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Bakalářská práce

French and British Colonization of North America

Mutual socio-cultural relations between the French and the
British colonists and the Native Americans between 15th and
18th centuries

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracovala samostatně a použila jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

Plzeň, duben 2014

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Poděkování

Za odbornou pomoc a hodnotné rady při zpracování této bakalářské práce chci na tomto místě poděkovat vedoucímu mé práce paní Mgr. Kamile Velkoborské, Ph.D. a mému konzultantovi Darrenu W. Healy.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The following Bachelor's thesis *French and British Colonization of North America, Mutual socio-cultural relations between the French and the British colonists and the Native Americans between 15th and 18th centuries* will discuss the topics raised in the subject of the colonization of North America by the British and the French. It will detail the factors which led up to the first settlements and their impact on the native tribes who lived along side them. It will aim to describe the secondary effects of colonization on a developing nation, in this case North America. It will be shown via chosen concrete examples (numerous cases) of situations of contact by the French and British colonists with the Native Americans of North America. The main objective of this work is to demonstrate, analyze and finally compare the treatment of Native Americans by the British and French colonists, compare the French and British objectivities during the early stages of the colonization and describe the effect that it brought to both sides. My topic contributes to the discussion in the socio-cultural and historical studies field.

The first chapter will discuss the reasons why Britain and France decided to set up colonies in the "New World". Also the technological advances which made colonization easier for the invading nations will be mentioned.

The following chapters contain the very first attempts at colonization and contacts with Native Americans, and also a description of the first permanent colonies of France and Britain in North America. Then, this work will also discuss the overall perceptions that the Native Americans had of the Colonists, their acceptance of their culture and of their appearance. This will also be tackled from the opposing side, that of the Colonists and their views of the Native Americans. Therein are concrete situations of the history of colonization when the colonists were in touch with the natives. The affects of their negotiations are revealed.

The last chapter shows the colonist's benefits of colonization. This work aims to show the methods of colonisation and its reasons, but also its negative sides and the ways in which Colonisation benefited the lives of some and not others. It will take a look at the human face of Colonisation and the effects it had on the native inhabitants and their surroundings.

The topic of my Bachelor's thesis was chosen in an attempt to interconnect the vast topics and subject matters of France, Britain and Native Americans of North America which was appealing to me due to my language study experience, mainly in French and English, with a particular interest from my supervisor in Native Americans, their lives and culture.

The sources used in my bachelor's thesis are mainly printed English sources, historical books with very specific topics or historical encyclopaedias. Also internet sources were used, as historical web sites, dictionaries or official web sites of geographical places, museums etc..

2 WHY DID FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN BEGIN COLONIZATION OF NORTH AMERICA?

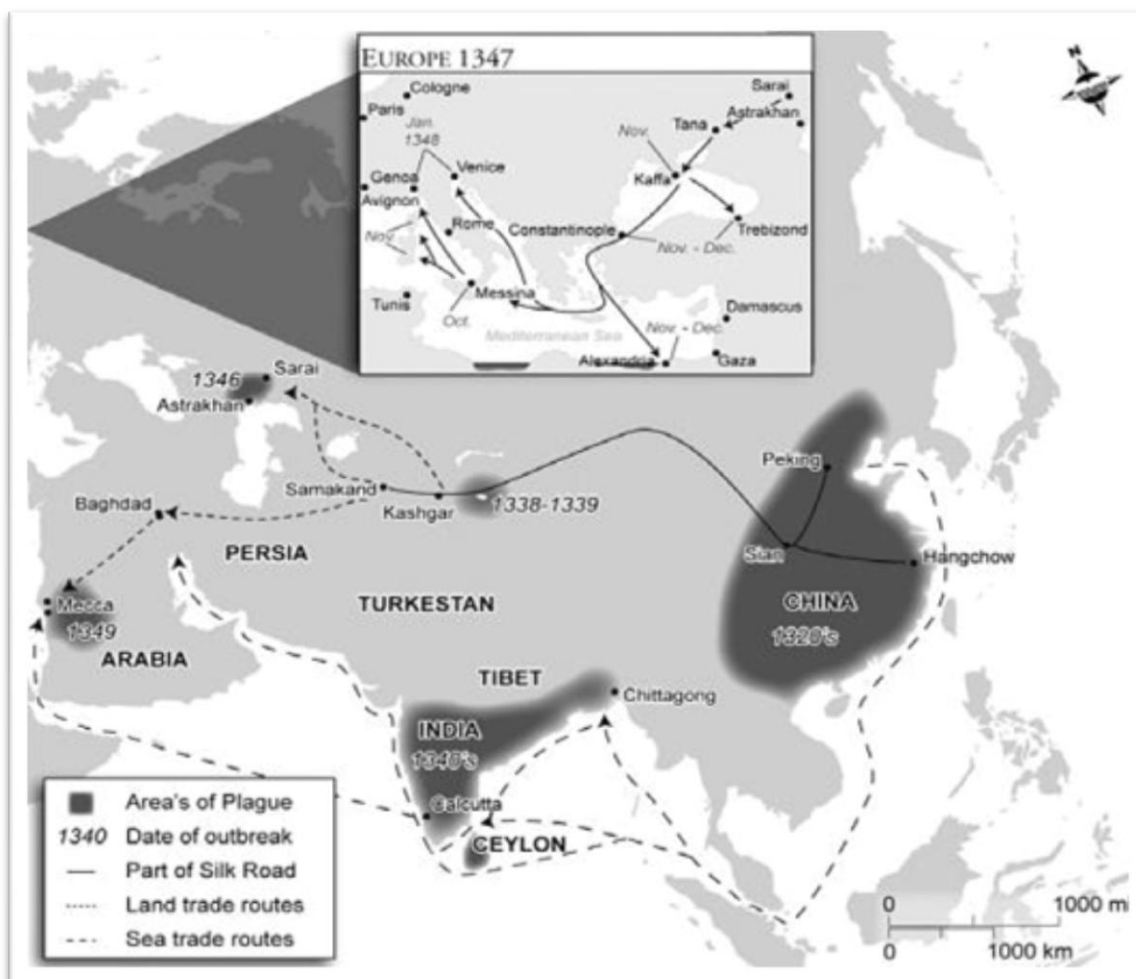
2.1 Reasons and goals which led France and England to colonize North America

In order to classify the situation in the home countries, England and France, and to find out what their motivation to start colonization of another continent was, it is necessary to briefly describe a period in Europe which preceded colonization.

Civilisation in Europe had always been associated and effected by the land that is connected with the Asian continent. Europeans were trying to broaden the outlines of Europe for example by unsuccessful religious Crusades in 11th and 12th centuries. Then, before the New World had been discovered, the land, the continent they lived on had begun to seem as rather a narrow place. It is also important to mention that Europe in the 15th century was an exhausted continent. It was because of the consequences of the 14th century when namely France and England had conflicts such as the Hundred Year's War¹ between years 1337 and 1453. Afterward the demographic catastrophe happened when one third of Europeans died in Black Death plagues² between years 1347 and 1352. The epidemic came and spread in Europe from territory somewhere between China and Crimean peninsula (see the Picture No.1). The consequences of this epidemic disease were felt even in the following century (BYRNE, 2012, p. 42; GOLDFIELD, 2002, pp. 13 - 14).

¹Read more information in the book called The Hundred Years War: England and France at War by C. T. Allmand.

² Severe, often fatal bacterial illness transmitted to human from infected rodents by fleas (Braun-Falco 198).



Picture No.1: The Black Death: Great Pandemic of the 14th century
(BYRNE, 2012).

It caused a demographical decline in Europe in the mid-fourteen century. From the mid-fifteenth to the end of the 16th century a strong recovery of population occurred, due to a surge in healthy births and living conditions which are why after the end of 15th century population started to grow. This growth was one of the reasons why the English started to colonize the New World. After the end of the 16th century the crisis and stagnation followed (MASSIOMO, 1991, p. 1). (See the Picture No. 1 and 2).

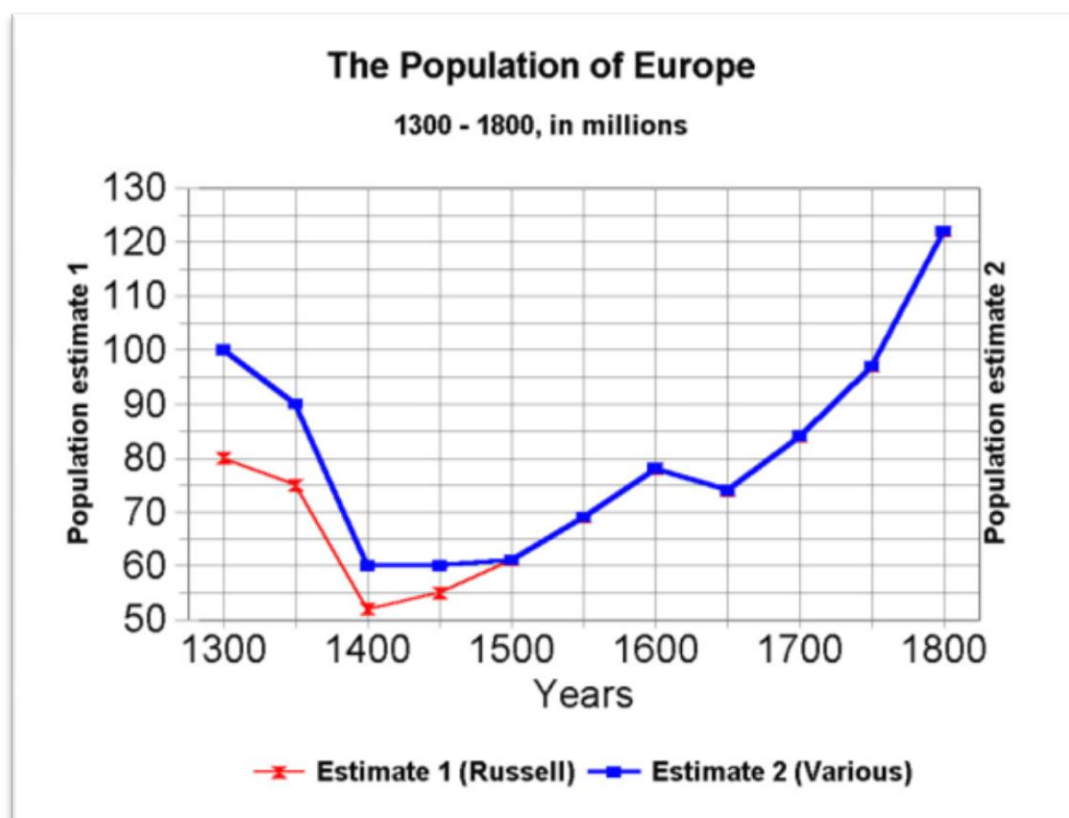
2

Population and nutrition

Table 1 World population by area, 1200–1900

| Year | Inhabitants (millions) | | | | % Distribution | | | |
|------|------------------------|------|-------|-------|----------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Europe | Asia | Other | World | Europe | Asia | Other | World |
| 1200 | 71 | 257 | 89 | 417 | 17.0 | 61.6 | 21.3 | 100 |
| 1340 | 90 | 238 | 114 | 442 | 20.4 | 53.8 | 25.8 | 100 |
| 1400 | 65 | 201 | 109 | 375 | 17.3 | 53.6 | 29.1 | 100 |
| 1500 | 84 | 245 | 132 | 461 | 18.2 | 53.1 | 28.6 | 100 |
| 1600 | 111 | 338 | 129 | 578 | 19.2 | 58.5 | 22.3 | 100 |
| 1700 | 125 | 433 | 122 | 680 | 18.4 | 63.7 | 17.9 | 100 |
| 1750 | 146 | 500 | 125 | 771 | 18.9 | 64.9 | 16.2 | 100 |
| 1800 | 195 | 631 | 128 | 954 | 20.4 | 66.1 | 13.4 | 100 |
| 1850 | 288 | 790 | 163 | 1241 | 23.2 | 63.7 | 13.1 | 100 |
| 1900 | 422 | 903 | 309 | 1634 | 25.8 | 55.3 | 18.9 | 100 |

Picture No.2: Population and nutrition: World population by area, 1200 – 1900 (MASSIOMO, 1991, p. 2) .

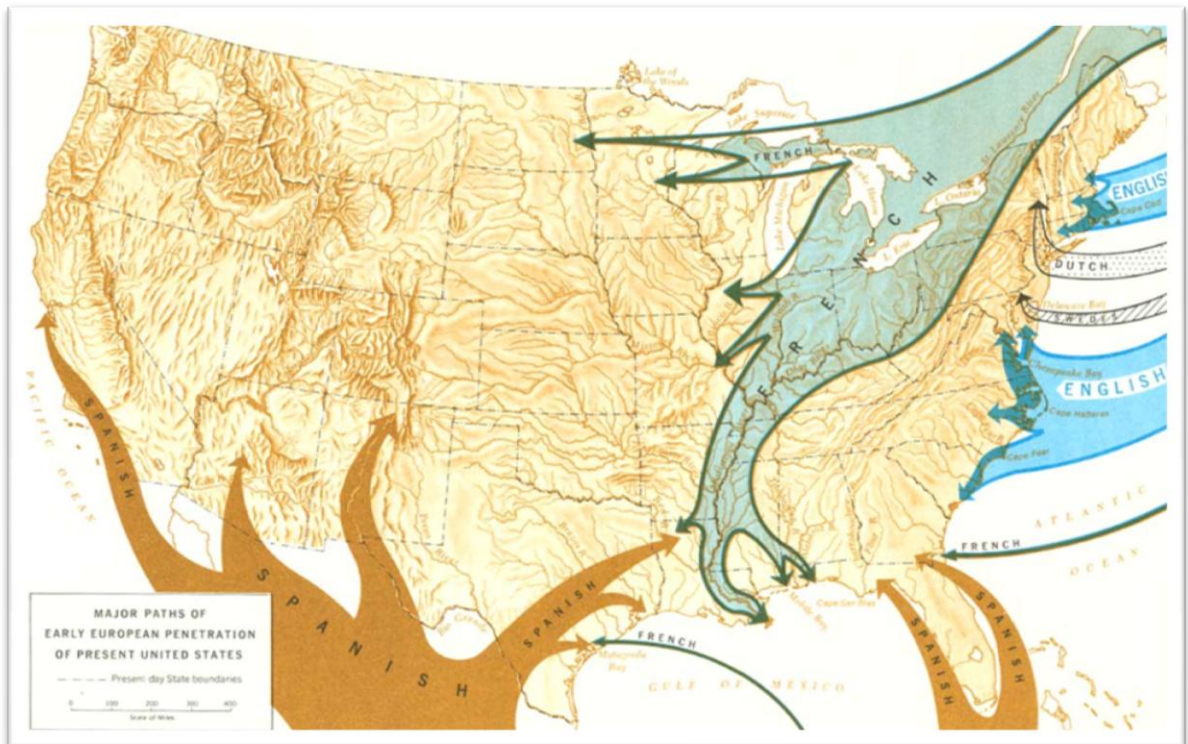


Picture No.3: The Estimated Population of Later Medieval and Early Modern Europe (Medieval Population Dynamics).

