



Nouvelle France
New England
Nieuw Nederland

COLONIAL COMPETITION

Name: _____ Answers _____

The land that makes up much of modern-day New England was once the center of a series of disputes and conflicts. The Dutch, English, French, and various indigenous peoples fought to control the land and its resources.



...PAGE 2. ENGLISH MAP



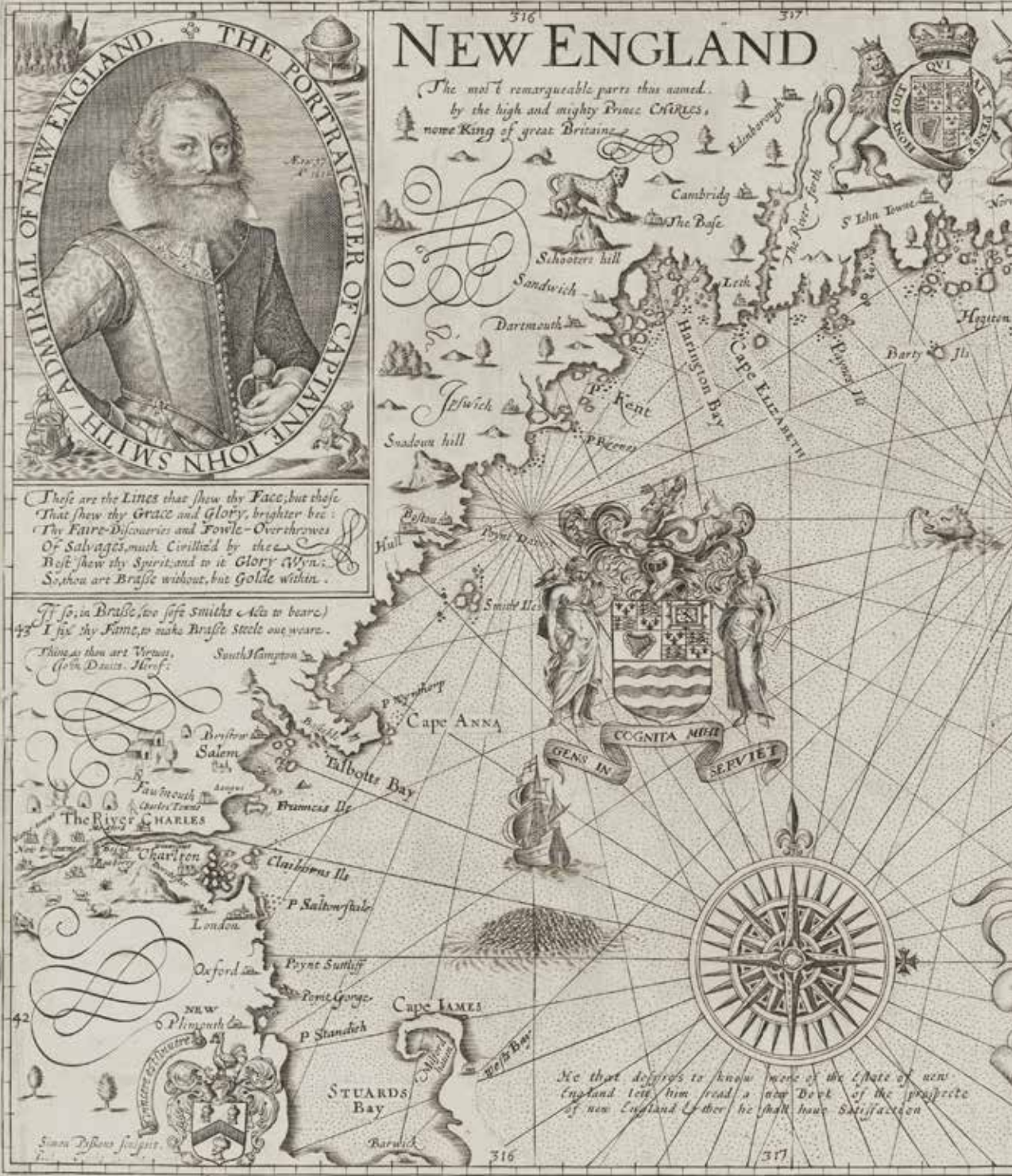
PAGE 4. DUTCH MAP...



