

Core Lesson 1

VOCABULARY

claim

armada

invasion

Vocabulary Strategy

invasion

The suffix **-ion** changes a verb to a noun. The verb **invade**, to attack, becomes the noun **invasion**, an attack, when this suffix is added.



READING SKILL

Main Idea and Details As you read, make a list of details about each explorer.

EXPLORER



STANDARDS

SS.A.4.2.1.5.1 Exploration of Americas

SS.A.4.2.1.5.2 Causes of American exploration

A Northwest Passage

1480

1510

1540

1570

1600

1630

1497–1610

Build on What You Know Have you ever taken a shortcut? In the 1500s and 1600s, European explorers wanted a shortcut to Asia. They looked for a water route through North America.

Searching for a Passage to Asia

Main Idea In the 1500s and 1600s, explorers looked for a water route through North America to Asia.

Christopher Columbus first landed in the Americas while looking for a route to Asia. Over the next 125 years, European explorers looked for a sea route to Asia that would be faster than sailing around South America. Europeans wanted to bring back silk and spices from Asia.

Leaving England John Cabot prepares to sail across the Atlantic Ocean in 1497, five years after Columbus's first voyage.





Age to Asia

In the 1400s, European explorers looked for a water route to Asia.

The first landing in the Americas was made by Christopher Columbus. Over the next 125 years, explorers looked for a sea route to Asia that would pass through South America.

Columbus had heard stories about silk and spices from Asia. He prepared to sail across the Atlantic Ocean on his first voyage.

John Cabot
John Cabot, an Italian explorer, thought he could reach Asia by sailing across the Atlantic Ocean. The king of England agreed to pay for his voyage. Cabot left England in 1497. After a month at sea, he reached present-day Canada, which he thought was Asia. He explored the land and waters, but he found no people, silks, or spices. Cabot did find a rich fishing area off the coast of Canada. After he returned to England and told about what he had found, European fishing boats began sailing to these waters.

Once people knew that the land Cabot had found was not part of Asia, explorers continued their search for a water passage through the North American continent. The sea route that explorers looked for became known as the Northwest Passage.

Have you ever taken a trip to Asia? Some European explorers looked for a water route to Asia.

European Exploration Europeans explored the northeast coast of North America as they searched for a westward passage to Asia. An explorer sailed the farthest south?

France Explores North America

SKILL Reading Maps Which explorer sailed the farthest south?

France Explores North America
In 1524, France sent an Italian sea captain, Giovanni da Verrazano (VEHR uh zuh NOH), to look for a Northwest Passage. Verrazano explored much of the east coast of North America, including the area where New York City is now.

About 10 years later, Jacques Cartier (kahr TYAY) continued France's search for a water route to Asia. He sailed far up the St. Lawrence River in Canada.

In 1608, Samuel de Champlain (sham PLAYN) founded a fur-trading post on the St. Lawrence River. He called it Quebec (kwih BEHK), from the Indian word kebec, which means "the place where the river narrows." Quebec was the first permanent French settlement in North America.

REVIEW What did John Cabot find during his exploration of Canada?



Henry Hudson

The Dutch wanted to search for a Northwest Passage, too. The Dutch are the people of the Netherlands. In 1609, a Dutch trading company hired **Henry Hudson**, an English captain. Hudson sailed up the Hudson River in present-day New York. The Dutch made land claims in the areas Hudson explored. A **claim** is something declared as one's own, especially a piece of land. The Dutch started a colony on this land the following year.

In 1610, Hudson made a voyage for England. He found the bay now known as Hudson Bay. Hudson thought this huge bay in present-day Canada might lead to the Pacific Ocean, but it did not. England later claimed the land around Hudson Bay.

Neither Henry Hudson nor any other explorer ever found a Northwest Passage. Instead, they found more forests, fish, and wildlife than they had seen in Europe.

