

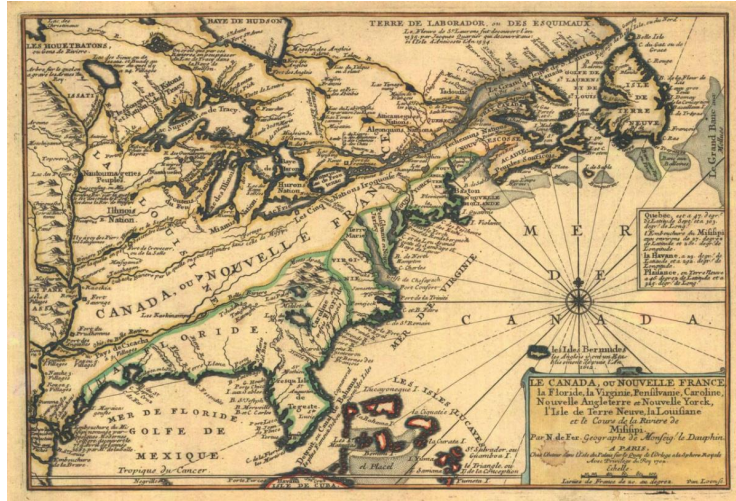
American Minute with Bill Federer

How North America nearly became NEW FRANCE: Verrazzano, Cartier, Champlain, Fort Ticonderoga, Vermont, Ethan Allen & Green Mountain Boys

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In 1522,
Magellan's
remaining crew
finally returned to
Spain after
circumnavigating
the globe.

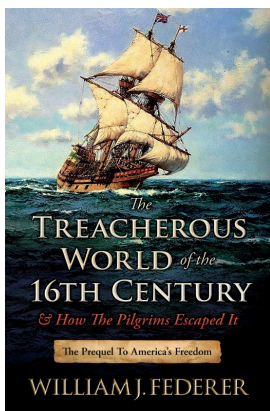
Soon other
countries rushed
to find **trade routes to the Far East.**



In 1524, sailing for the **King of Francis I of France**, the
Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano sailed the
coast of North America from **North Carolina** to **New**
York, to **Massachusetts**, to **Maine**, to **New Brunswick.**

He was looking for a **sea route to the Pacific Ocean ...**
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[The Treacherous World of the 16th
Century and How the Pilgrims Escaped It:
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Verrazzano claimed the land for **France**, naming it "**Francesca**," or as it was on his brother's map, **Nova Gallia (New France)**.

Being the **first documented European to explore North America**, he is memorialized by:

- the **Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge** connecting **Staten Island** and **Brooklyn**;
- the **Jamestown Verrazzano Bridge** in Rhode Island's **Narragansett Bay**;
- the **Verrazano Bridge** in **Maryland**; and
- a **statue** on **Manhattan Island**.

The next year, 1525, **France's King Francis I** had his horse injured at the **Battle of Pavia**.

He was captured and taken to **Madrid, Spain**, where **Charles V** put him in prison.

Francis wrote to his mother: "All is lost save honor."

After being forced to make concessions and surrender some territories, **Charles** released **Francis I**.

The release may have been hastened by an ultimatum sent to **Charles V** by the **Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent**.

Immediately after his release, in 1526, **Francis I** began negotiating a **Franco–Ottoman Alliance** with **Sultan Suleiman** against **Spain's King Charles V**.

Other European countries considered this **Turkish alliance** as **anathema**, and **Francis** was threatened with **excommunication**.

The alliance emboldened the **Sultan** to **increase his attack** on Eastern European countries of **Bulgaria, Croatia, Bohemia, and Hungary**.

At the **Battle of Mohács** in 1526, **Turks** defeated the **Hungarians** and killed their **King, Louis II** -- a shocking moral defeat for all of Europe.

Charles V responded by **seeking an alliance** with the Ottoman Empire's enemy to the east -- **Shah Tahmasp I of Persia**.

