

Why did Elizabeth want to explore the world and how was it possible?



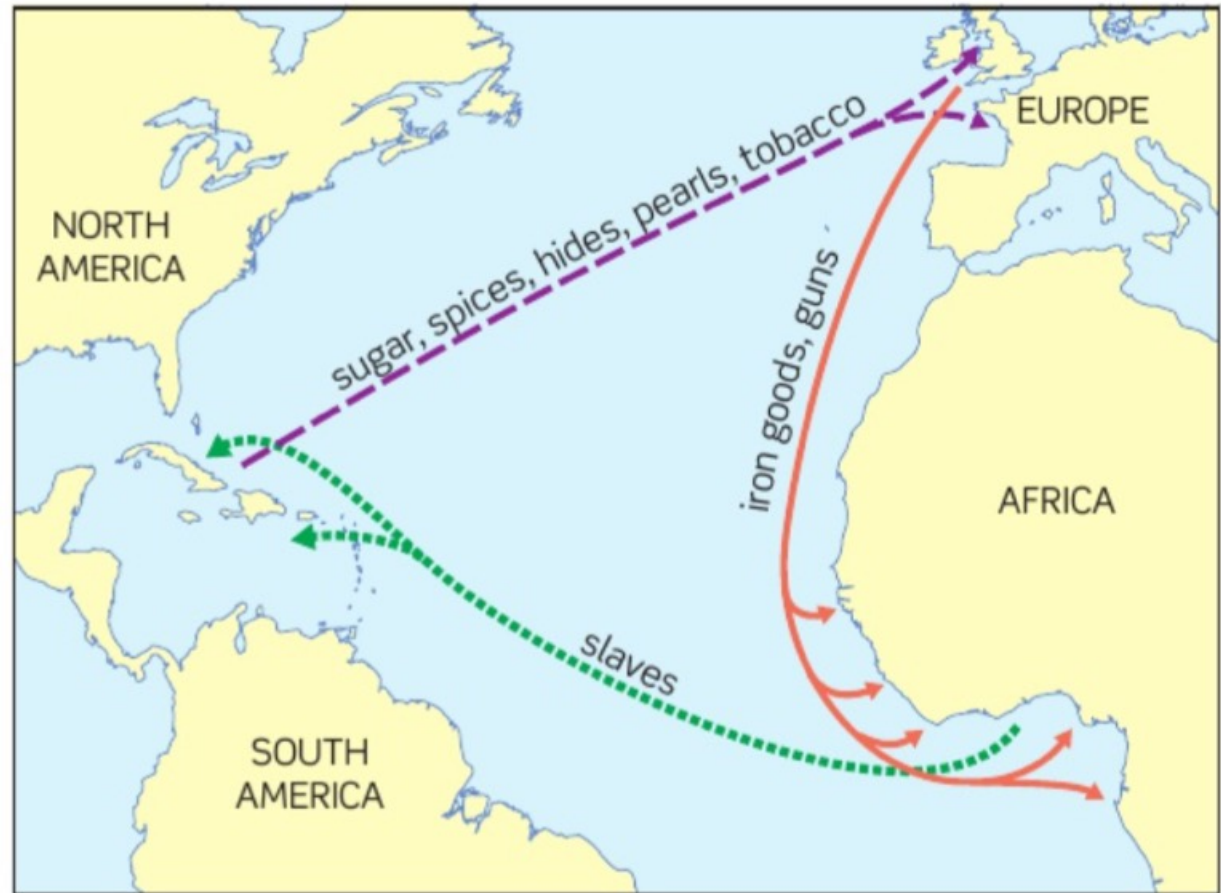
I think it is really important to improve our trade across the world, this will help make us richer and introduce new and exciting products to England. At the moment our main export is wool and cloth.

It is also important that we establish ourselves as a powerful nation across the world otherwise Spain and France will rule the world and maybe one day try to rule over us.

What are the 2 main reason for Elizabeth seeking wanting to explore the world? Answer in full sentences...

