



Nouvelle France *New England* *Nieuw Nederland*

COLONIAL COMPETITION

Name: _____

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



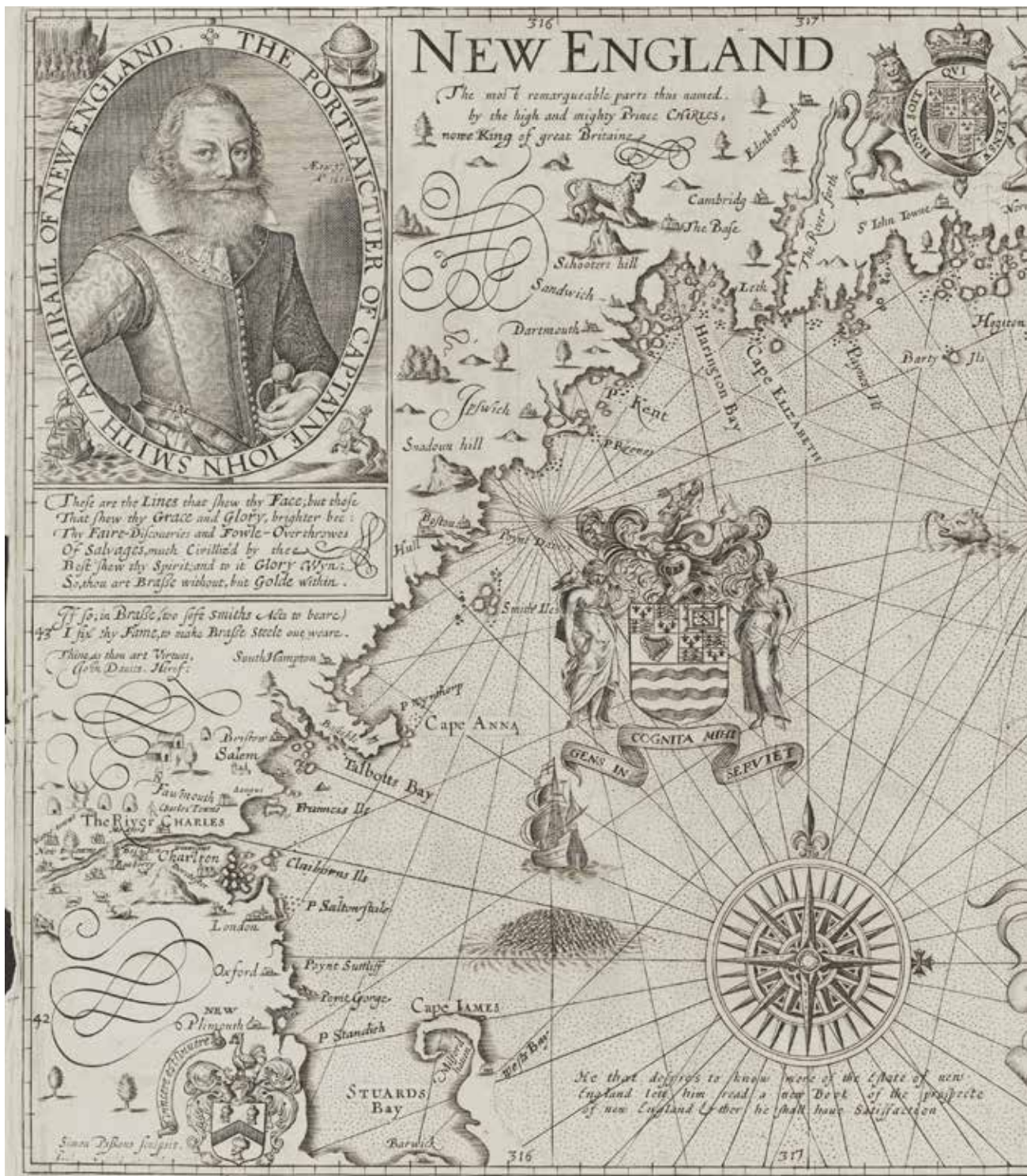
PAGE 4. DUTCH MAP...



...PAGE 6. FRENCH MAP



PAGE 8. AMERICAN MAP...



INSTRUCTIONS:

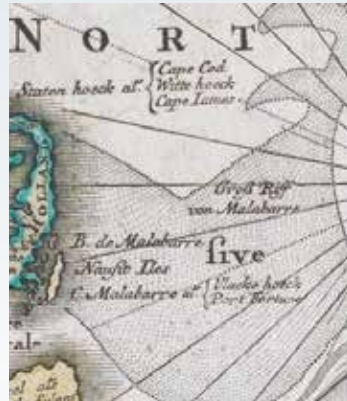
Find each of the images on the maps in this booklet. Write which map you found the image on: the English map, French map, Dutch map, or American.

