AGE OF EXPLORATION AND ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND (1558-1603)
Mrs. Brahe
Global Studies
OVERVIEW

- Age of Exploration to Imperialism
  - Early 15th Century (1400s) to 17th Century (1600s)
  - Exploration dominated initially by the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch explorers
  - England rose to prominence during their “Golden Age”, the reign of Queen Elizabeth I and then established their global empire (imperialism)

- Objective of PowerPoint
  - Provide a sense of reference for reading Shakespeare’s *Romeo and Juliet*
  - Connect Elizabethan England to the larger trends of Europe during the Age of Exploration and the beginnings of Imperialism
AGE OF EXPLORATION – MOTIVES GOD, GLORY AND GOLD

1st motive: Monetary (Gold)
- Find water routes to avoid expensive middle men of transcontinental trade
- Locate sources of gold and other precious materials

2nd motive: Religious zeal (God)
- missionaries spread Christianity

3rd motive: Grandeur and adventure (Glory)
PORTUGAL – LEADER IN EXPLORATION

- 1420 – discovered gold along Africa’s south coast
- 1488 – Bartholomeu Dias rounded the southern tip of Africa (Cape of Good Hope)
- 1498 – Vasco da Gama went around the cape, across the Indian Ocean to India (HUGE profit on spices)
- No interest in colonization… (power, people, desire)
SPANISH DOMINANCE

- **Christopher Columbus** (actually Italian)
  - 1492 – Queen Isabella of Spain financed trip
  - Hispaniola, coastline of Cuba, “Indies”
- **1519 Ferdinand Magellan**
  - sailed west from Spain, through the Straits to the south of the Americas, across the Pacific, only one ship made it
  - Circumnavigated the globe
  - (killed in the Philippines by natives)
**Effect on the Natives**

- “indios” = inhabitants of the Indies
  - used as laborers
  - Sugar plantations, gold and silver mines
- Forced labor, starvation and disease
- Hispaniola: 250,000 down to 500 natives (1538)
- Mexico: 25 million (1519) to 1 million (1630)
- **Key Idea:** Social and political structures were destroyed and replaced by European religion, language, culture and government
  - (remember in that animation earlier – spread of Christianity)
NEW RIVALS

- 1595 Dutch formed East India Company
  - New Netherlands in America
  - Collapsed in 1660s, English took over
- 17th century
  - English – trading posts in India and SE Asia, founded Virginia and Massachusetts Bay Colony
  - French – colonized what is now Canada & Louisiana (1608 – Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec)
- By 1700 England had established a colonial empire along the eastern seaboard of North America (and a few sugar plantations on Caribbean islands)
Mapping Activity: use maps to answer questions regarding world imperialism of 18th century.
Establishment of Colonies

- Colony: settlement of people living in a new territory, linked with the parent country by trade and direct government control

- **Mercantilism**: a set of principles that dominated economic thought in 17th century
  - Goal: favorable balance of trade
  - Goods exported (finished products) are of greater value than those imported (raw materials)

- Colonies were sources of raw materials and markets for finished goods
SPOTLIGHT ON ELIZABETHAN ENGLAND

- Reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603)
  - England became the leading naval and commercial power of the Western world
  - Defeated Spanish Armada in 1588
  - Sir Francis Drake (2nd person to circumnavigate globe)
  - Sir Walter Raleigh established colonies at Roanoke, VA

- London was the heart of England and an important center of culture and commerce
  - British dramatists and poets were leading literary artists of the day
  - Here, Shakespeare lived and wrote

*information on this slide taken from the Shakespeare Resource Center at bardweb.net*
**LANGUAGE**

- Language helps establish cultural identity
- There are between 3,000 – 6,500 languages spoken in the world today
- Dialects = versions of a language are called dialects including change in speech patterns
- Language can be diffused by
  - 1) following trade routes or invented for trade communication or
  - 2) through migration of people
What is culturally accepted language/words for you in NE Wisconsin might not have the same meaning in other areas of the world.

- Language is not “set in stone.” It can be altered by the *society* using it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>European</th>
<th>American</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anticlockwise</td>
<td>Counterclockwise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubergine</td>
<td>Eggplant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balaclava</td>
<td>Ski mask</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bin</td>
<td>Trash can</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bin liner</td>
<td>Trash bag</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biro</td>
<td>Ballpoint pen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biscuit</td>
<td>Cookie</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canteen</td>
<td>Break room, cafeteria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caravan</td>
<td>Travel trailer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Car park</td>
<td>Parking lot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catapult</td>
<td>Slingshot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemist</td>
<td>Pharmacist, pharmacy, drugstore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chips</td>
<td>French fries (sort of...)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spain:

Duende – This is the mysterious power that a work of art has to deeply move a person.
Iceland:

**Snjór** – Snjór is one of the 6,243 words identified to name the snow or its appearance in Iceland.
Untranslatable Words

United Kingdom:

**Tartle** – A funny word from Scotland which designates the act of hesitating while introducing someone because one has forgotten their name.
Netherlands: Voorpret – This word means literally “pre-fun”. It designates the sense of enjoyment that one can feel before an event actually takes place.