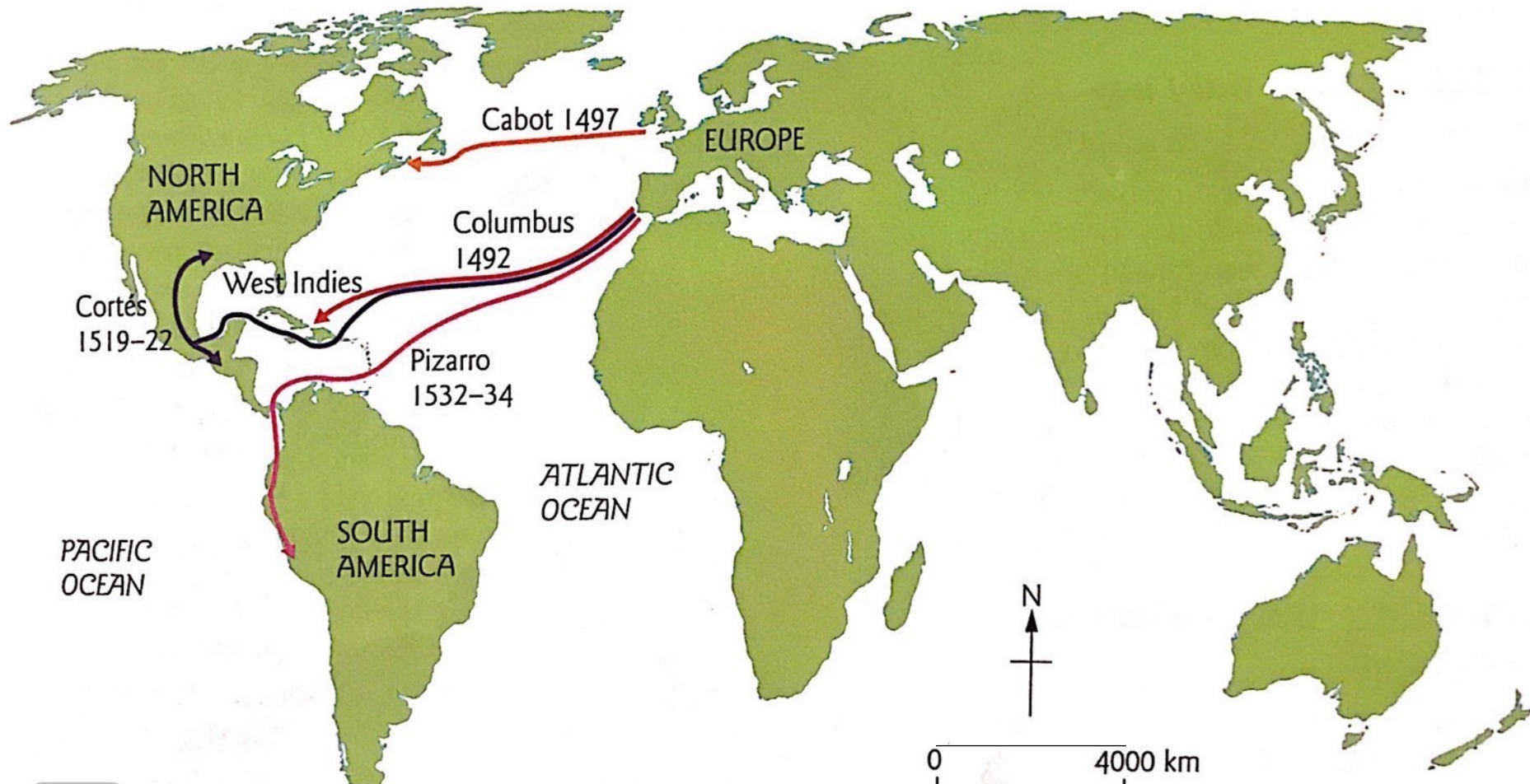


Virginia, England's first colony in the New World:



Had England fallen behind other countries?



Why did Elizabeth
want to colonise
Virginia?



Why did Elizabeth want to colonise Virginia?

EMPIRE / POLITICS:

Virginia was close enough to Florida and the Caribbean, but far enough from Spanish colonies to be safe

A good example to encourage further colonisation in the New World

To being rivalling Spain's overseas empire, it would take 200 more years to build the British Empire.



Why did Elizabeth want to colonise Virginia?

POLITICS / COMPETE WITH SPAIN:

Undermine Spain's influence in the New World

Offer the Native Americans an alternative to Spanish domination, trading with English settlers instead

A base in the New World to attack Spanish colonies

Why did Elizabeth want to colonise Virginia?

ECONOMIC / TRADE:

Trade was vital to English economy, so new markets were needed as Spain were making it difficult in Europe

A base for privateering

Tobacco and Sugar was popular from Virginia

Exam Watch: 16 Marker

Exam-style question, Section B

'The main reason that voyages of exploration were undertaken during Elizabeth I's reign was to increase England's wealth'. How far do you agree?

You may use the following in your answer:

- Anglo-Spanish relations
- developing trade.

You **must** also use information of your own. **16 marks**

Exam tip

You can make a link between developing trade and Anglo-Spanish relations, which were worsening. Remember, much of Spain's wealth was from its colonies in the New World.