Situation in Europe slowly started to change continued by period of Renaissance³. It was Charles VIII who brought Italian Renaissance to France in 1485. From the historical point of view it was the period of European history marking the transition from the Middle Ages to the modern World and it has its beginning in Italy in the 14th century. The Renaissance brought many advantages and inventions what helped France and England colonize The New World. (For more detail see the chapter 2.2).

The North America was colonized by many people, as Finns, Germans, Scots, Irish, Russians but mainly Spain, France and Britain managed to carry it out on a large scale (see Picture No.4). The countries which colonized North America were usually making a vast profit in contrast to Native Americans their "invasion" brought almost four hundred years of pressure and conflicts. Europeans came to North America only to dominate it seems (CALLOWAY, First People, A Documentaary Survey of American Indian History, 1999, p. 67).

³ The humanistic revival of classical art, architecture, literature, and learning that originated in Italy in the 14th century and later spread throughout Europe (Renaissance).



Picture No.4: Major Paths of Early European Penetration of Present United States (Major Paths of Early European Penetration of Present United States).

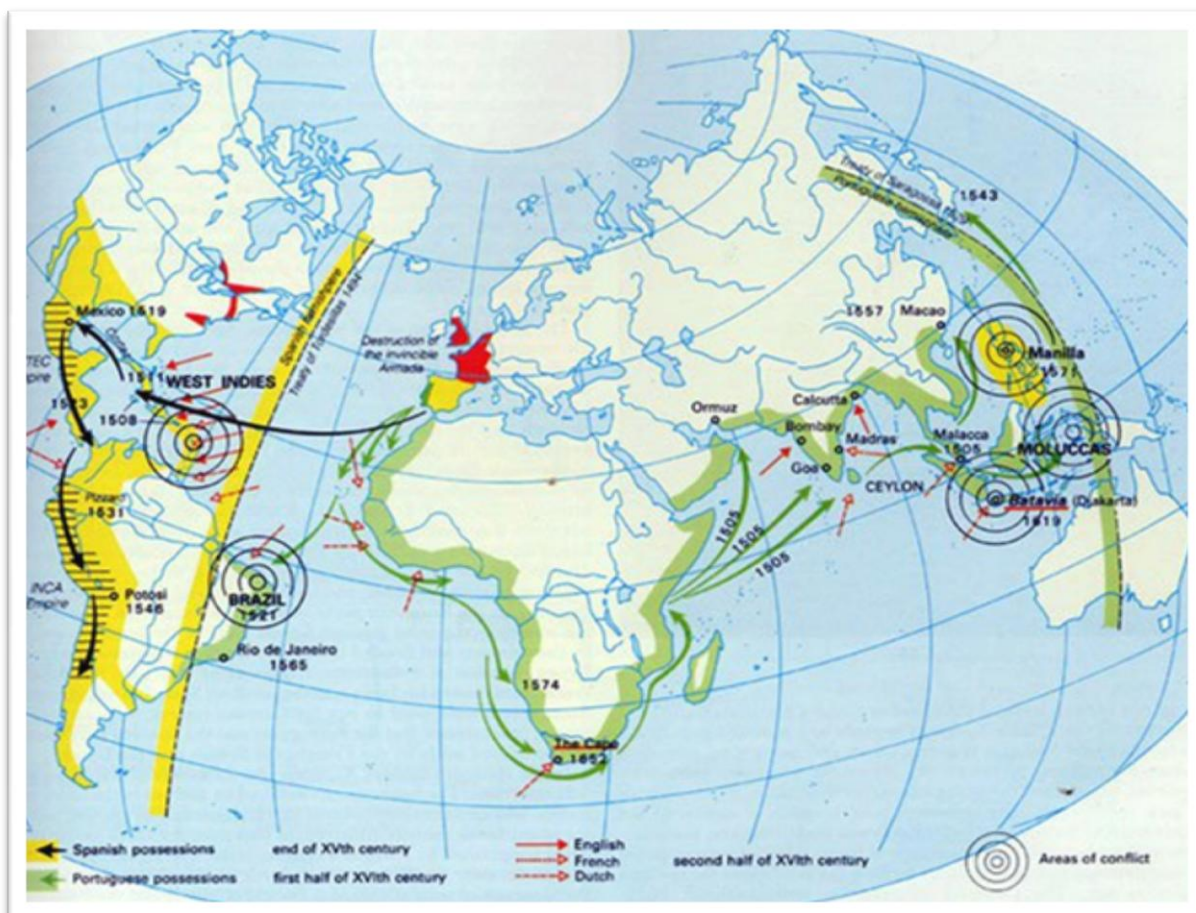
2.1.1 France

In France it was King Francis I whose first intention was looking for a route to China. First, who sailed on behalf of France in a western direction was an Italian mariner Giovanni da Verrazano in 1524, who was hired by the king (see the Picture No.5). By doing this he brought an end to the monopoly of Spain and Portugal concluded in 1494 by Treaty of Tordesillas⁴. (See the Picture No.6)

⁴ An agreement signed at Tordesillas in 1494, Spain, by which Spain and Portugal divided the non-Christian world into two zones of influence (Treaty of Tordesillas).



Picture No.5: Portrait of Giovanni da Verrazano (Giovanni Da Verrazzano).



Picture No.6: The Treaty of Tordesillas.(Ocean so Blue).

Unfortunately Giovanni da Verrazano did not succeed in reaching China. More than 10 years later, in 1535 the French mariner and explorer, Jacques Cartier went in the same direction for the same reason. He reached the Gulf of St. Lawrence River⁵ which is located in eastern Canada and he explored it (HAYWOOD, 2001, pp. 126-129; GREENE, 2004, p. 4). (See the Picture No.7).



Picture No.7: The Gulf of St. Lawrence River In North America
(Gulf of Saint Lawrence, 2014)

The French were interested in finding a direct route to China and were attracted like other Europeans, to gold and other precious materials. It is visible on the situation when the King Francis I sent Jacques Cartier to the New World (see the Picture No.8).

Cartier sailed to seek riches and to solve the enigma of the silent continent far to the west. His actual commission has never been found, but an order from King Francis I in March stated the objective of the voyage was "to discover certain islands and lands where it is said a great

⁵ The estuary of the St. Lawrence River is located in eastern Canada and is the largest in northern America, perhaps in the World (WANGERSKY, 2006, p. 122).

quantity of gold and other precious things are to be found A second objective was to find the route to Asia." (FISHER, 1993, p. 269).



Picture No.8: *the King Francis I* (Francis I of France, 2014)

One of the other later ideas was to reinforce the Catholic religion by trying to convert Native Americans. Their assumption was to be that they were there starting a fish and the fur trade which brought many conveniences to France (HURTS, 1993, p. 162). (For more details see the chapter 5.2).

2.1.2 England

Giovanni Caboto, also known as John Cabot, an Italian mariner saw the fame of Columbus after his return to Valencia (see the Picture No.9). John Cabot contacted the English King Henry VII, because he wanted to find the Northway Passage⁶ to China and be better than

⁶ Mythical route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, across the northern part of North America; the passage was sought by explorers from many European nations (KOZLOWSKI, 2010, p. 111).

Columbus. At the end of the 15th century the English King Henry VII hired John Cabot to find the Northwest Passage to Asia. He was the first, who sailed behalf of England in a westward direction to find a Northwest Passage to Asia in 1497. He arrived to the island Newfoundland. He discovered that the sea is full of cod. For a long time after this discovery the main purpose of British fleet was primary fishing (BUDIL, 2001, p. 230; HAYWOOD, 2001, pp. 126 - 129).



Picture No.9: John Cabot in traditional Venetian garb by Giustino Menescardi (1762) (John Cabot Painting).

Queen Elizabeth I⁷, who reigned for forty-five years (1558-1603), was the next Monarch who was interested in the New World and continued in exploration (see the Picture No.10). It was she who made

⁷ Elizabeth I - the last Tudor monarch - was born at Greenwich on 7 September 1533, the daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. Usually also known as 'The Virgin Queen' (Elizabeth I).

the navy of England her priority number one. Once, when the Spanish galleons⁸ were coming back from Americas, her privateers raided them. The English admiral Sir Francis Drake⁹ who was sponsored by the Queen was put in charge of such forays (see the Picture No.11). In 1577 he raided settlements and captured a ship with treasures when he passed the Straits of Magellan to the Pacific. Then Francis Drake started trading for spices in the Mocullas. In 1580 when he returned to England with treasure that well exceeded the Crowns annual income (Brief History of European - Asian trade).



Picture No.10: *The Queen Elizabeth I* (Alžběta I., 2014).

⁸ A sailing ship in use (especially by Spain) from the 15th to the 18th centuries, originally as a warship, later for trade. Galleons were typically square-rigged and had three or more decks and masts (Galleons).

⁹ English admiral Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe in 1577-1578, helped defeat the Spanish Armada and was the most renowned seaman of the Elizabethan era (Francis Drake Biography).



Picture No.11: *Portrait of Sir Francis Drake* (Francis Drake Biography).

Queen Elizabeth I changed the state religion to Protestantism. Her main priorities in New World were a Protestant crusade against Catholic domination, also to gaining a political advantage and of course the wealth that goes hand in hand with these things. It is important to add that actually her first aim was to colonize Ireland because there were Catholic people who were afraid of the Spanish. She was aware the Spanish could create a Catholic base there and from which, the Spanish might invade England” (Goldfield 27). England tried twice to get Ireland under their control, once in 1530’s and 1540’s, and later in 1560’s with the use of a series of cruel expeditions. These experiences brought two interesting aspects. First, the English carried-over their view about Irish “savages” to Native Americans; it just encouraged them to scorn the Indians. And the second one, “*plantations as a civilized outpost in a savage land*” (GOLDFIELD, 2002, p. 27).

In first half of the 16th century the British thought about North America as a base for their piracy and harassment of the Spanish. But by the end of the century they had changed their thinking and started to look at this place differently – as a place to colonize. English promoters, especially Sir Humphrey Gilbert¹⁰, tried to convince Queen Elizabeth that the New World would bring many advantages for England, such as increasing England's trade, the provision raw materials and creation of markets for their finished products. They would also use this place as a place where they would send poor and unemployed people who would work there and by doing this they will be contributing to the nation's wealth. The number of poor people increased at the end of the 16th century and at the beginning of 17th century. Humphrey Gilbert had a good thought to offer the land in America free of charge to families who were interested in emigration (English Colonization Begins). (For more details see the chapter 3.1.2).

2.1.3 Chapter summary

It is interesting to add, that neither the English nor the French knew, that they would come to the large continent, when they were sailing from Europe in the west direction. These days this continent is known as North America. The only thing they knew was that Earth is round and it was the reason why they wanted to try find out the way to China by the sailing in the west direction.

A large scale of Europeans had aimed to reach China because they knew that China was the place which provides the luxury goods as spice and silk (see the Picture No.12). Venice secured its monopoly in 1380 and prospered with its goods distribution to other European nations (Brief History of European - Asian trade).

¹⁰ Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1539-1583) was an English nobleman, Army officer, Member of Parliament, and explorer (Enchanted Learning).



Picture No.12: The map of the ancient trade routes. The position of the legendary Spice-Islands (Moluccas) between Borneo and New Guinea. Only there can cloves, nutmeg and mace be found. Other prized spices were: pepper, ginger and cinnamon (Brief History of European - Asian trade).

Western rulers dreamed of finding alternative sea routes that would bypass the established channels and give them direct access to the wealth of the East. Finding these routes required knowledge, time and money and exploration could only start when feudal lands had merged into unified countries. Over the years, leadership in exploration and trade shifted from one nation to the next (Brief History of European - Asian trade).

Each European country that was going to explore America had their objectives. Some of them wanted just to export portable riches as gold back from North America and import them to Europe, others wanted to settle and found a colony, and others came as refugees from religious reasons. Not a large number of them actually came to trade or to learn

about native people who lived there. However, generally merchants were trying to find the way to Asia and bring spices such as ginger, curry and nutmeg to their home countries where wealthy Europeans made them valuable (see the Picture No.13). Afterwards they sold them to the other countries (GOLDFIELD, 2002, p. 16).

| Nature of Trade | |
|-------------------------|---|
| India | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Textiles • Spices (Black pepper) • Tea (introduced from China by Europeans) • Opium (for export to China) • Entrepot for goods from other countries |
| China | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk • Porcelain (<i>china</i>) • Tea |
| Moluccan Islands | Spices: Nutmeg, Cloves and Mace |
| Java | Coffee, Tea |
| Ceylon | Cinnamon & Pearls Elephants for India then Tea |

Picture No.13: Figure shows Nature of Trade (Brief History of European - Asian trade).

To the European imagination of the 16th century, the names India, Java and Cathay had about them the glitter and gleam of jewels and gold, the savour of spices, the fragrance of perfumes and the texture of silk. The dream of finding fortunes motivated the minds of Europeans who ventured westward across the wide, empty ocean (Jacques Cartier).

The main purpose of both, the English and French colonization was simple. It was one part of Imperialism¹¹. The power of each country was valued by the possession of land. Who possessed more was more powerful. Also the countries wanted to be wealthy. The Europeans had

¹¹ The policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by the establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations (Imperialism).

also thoughts that the inferior nations should be taken under the control of superior nations. It was the time of huge race which would be repeated a few times in history (What motivated the french to explore north America?).

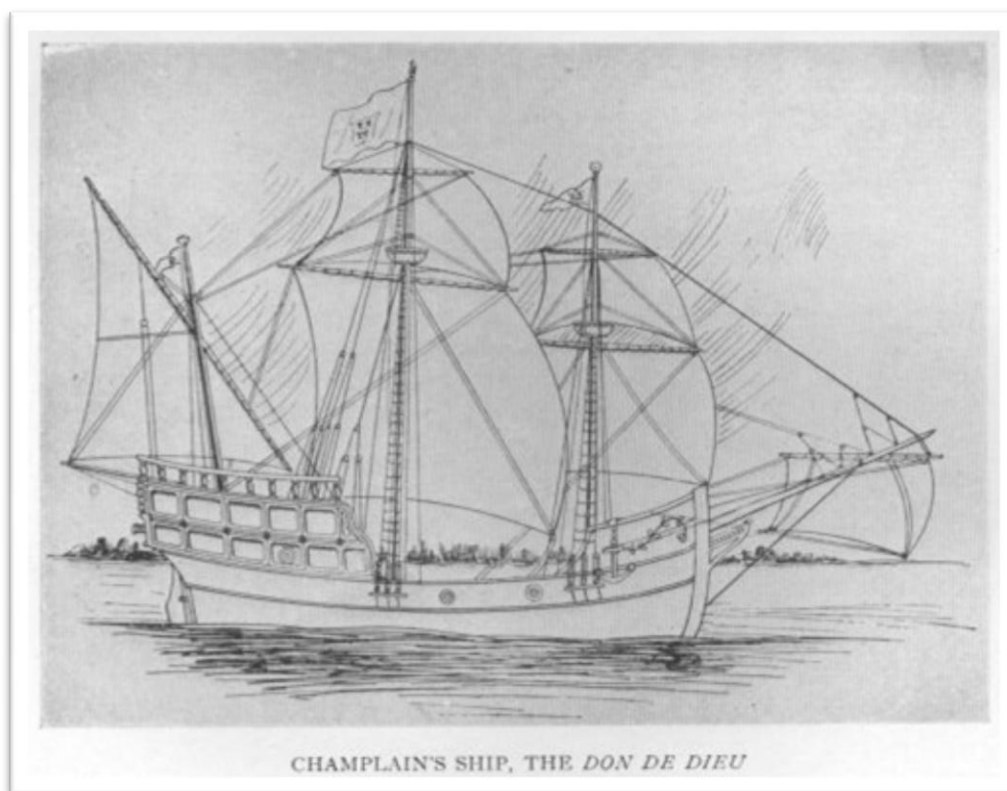
Actually at the beginning the French wanted to explore North America but they came to Canada in what later became the Unites States. The thing what motivated France to colonize the New World after its exploration was that they could expand their trade routes. Afterwards the huge amounts of beavers and other livestock were a lure for them and vision of the fortune. It was a great source of money. Then it became a fashion trend in France that no one could go out without a beaver hat (for more details see the chapter 5.2). The British had a greater interest in land and were more interested than the French. Probably because the fact that French were not able to entice enough their citizens to move to the New World as the English. The French who came there were generally fur trappers and traders (What motivated the french to explore north America?).

