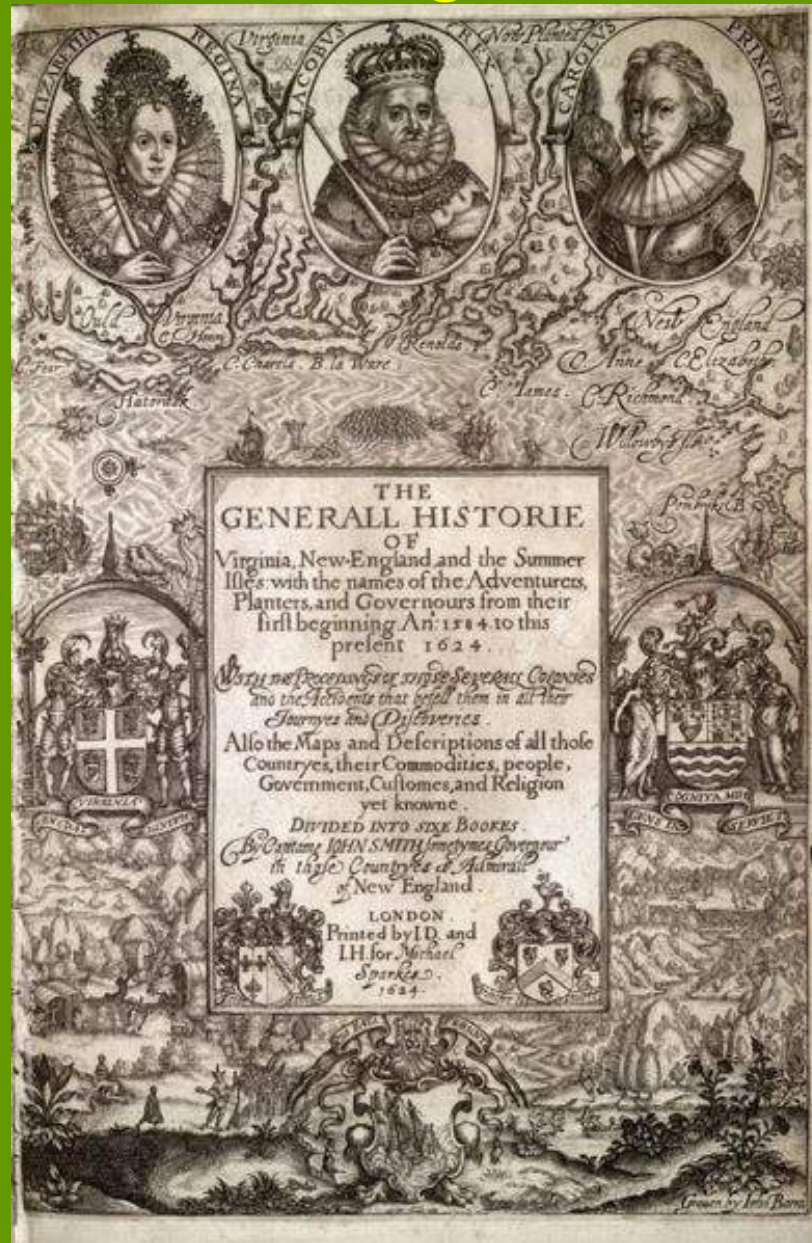
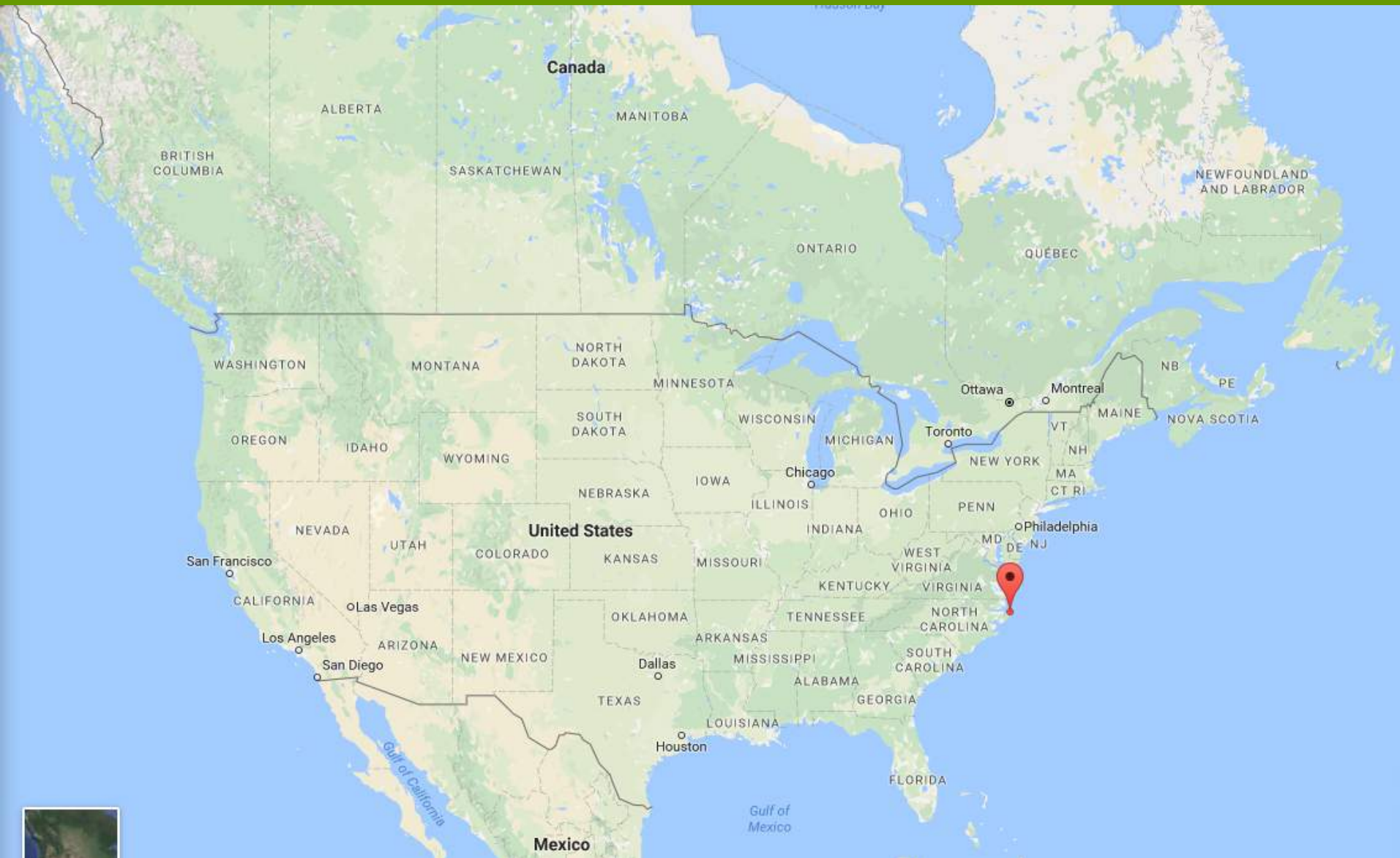


The English



This image shows *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles* by Captain John Smith. The image from this book, published in 1624, is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

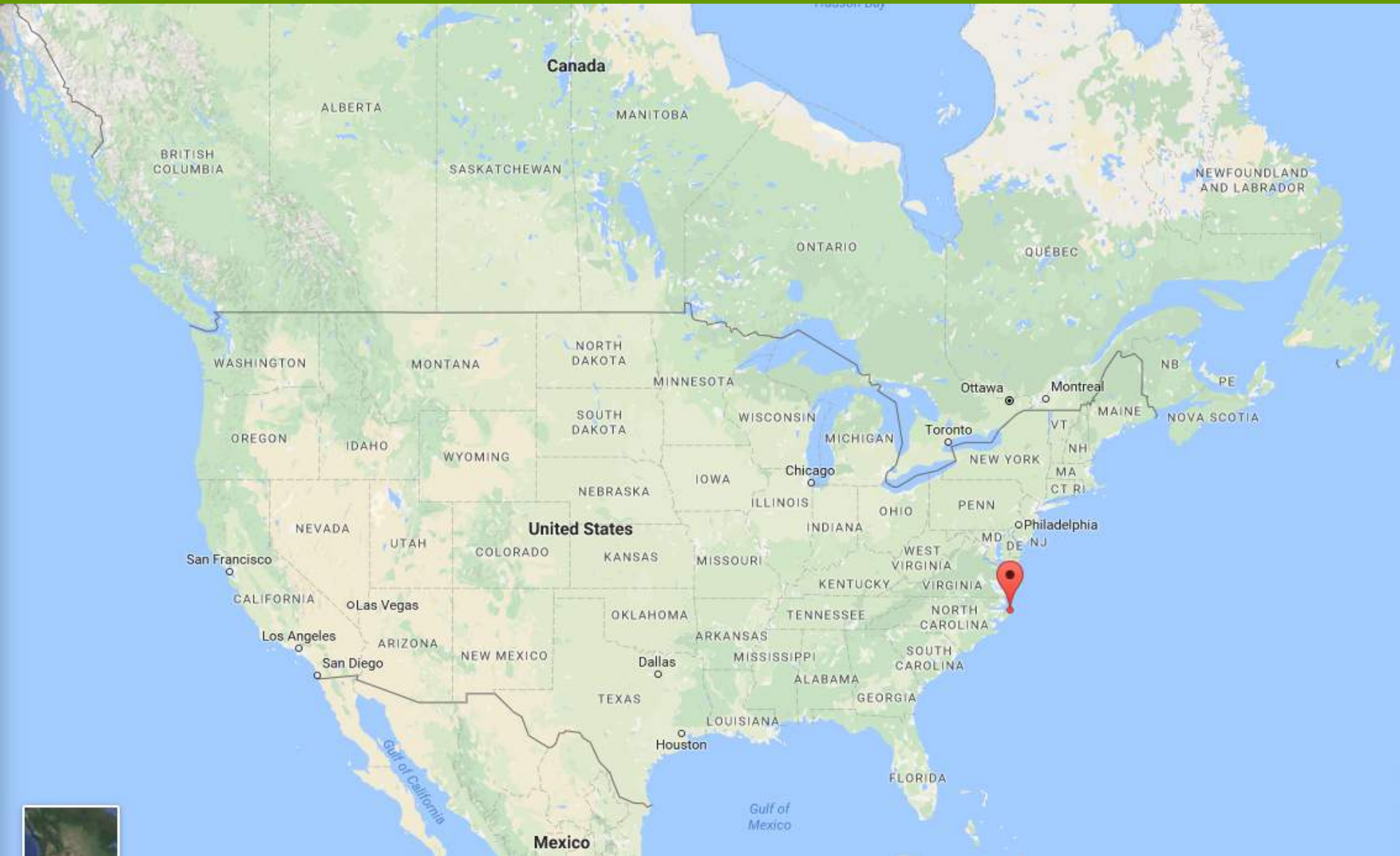
LEQ: In what present day state was the settlement of Roanoke Island?



This map of the United States showed Roanoke Island highlighted with a red marker. This map is courtesy of [googlemaps.com](https://www.google.com/maps).

