



The English at Home, 1485-1559

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Topics of Discussion

- I. The Tudors Take Control
- II. Exploration Under the Tudors
- III. The English Delay?
- IV. The Protestant Reformation
- V. Martin Luther
- VI. The English Reformation



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I. The Tudors Take Control

A. Background

B. War of the Roses 1455 to 1485

C. Henry VII (1485-1509)

D. Henry VIII (1509-1547)



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II. Exploration Under The Tudors

A. John & Sebastian Cabot (1497)
See slide 4 for map of voyages.

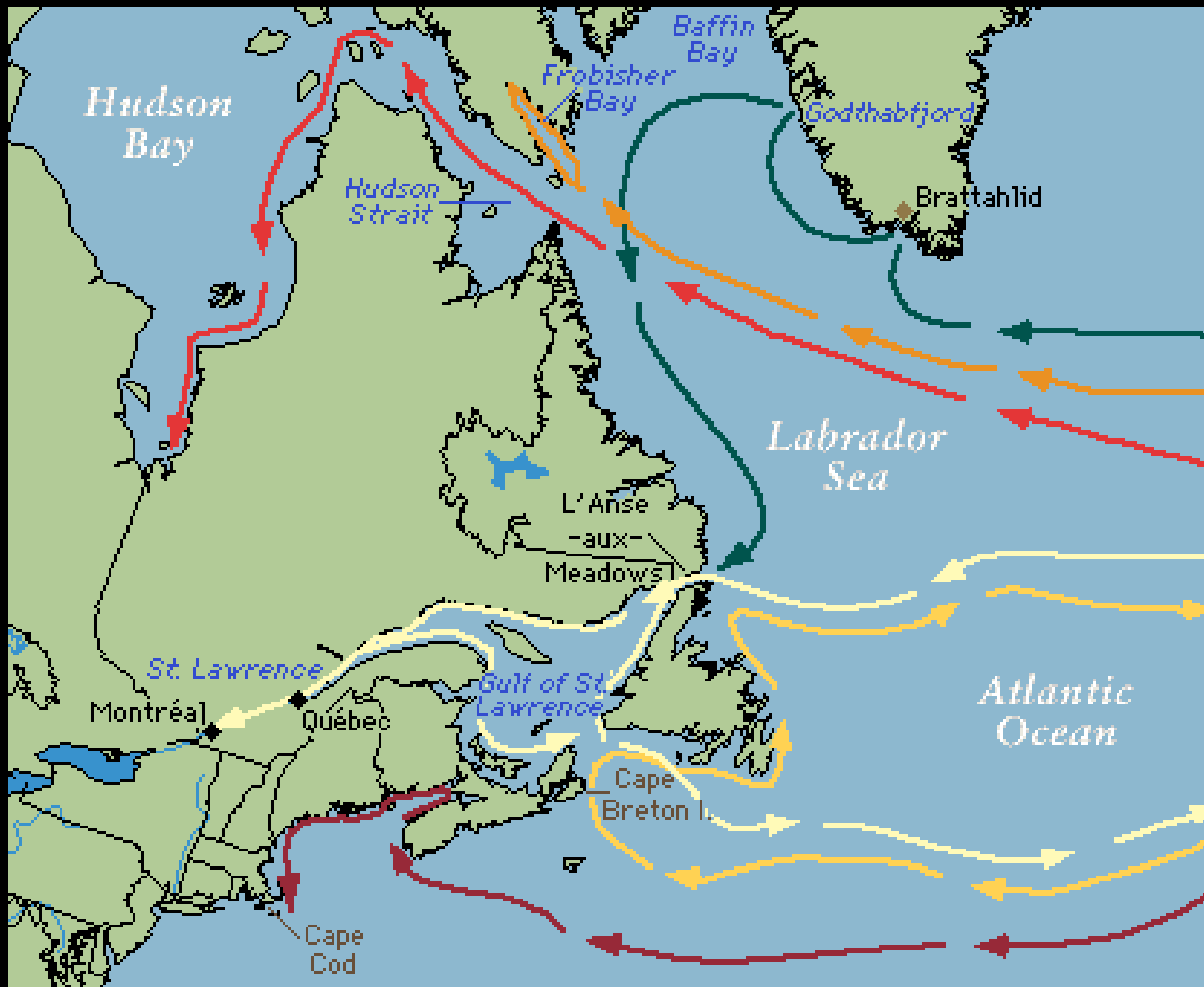
B. Between 1497 and 1550,
the English did almost nothing
to develop their claim in America.