There is a distinction of motivated immigrants to the New World given by historians. They call this distinction “push and pull factors.” War, bad economy, and political or religious persecution were push factors what motivate people to leave their home country and on the other side there are pull factors as free land or the opportunity for a good living what motivate them to go to another continent (REICH, 2010, p. 128).

2.2 The necessary preconditions for the colonization of North America

Because it was a period of Renaissance, a large number of innovations took place in fields such as banking and accounting that economy started to improve. Also we can see this movement in redesigning of the ships and in other fields such as architecture, art and

literature (see the Picture No.14). It contributed to the geographical discovery. Probably thanks to the radical innovation in the modern age the west civilisations gained power over the traditional Asian cultures by way of the sea instead of on land. The western powers could not arise without a new society which would be able to accept new innovations and equalize on future historical challenges, a society which would be mobile and economically powerful. Capitalism became a social base and media of the global world system. Cheques, joint stock companies, bills, insurance policies, stock exchanges, and the idea of credit became the base of an economical modernization which incurred in different times and places of Eurasia (BUDIL, 2001, pp. 192-193; GOLDFIELD, 2002, p. 16).



Picture No.14: Samuel de Champlain's ship *The Don de Dieu* (WOOD).

The French Roger Bacon who was an English Franciscan friar, philosopher and scientist of the 13th century wrote new knowledge about Asia lands at his treatise *Imago Mundi* that the Asian projection is still

continuing to the east and it is close to Europe (Roger Bacon, 2014). This idea was adopted by Pierre d'Ailly that it would be easy to sail across the Atlantic Ocean. According to this information when Christopher Columbus went westward in 1492 he discovered America instead of coming to Asia. His translation of famous treatise of Ptolemy¹², called *Geografia*, was deemed to be very useful (BUDIL, 2001, pp. 198 - 199).

The technological progress of ships made ocean sailing safer than before. Oceans ships had to be much more resistant and massive. The distance was long to the America across the Atlantic Ocean so the development was necessary as an refinement of navigational tools otherwise the sail would be dangerous. The person who contributed to all the important advances was Portuguese Prince Henry at the beginning of the 15th century. He was so excited about discovering of the overseas that he supported the specialist in this field to find a solution of the practical problems. Shipbuilders, mapmakers and other workers were given the money as an encouragement of their activity. The astrolabe and the magnetic compass were invented by two inventors from Arabia. Astrolabe was really popular in Europe. It helped the mariners to know their position on the sea thanks to a star's known location in the sky (GOLDFIELD, 2002, pp. 16 - 17).

¹² An Egyptian astronomer, mathematician, and geographer of Greek descent who flourished in Alexandria during the 2nd century CE. In several fields his writings represent the culminating achievement of Greco-Roman science, particularly his geocentric (Earth-centred) model of the universe now known as the Ptolemaic system (Ptolemy).

3 HOW DID COLONIZATION IN NORTH AMERICA START AND CONTINUE?

3.1 The first attempts at colonization of North America and the first contact of colonists with Native Americans

3.1.1 France

The very first time when Native Americans from North-East America encountered the French was probably in the 15th century when French fishermen Jacques Cartier¹³ who sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and arrived at Gaspé¹⁴ (see the Picture No.15). King Francis I sent Jacques Cartier, who was also an explorer and navigator, in 1534 to search for riches and route to Asia. The French first settlements had a strategic position, on the banks of the waterway of St. Lawrence River¹⁵. From there it was easy to access and reach the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River and also interior of the continent (HURTS, 1993, p. 163).



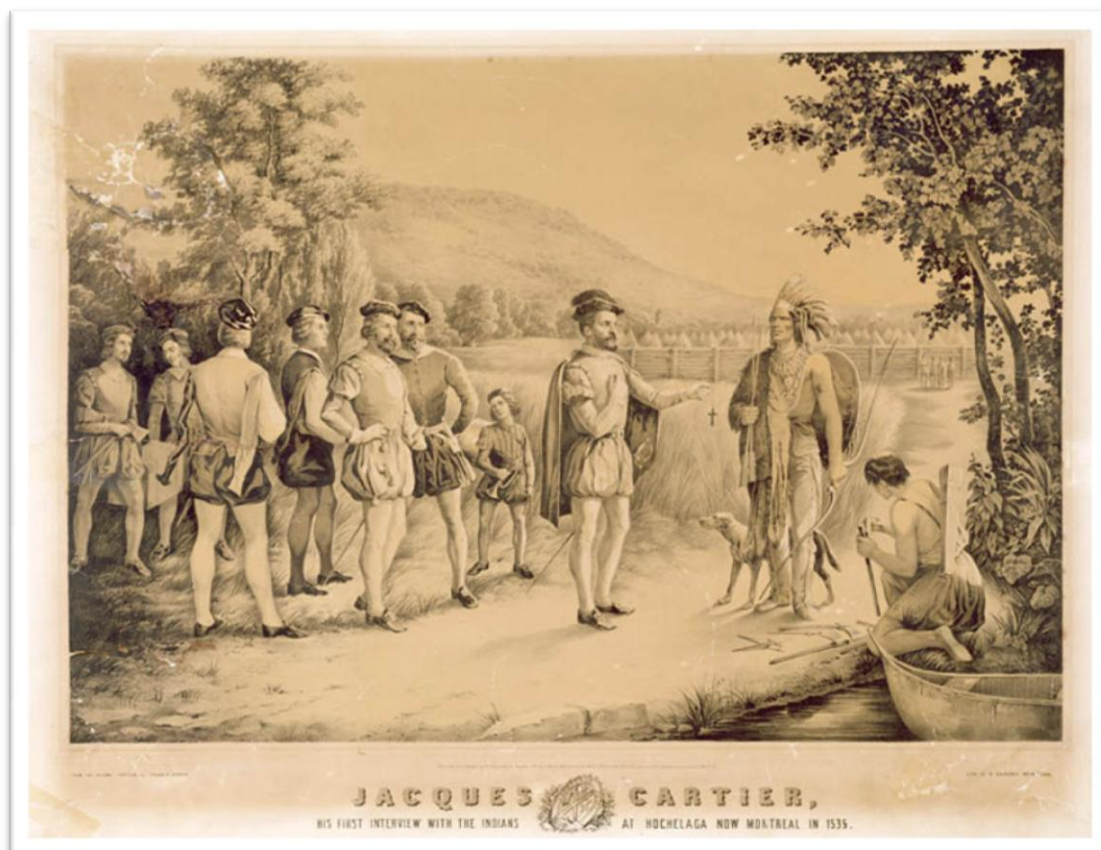
Picture No.15 : Portrait of Jacques Cartier (Jacques Cartier Bibliography).

¹³ French explorer Jacques Cartier is known chiefly for exploring the St. Lawrence River and giving Canada its name (Jacques Cartier Bibliography).

¹⁴ Texts taken from logs by Jacques Cartier and Father Chrestien Leclercq reveal the significance of this event, which earned Gaspé the title of "Birthplace of Canada." (Jacques Cartier Monument National Historic Site of Canada, Gaspé).

¹⁵ The St. Lawrence River begins at Kingdom, Ontario, Canada at the start of the Great Lakes and continues through Quebec where it empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Where Is St Lawrence River Located?).

Jacques Cartier confronted Native Americans on the banks of the St. Lawrence River in northeast of North America. There were two Indian towns where Jacques Cartier sailed up. They were Stadacona and Hochelaga nearby today's Quebec (for more details the chapter 4.2.1 and 4.3.1). (See the Picture No.16).

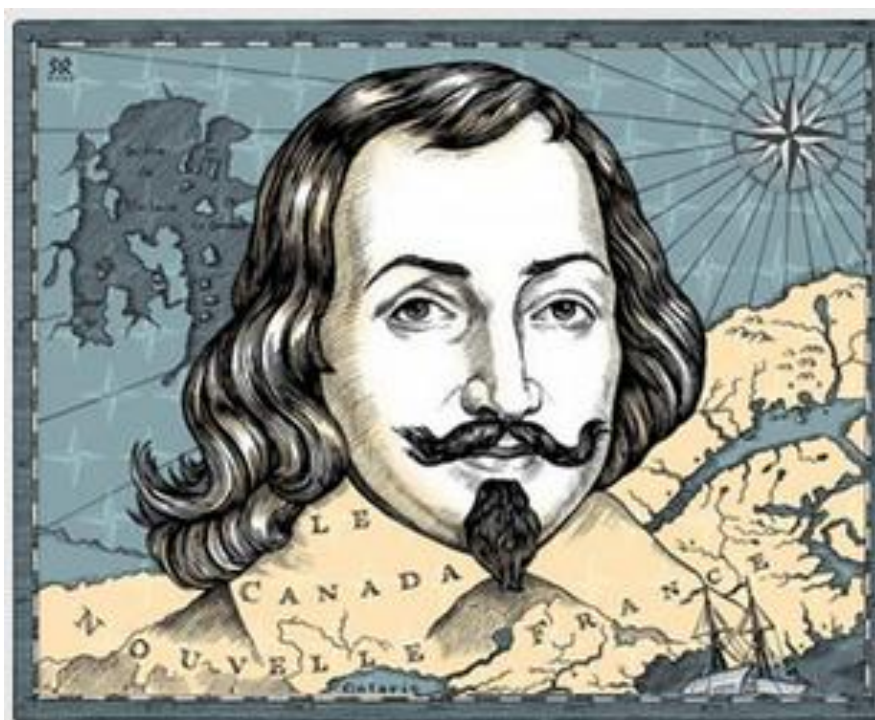


Picture No.16: Jacques Cartier's first interview with the Indians at Hochelaga in 1535, illustration, 1850 (Contact with Europeans, 2014)

Stadacona was an Iroquoian village with more or less 500 inhabitants. In the winter of 1535 Jacques Cartier and his people wintered at the distance from the village. 25 French people died of scurvy¹⁶ (Jacques Cartier Bibliography; Stadacona; CALLOWAY, First People, A Documentaary Survey of American Indian History, 1999, p. 82). (For more details see the chapter 4.3.2).

¹⁶ Scurvy is a disease caused by a diet that lacks vitamin C (ascorbic acid). Patients develop anemia, debility, exhaustion, edema (swelling) in some parts of the body, and sometimes ulceration of the gums and loss of teeth (What Is Scurvy?).

When an explorer called Samuel de Champlain¹⁷ arrived at the same place at around the year 1600, all the towns had been destroyed (see the Picture No.17). Their disappearance could have been caused by European illnesses or it was caused by the competition of Amerindians tribes for European trade. Then Quebec City was founded by Samuel de Champlain in 1603 (for more details see the chapter 3.2.1). It was he, who helped France to begin the fur trade. Young traders were sent by Champlain to the American Indian villages and their aim was to explore their lifestyle and languages (JACQUIN, 1997, p. 114). Montagnais and Algonquin were two tribes who had a friendly relation with French colonists (for more details see the chapter 4.3.1). The French aim was to get the land which was full of animals for furs (CALLOWAY, First People, A Documentaary Survey of American Indian History, 1999, p. 82).



Picture No.17 : *Portrait of Samuel de Champlain*(History, Grades K-5).

¹⁷ An explorer who was born in Norway, he founded the Canadian city of Quebec and helped to colonize French North America. Often called the “Father of New France“. He sailed several times to the Spanish colonies in North America between the years 1599-1601 when a new navigation system, radar, had been invented (Samuel de Champlain).

3.1.2 England

The 16th century was also the age of mercantilism¹⁸, an extremely competitive economic philosophy that pushed European nations to acquire as many colonies as they could. The first English attempt to reach the New World was in 1497 when King Henry VII found an Italian mariner named John Cabot and requested him to explore Eastern Canada on England's behalf. The first time he sailed he reached Iceland and the second time the coast of Newfoundland. Despite the fact that he did not find any gold, he was the first who hoisted the flag on the American continent. Henry VII was very pleased with the mariner's successes, that one year later he provided the explorer with some more ships (KOZLOWSKI, 2010). Unfortunately, the third sail was not successful. These ships with John Cabot never came back to England (GOLDFIELD, 2002).

In 1578 Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed to find the Northwest Passage but he settled in Newfoundland (see the Picture No.18). In 1583 he came there again and claimed the land for Queen Elizabeth I of England, and started a colony. Sir Walter Raleigh (see the Picture No.19), who was the step-brother of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, he took over position after his failed attempt to set up a colony, he was looking for more suitable place to colonize (Sir Humphrey Gilbert: Explorer). He stayed optimistic and sent Sir Richard Grenville and Sir Ralph Lane who headed a second expedition to the New World in 1585. Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition found the place and they built their settlement on Roanoke Island in 1585 (see the Picture No.20). The new colony was named by Raleigh Virginia, in honour of the Virgin Queen Elizabeth I.