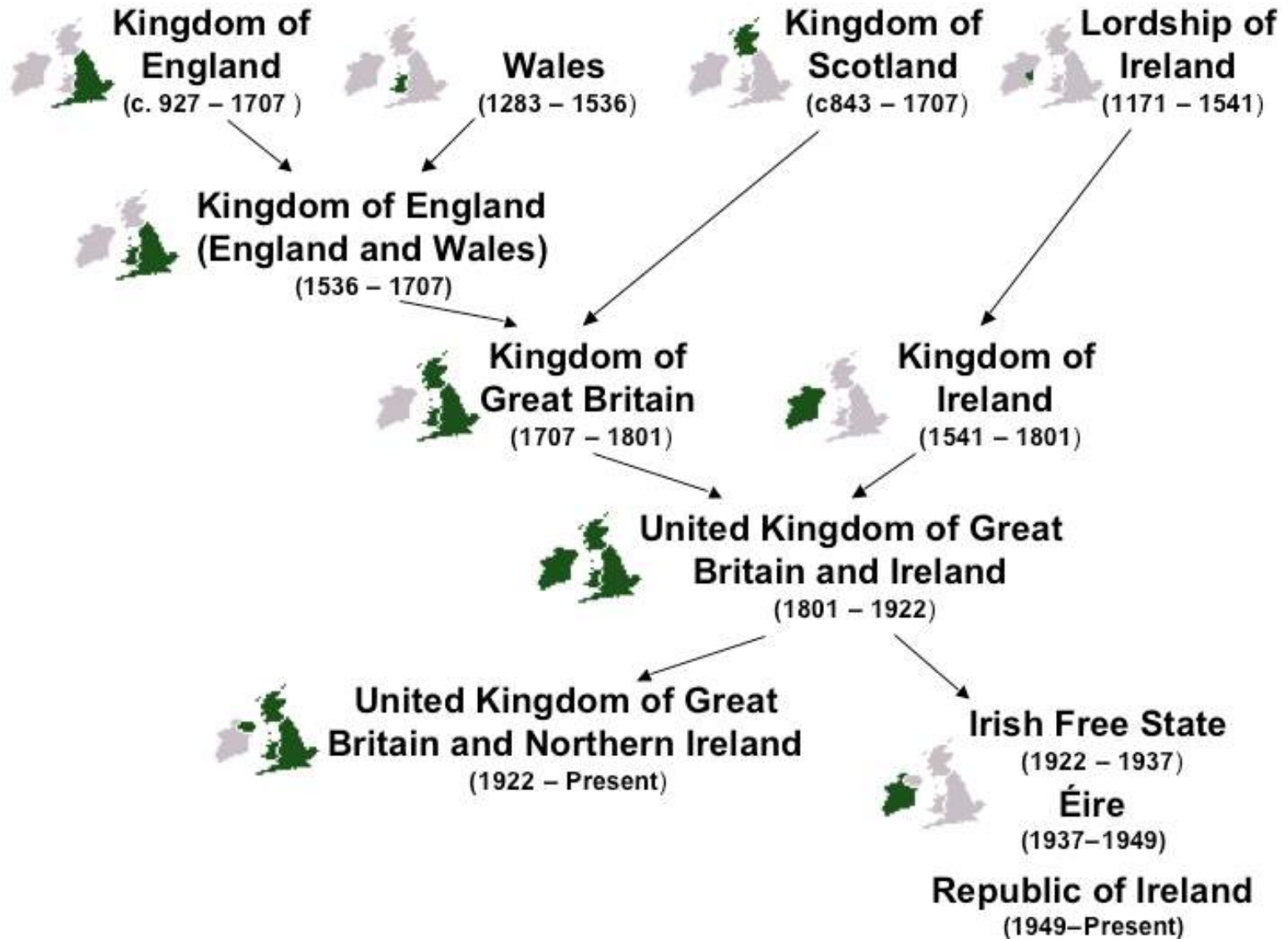
LEQ: In what present day state was the settlement of Roanoke Island?

North Carolina



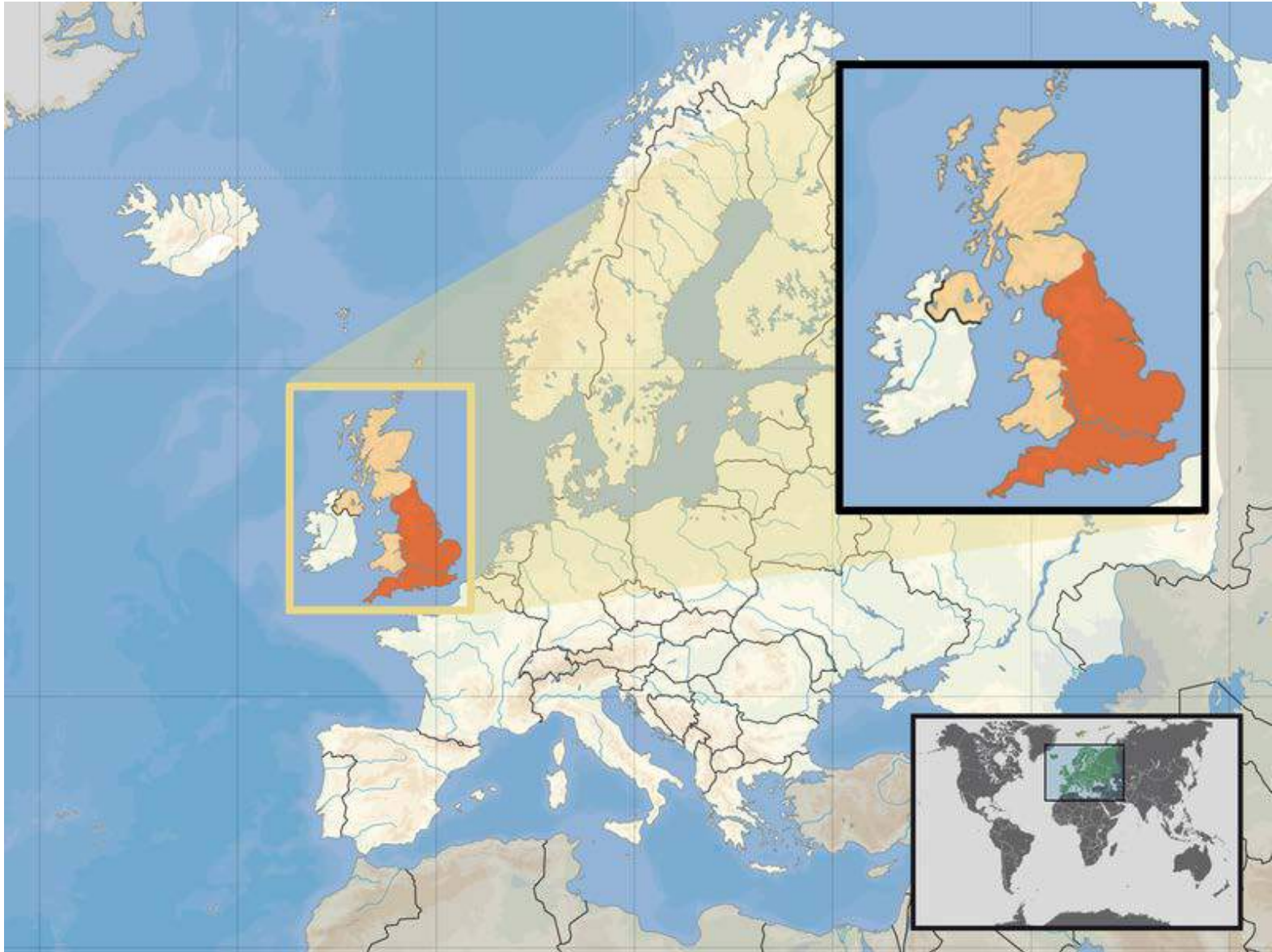
This map of the United States showed Roanoke Island highlighted with a red marker. This map is courtesy of [googlemaps.com](https://www.google.com/maps).

The English were not yet internally united to challenge Spain and Portugal to the “new world.”



This image, titled “Nations of the United Kingdom” shows the evolution of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland into the United Kingdom. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

England was still “England” and not yet “Great Britain.”



On this map England is shown colored dark orange. Scotland is the lighter colored area to the north. Wales is the lighter colored area to the west. Northern Ireland is the lighter orange colored area above Ireland. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

However, in 1497 (5 years after Columbus' first voyage), an Italian navigator, John Cabot, sailed to the west for England.



John Cabot (1450-1499) was the Anglicized name of the Italian Geiovanni Caboto . This painting by Giustino Menescardi in 1762 shows Cabot in traditional Venetian clothing. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Cabot was searching for a western water route from Europe to Asia.



In 1897, on the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's arrival at Newfoundland, the Newfoundland Post Office issued this commemorative stamp honoring Cabot and his discovery. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Cabot landed on Newfoundland and claimed this land for England.



The precise location where John Cabot landed on June 24, 1497 is not known with certainty. However he is recognized as the first European since the Vikings to set foot on North American soil. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

England would later say that with this brief landing, that they were claiming North America.



This photograph shows a monument to John Cabot's "Landfall in the New World" in 1497. The location is Cape Bonavista, Bonavista Peninsula, Eastern Newfoundland, Canada. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

English merchants and adventurers attempted to establish colonies in the “New World” during the 1500s.



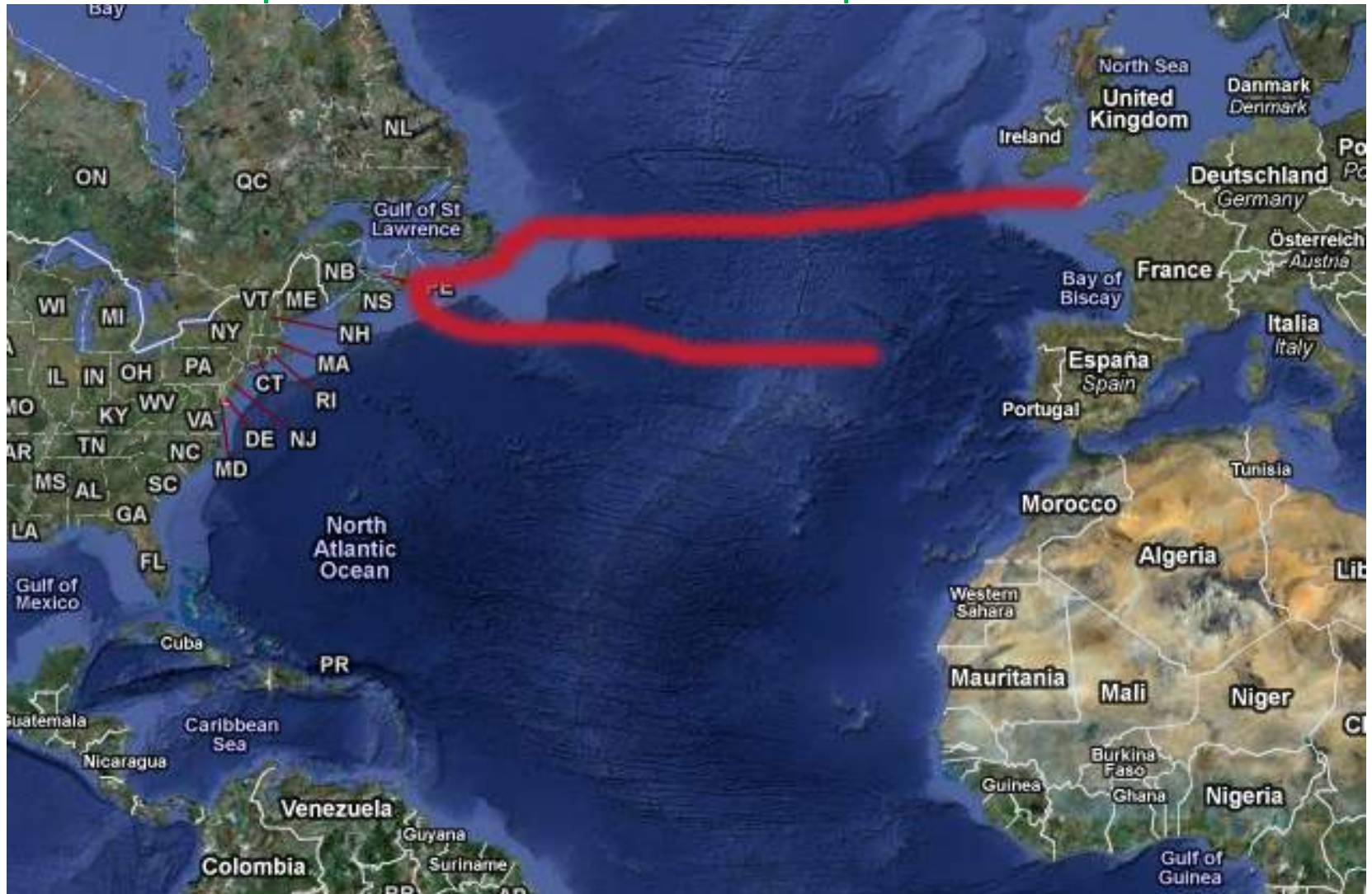
This image is a map of Chesapeake Bay (northern part of the map) to Cape Lookout, North Carolina by John White (1540-1593). White was an early English colonist and artist/map maker. In 1587 he became Governor of the Roanoke Island Colony. This map, created circa 1584, is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempted to place a colony on the coast of Newfoundland.



Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1539-1583) was an adventurer, explorer, member of Parliament, and a soldier. He was a pioneer of English colonization in Ireland and North America. This image, circa 1583 is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Due to lack of supplies his settlement failed, and he lost his life when the ship that he took back to Europe sank in a storm.



Sir Humphrey Gilbert and five ships left England in June, 1583. Four of the vessels reached Newfoundland in July/August, 1583. When he sailed back, Gilbert decided to go near Nova Scotia where he lost his largest ship. When approximately 900 miles east of Newfoundland, on September 9, 1583, Gilbert drowned when his ship sank. This image is courtesy of Google Maps.

His half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, attempted to place an English colony in an area with a warmer climate than Newfoundland.



This painting shows Sir Walter Raleigh (circa 1552-1618) and his son Walter in 1602. This image by an unknown artist was painted in 1602, and it is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Queen Elizabeth allowed Sir Walter Raleigh to establish his colony...



This drawing is titled "The settlement at Roanoke." This image is from *Pictorial History of America: From the Earliest Times to the Close of the Mexican War, Volume I* by John Frost. The image was drawn circa 1853.

... in an area named Virginia by the “Virgin” Queen Elizabeth.



Elizabeth I of England (1533-1603). This painting by George Gower commemorates England's defeat of the Spanish Armada. The scene depicting the Armada's defeat is shown in the background of the portrait. Elizabeth's international power is reflected by her hand resting on the globe. This image, produced circa 1588, is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

They landed on Roanoke Island near the coast of present-day North Carolina.



Roanoke Island is located in the Outer Banks section of North Carolina. The Atlantic Ocean is on the far right. Roanoke Island is located between what is now called Roanoke Sound and Croatan Sound. This image is courtesy of Google Maps.

Raleigh hoped this group would form a farming community.



This image is a detail of Roanoke Island from a map in Thomas Hariot's (1560-1621) *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*.... The English colony was established on the northern section of the island. The map was illustrated circa 1585-1593 by John White (1540-1593) .

The first settlement ran out of food and in 1585 the settlers got on a ship and returned to England.



The Elizabeth II is a representation of one of the seven English ships from the Roanoke Voyage of 1585. This image is courtesy of Roanoke Island Festival Park and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

In 1587 Raleigh tried again with 110 men, women, and children.



“The arrival of the Englishmen in Virginia” in Thomas Hariot’s (1560-1621) *A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia*.... The ships approach the Outer Banks, which are the first islands against which some ships have sunk. Roanoke Island is in the middle left of this image. The map was illustrated circa 1585-1593 by John White (1540-1593) .

One of the women gave birth to a daughter, Virginia Dare.



Virginia Dare was the first person born in America to English parents. This image is titled "Baptism of Virginia Dare." This lithograph by Henry Howe was created in 1880. It is courtesy of the New York Public Library and Wikimedia Commons.

Some individuals sailed back to England to return with supplies.



The *Elizabeth II* is a representation of one of the seven English ships from the Roanoke Voyage of 1585. This image is courtesy of Roanoke Island Festival Park and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

However, war with the Spanish delayed their return to America and Roanoke Island for two years.



This painting depicts the English victory over the Spanish Armada in the Battle of Gravelines, which was fought on August 8, 1588. This painting was created in 1796 by Philippe-Jacques de Loutherbourg. It is in the National Maritime Museum, London, United Kingdom and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

When they returned, they found that the colonists left there two years before had ...



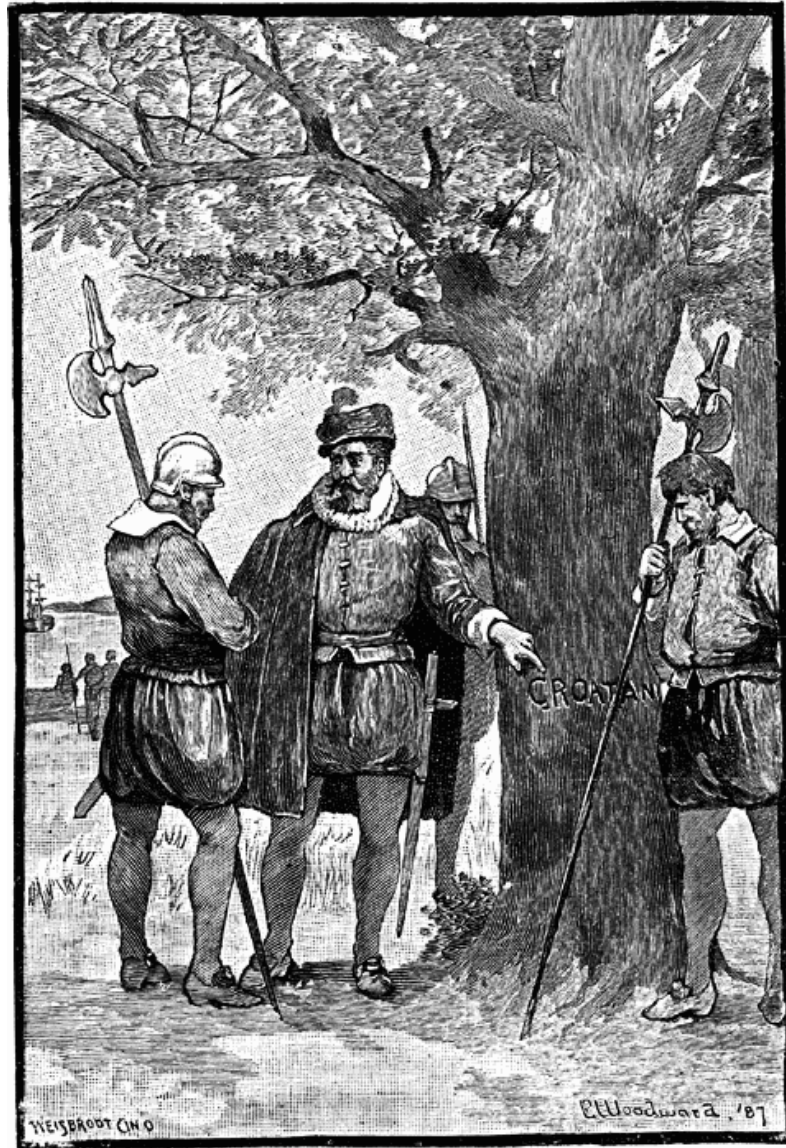
This image shows the discovery of the word "Croatan" carved on the Roanoke Colony fort. This image by an unknown artist is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

...disappeared.



This image is a colored version of the discovery of the word "Croatan" carved on the Roanoke Colony fort. This image by an unknown artist is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The only clue was the word “Croatoan” carved on a tree or a post.



This image shows John White finds the only clue to the disappearance of the “Lost Colony” of Roanoke: a tree carved with the word “Croatoan,” the name of a local Native American tribe. This image, circa 1887, is from the *School History of the United States* by Henry E. Chambers.

Nobody today knows with certainty what happened to the “Lost Colony.”



This is the entrance to Fort Raleigh Outdoor Theater near the north end of Roanoke Island. The title of the play performed here is “The Lost Colony.” This image, created in December, 2008 by Smallbones is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The English's hope to establish a permanent colony in North America did not die with the failure of Roanoke's "Lost Colony."



This photograph shows John Smith, played by Dennis Farmer, claims the Virginia Beach for England during a re-enactment ceremony of the 400th anniversary of the First Landing in the "New World." Settlers from the ships the *Godspeed*, *Discovery*, and the *Susan Constant* landed on Virginia Beach and stayed four days before moving on to Jamestown. This photo, taken by Mass Communication Specialist Seaman Matthew Bookwalter on April 26, 2007 is courtesy of the United States Navy.

By 1600 Spain had gained a fortune from the gold and silver found in its American colonies.



These coins are replica of Spanish “pieces of eight” gold and silver doubloons. This image is courtesy of the Great American Coin Company.

English “pirates” had become very good at plundering Spanish ships filled with gold from the Americas.



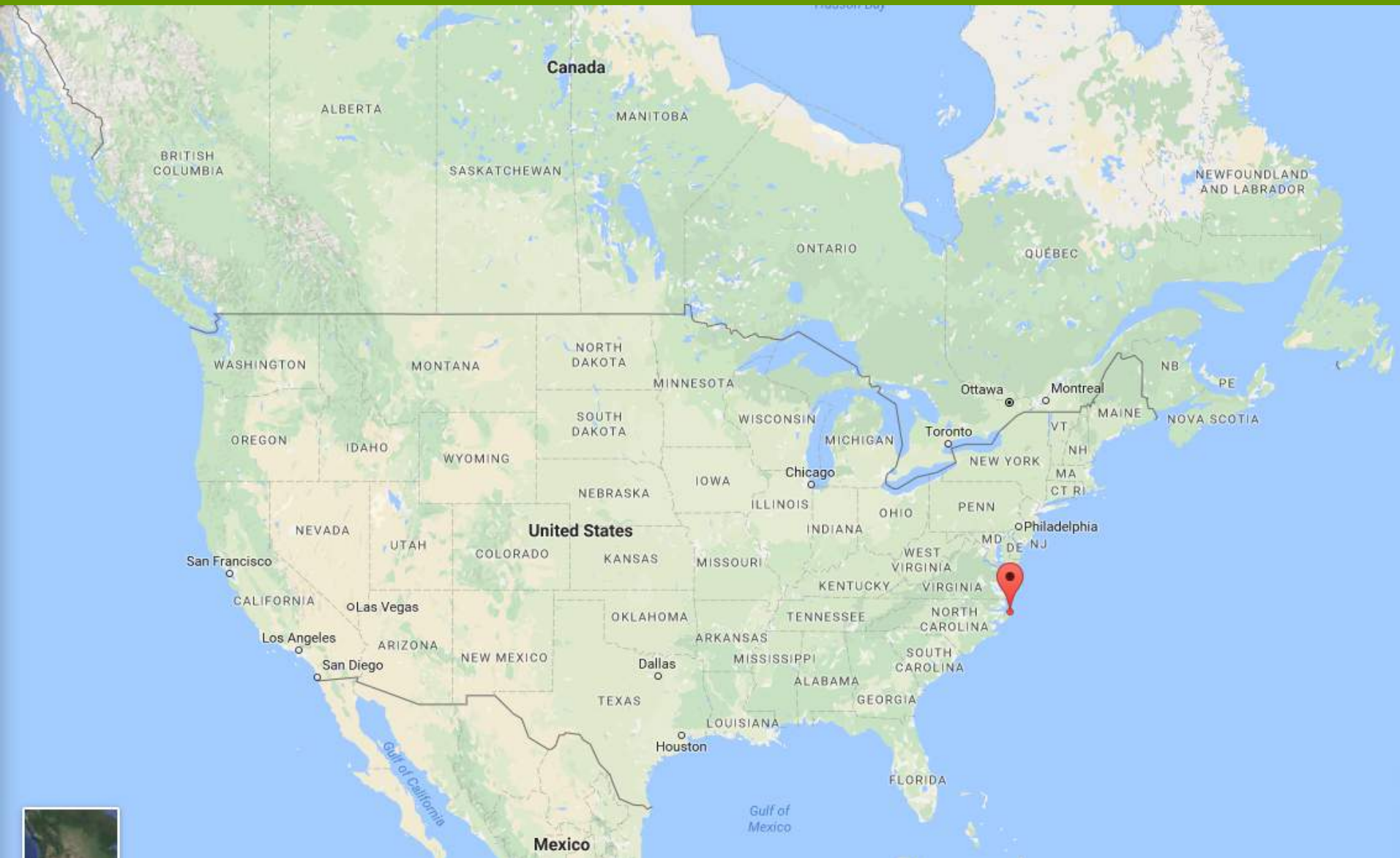
This painting shows a Spanish galleon firing its cannon at other ships. This painting by Cornelis Veerbeck (1590-1637) was produced circa the 1600s and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The English believed from their stealing of riches from Spanish ships that treasures were plentiful in America.



