

country New Albion. He returned to England by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and reached his home in September, 1580. On this long and perilous voyage Drake had inflicted untold injury on his enemies, the Spaniards, had planted the English flag in regions before unexplored, and had made the second circumnavigation of the globe.

**63. The Old Problem.** — The hope of finding a western route from England to India had not been abandoned. Vespucci, Balboa, and Magellan had proved that America was not a part of Asia. Yet it was for a long time afterward believed that the New World was a group of large islands, and that a passage could be found through them to the Pacific. A Portuguese sailor, Da Gama, at the close of the fifteenth century had rounded the southern extremity of Africa and discovered for his nation a route to India in that way. (See map, p. 24.) Magellan, sailing under the Spanish flag, passed around Cape Horn, and thus opened up to the Spaniards a passage to the coveted land. Ineffectual attempts were made by the English to find a northeast passage around the northern coast of Europe.

**64. The Northwest Passage.** — In the efforts to find a passage to India around the northern extremity of America, the English took the lead. *Martin Frobisher* made three expeditions with the twofold purpose of finding a northwest passage and of searching for gold. He discovered the bay now known as Frobisher's Bay and brought back to England more than thirteen hundred tons of yellowish ore, which proved to be of little value (1576).

*Captain John Davis* sailed into the strait which now bears his name, but was compelled by the severe weather to return to England (1585).

*Henry Hudson* entered the great bay whose name now preserves his memory (1610). For eight months his ship was

locked in by ice. A mutiny then occurred, and Hudson with a few companions was set adrift in an open boat and never heard of afterward.<sup>1</sup>

*William Baffin*, with a crew of seventeen men, coasted along the western shore of Greenland, and (in 1616) entered the great sea since known as Baffin's Bay.

(In 1850 the English Captain McClure discovered a "northwest passage"; the ice, however, makes it useless.)

**65. First Attempt at Colonization.** — *Sir Humphrey Gilbert* was the first Englishman to secure a charter for colonizing the New World. He made two unsuccessful expeditions with this purpose, the first in 1578. On his second voyage, five years later, he took possession of Newfoundland, but, meeting with disaster, started homeward without making a settlement. The ship in which he sailed went down in a storm with all on board. He had refused to return in a larger vessel, remarking to the captain, "It is as near to Heaven by sea as by land."

**66. Second Attempt at Colonization.** — *Sir Walter Raleigh* was a favorite of Queen Elizabeth. He obtained a charter for colonizing all the country between the parallels of thirty-five and forty-five degrees (from South Carolina to Nova Scotia), and fitted out two ships for an exploring expedition to find a suitable location. The queen positively forbade him to join the expedition himself, as she was unwilling for her favorite



Raleigh.

<sup>1</sup> While in the employ of the Dutch the previous year Hudson had discovered the river now known as Hudson River (§ 72).



to risk his life in "dangerous sea-fights." His vessel landed at Roanoke Island on the coast of North Carolina (1584). The men were charmed with the magnificent trees, the abundant grapes, and the fertility of the soil. They carried back glowing accounts of the adaptability of the country for settlement.

**67. Settlements on Roanoke Island.**—The country was named Virginia, in honor of Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. Before the close of the century Raleigh made two attempts to establish a settlement. The first colony remained a year on Roanoke Island and then, provisions giving out, returned to England in one of the ships of Sir Francis Drake, who happened to be coasting that way. The second expedition set sail for Chesapeake Bay, but also landed on Roanoke Island (1587). No communication was had with England by the little colony for three years. Finally, when relief was sent to them, the settlement was in ruins and no traces of the colonists could be found save the word CROATOAN<sup>1</sup> carved on a tree near by. Whether they had been murdered by the Indians or had wandered into the wilderness to starve is not known.

Raleigh, having spent a large fortune in these unsuccessful enterprises, was compelled to abandon the colonization of Virginia. He wrote to a friend, however, "I shall yet live to see it an English nation." Although his efforts at colonization were failures, yet he had drawn the attention of his countrymen to Virginia as a region adapted to settlement. The founding of the first permanent English settlement in America, twenty years later, was partly the result of his labors.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Croatoan was the name of a small island a few miles distant. It is possible that the colonists perished in an attempt to remove to this island.