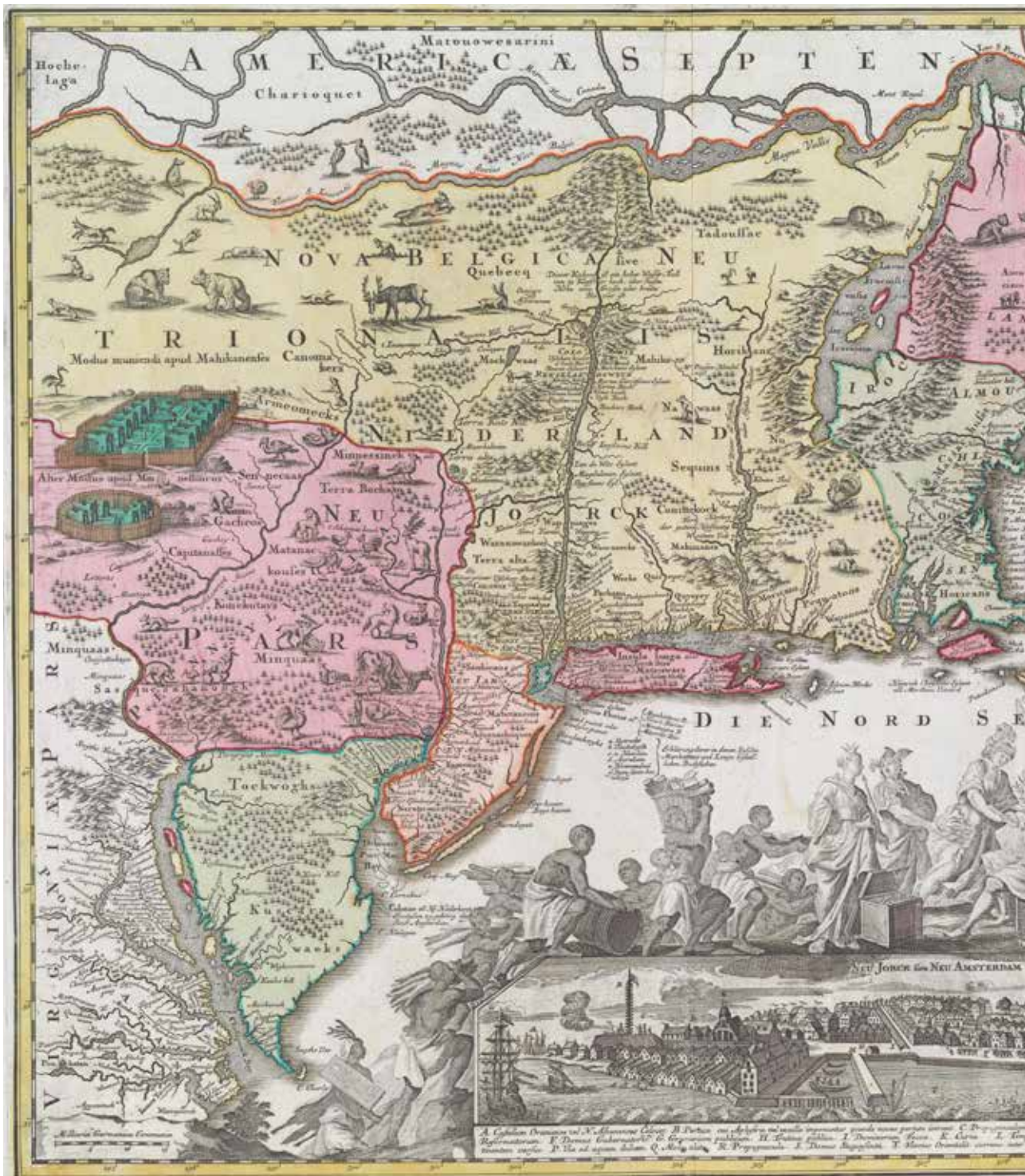
The French, Dutch, English, and many coastal Native Americans recognized the importance of the rich fishing banks off the coast of New England.

1.



2.







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.