This image by Bernard Finegan Gribble (1872-1962) is titled *Attack on a Spanish Treasure Ship* and depicts an event circa 1620. It is courtesy of Ancestry.com.

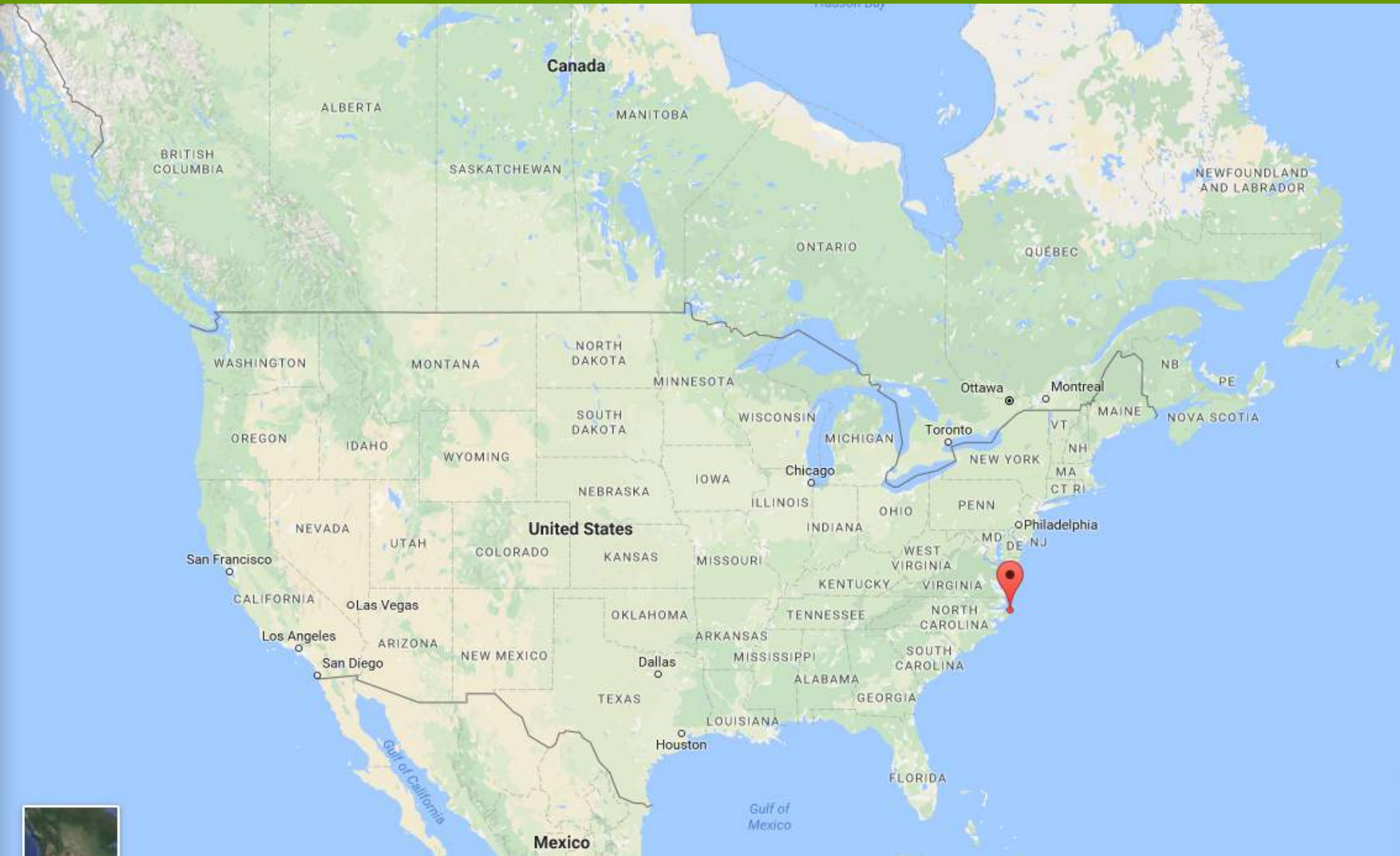
LEQ: In what present day state was the settlement of Roanoke Island?



This map of the United States showed Roanoke Island highlighted with a red marker. This map is courtesy of [googlemaps.com](https://www.google.com/maps).

LEQ: In what present day state was the settlement of Roanoke Island?

North Carolina



This map of the United States showed Roanoke Island highlighted with a red marker. This map is courtesy of [googlemaps.com](https://www.google.com/maps).

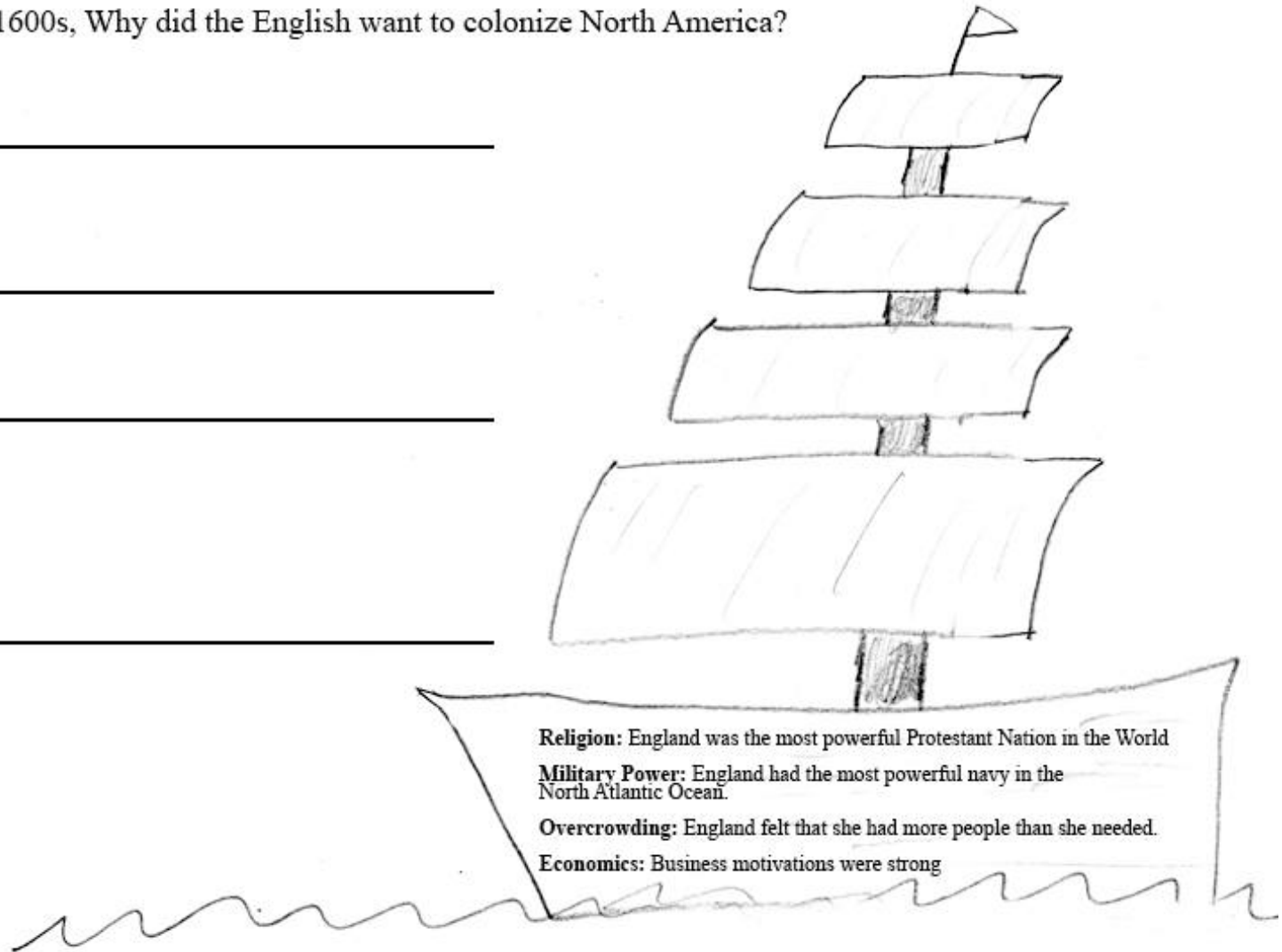
By the 1600s, the English had multiple reasons to make another effort at colonizing North America.



This painting, titled “The Departure of John and Sebastian Cabot from Bristol on their First Voyage of Discovery, 1497” was painted by Ernest Board in 1906. John Cabot (circa 1450-circa 1499) , and wearing black, was an Italian navigator who was born as Giovanni Caboto. His son, Sebastian Cabot (circa 1474-circa 1557) , and with his arms outstretched, may have accompanied his father, who sailed for England in 1497 to North America. There it is believed that they “rediscovered” Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. This image is in the collection of the Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.

This is a Graphic Organizer that you should have picked up:

By the 1600s, Why did the English want to colonize North America?



One reason was religion. England was the most powerful Protestant nation in the world and wanted to spread their Protestant teachings to other places.



This is the main entrance of Westminster Abbey in Westminster, London, England. It is the traditional place of coronation and burials for English and later British monarchs. This photograph was taken on February 20, 2011 by Jayrowdenphotography and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Spain was the most powerful Catholic Nation in the world,
and was a rival to the English Protestants.



This image shows the Primate Cathedral of Saint Mary of Toledo, which is a Roman Catholic cathedral in Toledo, Spain. It was begun in 1226 and finished in 1493. This image by Michael Benutzer is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

England helped some countries rebel against their Catholic, and specifically their Spanish, rulers.