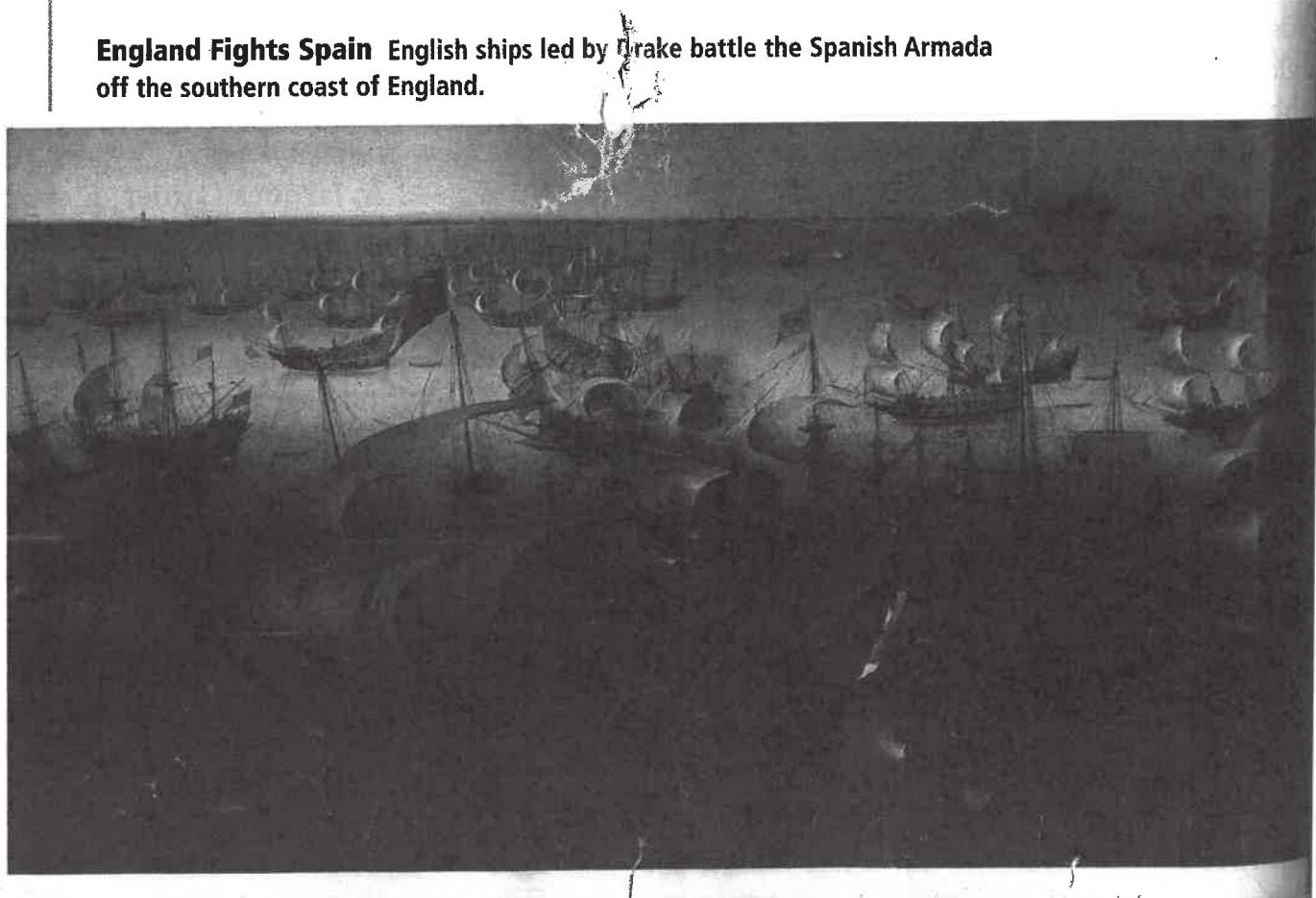
England Fights Spain English ships led by Drake battle the Spanish Armada off the southern coast of England.

Spain and England

Main Idea Conflicts over treasure and religion led to fighting between Spain and England.

The Spanish found gold and silver in the lands they claimed in the Americas. Spanish ships carried this treasure across the Atlantic. Again and again, English ships attacked and stole treasure from ships sailing back to Spain. Francis Drake, an English sea captain, attacked many Spanish ships and gave the gold and silver to Queen Elizabeth of England. This angered King Philip of Spain. England was a threat to Spain's power in the Americas.

Spain and England also had conflicts about religion. Spain was a Roman Catholic country. England broke away from the Catholic Church and formed its own church during the Protestant Reformation.



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attacks on his ships.
Philip built an armada of 130 warships.
An **armada** is the Spanish word for a large
fleet of ships. In 1588, the Spanish Armada
sailed to England to attack.

England was prepared for Spain's
invasion. An **invasion** is an attack by an
armed force to conquer another country.
When the Spanish Armada appeared off
the coast of England, Francis Drake led
the English into battle.

The English fleet chased the Spanish
ships away from the coastline and sank
many of them. The rest of the Armada
returned to Spain. On the way, some
ships were wrecked in bad weather.

Spain also had conflicts
with France. Francis Drake
attacked many Spanish
ships. He took their treasure
and gave it to England.

Philip was angry at England
and he wanted to teach England a lesson.
He sent an army to invade England.

Philip sent an army to invade England.
The English army won the battle.
England became stronger than Spain.

Spain was no longer the only European
power exploring North America. England,
France, and the Netherlands began to claim
land on the eastern part of the continent
during the 1500s and 1600s.

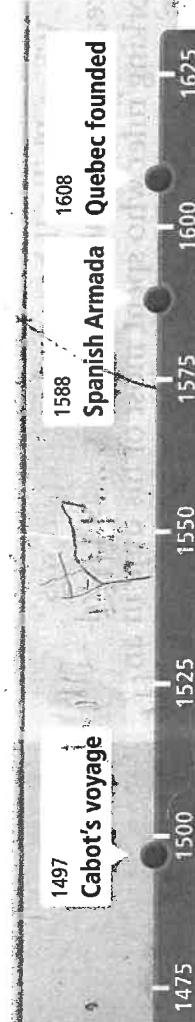
Lesson Summary

- Explorers searched for a Northwest Passage to Asia in the 1500s and 1600s.
- England, France, and the Netherlands made land claims in North America as they searched for a Northwest Passage.
- England and Spain went to war over religion and English attacks on Spanish ships.

Why It Matters...

Spain was no longer the only European power exploring North America. England, France, and the Netherlands began to claim land on the eastern part of the continent during the 1500s and 1600s.

Lesson Review



1 VOCABULARY Use invasion in a paragraph to explain what happened to the Spanish Armada.

2 READING SKILL Use the details you listed to describe places in North America explored by Europeans.

3 MAIN IDEA: Geography Why did European explorers search for a Northwest Passage?

4 MAIN IDEA: History Why was King Philip of Spain angry at England?

5 PEOPLE TO KNOW What bodies of water in North America were named after Henry Hudson? Where were they located?

6 TIMELINE SKILL In what year did Spain invade England?

7 CRITICAL THINKING: Compare and Contrast How were the explorations of Verrazano and Hudson alike? How were they different?

