

European Settlement in North America: Spanish, French, Dutch, and British

Directions: You are going to experience an archaeological dig to determine who the original European settlers in North America were and what they were like. In each station, examine the artifacts found at each location. Based upon the artifacts, what can you determine about each settlement? In the boxes, write down clues about: why the people settled, how they made a living, how their government was organized, their interactions with Indians, etc.



Observations from Archive Sites #2a & 2b
BOSTON (a BRITISH settlement)

Observations from Archive Site #3
NEW AMSTERDAM (a DUTCH settlement)

Observations from Archive Sites #4a & b
JAMESTOWN (a BRITISH settlement)

Observations from Archive Site #5
ST. AUGUSTINE (a SPANISH settlement)

Observations from Archive Site #1
QUEBEC (a FRENCH settlement)

Observations from Archive Site #6
NEW ORLEANS (a FRENCH settlement)

Observations from Archive Site #7
NEW SPAIN (a SPANISH settlement)

European Settlement in North America: Spanish, French, Dutch, and British

Directions: Use the information your archaeological dig to complete the chart below. Based upon the artifacts you found at each site, what types of conclusions can you draw about the Spanish, Dutch, French, and British colonists who came to North America in the 16th and 17th centuries?

	Spanish Colonies	French Colonies	Dutch Colonies	British Colonies	
				Jamestown	Boston
What motivated the colonists to come to North America?					
What was the economic system of the colonists? (How did they make money?)					
What was the political system of the colonists? (How were they governed? Who made the laws?)					
What was a unique characteristic of their society? (Women, religion, Customs?)					
How did the colonists interact with the Native Americans?					

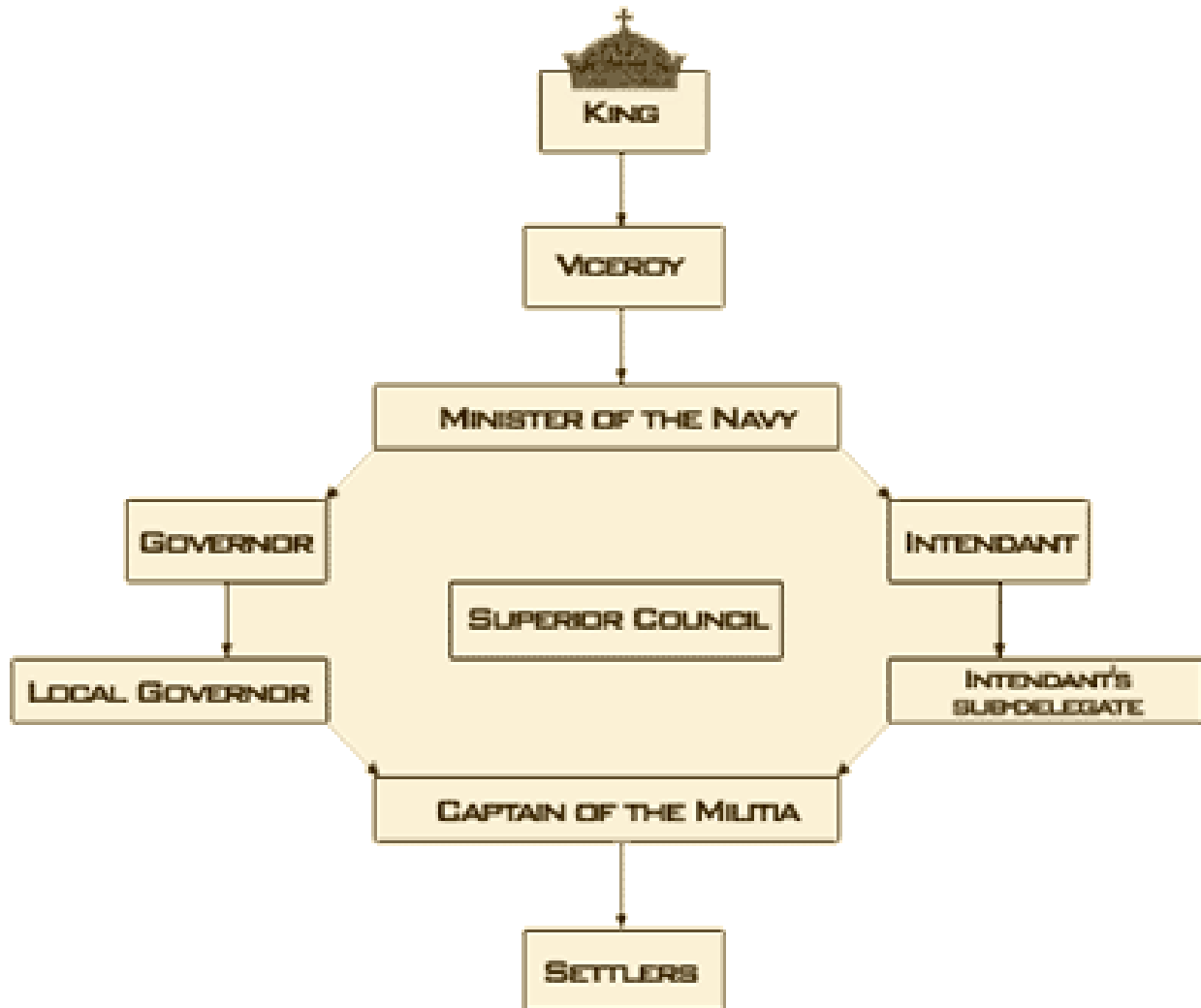
Discussion Questions:

- Which 2 European countries have the most similar economic systems? Which 2 European countries have the most similar political systems? Explain.
- Which European colonists would the Native Americans have most liked? Explain.
- Which European country do you think could have survived for the longest time in North America? Explain.
- If you lived in the early 17th century, in which European colony would you have most liked to have lived? Explain.

