

LE FORT RÉMY, 1671.
D'APRÈS LE PLAN DE M. DE CATALOGNE.

LÉGENDE:

1. La redoute ou le moulin à vent en pierre.
2. Le presbytère.
3. La chapelle.
4. La maison de Jean Millot, ci-devant le manoir de La Salle.
5. La grange.
6. Palissades.
7. Bastions.
8. Casernes.
9. Poudrière.

HIS 262S: #4

Colonization: But Not Conquest

Visitors from Afar: European Voyages of Exploration and North American Colonization, 1608 to 1756

How did Turtle Island become North America?



- Courtesy NASA: Jet Propulsion Laboratory:
<http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/releases/2003/30.cfm>



The “why” behind European voyages of exploration and expansion in 16th C

WORLDS IN MOTION

Imperial & maritime powers:

- Spain
 - Portugal

Emerging Powers

- The Netherlands
 - France
 - England

Supra-national organization: The Catholic Church

- Printing Press ~ 1439
 - Protestant Reformation 1517
 - Counter-Reformation:

1545-1648

Why colonize North America?

Richard Hakluyt (the elder) in his own words, 1585

The ends of this voyage [to Virginia] are these:

1. To plant the Christian religion.
2. To trafficke.
3. To conquer.

Or, to doe all three.

To plant the Christian religion without conquest, will bee hard. Trafficke easily followeth conquest; conquest is not easie. Trafficke without conquest seemeth possible, and not uneasie. What is to be done, is the question.

Richard Hakluyt (the elder), *Phamplet for the Virginia Enterprise*, 1585: 332.



► European Voyages of Exploration



Major Voyages & Rationale

Focus on resources of whaling and fishing, and fur trade

Continuing search beginning in 16th century for mineral resources and the passage to Asia (the northwest passage)

What to study:

Which European countries were targeting which parts of North America?
Why?

