

## **Jamestown, Québec and Santa Fe: Three North American Beginnings**

**Topic/Content:** Thinking About Numbers

The European population grew more rapidly in the English colonies than in New Mexico or New France, as immigrants came in larger numbers and often in family units.

Despite the addition of Europeans, the total population of the continent declined between 1492 and 1776 because of disease and warfare.

<b>Estimated European Populations</b>	<b>c. 1610</b>	<b>c. 1700</b>
English in Virginia	100	72,000
French in New France	100	13,000
Spanish in New Mexico	500	3,000

<b>Estimated Native Populations</b>	<b>c. 1610</b>	<b>c.1700</b>
Powhatans	15,000	1,000
Hurons	20,000	100's
Pueblos	60,000	14,000

### **Main Messages:**

- The settlements of North America can also be viewed as the “unsettling” of a continent.
- North America already had thousands of inhabitants at the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- The numbers of new settlers were relatively few, and the impact of their settlement was to decrease the total population through disease and warfare.

### **Applicable Standards of Learning:**

Based on information compiled from:  
Virginia Public Schools

<http://www.pen.k12.va.us/VDOE/Superintendent/Sols/home.shtml>

New Mexico Public Schools

<http://www.ped.state.nm.us/standards/index.html>

Ontario Ministry of Education

<http://www.edu.gov.on.ca/eng/curriculum/>

### **Students will:**

- Develop a general understanding of early settlements in North America;
- Identify effects of colonization on indigenous peoples;
- Identify the importance of the arrival of Africans and women to settlements in North America;
- Describe cultural interactions that led to cooperation and conflict; and
- Describe how patterns of culture vary geographically.