

European Colonization

Learning Objective 2.B: Explain how and why various European colonies developed and expanded from 1607 to 1754.

KC-2.1.1.A: Spanish efforts to extract wealth from the land led them to develop institutions based on subjugating native populations, converting them to Christianity, and incorporating them, along with enslaved and free Africans, into Spanish colonial society.

- Spanish Missions are established to convert Natives in newly explored areas
- _____ and religious conversions further incorporate non-Spanish into colonial society
- Enslaved African labor continued to be used in mines and sugar cane plantations

KC-2.1.1.B: French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and relied on trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to build economic and diplomatic relationships and acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.

- France
 - First permanent settlement of the French is Quebec in 1608, founded by _____
 - By the 1670's _____ and _____ explore the Mississippi
 - New Orleans is established in 1718 and becomes a trading hub
 - _____ and other traders were the majority of French who settled in N. America
 - Alliances between French and Natives developed - Champlain and Algonquins
- Netherlands
 - Dutch exploration began by sponsoring Henry Hudson laying claim to Hudson River Valley
 - _____ given control of colony and economic activity
 - _____ were offered to draw more settlers
 - Dutch settled near trading posts, less likely to intermarry with Natives

KC-2.1.1.C: English colonization efforts attracted a comparatively large number of male and female British migrants, as well as other European migrants, all of whom sought social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom, and improved living conditions. These colonists focused on agriculture and settled on land taken from Native Americans, from whom they lived separately.

- British colonists were more likely to include women settlers - in family units and single
- Other Europeans migrated to the British colonies in hopes of attaining land
- _____ sought refuge from persecution in Maryland, while _____ and _____ settled in New England
- Relations with natives were usually conflictual, regardless of location.
 - Anglo-Powhatan Wars, 1610 & 1622
 - Pequot War 1636

#9 - 2.2 European Colonization

APUSH

Name: _____

o Metacom's War/King Philip's War 1675

- _____ attempted to establish friendly relations
- William Penn sought settlers from all over Europe
- Penn's _____ background led to a more religiously tolerant colony
- Influence of German settlers seen in the "Pennsylvania Dutch"
- _____ and naval stores in New England
- _____ plantations dominate the southern colonies.
- Plantation owners use _____ under the _____ to plant larger plots
- Indentured servitude wanes as proportion of unhappy landless whites increases

Quick Recap

- The French explored widely across North America using the St. Lawrence and Mississippi River
- The Dutch settled in modern-day New York, involved in fur trade
- British colonies established for religious freedom
- Conflicts with Natives over land
- Plantation economy and indentured servitude

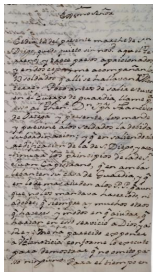
Short Answer Response

Answer each prompt using at least THREE sentences.

1. Explain *how* various European colonies developed and expanded from 1607 to 1754.

2. Explain *why* various European colonies developed and expanded from 1607 to 1754.

A Report from Spanish California, 1776



Fernando de Rivera y Moncada to Antonio de Bucareli y Ursua, October 20, 1776. (Gilder Lehrman Collection)

Fernando de Rivera y Moncada, military commander of Alta California, wrote this letter from Mission San Gabriel. Rivera y Moncada was instrumental in the development of missions in California and was in a sometimes-contentious relationship with Father Junipero Serra, the Father President mentioned in the letter. When Rivera y Moncada wrote this letter, he was returning to his headquarters at the Presidio of Monterey after a nine-month stay at the Presidio of San Diego. There he had supervised the hunt for the leaders of an Indian uprising that had destroyed Mission San Diego in November 1775. In this communication to the viceroy, Antonio Bucareli, Rivera y Moncada relates some of the steps being taken to rebuild Mission San Diego and to refound Mission San Juan Capistrano, which had been evacuated after the destruction at San Diego.

Excerpts (translated into English)

October 20, 1776
Excelentísimo Señor

On the 14th of this month I left San Diego. Nothing new to report. All is quiet at that site. Thirteen prisoners shackled and in two stocks. The thirteen soldiers from Monterrey who were there are accompanying me. Shortly before leaving, I went to the guardhouse. I sent for Lieutenant Don José Francisco de Ortega. As soon as he arrived, I gave the soldiers their orders and informed them that they would be reporting to him. They are to assist in the reconstruction of Mission San Diego and then begin working on Mission San Juan Capistrano. At both missions they are to build their guardhouse. They are to assist the Fathers in whatever manner possible. Even though I am not ordering them to prepare the mud and make adobe bricks, there are always many other tasks and ways in which they can offer assistance, and by doing so they will be serving God and the king. I felt that I should share this information with Vuestra Excelencia exactly as I carried it out so as to demonstrate that I did not omit one single step. . . .

I am leaving with the intention of later heading to San Francisco. I will take the families that had stopped in Monterrey. Work will begin on the first mission and I will not move on to the other one until I receive new orders from Vuestra Excelencia to that effect. Just recently I learned that the Father President wants to situate the second mission along the riverbank and the route from Monterrey to that port because it would then be far from the fort. Since that is not the order I was given by Vuestra Excelencia, I await further orders. . . .

May God protect the esteemed life of Vuestra Excelencia for many years to come.

San Gabriel, October 20, 1776.
Fernando de Rivera y Moncada
Excelentísimo Señor Bo Fr. Dn Antonio Bucareli y Ursúa

1. Write a one sentence attribution for the document.
2. What would be the reason that the Mission San Diego needed to be rebuilt, with additional guardhouses?
3. What can be gleaned about the treatment of natives in the missions from this report?

#9 - 2.2 European Colonization

APUSH

Name: _____

Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Mississippi, 1718



Carte de la Louisiane et du cours du Mississippi [map of North America], by Guillaume de l'Isle, Paris, 1718. (Gilder Lehrman Collection)

This map of “la Louisiane” was published by French geographer Guillaume de l’Isle. It is the first detailed map of the Gulf Coast region and the Mississippi River, as well as the first printed map to show Texas (identified as “Mission de los Teijas etablie en 1716”). The map is also the first to identify New Orleans, founded in 1718 (see the inset detail of the mouth of the St. Louis River). De l’Isle obtained most data from French explorers and fur-traders traveling through North America.

A close examination of the map reveals the land routes of early explorers in North America. Each route is mapped out and identified with the explorer’s name and year of travel. The map represents the travels of Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto in

Florida and the southeast in 1539–1542, Alonso de Leon in 1689, and French Canadian explorer Saint Denis in 1713 and 1716, among others. De l’Isle accurately identified the location of many Native American tribes, marked by a small hut symbol and a name.

De l’Isle’s map provoked outrage among the English for extending French claim over British-controlled areas and reducing the size of the English coastal colonies. He further angered the British by stating on the map that Carolina was named after French King Charles IX, instead of after Charles I, King of England, and by identifying Charles Town (Charleston) as “nommé par les Francois,” although Charleston was actually named after Charles II of England.

In recognition of his work in promoting France’s commercial interests, Louis XV named De l’Isle “Premier geographic du Roi.” Despite the availability of new information, the Carte de la Louisiane greatly influenced later maps of North America.

1. Write a one sentence attribution for the document.
2. What does the map reveal about European rivalries in North America?
3. How did the economic activity of the French in North America yield greater land claims than the British?