

The Artios Home Companion Series

Unit 9: Rivals in the New World

Teacher Overview

“Side by side with the English colonies grew up French settlements on the north, and Dutch posts in the center, which contested with the English the control of the seaboard and the best routes into the interior. Under their brilliant King Henry IV the French revived their American claims, and in 1603 he issued a royal patent, with a monopoly of the fur trade, to the Sieur de Monts for the territory between the 40th and 46th degrees of latitude, under the name of Acadie.”
– Albert Bushnell Hart

What followed was a series of struggles by the most powerful countries in Europe, for control of the lands in the New World.



New Amsterdam

Key People and Events

La Salle
Champlain
The Jesuits
Acadia (Acadie)

Reading and Assignments

In this unit, students will:

- Complete one lesson in which they will learn about **England’s rivals and the Great West**, journaling and answering discussion questions as they read.
- Write an author profile on **William Wordsworth**.
- Read the poem, *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, journaling as they read.
- Learn about **Figures of Speech**.
- Write a **lyric poem** using a similar style to Wordsworth
- Read about William Wordsworth
<http://www.poets.org/poet.php/prmPID/296>
- Visit www.artioshcs.com for additional resources.

Leading Ideas

History is HIS Story.

God’s story of love, mercy, and redemption through Christ.

He made known to us the mystery of his will according to his good pleasure, which he purposed in Christ, to be put into effect when the times reach their fulfillment—to bring unity to all things in heaven and on earth under Christ.

— Ephesians 1:9-10

God's providential hand governs and times all events and provides for his Creation according to His plan and purposes.

The God who made the world and everything in it is the Lord of heaven and earth and does not live in temples built by human hands. And he is not served by human hands, as if he needed anything. Rather, he himself gives everyone life and breath and everything else. From one man he made all the nations, that they should inhabit the whole earth; and he marked out their appointed times in history and the boundaries of their lands. God did this so that they would seek him and perhaps reach out for him and find him, though he is not far from any one of us.

— Acts 17:24-27

Godly leadership and servanthood are necessary for one to be a true reforming influence.

...whoever wants to become great among you must be your servant, and whoever wants to be first must be your slave—just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many.

— Matthew 20:26-28

God raises up and removes leaders.

He changes times and seasons; he deposes kings and raises up others. He gives wisdom to the wise and knowledge to the discerning.

— Daniel 2:21

Literature and Composition

Unit 9: Poetry - Figures of Speech

I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

by William Wordsworth

Unit 9 – Assignments

- Read the assignment background information, then create a list of figures of speech in your reading journal and create or research examples of each one.
- Write an author profile on William Wordsworth. You might want to start here: <http://www.poets.org/poet.php/prmPID/296>
- Read Wordsworth’s poem “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud.” <http://www.bartleby.com/145/ww260.html>

Activity While Reading:

Paraphrase the poem. Find the figures of speech used in the poem. Name the figure of speech and write the example from the poem.

- Write a **lyric poem** using a similar style to Wordsworth. Your poem should contain at least five examples of figures of speech. Use these notes to help you create your poem.
 - Lyric Poetry: “highly musical verse that expresses the speaker’s feelings and observations. In ancient times poems were sung with accompaniment from a lyre. Modern lyric poems, although usually not sung, still possess musical qualities – rhythm, rhyme, alliteration, and onomatopoeia. Examples of lyric poems include “The Eagle” by Alfred Lord Tennyson, “The Bells” by Edgar Allan Poe, and “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud” by William Wordsworth.”
 - The lyric poem is always written in first person.

Unit 9 – Assignment Background

Figures of Speech

Written from information gathered from
Elementary Guide to Literary Criticism, by Franklin Painter

A **figure of speech** is a deviation from the plain and ordinary mode of speaking.

Simile is a form of comparison in which one thing is likened to another. It is usually introduced by **like** or **as**, or some other word of comparison.

Metaphor is an abridged simile, the words expressing likeness being omitted. In the sentence, “Roderick Dhu fought like

a lion,” we have a simile; but when we say, “He was a lion in the fight,” we have a metaphor.

