

Chapter 10 - The Struggle for North America

Lesson 10-1: The Spanish

- I can explain the purpose of Spanish missions.
- I can analyze the conflict between the Pueblo peoples and the Spaniards.

Why did the Spanish build missions in the West and Southwest?

10-1 notes (part 1)

1. Spain conquered much of Mexico, Florida, and the American SouthWest.
2. St. Augustine, founded in 1565, is the oldest continuous city in the U.S.
3. T-W “Road to El Dorado” Coronado looked for the 7 Cities of Gold & Don Juan de Onàte did also w/o success. He did, however, build the settlement of Santa Fè.
4. The Settlement of San Gabriel was founded, but abandoned due to conflict with the Pueblo.

10-1 notes (part 2)

5. In the next 20 years, over 100 missions are built.

6. Pueblo are sad that their territory is being claimed by the Spanish.

7. The mission's purpose is to convert Pueblo people to being Christian.

8. El Camino Real is the "Royal Road" connecting missions.

9. De Onate said 1.) I'm here to protect you to the Pueblo, and 2.) I'm here to save your souls!

10.) The Pueblo think 1.) Why, I'm safe already. 2.) Ok,... We already have our own religion, thanks anyways.

10-1 notes (part 3)

11. Priests + Soldiers = Pueblo submission

12.) Mission = spread their faith / religion

13.) extreme missionary = zealot

14.) Positives for the Pueblo at missions = food, clothing, shelter, & security

15.) Negatives for the Pueblo at missions = less food, more work, have to change their religion, less freedom

16.) Pueblo people resented being forced to change their religion, so they still practiced their own. However, the governor got angry and put them in jail, later releasing them.

10-1 notes (part 4)

17. Pope, a Pueblo leader, starts a rebellion and kicks out the Spanish in 1680.

18. In 1692, however, Spain recaptures 23 villages peacefully (Pope and the leaders were long dead).

19. Spain builds lots of missions in the SW to keep the FRENCH out! They build missions in California to keep the RUSSIANS out.

19.) Fr. Junipero Serra = awesome missionary, kind, friendly, peaceful, the “Johnny Appleseed” of missionaries starts a lot of missions in California.

New +'s for Pueblo at missions	New -'s for Pueblo at missions
security	still less food
get to do own religion	still more work
more freedom	

Lesson 10-2 : The French

- I can describe French exploration and settlement in North America.
- I can explain how the fur trade became a source of wealth for France.
- I can analyze French relations with Native Americans.

Why did France build colonies in North America?

A. Can I describe French exploration and settlement of North America?

1. France claimed lands farther north in North America than Spain, and was helped by explorers like Jacques Cartier.
2. In 1534 the French reached Newfoundland and claimed lands along the Saint Lawrence River.
3. Canada, means "village" in the Huron language.
4. For over 60 years, few French settled in New France.
5. The French did a good deal of fishing off Canada's coast, but the fur trade would really bring \$\$\$ to France.

6. Furs were in great demand in France, as few forests remained in that country. The government thought a colony would help promote this industry (fur trade).

7. A colony in New France was also thought to help provide resources to find the Northwest Passage.

8. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded a trading post called Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River.

- **B. Can I explain how the fur trade became a source of wealth for France?**
- 1. France sent settlers to New France, but limited them to NOT OWNING LAND, having to be Catholic, and having to farm in the short growing season and cold climate of Canada. (3 strikes you're out!)
- 2. Father Marquette and Louis Jolliet were explorers seeking the NW passage, they travelled the Great Lakes, and ended up sailing down the Mississippi River. They turned back around the Arkansas River once they realized the river flowed south AND NOT WEST!
- 3. Robert LaSalle also sailed the Mississippi as far south as the Gulf of Mexico, claiming the Mississippi River valley for France, naming it Louisiana in honor of King Louis 14th.

- 4. In the 1600's the French began forts, missions, and other settlements in New France.
- 5. Some settlements grew to become important cities like Detroit & St. Louis. Jean Baptiste Point du Sable founded Chicago.
- 6. A portage system was important to the French, as it allowed them to carry their canoes across land to another river.
- 7. Beaver hats had become very popular in Europe, and provided a great source of wealth when sold. Fur trapping and trading became "the job" in the early 1700's for French.

