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European Settlement

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The history of Native America revolves around the English, French and Spanish colonies. Therefore, different settlers went to America for different reasons and thus, their administrations used varying methods to their colonizing energies. The changes created both benefits and disadvantages that intensely affected the world's fate. Moreover, European rulers were concerned with discovering America to get new paths of getting to the Indies after the Muslim Turks attained a foothold in southern Europe and Vikings were growing and their prosperities in other areas of Europe. Christopher Columbus arrived in the Caribbean and believed they are in Asia; however, this provided an opportunity for more exploration because the Europeans were searching for the opening of spreading Christianity, create new markets to enhance their economy and get silver and gold.

The Spanish settlers had yearned to colonize the new world immediately after Columbus discovered other lands. Also, Bakewell (2019) posits that Pope Alexander VI announced that Spain owns all the new regions revealed. Therefore, in 1521, Herman Cortes, together with six hundred militaries, occupied the Aztec empire with assistance from smallpox germs they carried with them. Nonetheless, the Spanish preserved the stressed and diplomatic association with the Aztecs. Bakewell (2019) stated that they used an Indian referred to as Dona Marina who was working in helping them in translation services as well as a cultural consultant. The same source added that the conquistadores attained military sustenance from several Mexican Indians tribes that begrudged the Aztecs' authority through that assistance.

Furthermore, the Spanish created sugar estates in the Caribbean and after the main death of the Native Americans, they depended on African American that was taken as slaves. Besides, the

Spanish lived in villages that had a plaza at the centre and several streets. The village had a church, several houses and soldiers' buildings.

On the other hand, the French searched for gold in North America. However, they developed fur trading with the Native Americans. Geloso (2016) claimed that by 1663 many French colonists were in Quebec, Montreal and Trois-Riviere. Nevertheless, the French did not move with their families because their primary motive was to trade. Geloso (2016) emphasized that the French brought jewellery, copper pots and woollen blankets, while the Indians provided firewood, furs and firewood. Therefore, since trade was the main purpose, the two parties had a good interaction that resulted in intermarriage. The French married the Indian women and the kids were introduced in the tribal community. However, other Indian women had to take care of kids in the fur trading areas, including Mackinac Island (Geloso, 2016). Besides, the French took with their religion that the Indies did not like, but they were not pressured to accept it like the Spanish did. Also, for the French and Spanish colonizers, the sex ratio was roughly ninety percent male because they arrived as military and the aim was to settle.

The English did not stay in America permanently until 1580. Salisbury (2017) states that they successfully settled in America in 1607 when they discovered Jamestown. This place was left to the English by the Spanish and French; hence no fights were available because the region was not appropriate for sugar plantation or mining gold. The English came with their families and made Jamestown their home; this made them begin planting tobacco because the market was good in Europe as most people were addicted. Taking land by the English resulted in an antagonistic association that led to wars resulting in the death of many individuals. Salisbury (2017) argued that the Indians did not die much compared to the Europeans because most of the English population died from the disease. The Indians in North America strained to persuade

Europeans to unite with them in traditional, longstanding tribal wars. Therefore, the disappointment to overcome or partner with the English progressively permitted the Europeans authority from the Indians.

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