Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1.4 - First Contact with Europeans**

***Guiding Question: How did Native peoples contribute to France’s exploitation of the territory’s resources as well as its attempt at settlement?***

**I. European Exploration in North America -16th Century**

**Motivations of Early Explorations**

Silks



1. Initial motivation:

Spices

* ****For years Europeans traveled over **land** to central Asia and the Far East to obtain valuables such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Cotton

* + In the late 15th century Turkish armies captured Constantinople, making the trade route extremely dangerous
  + Europeans started searching for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Asia

B) Other motivations:

* Expand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Profit – rare goods
* Religion – Spread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Fame

**Key European Explorers**

*Christopher Columbus –* ***Spain*** *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claimed the Caribbean for the Spanish king*

*John Cabot* ***– England 1497*** discovered the abundance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the east coast of North America

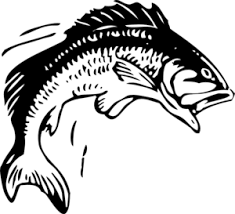
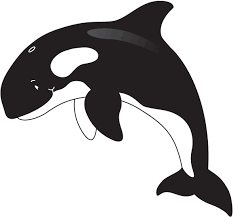
*Giovanni de Verrazano –* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ***1524*** sent to explore North America and find a route to Asia – was not successful

**II. European Fishermen and Whalers**

**Event on the eastern coast of Noth America**

European fisherman regularly visited eastern coast of North America to fish for:

1. Cod

* ****Europeans came to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **cod** on the east coast of North America - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* *****Reason for Demand:* Most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ate fish every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Whales

* They also caught **whales** on the south shore of Labrador
* *Reason for demand:* The blubber was melted into oil and used to light \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe.

**III. Early Trade Between Native Peoples and Europeans**

**First Contact**

* While exploiting fish and whales, Europeans began making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Native peoples
* They formed a mutually beneficial trade relationship

**Products Traded**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Natives Obtained: | French Obtained |
| * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beads * Axes * Knives * Hammers * Nails * Copper Pots * European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Foods like peas, flour and salt | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Demand: Fur coats and hats were in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all over Europe.

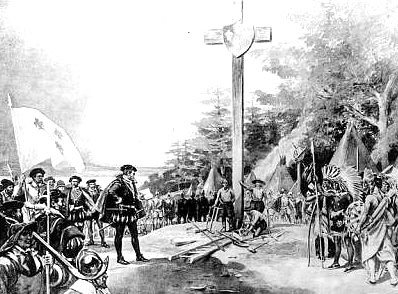
**The impact of Trade on Indigenous Peoples**

* + Benefitted from various European goods/tools (see above)
  + Gradually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ certain subsistence activities and traditional practices to obtain furs for Europeans:
    - * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pots replaced traditional bark/wood pottery
      * Mi’kmaq began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to obtain more furs
  + Established native trade relations were disrupted

* + Created/Intensified conflicts between certain Native nations
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was impacted by the European exploitation of resources

**IV. Jacques Cartier’s Voyages**

France sent Jacques Cartier on three voyages to New France in 1534, 1535, 1541 with 3 main objectives:



* + Find a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Create a competitive colonial empire/expand territory
  + Find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Voyage 1 – 1534

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ land in the name of the King by erecting a cross at Gaspe

* Failed to find riches
* Made first contact with the aboriginals, some of who were taken back to France

Voyage 2 -1535

* Explored St. Lawrence river, leading him to believe he found a route to Asia
* Reached Hochelaga (Montreal) but returned to Stadacona (Quebec) for the winter where many of his men died from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Iroquois taught the French how to survive winter
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ erupted between the Indigenous people and the French

Voyage 3 -1541: Attempted **Settlement** at Cap Rouge

* Cartier was sent to New France under the leadership of Roberval with two new objectives:
* To establish a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (populate and develop New France)
* Evangelize the natives
* In hopes of achieving his goals, he erected two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the mouth of Riviere du Cap Rouge and settled there with his men

Voyage 3 -1541: **Failures** at Cap Rouge

Jacques Cartier failed to colonize New France because:

* The harsh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made settlement unappealing & difficult
* Cartier and Roberval could not agree on important decisions
* France was preoccupied with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe
* Cartier abandoned his mission thinking he had found gold and diamonds, only to realize it was actually pyrite & quartz
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the natives and the French

**V. Closer Relations between the First Nations and the French**

**Tadoussac - 1600**

* The French set up a first fur \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Tadoussac in 1600 in order to centralize trade with the First Nations

**Franco – Aboriginal Alliance of 1603**

* The French form an official alliance with the Maliseet, Innu and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1603
* The French gained a constant supply of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the First Nations gain **military** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and European goods