- 8. French fur traders were known as voyageurs. They HAD PERMISSION to trade / sell / buy beaver pelts and goods.
- 9. Couriers de Bois did the same job BUT ILLEGALLY! Many unsuccessful colonists who tried to farm instead did this and became very wealthy!
- 10. Voyageurs often became members of Native American tribes, even marrying into them! They had great relations with the Huron, Chippewa, and Ottawa tribes.
- 11. French fur traders learned to make birchbark canoes from the Native Americans. These were lightweight and very strong, allowing for many supplies / furs to be carried.
- 12. The French "boxed in" the English to the East and the Spanish to the South / West. They had room to grow, BUT they only had few thousand colonists, thus they didn't have a strong presence in New France.

- **C. Can I analyze French relations with Native Americans?**

1. The French fur trade business depended on friendly relations with the Native Americans, thus the Huron became very friendly with them.

2. The French voyageurs learned their language, customs, and respected the ways of the Native Americans, often even marrying Native American ladies!

3. The French sent missionaries, but they didn't FORCE their religion on the Native Americans!

4. The French didn't force the Native Americans to work for them either!

5. The French helped the Huron by defeating the Iroquois (bullies to the Huron tribe), thereby earning their trust.

6. The Iroquois would get their revenge later (French & Indian War) by helping the British beat the French & Huron.

Ch 10 Thinking Skills

- Making Conclusions
- When you are making conclusions, you are acting like a judge in a court. You pull together evidence and make inferences and connections between that evidence to then make a decision.
- **BK + TC = I is very similar to drawing a conclusion!**

Lesson 10-3: The French & Indian War

- I can analyze the causes of the conflict between the British and the French.
- I can evaluate the results of Britain's victory in the French & Indian War.
- I can explain why Pontiac's Rebellion led to the Proclamation of 1763.

What were the results of the French & Indian War?

A. Can I analyze the causes of the conflict between Britain and France?

1. Trouble began when English colonists began moving in lands claimed by France.
2. With only 60,000 colonists in North America, the French were greatly outnumbered by British colonists.
3. In 1754, the French & Indian War started (named by the winners, aka, the British) because the British & Iroquois allies fought the French & Huron allies.
4. England and France had been fighting in Europe for years, this was part of the 100 Year's War (actually lasted 113 years!)

5. The Ohio River Valley was essentially a border for New France, but British colonists moved into these lands since there were few French fur traders to worry about.

6. Native Americans who lived there were wary of both groups, but the French started building forts to keep the British out.

7. A young Lt. in the Virginia militia (fighting FOR the British) named George Washington engaged in the first battle outside Fort Duquesne. They won this skirmish, only to have to quickly make their own temporary base called Fort Necessity out of available resources. Washington LOST this second battle.

8. In 1755 the British again tried to capture the fort led by General Braddock, but in spite of being well-trained, they were easily defeated. Washington learned a valuable lesson, as the French & Huron used camouflage, guerrilla tactics, along with surprise attacks, not following the "rule book" for making war! He realized the bright red coats of the British made for easy targets!

9. The British asked the Iroquois for help to fight the French & Huron. The British promised to keep colonists out of Native Americans' land if they won.

10. Some colonial militias fought with the British army to defeat the French & Huron. The French quit and left their Huron allies on their own.

11. Britain put more \$\$\$, men, and resources into the war, ensuring they would not lose!

B. Can I evaluate the results of Britain's victory in the French & Indian War?

1. Just before the end of the war France gave Louisiana to Spain, just so Britain couldn't take it as spoils of war! This included the city of New Orleans and all the lands involved with the fur trade!

