

Create a graphic organizer which examines the following items:

- a. How did each European power proceed with colonizing and settling the lands that they claimed?
- b. Which areas of North America did each European power claim to control?
- c. What type of relationship with the Native Americans did each European power develop with their colonies?
- d. How did the economic development proceed for the colonies that were controlled by each European power?

### Spain

- a. After the conquistadors conquered the American Indians, the Spanish created the encomienda system which was later replaced by the mission system which slowly created small settlements and towns.
- b. The Spanish came to control the Mexico, New Mexico (much of the American Southwest– i.e. Texas, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and California), plus, most of South America with the exception of Brazil.
- c. While the Native Americans went through enslavement with the encomienda system, the mission system created a hybrid culture fusing the Native American, European and West African cultures together into one Latin American culture. Most Native Americans remained outside of the Spanish system and did not wish to convert to Christianity or enter the mission settlements, but a few do.
- d. The Spanish colonies relied on mining, the encomienda system (plantation farms using slave labor), ranches and mining.

### France

- a. After the religious wars in Europe came to an end, the French sought to profit off of the New World. Using private companies, the French develop small settlements on major rivers and port cities. Their settlements remained small as few French families moved to New France and the French prohibited religious dissenters from relocating.
- b. New France stretched from Canada to the Gulf Coast and encompassed much of the Mississippi River Valley.
- c. The French established a trading relationship with the Native Americans that was quite lucrative and successful, but it meant that very few French settlers made their way to the New World.
- d. The French colonies were lucrative because of the fur and timber trade in New France.

### Portugal

- a. Since the Portuguese were able to establish a presence in India and on islands in the Indian Ocean, their interest in the New World was minimal. In 1494, with the Treaty of Tordesillas, the Catholic Church divided the Portuguese and Spanish land claims in the New World. The

Portuguese received Brazil, while the Spanish were able to lay claim to the rest of South America and to much of the land, at least early on, in North America.

- b. The Portuguese only have a real presence in Brazil.
- c. Though the Catholic Church forbade the brutality toward the Native Americans, skyrocketing Native American death tolls and the brutality of enslavement meant the Native American presence in Brazil was diminished.
- d. Brazil became more lucrative for the Portuguese due to the sugar and slave trade.

#### Holland (The Dutch)

- a. The Dutch supplanted the Portuguese in the Indian Ocean in the 1600s with their powerful fleet, but in North America established what will become New York (New Netherland) along the northeastern coast of North America stretching into Canada. The Dutch sought a northern passage through the Arctic (which is virtually impassable) but stopped at what is now Hudson Bay and lay claim to this area of land. Like the French, the Dutch settlements were small and on navigable rivers and their major port– will become the future city of New York.
- b. The Dutch control parts of what is mostly the state of New York today.
- c. The Dutch were unique in that they actually tried to pay the Native Americans for their land, furs and timber. Like the French, the Dutch were interested in establishing a positive relationship with the Native Americans.
- d. The Dutch colonies developed around small farms, the fur trade and the timber trade.

#### England

- a. The first English colonies were unsuccessful, but eventually enough settlers (most were single men) would come and populate their claimed territories to make them viable in the South. In the North, religious communities thrived eventually with help from the Native Americans and because a number of family groups came together.
- b. The English claimed the lands along the Atlantic coast from present-day Georgia in the South to Canada in the North.
- c. In the beginning, their relationship with the Native Americans was tenuous, but as more English settlers made their way into North America it became increasingly hostile. Prior to the arrival of the English in North America, the same early English colonizers had brutally occupied Ireland–killing many of the native Irish inhabitants (some were starved to death), it is this same process that will play out in North America, as the English will never attempt to build a relationship with the Native Americans. Instead, the English will go to war with them and force them into the Appalachian Mountains to the West.
- d. In the South, the English colonies will develop around large-scale plantation farms using first indentured servants and later slave labor. In the North, a different economy slowly emerges based around small family farms, the fur trade, timber and fishing.