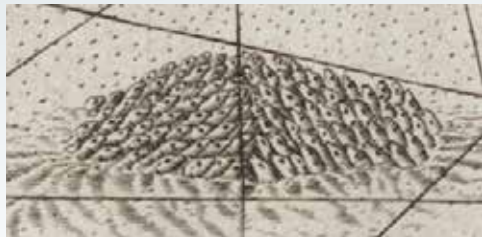
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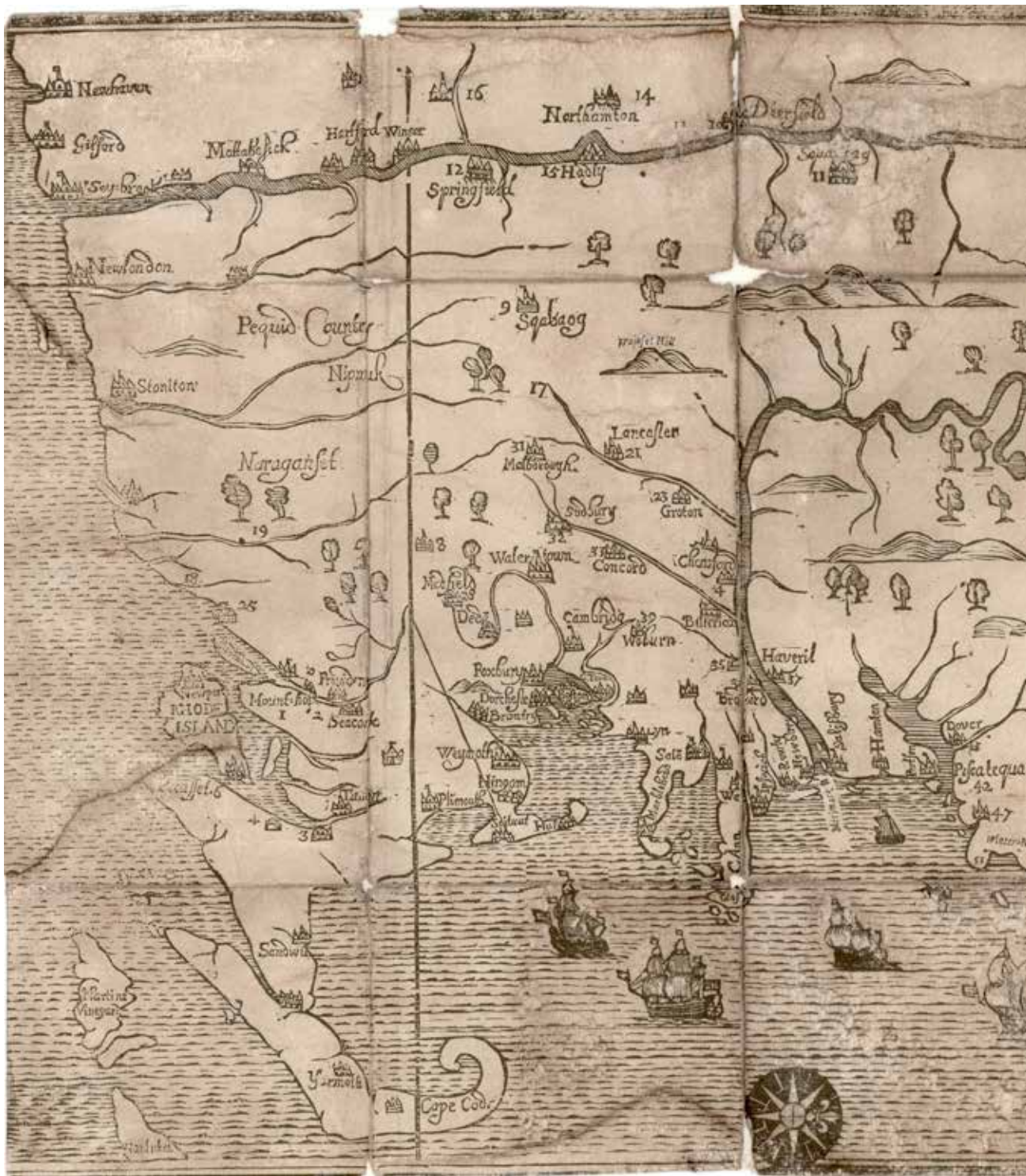


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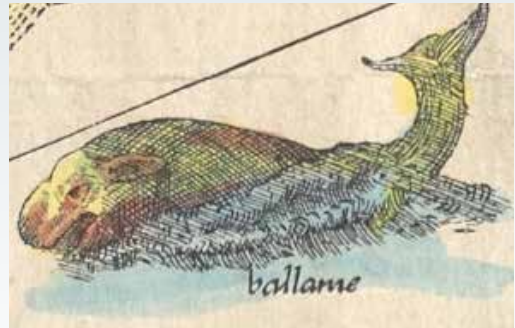


5.





6.



9.

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.



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.



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

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.



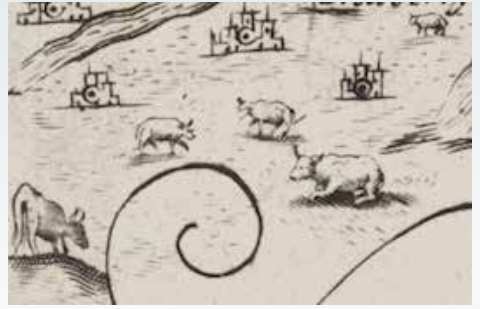
Sadly, all colonial powers took part in the slave trade. One country found that they could make far more money in the African and Caribbean slave trade, and by the late 1600s had stopped focusing on North America. This colonial power (#12) sold more people into slavery than all the others:

12.



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.



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.



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Captain John Smith
first edition published in 1613
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Nouvelle Franse
Samuel de Champlain
published in 1612
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New England
John Foster
first published in 1677
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* Interested in seeing first version of this map? Visit: www.oshermaps.org/map/437