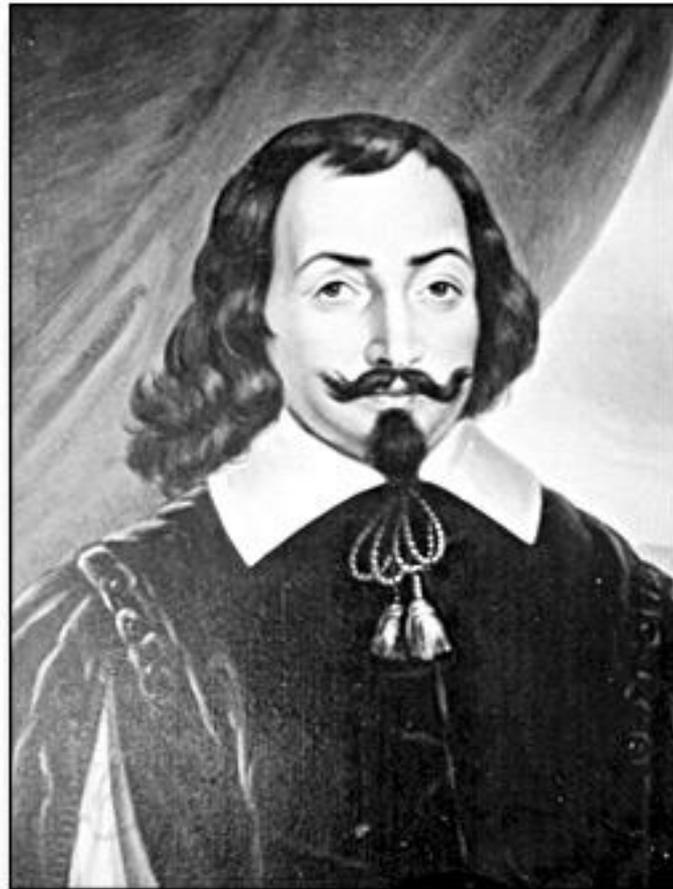


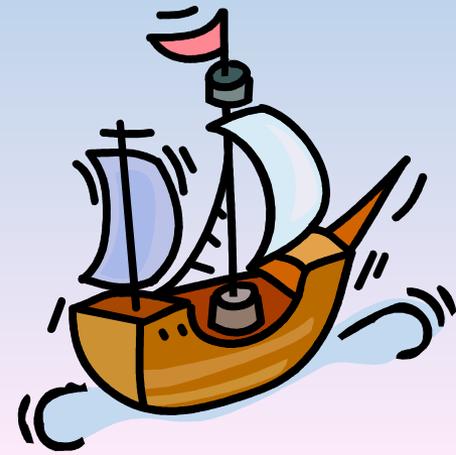
Samuel de Champlain

By
Jenn Delisle



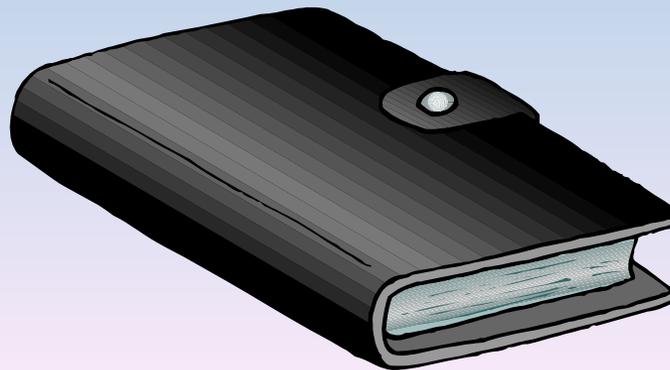
Early Life

- Born in 1567 to Antoine de Champlain and Marguerite Le Roy in Brouage, France
 - Location along the coast led to stories and influences which influenced him
- His dad was a fishing boat captain and could not afford a formal education for Samuel
 - Spent his time on ships
 - Learned the sailor's trade first-hand



Early Life

- ❑ Served 5 years in the French army
- ❑ 1598- Champlain boarded a ship bound for Spain
 - Made stops on the Yucatan Peninsula, Guadeloupe, and Puerto Rico
 - Kept detailed accounts of the Indians, vegetation, and animal life