Remember to agree or disagree in opening sentence then compare all paragraphs to the focus in the question

16 Marker – Statement with a focus, remember the main body of the essay remains the same! Just the focus of your argument changes

Possible bullet points:

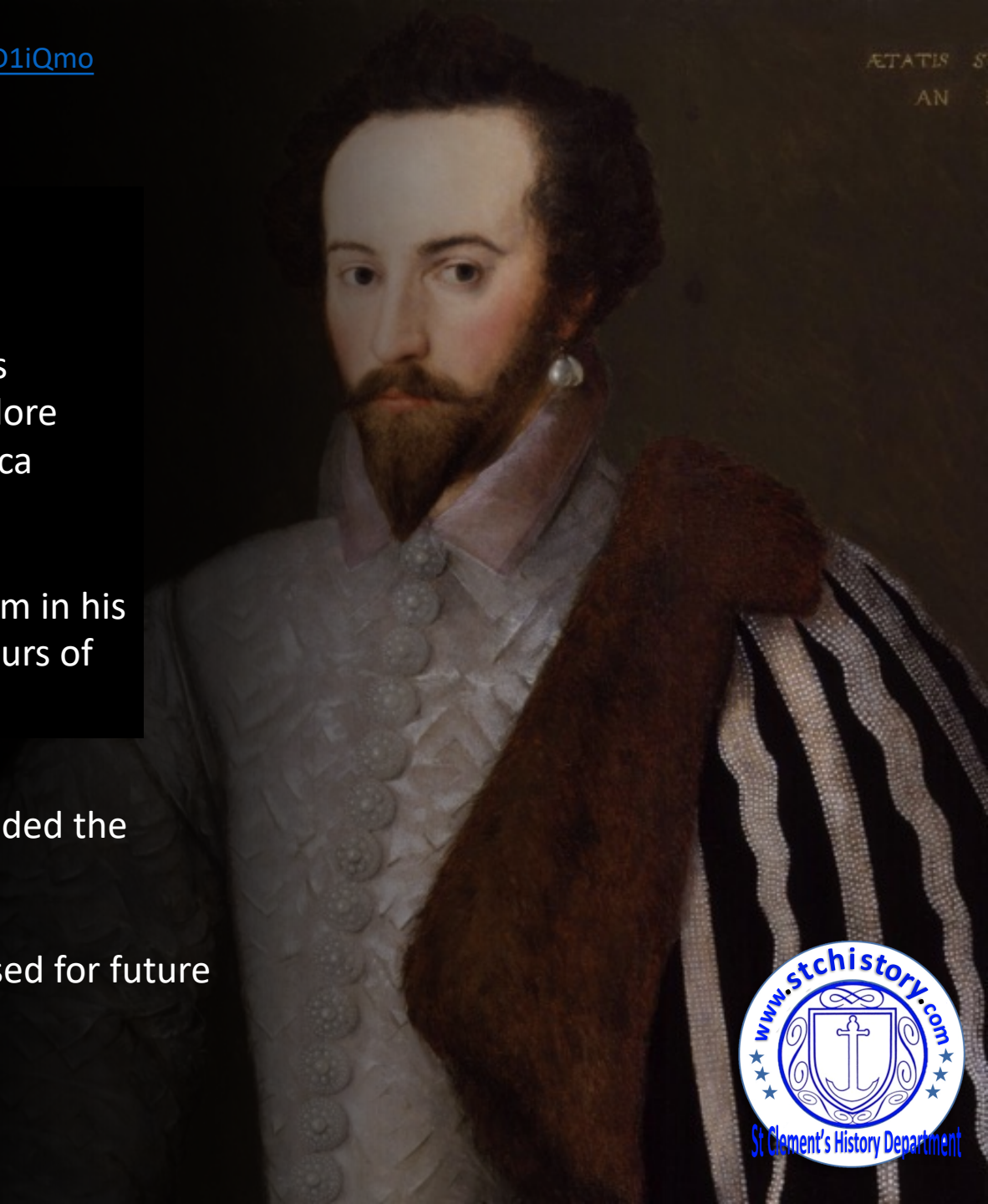
- Increase England's wealth
- Anglo-Spanish relations (retaliation / provocation / undermine Spain's power)
- Developing Trade routes & markets
- Political reasons
- To compete with European powers / empire building
- Privateering

— Sir Walter Raleigh

- Gentry (rich & influential)
- Explorer & Courtier
- One of Elizabeth's favourites
- Popularised tobacco & potatoes
- **1584** – paid by Elizabeth to explore and settle lands in North America (given a **patent**)
- Raleigh had to persuade other colonists to invest in and join him in his conquest, especially after rumours of monsters were spreading

