

11.4

European Colonies in North America



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- Explain why the colony of New France grew slowly.
- Analyze the establishment and growth of the English colonies.
- Understand why Europeans competed for power in North America and how their struggle affected Native Americans.

New France

France fished off the coast of Canada & eventually “claimed” half of North America

France called Canada **New France** & **Jacques Cartier** traveled the St. Lawrence river into Canada

French explorers began to form alliances with many Native America groups to expand fur trade

Tried to convert Native Americans to Christianity with little success

New France

The souring fur trade lead many French settlers from farming, to fur trapping

King Louis strengthened **Revenue-** income, by appointing officials to the region



13 Colonies

England, having failed to find an Asian passage, began to settle the coastline

Jamestown- First permanent English colony in America

Pilgrims- English Protestants who rejected the English church, settled Plymouth

Many signed a **compact-** an agreement between people

13 Colonies

As the colonies grew, they began to create wealth using the regions natural resources & agriculture

The English tried using Native American labor, but eventually relied on enslaved Africans

English colonies enjoyed a degree of self-government, but parliament stepped in

People believed they had the same rights as those in England



Power Struggle

Competition between the French, Dutch, & English was a constant

Britain & France would enter a global war, but the English colonies & French would fight in the **French & Indian War**

Eventually Britain gained control of the region, forcing the French out

****Treaty of Paris-** Ended the war & ensured British control in North America**