Early Career



Henry IV

- ❑ Upon his return he told King Henry IV what he saw
- ❑ He was given a pension and brought to the service of the King
 - Served as a geographer and cartographer for 2 voyages
 - Made detailed drawings and notes of the land, rivers, Indians and vegetation
- ❑ Lost many of his men during a harsh winter on Saint Croix
 - Decided to stay instead of returning home

Early Career

- Planned to explore as far south as Florida
 - Problems with the ships and weather prevented him from doing so
- Returned to France in 1607
 - Wanted to create a settlement further up the St. Lawrence River
 - Wanted to be closer to the center of the fur trade



Fur Trade Monopoly

- ❑ Supported a government monopoly over the fur trade as a means to control and harness its profits for the development of a French colony
- ❑ Petitioned the French Crown to restore the monopoly over the fur trade for the year of 1608
 - Restoration of the monopoly allowed for the settlement of Quebec on July 3, 1608
 - The monopoly only lasted one year
- ❑ Champlain had formed the foundation of colonization by strengthening the fur trade and harnessing its profits



Champlain, Quebec, and the Natives

- ❑ July 3, 1608 Champlain founded the settlement of Quebec
 - Brought the French fur trade closer to the source and increased the importance of the French-Indian relationship
- ❑ Huron and Algonquin tribes, primary clients of the French in the fur trade, were under constant attack from the Iroquois tribe
- ❑ He had to uphold the alliance the French made with those tribes in 1603, promising them aid and protection against the Iroquois

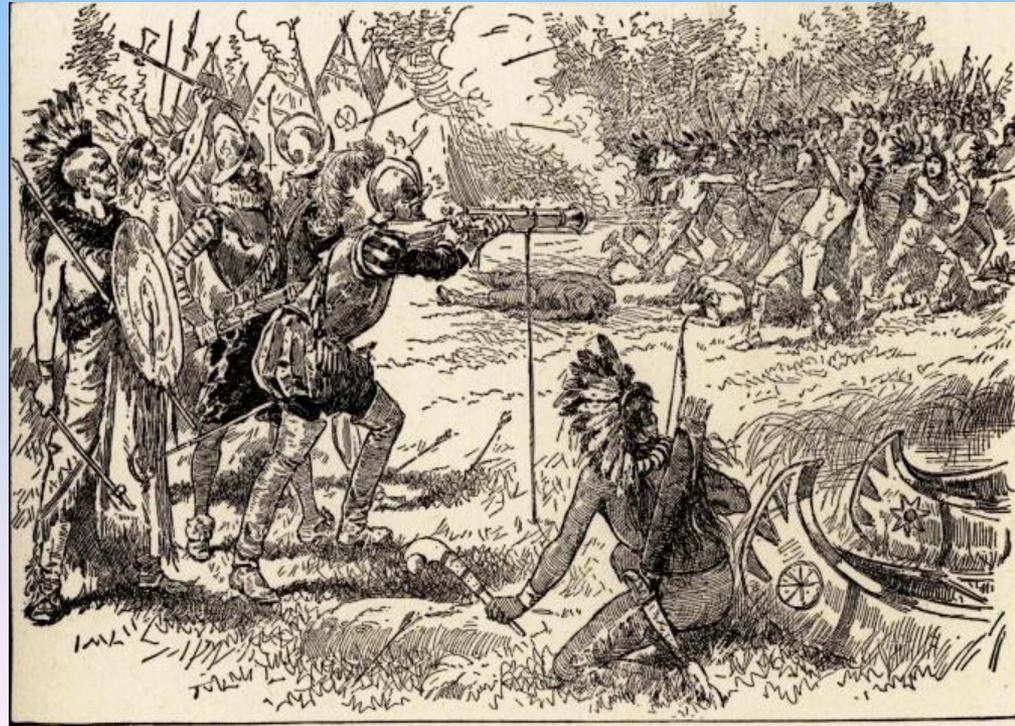
Champlain, Quebec, and the Natives

- ❑ To protect alliance he traveled with a Huron-Algonquin war party into present day New York State to attack an Iroquois tribe
 - Traveled down a lake which he named Lake Champlain
- ❑ When they arrived, the Iroquois fled to the shore and barricaded themselves by cutting down trees
- ❑ The war party voiced their intentions to fight, but agreed with the Iroquois that it was too dark and they would fight at sunrise