<sup>2</sup> From his returned colonists Raleigh learned the use of tobacco, and introduced it at the English court. The custom of smoking or "drinking" tobacco, as it was called, soon became general in England. Raleigh also planted some specimens of the potato on his Irish estates, and thus brought this important article of food into general use. See § 61, footnote.

**68. Third Attempt at Colonization.**—*Bartholomew Gosnold* in 1602 sailed from England in a small ship with twenty-three persons, eleven of whom expected to remain and establish a colony. He took the most direct course across the Atlantic—between the northern route of the Cabots and the southern pathway of the Spaniards—thereby shortening the distance a thousand miles (§ 37). Coasting along the shores of New England, he loaded his ship with sassafras and cedar. A quarrel arose among his men, and all idea of a settlement was abandoned. Returning to England, his cargo was seized by Sir Walter Raleigh, because the expedition had been undertaken without his consent and in violation of his "patent" or grant to Virginia (§ 66):

**69. First Permanent English Settlement.**—A commercial company, known as the "London Company," obtained from King James I. a grant to the region embraced in Raleigh's former patent. In 1607, a settlement was founded by this company at Jamestown, on the banks of the James River, in Virginia. This was the first permanent English settlement in America. (For full account see §§ 80–82.)

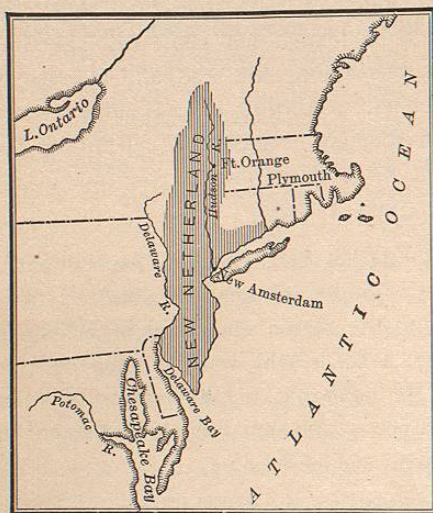
**70. Extent of English Claims.**—The discoveries of the Cabots and the subsequent explorations of English sailors gave England a claim to the eastern coast of North America from Labrador to Florida. The western boundary of this territory was not defined. The English claim extended indefinitely, and was limited only by the extent of the continent. Queen Elizabeth made no attempt to establish her title to the Pacific coast based on the explorations of Sir Francis Drake. The period of English exploration begins with Hawkins and Drake, in the last part of the sixteenth century. English explorations and settlements in the eastern part of the present limits of the United States went hand in hand, and continued to near the middle of the eighteenth century.



## EXPLORATIONS OF THE DUTCH.

**71. Holland in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.**

—It was more than a hundred years after the discovery of America when the Dutch began their explorations in the New World. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the long



Dutch Explorations.

and bloody struggle to free Holland from Spanish tyranny came to a close, and the independence of the Netherlands was established. In an age of bigotry and persecution, Holland established religious freedom in her borders and became a refuge for the oppressed of other lands. Entering upon a career of prosperity, she now became one of the

richest nations in the world. The genius and bravery of her naval captains gave her fleets the command of the ocean. Half the commerce of Europe was carried in her ships. Her great trading companies began to extend their operations around the globe.

**72. The Hudson River.**—Sir Henry Hudson,<sup>1</sup> an Englishman, after making two voyages in a vain search for a north-east passage to the Pacific Ocean, left the service of his countrymen and entered the employ of a Dutch trading company.

<sup>1</sup> The same Hudson who afterward discovered Hudson's Bay, and perished in its waters (§ 64).