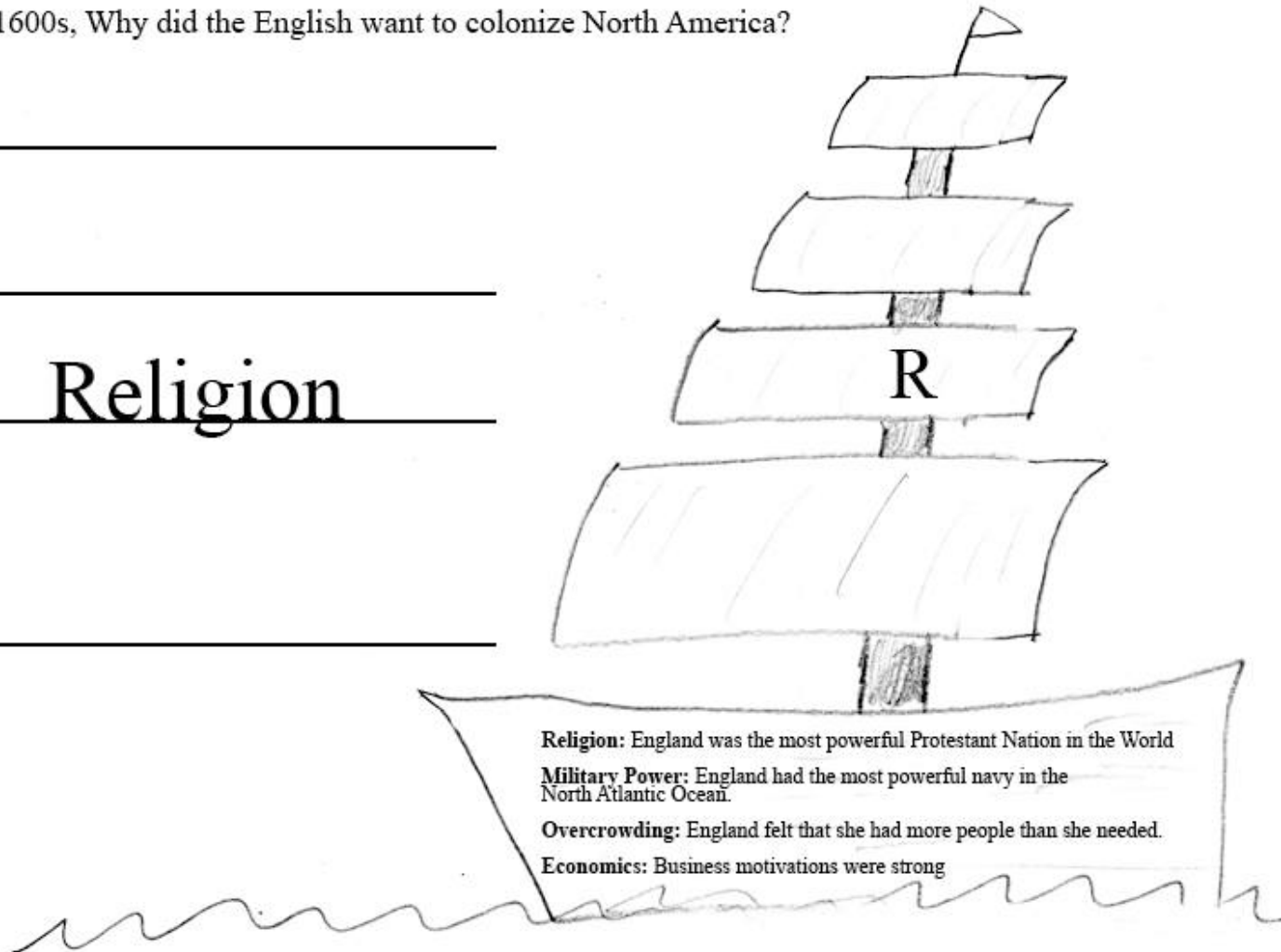


This painting shows *Prince Maurits at the Battle of Nieuwpoort* on July 2, 1600. This painting was created circa 1610-1640 by Pauwels van Hillegaert, and is located in the Rijksmuseum Amsterdam. This battle marked the beginning of the Thirty Years War in which the Protestant Dutch attempted to overthrow the rule of the Spanish Catholics. The end of the war led to an independent Dutch Republic. This painting is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Fill out your graphic organizer. The first reason the English want to colonize North America is to spread their **religion**.

By the 1600s, Why did the English want to colonize North America?

Religion



This graphic organizer was created by Mr. Housch and sons.

A second reason that the English wanted to colonize North America was that the English had defeated a large part of the Spanish Navy, (the Spanish Armada) in 1588.



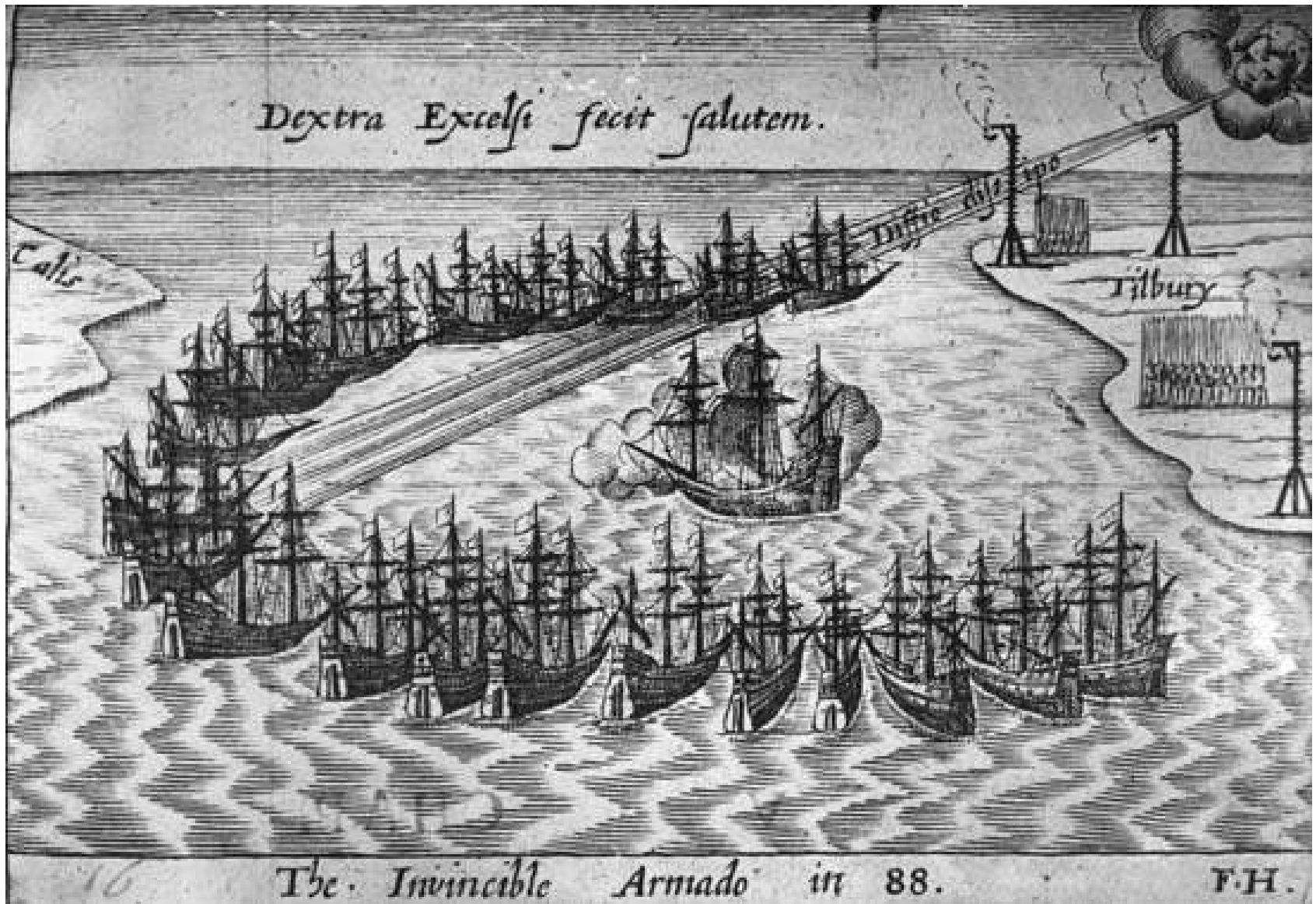
This painting shows English ships fighting the Spanish Armada. This painting by an unknown artist depicts the Battle of Gravelines in the English Channel near the Netherlands. The battle, which took place on August 8, 1588 was a decisive English victory. This image at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London, is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Spanish were tired of the English attacking their ships, and of England helping countries to rebel against the Spanish, so the Spanish attempted to invade England.



This map shows that the Spanish Armada left the west coast of Spain and sailed into the English Channel where it attempted to anchor at Gravelines and ferry Spanish troops across the Channel to England. The English defeated the Spanish at Gravelines and closely followed the Spanish fleet up the east coast of England. Severe storms wrecked many Spanish ships on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland as the fleet attempted to sail south and back to Spain. Of the 130 ships that began the planned invasion, only 50 made it back to Spain. This map was created by the History Department for the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The large, slow, ships of the Spanish were defeated by the smaller, faster, and more numerous ships of the English.



This image shows English ships surrounding a ship from the Spanish Armada near the English fort at Tilbury at the mouth of the Thames River. This image, circa 1588, is courtesy of the British Library.

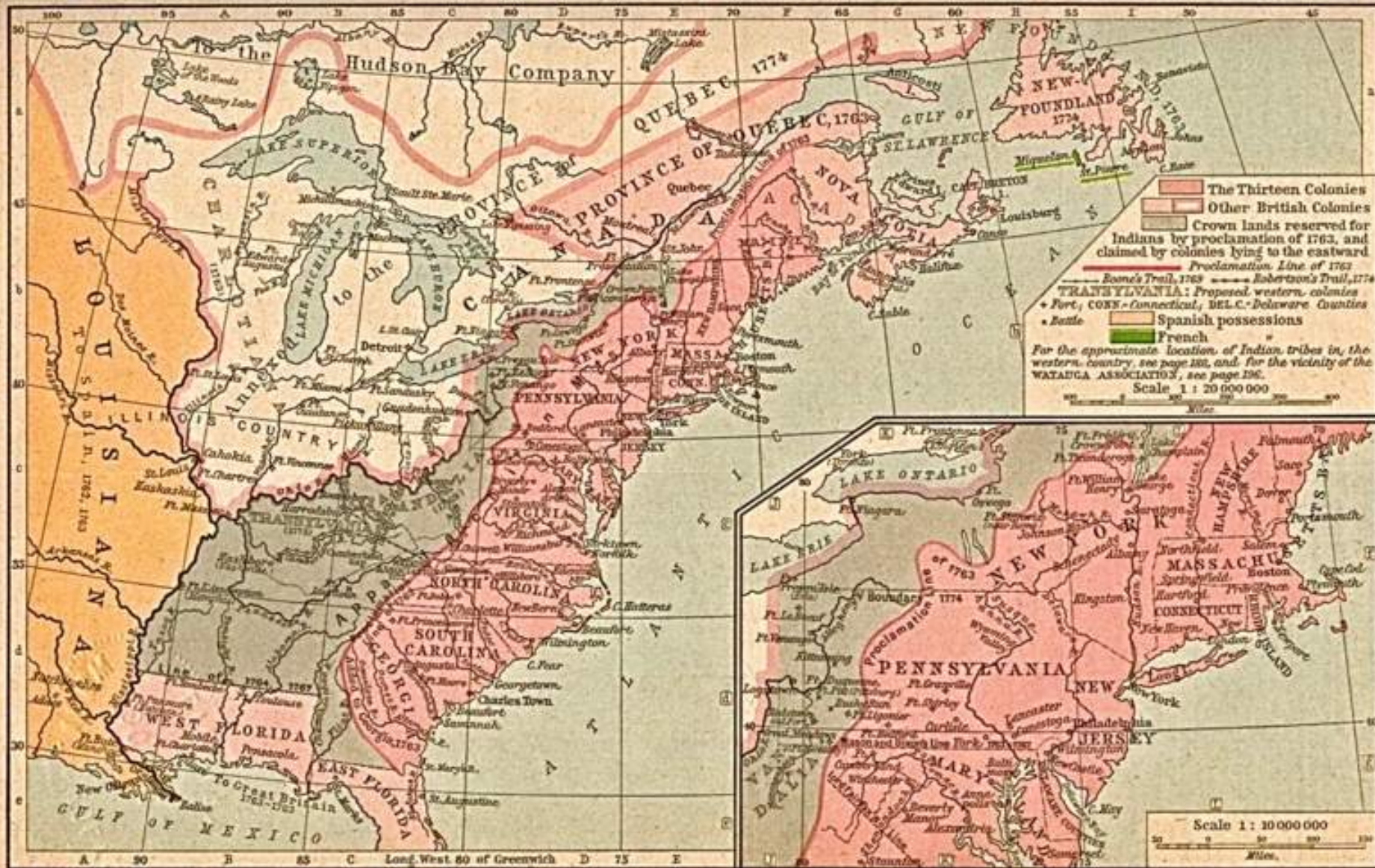
With the defeat of the Spanish Armada, England had the most powerful navy in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean.



This painting is titled *The Spanish Armada 1588*. It was created by William L. Wyllie (1851-1931) and is courtesy of the Royal Navy.

England could now establish colonies in North America...

The British Colonies in North America, 1763—1775.



The map shows the British colonies in North America 1763-1775. The British colonies are colored pink, and are mostly along the Atlantic coast. This image was first published in William Robert Shepherd's *Historical Atlas* in 1911. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

...bring supplies to the colonies...



This painting of a ship loading supplies is an example of trade between Jamestown, Virginia, and markets in England. This painting by Sidney King is courtesy of the National Park Service.

... and protect the colonies.