C. You must understand this issue by
placing it in the context of the Spanish
Empire. (See slides 5 and 6 for context)



John Cabot

A detail from "The departure of John and Sebastian Cabot from Bristol on their first voyage of discovery, 1497." Oil on canvas by Ernest Board, 1906.



- Vikings
AD 1000
- John Cabot
1497
- Jacques Cartier
1534 and 1535
- Sir Martin Frobisher
1576
- Samuel de Champlain
1604 to 1607
- Henry Hudson
1610 to 1611
- Current Political
Boundaries
- ◆ City in ruins

300 km
 mi



MAP 3-3 THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE EMPIRES IN THE AMERICAS, 1492-1750



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III. The English Delay?

Question: Why did the English not move to colonize North America in the early 16th century?

There are at least three answers to this question.

1. Diplomatic: Until 1588, England was allied with Spain, and Spain had control of North America by virtue of the Papal Bull *Inter caetera* (1493) and the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494).
2. Economic: It was not until the decline of the Antwerp Wool Market in the mid-1550s that English investors went looking for new opportunities.
3. Religion: Most important reason – The Protestant Reformation taking place in England.



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IV. The Protestant Reformation

Criticism of Catholicism

- 7 Sacraments
- Saints Days
- Latin Mass
- Indulgences



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V. Martin Luther

His Life

Catholic Monk

95 Theses (1517) - Wittenberg Cathedral

Three principle beliefs:

Justification by faith alone

Primacy of the scripture

Priesthood of all believers

Started Lutheran Church



The English at Home, 1485-1559



VI. English Reformation

- A. Henry VIII married to Catherine of Aragon
- B. Annulment Debate and Anne Boleyn
- C. Thomas Cranmer (Archbishop of Canterbury, 1533)
- D. Henry VIII: Annulment, Anne, Excommunicated
- G. Act of Supremacy (1534) and the Anglican Church
- H. Edward VI (rule, 1547-1553) and Thomas Cranmer
- I. Mary Tudor (1553-1558) and return to Catholicism
- J. Elizabeth I - Elizabethan Settlement (1559)



English Colonial Stirrings, 1558-1603



Topics of Discussion

I. Two shifts in English Orientation

II. Factors Driving English Colonial Efforts

III. Putting Colonial Thought into Action

IV. The Ideology of Colonization

V. Methods of Establishing Colonies



Elizabeth I

English Colonial Stirrings, 1558-1603



I. Two shifts in English Orientation

A. Domestic Issue:

1. Collapse of Antwerp wool market
2. Need for new markets.

B. International Issue:

1. Shift from pro-Spanish to anti-Spanish foreign policy under Elizabeth I
2. Defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588.
3. Foreign policy driven by Protestantism.



Armada Portrait

English Colonial Stirrings, 1558-1603



II. Factors Driving English Colonial Efforts

A. Rise of semi-piratical raiding

1. John Hawkins
2. Sir Francis Drake

B. Rise of joint stock companies

C. Search for a Northwest passage

1. Sir Humphrey Gilbert
2. Martin Frobisher



Sir Francis Drake



GREENLAND

ARCTIC OCEAN

NORTH AMERICA

ENGLAND
FRANCE

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

SIBERIA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

AFRICA

SAFAVID EMPIRE

MUGHAL EMPIRE

MING CHINA

JAPAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

DRAKE 1577-1580

COLUMBUS 1492

AZTEC EMPIRE

SOUTH AMERICA

ETHIOPIA

INDIAN OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

MAGELLAN AND DEL CANO 1520

VASCO DA GAMA 1497-1498

INCA EMPIRE

SWAHILI COAST

INDIAN OCEAN

AUSTRALIA

Line of Tordesillas 1494

Cape of Good Hope

DEL CANO (after Magellan's death) 1521-1522

DRAKE 1577-1580

Straits of Magellan

Buenos Aires (1535)

Santiago

PIZARRO 1531

Rio de Janeiro

Cuzco

Lima (1534)

Quito (1482)

HISPANIOLA (1482)

Panama

YUCATAN

Tenochtitlan

CORTES 1519

St. Augustine

HAVANA (1492)

Zacatecas

FROBISHER 15

CARTIER 1534-1541

NEWFOUNDLAND (1497)