In the Dutch ship "Half Moon," he started on the track of his former voyages, with the same purpose in view. Stopped by the ice off the northern coast of Norway, he turned toward the west, hoping to find the looked-for passage in that direction. In 1609, he entered New York Bay, and sailed up the waters of the majestic river which now bears his name. Arriving at the present site of Albany, and seeing no prospect of reaching the western ocean, he returned.

**73. Subsequent Explorations and Settlement.**—Dutch sailors explored the coast from Delaware Bay to Cape Cod. Trading-posts were established, and a profitable fur trade with the Indians was begun. In 1623 thirty Dutch families, sent over by the Dutch West India Company, established themselves on Manhattan Island, the present site of New York City. The settlement was named New Amsterdam, and became the capital of the Dutch colony. About the same time a settlement was made at Fort Orange (Albany). The Dutch continued to establish trading-posts in the present limits of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

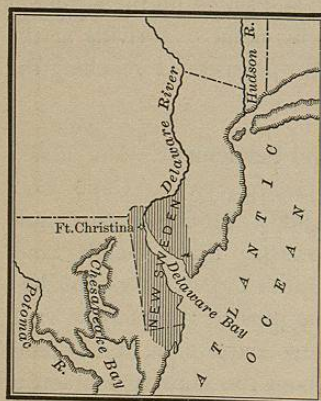
**74. Extent of Dutch Claims.**—The Dutch claimed the valley of the Hudson River, and the country explored by them from Delaware Bay to Cape Cod. In honor of the mother country, they named this region New Netherland. The period of Dutch exploration and settlement, beginning with Henry Hudson, 1609, continued for about fifty-five years, when the territory controlled by this people was surrendered to the English (§ 168).

## THE SWEDES IN AMERICA.

**75. Settlement.**—Sweden, the home of the ancient Northmen, had but a small share in the colonization of the country that her daring sailors had visited so many centuries before.



The Swedish King, Gustavus Adolphus, the ablest monarch of his time, realized the commercial advantage to be derived from a Swedish settlement in the New World, and resolved to establish a colony in America. The brave king was killed in battle, but his plan of a Swedish settlement was carried out. In 1638, a settlement was made in the present State of Delaware, near the site of Wilmington, and was called Christiana, in honor of the infant queen, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus.



Swedish Explorations.

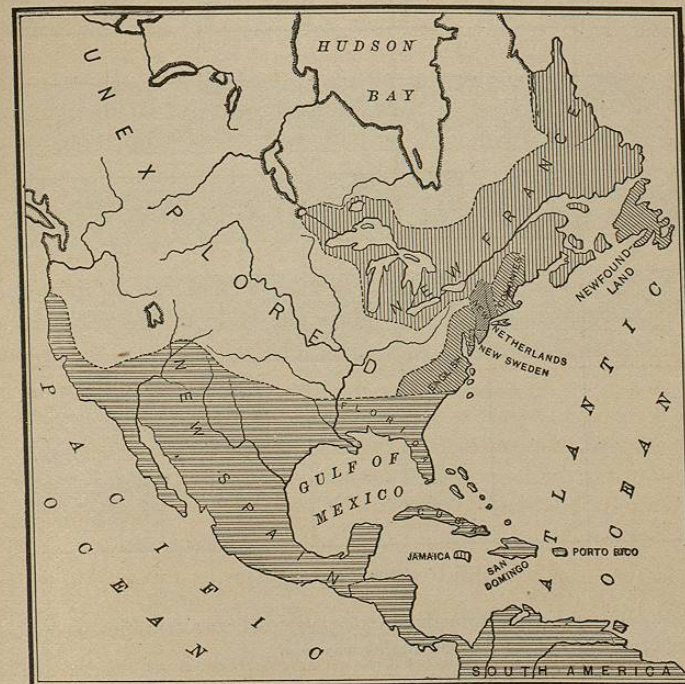
This region, embracing the present State of Delaware and the southern half of New Jersey, was claimed by them, and was called New Sweden. The period of Swedish exploration and settlement was brief, covering about seventeen years. The territory of the Swedes then passed into the hands of the Dutch of New York (§ 167).