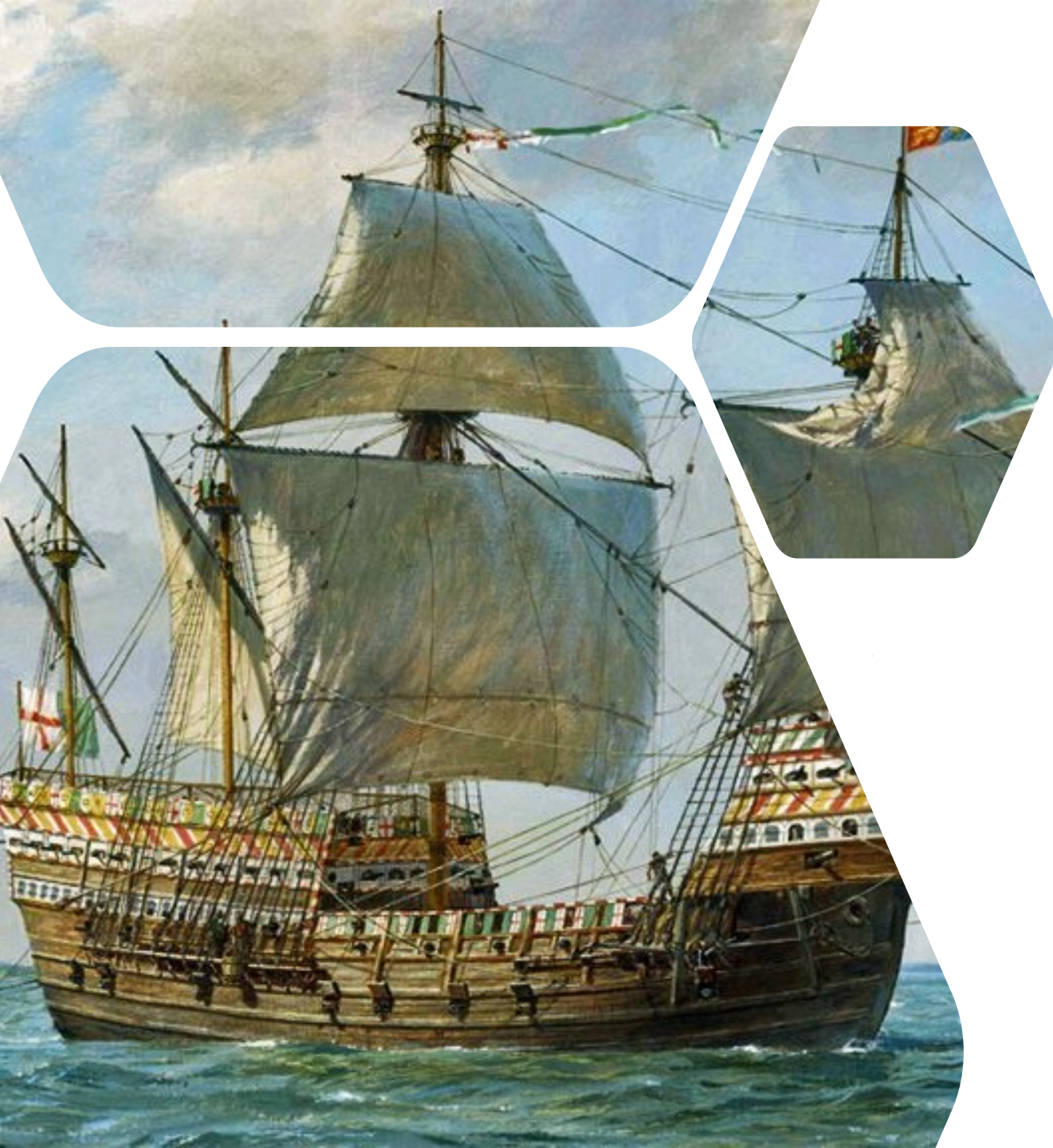
Slave Trade

The Slave Trade began during Elizabeth's reign and was a big source of income for the Queen and her nobles. This is another reason why she might have wanted to explore the world and establish English ports.



Adventure

Many young Elizabethans, especially from the Gentry and nobility, went on voyages of discovery in the hopes of making their fortunes and adventure.



Who was Sir Francis Drake and what did he do 1577-80?