...PAGE 6. FRENCH MAP

PAGE 8. AMERICAN MAP...





INSTRUCTIONS:

Find each of the images on the maps in this booklet. Write which map you found the image on: the English map, French map, Dutch map, or American.

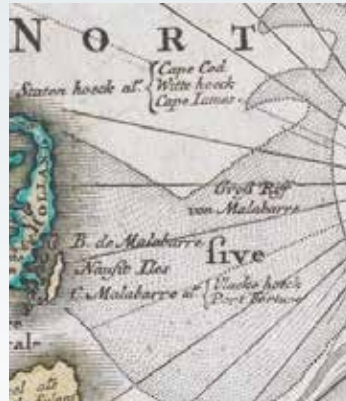
The French, Dutch, English, and many coastal Native Americans recognized the importance of the rich fishing banks off the coast of New England.

1.

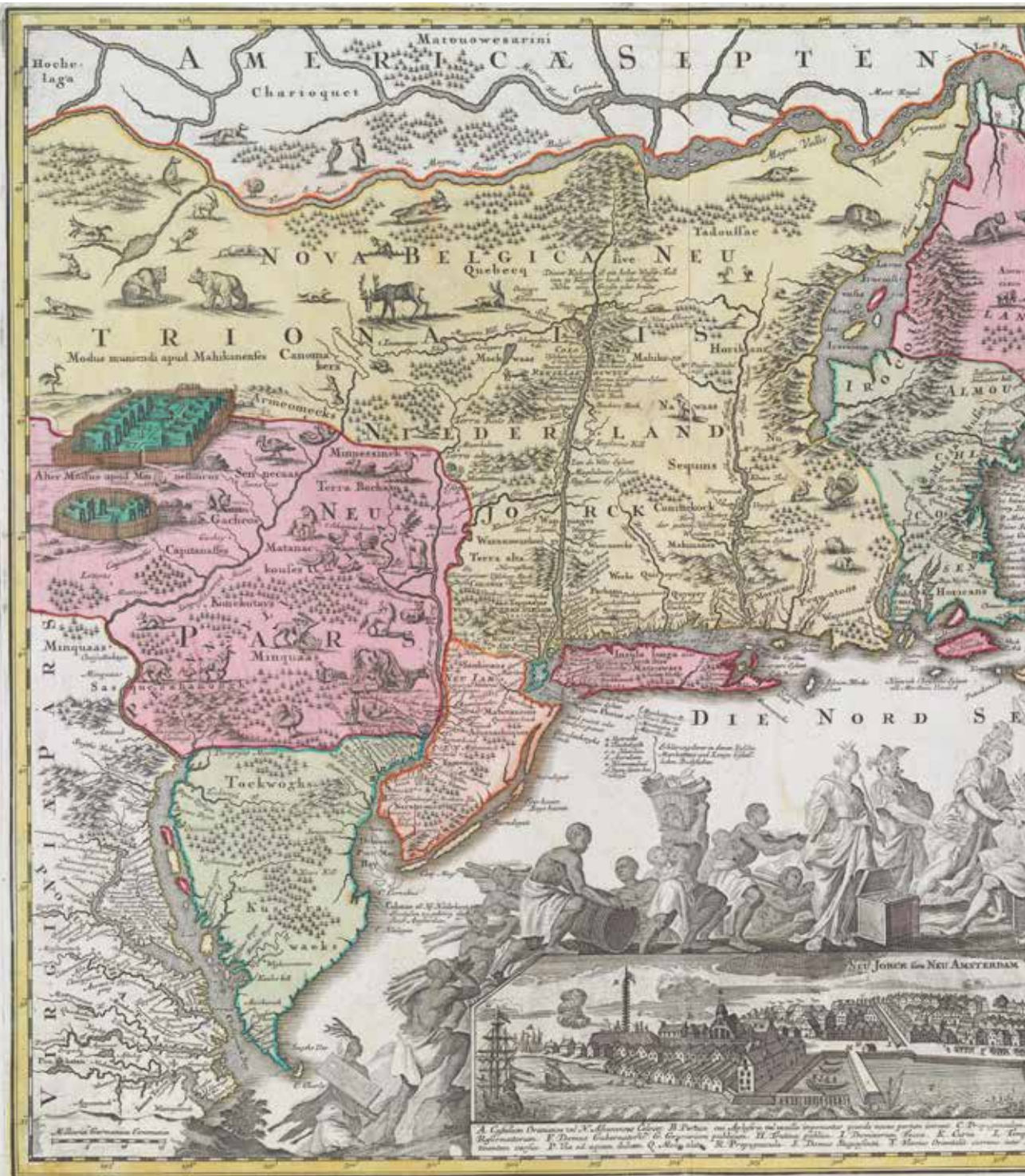