Fisheries: Feeding Europe

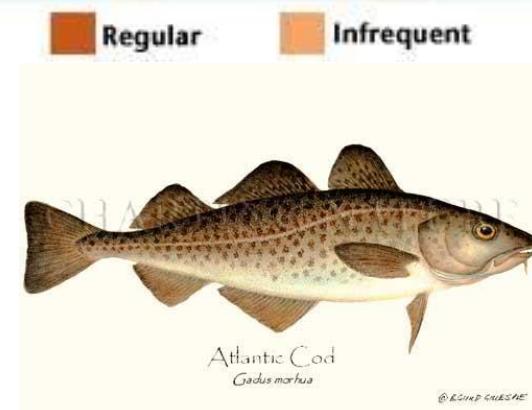
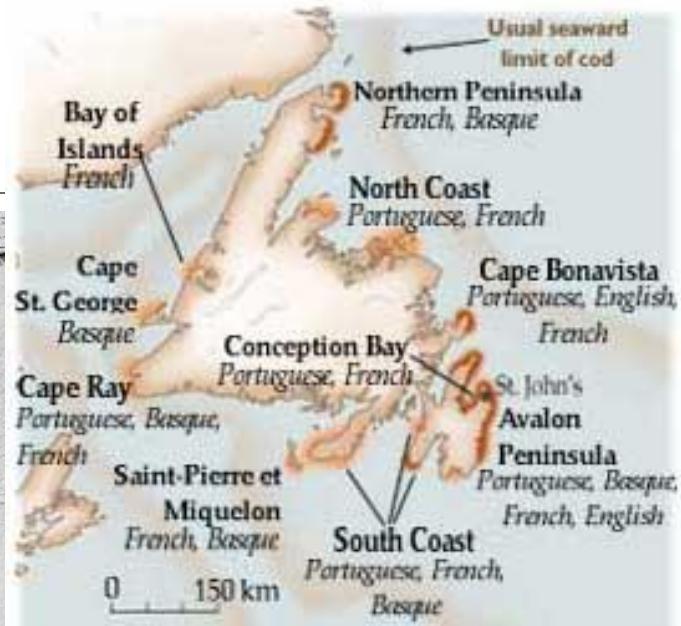
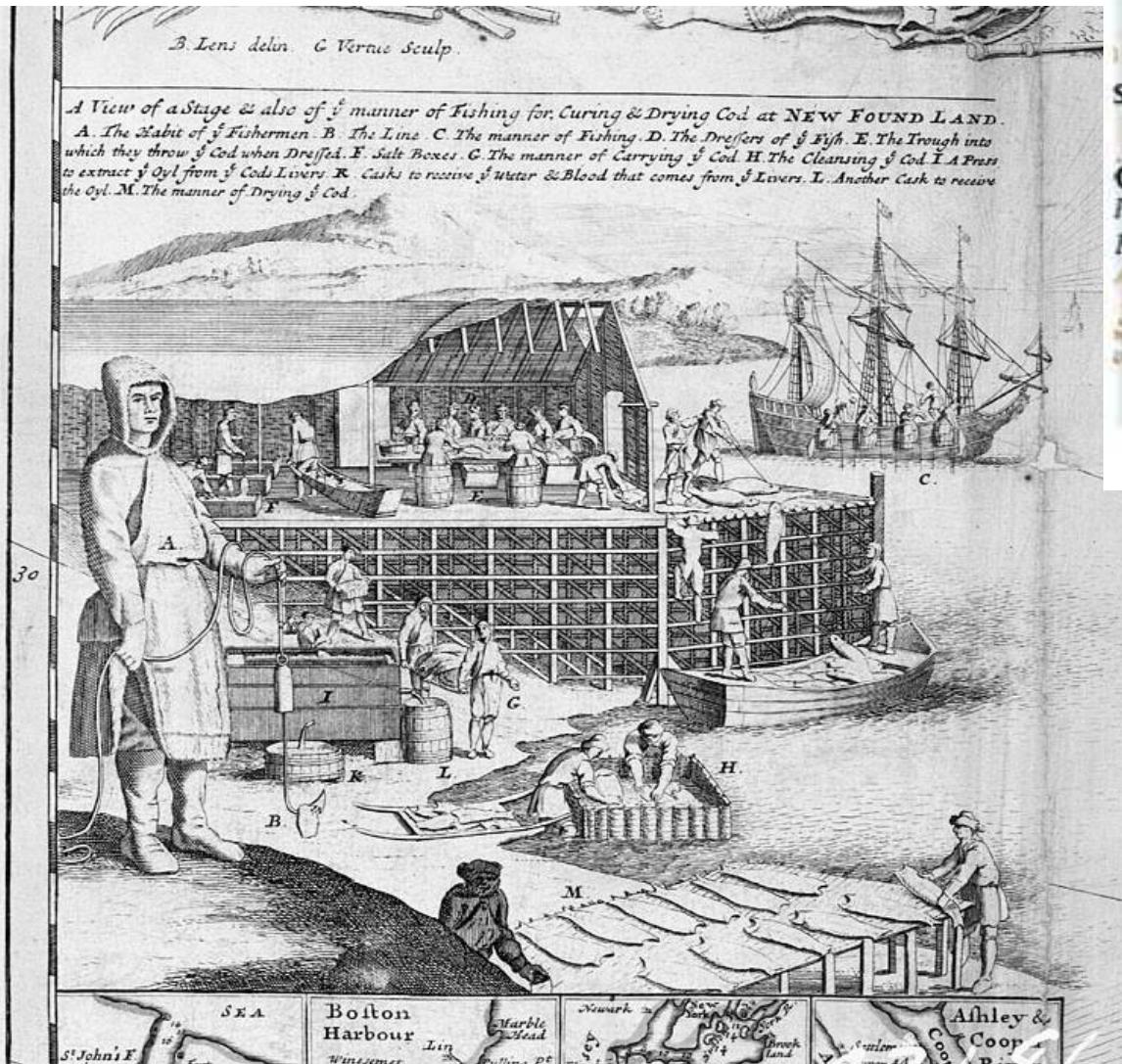


IMAGE: This image is from a map by Herman Moll published in 1718 (NMC 8931). Moll copied it from a 1698 map by Nicolas De Fer, L'Amerique divisée selon le tenu de ses principales parties (NMC 26825). LAC

Study ?: Why are the Grand Banks important?

