

# French Colonization

# Agenda & Objectives

Today we're going to learn about:

- Where and how the French colonized North America
- What life was like in New France

Objectives:

- Examine the motivations of French colonization
- Describe life in New France

# Where

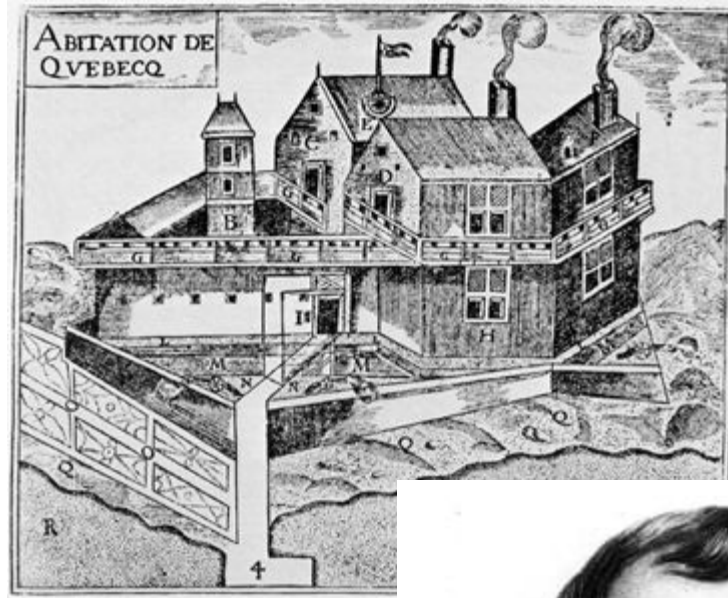
French largely colonized the \_\_\_\_\_ river, eventually leading all the way down to Louisiana!



When

The first successful colony  
was established by Samuel  
de Champlain in \_\_\_\_\_.

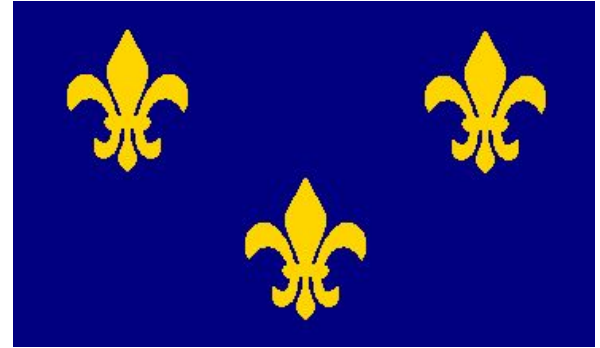
This colony is  
\_\_\_\_\_!



# Why

The French really came for the three Fs:

- Fish
- Fur
- Friends

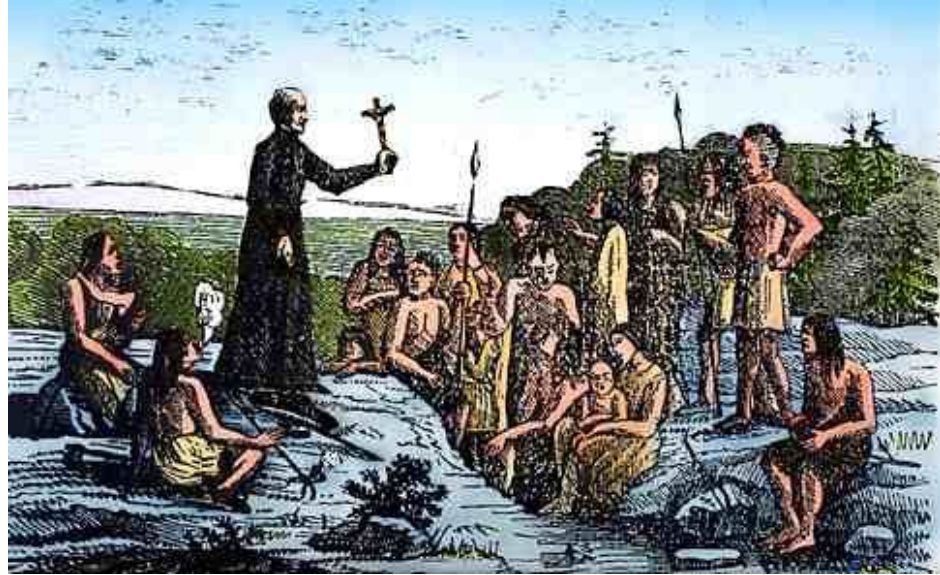


The French were really only here to make a \_\_\_\_\_  
through trade.

# Why

Like all other colonizers, they wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ the Natives to Christianity.

French priests called Jesuits tried this will \_\_\_\_\_ success at first.



## Who and how

The French needed people to settle in North America and had a \_\_\_\_\_ time attracting people.