Meanwhile, on April 20, 1534, **King Francis I** sent explorer **Jacques Cartier** to sail west in search of the **sea route to Asia**.

Cartier called the land he explored by the native **Inuit word "Canada,"** which means "settlement."

This land became **New France**.

In 1535, **King Francis I of France** sent **Jacques Cartier** on a **second voyage** with the *Commission* (Francis Parkman's Works, Volume 2, p. 38-39; Lescarbot, I. 411; and Hazard, I. 19):

"We have resolved to send him again to the **lands of Canada and Hochelaga (present-day Montreal)**, which form **the extremity of Asia** towards the west ... (with the object of the enterprise to be discovery, settlement, and conversion) of men without **knowledge of God** or use of reason."

Jacques Cartier sailed up the **Saint Lawrence River** till he came to impassable **rapids near Montreal** which he named "**La Chine**," meaning "**The China**" rapids, as he was convinced he had found the elusive **Northwest Passage to Asia**.

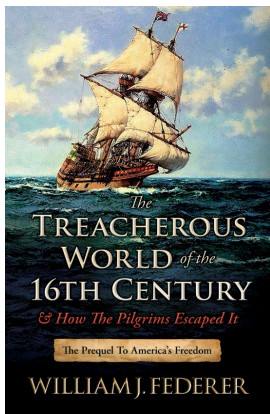
The Voyages of Jacques Cartier (University of Toronto Press, 1993) gives an account of this expedition, including the winter of 1535-36:

"The **Captain (Jacques Cartier)** again asked them (natives) what was the trouble?"

They answered that their god, Cudouagny by name, had made an announcement at **Hochelaga** ... to tell them the tidings, which were that there would be **so much ice and snow that all would perish.**

... At this **we all began to laugh** and to tell them that their god Cudouagny was a mere fool who did not know what he was saying; and that they should tell their messengers as much; **and that Jesus would keep them safe from the cold if they would trust in him.**

Thereupon Taignoagny and his companions asked the Captain if he had spoken with **Jesus**; and he replied that his priests had done so and that there would be fine weather."



[The Treacherous World of the 16th Century and How the Pilgrims Escaped It: The Prequel to America's Freedom](#)

That winter was extremely harsh, as the account reported:

"Already several had died, whom for sheer weakness we had to bury beneath the snow; for ... the ground was frozen and we could not dig into it ...

We were also in great dread of the people of the country, lest they should become aware of our plight and helplessness.

And to hide our sickness, our Captain, whom **God** kept continually in good health, whenever they came near the fort, would go out to meet them with two or three men ...

... At this time so many men were down with this disease

that we had almost lost hope of ever returning to **France**, when **God** in his infinite goodness and mercy had pity upon us and made known to us **the most excellent remedy against all diseases** that ever had been seen or heard of in the whole world."

The account explained how **Jacques Cartier** learned of one who had:

"... been **healed** by the **juice of the leaves of a tree** and the dregs of these, and that this was **the only way to cure sickness**.

Upon this the Captain asked him if there was not some of it thereabouts ... They showed us how to **grind the bark and the leaves** and to **boil the whole in water** ... They called the tree in their language Annedda ...

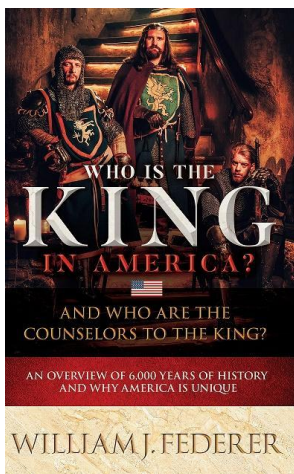
... In less than eight days, a whole tree as large and as tall as any I every saw was used up, and produced such a result that had all the doctors of Louvain and Montpellier been there with all the drugs of Alexandria, they could not have done so much in a year as did this tree in eight days;

for it benefited us so much that **all who were willing to use it recovered health and strength, thanks be to God.**"

Jacques Cartier gathered large amounts of **iron-pyrite** - - "**fool's gold**, thinking it was real gold,

Cartier also seized **Chief Donnacona**, his two sons and seven inhabitants and took them back to **France**, but nine of the ten died.