► 16th Century Encounters: the Inuit meet Martin Frobisher: 1576, 1577, 1578



► Calichough, Ignorth and Nutioc



John White, 1577

Study Guide

1. What drew the English to the far north?
2. How did the Inuit of Baffin Island react to the English presence? What did the English do?
3. What's the connection between Frobisher's voyages and Canada's claim as a sovereign nation to the arctic?

1. Why did the French want to establish a colony in Northeastern North America?



Founding dates for the establishment of early European colonies (all very small)

1524: S1 – St. Augustine (Spanish)

1585: E1 – Roanoke (English)*people disappeared.

1603: F1 - Port Royal (French)

1607: E1 – Jamestown (English)

1608: F2 – Quebec (French)

1610: E2 – Cupids, Newfoundland (English)

1620: E3 – Plymouth Colony (English)

1624: D1 – New Netherlands (Dutch)

1628: Sw – New Sweden (Sweden)

The “Columbian exchange”



- What is meant by the term “Columbian Exchange”? What were the broad impacts on the peoples and ecosystems of the Americans, Europe and Africa?



Establishing New France

The Visitors who Came to Stay

Meeting Champlain: What does this encounter reveal about differing worldviews between Indigenous peoples of North-Eastern North America and visitors from France?



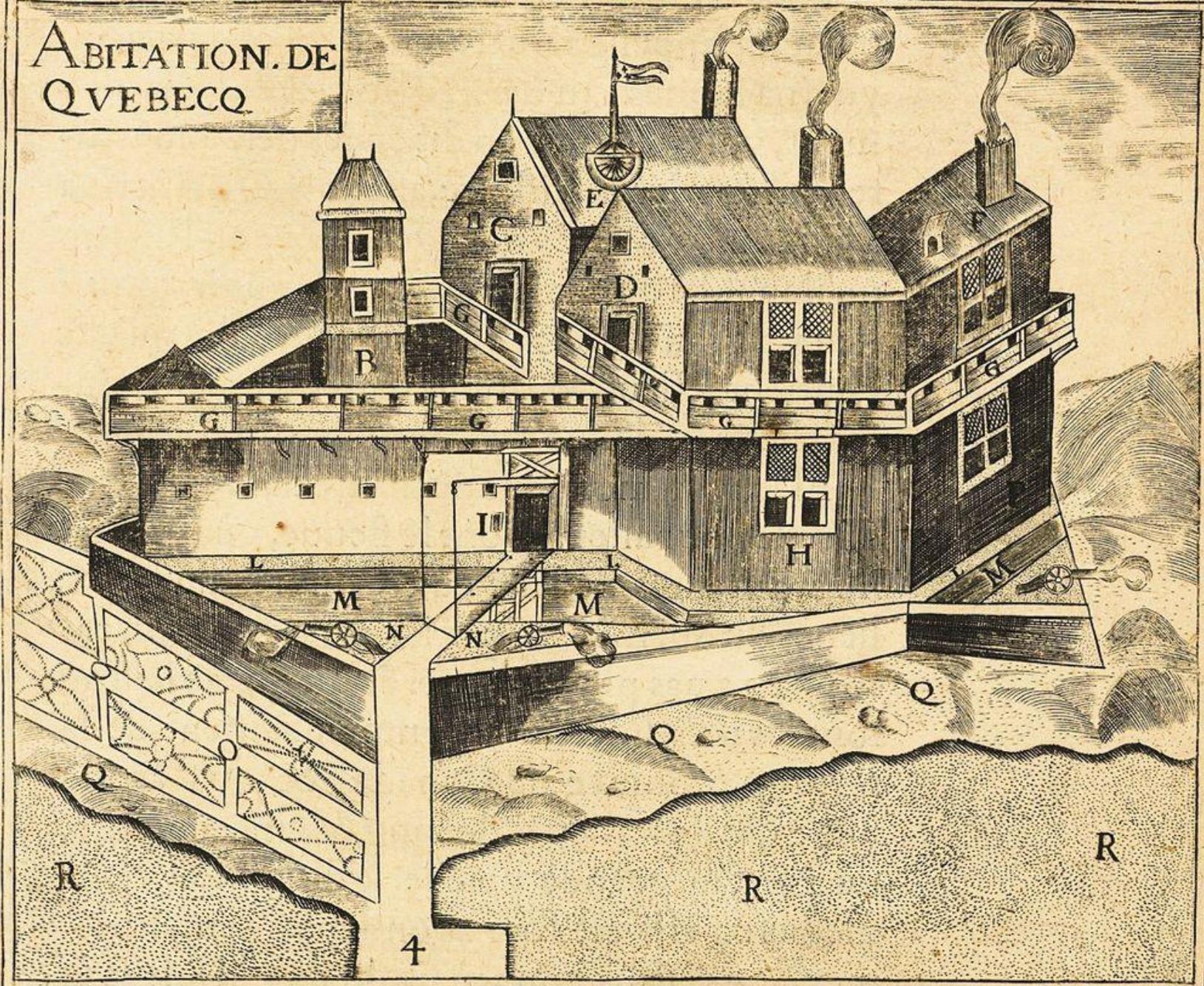
Sketch showing Champlain in battle, with canoes in front

