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
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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.

I. Two shifts in English Orientation
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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
Discovered in 1545, Potosi remained the world’s largest silver mine until the late 17th century. From the nearby Port of Arica, the Spanish shipped out some 11,000 tons of silver between 1580 and 1626.
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.
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
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IV. The Ideology of Colonization

A. English Colonization of Ireland

B. Plantation Model

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

Plantation model
THREE COLONIAL TYPES

AMERICA

ATLANTIC

EUROPE

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

EXPULSION

ARTICULATION

STRATIFICATION
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V. Methods of Establishing Colonies

A. The Chartered Trading Company

B. The Proprietary Grants