Drake's voyages:

Drake raided Spanish colonies in the 'New World', this upset Philip!

He wanted revenge on the Spanish following a violent attack on Drake and Hawkins earlier in 1568 that killed 325 of their sailors returning home with only 15 left!

He made maximum profits for himself, courtiers and of course Elizabeth

In 1580, Drake returned to England with £400,000+ (Half a billion £ today)

Drake becoming the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe



What does Drake's log tell us of his adventure?

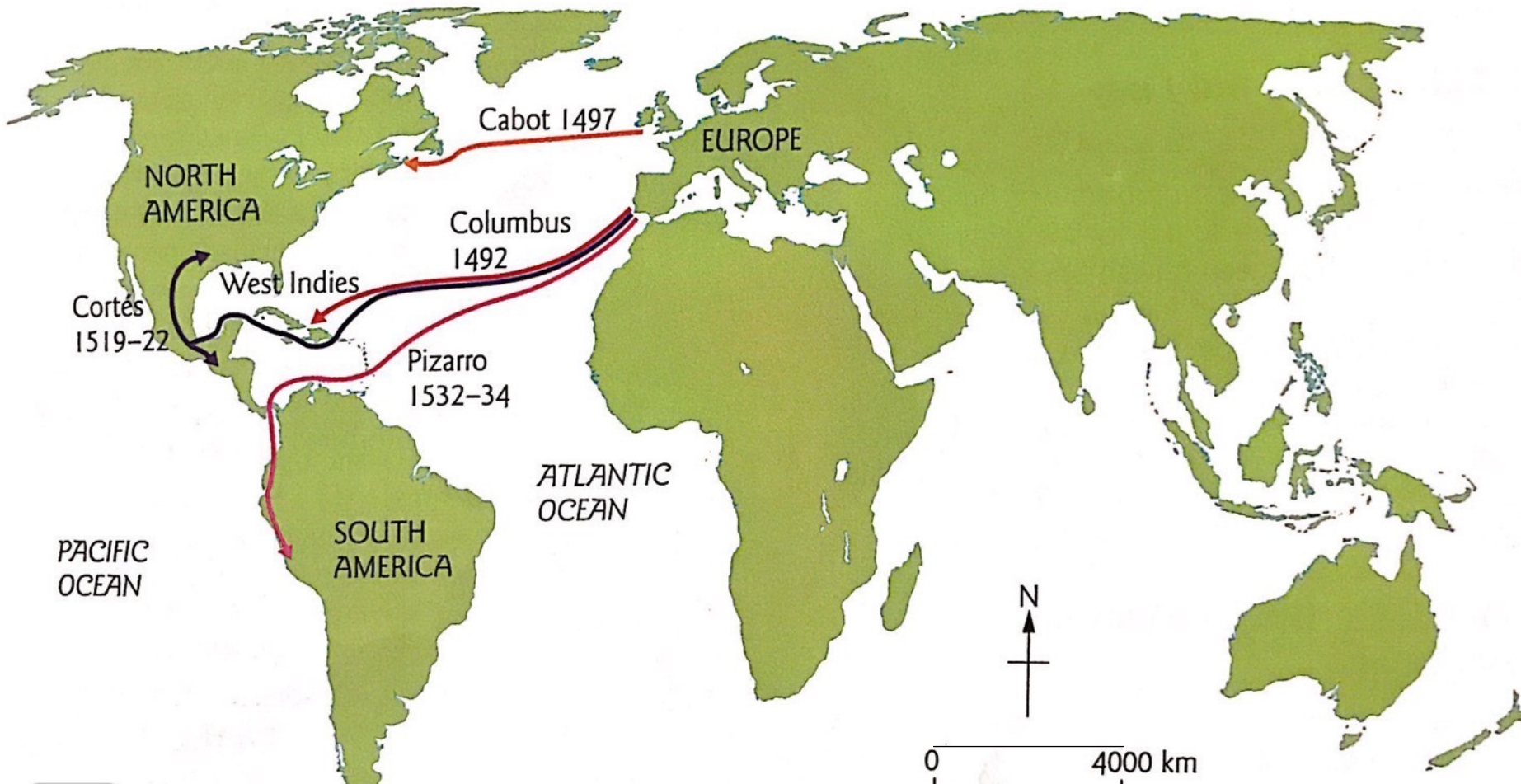
Drake set out with five ships, but returned with only one, his own Golden Hind. There had been an attempt at mutiny, and one sailor had been executed.