© Public Domain *Les voyages du sievr de Champlain, Xaintongeois, capitaine ordinaire pour le Roy en la marine, divisez en devx livres, ou, Iovrnal très-fidèle des observations faites, és decouvertures de la Nouelle France...;* Samuel de Champlain. Paris: Chez Jean Berjon...; 1613.

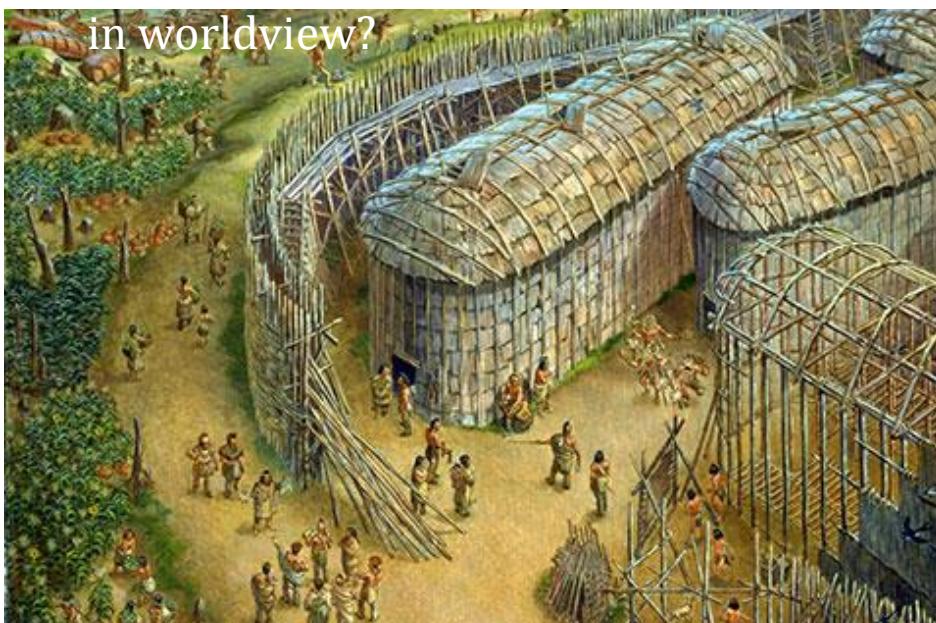


Downloaded from the National Archives of Canada (www.collectionscanada.ca). Anishinaabeg and Wendat peoples quickly incorporated Europeans into their cultures and diplomatic traditions. Before people were willing to solidify their relationship with Champlain and his men, he had to prove himself a useful military ally.