8 WRITING ACTIVITY Write a "help wanted" announcement from a king or queen who is hiring explorers. What qualities would a ruler look for in an explorer?

Core Lesson 2

VOCABULARY

charter

invest

stock

cash crop

indentured servant

Vocabulary Strategy

cash crop

A cash crop is raised so that farmers can sell it for money, or cash.



READING SKILL

Draw Conclusions Use facts and details from the lesson to draw a conclusion about why Roanoke failed and Jamestown succeeded.

DETAIL

DETAIL

CONCLUSION



STANDARDS

- SS.A.4.2.1.5.2 Causes of American exploration
- SS.B.2.2.2.5.1 Environmental support, constraints
- SS.D.1.2.5.5.2 Savings, investment

Roanoke and Jamestown

1580

1590

1600

1610

1620

1585–1619

Build on What You Know Think of a time when you had to change your plans. When English colonists traveled to North America, they planned to look for treasure. They had to change their plans after they arrived.

The Lost Colony

Main Idea The first English settlements in North America failed.

England's rulers and merchants wanted a colony in North America. They hoped to find gold and silver, just as the Spanish had in their colonies. In 1585, about 100 English men settled on Roanoke Island, off the coast of present-day North Carolina. The colonists barely survived. They could not grow crops in the sandy soil. Most of them went back to England.

In 1587, the English tried again to settle Roanoke. John White was the leader of the colony. Shortly after landing in America, White returned to England for supplies. When he returned nearly three years later, the colonists had disappeared. White thought they had gone to live with nearby American Indians, but he never found them. The "Lost Colony" of Roanoke is still a mystery today.



The Lost Colony John White found a mysterious message when he returned to Roanoke. The Croatoan were American Indians who lived nearby.

You Know Think of a time when you plans. When English colonists traveled they planned to look for treasure. They plans after they arrived.

Why

English settlements in North America failed.

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more money. If colonists found treasure, people who invested in the company would earn money.

People invested in the Virginia company by buying stocks. A **stock** is a piece of ownership in a company. The amount of money an investor earns or loses depends on how much stock the investor owns and the value of the stock.

**White
sage
anoke.
'rican**

The Jamestown Colony

Main Idea Jamestown was the first successful English settlement in America.

In 1606, English merchants started the Virginia Company of London. Their goal was to build a settlement in North America. The king of England gave the Virginia Company a charter to start their settlement. A charter is a document giving permission to a person or group to do something.

The owners of the Virginia Company needed money to buy ships and supplies. They raised money by asking people to invest in their company. To **invest** means to put money into something to try to earn more money. If colonists found treasure, people who invested in the company

◆ **He who does not work, will not eat. ♀**

Life in Jamestown was still hard. Smith went back to England in 1609. During the following winter, known as the "starving time," most of the colonists died.

REVIEW Why did the Jamestown colonists run out of food?

In 1607, about 100 men and boys traveled to present-day Virginia. The settlers built a fort on the banks of a river. They named their colony Jamestown after King James I.

The land in Jamestown was damp and swampy. The water wasn't good for drinking, and insects carried diseases. Most of the settlers were gentlemen who had never worked hard. They did not know how to farm. Instead, they searched for gold. The settlers ran out of food, and within a few months, almost half of them had died from hunger and disease.

Then John Smith took command of Jamestown. He ordered people to plant crops. He said:

◆ **He who does not work, will not eat. ♀**



English Settlements Roanoke and Jamestown were about 140 miles from each other. The photograph above shows the way land in Jamestown probably looked when settlers arrived.