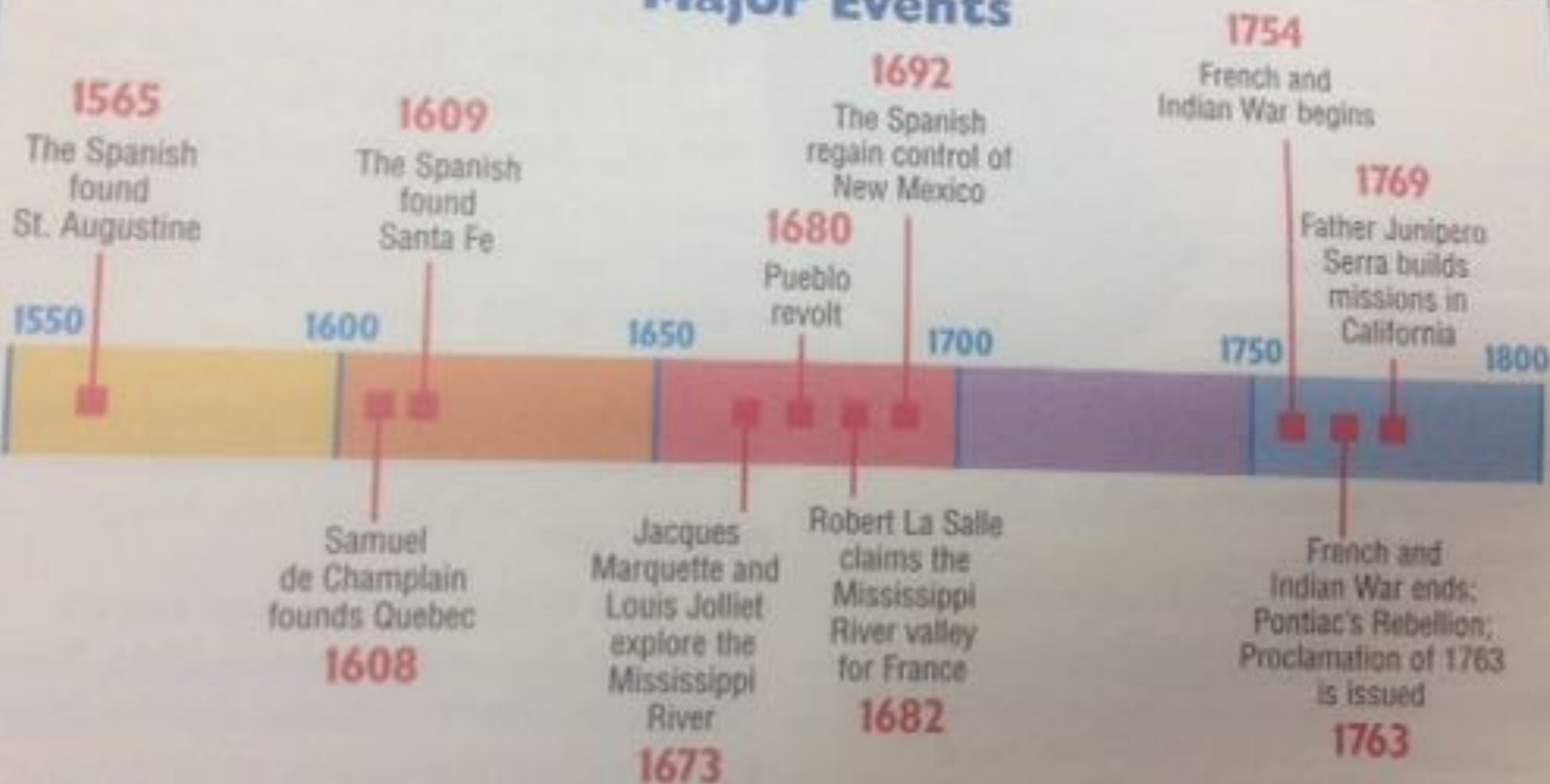
2. In 1763 Britain & France signed the Treaty of Paris officially ending the war. France gave up 99% of all its lands in North America. Spain gained Louisiana, but had to give up Florida to Britain in return.

C. **Can I explain why Pontiac's Rebellion led to the Proclamation of 1763?**

1. After the war, British colonists began moving into the Ohio River Valley.
2. An Ottawa chief, Pontiac, urged Native Americans to fight back and drive them out. He tried to get them to unite and fight, they had little success and soon were defeated.
3. Pontiac's Rebellion made King George III realize that there would be many more conflicts with British settlers moving west into Native American's lands, so he FORBID them to move west beyond the Appalachian Mountains.
4. This decision made Americans ANGRY, as they also fought to beat the French and felt they deserved these lands, no matter what the king said!

CHAPTER 10 REVIEW

Major Events



TOPIC	CONCLUSION	EVIDENCE
The Spanish and the Pueblo	The Spanish and the Pueblo are often in conflict.	The Spanish force the Pueblo to give them part of their crops. The Pueblo revolt in 1680. Later the Spanish regain control of Pueblo lands.
French relations with Native Americans	The French usually relate to the Native Americans in ways different from most Europeans.	The French trade with Native Americans, learn their language and many of their customs, and often live with them.
The French and Indian War	The French and Indian War has a major influence on the history of North America.	The war gave Britain control of much of North America. Colonists and Native Americans clash over land.