

1  **Age of Exploration: The Race for the New World**

Presented by:

Mr. Anderson, M.Ed., J.D.

FALL

2  **Portugal**

- The Golden Age of Discovery late 1400's & 1500's
- Prompted by Henry the Navigator
  - Motivated to break the Moorish hold on the African & Asian trade routes.
  - 1418 Prince Henry the Navigator started a Mariner's School
  - Developed a *Caravel* – a ship (a small vessel with a high deck and three triangular sails) that could sail closely into the wind
    - ✦ could sail long voyages

3  **Portugal Con't**

- Vasco de Gama
  - 1498 : Vasco da Gama reaches India through navigation around Africa
  - Discovered an ocean route from Portugal to the East
- Ferdinand Magellan
  - First voyage around the World
- Bartholomeu Dias
  - First European to lead a 1487 voyage around the Cape of Good Hope on the Southern most tip of South Africa
- Christopher Columbus
  - Born in Italy. Lived in Portugal & in Spain. Nationality therefore in question. Famous for discovering the New World, yet he died thinking he had reached the Indies

4  **Waldseemüller Map 1507**

5  **Magellan's Journey**

6  **The Great Colonizing Powers**

- Spain -
  - Columbus -
  - Juan Ponce de Leon -
  - Vasco Balboa -
  - Ferdinand Magellan -
  - Pattern of Conquering
  - Areas conquered
    - ✦St. Augustine, FL
    - ✦Present-day Mexico, New Mexico, AZ, TX, CA

7  **Ponce de Leon's Journey**

8  **Balboa's Route**

9  **France**

- North into Canada
- South into Florida. (St. Catherine)
- Louisiana

10  **Great Britain as a Colonizing Power**

- Began late as an Empire (1497)
- Availability - to this point there was plenty of available land for farming, owning, etc.
- Two occurrences undid this reality:
  - Enclosure -
  - Primogeniture - The common law right of the firstborn to inherit the entire estate.

11  **Economics of the Time**

- Mercantilism -
  1. Volume of the world economy and international trade is unchangeable! (A finite amount of output)
  2. Prosperity of a country depends on its capital (gold & silver bullion)

3. Whoever has the most gold wins  
accomplished through a favorable balance of trade (tariffs and taxes to ensure that)

12  **Early English Exploration**

- 1497 - John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto) - Northwest Passage (may have reached Newfoundland)
- 1534 - The Protestant Reformation
  - King Henry VIII breaks from the Catholic Church and founds the Anglican Church (gave rise to Puritans)

13  **North-West Passage**

- 1576 - 1577 - Martin Frobisher
  - Like Cabot, he was searching for a route to Asia around North America
  - Henry Hudson
- Does the Northwest Passage exist?

14  **The Plan to Colonize**

- Why did the British feel the need to colonize?
  - 1. Privateers (Sir Francis Drake) needed a base
  - 2. Still convinced a northwest passage existed
  - 3. merchants needed new markets
  - 4. overcrowded homeland

○ As a result, a sea dog named Sir Walter Raleigh (1585) tried to establish a colony at Roanoke (islands off of N. Carolina)

- ✦ Croatoan

15

**Roanoke**

- 1583 - The Lost Colony of Roanoke
  - Elizabeth I rules from 1558-1603
  - Sir Walter Raleigh's charter
  - The Virginia Company (pre-cursor to Jamestown)
  - There were two attempts to colonize Roanoke
    - ✦ The first ended in starvation (1585)
    - ✦ The second ended in mystery (John White)
      - CROATOAN
      - Part 1
      - Part 2

16  **ROANOKE**

17  **JAMESTOWN**

- 1607 - Jamestown, VA (First permanent colony)
  - James I was now king
  - Charter, joint stock Co.
  - Relationships with native Americans: John Smith and Pocahontas
    - ✦ Indians were forced to change their way of life
  - Environmental problems: weather, terrain, SWAMPY
  - Staple Crops: Tobacco (John Rolfe)
  - Major problems: Starvation, disease, serious shortage of provisions, Indian attacks, & Poor leadership
    - ✦ OVERALL, COLONISTS WEREN'T WILLING TO WORK, JUST LIKE AT ROANOKE

18  **JAMESTOWN (con't)**

- Jamestown in 1624 became a ROYAL COLONY, with a governor appointed by the King (James I)
- There was also a legislature (law-making body) made up of burgesses
- The VA house of Burgesses was the first instance of limited self-governance in the new world

19  **Jamestown (1607)**

20  **Reasons for and Types of Colonies**

- 1. Reasons: adventure, profit, religious persecution, better life.
- 2. Types: Proprietary, royal, self-governing, joint-stock

21  **PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS**

- 1620 - Plymouth
  - The Separatists (Pilgrims)
  - The Mayflower Compact (self-government)
  - Massachusetts Bay Colony (Puritans seeking religious tolerance)
  - The Great Migration
    - ✦ 1643- 20,000 colonists living in 20 cities with Boston as their capital

22  **Development of the 13 Original Colonies**

- The Southern Colonies:
  - Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina (Maryland Toleration Act)
  - Education: Private tutors for the wealthy
  - Religion: Maryland (lots of Anglicans)
    - ✦ Mass., Penn., Md.-haven from religious persecution
  - Economics: slave and tobacco culture, ship supplies

23  **The Middle Colonies**

- New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania
  - Education: parochial (church taxes)
  - Religion: (Penn and Quakers, Great Awakening-more democratic)

- ✦ William Penn (Pennsylvania)
- ✦ Quakers are similar to the Puritans except for the practice of religious tolerance
- Economics: Trade, farming, fur trade in Manhattan
  - ✦ NYC taken from the Dutch (the first Europeans to settle New York)

24  **The New England Colonies**

- Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island
  
- Education: mandatory, becomes public
- Religion: Puritans (SOCIAL ORDER and city on a hill) (rejected other ideas and cultures) (they came because of persecution)
- Economics: shipbuilding, lumber, and fishing

25  **The 13 Colonies**