In 1541, **Cartier** embarked on his third and final expedition, but **this time he did not receive a welcome reception from the native inhabitants**.



Who is the King in America? And Who are the Counselors to the King? An Overview of 6,000 Years of History & Why America is Unique

That same year, in 1541, **France** sent another expedition, led by **Sieur Jean-Francois de Roberval**.

Sieur de Roberval, similar to England's **Sir Francis Drake**, raided **Spanish ships in the Caribbean**, and similar to **Sir Walter Raleigh**, attempted a settlement in the New World.

Sieur de Roberval was commissioned by **King Francis I** of France as the **first Lieutenant General of New France** (*Lettres Patentes accorde'es a' Jehan Francoys de la Rogue Sr de Roberval*, January 15, 1541):

"**Francis**, by the grace of God, **King of France**, to all to whom these presents may come, greetings. Since desiring to hear and learn about several countries ...

... Whereas we have undertaken this voyage for **the honor of God our Creator**, desiring with all our hearts to do that which shall be agreeable to Him,

it is our will to perform a compassionate and meritorious work towards criminals and malefactors, to the end that they may **acknowledge the Creator**, return thanks to Him, and mend their lives.

Therefore we have resolved to cause to be delivered to our aforesaid lieutenant (**Sieur de Roberval**) such and so many of the aforesaid criminals and malefactors detained in our prisons as may seem to him useful and

necessary to be carried to the aforesaid countries."

A very harsh leader, **Roberval** attempted a settlement, named **Charlesbourg-Royal (present-day Quebec)** in 1541, but two years later **abandoned it and returned to France** with the remaining colonists.

Sieur de Roberval resumed **pirating Spanish ships** in the **Caribbean**.

Roberval finally died in 1560, being considered one of the first **Protestant Huguenot** victims in the **Wars of Religion** which ravaged **France**, especially after the **Massacre of Vassy** in 1562.

In 1562, some **French Protestant Huguenots** fled with **Jean Ribault** and **René Goulaine de Laudonnière** and attempted a settlement in **Florida**.

Unfortunately, the **Spanish massacred them**.

The **French Wars of Religion** were suspended by the **Edict of Nantes of 1598** enacted by **Good King Henry IV**, who had been baptized **Catholic** but raised **Protestant**.

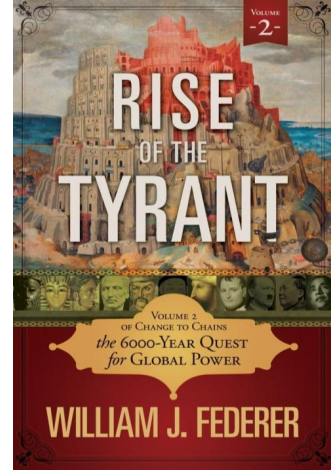
In 1603, **King Henry IV** sent **Samuel de Champlain** to begin settlement of **Canada**.

In 1605, **Samuel de Champlain**, considered "**the Father of New France**," together with Pierre Du Gua de Monts, founded **Port Royal** as the first capital of **French Acadia**.

Port Royal was attacked and **burned** by **British** forces from **Virginia** in 1613, but was **rebuilt**.

In 1608, **Samuel de Champlain** founded **Quebec City** near the Indian settlement of "**Stadacona**."

[Rise of the Tyrant - Volume 2 of Change to Chains](#)



In 1609, **Samuel de Champlain** encountered the lake named for him -- **Lake Champlain** -- which drains north into the **Saint Lawrence River Valley of Canada**.

