trips to map lands along St. Lawrence River
 - b. established settlements at Quebec and Montreal
 - c. Explored Lake Champlain
 - d. Gave French influence in land for 150 years
2. different than New Spain
 - a. came for fish and furs- not gold and silver like Spanish
 - b. French traded with Natives- did not enslave them
 - c. Beaver skins –made into hats in Europe- high demand
3. *Coureur de bois*- “runners of the woods”
 - a. Independent French traders who lived w/ Indians
 - b. Often married Indian women & raised families
4. French began to farm
 - a. fur trade declined
 - 1.) demand in Europe declined
 - 2.) wars btwn Indians disrupted trading
 - b. King of France sent 3000 men and women to New France
 - 1.) mostly farmers and single women
 - 2.) intended for them to populate the colony
 - 3.) most stayed around Montreal and Quebec
5. Exploring the Mississippi
 - a. Jacque Marquette-
 - 1.) French Missionary
 - 2.) founded missions along Great Lakes in present day MI
 - b. Louis Joliet- French Canadian trader
 - 1.) traveled w/ Marquette on Lake Michigan
 - 2.) traveled south on Mississippi-
 - a.) thought it was NW Passage
 - b.) got as far as Arkansas River and turned back
 - 3.) provided French with water route into heart of North America
 - c. La Salle-
 - 1.) Reached mouth of Miss. R.
 - 2.) claimed “this river, its tributaries and all the lands therein” for France
 - 3.) called it Louisiana after King Louis XIV of France

B. New Netherland

1. Dutch land claims based on Henry Hudson’s 3rd trip
2. based mostly on trade
3. 2 centers of trade were established
 - a. Fort Orange- present day Albany
 - b. New Amsterdam- present day New York City
 - 1.) purchased by Peter Minuit for \$24 worth of trinkets
 - 2.) soon had population of about 800

4. was a barrier to English settlers who wanted to move westward
5. English seized New Netherland as part of European war-got it as part of treaty
6. given to Duke of York and renamed New York

C. Impact on Native Americans

1. Fur trade gave natives European manufactured goods
 - a. Weapons and tools- guns, knives, hatchets
 - b. household items- pots, cloth
2. Traders made alliances with Indians
 - a. French & Huron
 - b. Dutch & Iroquois
 - c. made fighting between Iroquois and Huron more intense
 - d. Dutch guns gave Iroquois tactical advantage
3. diseases sickened Natives- part of Columbian Exchange
4. Overtrapping weakened food chain in NA
5. Native American's value to Europeans decreased
6. Native American land became more valuable