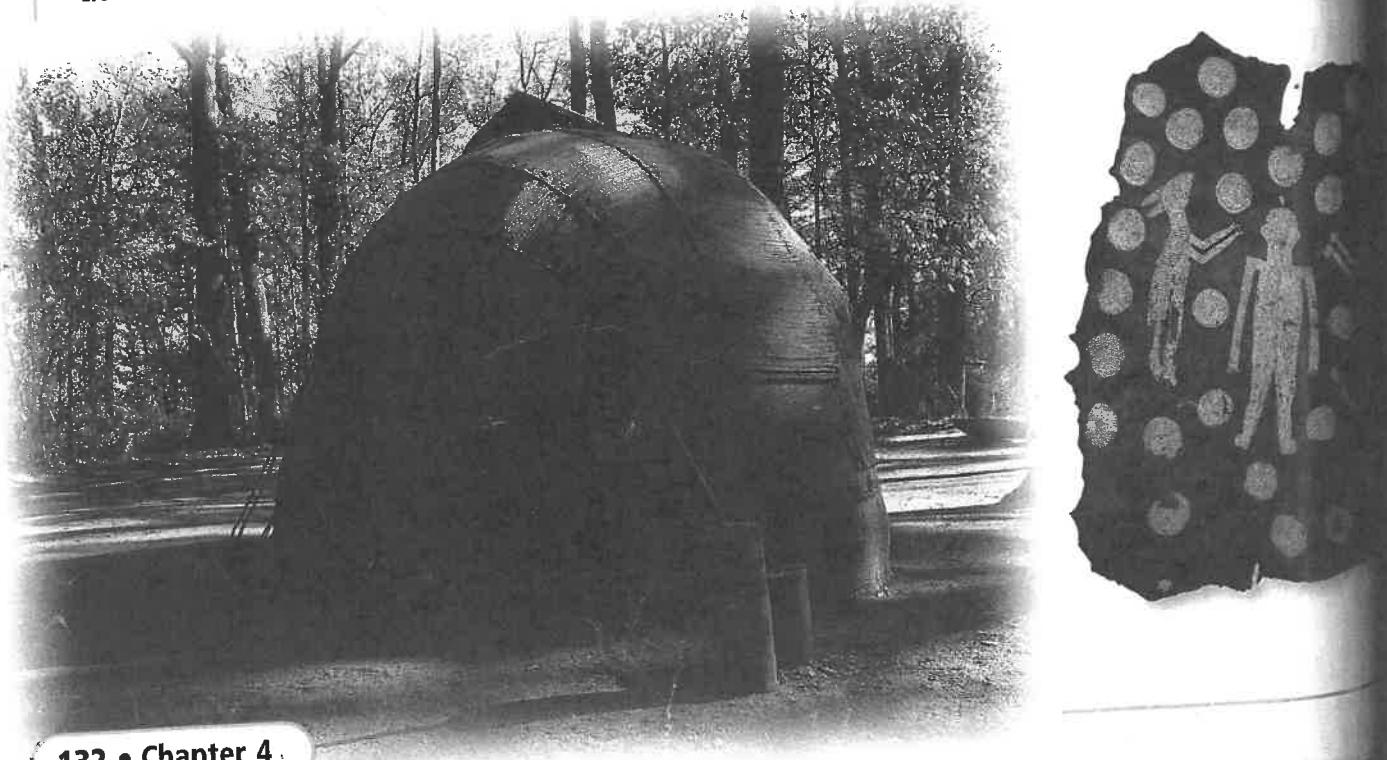
Jamestown Succeeds

In 1612, a settler named John Rolfe learned from local American Indians that tobacco grew well in Virginia's hot, humid weather. Many people in England smoked tobacco. They were willing to pay a high price for the crop, which did not grow well in England.

Jamestown merchants grew and sold thousands of pounds of tobacco to England. Tobacco was a cash crop. A **cash crop** is a crop that people grow and sell to earn money. Tobacco gave the colony enough income to buy much-needed food and supplies from England.

In 1619, the first Africans arrived in Jamestown. They were probably indentured servants. An **indentured servant** was someone who agreed to work for a number of years in exchange for the cost of a voyage to North America. Later, enslaved Africans were forced to work in Jamestown.

The Powhatans This Indian nation lived in domed houses. The chief of the Powhatans wore this deerskin cloak (right). **SKILL Primary Source** Look at the figures on the cloak. What do you think they represent?



Jamestown and the Powhatans

When colonists first settled Jamestown, a powerful group of American Indians called the Powhatans lived in the area. The Powhatans gave and traded food to the Jamestown settlers. In return, the colonists gave the Powhatans European goods.

The Powhatans hoped the colonists would help them fight against other American Indian groups. The colonists, however, were not willing to help. Sometimes they demanded that the Powhatans give them food. When the Indians refused, the English attacked them. The Powhatans saw that the English were trying to take over their land, and they fought back. The two sides made peace after John Rolfe married a Powhatan woman, Pocahontas, in 1614. Pocahontas was a daughter of the Powhatans' leader.

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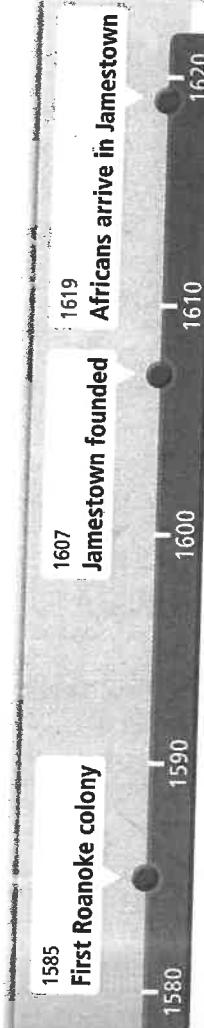


the chief of the Powhatans
Look at the figures on the

Pocahontas After Pocahontas married colonist John Rolfe, she went to England where her portrait was painted.

Lesson Review

1585 First Roanoke colony



VOCABULARY Use the words **charter**, **invest**, and **stock** in a paragraph explaining how Jamestown began.

READING SKILL Which fact or detail best explains why Roanoke failed? How did you draw this conclusion?

MAIN IDEA: History Why did England's rulers and merchants want to start a colony in North America?

MAIN IDEA: Geography How did the land in Jamestown affect the settlers?

- 5 CRITICAL THINKING: Decision Making** What might have been the opportunity cost for someone who went to Jamestown as an indentured servant? Remember that an opportunity cost is the thing you give up when you decide to do or have something else.

- 6 TIMELINE SKILL** Which colony was settled first, Jamestown or Roanoke?

INTERVIEW ACTIVITY What questions might a reporter have asked John Smith about the Jamestown colony? Interview a partner who can answer as John Smith might have.

HANDS ON

Core Lesson 3

VOCABULARY

pilgrim

compact

cape

Vocabulary Strategy

compact

The prefix **com-** means together. People make a **compact**, or agreement, together with others.