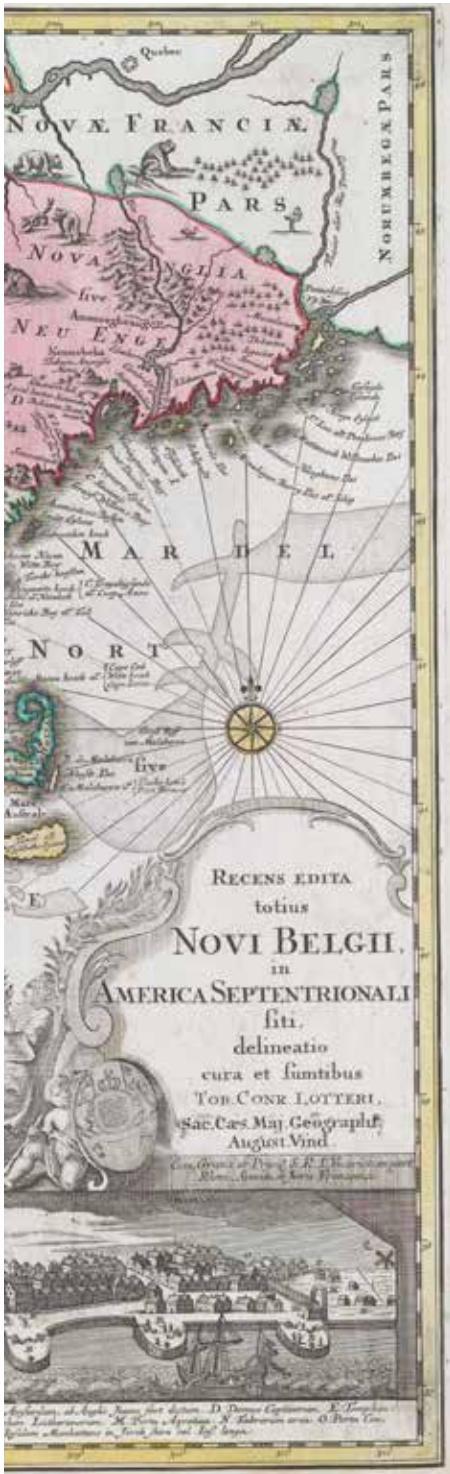
French

2.



Dutch





Europeans especially liked cod, because it could be dried and shipped back to Europe without going bad or losing its flavor. In the 1500s and 1600s, the gulf of Maine had millions of large cod. This is where Cape Cod got its name.

3.



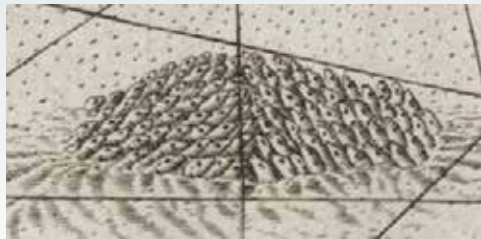
American

4.



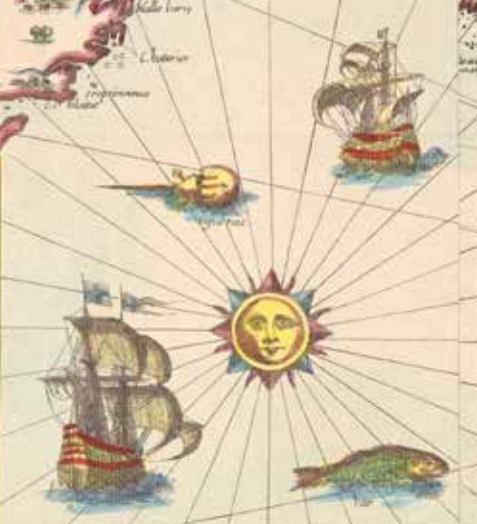
French

5.