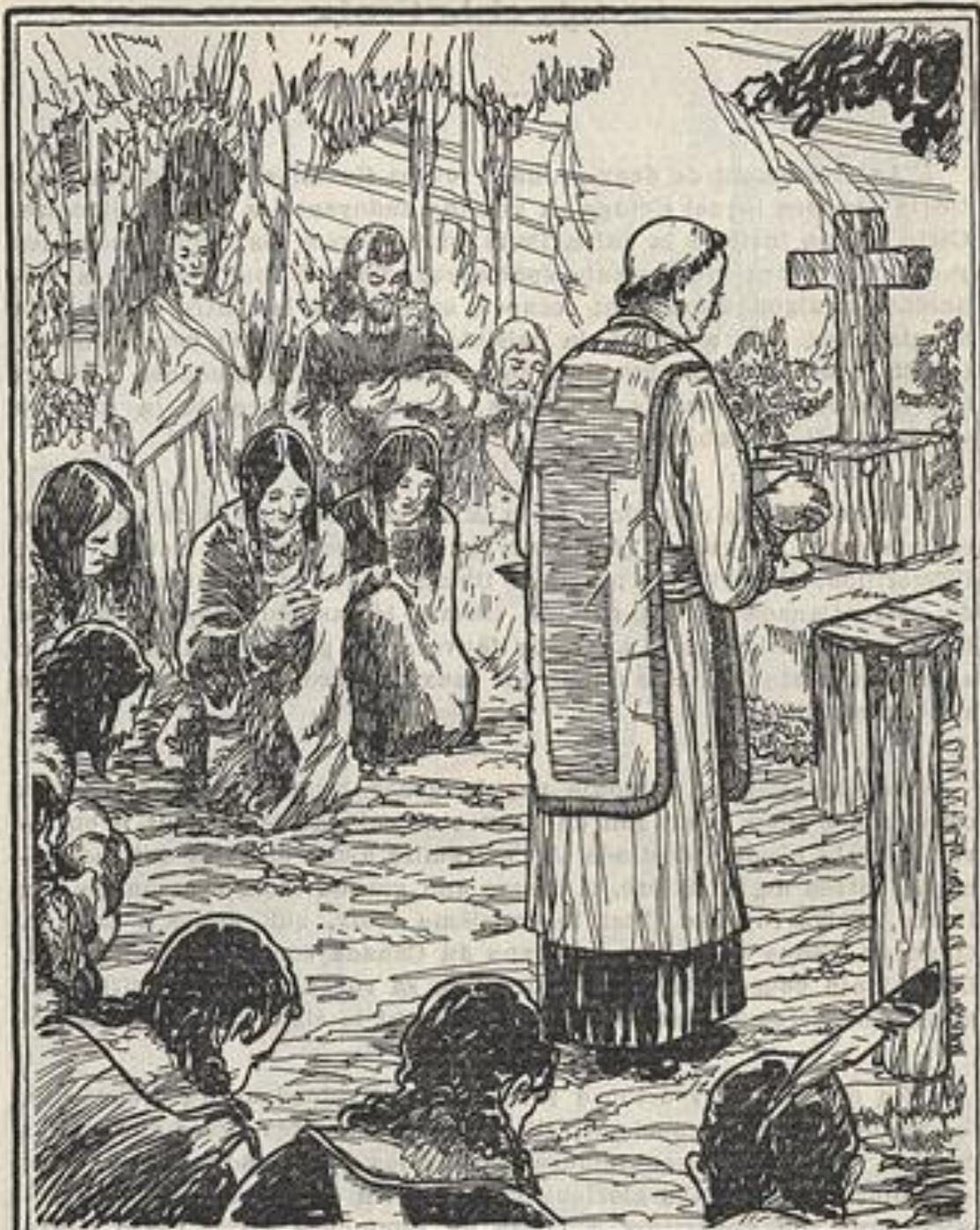
ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #1:
QUEBEC (FRENCH COLONY)

RELATIONSHIPS OF AUTHORITY

NEW FRANCE 1663-1760

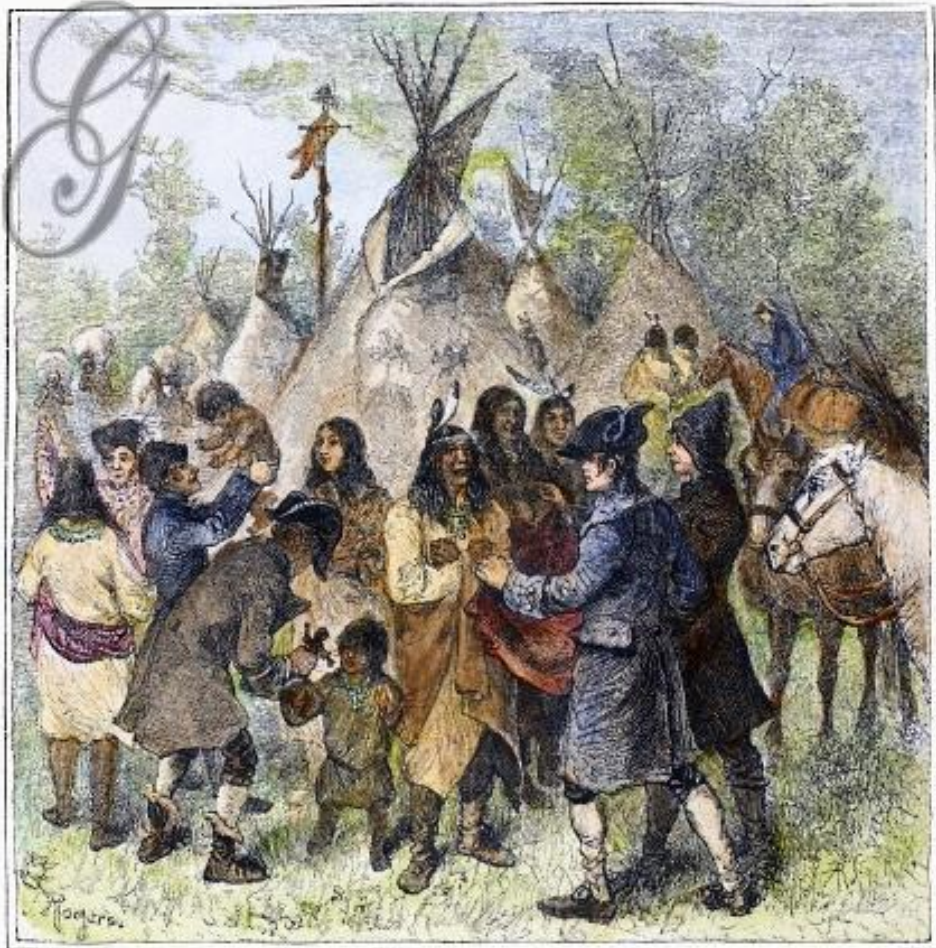


ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #1:
QUEBEC (FRENCH COLONY)



Première messe trifluvienne – 26 juillet 1615

ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #1:
QUEBEC (FRENCH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #2A:
BOSTON (BRITISH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #2A:
BOSTON (BRITISH COLONY)

The Mayflower Compact

In ye name of God Amen. We whose names are
underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord
King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, France, &
Ireland King, defender of ye faith, &c.

Haveing undertaken, for ye glorie of God, and advancemente
of ye Christian faith and honour of our King & countrie, a voyage
to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe
by these presents solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God,
and one of another, covenant, & combine ourselves together into
a Civill body politick; for our better ordering, & preservation
& furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to
enacte, constitute and frame such just & equall Lawes,
ordinances, Acts, constitutions & offices from time to time, as
shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of
ye colonie: unto which we promise all due submission and
obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our
names at Cap=Codd ye -11- of November, in ye year of ye
raigne of our soveraigne Lord King James of England, France &
Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. Ano
Dom. 1620.