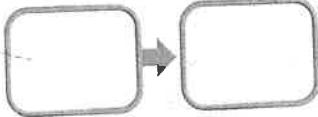


READING SKILL

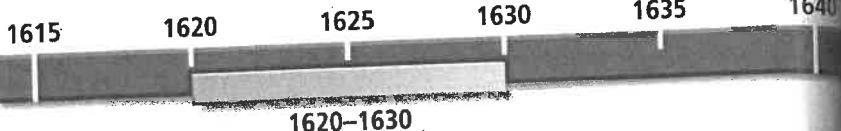
Cause and Effect As you read, list causes that led to the Pilgrims' and Puritans' settlements in North America.

CAUSE

EFFECT



New England Settlements



Build on What You Know You know that religion is important to many people. It can affect the choices they make and what they think is right or wrong. Religion was very important to many of the first English settlers in North America.

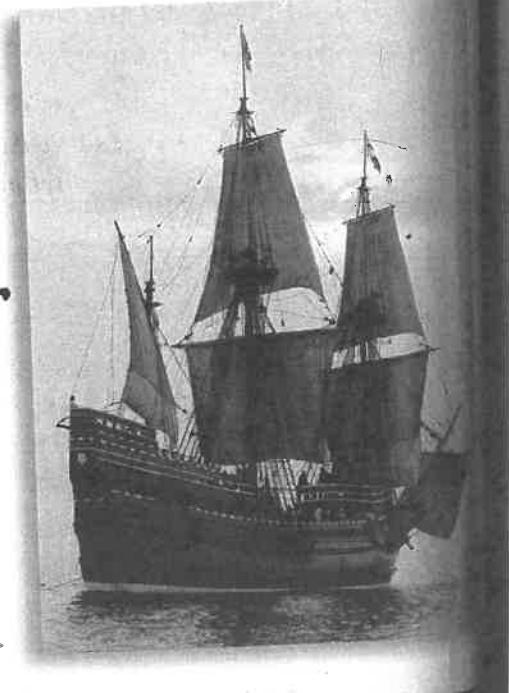
The Plymouth Colony

Main Idea The Pilgrims came to America for religious freedom.

By law, everyone in England was supposed to belong to the Church of England. Some people, however, were not happy with that church. They had different beliefs. These people decided to break away, or separate, from the Church of England and set up their own churches. They became known as Separatists.

One small group of Separatists went to the Netherlands in the early 1600s to find religious freedom. These Separatists called themselves Pilgrims.

A **pilgrim** is a person who makes a long journey for religious reasons.



The Mayflower This ship is an exact model of the original *Mayflower* that the Pilgrims sailed on in 1620.

STANDARDS

SS.A.4.2.2.5.1 Colonization of North America

SKILL **Reading Visuals**
What are the two groups of people in this painting doing?



Now You know that religion is one thing that can affect the choices people make. It can affect the choices they make. It can affect the choices they make. Religion was one of the first English settlers in

lonely

to America for religious freedom.

England was supposed to belong to God. Some people, however, were different. They had different beliefs. They wanted to live apart from people of other beliefs. The Pilgrims were also bothered that their children were learning Dutch customs. They decided to build a new religious community in North America. The Virginia Company of London agreed to let the Pilgrims start a settlement in the colony of Virginia.

In 1620, about 100 men, women, and children set sail across the Atlantic Ocean in the English ship *Mayflower*.

Fierce storms pushed the ship off course, however. Instead of landing in Virginia, the *Mayflower* anchored off the coast of present-day Massachusetts.

Because the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts, they would not be governed by the Virginia Company. The passengers created their own plan for government.

Pilgrims Sail to North America

The Pilgrims could practice their religious beliefs in the Netherlands, but they wanted to live apart from people of other beliefs. The Pilgrims were also bothered that their children were

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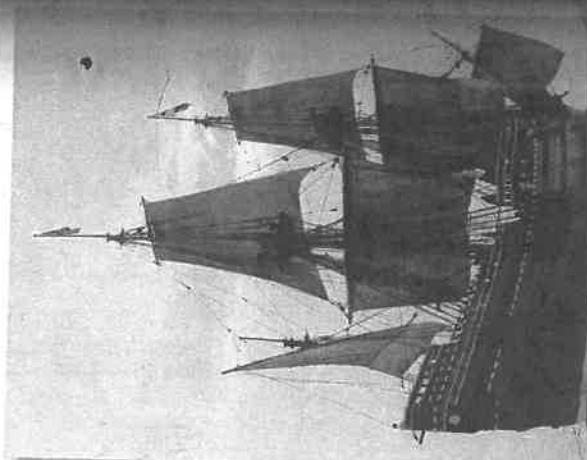
The Pilgrims called their plan the Mayflower Compact. A **compact** is an agreement. In this compact, the passengers agreed to make laws for the "general good" of the colony, and to obey them.

The Pilgrims landed briefly at the tip of Cape Cod. A **cape** is a strip of land that stretches into a body of water. They chose a site on the other side of Cape Cod Bay to build a settlement.