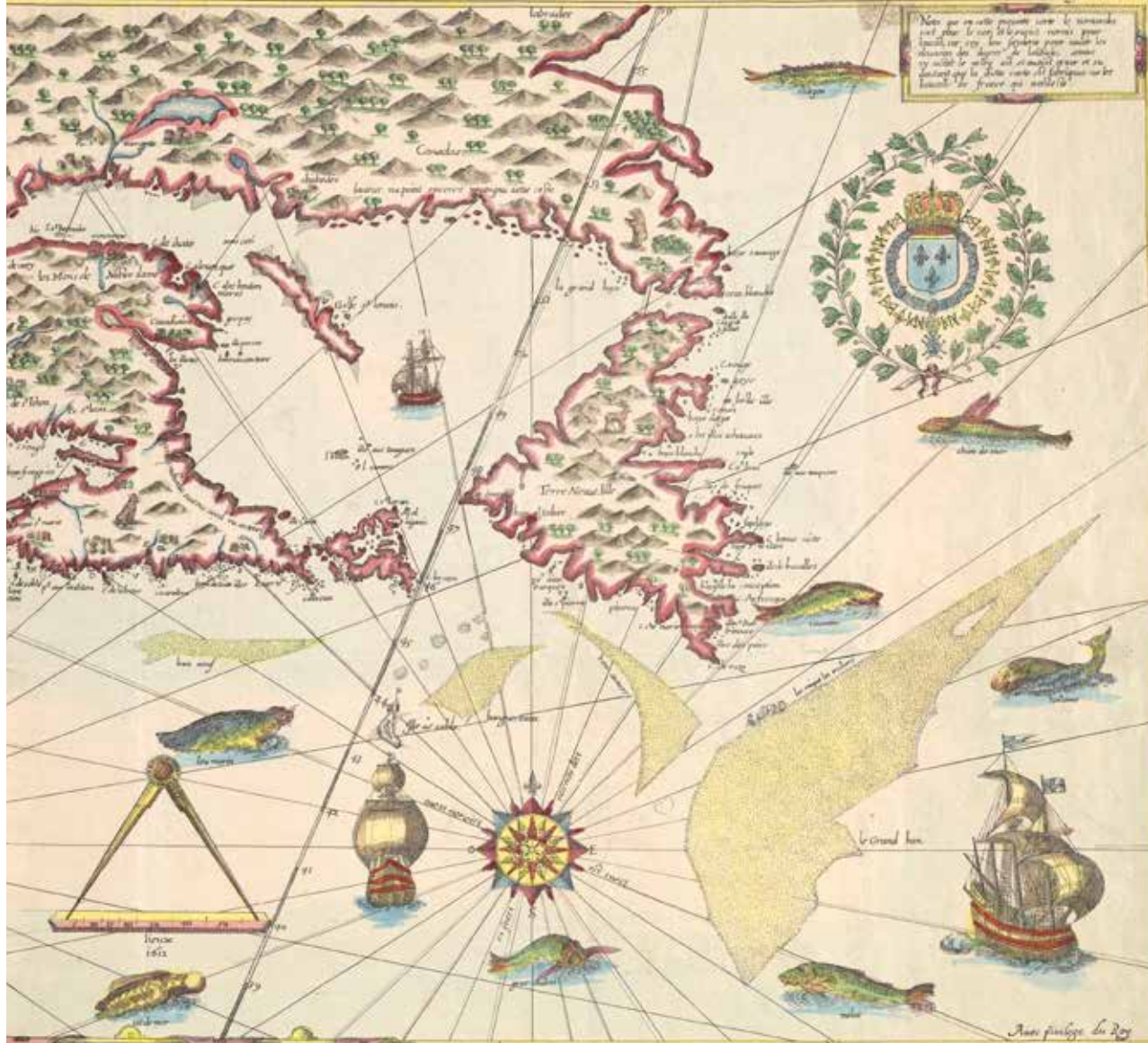
English

Avec toutes les rivières qu'il y a de la Nouvelle France, avec plus particulièrement celles qui ont esté découvertes par les Français, pour leur servir de guide, & pour leur faire connoître le véritable cours de ces rivières, & pour leur faire voir les divers endroits où ils ont esté découverts, & pour leur faire voir les divers endroits où ils ont esté découverts, & pour leur faire voir les divers endroits où ils ont esté découverts.