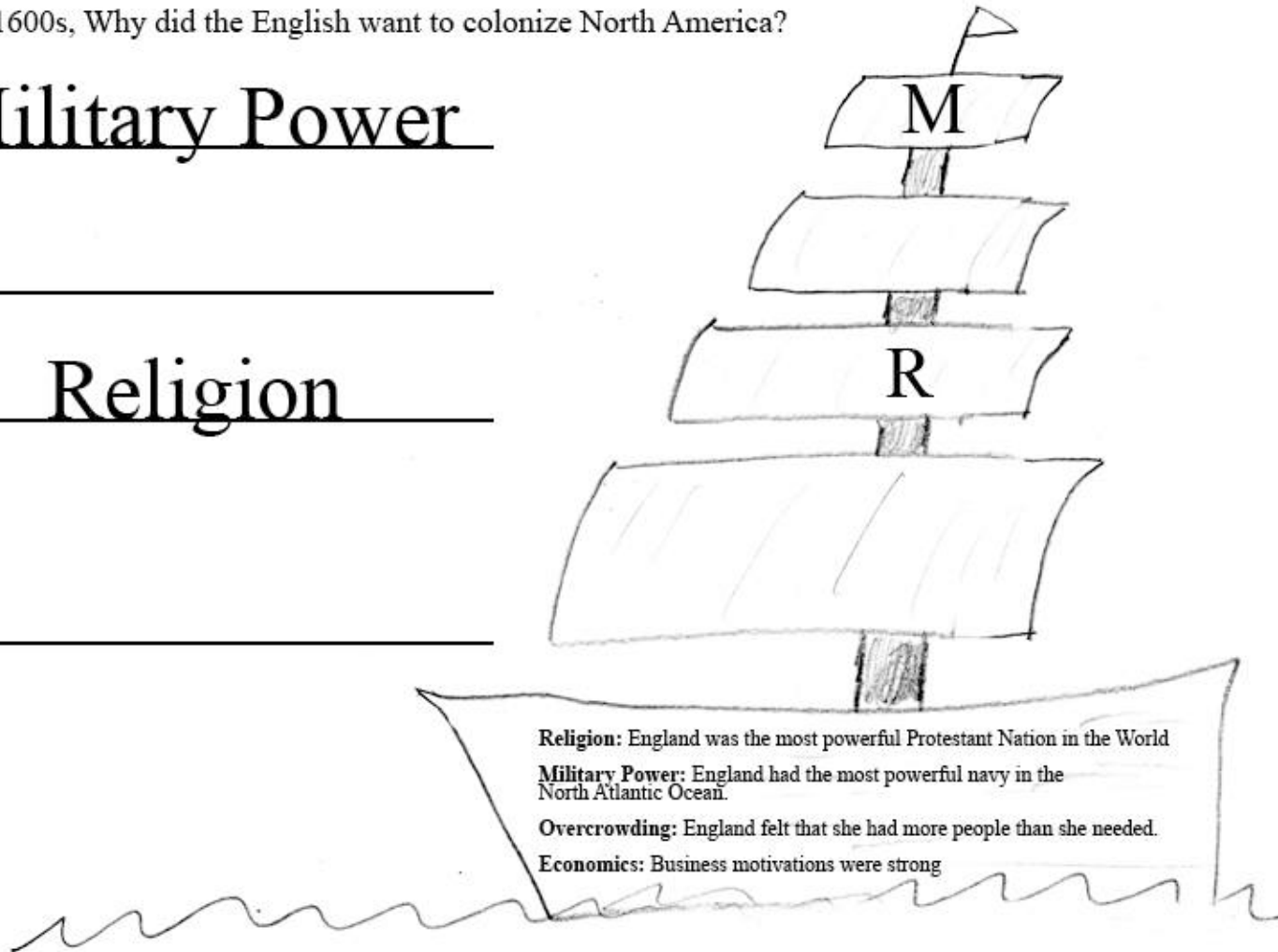
Fort King George, located in southeastern Georgia, near Darien, was the southernmost fort built to protect the British Empire in the Americas from 1721-1727. The fort has been reconstructed and is operated by the state of Georgia. This image shows the reconstructed blockhouse in the middle of the fort. This image was taken on April 23, 2013 by Robert Housch.

So the second reason the English want to colonize North America is because they have increased **Military Power**.

By the 1600s, Why did the English want to colonize North America?

Military Power

Religion



This graphic organizer was created by Mr. Housch and sons.

A third reason that England had thoughts of colonizing America was that she felt that she had more people than she needed.



This painting is titled *A Marriage Feast at Bermondsey*. This painting illustrates a panorama of society in the reign of Elizabeth I of England, who may be the lady being escorted from the church at the right. This painting by Joris Hoefnagel (1542-1600) was created circa 1569, and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In the late 1500s, many “lower class” people, and especially small farmers, were out of work.



This is a wood engraving of an English shepherd/farmer during the Era of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603). It was created circa the 1500s.

The feeling among some was that the land was overrun with the homeless and penniless...



This painting is titled *Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward*. This image by Sir Samuel Luke Fildes (1844-1927) was painted in 1874. It shows the poor during Great Britain's Industrial Revolution circa 1869. The painting is in the Royal Holloway College, Egham, Surrey, United Kingdom.

... who engaged in vulgar and indecent actions.



This woodcut from the 1500s shows a beggar being whipped as he is escorted through the streets of England during the time of Queen Elizabeth. The law ordered beggars to be “grievously whipped” for begging. A second offense could mean hanging. The beggar shown above is on his way to the gallows, pictured at the extreme left of this view. This image is courtesy of the University of North Carolina.

Perhaps these poor could be dumped on North America.



A woodcut from the 1500s shows a “gentleman” giving alms (money, food, or other charity) to a beggar. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

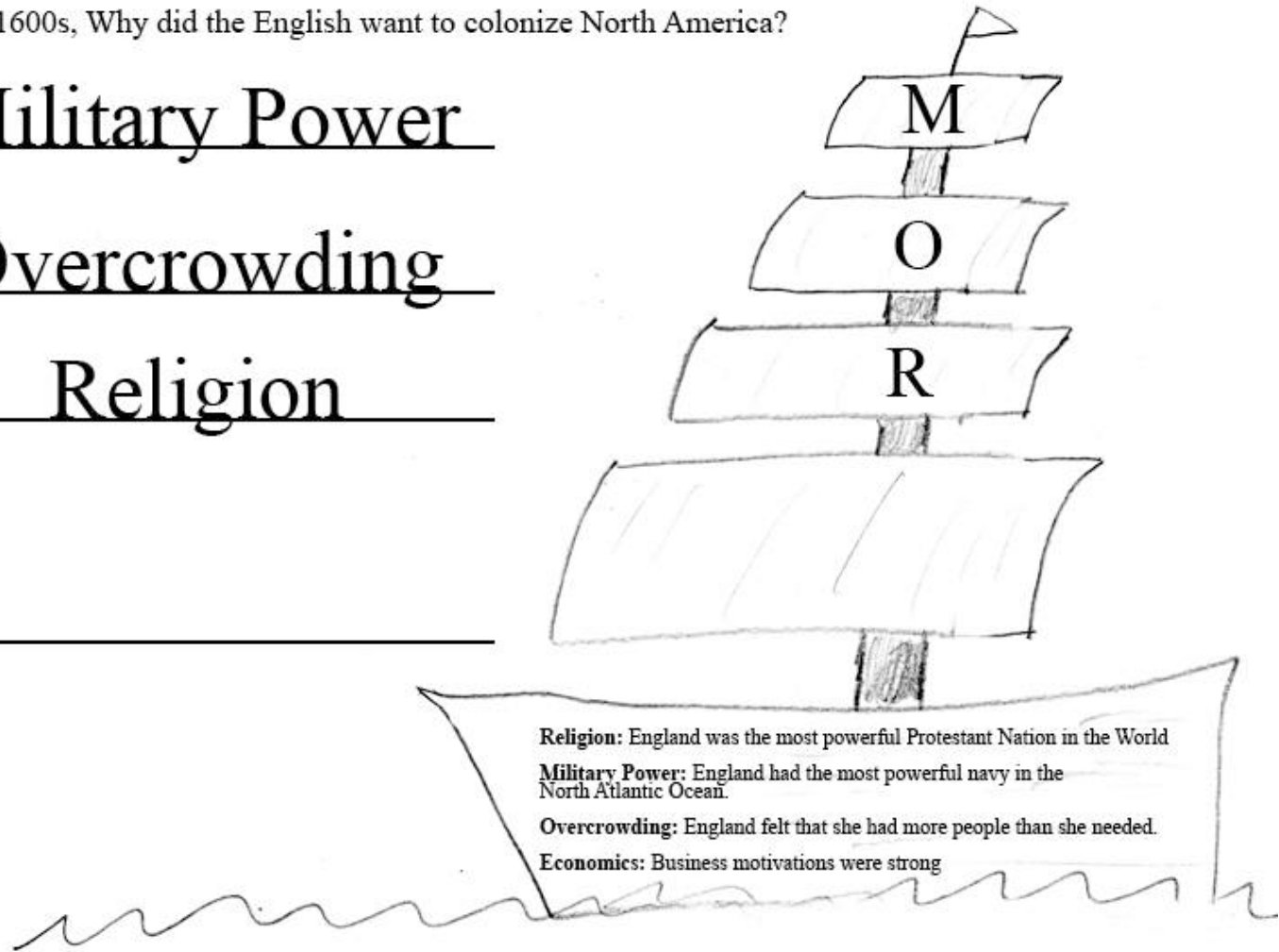
Therefore the third reason the English want to colonize North America was because of **Overcrowding**.

By the 1600s, Why did the English want to colonize North America?

Military Power

Overcrowding

Religion



A fourth reason that some felt it was time to become serious about colonization was that economic motivations were strong.



The Royal Exchange in the city of London, England was founded in 1565 to act as a center of commerce for the city. It was the site of numerous joint-stock company promotions in the 1700s and early 1800s. This image shows the second Royal Exchange Building on this site. The first opened in 1571 and was destroyed by the Great Fire of London in 1666. The building shown in this image opened in 1669, and was destroyed by fire in 1838. The third Royal Exchange Building opened in 1844 and is still in existence. The Royal Exchange ceased doing business in 1939. This work, by Thomas Bowles was completed circa 1751 and is courtesy of the Royal Exchange.

When Queen Elizabeth died in 1603, England did not have a permanent colony in the Americas.



This painting shows the funeral of Elizabeth I of England in 1603. The casket of the queen is accompanied by mourners bearing the heraldic banners of her male ancestors' coats of arms. They are placed side by side with the coats of arms of her female ancestors. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Queen Elizabeth's successor, King James I, could not afford to send more to ships to America to begin a colony.