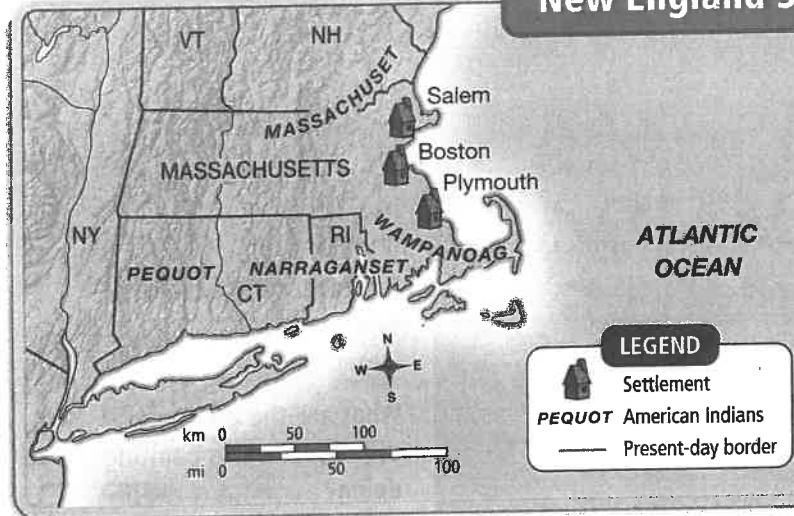
The colony was named Plymouth after a town in England.

The Plymouth settlers had a hard time at first. They had arrived in November when it was too late to plant crops. They did not have enough food. During this first harsh winter, about half of the Pilgrims died.

REVIEW Why did the Pilgrims leave the Netherlands for North America?



New England Settlers



Pilgrims, 1620 Puritans, 1630

100 settlers	1,000 settlers
brought little food, no cattle	brought 4 ships filled with supplies
settled in Plymouth	settled in Salem and Boston

Pilgrims and Puritans This map shows settlements founded by the Pilgrims and the Puritans.

SKILL

Reading Charts How many Puritans first settled in New England?

Pilgrims Give Thanks

The following spring, an American Indian named Squanto (SKWAHN toh) visited the Pilgrims. Squanto had been to Europe and spoke English. He introduced the Pilgrims to Massasoit (MAS uh SOYT), the leader of the nearby Wampanoag (WAHM puh NOH ag). William Bradford, the governor of Plymouth, and Massasoit agreed to live in peace.

Squanto taught the Pilgrims how to plant crops such as maize (corn), pumpkins, and beans. He guided the Pilgrims in hunting and fishing. By the fall of 1621, the colony had become more successful. The Pilgrims had plenty of food, and new settlers and supplies had recently arrived from England.

The Pilgrims held a feast to thank their God for their first harvest. About 50 Pilgrims and 90 Wampanoags celebrated together for three days. People in the United States remember this feast during Thanksgiving, a national holiday celebrated every November.

Massachusetts Bay Colony

Main Idea English Puritans settled the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The Puritans were another religious group who disagreed with the Church of England. Puritans, however, did not want to separate from the church. They wanted to make themselves and their church pure, or free from fault.

The Puritans decided to start a colony in North America. Unlike the colonists in Jamestown, the Puritans did not come to America to earn money. Like the Pilgrims, they wanted to create a community based on their religious beliefs.

John Winthrop, a lawyer, was the first governor of the new colony. He told his followers,

**"We shall be as a city upon a hill.
The eyes of all people are upon us."**

He meant that they should set a good example for others to follow. Puritans believed that if they lived by their religious beliefs, their community would succeed.

June 1630. They soon moved a few miles south where they began building their colony in present-day Boston. They named their settlement the Massachusetts Bay Colony after the Massachusetts Indians. The colony was so successful that many more Puritans left England to move there.



Massachusetts Bay Colony

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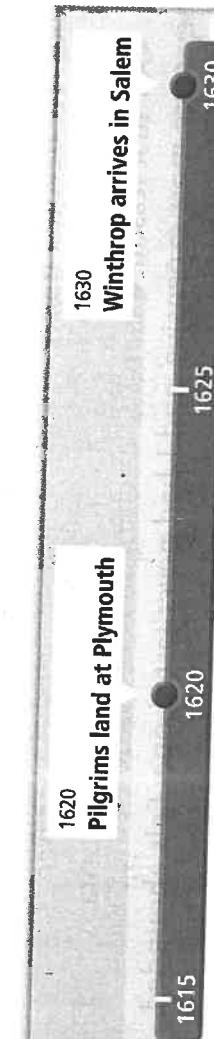
Lesson Summary

The Pilgrims sailed to North America to find religious freedom in 1620. They wrote the Mayflower Compact, the first written plan for government in North America. Ten years later, the Puritans, led by John Winthrop, settled the successful Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Why It Matters ...

The Massachusetts Bay Colony brought large numbers of English people to what would become the United States.

Lesson Review



- ① **VOCABULARY** Match each word with its meaning:

cape compact pilgrim

- (a) an agreement; (b) a person who makes a long journey for religious reasons; (c) a strip of land stretching into the water

- ② **READING SKILL** What caused the Puritans to move to North America?

- ③ **MAIN IDEA: Citizenship** What was the purpose of the Mayflower Compact?

- ④ **MAIN IDEA: History** Why were the Puritans better prepared for settlement than the Pilgrims?

- ⑤ **TIMELINE SKILL** When did the Puritans land in Salem?

- ⑥ **Critical Thinking: Infer** What might have happened to the Pilgrims if Squanto had not helped them?



Core Lesson 4

VOCABULARY

diversity

tolerance

missionary

Vocabulary Strategy

missionary

Look for the word **mission** in **missionary**. Missionaries have a mission, or goal, to teach others about their religion.



READING SKILL

Compare and Contrast

As you read, make a list of similarities and differences between the Dutch and French settlements.