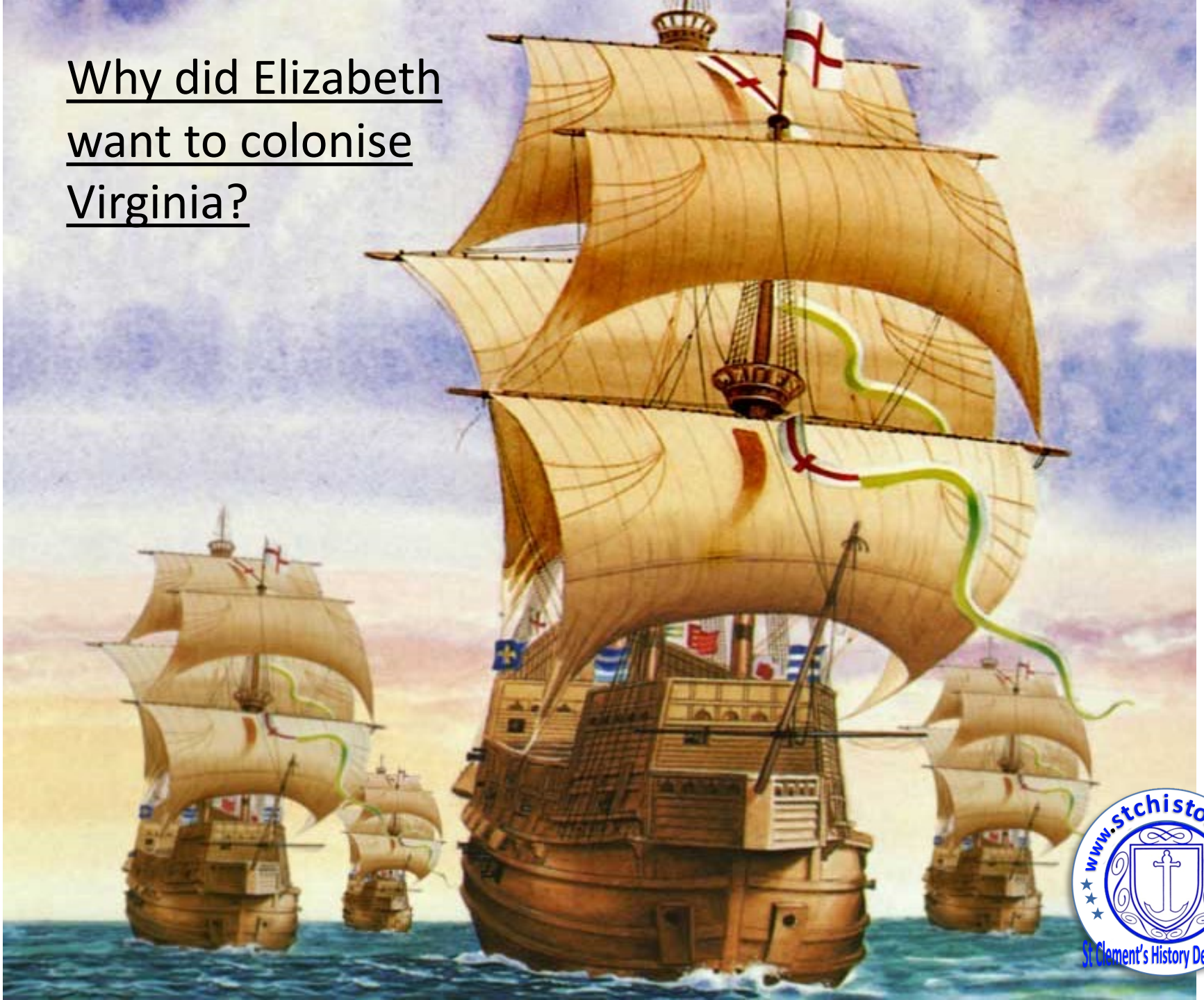
- Drake and his crew survived by raiding Spanish ships and colonies.
- They kept detailed logs of information, which they could later share with other sailors.
- When Drake returned, Elizabeth I knighted him on board the Golden Hind. Philip II was furious - he regarded Drake as a pirate and was angry at Elizabeth.
- Stories of the explorers **encouraged others to go on voyages** eg Native Americans eating their own sick; gold, silver and many riches to be had!