John Cunn

William Bradford

Edward Winslow

William Brewster

Samuel Allerton

Major Standish

John Alden

Samuel Butler

Christopher Myles

William Mullins

William White

Richard Warren

John Howland

Stephen Hopkins

Edward Tilly

John Taylor

Thomas Leeke

Thomas Rogers

Thomas Tinker

John Poythole

Edward Little

John Turner

Thomas Eaton

John Clark

John Brewster

John Burdett

Thomas Helder

John Doremus

George Hunt

Thomas Wilson

Robert Worsler

Edmond Margrand

Peter Barrow

Richard Smith

George Burdett

Richard Clark

Richard Sanderson

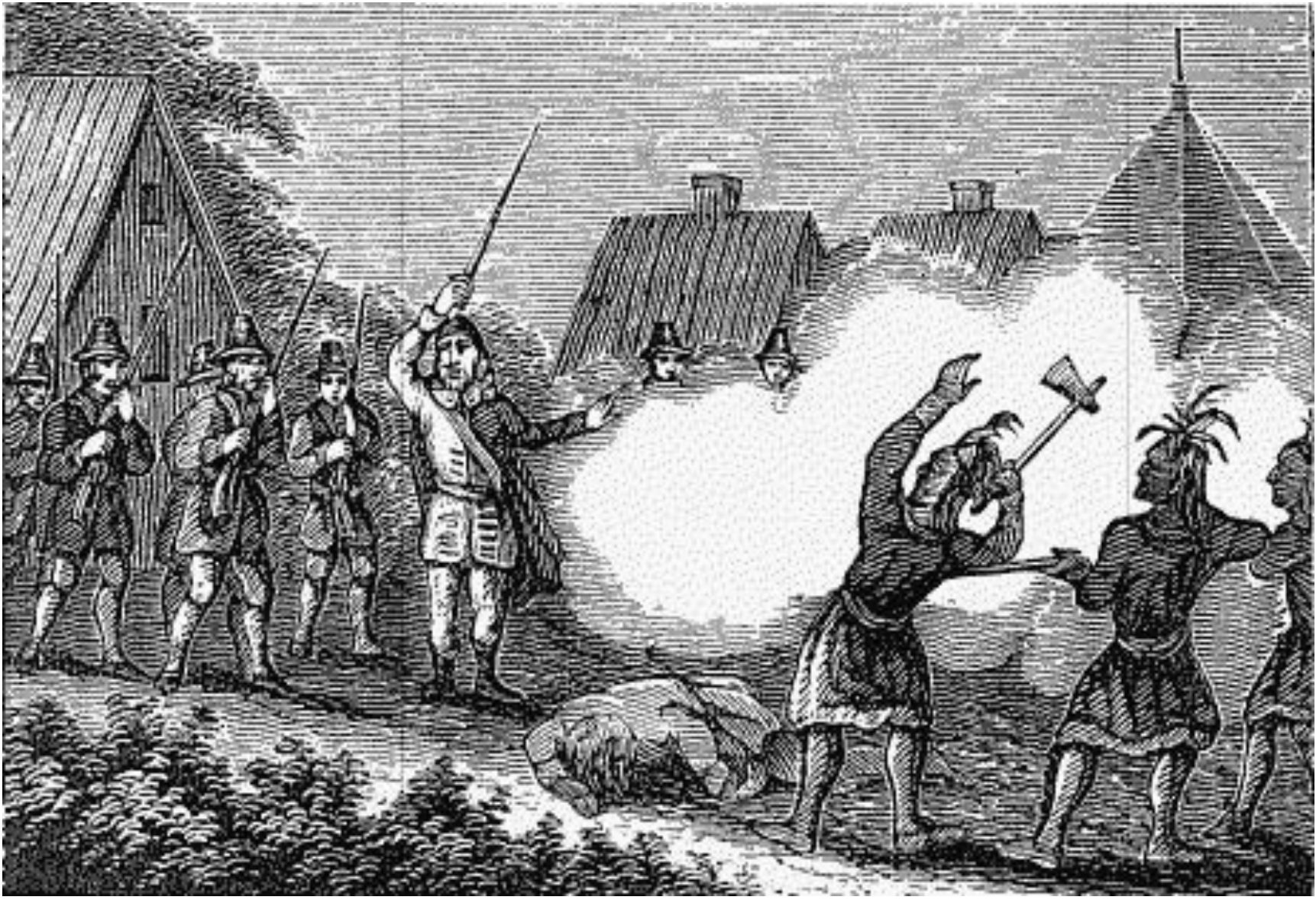
John Little

Thomas Taylor

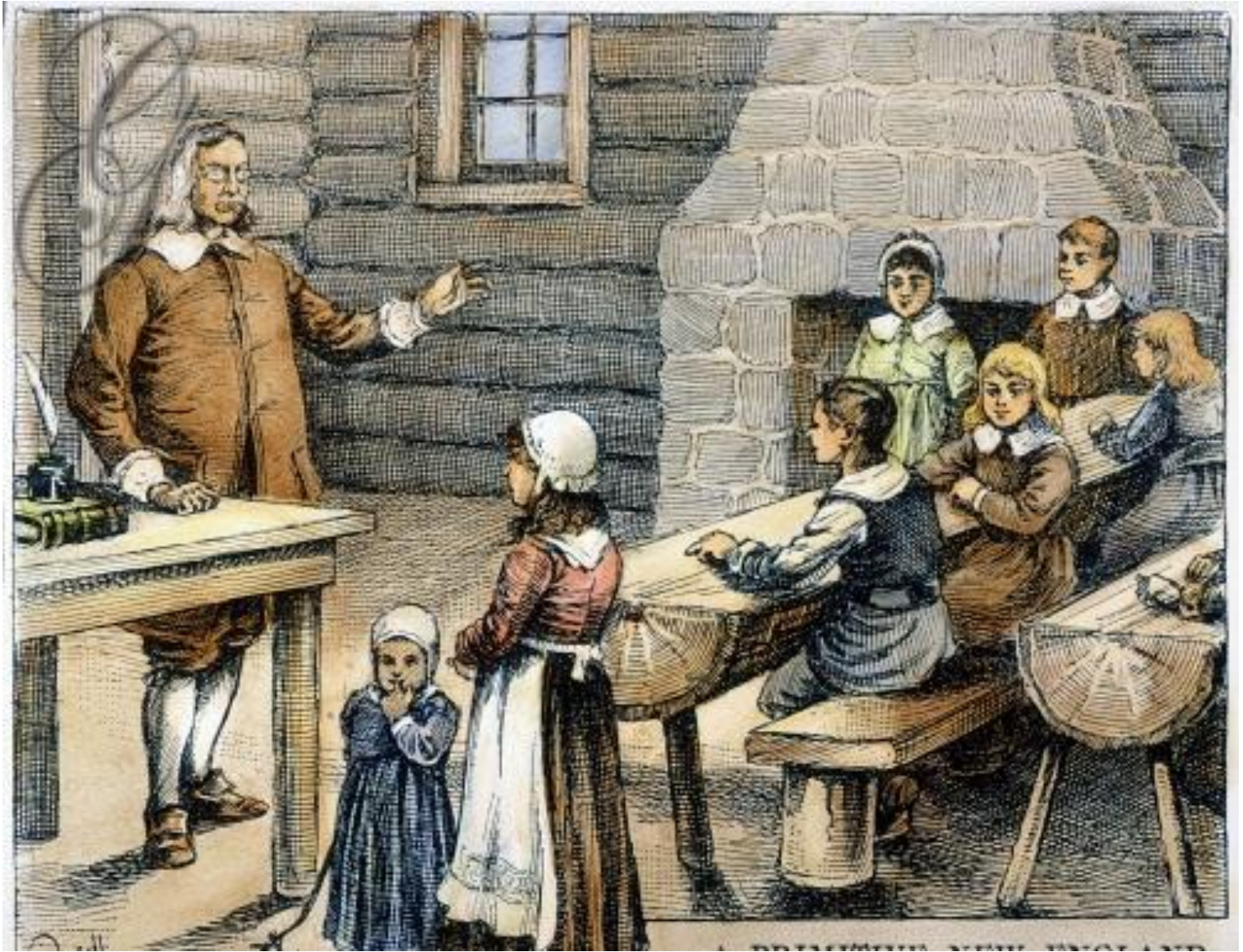
Edward Doty

Edward Little

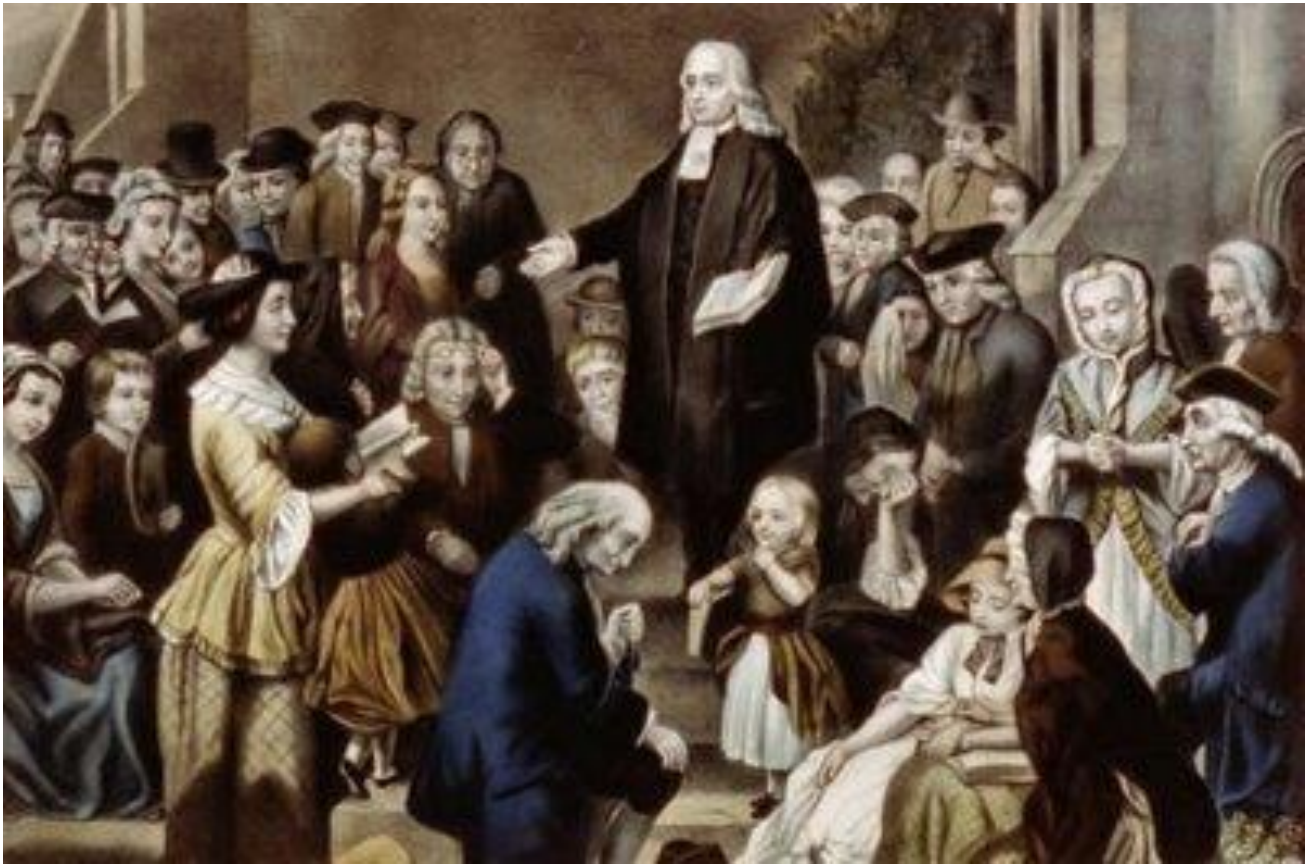
ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #2A:
BOSTON (BRITISH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #2B:
BOSTON (BRITISH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #2B:
BOSTON (BRITISH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #2B:
BOSTON (BRITISH COLONY)

“....It is ordered that there be yearly two General Assemblies or Courts...and a governor shall be chosen for the year and shall have power to administer justice according to the laws here established. The choice for governor shall be made by all those who are eligible to vote...

“...It is ordered that no person be chosen governor more than once, in two years...

“It is ordered that every General Court shall include the governor, to moderate the court... and if the governor neglects or refuses to call the General Court into session, the voters may do so.... In the General Court shall rest supreme power of the colony, and they only shall have power to make laws or repeal them, to levy taxes, dispose of unclaimed land; they shall have the power to call public officials or any other person into question for any misdemeanor and may with good reason remove or deal otherwise accordingly with the offender...”

ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #3:
NEW AMSTERDAM (DUTCH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #3:
NEW AMSTERDAM (DUTCH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #3:
NEW AMSTERDAM (DUTCH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #3:
NEW AMSTERDAM (DUTCH COLONY)

...the representatives request the Dutch government to enact measures for the encouragement of emigration to the province to grant suitable municipal or civil government somewhat resembling the laudable government of the Fatherland to accord greater economic freedom and to settle with foreign governments those disputes respecting colonial boundaries and jurisdiction the constant agitation of which so unsettled the province and impeded its growth

ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #4A:
JAMESTOWN (BRITISH COLONY)



Meeting of the Assembly in the Settlement of Virginia.

ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #4A:
JAMESTOWN (BRITISH COLONY)

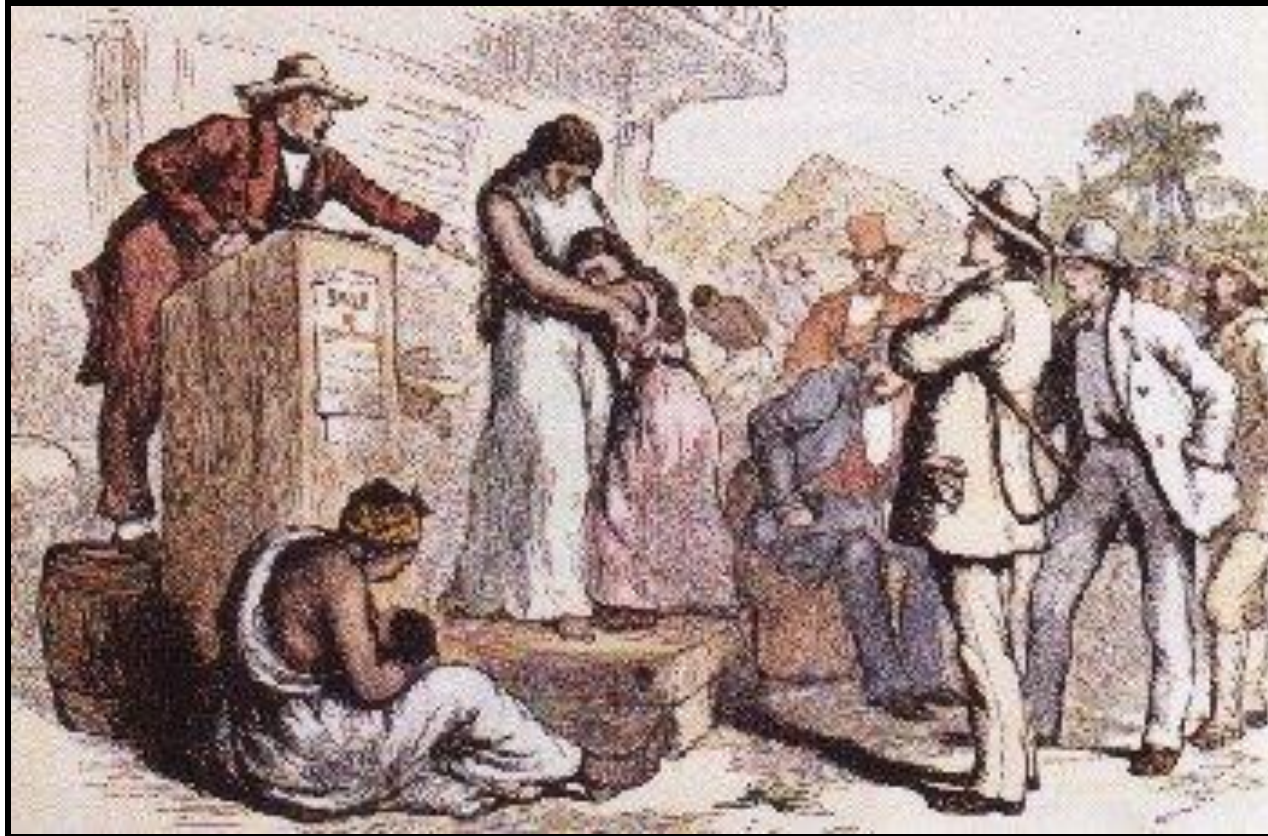


The House of Burgesses

ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #4A:
JAMESTOWN (BRITISH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #4B:
JAMESTOWN (BRITISH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #4B:
JAMESTOWN (BRITISH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #4B:
JAMESTOWN (BRITISH COLONY)

For freight or passage apply to Scot and Brown,
merchants in Glasgow, or Captain William M'Cunn,
in Greenock.

W A N T E D,

To go to Virginia, under indentures for a few years;

A Young Man, who understands **L A T I N**
G R E E K, and **M A T H E M A T I C S**, to serve as
a Tutor in a gentleman's family.

A lad who has served an apprenticeship as a surgeon,
to live with one of his own profession.

Two Gardeners, who understands their business
well, particularly the work in a garden.

These, properly recommended, will meet with
suitable encouragement, on applying to Buchanan
and Simson, merchants in Glasgow.