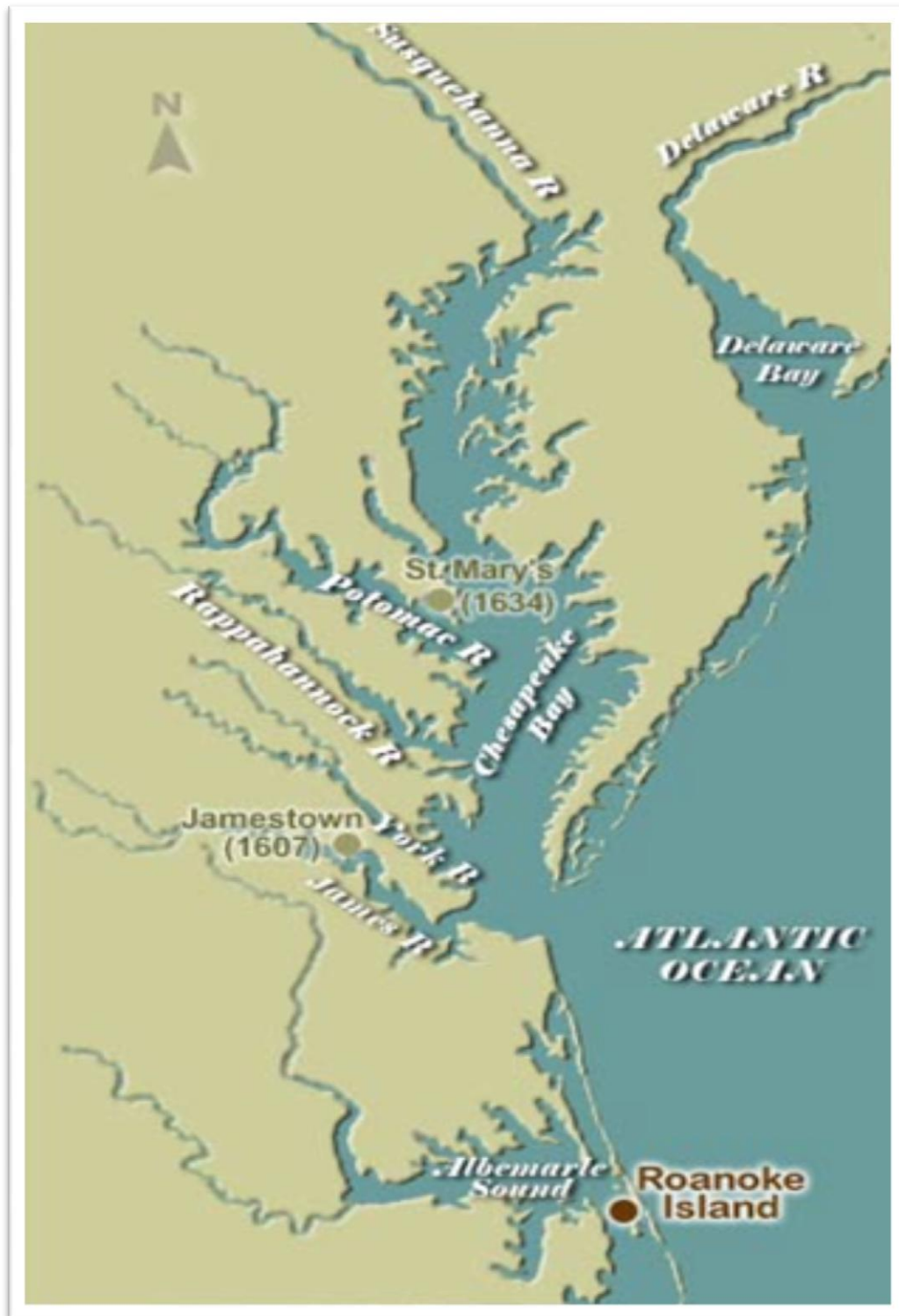
¹⁸ Also called "commercialism," is a system in which a country attempts to amass wealth through trade with other countries, exporting more than it imports and increasing stores of gold and precious metals. It is often considered an outdated system (Mercantilism).



Picture No.18: Portrait of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (Humphrey Gilbert).



Picture No.19: Portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh (Sir Walter Raleigh oval portrait by Nicholas Hilliard).



Picture No.20: Roanoke Island on the map (Roanoke Island).

Then the Englishman, Sir Richard Grenville¹⁹ in 1585 reached the land with his ships many years before the founding of Virginia (see the Picture 21). There was no permanent settlement yet. The settlers were mainly soldiers. Unfortunately, they found neither gold, nor precious stones, as they expected (Roanoke Island). He came across Indians who were kind and receptive until the moment when one of the Indians allegedly stole a silver cup from English people. Mr Grenville got angry and burned the entire Indian's village (ZINN, 2001, p. 12). After exhausting cold winter in 1586 they came back to England (GOLDFIELD, 2002, pp. 28 - 29). Raleigh tried one more time to found a colony in 1587 but unsuccessfully.



Picture No.21: *Sir Richard Grenville* (Sir Richard Grenville, sailor and explorer).

¹⁹ Sir Richard Grenville was an Elizabethan sailor, explorer, and mercenary. He was a cousin of both Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake (Sir Richard Grenville, sailor and explorer).

One of the members of this expedition was John White²⁰, who sailed to England for supplies. But because of the war between England and Spain he could not come back for three years. The soldiers on Roanoke Island settlement in 1585, instead growing their own food insisted the Roanoke Indians to give them their food. After the return of John White from the Roanoke Ireland the entire colony of 117 men, women and children had vanished (for more details see the chapter 4.3.2). The only sign he found were the letters "CRO" carved on a tree near the fort and the word "Croatoan" on a post. *"The actual fate of the "Lost Colony" at Roanoke will probably never be known."* (GOLDFIELD, 2002, pp. 28 - 29). *"In any event, the first significant English effort to establish a colony in North America ended in mysterious failure"*(Roanoke Island).

3.1.3 Chapter summary

The original objectivities of England and France were different than those after their coming to the New World. The main purpose to go westward was to find the Northwest Passage to Cathay, which is what they termed China in those days. The change of their goals happened. After they found land in New World and met the Native Americans they realized that it could be a good place to colonize and where they could expand their power and possession of territory. They began establishing small settlements and colonies from which they took profits of course for their home countries.

First attempts were not successful at all. There were a series of them if we talk about colonization. It took a long time before some of the countries settled a colony in the North America. At the beginning of the 17th century there were already establishments of permanent settlements. The land where the European colonizers came usually adopted the

²⁰ John was a British explorer, cartographer and governor of the English settlement on Roanoke Island, now in North Carolina (John White Bibliography).

names such as New England, New France, New Spain, and New Netherlands. They wanted to let the new land remind them of their home county. Nevertheless societies which arose in the North America were quite different from those in Europe (CALLOWAY, First People, A Documentaary Survey of American Indian History, 1999, pp. 67 - 70).

The English-based their first colony which was named Virginia Company founded Jamestown in 1607, then on behalf of the New France Company Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec in 1608; and for example the Dutch West Indies Company founded Fort Nassau at Albany in 1614 and New Amsterdam (today's New York) in 1624 (HAYWOOD, 2001, pp. 126 - 129), (BENJAMIN, 2006, p. 508).

3.2 The first permanent settlements and colonies in North America

3.2.1 France – Quebec

A Permanent settlement was established later. It was Quebec, founded in 1608 by Samuel de Champlain, and did not have many colonists. He was responsible for a mission and education in Quebec. Later the French missionaries were sent there to convert the Indians to the Catholic religion. Luis XIV of France took direct control of colony. "In 1642, Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve founded a Catholic mission that he named Ville-Marie and which would become Montreal at the end of the 18th century" (Portrait of Québec). Montreal was founded in 1642 as a commercial and religious place where before a settlement was established on 1611. Colonies begun developing and the number of colonists also increased.

In 1663 Luis XIV was an absolute monarch and he directly controlled Quebec's politics, society, and economic policy (see the Picture No.22). The King saw Quebec as an opportunity to reinforce their power in New France. The minister of Luis XIV, Colbert saw New France

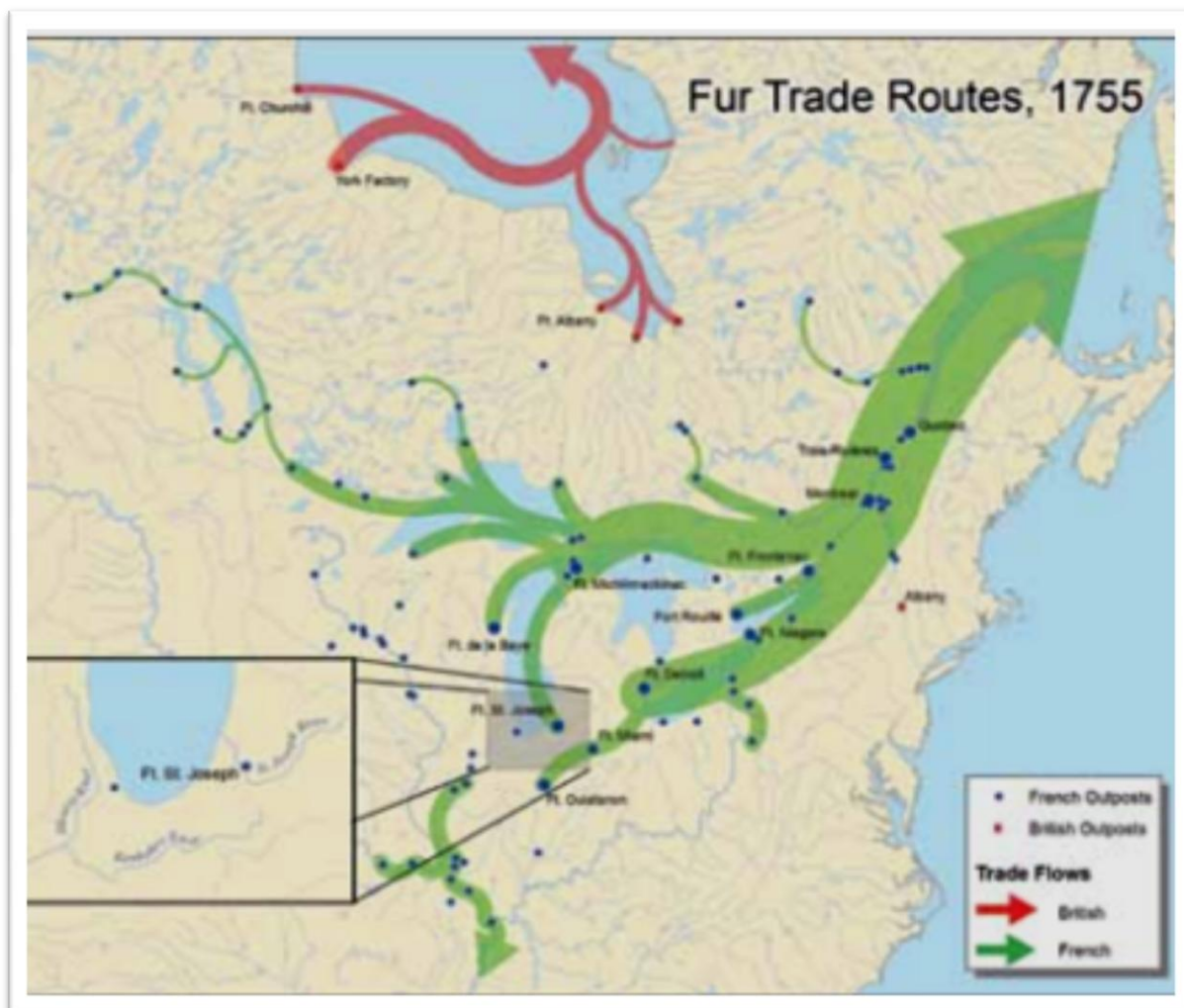
also as a possibility how to solve the problem with unemployment, burgeoning cities and vagrancy in France. Development of a profitable fur trade or increasing the number of settlements in New France was for the most part unsuccessful.



Picture No.22: *The French King Luis XIV* (Políticos en bancarrota, 2014).

The main centre of French settlements was created at the bank of the St. Lawrence River including Quebec and Montreal. Posts network, established for exchanging trade, were mostly situated inland. Those were the territories of Great Lakes region and Mississippi River valley area down to the Gulf Coast and Louisiana (see the Picture No.23). It was simultaneously the place of most interaction with Amerindians (Fur trade). Although fur trade by the late 1690's did not make as much profits

as at the beginning, French were keeping up with the trade. Their contact was not only about trade however also about relations which they wanted to keep. Natives Americans saw the exchange trade more as a gifts. By its gift-giving policy they together with French reinforced social-alliances. *“Those who gave gifts gained prestige, honour, and influence and those who received them had an obligation to the giver.”* (Fur trade).



Picture No.23: *Fur Trade Routes, 1755* (Fur trade).

There were around fifteen thousand colonists by 1700 in North America. The French men in Canada were dispatched. The king as an action of support for marriages and families in New France, sent *“les filles du roi”* which translated from French to English means, daughters of the king (GRIFFIN, 1984, p. 32). (For more detail see the chapter 4.2.1).

The people there had an even better life than in France. They owned large houses and taxes were lower than in France. Nevertheless only one-third of these people came back to France. What discouraged people to immigrate to New France were talks about occasional and an unpredictable Indian attacks, freezing and very cold winters and potential newcomers and also maintained inhabitants from France were demanded to accept the Catholic religion (GOLDFIELD, 2002, pp. 34-36).

3.2.2 England – Jamestown

The first English successful and permanent colony established in 1607 was Jamestown in Virginia. The king of England, James I, granted a group of English merchants a charter in 1606. The captain was John Smith (BENJAMIN, 2006, p. 38). (See the Picture No.24).



Picture No.24: John Smith, the Admiral of New England (Jamestown Colony Gallery).

The aim was to found the Virginia Company and make it profitable. Newly arrived colonists in Virginia settled by the James River and called the settlement Jamestown in honour of the King (MARSH, 2006, p. 5). This settlement was funded by the Virginia Company of London (English Colonization Begins).



Picture No.25: Jamestown was settled about 30 miles inland along the James River (The Spectrum of English Settlement, 2014).

A fort storehouse, some cabins and a church were built by the settlers. Later they struggled with Amerindians attacks disease and famine. When John Smith went to England and never returned, the

colonists became lethargic in that they did not farm or maintain food for themselves and instead, searched for gold and other riches. These would have been the contributing factors to the period which was to be known as the “*starving time*” in winter between the years 1609-1610 (for more details see the chapter 4.3.2). By this time more than half of the colonists died. When the rest of colonists decided to come back to England they met a supplier’s fleet on their way and sailed back to Britain (KOZLOWSKI, 2010, pp. 38 - 39).

A colonist, named John Rolfe began a plantation of tobacco in 1612 firstly introduced to Europe by the Spanish (see the Picture No.26). After a negative period until the year 1610, Jamestown slowly began to prosper. Investors of Virginia were British aristocrats. A large number of women and children lived in British settlements. The colonists exported the tobacco to Europe where it had become very popular (KOZLOWSKI, 2010, pp. 38 - 39). (For more details see the chapter 5.1).



Picture No.26: *Tobacco as a cash crop made settlement in Virginia possible. Those early growers had no idea that they were introducing a health hazard of monumental proportions (Bobbists, 2014).*

They needed more labour force therefore African slaves were introduced to their colonies as labourers and prisoners where they would work. Their towns and villages became bigger and larger. So, as the time passed by, they occupied the territory of native's inhabitants. The number of slaves was sharply increasing. In 1775 the total number of inhabitants in the thirteen British colonies of the North America was 2,25 million. If we would compare it with the number of them in Britain in those days, it was more than one fourth. Almost half of them were slaves (HAYWOOD, 2001, pp. 126 - 129).

3.2.3 Chapter summary

The permanent colonies of colonizing countries were established quite a long time after their first attempts. The British started colonization at the end of 15th century in comparison with France who began its colonization later, at the beginning of 16th century (BENJAMIN, 2006, p. 508). The English-based first Virginia Company founded Jamestown in 1607, then on behalf of the New France Company Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec in 1608; and for example with the other European colonizing countries, the Dutch West Indies Company founded New Amsterdam, today's New York, in 1624 (HAYWOOD, 2001, pp. 126 - 129).