Personification is the attribution of life to inanimate things. When we speak of “the thirsty ground” or “the angry ocean,” we endow these objects with the feelings or actions of living creatures.

Allegory is the description of one object in terms of another. It is a sort of continued metaphor in which, however, the main subject of discourse is not mentioned.

The **parable** and the **fable** are closely akin to allegory. A parable is a brief narrative of real or imaginary incidents for the purpose of inculcating some moral or religious truth. It has been described as “an earthly story with a heavenly meaning.” A considerable part of Christ’s teaching consisted of parables, many of which are as beautiful as they are profound.

A **fable** is a fictitious story introducing animals or even inanimate things as rational speakers and actors, for the purpose of teaching or enforcing a moral. The fables of Æsop are almost universally known, and the fables of La Fontaine exhibit a high degree of artistic merit.

Metonymy consists in naming an object by one of its attributes or accompaniments. When we say, for example, that “gray hairs are venerable,” we mean old age, putting an effect for the cause. The general effect of metonymy is to bring before the mind a definite image, and thus to impart a graphic quality to the style. To say, “The pen is mightier than the sword,” is more graphic and forcible than to say, “Literature is mightier than war.”

Synecdoche puts a part for the whole, or a whole for the part; as in, “The harbor was crowded with masts.”

Exclamation is a figure of thought. It is the result of kindled emotion, and expresses in exclamatory form what would usually be stated in declarative form.

Apostrophe is a direct address to the absent as present, the inanimate as living,

or the abstract as personal. It is closely allied to personification, with which it is often associated.

Vision is a description of absent things as present. It is suited only to animated discourse in either prose or poetry.

Hyperbole is an exaggerated form of statement, and is used to magnify or diminish an object.

Antithesis presents a strong contrast of words or sentiments, usually in the form of balanced sentences. It gives force to style by uniting opposite things in one conception.

Climax arranges its words, phrases, or clauses in an order of increasing impressiveness. Its proper use gives an accumulative force to the sentence.

Interrogation strengthens an affirmation or denial by throwing it into the form of a question. It is a figure frequent in poetry and emotional prose.

Epigram is the pungent phrasing of a shrewd observation. It may be recognized by two characteristics—it must be brief, and it must have an unexpected turn of thought.

Irony expresses a thought contrary to the form of words. Three types of irony are:

Situational Irony - involves a situation in which the actions have the opposite effect. This results in an outcome that is contrary to what was expected.

Verbal Irony - what is said is opposite of what is meant.

Dramatic Irony - the outcome of a situation is known by the audience but is not known by the characters.

Lesson One

History Overview and Assignments

Rivals of England and the Great West

“Side by side with the English colonies grew up French settlements on the north, and Dutch posts in the center, which contested with the English the control of the seaboard and the best routes into the interior. Under their brilliant King Henry IV the French revived their American claims, and in 1603 he issued a royal patent, with a monopoly of the fur trade, to the Sieur de Monts for the territory between the 40th and 46th degrees of latitude, under the name of Acadie...”
– Albert Bushnell Hart

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Sir Walter Raleigh and his Son

Reading and Assignments

- Review the discussion questions, then read the article: *Rivals of England and the Great West*, pages 6-11.
- Narrate about today's reading using the appropriate notebook page. Be sure to answer the discussion questions and include key people, events, and dates within the narration.
- Be sure to visit www.ArtiosHCS.com for additional resources.

Key People and Events

La Salle
Champlain
The Jesuits
Acadia (Acadie)

Discussion Questions

1. On what pretext did Argall destroy the settlement at Mount Desert?
2. What was Acadia (Acadie)?
3. What made the Iroquois so powerful?
4. Why did the Swedish colony fail?
5. What did La Salle aim to accomplish?
6. What forts did La Salle found?
7. What were the various names applied to the Mississippi River?
8. Describe Champlain's adventures in America.