**77. Summary.**—A German printer suggested the name *America*, in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, who had visited and described the coast of Brazil. The name was first restricted to South America, North America being considered part of India.

Within the present limits of the United States, five European nations explored and made claim to territory. Of these the *Spaniards* took the lead. Their explorations, beginning with the voyage of Columbus, extended over a period of about a hundred years, and were devoted to the search for gold rather than the founding of colonies. By men in the service of Spain the Pacific Ocean was discovered, the world was first

circumnavigated, the southern and western portions of the United States were explored and conquered, and the first permanent settlement, St. Augustine (1565), was made.

The *French* explored a portion of the Atlantic coast, and made ineffectual attempts to plant colonies in South Carolina and Florida. French missionaries and traders explored and secured control of the St. Lawrence,



European Claims, 1650.

the Great Lake region, and the Mississippi Valley. Their first permanent settlements were made at Port Royal, N. S. (1605), and at Quebec (1608). For over two hundred years their explorations within the present limits of the United States continued.

The first to discover the mainland of America, the *English* claimed the continent from Labrador to Florida. By an Englishman the second circumnavigation of the globe was made, and the coast of California was



visited. English ships explored the northern shores of North America in the effort to find a northwest passage to India. Two unsuccessful efforts were made to form an English settlement on Roanoke Island, N. C. The first permanent English settlement was made at Jamestown (1607). England, beginning her active explorations many years later than Spain or

	1500	1525	1550	1575	1600	1625	1650	1670
COLUMBUS		DE LEON SOLIDA MAGELLAN CORTEZ	DE VACA DE SOTO CORONADO	MENENDEZ	ATTENTION DIRECTED TO GOLD MINES OF MEXICO AND PERU			
FISHERMEN		VERAZZANI	CARTIER	ATTEMPTS AT SETTLEMENT	DE MONTE CHAMPLAIN	TRADERS AND MISSIONARIES ALONG GREAT LAKES AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY		
CARBOT		F N G		HAWKINS FROBISHER DAVIS BALEIGH	GOBOLD LUDWIG HUDSON	SETTLEMENTS EXTENDED ALONG ATLANTIC COAST		
					HUDSON WEST INDIA CO.	D U T C H		ENGLISH CONQUEST
						SWEDISH MENT	DUTCH CONQUEST	

Chart of Discoveries and Explorations.

France, continued them through her colonists nearly two centuries, or until the independence of the United States was won.

The *Dutch* explored and claimed the valley of the Hudson, and the coast from Cape Cod to Delaware Bay. Their explorations in this region continued about fifty years, until the English conquered it from them. They established their first settlement on Manhattan Island, the present site of New York City (1623).

The *Swedes* made a settlement at Fort Christiana, at the mouth of the Delaware River (1638). They claimed the present State of Delaware and the southern part of New Jersey, but were overcome by the Dutch of New York seventeen years after their first settlement.

78. **Thought Questions.**—How do you account for Spain's outstripping other nations in the exploration of the New World? Has Spain any possessions in America to-day? Mention some European nations that took no part in the colonization of America. What motives chiefly influenced the Spanish explorers? The French? The English? The Dutch? The Swedes? Which nation was especially successful in its dealings with the Indians? Can you explain why? What nation was first to prove that the New World was not part of India? How was this done? What can you say of the power of the Pope at that time? What discoveries were the result of an effort to find a passage to India? In what instance did religious bigotry lead to a settlement? What discoveries and explorations were made by Italians? What memorial of Sir Walter Raleigh remains in our geographical names? What were the causes of the failure of the first attempts at settlement by the English? Show how the European claims overlapped each other. Copy on blackboard the chart of discoveries and explorations.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS (EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS).