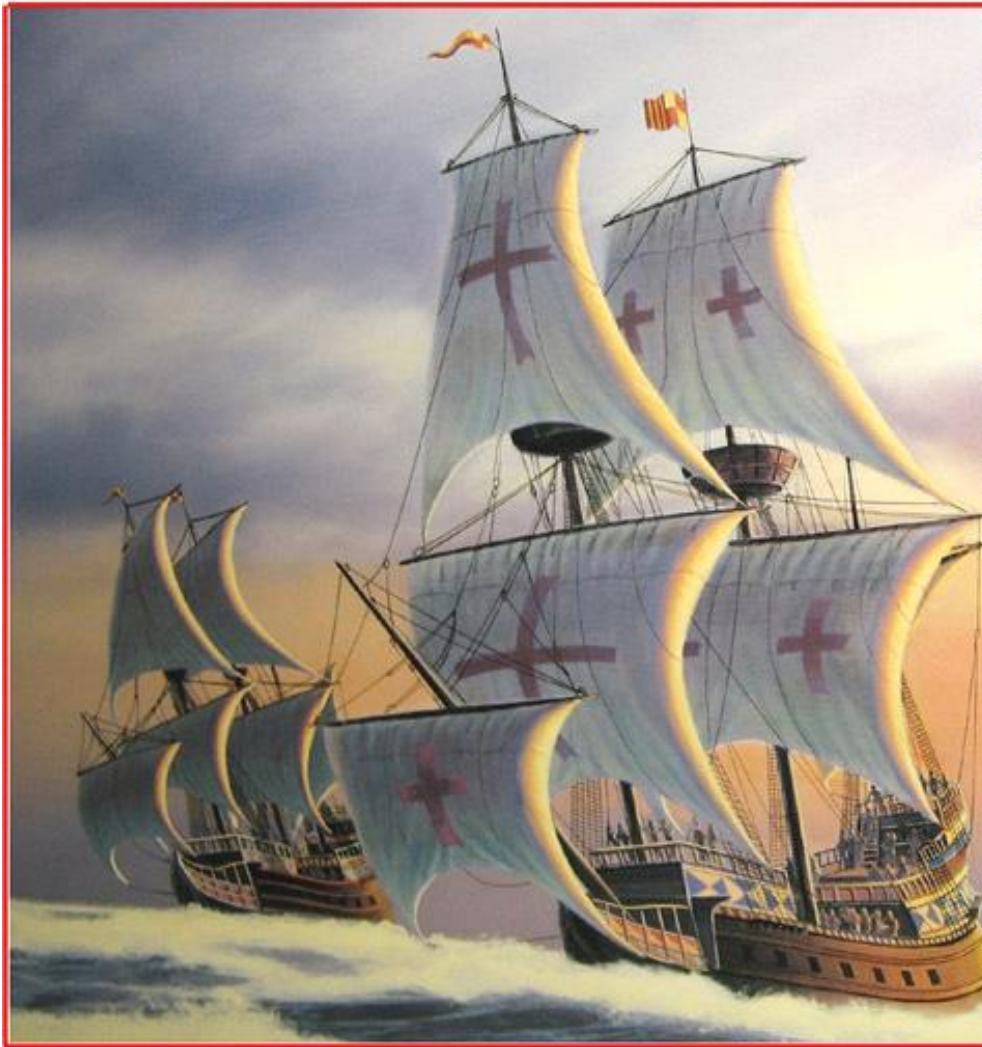
HANOVER TOWN, *May 12, 1774.*

JUST arrived in *York River*, the *Brilliant*,
Captain *Miller*, from *London*, with a Cargo of choice healthy
INDENTED SERVANTS, the Sale of which will begin at *Richmond*
Town on *Wednesday* the 25th of *May*, among whom are the following
Tradesmen, *viz.* Blacksmiths, Brasiers, Edgetool Makers, Bricklayers
and Plaisterers, Shoemakers, Stone Masons, Carpenters, Joiners and
Cabinet Makers, Cloth Weavers, Stocking Weavers, Barbers and
Peruke makers, Gardeners, Farmers, Labourers and Husbandmen,
Book-keepers and Schoolmasters, Tailors, Silk Dyers, Bakers, Painters,
Leather Dressers, Sawyers, Butchers, a Steward, Groom, Surgeon,
&c. I will sell them very cheap, for ready Money, or Tobacco; and
for those on Credit, Bond and Security will be required.

(1)

THOMAS SMITH.

ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #5:
ST. AUGUSTINE (SPANISH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #5: ST. AUGUSTINE (SPANISH COLONY)



Castillo de San Marcos

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
Florida

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Use this exploded bird's-eye view to help find your way as you explore more than 300 years of Florida history. The Spanish engineer Ignacio Díaz created for the Castillo de San Marcos a simple and straightforward. This fortress is a hollow square with diamond-shaped bastions at each corner, with only one way in or out. In the bastions' alcove areas that surround the central Plaza de Armas you will find several highlights highlighting various chapters of the fort's long history. A good place to start is the curtain ramp, next to the wall. Restrooms are located under the arched stairway leading to the gunblock. After you finish exploring the rooms below, make your way up the stairs and gaze out upon the waters of Matanzas Bay. From this commanding position, a garrison of Spanish troops safeguarded St. Augustine during the turbulent colonial era. Later, English and then American troops also saw service here. A stone watch tower built over the land Juan Ponce de León named "La Florida."

For Your Safety
As you explore these ancient rooms, please watch your step. The castle's irregular steps and loose, uneven surfaces.

For the Fort's Safety
Although the Castillo is more than 300 years old, most of the damage to a fort resulting from past battles or sieges had from thousands of people each year. The fort is constructed of a unique sedimentary rock called Coquina, which, despite its obvious strength, is very fragile and susceptible to wear. Please do not climb on the walls or sit on the stone surfaces. Also do not step on or on the ramp.

Shot Furnace
The U.S. Army filled in the east side of the moat in 1822 and mounted six coast artillery pieces along the seawall. The shot furnace heated cannonballs until red hot. This "hot shot" was then fired at an enemy's wooden ships to set them afire.

Powder Magazine, 1675-1687
This was the only bastion ever completed when the Castillo was built. The east wall was added during "modernization." Its thick stone walls were built in this earthen fill of San Carlos Bastion to protect the fort's gunpowder from fire or enemy shot. Lack of ventilation, however, created such a high level of dampness inside the small room that it proved unusable for storing the powder. When larger, better rooms were built, the chamber was sealed and

British Room, 1763-64
Spain never moved to St. Augustine after Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain in exchange for the fort and the city of La Habana, Cuba, in 1763. Wooden second floors, such as the one reconstructed in this chamber, were built in the high Spanish walls to provide more space for quarters and supplies in case of need. British rule lasted for 21 years. Florida was returned to Spanish rule at the close of the American Revolutionary War.

Guard Rooms
St. Augustine was a permanent or garrisoned military town inside the Castillo. The soldiers lived in rows with their families and came to be known as a "standing guard" (usually 24 hours). At such times, they slept and ate in the barracks. The large fireplaces offered warmth on chilly days and provided an area for drying. The platforms attached to the walls served as beds for the

Moat/Curtain/Courtyard Way
The most original feature surrounded the fort and the seven bastions. Heavy lines blocked the front with local wood to a depth of a foot. The water level could be controlled by gates on the north-east and by breast sides of the seawall. Around the outside of the fort is a man-made slope called a glacis. This embankment blocked and protected the lower fort walls from enemy cannon fire that ran between the bastions.

Glacis
Cuba and Rosario Lines
From the British...

ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #5:
ST. AUGUSTINE (SPANISH COLONY)



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #6:
NEW ORLEANS (FRENCH COLONY)

It is only at fifteen leagues above the mouth of the [*river*] that one begins to see the first [...] settlements, as the land lower down is not habitable. They are situated on both sides of the river as far as the Town. The lands throughout this extent, which is fifteen leagues, are not at all occupied; many await new settlers. [...], is built on the east bank of the river; it is of medium size, and the streets are in straight lines; some of the houses are built of brick, and others of wood. It is inhabited by [...], Negroes, and some Savages who are slaves; all these together do not, it seemed to me, number more than twelve hundred persons.

The climate, although infinitely more bearable than that of the islands, seems heavy to one who has recently landed. If the country were less densely wooded, especially on the side towards the sea, the wind coming thence would penetrate inland and greatly temper the heat. The soil is very good, and nearly all kind of vegetables grow very well in it. There are splendid orange-trees; the people cultivate indigo, maize in abundance, rice, potatoes, cotton, and tobacco. The vine might succeed there; at least I have seen some very good muscatel grapes. The climate is too hot for wheat.