Back in **France**, the **Wars of Religion** resumed with the assassination of **King Henry IV** on May 14, 1610.

His son, **Louis XIII**, became the next king.

The **French Wars of Religion** finally ended with the **Peace of Alais**, negotiated in 1629 by **French Prime Minister Cardinal Richelieu** and **Huguenot leaders**, being signed by **Louis XIII**.

New France was slow to attract settlers so **Cardinal Richelieu** founded the **Company of One Hundred Associates** (Compagnie des Cent-Associés) April 29, 1627, to bring more colonists:

"**King Henry the Great**, our father of glorious memory, did seek and discover the lands and countries of **New France**, known as **Canada**,

some able dwelling to establish a colony there, in order to, with **Divine assistance**, bring the peoples living there to the **knowledge of the true God**, and to organize and instruct in the **Apostolic and Roman Catholic faith and religion**."

The **French** fortified **Lake Champlain** by building **Fort Sainte Anne** on **Isle La Motte** in 1666.

It is considered **the first settlement** in what would later become the **State of Vermont**.

In 1690, some **Dutch Reformed Protestant** settlers arrived in the area.

Colonial **wars** followed **between** the **French** and the **British**:

- King William's War, 1689;
- Queen Anne's War, 1710;
- Father Rale's War, 1722;
- King George's War, 1744;
- Father Le Loutre's War, 1749;
- French and Indian War, 1754.

The **British** finally expelled all **French** from **Acadia**, 1755-1764.

Many were deported back to other colonies, or back to **France**.

Others fled south to the **Caribbean** and **French Louisiana**, where the name "**acadian**" became pronounced "**cajun**."

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote of this expulsion in his epic poem "**Evangeline**."

Britain's King granted a **Royal Charter** in 1679 to the fur trading company -- **The Hudson Bay Company** -- giving it monopoly control over such a large area that for a long period of time it was **the largest landowner in the world**, comprising **15 percent of North American acreage**.

The Hudson's Bay Company is the **oldest continuously operated commercial corporation in North America**.

When the **British** began encroaching further south, the

French built **Fort St. Frederic** in 1734 on **Lake Champlain**.

In 1759, during the **French and Indian War**, **British** commander **Jeffrey Amherst** advanced with 11,000 soldiers, forcing the **French** to abandon **Fort St. Frederic**.

The **French** moved 15 miles further south and built **Fort Carillion** at a strategic point where **Lake George** flows into **Lake Champlain**.

British commander **Jeffrey Amherst** captured **Fort Carillion** and renamed it **Fort Ticonderoga**.

"Ticonderoga" is the **Iroquois word** meaning **"where two waterways meet."**

The capture of the **Fort Ticonderoga** allowed the **British** to begin crossing into **French** territory west of the **Appalachian Mountains**.

The **Mohawks** sided with the **British**, and killed many of the **French survivors**.

Part of the former **French territory** was called **"Ver Mont"**, which is **French** for **"Green Mountain."**

British Colonies of **Massachusetts**, **New Hampshire** and **New York** all tried to claim to **Vermont**.

Massachusetts relinquished its claims, but **New Hampshire** issued land grants to proprietors, who subdivided it into lots.

Some lots were set aside for a **missionary organization of the Church of England** by the name the **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts**, and some lots were for the **first clergyman** who would settle in each township.

In 1775, three weeks after the **Battles of Lexington and**

Concord, Ethan Allen led 83 **Green Mountain Boys of Vermont** on a courageous expedition to capture **Fort Ticonderoga**.

In the early morning of MAY 10, 1775, **Ethan Allen**, accompanied by **Colonel Benedict Arnold**, made a surprise assault on **Fort Ticonderoga**.

The bewildered **British captain** asked in whose name such a request was being made.

Ethan Allen reportedly shouted:

"In the Name of **the Great Jehovah** and the Continental Congress."

The **British** surrendered in what was **one of America's first victories of the Revolutionary War**.