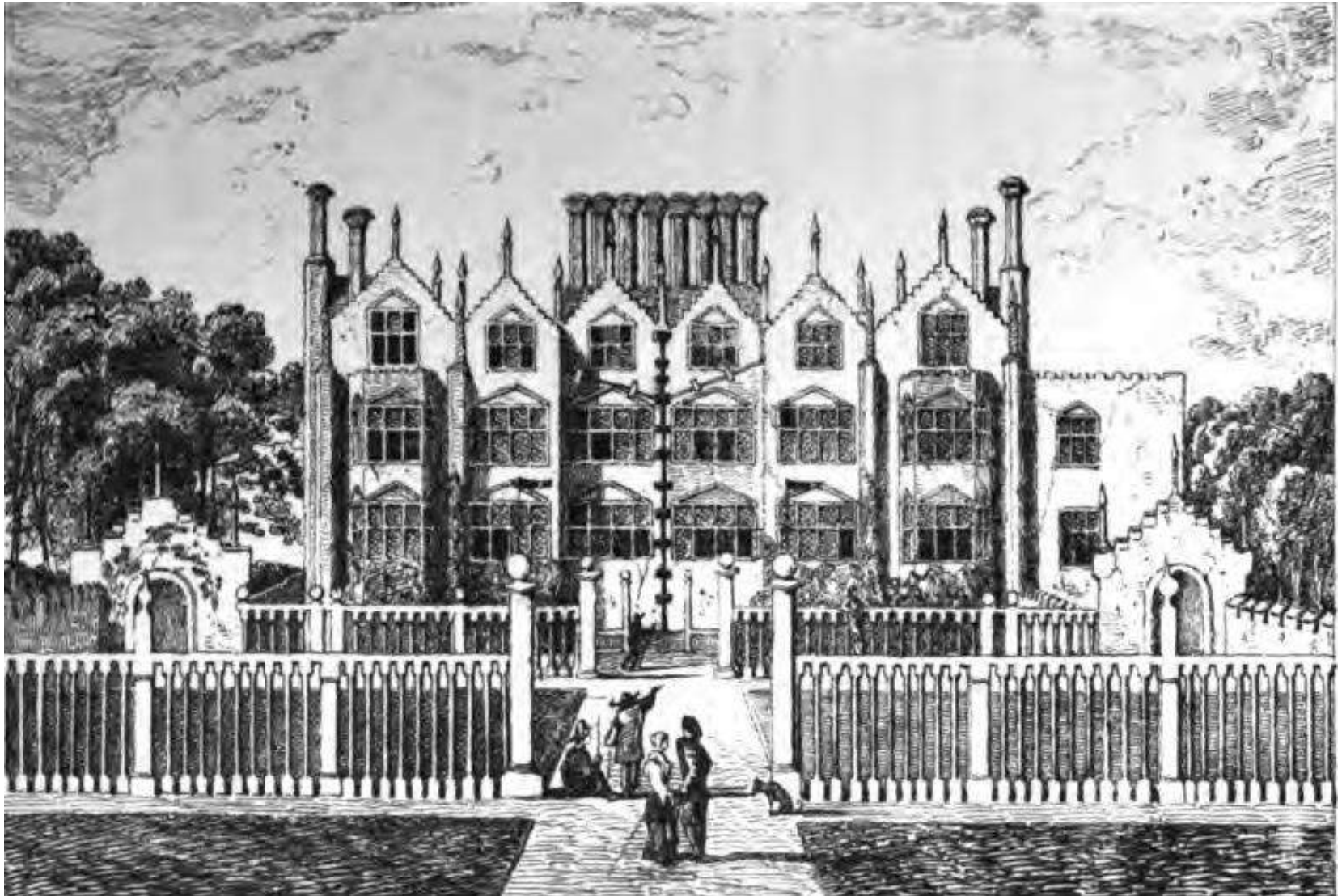
King James I (1566-1625) was King of Scots as James VI from July 24, 1567. On March 24, 1603 he also became King of England and Ireland as James I when he inherited the English and Irish crown and thereby united them with the Crown of the King of Scotland. This painting by Daniel Mytens (1590-1647) was produced circa 1621 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

A “middle class” had emerged consisting of merchants who could provide business leadership and wealth to establish colonies.



Sir Thomas Gresham (circa 1520-1579) was an English merchant and financier who assisted and advised the English royal family. He founded the Royal Exchange where merchants, tradesmen, and later stockholders could do business. This painting by an unknown artist of the Flemish school of art, was dated 1544 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

English merchants were eager for a share in what they believed to be the rich new continent of North America.



Intwood Hall, Norfolk, England, was one of the residences of the English merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham. This image is from John William Burgon's *The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham* (1839)

The joint-stock company, which was the ancestor to modern corporations, had been developed.



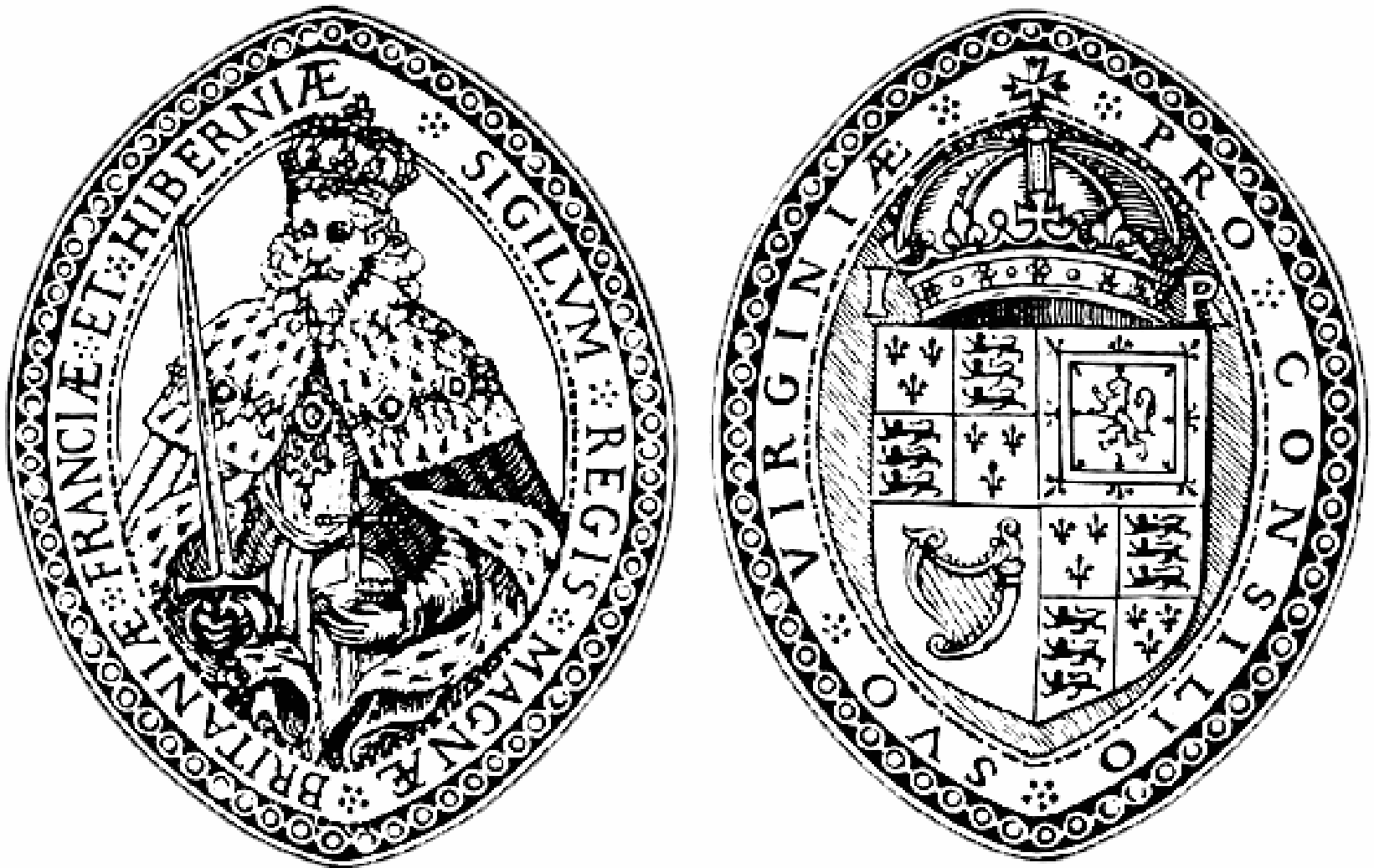
This painting shows the East India House, home to the East India Company, one of the first joint stock companies. The East India House was located on London's Leadenhall Street. This image, by Thomas Hosmer Shepherd, was painted circa 1817 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Joint-stock companies had many investors.



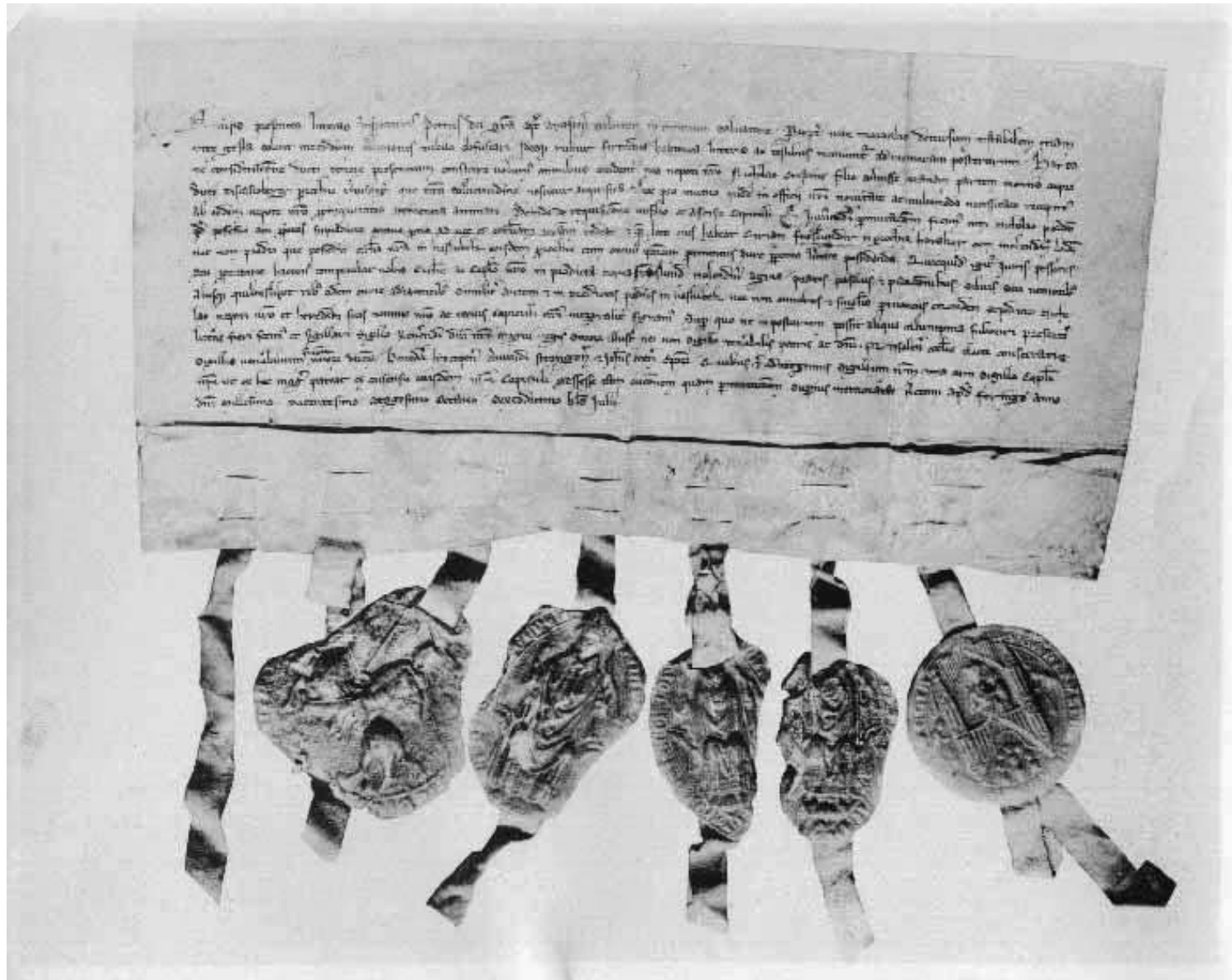
The South Sea Company was a British joint stock company that traded in South America (including slave trading) during the 1700s. Some companies made extravagant claims about its ventures to drive up the price of the stock. These types of companies were nicknamed “Bubbles.” When the truth of the company’s worth became known to the public, sometimes the “bubble would burst,” such as in this painting by Edward Matthew Ward, titled “The South Sea Bubble.” This image, in the Tate Gallery, is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Each joint-stock company sold shares to investors.



This is the seal of the London Company, also known as the Virginia Company of London. The Virginia Company was an English joint stock company established by royal charter by King James I in 1606 with the purpose of establishing colonial settlements in North America. It was responsible for establishing the Jamestown Settlement. In 1624 the company lost its charter, and Virginia became a royal colony. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The investors would then share the losses or profits that the company made.



One of the first joint stock companies was the Swedish company Stora which owned a mountain in which copper was available. This image shows a share giving the owner 1/8 of the Great Copper Mine. The share is dated June 16, 1288. The original is in the Riksarkivet (National Archive) in Stockholm, Sweden. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

So the fourth reason the English want to colonize North America is because of **Economics**. Overall, the English want **MORE**.

