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|  | **SPANISH** | **PORTUGUESE** | **FRENCH** | **BRITISH** |
| **LOCATION** | -Vast Empire stretching from California to South America and parts of Caribbean | - Large area of eastern South America | -Nearly half of North America and parts of Caribbean | -Coast of present-day eastern United States and parts of Caribbean |
| **GOALS OF SETTLERS** | -Gain lands and riches-Win converts to Christianity | -Land, profits, establish plantations-Win converts to Christianity | -Fishing, fur trapping, profits-Win converts to Christianity | -Commercial ventures-Haven for persecuted religious groups |
| **GOVERNMENT** | -King exercised strict control through Council of the Indies and viceroys | -Grants of land issued to nobles who sent settlers to build towns | -At first, France paid little attention.-Later, Louis XIV exercised increased control. | -Overseen by royal governors-Colonists enjoyed large degree of self-government. |
| **RELIGION** | -Catholic Church influenced colonial government.-Missionaries sought converts to Christianity. | -Landowners sent settlers to build churches.-Missionaries sought converts to Christianity. | -Missionaries sought converts to Christianity.-Louis XIV prohibited settling by Protestants.  | -Haven for victims of religious persecution  |
| **ECONOMY**  | -Closely controlled trade-Silver and gold shipped to Spain-Encomienda system, African slaves provided labor.  | -Portuguese nobles developed land.-Brazilwood exported, plantation agriculture, cattle raising-Indians and Africans forced to work | -Fur trading, trapping, and fishing-Plantations in Caribbean, enslaved Africans provided labor | -Villages in New England-Plantations in South and a few Caribbean islands-Enslaved Africans provided labor. |

Question: European exploration and colonization had political, economic and social consequences on the indigenous populations of North and South America. Analyze one of these consequences and include two examples.