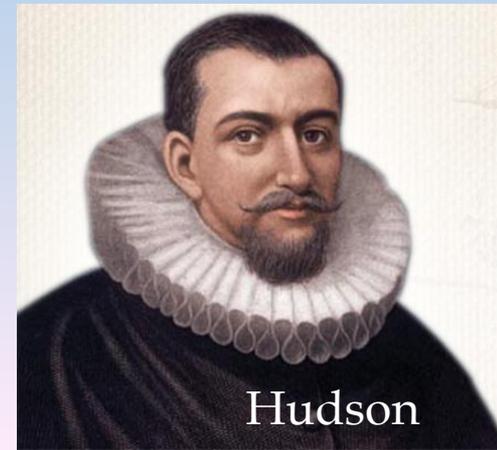
Champlain, Quebec, and the Natives

- ❑ The next day Champlain led the Indians ashore and opened fire
 - They killed many of the Iroquois and took a dozen prisoners
- ❑ Iroquois prisoners were tortured
 - Champlain felt sympathy for the prisoners and criticized native allies for their cruel practices
- ❑ The win solidified the French relationship with the Indian tribes of the north



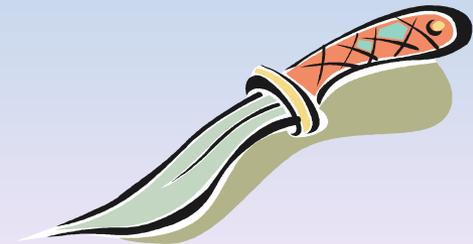
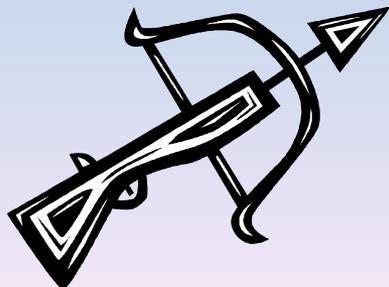
What if he Remained Neutral?

- ❑ Historians believe Champlain didn't have a choice because remaining neutral would have opened the fur trade and French settlement to further attack from both sides
- ❑ If neutrality were a possibility
 - It would have opened relations with the Iroquois and allowed Champlain safe passage through the Hudson River
 - Champlain might have beat Henry Hudson to exploring the region



What if he Remained Neutral?

- ❑ The area was settled by the Dutch and English who supplied weaponry to the Iroquois in their attacks on French settlements
- ❑ The future decades of Iroquois contempt for the French was said to stem from Champlain's decision and action against them



Champlain's Later Voyages

- ❑ Returned to France after his fifth voyage in the spring of 1610
- ❑ Signed a marriage contract with Helene Boulle
- ❑ During his sixth voyage (1611) he started Place Royale settlement
- ❑ Returned to France and then made his seventh voyage to Canada
 - Wanted to bring missionary work to Canada along with his commercial and exploration efforts
- ❑ Tried to spread Christianity on his eighth voyage (1615) but found himself preparing for another battle against the Iroquois

Champlain's Later Voyages

- ❑ The Iroquois tribe was better prepared
 - They positioned themselves inside a fort on Onondaga Lake
- ❑ Attack on the Iroquois fort failed and Champlain was wounded
 - Champlain and the Huron tribe retreated
- ❑ Returned to France in September of 1616
- ❑ After his ninth voyage in 1618, he was appointed Governor of New France

Champlain's Later Voyages

- ❑ Returned to Quebec in 1620
 - He found the settlement in poor condition and made minor repairs
- ❑ Returned to France in 1624
 - He became lieutenant of New France
 - Empowered him to wage war and set out for further exploration
- ❑ Quebec settlement fell apart
 - Important repairs and reconstruction took place after his eleventh voyage in 1626



Later Life

- ❑ Champlain's bigger and stronger fort was turned over peacefully to the English on July 20, 1629
 - Champlain and his French settlers were treated with respect and taken to England
- ❑ Champlain protested the illegal acquisition of Canada by England
- ❑ March 29, 1632- Canada was returned to France
- ❑ The twelfth and final voyage of Champlain in 1633 brought him back to Quebec
 - Made repairs and focused on the fur trade
- ❑ Suffered a stroke in October of 1635
 - Died on Christmas day

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