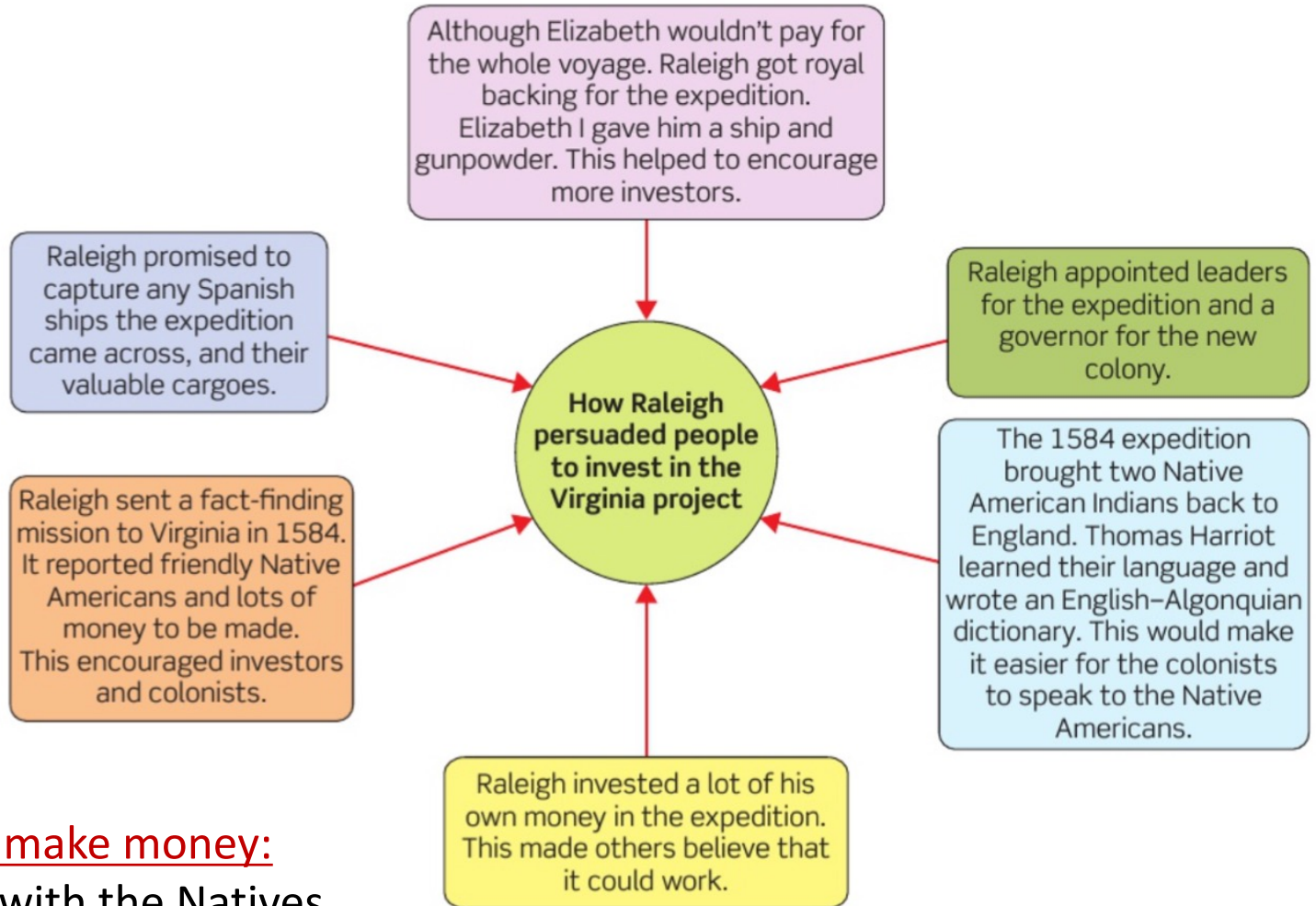
Significance:

- Investigated, organised and funded the establishment of Virginia
- Ruled Virginia as governor
- Created the 'blueprint' to be used for future English colonisations



Stick this into your books

Raising funds



Other ways to make money:

- Bartering with the Natives
- Providing work for English cloth makers who could supply the Colony
- Gold and Tobacco made by the Colony could be sold in England