Three weeks after the capture of **Fort Ticonderoga**, Harvard President **Samuel Langdon** told the Massachusetts Provincial Congress, May 31, 1775:

"If God be for us, who can be against us? ..

May our land be purged from all its sins!

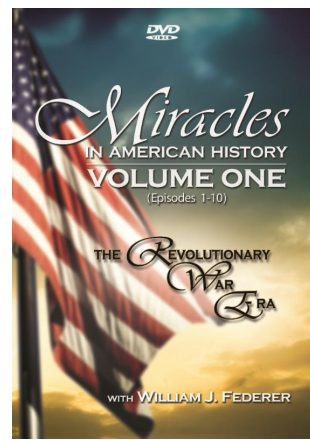
Then the **Lord** will be our refuge and our strength, a very present help in trouble, and we will have no reason to be afraid, though thousands of enemies set themselves against us."

A little over seven months later, 25-year-old **Colonel Henry Knox** incredibly moved 59 cannons from **Fort Ticonderoga** over 200 miles across **Vermont, New York** and **New Hampshire** to **Massachusetts**.

The cannons were put on a high hill overlooking Boston's Harbor - **Dorchester Heights**.

This forced **British** ships to **evacuate Boston**.

DVD Miracles in American History (Vol. 1: Episodes 1-10)



During the **Revolution**, **Vermont** not only fought the **British** but also fought **New York**, resulting in **Vermont** becoming **its own independent nation** for 14 years, similar to Texas.

The people of **VERMONT** wrote in their original **Constitution, 1777:**

"Whereas, all government ought to ... enable the individuals who compose it, to enjoy their natural rights, and the other blessings which **the Author of Existence** has bestowed upon man;

and whenever those great ends of government are not obtained, the people have a right, by common consent, to change it, and take such measures as to them may appear necessary to promote their safety and happiness ...

And whereas ... the **King of Great Britain** ... continues to **carry on, with unabated vengeance, a most cruel and unjust war** against them; employing therein, not only the **troops** of Great Britain, but **foreign mercenaries, savages and slaves,**

for the avowed purpose of reducing them to a total and **abject submission** to the **despotic domination** of the British parliament, with many other **acts of tyranny** ...

Therefore, it is absolutely necessary, for the welfare and safety of the inhabitants of this State, that it should be,

henceforth, a **free and independent State** ...

... We the representatives of the **freemen of Vermont** ... **confessing the goodness of the Great Governor of the Universe**, (who alone, knows to what degree of earthly happiness, mankind may attain, by perfecting the arts of government,)

in permitting the people of this State ... to form for themselves, such just rules as they shall think best for governing their future society."

VERMONT's 1786 Constitution stated:

"That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments; therefore, the freedom of the press ought not be restrained.

That the people have a right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the State;

and, as standing armies, in the time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up ...

... And each member, before he takes his seat, shall make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.

"I _____ do believe in **one God, the Creator and Governor of the Universe, the Rewarder of the good and Punisher of the wicked**. And I do acknowledge the **Scriptures of the Old and New Testament** to be given by **Divine inspiration**, and own and profess **the Protestant religion**."

VERMONT's 1790 Constitution stated:

"All persons have a natural and unalienable right, to worship **Almighty God**, according to the dictates of their **own consciences** and understandings, as in their opinion shall be regulated by **the word of God**...

No authority can, or ought to be vested in, or assumed by, any power whatever, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner control the **rights of conscience**

...

Nevertheless, **every sect or denomination of Christians** ought to observe the **Sabbath or Lord's Day**, and keep up some sort of **religious worship**, which to them shall seem most agreeable to **the revealed Will of God.**"

The United States Government accepted **Vermont** as the **14th State of the United States in 1791**, being approved by **President George Washington**.

Denominations grew in numbers, most notably **Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Baptists**, followed by **Methodists, Presbyterians, Free Will Baptists** and **Quakers**.