ALIKE	DIFFERENT



STANDARDS

SS.A.4.2.2.5.1 Colonization of North America
SS.A.4.2.1.5.1 Exploration of Americas

Dutch and French Colonies

1600

1620

1640

1660

1680

1700

1626–1682

Build on What You Know Have you ever traded books or toys? People usually trade when they want something that someone else has. In the 1600s, American Indians and European settlers traded with each other.

New Netherland

Main Idea The Dutch settled in what is now the northeastern United States.

Remember that in the 1500s and 1600s, European explorers claimed land in North America. Henry Hudson made land claims for the Netherlands on one of his voyages. The Dutch called this land New Netherland.

The first settlements in New Netherland were fur-trading posts. In 1626, the governor of New Netherland, Peter Minuit (MIHN yoo IHT), bought Manhattan Island in present-day New York from the Manhates Indians. He started a settlement there called New Amsterdam, the capital of New Netherland. Minuit also set up a colony for Sweden on the Delaware River. New Sweden lasted for 17 years before it was taken over by New Netherland in 1655.



Peter Minuit He was the first leader of New Netherland.

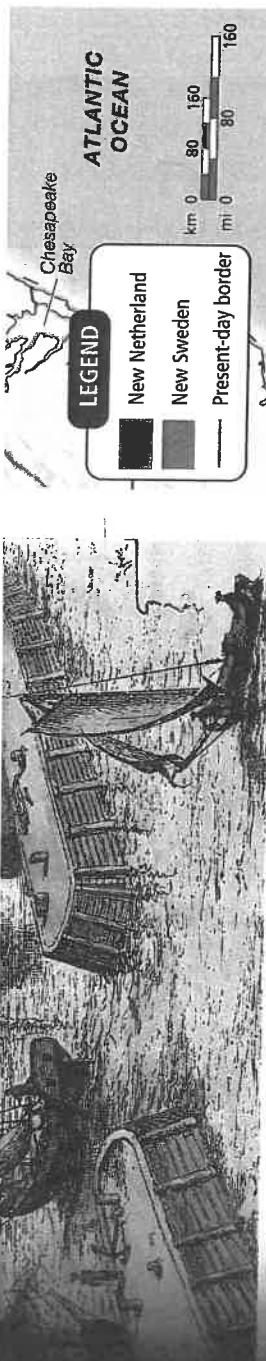
V Have you ever traded books when they want something? 1600s, American Indians and each other.

what is now the northeastern

00s and 1600s, European North America. Henry Hudson therlands on one of his is land New Netherland. w Netherland were fur- emor of New Netherland,), bought Manhattan Island the Manhates Indians. He



Dutch and Swedish Settlements Located at the mouth of the Hudson River, New Amsterdam (above) had one of the best harbors in North America. The map shows the location of the Dutch and Swedish colonies in 1650.



Settlers in New Netherland

The Dutch West India Company was an important trading company in the Netherlands. The owners of the company controlled the New Netherland settlements. The company brought some families to North America to farm, but few people from the Netherlands wanted to move across the Atlantic.

The company looked for settlers from other countries. They welcomed all people, no matter what country they came from or what religion they practiced. New settlers added to the diversity of New Netherland. **Diversity** is the variety of people in a group. In New Amsterdam alone, 18 languages were spoken. The population included German, English, Swedish, French, and free and enslaved African settlers.