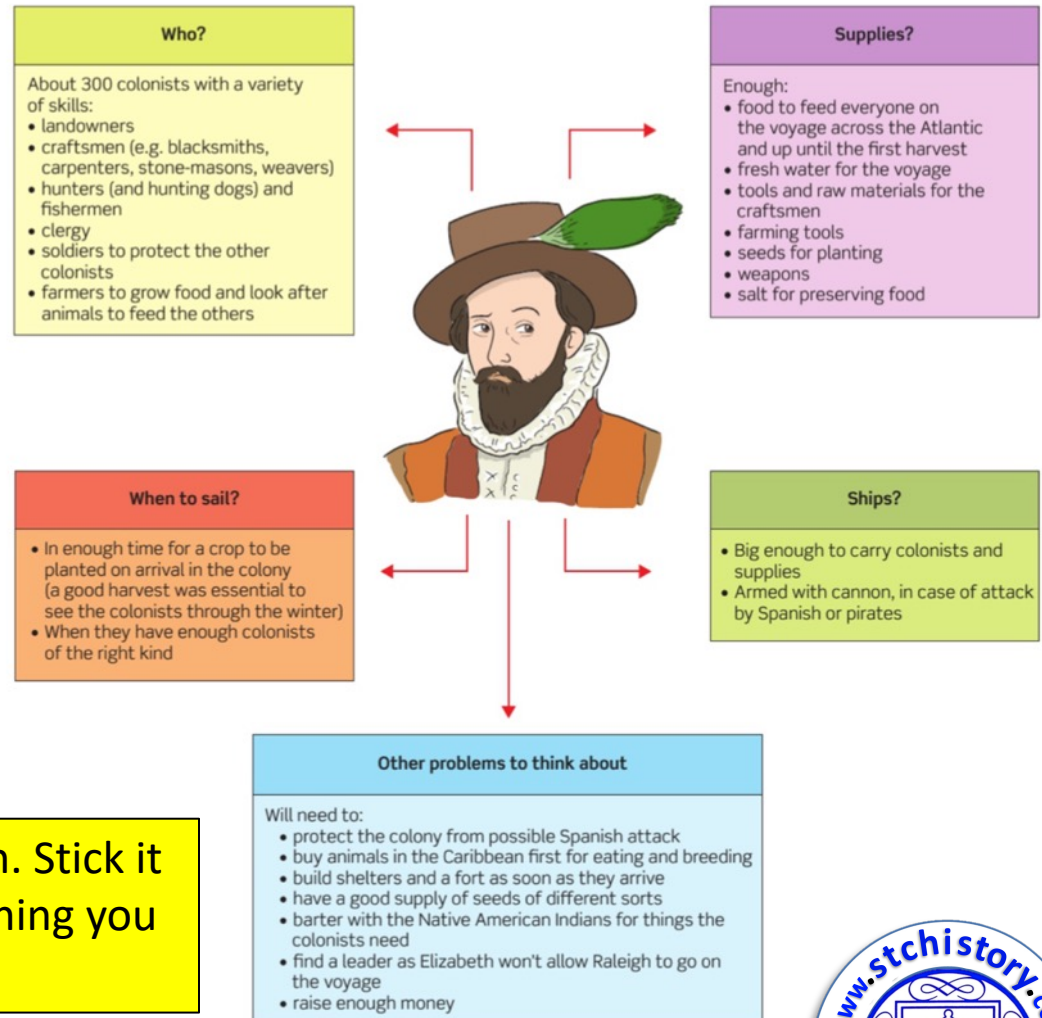
Algonquian Indians



In pairs, plan how Raleigh is going to colonise Virginia, what will he require, what does he need to consider or worry about etc...

The following headings might help:

- Who?
- When to sail?
- Ships?
- Supplies?
- Other considerations



This is Raleigh's actual Plan. Stick it in your book and tick anything you considered in your plan

Raleigh's problems:

SECURE IT

1: How will I pay for the colony?

- I will have to raise a lot of money to pay for ships and supplies
- The Queen has offered one of her ships, The Tiger and given me £400 of gunpowder from the tower

3: Who should lead the colony?

- I need brave and intelligent people! An experienced commander should lead the voyage
- I'll need a trustworthy governor to run the colony



2: How can I persuade people to go?

- I need about 600 people for the voyage. Half will stay in America to set up the colony
- My biggest challenge is persuading sailors who are scared of being captured and tortured by Spain

4: What food and supplies will we need?

- We probably need to arrive in spring to sow our crops
- We still need enough food to last the 5 months of the crops to be harvested
- We'll need materials to build a fort

5: How should we treat the Native Americans?

- Roanoke Island is inhabited by Native Americans. They were friendly on our last visit to Roanoke, it might be different when people arrive to live on their land?
- We will have to be on good terms, the Spanish killed lots of Aztecs and Incas when they colonised South America

Raleigh's Solutions:

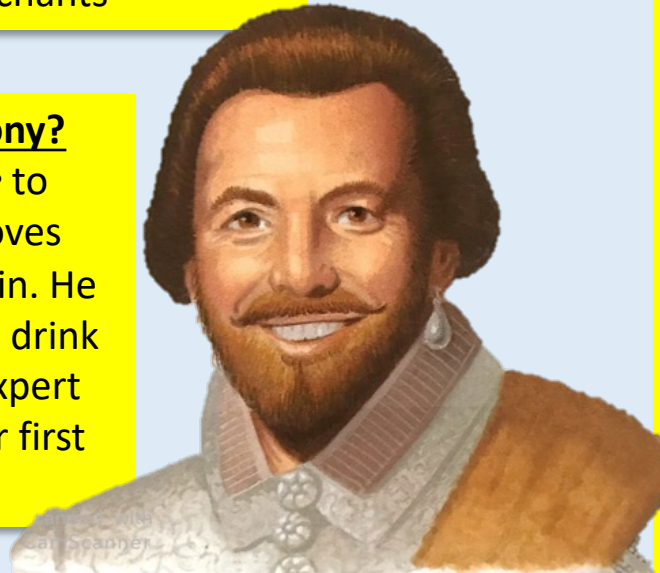
SECURE IT

1: How will I pay for the colony?

- I'll persuade English Merchants. I'll promise the investors a share of the loot from any Spanish ships.
- Drake's actions meant this was popular for these investors / merchants

3: Who should lead the colony?

- I chose **Richard Grenville** to command the fleet, he loves adventure and hates Spain. He is quite fiery and likes his drink
- I chose **Ralph Lane**, an expert in building forts to be our first governor



2: How can I persuade people to go?