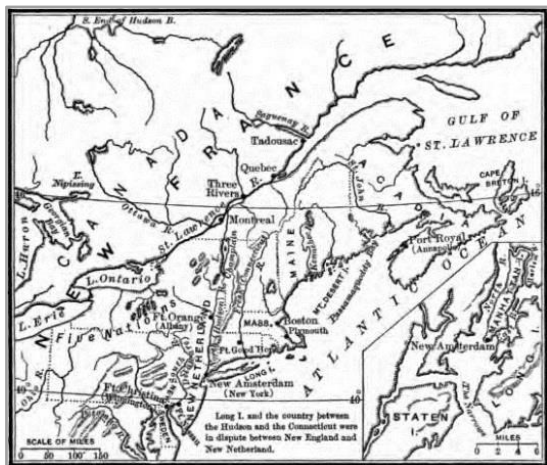
9. Describe Hudson's voyage on the Half-Moon.
10. Describe the methods and results of the Jesuit missions.
11. What are some of the earliest accounts of the Chicago River?
12. Describe La Salle's exploration of the Mississippi.

Adapted from the book:

Essentials in American History

by Albert Bushnell Hart

Rivals of England and the Great West



Map of New World

Side by side with the English colonies grew up French settlements on the north, and Dutch posts in the center, which contested with the English the control of the seaboard and the best routes into the interior. Under their brilliant King Henry IV the French revived their American claims, and in 1603 he issued a royal patent, with a monopoly of the fur trade, to the *Sieur de Monts* for the territory between the 40th and 46th degrees of latitude, under the name of Acadie.

De Monts made temporary settlements at the island of St. Croix, in Passamaquoddy Bay (1604), and at Port Royal, later Annapolis; his agent Samuel de Champlain established the first permanent

French settlement in North America at Quebec (1608). Champlain was the most brilliant and most successful of French explorers and colonists. Soon after his arrival, he and a body of Algonquin tribesmen went to the lake now called by his name, where they met with a party of fierce and hostile Iroquois. Champlain's firearms quickly dispersed the strangers in a panic, and he laid the foundations of hatred and dreadful warfare between the French and the Five Nations. In 1611 he founded Montreal, and a few years later he was the first European to reach the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Ontario.



New Amsterdam, 1656 (From a drawing by H. Block)

A settlement made by Jesuits on the island of Mount Desert in 1613 was forthwith the scene of the first armed conflict between the French and the English on American soil, for Captain Argall of Virginia descended upon it and carried away the settlers. A few years later England went so far, during a war between England and France, as to capture Port Royal and Quebec. Nevertheless, in 1632, by the treaty of St. Germain, the first

European agreement as to American boundaries, the English formally acknowledged the rightful title of France to “New France, Acadia (Acadie), and Canada” (that is, to the present Nova Scotia and the lower St. Lawrence valley, with the country between); in return they were to be undisturbed in their Plymouth and Massachusetts settlements.

Another competitor for the best part of North America appeared on the middle Atlantic coast. The Dutch republic had now become one of the principal naval and commercial powers of Europe; and a truce with Spain (1609) gave it an opportunity for new expansion. Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the Dutch service, in 1609 rediscovered New York Harbor, followed the East River to the entrance of Long Island Sound, and explored the Hudson River, thus giving to the Dutch a presumptive right to the neighboring region.

Accordingly, the United New Netherland Company of traders built the trading post of New Amsterdam on the site of the present city of New York in 1614. Seven years later the Dutch government granted the monopoly of Dutch trade in America to the new Dutch West India Company, which in 1623 sent out thirty families, part of who settled Fort Orange (Albany).

The first permanent town on Manhattan Island was Fort Amsterdam enlarged from the earlier post by Governor Peter Minuit in 1626. The Dutch laid a broad foundation for their new colony of New Netherland by planting little trading posts on the Connecticut, on Long Island, up the “North River” (Hudson), and on the “South River” (Delaware). A change in the

Dutch policy came in 1629, when, by a Charter of Privileges, great land grants were assigned to Dutch “patroons,” gentlemen who brought out their own settlers, and established a kind of feudal system. Other people came in, and before long eighteen languages were spoken in the little town, again called New Amsterdam.

Meantime, a rival power had acquired the Delaware region. In 1638 a Swedish royal colony of Swedes and Finns settled on the lower Delaware, near Fort Christina (Wilmington). The colony was not well supported by the home country, and in 1655, it was seized by the Dutch Governor Stuyvesant. While this struggle was going on, in the general European peace of Westphalia (1648), Spain had at last admitted the independence of the Dutch, including their American colonies of Guiana and New Netherland.