Had England fallen behind other countries?



Why did Elizabeth
want to colonise
Virginia?



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



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

Significance:

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



Algonquian Indians



Drake and Raleigh had made positive relations with some of the Native American Indians on previous voyages and thought they would always be positive and would help the English colonise or take over the New World.

7 Two weeks after leaving Hispaniola the expedition reached the coast of North America. A storm threatened. Even in good weather shallow sandbanks made this stretch of coastline near Roanoke extremely dangerous. Disaster struck. The ships hit a sandbank just as the storm began. For more than two hours the *Tiger* was battered by huge waves. The sailors' lives were spared, but when they hauled the wreck of the *Tiger* onto the beach, their hearts sank. The seawater had ruined nearly all their supplies. The colonists would now have to rely on the Native Americans for food.

6 On 1 June 1585 the *Tiger* and the *Elizabeth* arrived at the island of Hispaniola. This was the colonists' last hope of obtaining food before they reached the North American mainland. Manteo warned the colonists that food was always scarce on Roanoke in winter. It was essential that they obtained animals and seedlings in the Caribbean. Grenville and his men were surprised to find a warm welcome from the Spanish governor of Hispaniola. The governor supplied the colonists with everything they needed, together with large quantities of sugar, ginger and pearls.

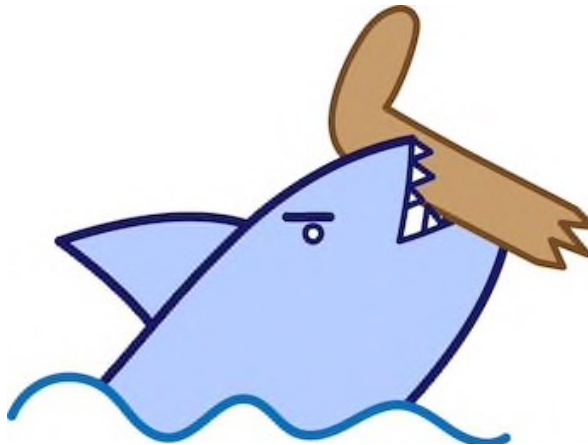
5 When the *Tiger* arrived in Puerto Rico Grenville was bitterly disappointed. Not one of the other English ships had arrived. The tropical heat now ruined what little food was left. The sailors ate biscuits infested with weevil. They drank the water with their teeth clenched to strain out the worms. Many men became sick. To make matters worse they were now in hostile Spanish territory. Fortunately another of the fleet's ships, the *Elizabeth*, soon arrived in Puerto Rico.

4 Twenty-one days after leaving England the *Tiger* arrived in the Caribbean. It was now so hot that several of the sailors dived into the surf. This was a terrible mistake. One poor man had his leg bitten off by a shark. He screamed in pain as the stump was dipped in boiling tar to CALTHERISE it.

1 On 9 April Grenville's flagship, the *Tiger*, together with the four other vessels in the fleet, set sail from Plymouth. Grenville was afraid that some sailors on the other four ships might try to steal food and drink. He insisted that nearly all the supplies should be stored on the *Tiger* where he could keep an eye on them. This would turn out to be a serious mistake.

2 Ten days after leaving England the sky darkened and the air turned cold. Grenville and his men experienced a partial eclipse of the sun. On the east coast of America the eclipse was total. The Native Americans saw this as an omen that some great evil would soon arrive at their shores.

3 The fleet was approaching the Canary Islands when a violent storm blew up. The ships lost sight of each other. Grenville had already thought of the possibility that the ships might get split up on such a long voyage. He had arranged for them to reassemble on the island of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean.



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
- 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
- Any remaining colonists abandoned Virginia and went home 27 July 1586

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.



- 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
- 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>