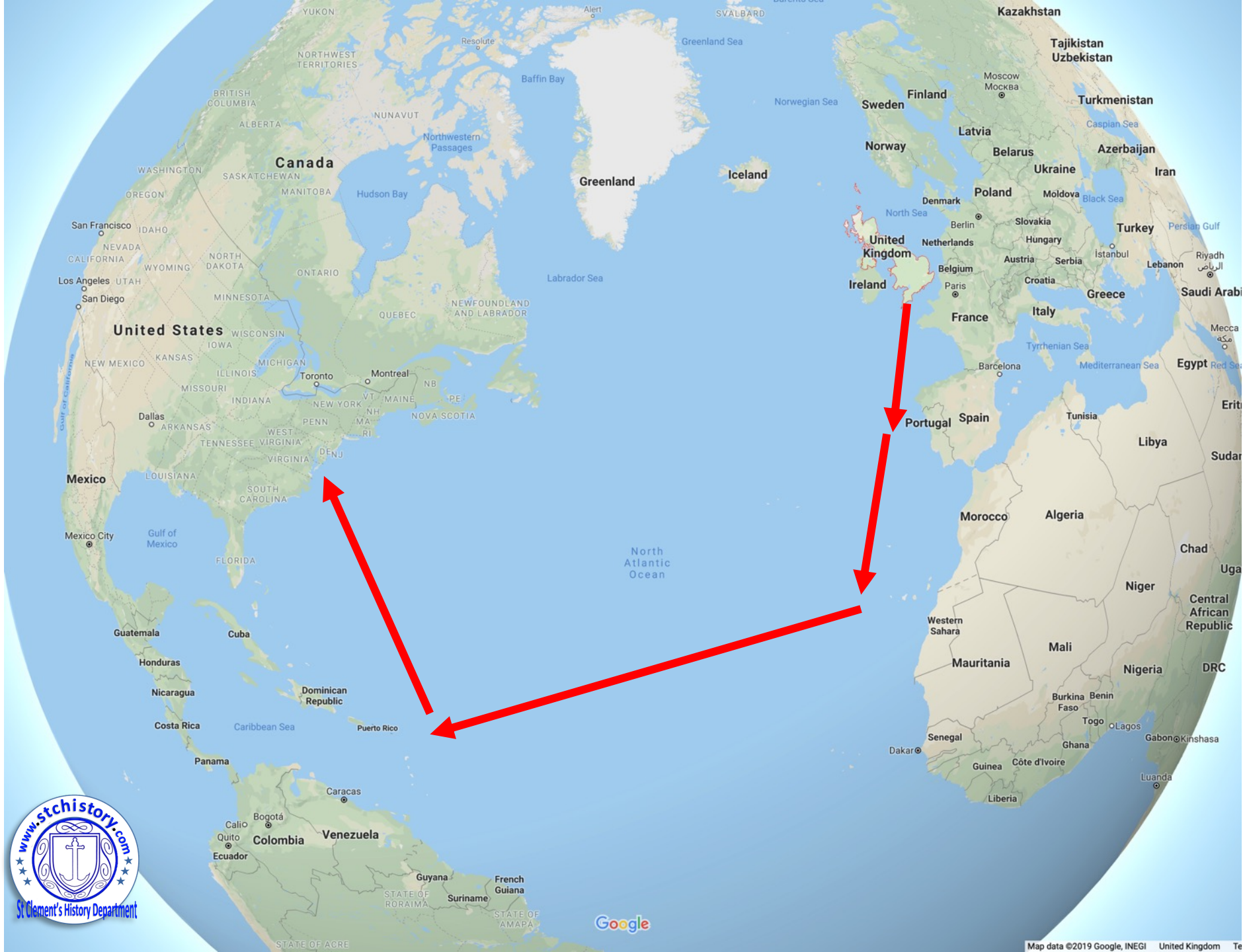
- I've persuaded the Queen to give me powers to force men into service on my ships.

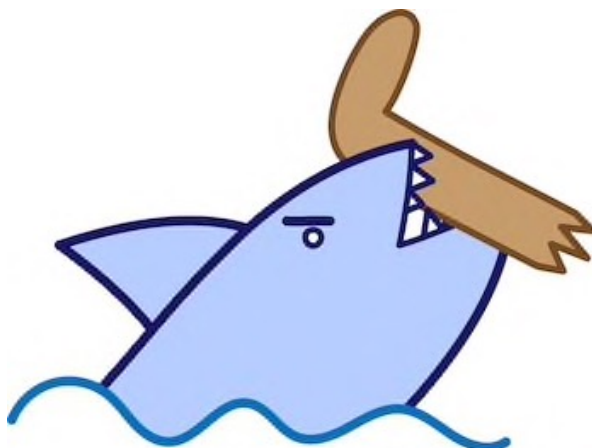
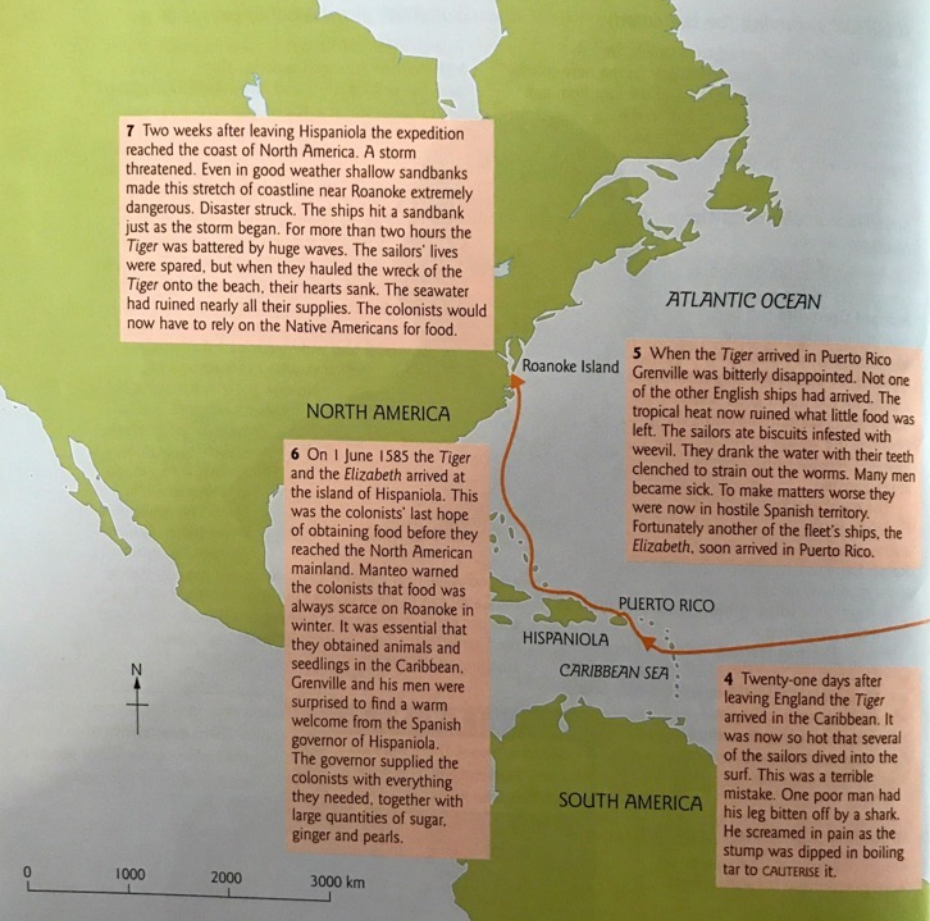
4: What food and supplies will we need?