English, French, and Dutch alike speedily learned that the way from the coast to the interior with its valuable furs was held by the powerful confederacy of the Five Nations of Iroquois — the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Senecas. Their territory stretched along central New York in a succession of towns made up of log cabins called “long houses.” Though they never numbered more than ten thousand people, of whom two thousand or three thousand were warriors, their war parties were a terror as far east as Boston, as far south as Virginia, and as far west as Illinois. Constantly reduced by desperate fighting and disease, they kept up their numbers by adopting prisoners. Their internal organization was weak, for there was only a loose confederation between the tribes; if the young men wanted to go to war, they made

up a party, including members of one or all the tribes, and went their way.

The worst enemies of the Iroquois were their own fierceness, disease, and the colonists' rum. They suffered fearfully from smallpox, which ran its course till often whole villages were depopulated. As to the effects of liquor, an eyewitness says: "They were all lustily drunk, raving, striking, shouting, jumping, fighting each other, and foaming at the mouth like raging wild beasts. And this was caused by Christians!"

While the Dutch were pushing into the central coast, the French were steadily developing the St. Lawrence basin, but they avoided Lake Erie, which was flanked by the Five Nations. In 1634 Jean Nicolet followed up the Ottawa River, crossed to Georgian Bay, and passed through upper Lake Huron to the Sault Ste. Marie and the Strait of Mackinac; he was the first European on Lake Michigan. The Catholic missionaries speedily followed and outran the traders in zeal and courage. The Iroquois followed their French enemies northward, exterminated the Hurons because they were friendly to the French, and martyred the missionaries (1649). In 1665 Lake Superior was discovered by the missionary Father Allouez, and before long French traders discovered an overland route from Lake Superior to Hudson Bay. Missions were soon after established at Sault Ste. Marie, at Mackinac, and at St. Xavier, on Green Bay.

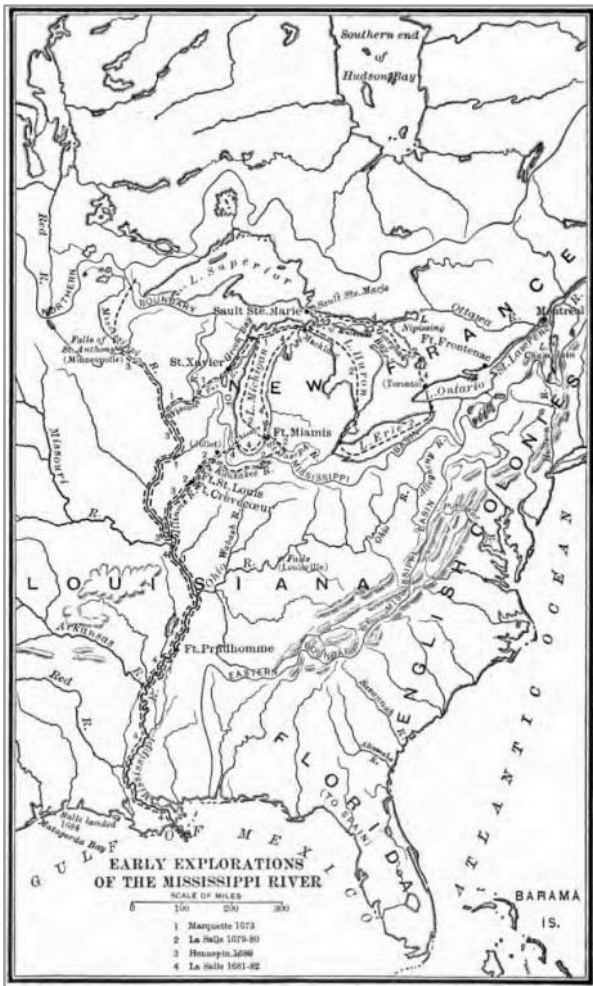
Meanwhile the Jesuit missionaries were making heroic, though on the whole unavailing, efforts to Christianize the Iroquois. Father Isaac Jogues's account of his experience as a prisoner gives a frightful picture of his captors, who seemed to him like demons; they leaped upon him

like wild beasts, tore out his nails, and crunched his fingers with their teeth; his attendant Hurons were tortured on a scaffold in the midst of the Iroquois village; yet the heroic priest "began to instruct them separately on the articles of the faith, then on the very stage itself baptized two with raindrops gathered from the leaves of a stalk of Native American corn." Rescued by the Dutch, this brave and self-sacrificing man returned and plunged a second time into that misery, and died a martyr's death.