[Note: 1 league equals approximately 3 miles]

"Descriptions of the Environment and Early Settlement of New Orleans"
Unknown Jesuit Priest, 1723

ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #6:
NEW ORLEANS (FRENCH COLONY)



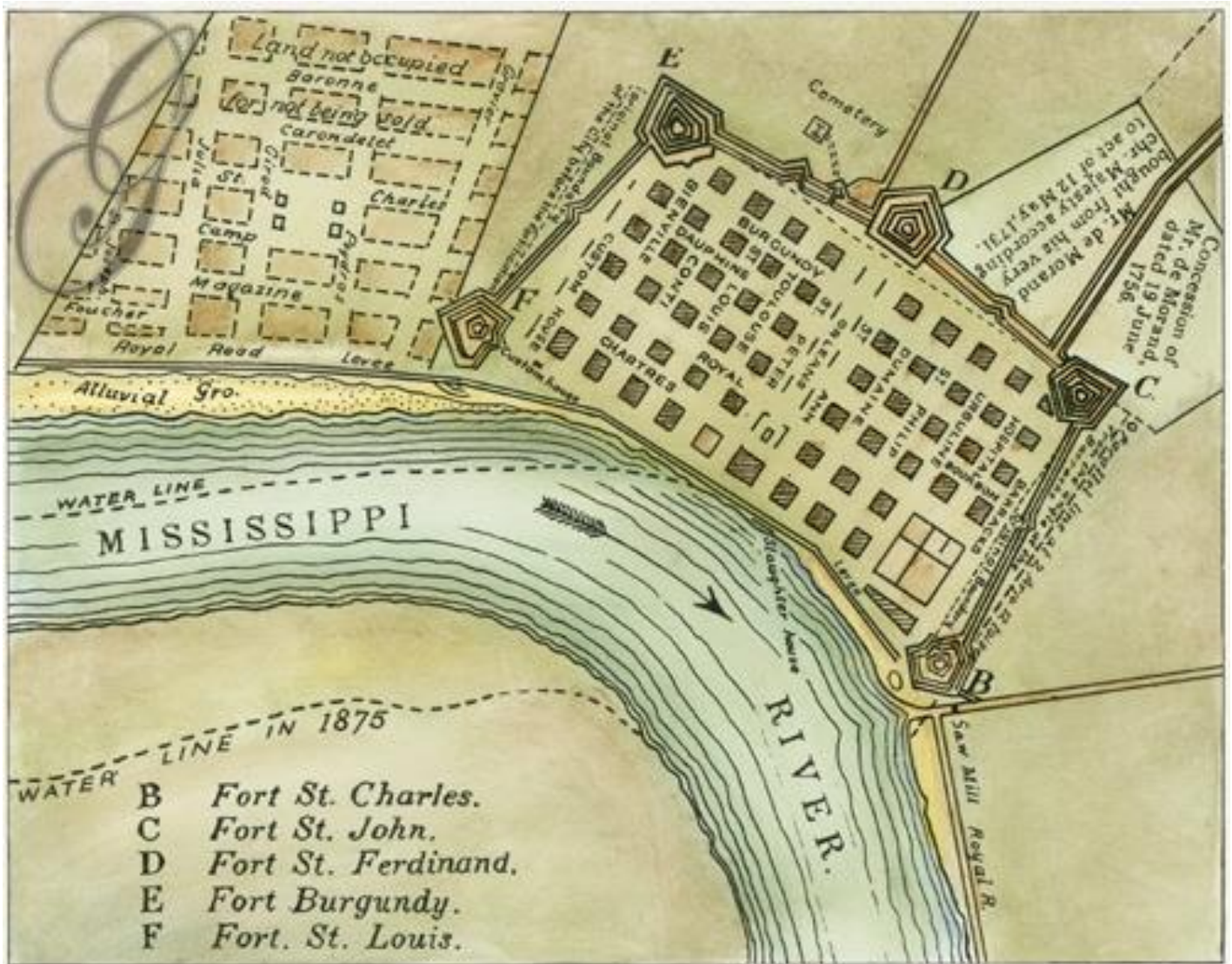
*Allons! fait partie sans nous être priés
Mourrez, s'il vous plaît sans contrainte
Si vous n'avez rien de mieux à dire
Elle nous apprendra de que le diable nous a*

DEPART POUR
LES ILES

*De ce lieu, de tous est le moins malheureux,
Quand il vous verra hors de France,
L'envie de être plus contents que vous plus longtemps,
Tel est le bruit de St. Louis
Le Diable est qu'il se soit en ce point plus d'un*

Engraved by Pierre Dupin, *Départ pour les îles* illustrates the deportation of prostitutes (*filles de joie*) by order of the King of France to America, about whom the caption refers ironically in these terms: “Let us away; you must leave without our prayers, Little Darlings...”

ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #6:
 NEW ORLEANS (FRENCH COLONY)