- Our provisions have been well planned; Meat, fish, grain, and other foods have been loaded carefully not to rot
- We have herbs and medicines, lots of beer, cider and wine
- We have lots of seeds as we don't quite know the soils of Roanoke
- We'll have to stock up on salt, fruit and livestock in the Caribbean (We'll have to be careful, this area is controlled by the Spanish and they've been warned not to sell to the English)

5: How should we treat the Native Americans?

- There will be severe punishments for anyone who:
Hit a Native American, forced them to work against his or her will, entered a Native American's house without permission, raped a Native American woman





Timeline

The colonisation of Virginia

- 1580** Drake returns from circumnavigating the globe with spices, treasure and tales of Nova Albion
- 1583** Sir Humphrey Gilbert leads a failed attempt to settle in Newfoundland
- 1584** Raleigh begins planning a colony by sending a fact-finding mission to Virginia
- 1585** Colonists set sail for North America and begin the English colonisation of Virginia
- 1586** Surviving colonists abandon Virginia and return to England
- 1587** New group of colonists arrive in Virginia and establish a colony at Roanoke
- 1590** English sailors arrive at Roanoke only to find it abandoned. All the colonists have disappeared



Manteo & Wanchese:

Two Native American Indians were brought back to England and helped write a dictionary and teach their language 'Algonquian', which would prove useful when colonising Virginia

Tin, utensils, metal knives, fish, nuts and a variety of fruits & vegetables were bartered with the Indians.

Reports were sent back to England of a paradise here and the Native American Indians were friendly and welcoming!

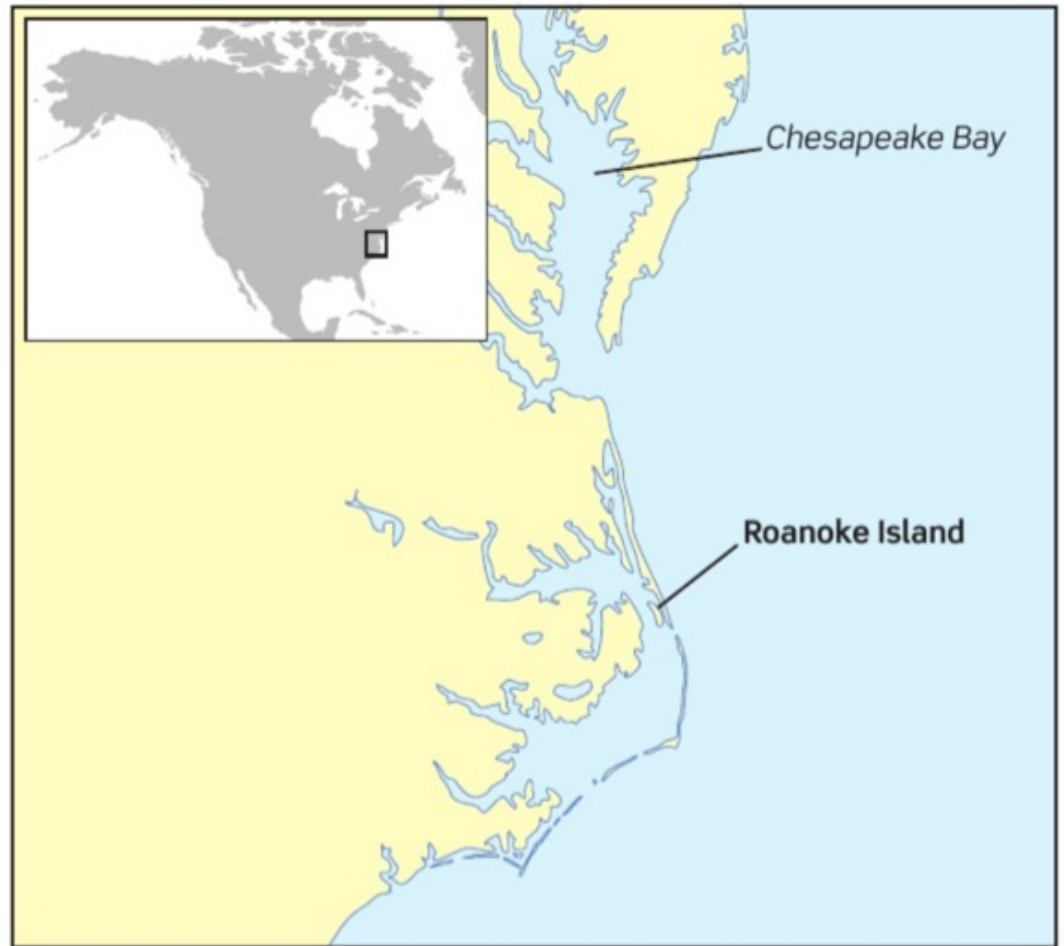
Promises of riches were importance because of the previous failures!

How successful was the Virginia colonisation?

Roanoke Island

- In the end, Raleigh only managed to get 107 colonists, despite the 600 he'd hoped for! All were men
- Half were soldiers, but there were landowners, farmers, skilled craftsmen and mathematicians attracted by the promise of making their fortunes in Virginia

Why do you think this led to failure?