On the upper lakes the French heard vaguely of a great south-flowing river, the "Missipi" or "Mich sipi," "Big Water," which they supposed to flow into the Gulf of California. The first man to form an intelligent plan of reaching the great river was Robert Cavalier, commonly called La Salle, a French nobleman who, in 1669, went west as far as Lake Erie, which had just been traversed for the first time by a colonist, the trapper Joliet. La Salle then disappeared southward, and reached a large river, the Wabash, or perhaps the Ohio (1670); but returned to Montreal, unable to push farther west by that route.

Before La Salle could gather his resources to start again, the Mississippi had been reached, under the direction of Frontenac, the new governor of Canada. In 1673 the missionary, Father Marquette, accompanied by Joliet, passed through Green Bay, up the Fox River, across the easy portage of two miles, and down the Wisconsin, till (June 17) they entered a mighty stream, which Marquette called the River Immaculate Conception. They found very deep water, saw prairies extending east and west, and discovered quantities of fish, turkeys, and buffalo. League after league they floated down the river, hoping

to reach its mouth; they passed the mouth of the Missouri, so muddy that they would not drink it. By the time they reached the mouth of the Arkansas, they felt sure they were near Spanish and hostile territory, and therefore turned back and paddled up the Illinois River, which they called the Divine, and crossed over the site now occupied by Chicago to Lake Michigan.



Early Exploration of the Mississippi River

Meanwhile, La Salle was made commander of Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, and he brooded over the possibilities of establishing a trade route to the valley of the river found by Marquette. In 1678 Louis XIV gave him a grant, authorizing him to make discoveries and to

build forts, and a year later he built the *Griffon*, the first European vessel on Lake Erie, and navigated her through the chain of Great Lakes to Green Bay; and thence in boats reached the river St. Joseph, near the head of Lake Michigan, where he built Fort Miamis. Crossing the portage to the Kankakee River, he made his way down the Illinois to a point near the present Peoria, where he built another fort, Crèvecoeur, as a basis for further advance. A missionary friar, Father Hennepin, came out with La Salle and in 1680 was sent by him down the Illinois and thence up the Mississippi; he was taken prisoner by the Sioux and carried to the falls, which Hennepin named St. Anthony, at the site of Minneapolis.

Again La Salle was obliged to return to Montreal to recruit his forces. When he went west a third time, in December, 1680, he found that his Fort Crèvecoeur had been destroyed by Iroquois, and its garrison under Tonty had disappeared. After a hasty trip to the mouth of the Illinois, he returned eastward and then began his final and successful journey in 1681. His party crossed the divide of the Chicago River, and floated down the Illinois, reaching the Mississippi on February 6, 1682. Then he floated down the same stretch that Marquette had traversed. Soon after passing the mouth of the Ohio, he took possession of the country with great ceremony, and set up the king's arms. A few days later, at the Chickasaw Bluffs, he founded Fort Prudhomme.

After a few weeks, he passed Marquette's farthest point. April 6, 1682, he arrived at a point where the river divides into three channels. As one of the party wrote: "The water is brackish; after advancing two leagues it became perfectly

salt, and advancing on, we discovered the open sea, so that...the sieur de la Salle, in the name of his majesty, took possession of that river, of all rivers that enter it, and of all the country watered by them.” Thus was asserted the French title to the magnificent valley, which La Salle named Louisiana, in honor of the French monarch, Louis XIV.

On his way back, La Salle founded Fort St. Louis at Starved Rock on the Illinois. His discovery made such an impression that the king sent him, in 1684, direct to the Gulf of Mexico, with a commission to plant a colony near the mouth of the Mississippi. By ill fortune he missed the river and built another Fort St. Louis (1685) far west of the delta, somewhere near Matagorda Bay. He could not find his river; his men dwindled away; and he was murdered by his own followers in 1687. The fort was destroyed by Native Americans while the Spaniards from Mexico were trying to reach it, so as to destroy the possible germ of a French settlement.