- AMERICUS VESPUTIUS: 40. { Explorations.  
Name of continent.
41. Spain's Advantages. { Discoveries of Columbus.  
Decree of the Pope.
42. Ponce de Leon. { Purpose of voyage.  
Discovery and fate.
43. Balboa. { Discovery.  
Claim.
44. Magellan. { Voyage.  
Results.
- 45, 46. De Soto. { Conquest of Florida.  
Discovery of Mississippi.  
Fate.
47. Cortez, Coronado, etc. { Mexico.  
California.
48. De Vaca: Journey through Texas.
49. Menendez. { Purpose of voyage.  
Settlement.  
Conflict with Huguenots.
50. Other Settlements.
51. Territory Claimed.

SPANISH EXPLORATIONS.



- |                                     |   |   |   |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| FRENCH.                             | { | 52. Fishermen. { Coasts frequented.<br>Results.   |   |   |
|                                     |   | 53. Verazzani. { Coast explored.<br>Claim.  |   |   |
|                                     |   | 54. Cartier: River discovered.  |   |   |
|                                     |   | 55. Huguenots. { Settlement in South Carolina.<br>Settlement in Florida.                            |   |   |
|                                     |   | 56. De Monts and Cartier. { First permanent settlement.<br>Quebec founded.                          |   |   |
|                                     |   | 57. Traders and Missionaries. { Region claimed for France.<br>Heroism of missionaries.              |   |   |
|                                     |   | 58. La Salle. { Discovery of mouth of Mississippi.<br>Attempt to plant settlement.                  |   |   |
|                                     |   | 59. Territory Claimed.  |   |   |
|                                     |   | 60. Indifference of English: Causes.  |   |   |
| ENGLISH.                            | { | 61. Hawkins: Description of Florida coast.  |   |   |
|                                     |   | 62. Sir Francis Drake. { Hatred of Spanish.<br>Pacific coast visited.<br>Circumnavigation of globe. |   |   |
|                                     |   | 63. Water Route to India. { Success of Portugal.<br>Success of Spain.<br>Attempts of English.       |   |   |
|                                     |   | 64. Efforts to find a Northwest Passage.  |   |   |
|                                     |   | 65. Gilbert. { Secures charter.<br>Attempts at settlement.  |   |   |
|                                     |   | 66, 67. Raleigh. { Charter.<br>Voyage of exploration.<br>Attempts at settlement.                    |   |   |
|                                     |   | 68. Gosnold. { Route.<br>Attempt at settlement.   |   |   |
|                                     |   | 69. London Company. { Grant obtained.<br>First permanent settlement.                                |   |   |
|                                     |   | 70. Territory Claimed.  |   |   |
|                                     |   | DUTCH.  | { | 71. Holland in 16th and 17th Centuries.               |
|                                     |   |   |   | 72. Hudson. { Purpose of voyage.<br>River discovered. |
| 73. West India Company: Settlement. |   |   |   |   |
| 74. Territory Claimed.              |   |   |   |   |
| SWEDISH.                            | { | 75. Gustavus Adolphus: Settlement planned by him.   |   |   |
|                                     |   | 76. Territory Claimed.  |   |   |

## THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

### FOUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES.

79. **The True Beginning of Our History.**— In the establishment of the first permanent English settlement in America, we find the true beginning of our country's history. All that comes before this has been preparatory—like the clearing off of stones, trees, and undergrowth from a piece of land preparatory to building a house. Adventurous sea captains, daring soldiers, enterprising traders, and gold hunters have passed and repassed before our eyes in the preceding pages. Now the scene changes, and the curtain rises upon the log-cabin home of the settler with its background of growing crops. Heretofore Spaniards and Frenchmen have been the most conspicuous figures; now Englishmen are to play the leading part. We shall see how the courage, endurance, and genius for self-government of these Englishmen overcame every obstacle and wrested from other nations the control of the continent.

### THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.

#### VIRGINIA.

80. **The Founders of Virginia.**— Sixteen years after the disappearance of Raleigh's last colony on Roanoke Island, a movement was begun that resulted in the first permanent English settlement in America. Two men stand out prominently as the leading spirits in this enterprise,— the one already famous as a sailor and explorer, the other as a soldier and adventurer. Their names were Bartholomew Gosnold and John Smith.