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

ROANOKE

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

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
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)

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

The 13 Colonies