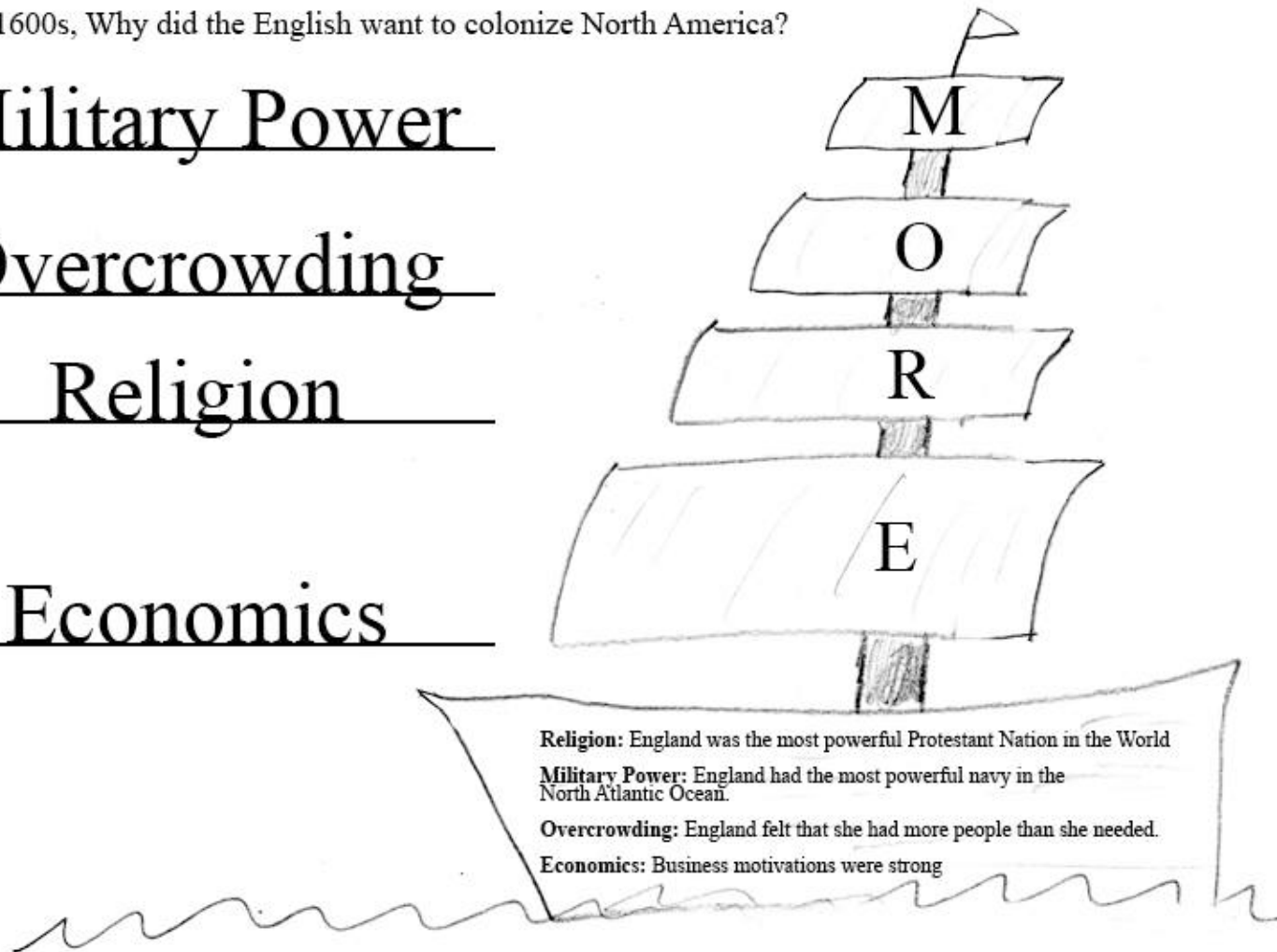
By the 1600s, Why did the English want to colonize North America?

Military Power

Overcrowding

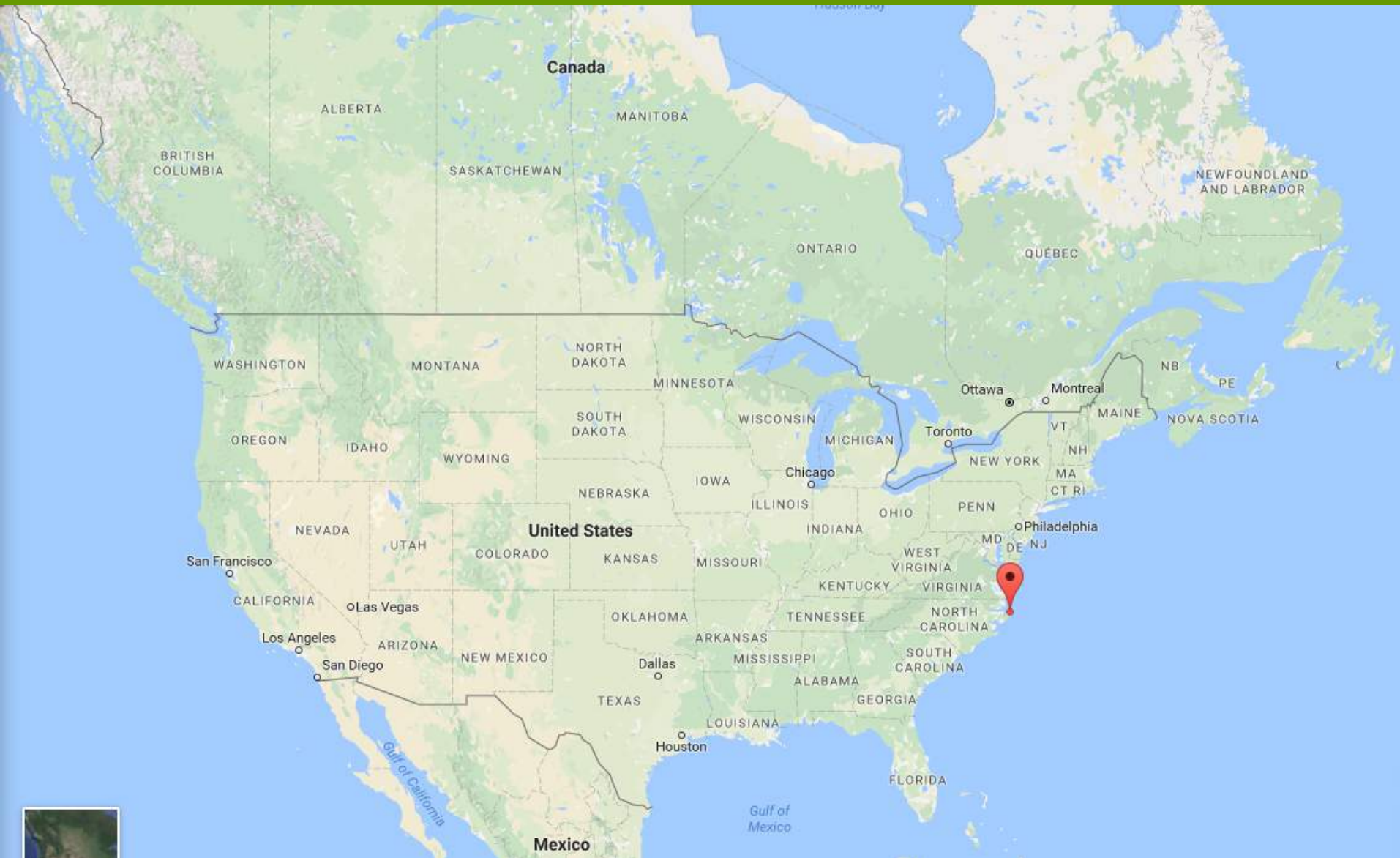
Religion

Economics



This graphic organizer was created by Mr. Housch and sons.

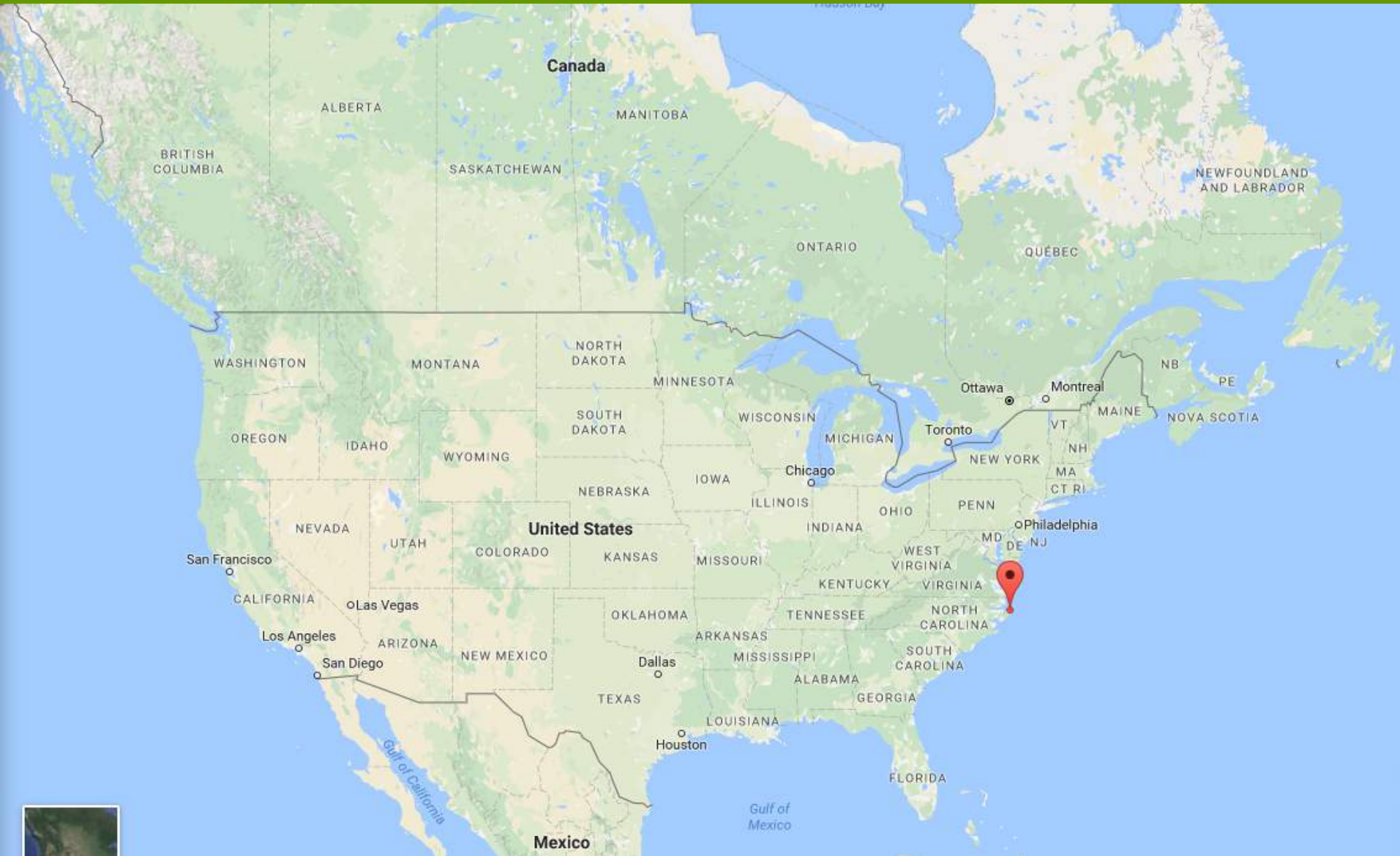
LEQ: In what present day state was the settlement of Roanoke Island?



This map of the United States showed Roanoke Island highlighted with a red marker. This map is courtesy of [googlemaps.com](https://www.google.com/maps).

LEQ: In what present day state was the settlement of Roanoke Island?

North Carolina



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