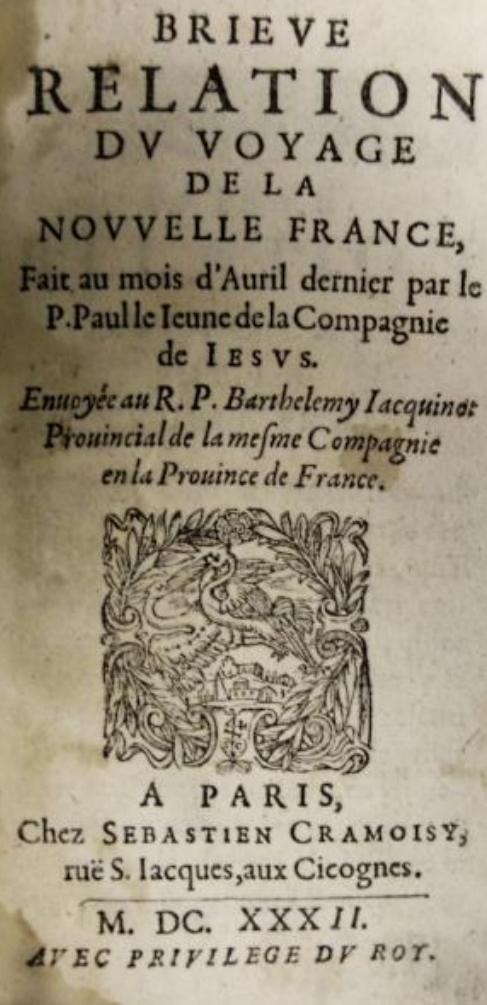
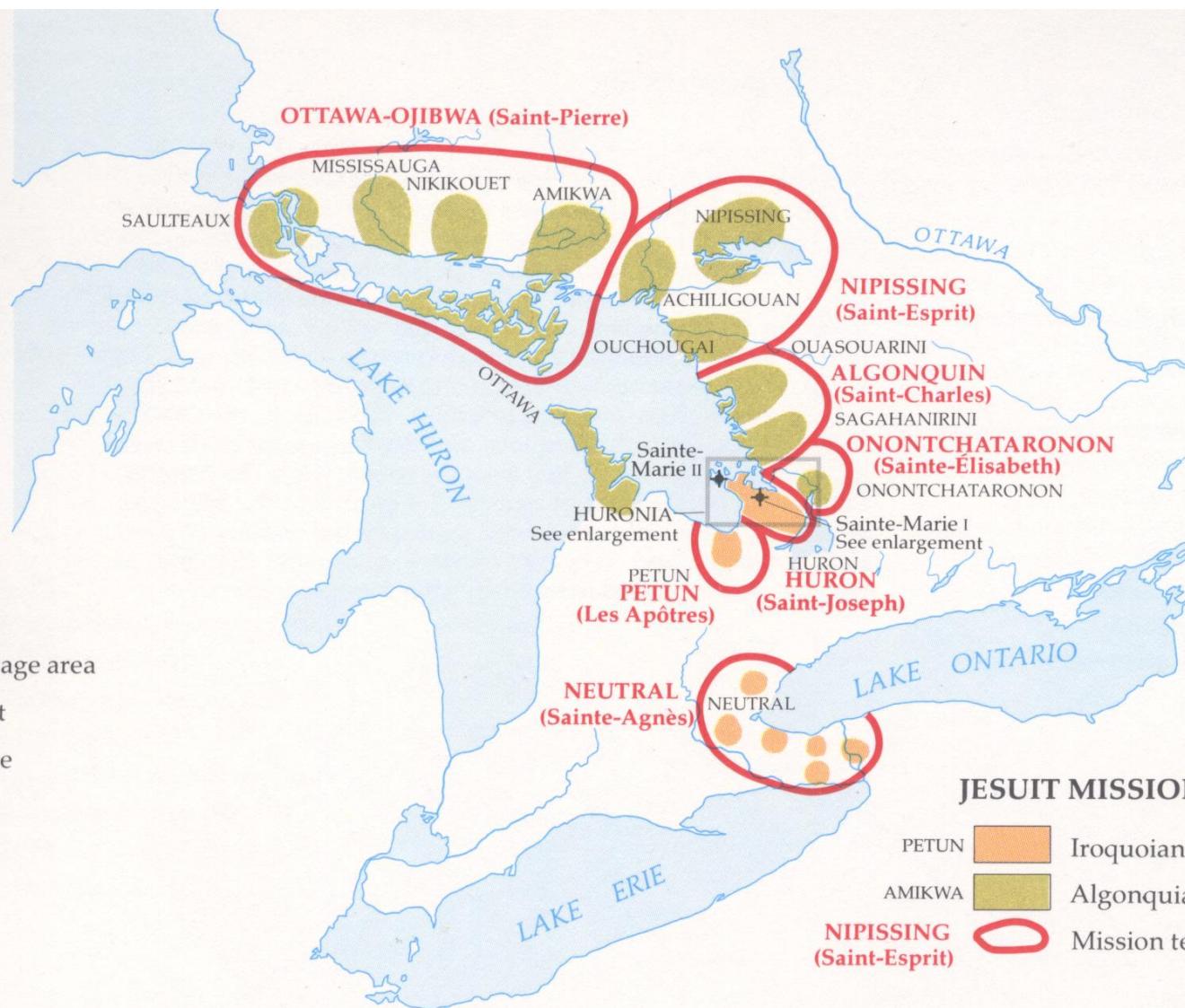
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What do differences in built form and material culture also reveal about differences in worldview?