In the early 1800's, there were also **Unitarians, Universalists**, and **unconventional sects**, such as **Millerites** and **Perfectionists**.

Beginning in 1820 with the **Second Great Awakening**, revivalism swept **Vermont** and academies with religious affiliations were founded.

The anti-slavery sentiment was strong in **Vermont**.

In the 1840's the **Catholic Church** increased with **French Canadians** and **Irish immigrants**.

In the late 1800's, **Judaism, Welsh Presbyterianism, Swedish Lutheranism** and **Greek Orthodoxy** made a presence in **Vermont**.

In 2006, the Pew Religious Landscape Survey listed **VERMONT** as:

- 11 percent Evangelical Protestant

- 23 percent Mainline Protestant
- 0.5 percent Black Protestant
- 29 percent Catholic
- <0.5 percent Orthodox
- <0.5 percent Other Christian
- 1.0 percent Mormon
- <0.5 percent Jehovah's Witnesses
- 1.0 percent Jewish
- <0.5 percent Muslim
- 1.0 percent Buddhist
- <0.5 percent Hindu
- <0.5 percent Other World Religions
- 7 percent Other Faiths
- 26 percent Unaffiliated
- <0.5 percent No Answer

The **State of Vermont** put a statue of **Ethan Allen** in the **U.S. Capitol's Statuary Hall**.

On January 9, 1872, **Senator Henry Bowen Anthony** gave a speech in the **U.S. Capitol's Statuary Hall** (Washington: F & J. Rives & Geo. A. Bailey, 1872):

"My colleague has well said that it was a happy idea to convert the old Hall of the House of Representatives into the Pantheon of America.

The idea originated with my distinguished friend who sits upon my right, (Senator Justin Smith Morrill of **VERMONT**,) then a leading member of the House ...

It was indeed a happy idea to assemble in the Capitol the silent effigies of the men who have made the annals of the nation illustrious ...

I anticipate ... every State shall have sent her contribution ... of heroes and patriots ...

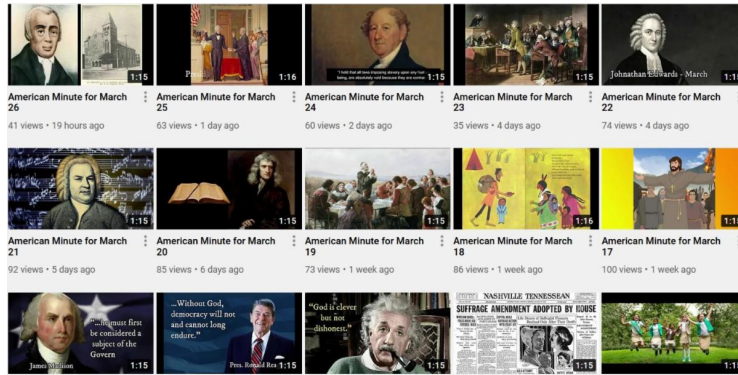
Vermont shall send us the stalwart form of **that hero (Ethan Allen)** who thundered at the gates of **Ticonderoga 'in the name of the Continental**

Congress and the Great Jehovah!"

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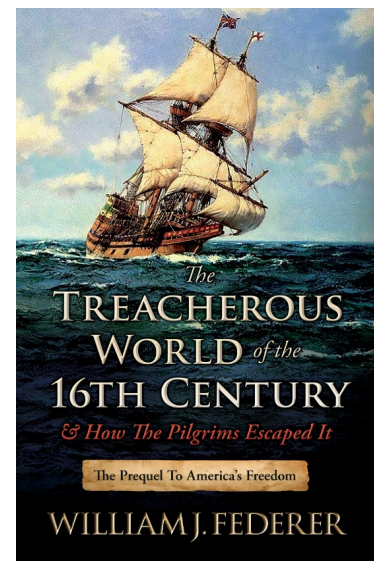
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