Observations des lieux de la Nouvelle France...
Cap Breton...
C. de la Nouvelle France...
B. de la Nouvelle France...
M. de la Nouvelle France...
N. de la Nouvelle France...
O. de la Nouvelle France...
P. de la Nouvelle France...
Q. de la Nouvelle France...
R. de la Nouvelle France...
S. de la Nouvelle France...
T. de la Nouvelle France...
U. de la Nouvelle France...
V. de la Nouvelle France...
W. de la Nouvelle France...
X. de la Nouvelle France...
Y. de la Nouvelle France...
Z. de la Nouvelle France...

CHAMPLAIN SAINT TONGOIS CAPPITAINE ORDINAIRE POUR LE ROY EN LA MARINE. Fait les 20 de

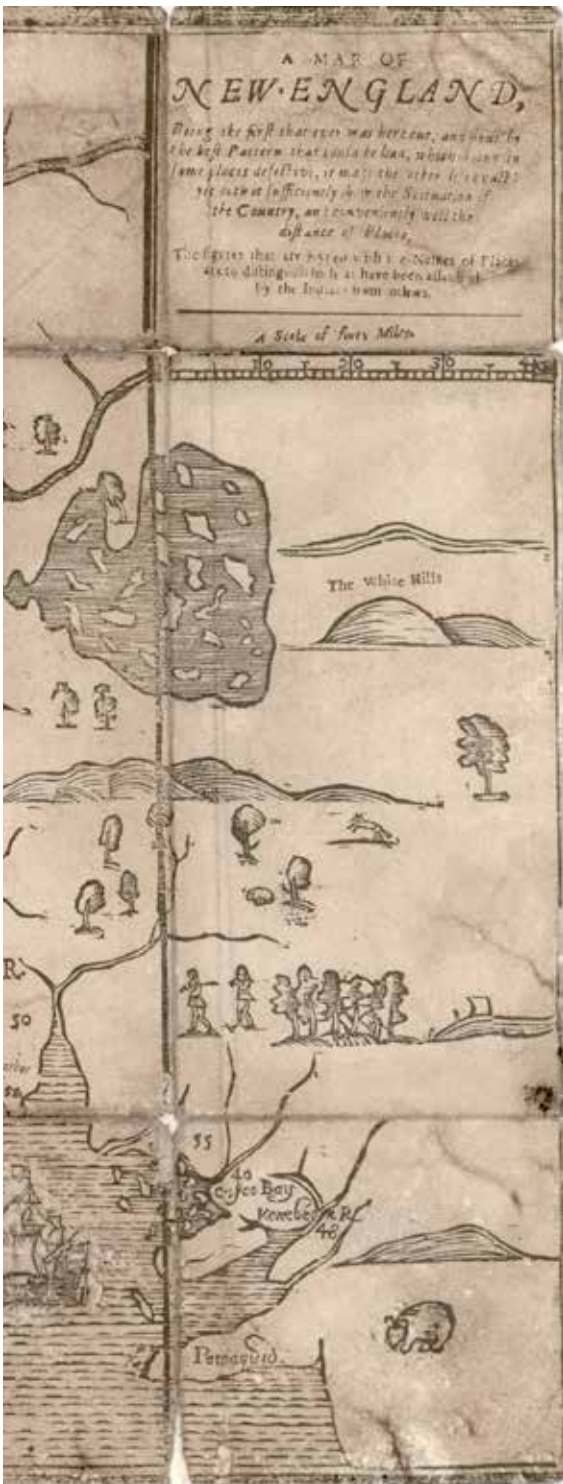


Nous ne pouvons pas sans le commandement
 du Roy le Roy de France pour nous les
 Messieurs des Sciences de la Marine, nous
 ay voulu le Roy en un point de sa
 plaisir que le Roy en sa liberte de se
 faire le Roy de France qui soit le