- 5 ships were sent (Tiger, Roebuck, Lion, Dorothy & Elizabeth)
- The Tiger was the biggest and carried all of the perishables (meats, vegetables, beer, wine, seeds and grain)
- 9 April 1585, this was already too late for planting their crops when they arrived to see them through the winter
- The English landed on Roanoke Island in 1585, this is where they began settling.
- Raleigh was not allowed to go due to being the Queen's favourite and she needed him because of the tensions with Spain

Why do you think this led to failure?

Who went instead of Raleigh?...



Richard Grenville

Expedition Commander

Grenville was a very experienced sailor and soldier, but he took risks.

He did not get on well with Ralph Lane (the governor)



Ralph Lane

Governor of Virginia

Lane was an expert fort builder. He was also an explorer and a soldier with a 'can do' attitude.



Thomas Harriot

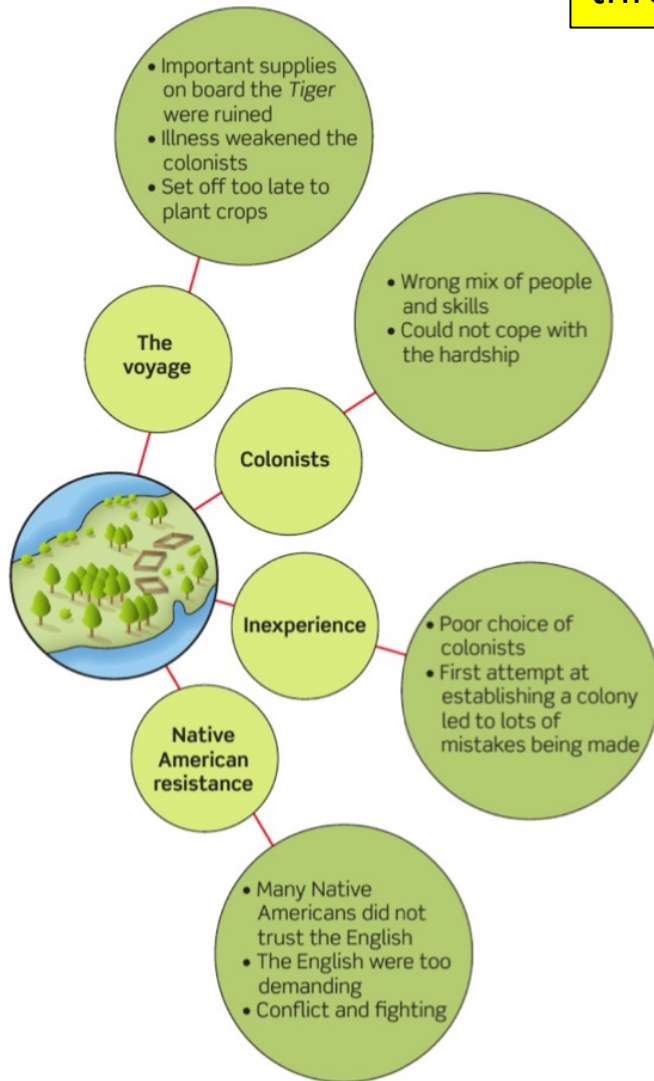
Translator and Cartographer

Harriot could speak the native
Algonquin language. He
understood navigation and was
skilled at map making



Exam Planning:

Stick this on a clean page and add extra details as we go through the next part of this lesson



Why did the attempted colonisation of Virginia fail?

There were 2 attempts at colonising Virginia, both failed. The 1587-90 attempt is still a mystery today as to what happened, but the first attempt had clear reasons for failure.

1. The Voyage:



- They left too late to plant crops
- Many arrived ill
- The climate was hot, humid and mosquitos were many, the food they had rotted quickly
- The Tiger was damaged ruining the food further & the seeds they needed to plant
- Any hope of establishing a self-sufficient colony had been lost
- The colonists were reliant on the Indians feeding them, who did – at first!

Why did the attempted colonisation of Virginia fail?

2. Expectations vs. Reality



- The hope of getting rich quick was clearly not happening!
- Hard work was needed by all colonists to set up and establish the colony, the merchants and 'gentlemen' had no intentions of hard manual labour, they expected the Indians to do it all
- The colonists found themselves foraging for nuts and berries in the winter
- The colonists hated each other! The farmers refused to do the farming for the upper classes, they came here to work on their **own** lands.
- Soldiers could fight, but couldn't farm! They were also ill-disciplined, at least one soldier was executed and his body left to rot as a warning!
- Too many craftsmen, not enough farmers
- There was no stone, so the fort they planned to build was made of wood instead



Why did the attempted colonisation of Virginia fail?

3. Native American Indian resistance



- Local chief **WINGINA** ruled Roanoke Island, he was unpredictable and suspicious of the English
- **WINGINA** turned against the English, fed up of them demanding food
- **WINGINA** believed the English had supernatural powers from their God and would try and destroy the Indians
- There were violent clashes between the Natives and the English as the English were desperate for handouts
- By spring 1586 **WINGINA** asked other chiefs to join him and attack the English
- Ralph Lane (Governor of Virginia) found out and was ready, **WINGINA** was killed.
- Lane and remaining colonists abandoned Virginia and went home 27 July 1586

Exam Watch: 12 Marker



Why did the colonisation fail?

Exam-style question, Section B

Explain why the attempt to colonise Virginia in 1585–86 was a failure.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the colonists
- Wingina. (Indian chief)

You must also use information of your own. **12 marks**

Exam tip

Organise your information before you answer. You have been given two prompts for reasons that you can write about. Choose what other reason(s) you want to include before you begin writing.