Programs of Christian missionization and attempts at conversion: why did this happen?



Becoming A Royal Colony

Louis XIV
as a young man
1638-1715

Study question: How did Louis XIV help to ensure the survival of New France?
Why did that matter?

Artist: Edmond Lechevallier-Chevignard, 1825-1902

Appears courtesy Library & Archives Canada, Copyright expired



The Geopolitical Significance: The Paradox of New France

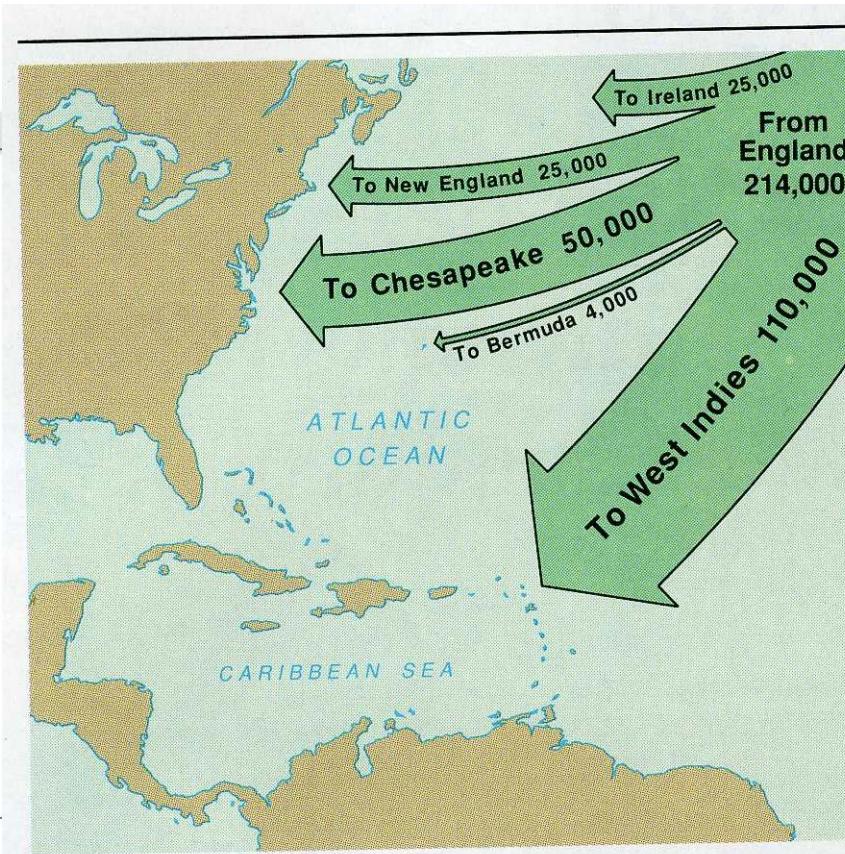
Compare Migration Rates to New France and the English Atlantic Colonies. Why are they so different?