Established British Jamestown and French Quebec commenced to prosper. Jamestown began a successful tobacco growing concern and they exported it to England in a large scale. Quebec was not the focused place of trade. The exchange trade with Native Americans happened usually at the territory of inland than at the coast (for more details see the chapter 5.2). Even at the end of 17th century when fur trade did not make profits because of oversupply they still continued to exchange. The reason was to maintain the relations with Native Americans in comparison with the British who did not understand the gift-giving native's policy. It led to their difficult relations.

4 WHAT RELATIONS DID HAVE THE NATIVES AMERICANS WITH THE COLONISTS AND HOW DID THEY PERCEIVE EACH OTHER?

4.1 Mutual perception of English and French colonists and Native Americans

4.1.1 The Image of the Natives Americans in Europe

Indians became Amerindians and Aborigines and Indigenous People and Amerindians. Lately, Indians have become First Nations in Canada and Native Americans in The United States, but the fact of the matter is that there has never been a good collective noun because there never was a collective to begin with (KING, 2013, p. prologue).

When Columbus came to North America and called the people “*Indians*” for the reason he thought that he arrived to India however he was mistaken. The next period of time several institutions and people attempted to correct this historical mistake and the name which was given to Indians. Afterward the people were trying to find more convenient and precise name for Indians.

Thanks to new technologies and development of printing, information of “*New World*” was more available in Europe. There was diversity of images of the New World and Indians. These people who were already in some contact with the natives expressed many opinions different and very different ones. For example Christopher Columbus

described the first Indians he met as simple children of nature, timid, generous, and guileless. They were “very well formed, with handsome bodies and good faces” and went “as naked as their mothers bore them.” (CALLOWAY, First People, A Documentaary Survey of American Indian History, 1999, p. 68).

At the beginning colonist kept friendly relations with the local people, Goods which were proposed to American Indians were accepted

and in return colonists got what they demanded from them. Columbus also mentioned that if they had a reckoned admiral, they could serve him as intelligent servants. Since he thought that they had no religion, he said they would easily accept a new religion – Christianity. Other explorers describe them as brave, agile and healthy people with dignity. Generally and briefly, the picture which Europeans had about the Indians was that they are “*noble savages*” and “*simple children of nature*”. However, descriptions as “dirty or treacherous savages” or even more stories about cannibals were also possible to hear (CALLOWAY, *First People, A Documentaary Survey of American Indian History*, 1999, pp. 67 - 69).

Evaluation of Native Americans was based on European standards. The meaning of civilisation from their point of view was decent clothes, understandable language having some political and social structures, a man who was responsible of agriculture and farming, long-term living and following some of the Christianity forms. Indian hospitality and friendliness made the colonists feel like they were superior society despite the fact that American Indians were refusing this idea all the time (CALLOWAY, *First People, A Documentaary Survey of American Indian History*, 1999, p. 68).

The English had never trusted that the behaviour of the Native Americans was honest. When Pocahontas came to England, a large number of people, also King James I, admired her for her exotic beauty and her behaviour. She was kind. They called her “*la belle sauvage*,” That means beautiful savage in English. Unfortunately she fell ill of a cold and European diseases and died in 1617(PAGE, 2003, p. 161).

When Montagnais²¹, an Amerindian tribe on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, first saw the French boat on the horizon the boat looked

²¹ The Innu (formerly known as Montagnais and Naskapi) are a North American Indian group located in Québec and Newfoundland and Labrador. “Innu” means “people” in the Innu language. They were commonly known to non-Innu as “Montagnais” (French for “mountain people”) (Innu (Montagnais-Naskapi)).

like a floating island. Seeing them closer they thought they were bears not that the beings on the board drinking blood and eating wood. Later they realized that they were just hairy and that they had been drinking wine and biscuits. (CALLOWAY, First People, A Documentaary Survey of American Indian History, 1999, p. 82). Among the French was also a priest “who came towards them making signs of friendship, raising his hands towards heaven, and addressing them in an earnest manner, but in a language which they could not understand.” (CALLOWAY, The World Turned Upside Down: Indian Voices from Early America, 1994, pp. 33 - 34).

A Huron upon seeing a man bearded Frenchman for the first time in 1632: “O, what an ugly man! It is possible that any woman would look favourably on such a man.” (HURTS, 1993, p. 163).

4.1.2 Native American’s speeches to colonists

One day, at the beginning of the 17th century, an old Indian man who belonged to the Micmac tribe in Nova Scotia was telling to the Frenchmen:

You are always fighting and quarrelling among yourselves, you are envious and are all the time slandering each other; you are thieves and deceivers; you are covetous, and are neither generous nor kind; as for us, if we had a morsel of bread we share it with our neighbour (CALLOWAY, First People, A Documentaary Survey of American Indian History, 1999, pp. 68 - 69).

An elder Micmac man repeated more or less the same point of view also later in 1670’s to LeClerq who was a catholic missionary and explained that the French had no reason to treat them with contempt.

Miserable we seem in thine eyes, we consider ourselves nevertheless much happier than thou in this, what we are content with the little that we have; thou deceives thyself greatly if thou thinkest to persuade us that thy country is better than ours. For in France, as thou sayest, is a little

terrestrial paradise, art thou sensible to leave it? There is no Indian who does not consider himself infinitely more happy and more powerful than the French (CALLOWAY, *The World Turned Upside Down: Indian Voices from Early America*, 1994, pp. 50 - 52).

4.1.3 Chapter summary

In these days we know that this range of different opinions was not only because of the diversity of different tribes of American Indian but also because of experiences they had. Their experiences were dependant on many factors: what tribe the colonizers met, who the colonizers were, what their assumption about the indigenous people was, how they treated them and what experiences American Indians already had with colonizers.

The image of Native Americans as “*noble savages*” was maintained despite several conflicts. We can find this mentioned in non-Indians documents - in the journals of Columbus in 1492, also philosopher of eighteen century Jean Jacque Rousseau, or in the modern movies such as *Dances with Wolves* in 1990 (CALLOWAY, *First People, A Documentaary Survey of American Indian History*, 1999, p. 70).

4.2 Interpersonal relations between Natives Americans and colonists

4.2.1 France

The French did not threaten the American Indians as other European settlers did. “*..the French generally showed a warm regard to native people.*” Because of the fur trade they had together, the French actually could not behave in a different way. If they did they would not exist because there was a large number of American Indians but a few French colonists. The French, being just one of the colonizing nations of America were close to Native Americans. Far away from colonies they lived as Native Americans do. Their kindness of native people which

resulted in cultural exchanges between French and American Indians were encouraged by Champlain, who sent young French men to American Indians to learn their language (HURTS, 1993, pp. 165-166).

In French settlements by the 1666 one-third were made up of women and because of this reason young men were not married. In an attempt to increase population in New France some young men got married with the Indian women. The idea came from French king as a manner how to “civilize” the Indians. Also some their wives were found among the female orphans. They were called “*filles du Roi*” or “*king’s girls or daughters*” and were sent to Canada and the government financed the transportation (see the Pictures No.27). It was an attempt in how to equilibrate sexual imbalance. Rumours were saying that these king’s girls were just Parisian prostitutes or some Frenchwomen who did not have enough money and were looking for a Canadian husband. Despite these attempts to increase the French population in the New World had never even been considered by England’s one (GOLDFIELD, 2002, pp. 36-37).



Picture No.27: This painting by Eleanor Brickdale presents a very elegant picture of the arrival of French brides (“King’s Daughters”, 2014).

4.2.2 England

The natives welcomed differences, namely those who worked with colonists closely. Even some of the natives converted, as Pocahontas did. Her father was the Chief of the Powhatan tribe (HURTS, 1993, p. 182).

The Jamestown colony was established in Virginia in 1607 by John Smith (see the Picture No.28). This colony was situated near the Powhatan settlement. The English did not hide that their only aim was a commercial venture. Actually they came to the native land which the Powhatan used only seasonally (HURTS, 1993, p. 182).



Picture No.28: *Portrait of Captain John Smith (Pilgrims & Colonists).*

When John Smith came to the land of the Powhatan, they were not very surprised because they already knew it was not the first time they had attempted to colonize. Captain John Smiths claimed to the Powhatan tribe, that he and his people would be subordinated to their nation. The

Powhatan included thirty groups of Algonquian speakers who were situated on today's Virginia land. It was planned that John Smith would become the chief of Jamestown as the thirty-first Powhatan district. One and actually the best known story of John Smith is about the Powhatan daughter, Pocahontas, who saved his life after he had been captured by Indians in 1607 (see the Picture No. 29). *"He could either be kept on as a chief, if he was loyal to Powhatan, or taken away and made to do women's work,..."* (PAGE, 2003, p. 160) .



Picture No.29: *Captain John Smith describes being saved from execution by Pocahontas in 1608 (Pocahontas).*

The person, who from her childhood had helped to keep the peace between these two, her own people of Powhatan and English, has already been mentioned Pocahontas (see the Picture No 30). She was very curious that's why she visited English quite often.

She interceded with her father for the release of the English captives and arranged the return of Indian captives of the English, carried diplomatic messages back and forth, and according to Smith, risked her life to reveal the "treacheries" and save the colony (PAGE, 2003, p. 160).



Picture No.30: Pocahontas (Pocahontas, 2014).

In the winter 1610 some of the English settlers left their settlement and came to the Amerindians because of starvation. The English did not have enough food. When winter passed the English governor asked American Indians to let his settlers go. Unfortunately the chief of Powhatan did not do that and because of it some American Indians were

killed and the village burned (ZINN, 2001). Here is a speech of Powhatan, as recorded by John Smith in 1609:

Why will you take by force what you may obtain by love? Why will you destroy us who supply you with the food? What can you get by war?...We are unarmed, and willing to give you what you ask, if you come in a friendly manner...

I am not so simply as not to know it is better to eat good meat, sleep comfortably, live quietly with my women and children, laugh and be merry with English, and being their friend, trade for their copper and hatchets, than to run away from them...

Take away you guns and swords, the cause of all our jealousy, or you may die in the same manner (TURNER, 1977), (Source).

After the arrival of four hundred other colonists to Virginia in 1610, the English grabbed the Indian's land without any dealings or contracts with them. The English received this complaint from the Powhatan:

What will it avail to take that performance which you may quietly have with love or to destroy them that provide you with food? What can you get by war, when we can hide our provision and fly into the woods, whereby you must famish, by wronging us, your friends? (PAGE, 2003, p. 161)

Afterwards, the first five-year war between the English and Powhatan began during which, in 1613 Pocahontas was captured by the English and subsequently during her hostage she changed her religion to Anglicanism and she was baptized "*The Lady Rebecca*". As a diplomatic act there was a marriage between Pocahontas and John Rolfe. It was tactical move to avoid the war (PAGE, 2003, pp. 156 - 161). (See the Picture No.31)



Picture No.31: *The wedding of Pocahontas with John Rolfe* (The wedding of Pocahontas with John Rolfe, 2014)

She got married with an Englishman, John Rolfe who was developer from the Virginia tobacco industry (for more details see the chapter 5.1). The English and Powhatan made a much stronger alliance in a more diplomatic way (HURTS, 1993).

4.2.3 Chapter summary

The difference between French and British interpersonal relations with Natives Americans was that the French were more open than The British. The French lived among the natives in contrary to the British who were separated from the Natives Americans in their settlements and usually pushing them away from their origin land. They probably had interpersonal relations as French did however only little evidence exists of marriages and interpersonal relations between British and Natives Americans.

4.3 Examples of cooperation and relations of the Native Americans with the settlers

4.3.1 France

Jacques Cartier and Donnacona

Donnacona was the head of the Stadacona village and leader of St. Lawrence River Iroquois. He did not agree with a great cross (see the picture No.32), bearing a shield with three fleurs-de-lis²² (see the Picture No.33), set up in Gaspé by Jacques Cartier in July 1534. It was raised with the words, "*Vive le Roy de France*," carved above it, as the symbol of the Christian faith and French sovereignty (Jacques Cartier Erects a Cross at Gaspé, 1534).

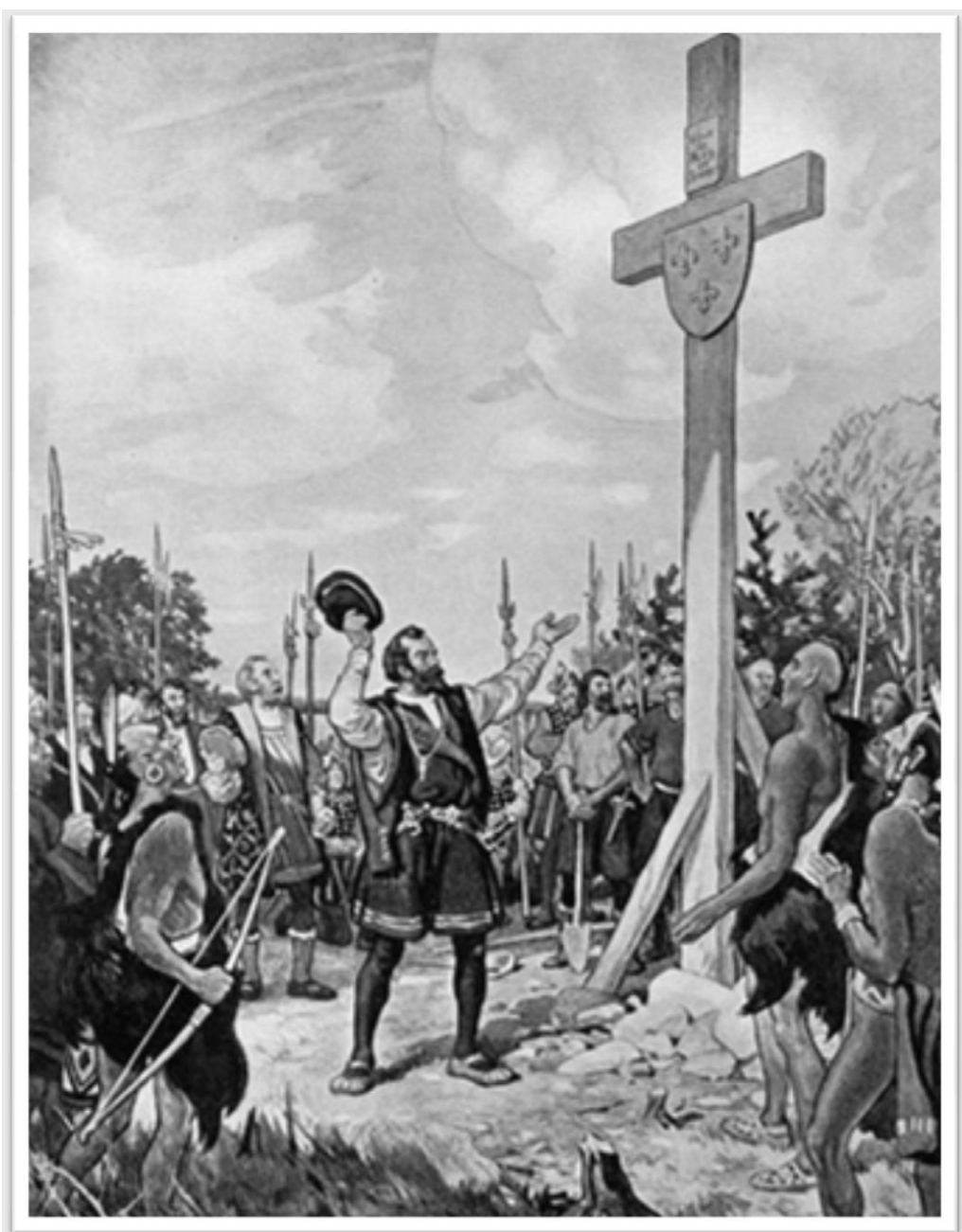
The land was proclaimed to King Francis while his company saluted the cross. Amerindians, who were watching them closely, were astonished looking at the ceremony. Cartier allegedly explained to them "*by signs that the cross was set up as a landmark*" (Jacques Cartier Erects a Cross at Gaspé, 1534) "*and had no real significance.*" (LIPPERT, 2008, p. 147) Then he promised when he came back, he would bring them what they desired. Two young men, sons of the chief, Domagaia and Taignoagny, were invited to France and *dressed "in gaily coloured shirts and ribbons, with red caps and brass chains round their necks."* (Jacques Cartier Erects a Cross at Gaspé, 1534).