To attract people, they set up the “seigneurial system”, where people could get \_\_\_\_\_!

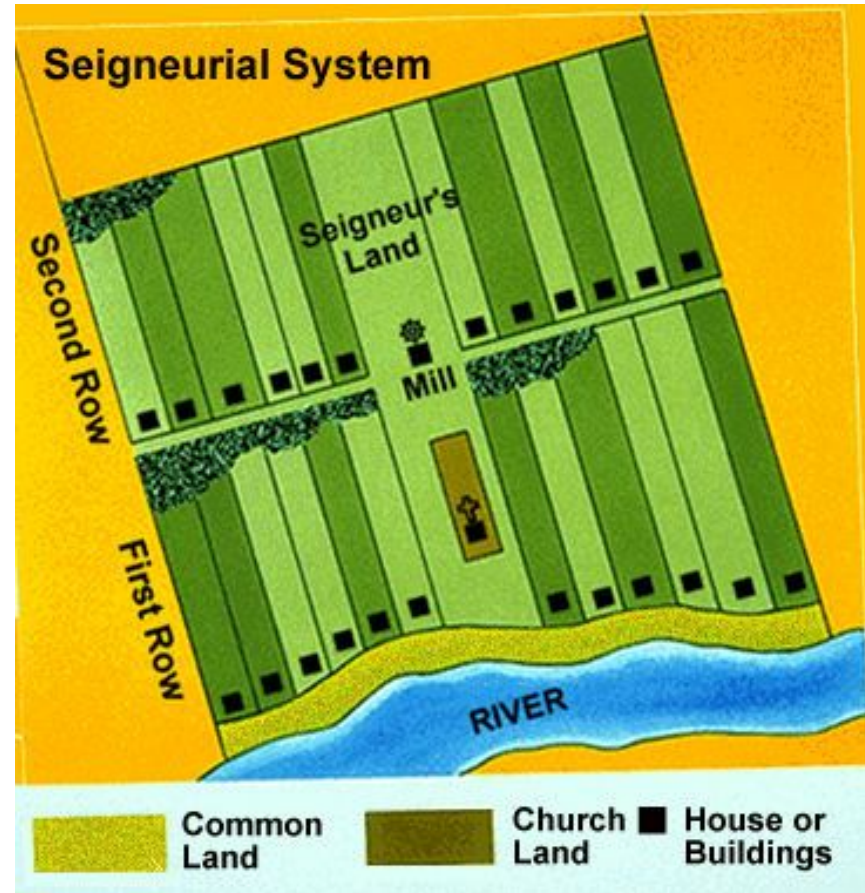




# Seigneurial System

In the seigneurial system, a seigneur (a \_\_\_\_\_) would get people to settle and farm near a river, called “habitants”.

\_\_\_\_\_ had to clear the land and farm, giving some of their crops to the seigneur as rent.





## Effects for Natives

All that farming required a lot of land.

However, it still wasn't as bad as the English.

Generally speaking, Indigenous people liked the French more because they realized they were \_\_\_\_\_ interested in taking as much land as the English.

## Effects for Natives

In fact, the French were very interested in making \_\_\_\_\_ with the Natives.

Champlain first entered New France into a war between Algonquin, Montagnais, and other Algonquian speaking groups against the \_\_\_\_\_.

For nearly \_\_\_\_\_, there would be on and off warfare for all the parties involved.

# Great Peace of Montreal

In \_\_\_\_\_ , the warring  
stopped with the Great  
Peace of Montreal.

Here is the speech given by  
the Governor (\_\_\_\_\_)  
of New France ->

“It is with extreme joy that I see all my children assembled here now, you Hurons, Sable Odawas, Kiskakons, Sinago Odawas, [Odawas] nation of the Fork, [Ojibwas], Potawatomis, Sauks, Puants [...] Abenakis, and you the Iroquois nations; having one and all place your interests in my hands that I can have you all live in tranquility, I therefore today ratify the peace agreement that we have made...

# Great Peace of Montreal

“As I am determined that there be no more talk of the attacks made during the war, and I gather up again all your hatchets, and all your other instruments of war, which I place with mine in a pit so deep that no one can take them back to disturb the tranquility that I have re-established among my children, and I recommend to you when you meet to treat each other as brothers, and make arrangements for the hunt together so that there will be no quarrels among you .... I attach my words to the collars I will give to each one of your nations so that the elders may have them carried out by their young people, I invite you to smoke, and to eat meat and broth that I have prepared for you so that I have like a good father the satisfaction of seeing all my children united.”

What strikes you about this passage?

## Big idea

Like all nations, France had a unique way of colonizing.

France only came to North America to \_\_\_\_\_ with Indigenous people here. This made them more liked by Indigenous peoples.

Largely the relationship between Native and French were characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ opposed to conflict.