**“We came here to serve God and the King, and also to get rich.”** –Spanish conquistador.

*Economic Migration*

* The Spanish (conquistadors) had found gold and silver with the defeat of people like the Aztecs and Incas. People wanted treasure, both to be wealthy, but also to compete with other European countries. VOLUNTARY
* Jamestown was founded (British) for the purposes of a quick profit from gold mining for its investors while also establishing a permanent foothold in North America for England. VOLUNTARY
* Changes in agriculture and overcrowding of countryside (mainly England) allowed farmers and landowners to come over to America.
* . **Columbian Exchange** – people, animals, plants, and ideas moving eastward and westward across the Atlantic.
* Moving West – horses, cattle, sheep, wheat, onions, rice, sugarcane
* Moving East – turkeys, corn, tomatoes, tobacco, potatoes

*Religious Migration*

* Port, Spain, later France Roman Catholic. English and Dutch more religiously diverse. Some came to escape religious persecution (Puritans, Quakers, Calvinists)
* The lure of cheap land, religious freedom and the right to improve themselves with their own hand was very attractive to those who wished to escape from persecution and poverty.
* People also came to spread their religion.

*Forced Migration*

* THE GREAT DYING – Old World diseases like smallpox, measles, malaria, influenza killed as many as 90% of some populations…Mexico, 10 to 20 million declined to 1 million 150 years after Columbus. Also caused by forced exploitation and careless murder of natives.
* Decrease in native pop (disease), turned to Africa for slaves. From 1500s to 1800s, 10 mil came over
* Most of the indentured servants were English farmers who had been pushed off their lands due to the expansion of livestock raising, the [enclosure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Enclosure) of land, and overcrowding in the countryside. This unfortunate turn of events served as a push for thousands of people (mostly single men) away from their situation in England. There was hope, however, as American landowners were in need of labourers and were willing to pay for a labourer’s passage to America if they served them for several years. By selling passage for five to seven years worth of work they could hope to start out on their own in America.

BRITISH

* Settled in 13 colonies, mainly for economic gain and religious freedom. They had smaller farms, so not much forced labor by native Americans. They tried to convert NA and failed. Relations were good until English started taking too much land.

FRENCH and DUTCH

* Mainly a trading post set up in Canada. Settlers and natives were trading partners. Furs for knives, tools, and guns
* Catholic missionaries came to convert. Tensions did rise though.
* Dutch Also for fur trade up near Hudson. Relations good. Algonquins no though because they paid to use land, but als thought they were just gifts.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL

* Sugarcane, gold, diamonds. Used native forced labor. Bad conditions, many deaths