CABOT 1497-1498

MADEIRA

CANARY ISLANDS

SPAIN

Lisbon

Cadiz

Ceuta (1415)

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Istanbul

Aleppo

Isfahan

Damascus

Gombrun

Hormuz

ARABIA

Mecca

Aden (1513)

COVILHÃO 1487-14

VASCO DA GAMA 1497-1498

DEL CANO (after Magellan's death) 1521-1522

CABRAL 1500

CEYLON (1518)

Goa (1510)

Calicut (1498)

CEYLON (1518)

MALAY PENINSULA

Melaka (1511)

SUMATRA

JAVA

BORNEO

ABREU 1511

MANILA

PHILIPPINES 1521-1522

DEL CANO (after Magellan's death) 1521-1522

DRAKE 1577-1580

BEIJING

Nanjing

Guangzhou (Canton)

Macao

REYESTRELL 1574-1516

MANILA

PHILIPPINES 1521-1522

DRAKE 1577-1580

DEL CANO (after Magellan's death) 1521-1522

NEW GUINEA

MALUKU (1511)

MALUKU (1511)

MALUKU (1511)

MALUKU (1511)



THE Famous West Indian voyage made by the English the fleet of 23 shippes and Barkes, who in veyre gotten the Townes of S: IAGO : S: DOMINGO, CARTAGENA and S: AVGVSTINES the same beinge begun from Plymouth in the Month of September 1578 and ended at Rosemouth in Iulie 1576 the whole course of the said voyage beinge plainlie described by the pacted line. Nowe come forth the Spaniards



Santiago, Cape Verde: Drake's fleet left Plymouth on September 14, 1585, sailing down the Spanish coast and on to the town of Santiago in the Cape Verde Islands. On November 17th Drake looted and burned the town before crossing the Atlantic.



Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic): On New Year's Day 1586 Drake reached Santo Domingo on Hispaniola Island (present-day Haiti & Dominican Republic). He captured and plundered the town then demanded, and received, a ransom of 25,000 ducats. This image shows the English fleet in the bay, and the infantry battalions attacking the town.



Cartagena (Colombia): The fleet sailed to Cartagena; situated on the South American coast of Colombia, and captured the town on February 9th. Drake demanded, and received, a ransom of 110,000 ducats. This view of Cartagena depicts the English infantry marching on the city. The fleet remained on the coast for six weeks of repairs before sailing around Cuba, through the Florida Straits, and on to St. Augustine.



St. Augustine, Florida: The view of St. Augustine is the earliest engraving of any locality that is now in the United States. The English fleet lies at anchor, the infantry troops having disembarked and are attacking the Spanish settlement on May 28 and 29, 1586

English Colonial Stirrings, 1558-1603



III. Putting Colonial Thought Into Action

- A. In 1578, Gilbert received a crown patent to establish a colony in New England or Nova Scotia.
- B. Gilbert's attempt failed and he died in 1584 on a return voyage from Newfoundland.
- C. Sir Walter Raleigh and the two Richard Hakluyts
- D. *The Discourse on Western Planting* (1584)
- E. The Lost Colony of Roanoke



Sir Walter Raleigh



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MUGHAL EMPIRE

MING CHINA

JAPAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

DRAKE 1577-1580

AZTEC EMPIRE

CUBA
YUCATAN

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

FERNANDO PO

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

ARABIAN SEA

Goa (1510)

Guangzhou (Canton)

Manila

PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH AMERICA

GOLD COAST

ETHIOPIA

SWAHILI COAST

INDIAN OCEAN

CEYLON (1518)

PHILIPPINES 1521-1522

MAGELLAN AND DEL CANO 1520

HISPANIOLA (1482)

SAO TOME

Mombasa (1498)

Kilwa (1505)

MADAGASCAR (1500)

Melaka (1511)

BORNEO

Buenos Aires (1535)