Some sources say that Donnacona (see the Picture No.34) was seized because he did not want to let Jacques Cartier continue onwards to Hochelaga²³. Only through his disaccord they went there in 1535. Probably this reason led Donnacona to let his sons go with him. If the sons of Donnacona went to France with Jacques Cartier willingly or they

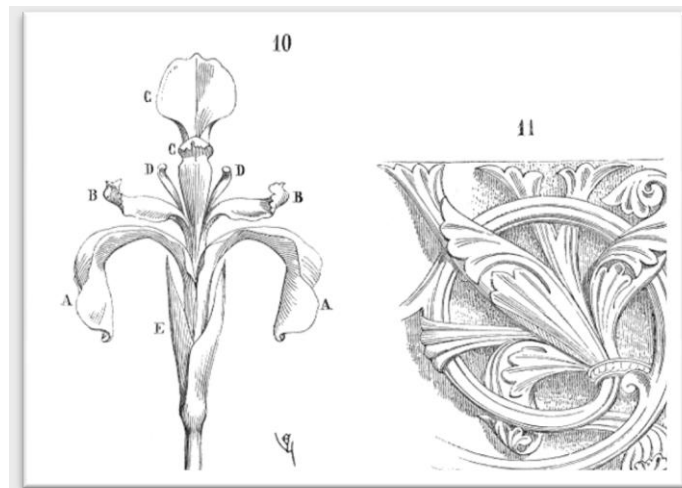
²² The English translation of "fleur-de-lis" is "flower of the lily." This symbol, depicting a stylized lily or lotus flower, has many meanings. Traditionally, it has been used to represent French royalty, and in that sense it is said to signify perfection, light, and life (Design).

²³ An extinct Iroquoian people located on the site of present Montreal (Hochelaga).

were kidnapped, is not ascertained. Other source says that Donnacona was captured and taken to France too. After his arrival he was presented to the French King Francis I, to whom he repeated tales of a rich Kingdom of Saguenay. Donnacona died in France. His death deteriorated their mutual relation (Donnacona).



Picture No.32: *Jacques Cartier raises the cross at Gaspé in 1534*
(Jacques Cartier Erects a Cross at Gaspé, 1534).



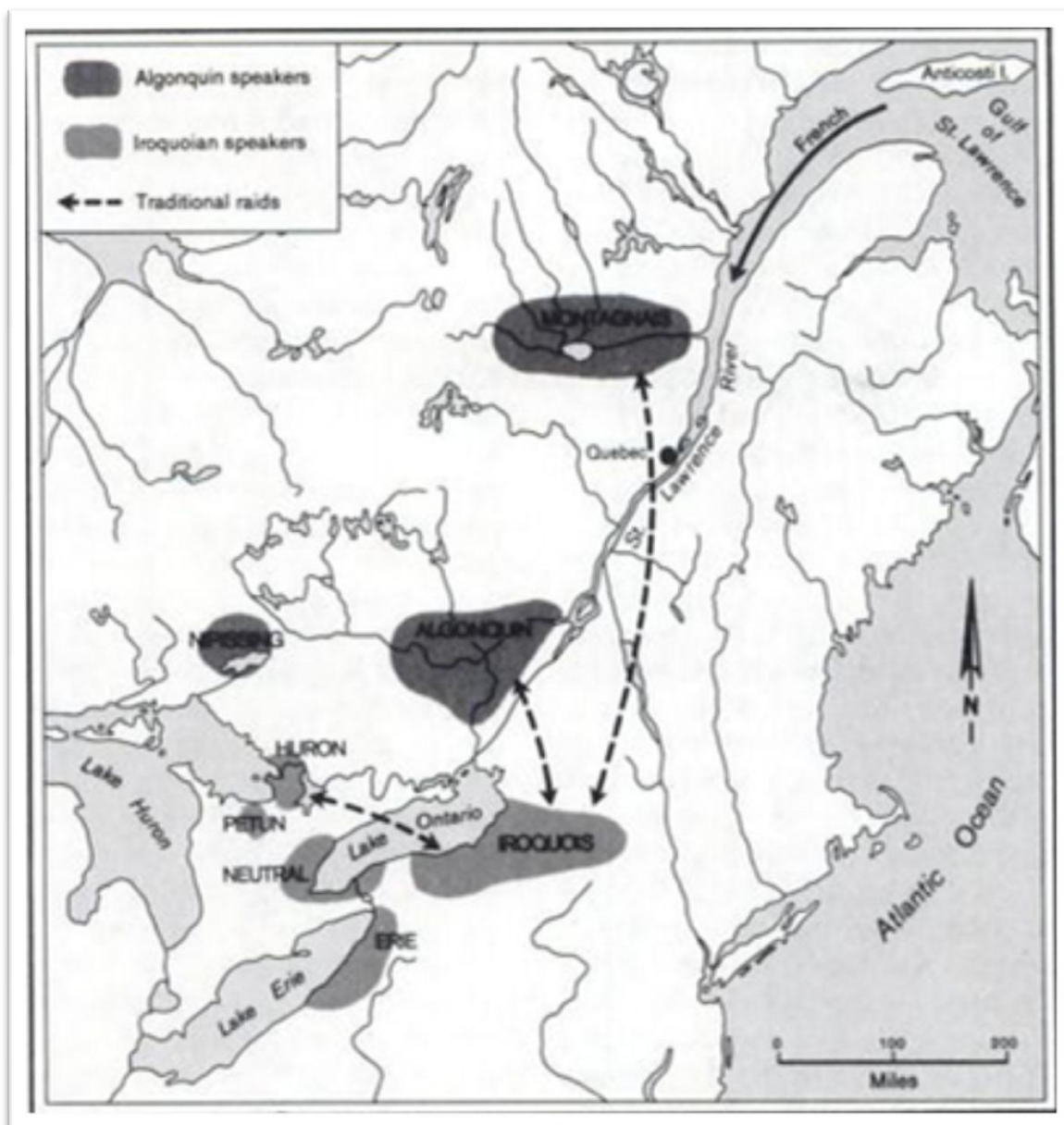
Picture No.33: Iris compared with fleur-de-lis ornament in French (Fleur iris).



Picture No.34: Meeting of Donnacona & Cartier in 1541(Jacques Cartier).

Samuel de Champlain, Montagnais, Algonquins and fur trade

The Algonquin Indians took the part in history of the victims of European politics. When the French arrived to trade, the Algonquins jumped at the deal. *“Though the French were good friends to the Algonquins, they did not make such good allies”* (Native Languages of the Americas: Algonquin). (See the Picture No.35).



Picture No.35: Natives Groups in the Early 17th Century in the North America (MCILWRAITH, 2001, p. 69).

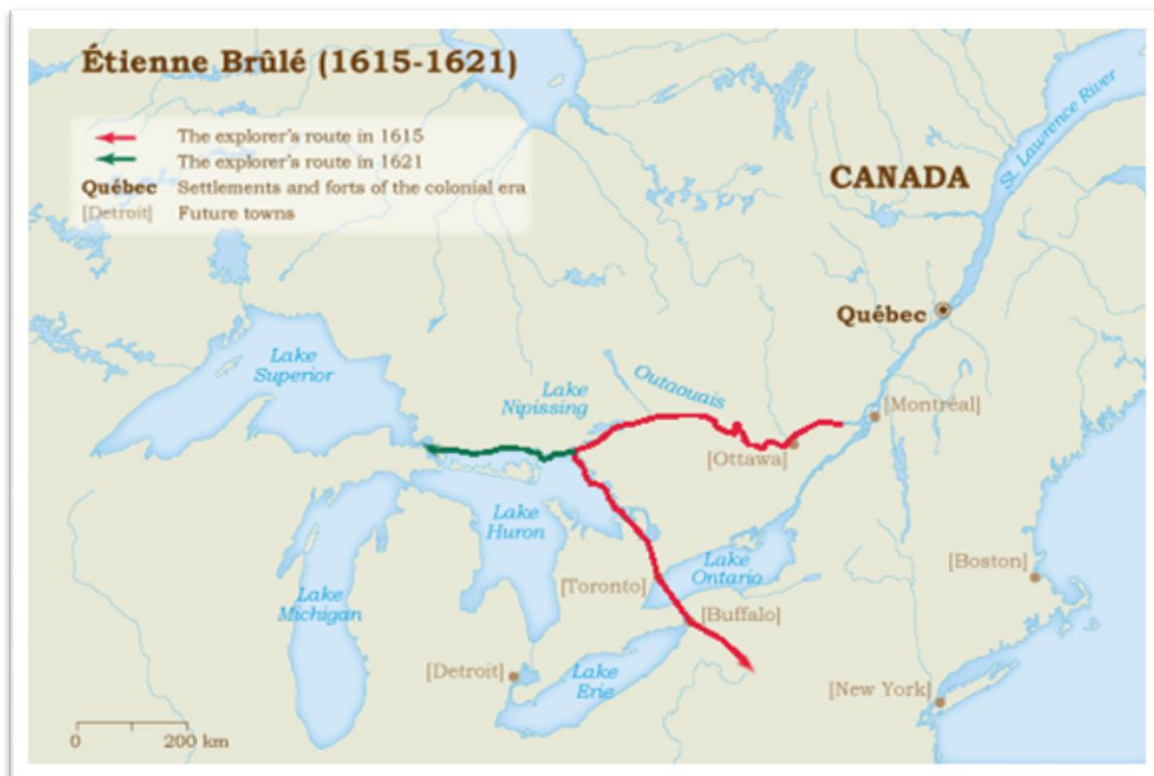
Samuel de Champlain came in 1608 to the unpopulated valley of St. Lawrence River, where a small settlement was founded and from where not far away natives lived. On the north and west were Algonquian who lived by hunting and fishing. In the Saguenay River valley there were natives called Montagnais, in the Ottawa River valley were Algonquian, the Iroquoian around the eastern Great Lakes. Huron group was a part of Iroquoian Indians. As Samuel de Champlain was interested in exploring and trading, he got in touch with the Natives Americans as soon as he could to establish an alliance with the Huron, a young man called Etienne Brulé²⁴ was sent to their village probably in 1610 (see the Picture No.36). Once Samuel de Champlain was wounded he spent the winter between the years 1615-1616 in Huronia among natives. After the time they spent together, the French started to better understand the ways of Amerindians living (MCILWRAITH, 2001). Also the French ameliorated in geographical knowledge that Samuel de Champlain was the person who had made the largest contribution to the cartography of North America in 1632 (Virtual Museum of New France). (See the Picture No:37).

²⁴ He played an essential role in the first documented journeys of exploration in New France by going ahead of Samuel de Champlain. He appears to have been the first European to set eyes on the Ottawa Valley, Georgian Bay, Pennsylvania and four of the Great Lakes, and to give at least an oral description of them (Virtual Museum of New France).



Picture No.36: *Etienne Brulé with Amerindians* (Etienne Brule).

Champlain was always keeping friendly relations. He also proved several brave acts to gain Amerindians respect “*such as travelling down the rapids in a canoe as they watched on*” (Thousand and one faces of Samuel de Champlain). To show the power he gave them presents all the time because “*for the Native People, the ability to give gifts was a sign of power.*” He protected and he even wanted to educate some of Native Americans by taking them in France. Some of these natives were “*a young Huron man, Savignon, and three adoptive daughters, named Foi (Faith), Charité (Charity) and Espérance (Hope).*” (Thousand and one faces of Samuel de Champlain). War activity of Champlain had serious consequences which created new French enemies while fixing relations with others (Thousand and one faces of Samuel de Champlain).



Picture No.37: Routes explored between the years 1615 – 1621 (Virtual Museum of New France).

Jean de Brébeuf, Algonquins and Jesuit mission

Jean de Brébeuf was a priest and one of a group of early missionaries of New France. A monopoly of religious Jesuits services to Canada was given by the monarchy in 1632. The French Jesuits were focused on Algonquins and its transformation to farmers. Their mission started on Huron group of Algonquins, near Georgian Bay. These Native Americans were generally fur traders. The Jesuits were trying to live near to the natives. There was a publication in France called *Relations* between the years 1632 to 1673. The aim of this Jesuit publication was to raise the interest of Jesuit mission participating in New France. It tried to achieve things by using the tales of missionaries and their work in New France. The main part of Catholic Doctrine was translated to the language of the Natives by Jean de Brébeuf. He even became a chief named by Hurons after he accepted the name of Echon. The atmosphere between the French and Amerindians became tense. It was caused by infectious European diseases and dependence on the French due to Iroquois pressure. Violence

was rising in the 40's which culminated in 1649 when Jean de Brébeuf was killed by the Five Nations of Iroquois. Afterward the number of converted Natives Americans and Jesuits in the territory of New France diminished. The Jesuit presence increased later during the peace negotiations in 1653 when French priests were invited by Iroquois to live with them (LAWSON, 2013, p. 813). Huron leader said to the Jesuit Jean de Brébeuf in 1635:

You tell us fine stories, and there is nothing in what you say that may not be true; but that is good for you who come across the seas. Do you not see that, as we inhabit a world so different from yours, there must be another heaven for us, and another road to reach it? (PFLUG, 1998, p. 81).