La Salle was a hotheaded, impetuous man who planned an enterprise of colonization beyond his means and his power to command men, yet he felt more than any other Frenchman the importance of the West. He opened up a trade between the Lakes and the Mississippi, and between the upper and lower reaches of that river, and he secured for France a valid title to the Mississippi valley.

The keenness of the rivalry between European nations for the possession of North America was shown also in the West Indies, where the Dutch took several islands and established a footing on the north coast of South America. On the other hand, in America they lost New Netherland

to the English in 1664. England, France, and Spain were left sole claimants for North America, and for a time the English showed less aggressiveness. In 1667, by the peace of Breda, the English a second time admitted the rights of the French to Acadia and Canada. By the treaty of Madrid (1670), Spain for the first time acknowledged that the English had rightful colonies in America.

A hotly disputed territory lay about Hudson Bay, discovered in 1610 by Henry Hudson for the English. This bay was a back entrance to the fur country of the northwest, and the English Hudson’s Bay Company was chartered to get a foot-hold there. The French, who saw their monopoly of the direct trade through the upper lakes disturbed, tried to seize Hudson Bay, and its ownership remained for many years in dispute.



Spanish Walls and Gateway at St. Augustine
Probably erected in the 17th century

By 1689 the three great colonizing powers had developed their policies toward the natives, toward the colonists, and toward colonial trade. In all these respects Spain was illiberal. The natives of the West Indian island were exterminated by the cruelty of their conquerors; though on the mainland they were more mildly treated. The Spanish colonists had no self-government, and were ruled by governors

sent out from Spain, and their commerce was regulated by the *Casa de Contractacion*, or House of Trade, at Seville. By a rigorous colonial system, the whole Spanish colonial trade, including that from the Philippines, was the monopoly of the merchants of the single port of Seville. It was concentrated on the Isthmus of Panama, whence year after year for more than two centuries sailed the “plate fleet” carrying to Spain gold and silver, Asiatic goods, and colonial exports.

The French got on with the natives better than any other power, because they willing to meet them halfway. They lived on terms of peace and almost of intimacy with their Native American subjects; and French frontiersmen often took squaw wives. Soon arose a distinct class of *coureurs de bois*, Europeans and others of mixed race who had adopted native dress and manner of life. Canada was substantially a big military camp which existed chiefly for the fur trade: even the French permanent colonists were chiefly peasants who had no ambition for self-government.

The English despised the Native Americans, and eventually exterminated them or took their lands. The individual colonists had large opportunities for making a living, were of an intelligent class, and had local self-government, which in such times as the English civil war amounted almost to independence. Down to 1689, the English colonial trade was little restricted. The ordinance of 1651, intended to take the carrying trade from the Dutch, was not enforced in America,

and the colonists traded constantly in the French and Spanish West Indies, in defiance of the close colonial system of those two powers.

From 1603 to 1689 the relations of the five powers of North America were gradually defined as follows: (1) The Spaniards held undisputed possession of Mexico and Florida. (2) The French occupied Acadia and the St. Lawrence valley without serious opposition from any other power, and had established a good claim to the Mississippi valley by the first systematic explorations of the river: (a) the central portion by Marquette (1673); (b) the upper river by Hennepin (1680); (c) the lower river and its mouth by La Salle (1682). (3) The Swedes for a time had a foothold on the Delaware. (4) The Dutch claimed the region from the Connecticut to the Delaware, actually colonized the Hudson, and annexed the Swedish settlement on the Delaware in 1655; but they were forced out in 1664. (5) The English gradually possessed themselves of the coast from South Carolina to Maine.

As soon as they were founded, the colonies of the various European powers began to take part in European wars; and they were directly affected by clauses in the treaties of St. Germain (1632), of Breda (1654), and of Madrid (1670). The three European powers developed different policies toward their colonies — that of Spain being harsh at most points, that of France milder, and that of England extraordinarily liberal for the times.