Week 1Project

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|  | **English Settlers** | **French Settlers** | **Spanish Settlers** |
| How many settlers were sent? | The exact numbers of English settlers are not recorded, however, it is believed that majority of English settlers consisted of farmers, peasants, servants, and specialists from certain areas. English settlers also brought some of the criminalists with them to the new land. English settlers also brought some of the immigrants from other countries. | Approximately 800 settlers were brought to America. Many of them were females. Males contributed very less population among the French settlers. Majority of the French settlers were traders, soldiers, peasants, and farmers. The French settlers came to US during the period of 1665 (Berkin et al. 2011). The next phase included some 100 settlers from France. | It is believed that from 1492 to 1832, some 1.85 million Spanish settlers were brought to the US. Among the Spaniards, majority of them were farmers and peasants. A large number of traders also arrived in the US, but that number is not recorded. |
| **What was the gender ratio**? | Among the English settlers, the gender ratio was uneven. Considering the uneven settlement, the settlers used to move with the women population which resulted in the scattered nature of settlement (Berkin et al., 2011). | In Sex ratio, French settlers were different from other settlers. They were estimated 90 percent male population among the French settlers. | The gender ratio among the Spanish settlers varied. They brought a mix of the male and female population with them. |
| Did the group come with the intention to settle? | The English settlers came to America with the intention of settling, but not with the intention of exploration. Their settlements were restricted to certain areas which they believe benefited them in terms of crop yield. | French came to America with the intention of exploration. They actually wanted a route to Ocean which they believed is the route to wealth. They came to US for exploration (Spring 2016). | The Spanish settlements started under the commandership of crown of Castile. They had annexed many parts of America with the exception of Brazil and Canada. They started building forts which depict that they came to US with the intention of settlements. |
| Or to trade? | Among the English settlers, many were farmers and peasants. They were not interested in the trade since they had no resources for starting trade. | French settlers were more inclined toward exploration. They actually wanted to grew there trade, and for such purpose, they were finding new ways through oceans. In America, the French settlers were among the first traders. | Spanish crown who considered many parts of America as their territory were interested in trade, however their early activities including fostering their control on the territory. They also started trading once, a substantial amount of these people reached America. |
| How did their intent impact interactions with the Native Americans? | The English settlers were ferocious fighters. Their hunger for expansion drove their interactions with the Native Americans which proved devastating. | The French settlers aimed at creating good relations with the Native Americans (Spring, 2016). Since they believed that once they will be on good terms with the Natives, they will be able to expand their trade. So their interactions with the Natives was good. | Spanish settlers believed America as part of their territory. They believed that in order to create strong foothold, they will have to fight with the natives. Their interactions with the natives were also distressing and demoralizing. |
| Analyze the impact that culture had on these interactions. | Culturally, the English were more strengthened. They created space for their culture and also adopted new cultural attributes that the natives had to offer to them (Spring 2016). | The French settlers were very open to adopting the new culture. As their expansion was so broad, therefore they adopted the new culture very easily and left a lasting impact over the natives as well. | The Spaniards were more conscious of their culture. Their interactions with the natives were very limited and they were more focused over disseminating their cultural aspects. |

# References

Berkin, Carol, Christopher Miller, Robert Cherny, and James Gormly. 2011. *Making America: A History of the United States, Volume 2: From 1865*. Cengage Learning.

Spring, Joel. 2016. *Deculturalization and the Struggle for Equality: A Brief History of the Education of Dominated Cultures in the United States*. Routledge.