PANAMA

DELAGOA BAY

ZIMBABWE

Delagoa Bay

DRAKE 1577-1580

ABREU 1511

NEW GUINEA

Line of Tordesillas 1494

Cape of Good Hope

Straits of Magellan

0 1000 2000 Miles
0 1000 2000 Kilometers

English Colonial Stirrings, 1558-1603

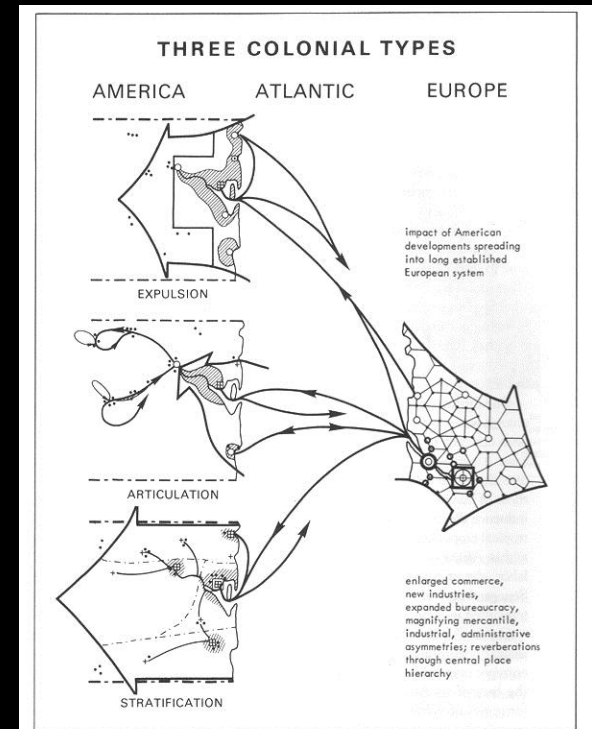


IV. The Ideology of Colonization

A. English Colonization of Ireland

B. Plantation Model

C. Natives must give up original identities to enter English Society



11. Transatlantic Interaction: Three Colonial Types of Relationship with Indigenous Peoples.

Plantation model

THREE COLONIAL TYPES

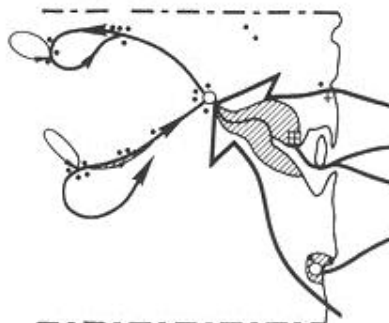
AMERICA

ATLANTIC

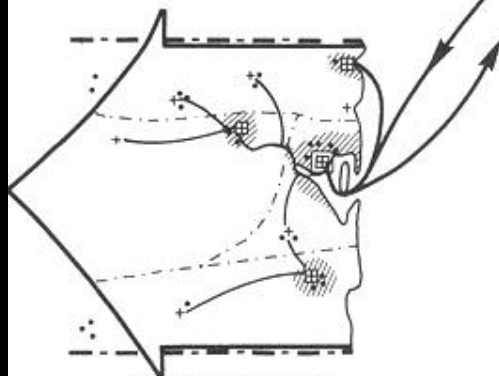
EUROPE



EXPULSION

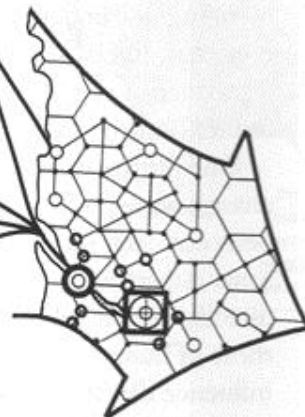


ARTICULATION



STRATIFICATION

impact of American
developments spreading
into long established
European system



enlarged commerce,
new industries,
expanded bureaucracy,
magnifying mercantile,
industrial, administrative
asymmetries; reverberations
through central place
hierarchy

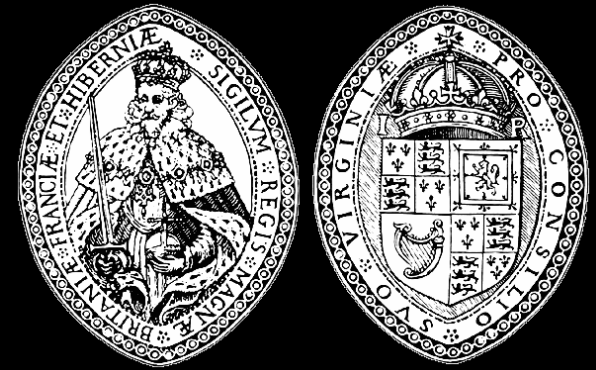
English Colonial Stirrings, 1558-1603



V. Methods of Establishing Colonies

A. The Chartered Trading Company

B. The Proprietary Grants



Virginia Company of London Seal