FRENCH IMMIGRANTS BY SEX AND DECADE, 1608–1759

PERIOD	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Before 1630	15	6	21
1630–1639	88	51	139
1640–1649	141	86	227
1650–1659	403	239	642
1660–1669	1075	623	1698
1670–1679	429	369	798
1680–1689	486	56	542
1690–1699	490	32	522
1700–1709	283	24	307
1710–1719	293	18	311
1720–1729	420	14	434
1730–1739	483	16	499
1740–1749	576	16	592
1750–1759	1699	52	1751
Unknown	27	17	44
TOTAL	6908	1619	8527

Source: R. Cole Harris, ed., *Historical Atlas of Canada*, vol. 1, *From the Beginning to 1800* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1987), plate 45. Reprinted by permission of the University of Toronto Press Incorporated.

French Immigration to New France,
1608–1759



The Great English Migration, 1630–1660



New France

“The Compact Colony”

Religious Life: Central to New France. Why



*La Vénérable Mère Marie de l'Incarnation Première Supérieure des Ursulines de la Nouvelle France; qui après avoir passé trente deux ans dans le Séicle, en des pénitences extra ordinaires; huit ans au Monastère des Ursulines de Tours, dans la pratique d'une très exacte Observance; et trente trois ans en Canada, dans un Zèle incroyable pour la Conversion des Sauvages, est décédée à Québec en odeur de Sainteté le dernier d'Avril 1671, âgée de 72 Ans dix mois, 13 Jours.
Edelach fecit.*



St. Anne de Beaupré Church, originally built in 17th C

► Marie de l'Incarnation



▶ Seigneurial holdings around Quebec. Note different patterns – skinny lots and Charlesbourg star shape, with village at center.

Seigneurial System & Civil Code

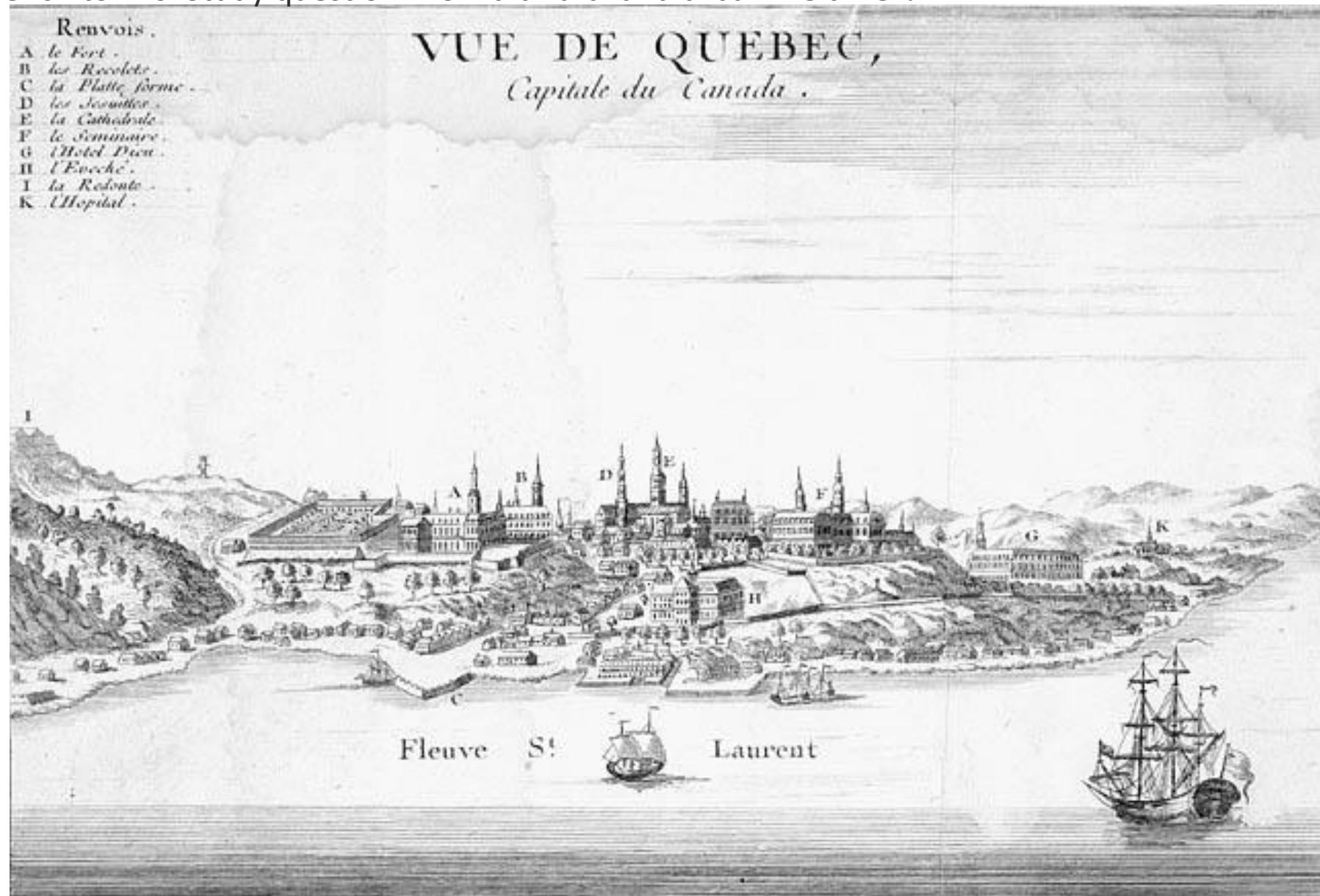
Civil Code: System of French legal code for contract/civil law that dates from New France, still in effect in Quebec today (Canada is bijural).