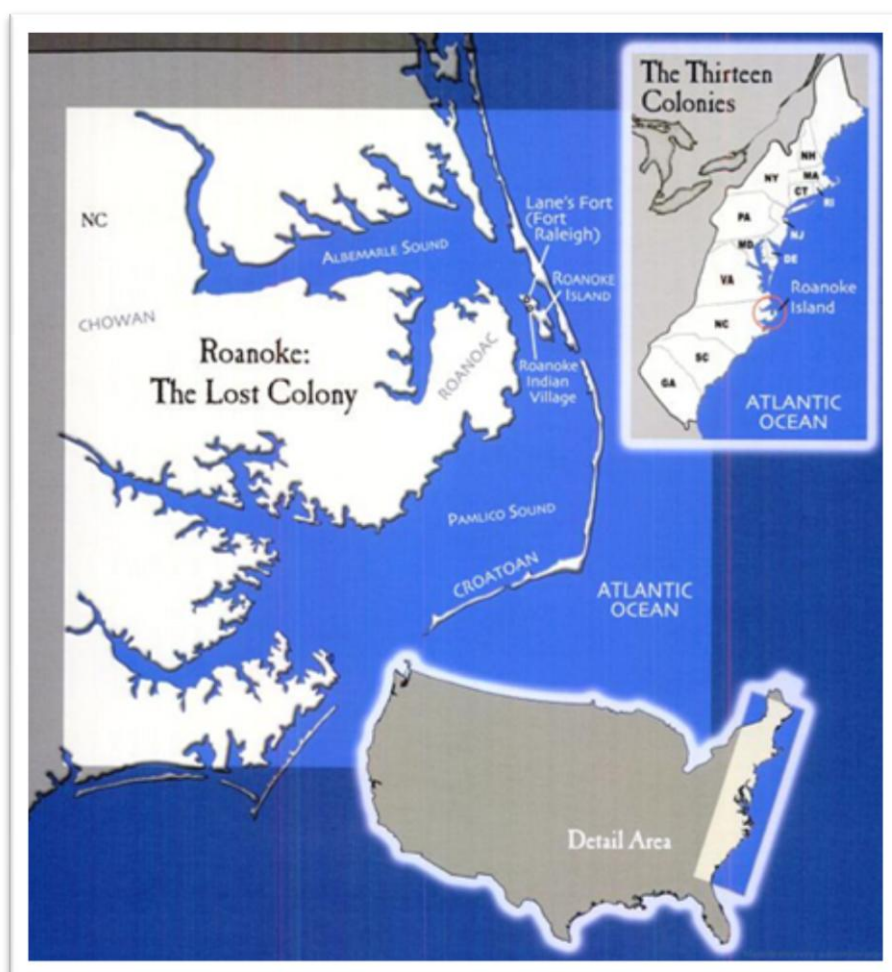
4.3.2 England

Roanoke Island and the “Lost Colony”

Roanoke Island is a very well-known as the story about the “*Lost Colony*” (see the Picture No.38). The island had many attempts of colonization even before Jamestown and Plymouth were founded. The First time two explorers came to the island was when the two explorers Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, who had been sent there by Sir Walter Raleigh and with the support of the Queen Elizabeth I in 1584, came there. When after the voyage they saw a land, they believed that they had happened upon the North American mainland. The land was claimed for England. Afterwards they realized that it was an island. *“As they explored, the Englishman found woods full of deer, rabbits, and birds. In the words of Barlowe, the land was teeming with animals “in incredible abundance.”*” (BELVAL, 2006, p. 15) An English village was established on the north end of this island and it was one of the first English colonies (Roanoke Voyages).

3 days after coming to Roanoke Island they encountered a Native American on the beach. An attempt to understand his speech failed. Neither Amadas nor Barlowe could understand what the Native American

said to them. However they invited him on the board of their ship and gave him a shirt and a hat and offered wine and meat. The Native American left the ship and returned in a while. Then he began fishing so that in 30 minutes the boat was full of fish. These fish were divided into two piles for their two ships. Acting like the Native American appreciated the gifts the English gave him. The Following days the English and Native Americans of the island spent by “*exchanging some of their less valuable items for animals skins, leather, dyes, and coral.*” Natives Americans were also very interested in the English’s superior metal swords in comparison with native’s wooden ones. The English were afraid of trading the swords with them in case they could use the swords against the English (BELVAL, 2006, pp. 14 - 16).



Picture No.38: Roanoke Island and the “Lost Colony” on the map (ITALIA, 2001).

The Native American, the brother of the Indian king Wingina Granganimeo, was generous to the English explorers and everyday providing them *“food – deer, rabbit, fish, melons, walnuts, and an assortment of vegetables including corn.”* (BELVAL, 2006, p. 16). Their communication was based on gesticulation and sign language.

One year later, the Native Americans Manteo and Wanchese returned with the English explorers to England. They were the local chiefs, Wanchese of Roanoke who were cousin of Granganimeo and Wingina, and Manteo of Croaton on the Outer Banks. In England they met the Queen and Sir Raleigh. The raise of funds for a permanent colony on Roanoke was realized thanks to the Native Americans presence. Then Raleigh sent the group of 100 soldiers, miners and scientist to Roanoke Island in 1585 commanded by his cousin Sir Richard Grenville. Afterward, regions were explored on the island thanks to the contacts with Native Americans tribes.

Good relations between English explorers and Natives Americans were deteriorated by some incidents especially concerned the provision of food. Once in the summer of 1585, a village of Native Americans were burned by Sir Richard Grenville because one of natives had stolen a silver cup. Then many problems appeared and relations were never the same as before (WALDMAN, 2006, str. 252).

After Sir Richard Grenville and Ralph Lane were sent with a group of men to Roanoke in 1585 by Raleigh, Sir Richard Grenville had to leave the island and returned because of the lack of supplies. Before he left Roanoke he named Lane to lead the exploration of the new land. His treatment to Native Americans was brutal. He burned one of the Native Americans villages. It was the reason why the Native Americans never again provided food to the English. The Population of the English colony starved until the time when Sir Francis Drake arrived in 1586. He was on the way to England and he offered to Lane and his colonist to go with him. In 1587 Raleigh sent John White with a group of about 115 men,

women and children to finally set up a permanent colony (ITALIA, 2001, pp. 4 - 10). They arrived on Roanoke Island, off the coast of what is now North Carolina. John White one year later sailed back to get new supplies. He left there his wife and daughter with the first English child born in the Americas, Virginia Dare. He could not come back to the Roanoke because of the English-Spanish war. He finally returned in 1590 but the colony and its inhabitants had disappeared. He found only a single word “*Croatoan*” carved into a wooden post (What happened to the “Lost Colony” of Roanoke?). (See the Picture No.39).



Picture No.39: John White and carved word “*CROATOAN*” into a wooden post (Have We Found the Lost Colony of Roanoke Island?).

There exist 5 popular theories of the vanished colony. The following three theories are the most probable. The people of Roanoke simply left the settlement, or the people of Roanoke decided to leave Roanoke Island to live with the Natives or the other last probable theory is that the colonists were killed by the Native Americans. There exist also theories

less probable and absurd. The whole population of Roanoke Island was killed by a disease or that the village was destroyed by a severe storm such as a hurricane. These are all only theories and the real fate of the Lost Colony had never been revealed (Roanoke Island History).

The Powhatan tribe and English colonists in Jamestown

Jamestown was founded on the territory led by Native Indian chief Powhatan. When English colonists were starving, because of the lack of food in the winter of 1610, some of them escaped and joined Natives Amerindians. At least they did not die of starvation. Then in summer, a governor of Jamestown recalled the English runaways back to Jamestown but the chief Powhatan answered “*noe other than prowde and disdaynefull Answers.*” Afterward some English soldiers were sent to their village. About 15 Native Americans were killed, houses were burned, and a queen of the tribe and children were taken to the boat and then thrown overboard into the sea (ZINN, 2001, p. 12), (MCNEESE, 2007, pp. 66 - 68).

Around the year 1620 the Native Americans were discontent with the fact of the spreading English settlement and the growing number of settlers, they decided to wipe the English out from their land. Native Americans killed a high number of English settlers. After this war the English understood that it is impossible to enslave Amerindians, or to live with them, the only possible way was to exterminate them (ZINN, 2001, p. 13).

Since the Amerindians were better woodsmen than follow the English and virtually impossible to track down, the method was to feign peaceful intentions, let them settle down and plant their corn wherever they chose, and then, just before harvest, fall upon them killing as many as possible and burnings the corn....Within two or three years of the massacre the English had avenged the deaths of that day many times over (ZINN, 2001, p. 13).

Native people were exposed to the constant pressure with providing English people with food. When they could not continue anymore they attacked the English colony. Their intent was to push back the English to Jamestown, out of settlements around and the aim was to moralise them. In 1622 the natives killed a third of the English colony. It was the consequence of English behaviour and their attitude to the Powhatan people. They welcomed colonists in to their land, provided them with food however, the colonists acted badly with the natives and demanded things from them rudely. The Colonist failed to understand their culture; they did not even give any example of an attempt to try. As the number of colonists started to grow and Virginia colony was expanding, the territory of Powhatan was diminished and they were pushed out of their original lands (HURTS, 1993, pp. 181 - 186).

Pilgrims in Plymouth

A group of 102 religious separatist, known these days as Pilgrims, left Plymouth in England and sailed into Cape Cod in November 1620 on a small ship called the Mayflower. Their purpose was simple – to find a new place in the New World for living without religion problems, where they could pray freely. They settled in the New World in a newly founded called village Plymouth (WHITEHURTS, 2002, pp. 5 - 6). Hardly one half of Pilgrims stayed alive after the first strong winter. They were weak of malnutrition and illnesses.

One day in March they received unexpected visit from a Native Indian. He was an Abenaki Indian who could speak English. A Couple of days later he came back with a Native Indian called Squanto who was a member of the Pawtuxet tribe. He could speak English because he had been kidnapped by an English captain some time ago. Even after such an experience with the English, he taught them how to grow corn, extract sap from maple trees as it was remedy of scurvy of which mariners suffered very often (History of Thanksgiving). *“To William Bradford,*

Squanto was "a special instrument sent of God for their good beyond their expectation," who helped settlers plant corn, find fish and gain a foothold in New England (Thanksgiving in North America: From Local Harvests to National Holiday).



Picture No.40: *The landing of the Pilgrims* (Colonial America, 2014)

They also helped them to enter in friendly contact with a local tribe called the Wampanoag (WHITEHURTS, 2002, pp. 5 - 6). They remained in touch for more than 50 years. Sadly, it was only one of not many examples of harmonic relations between Europeans and Native Americans (CALLOWAY, *First People, A Documentaary Survey of American Indian History*, 1999, pp. 88 - 89).

After the Pilgrims succeeded in their first corn harvest in November 1621 William Bradford, the Governor of Plymouth colony, invited Natives Americans to a celebratory feast (History of Thanksgiving). It was a 3-day festival. Nowadays, it is remembered as a first Thanksgiving in history which has become a tradition and seen as "*a communal celebration*

marked as a sense of gratitude people feel for all the good things in life. This is done by offering prayers, gifting your near and dear ones.”
(Thanksgiving Day Tradition).

5 WHICH BUSINESS PROFITS DID THE FRENCH AND THE BRITISH MAKE IN NORTH AMERICA?

5.1 Tobacco plantations

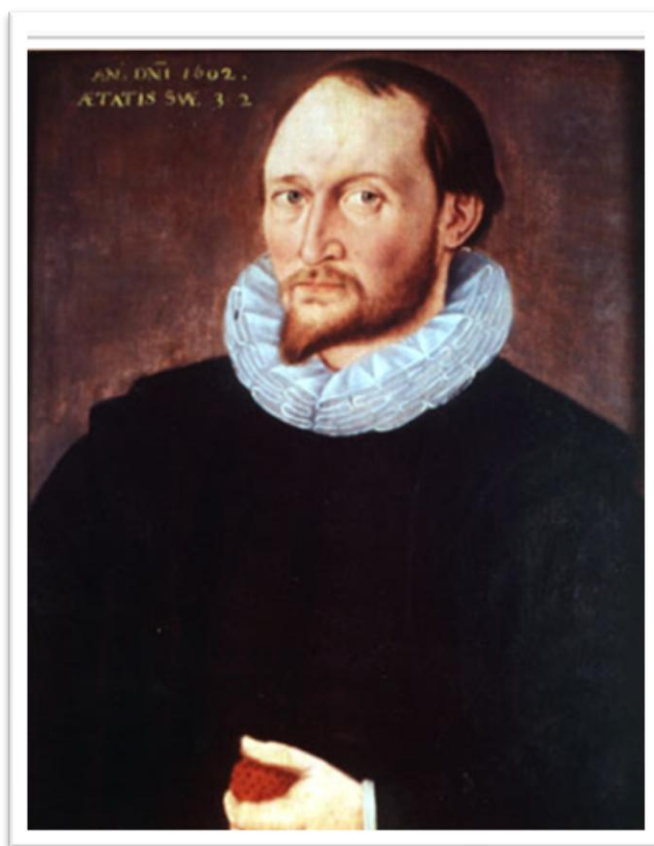
Tobacco became well-known and popular in Europe thanks to the Spanish and Portuguese who as leaders of New World colonization had their trade monopoly. After a book was published by an English colonist named Thomas Harriot²⁵ (see the Picture No.41) called *A Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*²⁶ (see the Picture No.42), where tobacco was positively described, and the colonists in Jamestown found tobacco and started trying to grow it. After the first unsuccessful attempts, the tobacco hybrid was introduced by John Rolfe in 1612 and it looked like the colony would survive (Thirteen colonies). The colonists had had a hard, starving and tough time when they were looking for exportable riches before. John Rolfe crossed the Native tobacco of Virginia with the tobacco of Trinidad and he got sweeter-tasting tobacco. Afterward the hybrid tobacco grew well in Virginia and it became the biggest money-maker of Jamestown (WORLAND, 2004, p. 22). Tobacco growing was encouraged by the governor George Yeardley, who remarked "*neglecting the corn, and applying all hand to plant tobacco, which promised immediate gain.*"(GRIZZARD, 2007, pp. 220 - 221). How time was passing, in no less than 20 years the export from tobacco by the colony surpassed 750 tons annually and became its most important export. The demand for tobacco in England was growing so as a result the colony procured servants and later slaves (GRIZZARD, 2007, pp. 220 - 221). In 1619 the first slaves from Africa were brought (see the Picture

²⁵ An English mathematician, cartographer, astronomer, linguist, philosopher, and experimental scientist. During the 1580s, he served as Sir Walter Raleigh's primary assistant in planning and attempting to establish the English colonies on Roanoke Island off the coast of present-day North Carolina (MORAN).

²⁶ The book was published in 1588. Online electronic text edition is available. See the sources (ROYSTER).

No.43). “They were sold as servants in exchange for food supplies for the ship.”(WORLAND, 2004, p. 26).

The Jamestown colony and its population continued to grow. It caused colony’s expansion. Three main consequences were caused and by doing this an increased hostility with Native Americans occurred because the colonists were intervening on their land. That was why the successor of Pocahontas, Opechancanough attacked the colony in 1622 with the death of 357 English colonists at its end. The second consequence was a change to royal control because the Virginia colony became a royal colony. The introduction of African slavery was the third consequence of colony growing (SCHULTZ, 2010, pp. 31 - 32).



Picture No.41: *A portrait believed to be of Thomas Harriot (File: Thomas Harriot).*



Picture No.42: Title Page Image of the Book “A Brief and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia” by Thomas Harriot (Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia).



