

4-2.2 How were European settlements different in North America?

The Spanish Colonists

Location

The **Spanish colonists** settled modern-day **Florida** and **southwestern** parts of North America. This group of colonies became known as **New Spain**.



Motivation

Many of the explorations of the Spanish colonists were motivated by the search for **gold**.

Economic Activities

Spain established **missions** in St. Augustine and Santa Fe where Native Americans worked to make a **profit** for Spanish. The Spanish colonies also grew **cash crops** for exporting.

Religion

Religious emphasis often depended on the people and their motivations. The **Spanish missionaries** converted the native people and established **Roman Catholic missions**.



Government

The government of the “**mother country**” (Spain) determined the type of government the Spanish colonies would have in the new world. The Spanish kings were absolute monarchs, so they Spanish colonies weren’t allowed to govern themselves.

Lifestyles

Lifestyles varied based on the colony’s origin and location. Many of the settlers learned to **trade** available natural resources. The Spanish colonies established **missions, forts, and ranches** as their major lifestyle. They were very **self-sufficient**.

The French Colonists

Location

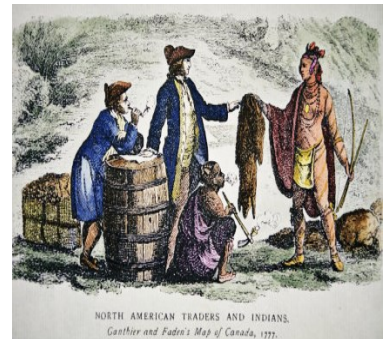
The **French colonists** settled Quebec on the St. Lawrence River (Canada) and along the Mississippi River. They called this land **New France**. New France was sparsely settled, mainly by trapper/trader Frenchmen who occasionally visited trading posts or settlements.

Motivation

The French were motivated by **economics**. They wanted to trap and **trade fur** for a **profit**.

Economic Activities

The French colonist established **fur trade** with Native Americans so they could sell fur and pelts to Europe for a **profit**. New France also produced **crops** for themselves.



Religion

Religious emphasis often depended on the people and their motivations. French settlers often converted the Native Americans to **Catholicism**. The French government did not allow religious dissenters to settle in their colonies.

Government

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Lifestyles

Lifestyles varied based on the colony’s origin and location. Many of the settlers learned to **trade** available natural resources. In the French colonies the settlers were welcomed by the Native Americans and developed **fur trade**.

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The Dutch Colonists

The **Dutch** founded the colony of **New Netherland**, but didn't continue to settle. Eventually they were forced by the English to give up their colony and it became the English colonies of New York and New Jersey.

The New England Colonists

Location

The **New England** colonists settled on the **northeastern** coast of North America. These colonies included **Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island**.

Motivation

The New England colonists were motivated by **religious freedom**. The **Pilgrims** who settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts in 1620 went there to establish a model of **religious community**. They named this region **New England**.

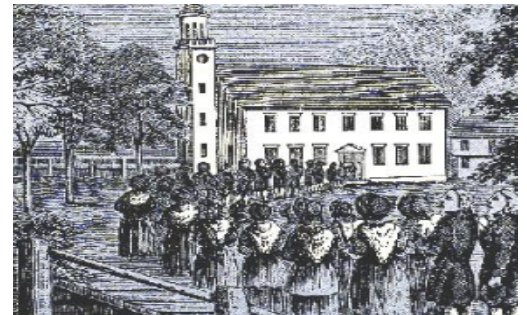


Economic Activities

All of the English colonies grew **cash crops** for **exporting**. New England colonies had **thick, rocky, soil** and a **cold climate**. They exported **lumber** and **built ships** to support their economies. By **importing** natural resources that were plentiful in North America and **exporting** goods from the mother country to the colonies, the colonies and their mother countries became **economically stronger** than their European rivals.