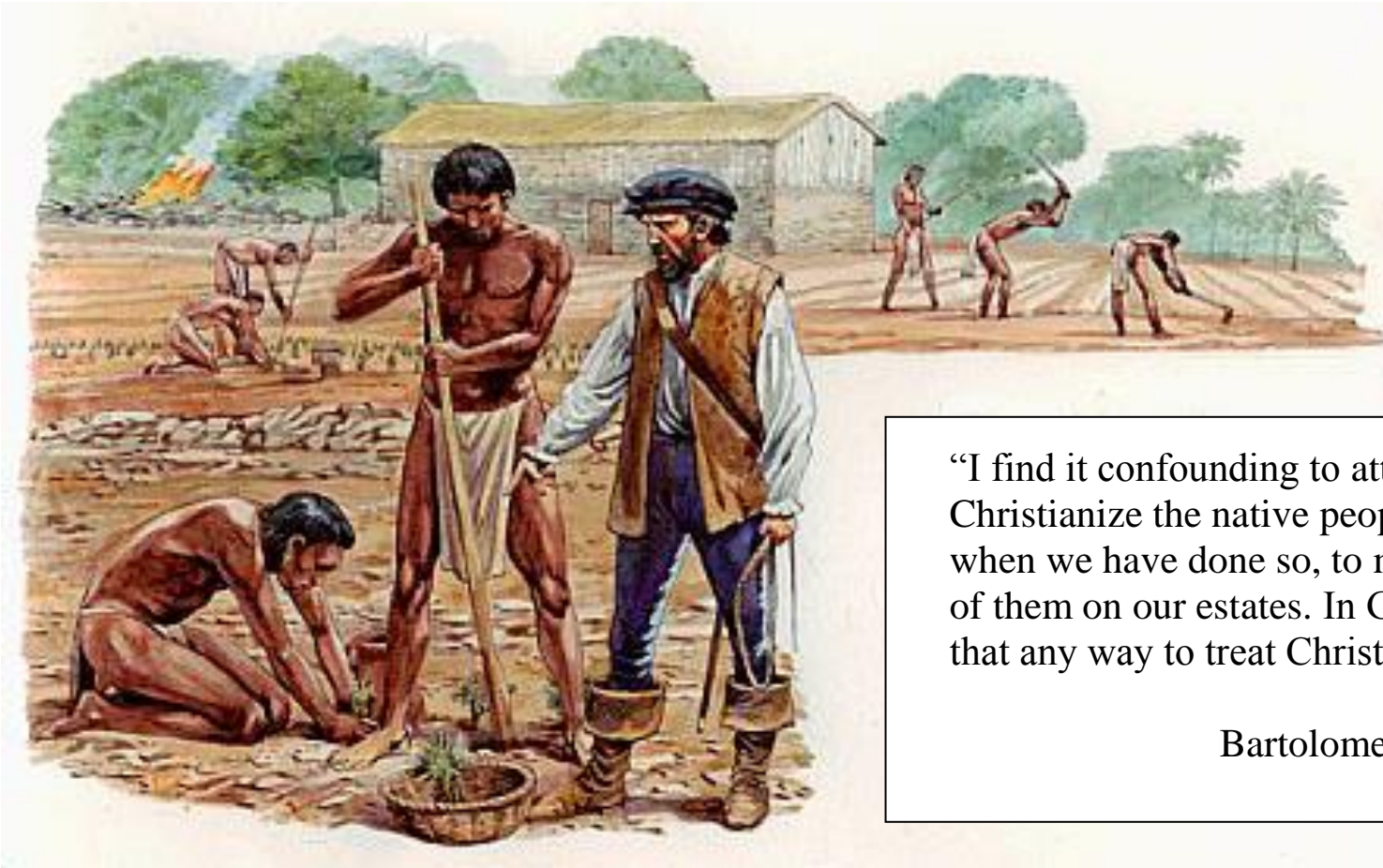


243.15C PLAN OF NEW ORLEANS, 1798.

ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #6:
NEW ORLEANS (FRENCH COLONY)



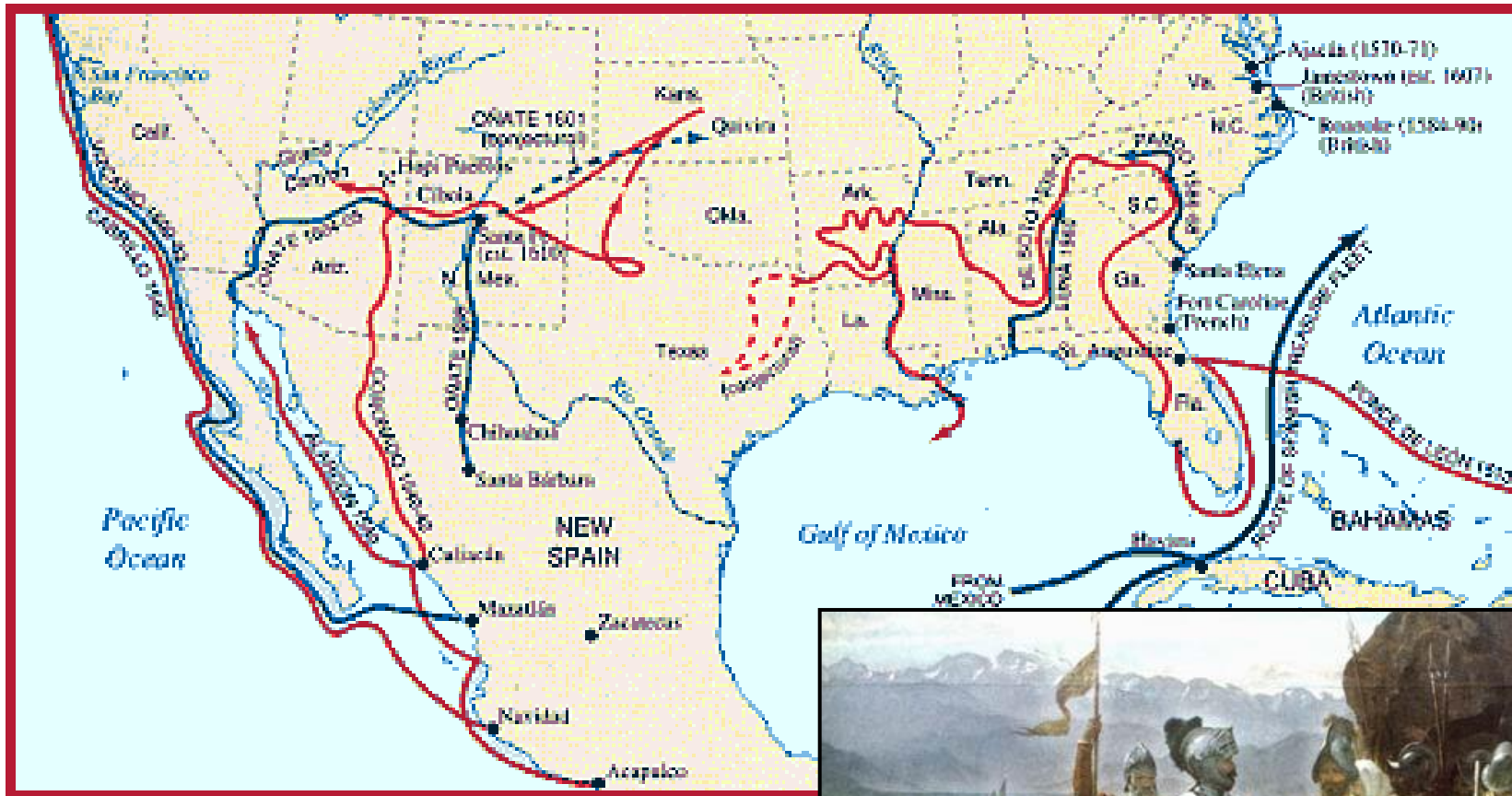
ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #7:
NEW SPAIN (SPANISH COLONY)



“I find it confounding to attempt to Christianize the native peoples, and then, when we have done so, to make slaves of them on our estates. In God’s name is that any way to treat Christians?”

Bartolome de las Casas

ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #7:
NEW SPAIN (SPANISH COLONY)



Routes of Spanish Conquistadors



ARTIFACT FROM ARCHIVE SITE #7:
NEW SPAIN (SPANISH COLONY)



Viceroy (royal governor) of New Spain