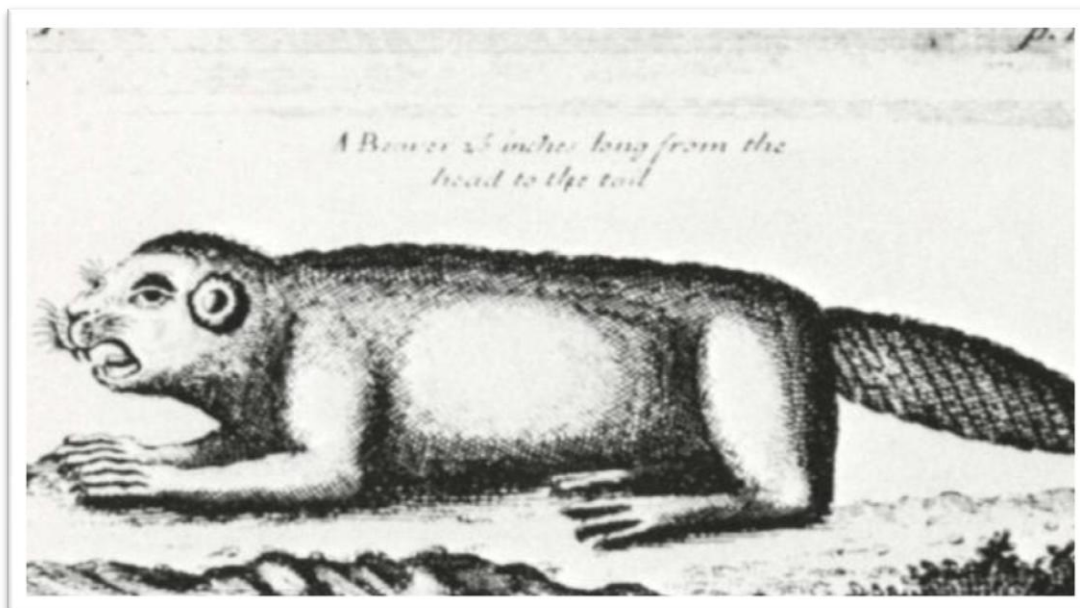
Picture No.43: *Workers harvest tobacco in colonial Virginia in 1650*

(GRIZZARD, 2007, p. 221)

5.2 Fur trade

The North American fur trade was the reason to pursue colonial expansion in the middle of imperial competition between Spain, Portugal, England, France, and Holland. They all were motivated by exploration of the Atlantic coast of North America because of the search for an inland sea or a northwest passage to Cathay, how they called China, and to find precious metals or spices (BENJAMIN, 2006, pp. 508 - 510).

The first French were catching animals and making furs. Later the exchange trade started. The French gave to the native inhabitants their goods like guns, metallic ware and brandy. The Fur trade began in the late 1500's. Native Americans were used as a labour force, men were hunters, trappers and processors and the furs were cleaned and tanned by women (HURTS, 1993, p. 163). Natives were giving to the French animal skins and furs which were in very demand in France, especially beaver's furs (see the Picture No.44) for making the popular hats of the 16th century (HAYWOOD, 2001, pp. 126-129).



Picture No.44: An early 18th century engraving of a beaver. Detail from Baron de Lahontan's *New Voyages to North America*, 1703 (Beaver: Mainstay of the Trade).

Already Giovanni da Verrazano in 1524 had observed the trade with Native Americans near the Maine River coast and passing ships. Around the years 1534 and 1535, Jacques Cartier saw Micmac Indians offering furs at the surroundings of the St. Lawrence River (see the Picture 45). Thus, the Montagnais Indians became the main agents and beneficiaries of the French trade, but their Iroquois enemies were denied access to trade, and therefore subsequently aligned themselves with the Dutch (BENJAMIN, 2006, p. 508).



Picture No.45: *Cartier & Anxious Aboriginals Offering to Trade* (Jacques Cartier).

To get the high quality pelts the Amerindians were obliged to catch animals in winter. The felt hats were the main trade item after few years and it was the fashion that drove all the French trade (HURTS, 1993, p. 163). After fur was in high demand (see the Picture No.46). The French kings proposed the possibility to the merchants to buy the exclusive right of trading and go to Canada. To have their outpost there was very expensive because they were dependant on goods and food. The second possibility was to take farmers to the outposts to produce some food there in New France (BENJAMIN, 2006, p. 508).

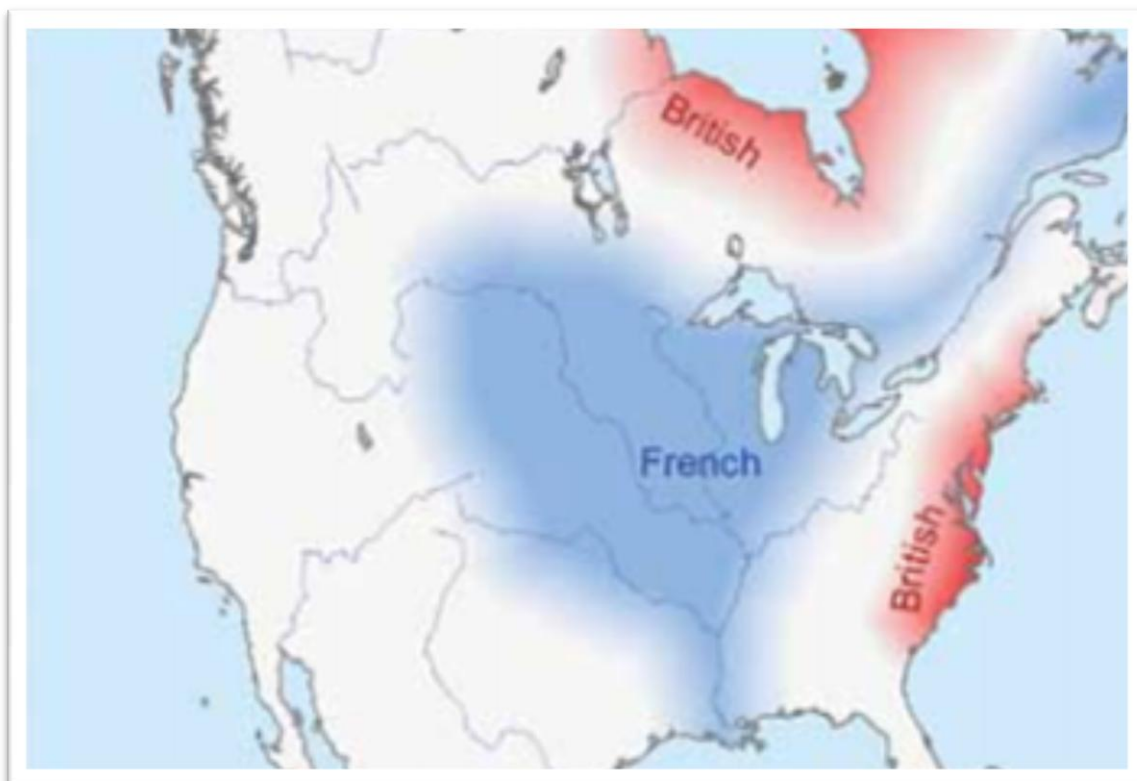


Picture No.46: There were many different styles of beaver hats, though they generally went out of fashion with the decline of the fur trade (Fur trade).

The pelts were packed and transported to Montreal. From there the packages were transhipped to La Rochelle on the west seaside of France. Then it was processed and prepared for making fashionable fur hats. As previously mentioned, beaver fur was in high demand by hatters because of its special qualities and because it was well suited to hat making. Also other furs were traded such as marten, fox, otter and mink. Beaver fur for felt making it assured that it would remain matted after felted and another advantage was that the shape of the beaver hats held their shape and wore longer than other materials (Beaver: Mainstay of the Trade).

The English also developed fur trade with Natives Americans, namely with Iroquois at the beginning of 1600's on the territory of today's New England and Virginia. Also some firms were founded of fur trade purpose. Most well known of them was the Hudson's Bay Company ²⁷ and situated in the Hudson Bay region. The company was established in 1670 after received sole trading rights from the English government. The interesting thing is that it was founded by a group of English merchants and two French fur traders (see the Picture No.47). The company exist until these days (Fur Trade).

²⁷ For more details about the company see the website <http://www3.hbc.com/>



Picture No.47: North American French and British fur trades, 1750s (Fur trade).

High demand caused the over-hunting of beavers, so much so that its population declined. This environmental effect harmed not only watersheds and wetland habitats but mainly Native lives whose central economy was based on beaver hunting. By the 1640's the lands of New England, present New York and Pennsylvania were empty. Some substantial effects also emerged caused by the removal of an organism from the regional ecosystem. The water temperature increased by the huge growth of plankton (RICHTER, 2003, pp. 53 - 54). Relations between humans and the surrounding environment were transformed in unpredictable way (Beaver: Mainstay of the Trade).

6 CONCLUSION

The aim of my bachelor's thesis of the *French and British Colonization of North America, Mutual socio-cultural relations between the French and the British colonists and the Native Americans between 15th and 18th centuries*, was to compare the French and British objectivities of colonization, the relations between French and English colonists with the Native Americans and the effect that it brought to both sides (the colonists and the Native Americans.) As a base for comparison, the chosen situations of their contacts were mentioned and described.

The very first goals created by the colonization of North America of both colonizing countries were generally the same. Their willingness to discover the Northwest Passage to Asia and by this gain direct access to eastern wealth and spices. Another main purpose was concerned with imperialism. To have power and respect in the world at that time, it was necessary to possess land. The French and British representatives competed with other European colonial powers such as the Spanish, Dutch and Portuguese. That is why after the discovery of the "New World" the explorers began to claim land for the Kings and Queens of their countries. Acting like this the French and British became more and more powerful and by this eventually they became one of the strongest colonial powers as well, after the Spanish.

After the arrival to the land of the "New World" and exploring it, the French as well as British see the opportunities that this land could bring to their countries. They were looking for the riches but they did not succeed a lot. When they came into contact with the Natives Americans they realized that it is possible to make profits through them. An example of this case is the fur trade, mainly carried out by the French but also to a lesser extent by the British. To obtain the furs they were giving them items which were less valuable for colonists but more advanced than

these of the Native Americans. It was an exchange trade. The British wanted mainly to colonize the land as a place to live in which was contrary to the French who wanted to come only to “get rich” and return to France. Later it was visibly proved by the numbers of colonist in their colonies.

Before they began to establish colonies they had had a scale of attempts to colonize the “New World.” They were finding suitable places to found settlements. Colonists and explorers faced cold winters and shortages of food. The English were often sailing back to England for supplies. Those who came across Native Americans usually used their offer of help. Native Americans were naturally friendly characters, who to their own risk often help the settlers. Usually natives and newly arrived colonist found a reasonable way of coexisting. The first contacts of both sets of colonists with them show it. The French were able to keep in good contact with the Natives Americans more than the British. The French tried to adapt to them and even learn their languages by living with them. It was also useful for them because they were not many and if they needed greater numbers than they could use the Native Americans to boost numbers. Living in a friendly manner with them meant they had food and security. In contrary with the British who had good relations until the moment they took a “wrong step” by pushing them away from their original lands because of the vast numbers of newly arrived colonists and lack of space in the original settlements or by acts such as burning their villages because of a misunderstanding. It came as no surprise when problems arose and those two became almost enemies when the British colonists treated them with cruelty and forced the Native Americans to retaliate.

It took a long time before permanent colonies such as Jamestown and Quebec were founded. After they were established, both of them started to prosper. Quebec with the fur trade and Jamestown thanks to the tobacco plantations. France and England prospered by the exportation of

these goods to Europe. English colonies in North America were business ventures. They provided an outlet for England's surplus population and more religious freedom than England did, but their primary purpose was to make money for their sponsors.

The relations between the French and British to the Native Americans were partly based on the vision that the Europeans believed in from their home countries thanks mainly to the previous explorers and mariners whose written notes and drawn maps became widely spread because due to new advances in printing. However the colonists in North America were responsible for creating their relations with the Natives Americans. The French king even sent women and girls called "filled du roi" to the New World to increase the local French population. Also some Frenchmen got married with local Native Americans women. There is not many evidence about marriages between British men and Native American women except of the well-known marriage of Pocahontas and John Rolfe. However, this was more of a tactical step to avoid a war.

Colonists destroyed the original Native Amerindians nation that existed before their arrival. A large number of Amerindians lost their original territory since colonists began expanding their settlement and colonies into the mainland. They destroyed relations that tribes had before by offering them exchange trades, the Native Americans tribes start to compete among each other and some of them became seriously unfriendly with each other. The Native Americans accepted goods brought by colonists in exchange of furs and food. Because of the high demand of beaver furs its over-hunting caused the beavers to almost disappear from the lands where they hunted them. Over-hunting also had secondary environmental effects. The land of the American Indians was very changed by the Europeans who created the "New World" because they brought plants, plagues, products from their home countries.

Summarising and analyzing the above mentioned relations and consequences of the early French and British colonization of North

America, it is visible that the colonists gained much more than Native Americans. Generally said colonization had a negative impact of Natives Americans which can still be seen today in the Modern United States in the Indian Reservation, however to the colonizing countries, it had a well documented positive impact.

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8 ABSTRACT

The Bachelor's thesis, *The French and British Colonization of North America, Mutual socio-cultural relations between the French and the British colonists and the Native Americans between 15th and 18th centuries* provides an overview of early North America colonization by France and England, describing how it started, continued and influenced both sides of colonization.

The Bachelor's thesis is divided into four main parts and subdivided into the sub-chapters. The first chapter describes the beginning of North America colonization by France and England, explaining their purposes and why they wanted to colonize North America and some additional information about the preconditions of colonization. The next chapter shows the colonist's first arrivals to the "New World" and continuation of the colonization. The third chapter deals with the detailed situations between French and British colonists and Native Americans showing the relationships that they had. The last chapter refers to the benefits that both of colonizing countries received.

The conclusion of the Bachelor's thesis reveals and points out the mutual relationships between the colonists and the Native Americans, the results brought to colonizing countries and to the Natives Americans by the colonization of North America.

9 RESUMÉ

Bakalářská práce s názvem *Francouzská a britská kolonizace Severní Ameriky, vzájemné sociálně-kulturní vztahy mezi francouzskými a britskými kolonisty a původním obyvatelstvem Severní Ameriky v 15. – 18. století*, poskytuje přehled rané francouzské a britské kolonizace Severní Ameriky, popisuje začátek a průběh kolonizace a to, jaký měla dopad na obě strany.

Bakalářská práce je rozdělena do čtyř hlavních kapitol a jejich podkapitol. První kapitola popisuje začátky francouzské a britské kolonizace Severní Ameriky, vysvětluje proč a za jakými účely Francouzi a Britové kolonizovali a poskytuje některé doplňující informace, které se týkají předpokladů kolonizace. Následující kapitola vyobrazuje jejich první objev v Severní Americe a první kontakty se zdejším původním obyvatelstvem a pokračování kolonizace. Třetí kapitola podrobně pojednává o konkrétních situacích mezi francouzskými a britskými kolonisty s původním obyvatelstvem Severní Ameriky s důrazem na jejich vzájemné vztahy. Poslední kapitola se zabývá výhodami, které získaly oba kolonizující státy.

Závěr bakalářské práce odhaluje vzájemné vztahy mezi kolonisty a původním obyvatelstvem Severní Ameriky. Dále ukazuje výsledky, které přinesla kolonizace Severní Ameriky jak kolonizujícím státům Francii a Británii, tak původnímu obyvatelstvu.