Wed. 10-9

The Plymouth Colony

On his map, Smith named one location New Plymouth, and in his book, he called it, “an excellent good harbor, good land” and said that the only thing it lacked was hardworking people. Four years later, partly thanks to Smith’s book, those people arrived.

Tisquantum spoke English well and helped the Pilgrims survive by teaching them how to fish and plant native crops.

Because they were now farming their own land, individuals worked harder to get ahead.

While anchored off Cape Cod, all the adult male passengers signed a document called the Mayflower Compact.

The arrival of so many people disturbed the relationship between the Indians and the settlers.

French Claims

Many fur traders also lived among the Indians as well as building more permanent settlements.

In 1608, he founded Quebec on the St. Lawrence River.

King Louis XIV wanted to protect France’s claims in North America. In 1663, he made New France a royal colony, putting control in his hands.

In 1718, Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne founded the city of New Orleans.

There were not enough workers to farm the land.

Dutch Claims

In 1621, the government of the Netherlands gave the Dutch West India Company control over all the fur-trading in the area.

In 1626, Minuit established a trading post called New Amsterdam.

Wanting to establish a fur and agricultural trade, the country set up the colony of New Sweden.

In 1626, the Dutch West India Company named Peter Minuit director general of the colony of New Netherland.

Conflicts with the local Algonquian Indians increased. Colonists and Indians attacked each other’s farms and villages.