Seigneurial System:
System of land tenure under which Seigneurs (land-holder) rented plots of land to censitaires and in turn provided certain services such as mills.

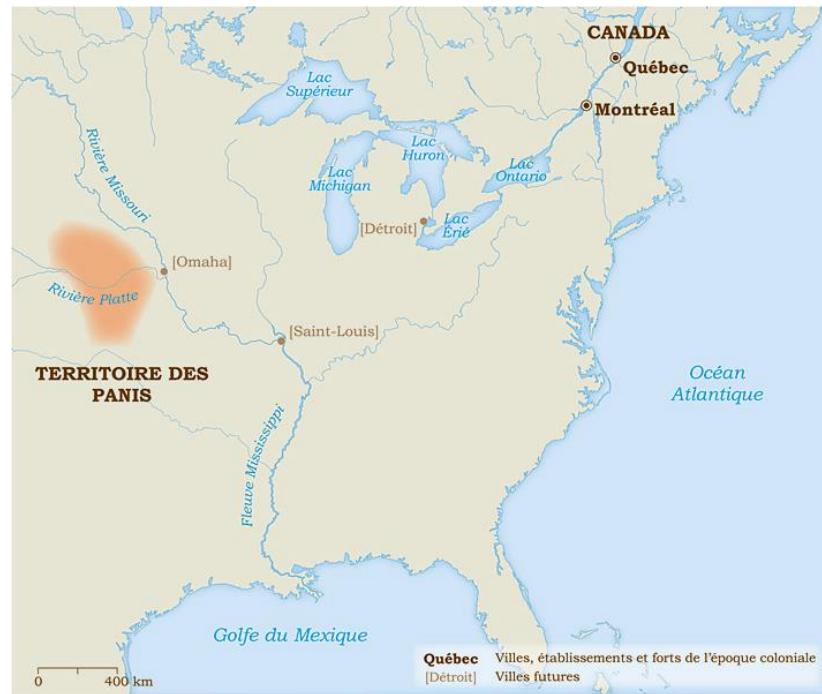
Rural New France: 60 to 80% rural. Limited growing season. Winter time for social life.



Urban New France: By 1701 – Montreal, Quebec, Trois-Rivières looking like French towns. Study question: How did rural and urban life differ?



Slavery in New France



2/3 Indigenous, 1/3 African
Slave of Fox Indians or Népissingué slave, ca.
1732, anonymous. Image credit: Canadian
Museum of History.



Slavery present (Legalized in 1709), but limited in scope. Why?