We will now think about the reasons why the colonisation failed.

These are the "bullet points" (reasons) in a 12 marker

Reasons:

- Bad planning
- The Voyage
- No food / farming resources
- The colonists themselves
- Inexperience
- Native American Indian resistance
- Spanish Armada taking resources and money

Virginia 2 – The second attempted colonisation

Despite the failings of the first attempt to colonise Roanoke, they tried again in 1587, this would be the beginnings of one of the most famous mysteries in English history! What happened to the Roanoke 2 colonists – **to this day, we still don't know!**

Source A

A painting of one of the Indian settlements. It is of Secotan in Virginia c1590. It was painted by John White, an artist sent to Virginia by Walter Raleigh.



- This time there were 17 women and several families on board
- Many colonists came from poor areas of London, they were used to hardship and willing to work hard
- Each was guaranteed 500 acres of land to farm
- Raleigh made Manteo Lord of Roanoke in the hope he could persuade other Indians to co-operate
- John White was put in overall charge – he'd survived the first colony so knew what to expect.
- John White's advisor had been found dead with 16 arrow wounds.
- White was summoned home to tell Raleigh what happened, leaving his wife and daughter. Due to the Armada, he didn't make it back to Roanoke until 1590.
- When he returned, there was no trace of the settlement or any of the colonists!
NOTHING, still a mystery today

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h2r6MYMcnP8>



Revision from our text book

THINKING HISTORICALLY

Cause and Consequence (3c&d)

Causation and intention

- 1** Work on your own or with a partner to identify as many causes for the failure of the Virginia colony in 1585–86 as you can. Write each cause on a separate card or piece of paper.
- 2** Divide your cards into those that are to do with:
 - a** the actions of people
 - b** the beliefs held by people at the time
 - c** politics, society or economics
 - d** long-term situations that have developed over time.
- 3** Look at the intentions (plans) and actions of the key people in the run-up to the failure of the Virginia colony in spring 1586: Sir Walter Raleigh, Ralph Lane, Chief Wingina, a gentleman colonist. For each person, write their name in the middle of a piece of paper and then write around the name:
 - a** their intentions in 1585
 - b** the actions they took to achieve these
 - c** the consequences of their actions (both planned and unplanned)
 - d** the extent to which their intentions were achieved.
- 4** Discuss the following questions with a partner:
 - a** Did any one person plan for the Virginia colony to fail in spring 1586?
 - b** How important are people's intentions in explaining the failure of the Virginia colony in spring 1586?

Summary

- Walter Raleigh was behind two attempts to establish an English colony in Virginia.
- England's colonies in Roanoke failed due to inexperience, the suitability of the colonists and the resistance of local American Indians.
- Conditions in Virginia were much harsher than the colonists were expecting.
- Many of the 1585 colonists did not co-operate with each other.
- The English were very dependent upon the local American Indians to survive.
- The local Indian chief, Wingina, did not trust the English and turned hostile.

Checkpoint

Strengthen

- S1** Give two reasons why the English wanted a colony in Virginia.
- S2** Give two reasons why Walter Raleigh was important in setting up the colonies.
- S3** Give two reasons why the colonies failed.

Challenge

- C1** Explain how the following led to the failures of the 1585 and 1587 colonies:
 - a** bad luck
 - b** poor planning.

If you are not confident about any of these questions, form a group with other students, discuss the answers and then record your conclusion. Your teacher can give you some hints.

Recall quiz

- 1 What were the two main types of school in Elizabethan times?
- 2 How did literacy rates change in Elizabethan England?
- 3 What two key developments were there in theatre during Elizabethan times?
- 4 Give three reasons for increasing poverty in Elizabethan England.
- 5 What three Acts of Parliament were passed to tackle poverty in Elizabethan England?
- 6 Give two important changes in the treatment of the poor in Elizabethan England.
- 7 Give three technological developments that improved Elizabethan sea voyages.
- 8 Give two causes and two consequences of Drake's circumnavigation of the globe.
- 9 Give three reasons why settling in Virginia was so important to the English.
- 10 Give three reasons why England's attempts to colonise Virginia failed.

Exam-style question, Section B

Explain why the attempt to colonise Virginia in 1585–86 was a failure.

You may use the following in your answer:

- the colonists
- Wingina.

You must also use information of your own. **12 marks**

Exam tip

Organise your information before you answer. You have been given two prompts for reasons that you can write about. Try to think of one more reason to include before you begin writing.

Activities

- 1 Use the table to help remind you of the difference in the two voyages to Virginia during the late 1580s. Do you think any lessons were learned by the 1585–86 failure to colonise Virginia? List as many as you can think of.

When	1585–1586	1587–1590
Who	About 100 male settlers; a mix of landowners, craftsmen, soldiers and farmers	about 150 settlers, 17 women; many came from the London poor
Fate	Many could not cope with the hardship; relations with the Native Americans failed and Ralph Lane abandoned the colony; many died from hunger	117 left in Virginia in August 1587; English ships on a supply mission three years later found the colony abandoned; all the colonists had disappeared

- 2 To what extent was the failure of the 1585–86 attempt at colonisation Walter Raleigh's fault? Work in fours. One pair must prepare a case for the prosecution (against Raleigh), the other, a case for the defence (for Raleigh). Present this to the class, who will be the jury.
- 3 As you listen to the case for and against Raleigh, make a note of the evidence you think is the strongest. Once this is done, decide whether Raleigh was to blame or not. Write up your own, individual decision (verdict) in 150–200 words. Your verdict must include factual evidence.