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Port de Sable | 6. Baye de grove | 14. Ile rangée |
| 2. Passage de glie | 7. Ile perdue | 15. Baye de bus |
| 3. Port aux angles | 8. Cap de main | 16. Passage du gas |
| 4. Baye courante | 9. Port aux caques | 17. Cap de Montmorency |
| 5. Cap de pebrunet | 10. Ile nouvelle | 18. R. de Champlain |
| 6. Ile grande | 11. C. de Jan | 19. R. sans nom |
| 7. Passage croissant | 12. Lang. ile | 20. Ile de la Roche |
| 8. Baye croissant | 13. Abrennerie ile | 21. Ile de la Roche |

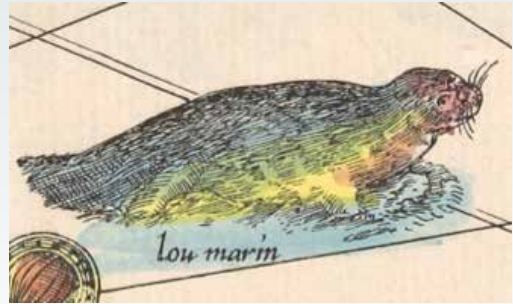






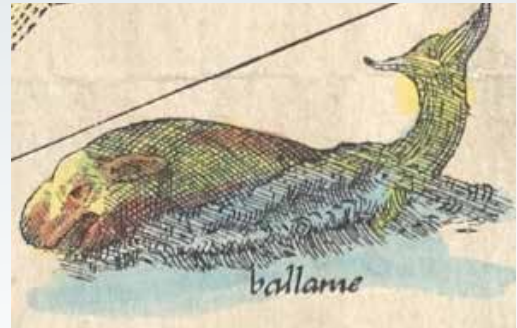
Not only was fish an important food source, the ocean provided fuel in the form of whale oil and waterproof skins from seals. Sealskin was one of the few waterproof materials people in the 1600s had access to.

6.



French

7.



French

Important Note: This map was the first to be actually printed in New England, but it was *not* made by a Native American. It was made by a British colonist, and it shows the locations of important battles in the recent wars with the Wabanaki and other Native American groups.

Lumber was another very valuable resource found in New England. Specifically, the Great White Pine was highly valued because its trunks made excellent ship masts.

8.



Dutch

One colonial power had a larger demand for White Pine, because it had a lot of ships and its homeland had very few large trees. Which colonial power was this? (#9)

9.



English

10.

Another colonial power had a big demand for furs from the New World, especially the pelts of beavers. Which colonial power was this? (#10)

Note: Most 1600s European artists had never seen a real beaver so their drawings were not completely accurate!

10.



Beaver



American Mink



American Marten

French

One group of people did not have the ability to make muskets where they lived during the early 1600s, so they traded (often furs) for guns and other manufactured goods.

11.



American

Sadly, all colonial powers took part in the slave trade. One country found that they could make far more money in the African and Caribbean slave trade, and by the late 1600s had stopped focusing on North America. This colonial power (#12) sold more people into slavery than all the others:

12.



Dutch

The indigenous peoples who had lived in New England for thousands of years were clearly not pleased that the land they depended on was being carved up and fenced in for farms. One colonial power was especially bad at staying away from land they had promised to leave for their Native allies. The map from this country includes pictures of domesticated animals (farm animals). Which colonial power is this? (#13)

13.



English

The European country that most Native American groups got along with best was the one they traded with the most. Lake Ontario is shown on this country's map, and the only way they could have known about the Great Lakes in the early 1600s was through sharing information with the indigenous peoples. Which colonial power is this? (#14)

14.



French

MORE ABOUT THESE MAPS

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Use the QR codes or web addresses below!

New England
Captain John Smith
first edition published in 1613
www.oshermaps.org/map/12548



Nova Belgii
Mattheus Seutter (original: J. Jansson)
based on map first published in 1651*
www.oshermaps.org/map/738

Nouvelle Franse
Samuel de Champlain
published in 1612
www.oshermaps.org/map/4072



New England
John Foster
first published in 1677
www.oshermaps.org/map/492

* Interested in seeing first version of this map? Visit: www.oshermaps.org/map/437