

## CHAPTER II.

### SETTLEMENT OF CANADA BY THE FRENCH.

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| 1. English voyages — Frobisher —<br>Gilbert—Drake, | 7. Quebec founded.                   |
| 2, 3. Fisheries—Fur trade.                         | 8. Champlain's explorations.         |
| 4. De la Roche.                                    | 9, 10, 11. Champlain's difficulties. |
| 5. Pontgravé and Chauvin.                          | 12. The "One Hundred Associates."    |
| 6. Champlain.                                      | 13. Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.   |
|  | 14. Death of Champlain.              |

1. About the time that France relaxed her efforts, England began once more to take an interest in the New World. The latter nation laid claim to the whole of the coast-line from Labrador to Florida, because she had been the first to visit it in 1497. The voyages of the French aroused the jealousy of the English, so that this feeling between the two countries became one means of keeping their attention directed to this continent. In 1575, the English under **Martin Frobisher** arrived at Newfoundland, and in 1583, **Sir Humphrey Gilbert** took possession of the island in the name of Queen Elizabeth. **Sir Francis Drake** visited it in 1585.

2. Although, for nearly fifty years after the death of Roberval, the court of France sent out no expedition to the St. Lawrence, the vessels of private merchants came regularly every year to Newfoundland, to fish, and the French began to trade with the Indians for furs, or pelts. The wild animals, from which the furs were taken, were very abundant in the forests of America, and the Indians very skilled in the pursuit of them. In exchange for these pelts, the traders gave beads, trinkets, colored cloth, or other cheap goods, and afterwards sold the furs in France at good prices, often making thereby large fortunes. Thus, two sources of rich traffic opened to the French in