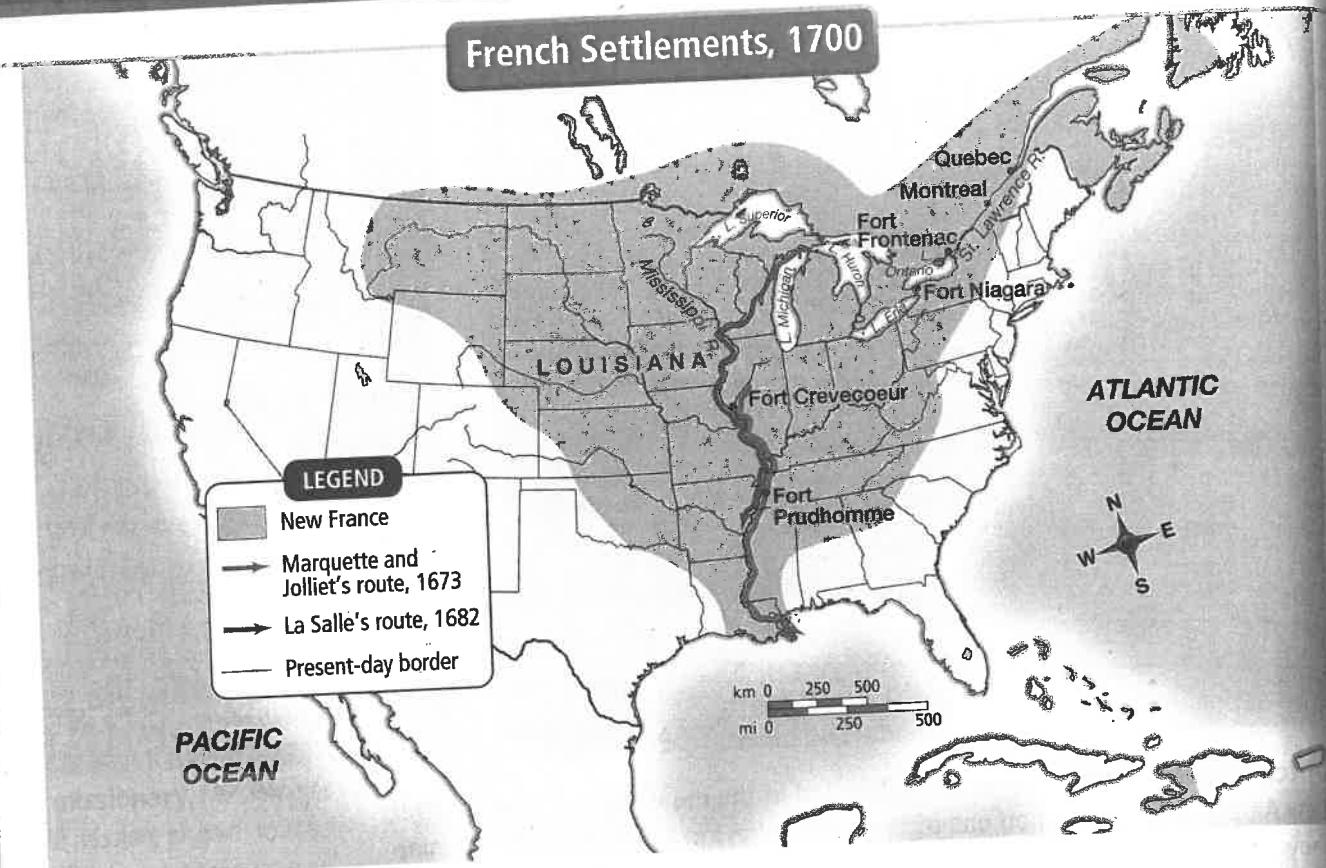
New York

In 1647, Peter Stuyvesant (STY-vih suhnt) became governor of New Netherland. Stuyvesant was a harsh man. He made laws that angered colonists. Unlike most settlers in New Netherland, he did not practice tolerance. **Tolerance** is respecting beliefs that are different from one's own. Stuyvesant did not want settlers with different religious beliefs in the colony.

In 1664, English ships sailed into the harbor at New Amsterdam to attack. The settlers of New Amsterdam were so unhappy with Stuyvesant that they refused to fight the English. The Dutch colony of New Netherland became an English colony. The English renamed New Amsterdam to honor the Duke of York. They called it New York.

REVIEW Why was Stuyvesant an unpopular governor?

French Settlements, 1700



New France After 1682, France's land claims covered a large part of North America. **SKILL** **Reading Maps** Which river did Marquette, Jolliet, and La Salle explore?

New France

Main Idea France claimed much of North America in the 1600s, but few settlers lived there.

In the early 1600s, the French claimed land in present-day Canada. This land was called New France. Few settlers lived there. Its cold climate made farming difficult. Most settlers were young men who worked in the fur and fishing trades. They lived near the fur-trading post of Quebec.

Missionaries moved to New France as well. A **missionary** is a person who teaches his or her religion to others who have different beliefs. Missionaries from France taught people of present-day Canada about Catholicism. They built missions throughout New France.

The Fur Trade

Animals with thick fur, including beaver, fox, and otter, lived in the forests of North America. French merchants made money selling these furs in Europe.

Fur traders traveled throughout New France to trade with Indians. People of Indian nations gave the furs from animals they had trapped to the French. In exchange, the French traded goods such as beads, tools, pots, knives, and cloth.

The French formed a partnership with the Huron and Algonquin, who lived near Quebec. The Huron and Algonquin were at war with the powerful Iroquois, a group of five American Indian nations. French fur traders, led by Samuel de Champlain, fought with the Huron and Algonquin against their enemies.

Traveling by Canoe Marquette and Joliet on the Mississippi River.

Exploring the Mississippi

Jacques Marquette (mahr KEHT) was a missionary in New France. In 1673, he traveled by canoe down the Mississippi River to set up missions. Louis Joliet (joh lee EHHT), an explorer, joined him. Joliet thought the Mississippi might lead to the Pacific Ocean.

• Fur Trade

Animals with thick fur, including beaver, fox, and otter, lived in the forests of North America. French merchants made money selling these furs in Europe. Fur traders traveled throughout New

France to trade with Indians. People in Indian nations gave the furs from animals they had trapped to the French. In exchange, the French traded goods such as beads, tools, pots, knives, and cloth. The French formed a partnership with the Huron and Algonquin, who lived near Quebec. The Huron and Algonquin were at war with the powerful Iroquois, a group of five American Indian nations. French fur traders, led by Samuel de Champlain, fought with the Huron and Algonquin against their enemies.

More European Colonies

- New Netherland started by the Dutch.
- New Sweden started by Minuit for Sweden.
- New France settled by fur traders and missionaries.

Why It Matters ...

New Netherland and New France included land that would one day become part of the United States.

Lesson Review



① **VOCABULARY** Write a short paragraph about New Netherland, using the word **tolerance**.

② **READING SKILL** What do you think was the most important difference between New Amsterdam and New France?

③ **MAIN IDEA: Citizenship** What made the population of New Netherland diverse?

④ **MAIN IDEA: History** Why did so few settlers live in New France?

⑤ **PEOPLE TO KNOW** What reasons did Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet have for exploring the Mississippi River?



MAP ACTIVITY Draw a rough map of the Mississippi River. Where does it begin and end? What states does it pass through? Label this information on your map.