Religion

The first settlers in New England went there to establish a model **religious community**. The **Puritans** were English Protestants who wanted to "purify" the Church of England by eliminating all aspects of Catholicism from their religious practices. They founded the colony of **Plymouth** in Massachusetts where they practiced their new form of Protestantism. They enforced religious conformity and the **meetinghouse** was the center of the religious activity in their colonies.



Government

The English had a tradition of **legislative representations** in Parliament. They allowed the colonists to create their own laws in the English colonies, which largely shared all responsibility of government with governors and other administrators.

Lifestyles

Lifestyles varied based on the colony's origin and location. Many of the settlers learned to **trade available natural resources** such as lumber. Men worked as artisans or store owners in cities and towns. The **children** in the colonies enjoyed activities such as **hopscotch, jump rope, tag, and swimming**.

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The Middle English Colonists

Location

The **Middle English colonists** settled on the **central-eastern** coast of North America. These colonies included **New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.**



Motivation

They were motivated by **religious freedom.** **William Penn** gave **Quakers** and non-Quakers the opportunity to **practice their religion freely** and farm the land there.

Economic Activities

All of the English colonies grew **cash crops** for **exporting.** The English middle colonies exported foods to the Caribbean and other European countries. By **importing** natural resources that were plentiful in North America and **exporting** goods from the mother country to the colonies, the colonies and their mother countries became **economically stronger** than their European rivals.

Religion

Religious emphasis often depended on the people and their motivations. English settlers were mostly **Protestants.** **Quakers** who settled in **Pennsylvania** allowed others to practice their religion as they chose.

Government

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Lifestyles

Lifestyles varied based on the colony's origin and location. Many of the settlers learned to **trade available natural resources.** Most of the men and women in the Middle colonies worked on family farms with servants or slaves working alongside them. The **women** were also responsible for daily chores such as **cooking, cleaning, and sewing.** Men worked as **artisans** or store owners in cities and towns. Children received enough education to learn to read and write, but most did not continue with further education. Instead young boys learned specific trades from their fathers by watching them work. The **children** in the colonies enjoyed activities such as **hopscotch, jump rope, tag, and swimming.**



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The Southern English Colonists

Location

The **Southern English colonists** settled on the **southern** coast of North America. These colonies included **Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina** and **Georgia**.

Motivation

The English colonists who settled Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 were motivated by **economics**. They originally hoped to find **gold**, but soon began to plant **cash crops** such as **tobacco**.

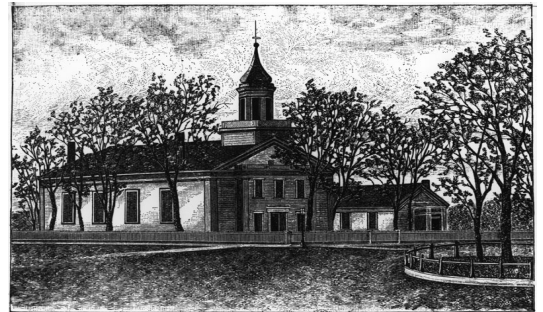
Economic Activities

All of the English colonies grew **cash crops** for **exporting**. The English southern colonies exported **tobacco, rice, and indigo**. By **importing** natural resources that were plentiful in North America and **exporting** goods from the mother country to the colonies, the colonies and their mother countries became **economically stronger** than their European rivals.



Religion

Religious emphasis often depended on the people and their motivations. English settlers were mostly **Protestants**. The English southern colonists had established **churches** in their communities. Most were Anglican/Church of England. Maryland was Catholic. However, they were more concerned with **profit** than with **religion**. This allowed the colonists the freedom to make their own **religious choices**.



Government

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Lifestyles

Lifestyles varied based on the colony's origin and location. Many of the settlers learned to **trade available natural resources**. Most of the men and women in the southern colonies worked on **family farms** with **servants** or **slaves** working alongside them. The **women** were also responsible for daily chores such as **cooking, cleaning, and sewing**. Children received enough education to learn to read and write, but most did not continue with further education.

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