

PEDRO ALVARES CABRAL EXPLORES THE NEW WORLD FOR PORTUGAL

Pedro Alvares Cabral's patron King Manuel of Portugal, who sent him on an expedition to India

Cabral's thirteen ships left Lisbon, Portugal -- March 9, 1500

however, Cabral sailed far west of Vasco da Gama's newly opened route around Africa

probably at the instigation of African pilots guiding his ships along Africa's west coast

Cabral sighted the east coast of South America (at today's Brazil)¹

this was within the area designated to Portugal under the Treaty of Tordesillas

he claimed the region for Portugal and named it "Island of the True Cross"

(King Manuel renamed it Holy Cross -- it was renamed Brazil after a dyewood found there)

Cabral stayed in (Brazil) for ten days and then continued on his way around Africa to India

In a trip fraught with storms, shipwrecks (at the Cape of Good Hope) and fighting

(fifty of Cabral's men were killed after an attack from Muslim traders in India

who did not want competition for their spice routes)

however, Cabral successfully traded for spices in Calicut, India

Cabral returned to Portugal with only four of the original thirteen ships remaining -- June 23, 1501

but he delivered the news of his new discoveries in the New World

AMERIGO VESPUCCI TAKES A SECOND VOYAGE TO SOUTH AMERICA

Vespucci, representing Portugal, took a second trip to South America -- 1501-1502

he deduced, for the first time by anyone, that this was an unknown continent

Vespucci mapped his journey south along the east coast of South America

reaching Cananea just south of (today's Sao Paulo, Brazil)

Amerigo Vespucci published an account of his expeditions accompanied by maps of the region

it is from these maps that Amerigo's name became identified with the Americas

(two additional trips to South America were claimed by Vespucci

but an earlier voyage and a later voyage remain in dispute today)

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS' FINAL EXPEDITIONS ENDS IN FAILURE

Christopher Columbus' fourth expedition, four old ships and 140 men, set sail -- May 11, 1502

purpose of this voyage was to find a strait linking the West Indies with the Indian Ocean

Columbus was fifty-one years old and sick -- he was no longer welcomed in Hispaniola

Columbus and his crew spent two months working along the coast of Central America

they were beset by winds and storms

when they arrived at (today's Panama) they learned of another ocean located a few days south

Columbus thought this was the strait for which he searched

¹ Locations in parenthesis (at today's Brazil) were not known by that name at the time.

(however the Isthmus of Panama is blocked by a mountain range)
natives possessed a great deal of gold which they traded with Columbus
Columbus explored sailed along the southern Central American coast
until the area that was rich in gold dwindled
but his ships, damaged by a hurricane and termites, fell apart while he was exploring
Columbus and his men were stranded on the island of (Jamaica) for about a year
before they were rescued
Christopher Columbus returned to Spain for the final time -- November 7, 1504
each expedition led by Christopher Columbus ended in failure for him
and disaster for the natives he contacted
as the Spanish prospered, the Indians died from disease, massacre and overwork
almost all of the six million Caribbean Indians were dead in just a few years
sugar and mining industries grew, but as the supply of Indian labor shrank
(Christopher Columbus died in obscurity at Valladolid, Spain [May 21, 1506]
but his relatives maintained the family title: Admiral of the Ocean Sea
he believed to the end that he had reached Asia)
Age of Exploration was at an end

END OF THE “AGE OF DISCOVERY” IS REACHED

Western hemisphere history is divided into pre-Columbia (before Christopher Columbus)
and post-Columbia (after Columbus) eras
Europe established colonies in the New World to exploit the land and mineral wealth
native people and their thriving cultures were overthrown
Crops, animals, ideas and diseases began to cross the Atlantic Ocean regularly
European diseases inadvertently inflicted on native peoples led to their near extermination
as they had no immunity to the germs
likewise, syphilis began to plague Spain and Italy for the first time
almost half of all major crops now in production in Europe originally were American
adding corn to African diet caused a huge population growth
adding potatoes to European diet caused a population explosion
more than two hundred drugs derived from plants discovered by Indians were taken to Europe

“AGE OF EXPLORATION” REPLACES THE “AGE OF DISCOVERY”

(Spain and Portugal had established the claim of discovery of the New World
Portugal was limited in its new territory by the papal bull issued by Pope Alexander VI [1493]
and by the Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal [1494]
Spain possessed the vast majority of land in the New World by right of discovery

while additional discoveries were inevitable, Spain shifted its attention to exploration which located defenders of their claims at the sight Spanish military explorers, conquistadores (conquerors), began the search for wealth gold and silver which could be extracted and delivered for the glory of Spain

SPANISH IMPORTS SLAVES TO THE NEW WORLD

European domination extended across the nations of Africa and reached the shores of the Americas African slaves were imported to the New World by Christopher Columbus' son -- 1505 Africans died as quickly as the Native Americans Slave trade, first Indians and then Africans, forced Europe to take notice of race as race became a significant human characteristic used to justify the slave trade it was useful to think badly of those intended to be exploited although this "cognitive dissonance" was counter to previously held attitudes and beliefs transatlantic slave trade created a racial "underclass" in America

TRADE BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE EAST IS DOMINATED BY MERCHANTS

Merchant ships sailed from Naples, Genoa, Pisa and other Mediterranean ports they journeyed to India, China and The Indies (the islands of southeastern Asia -- Indochina) trade goods were carried by sea where possible and over land where necessary to exotic places at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea and from these exotic places back but Venice on the Adriatic Sea became the leading European trading city

Merchants of Venice dominated three trade routes to the East:

- Northern Route -- the Silk Road

Venetian ships carried cloth, furs, metals and European products to the city of Constantinople to be transported across the Black and Caspian seas this route was long and difficult and required the use of pack animals over long distances which severely limited the goods that could be transported in addition it was necessary to cross the deserts and mountains of Central Asia where goods were carried by camel caravan

Venetian ships brought back to Italy from Constantinople

silks, rugs, jewels, spices such as pepper and cinnamon and other Asian goods

- Central route -- a variation on the Silk Road

allowed the use of ships on the Mediterranean Sea and Persian Gulf

but pack animals were necessary to carry goods from Palestine across the Arab Peninsula to the Persian Gulf then by ship to India, China, the East Indies (Borneo) and the Spice Islands (modern Indonesia)

- Southern route -- Trans-Arabian Route

used the Mediterranean Sea to Alexandria, Egypt
an overland trip of about 120 miles
was required across the Arab Peninsula (at today's Suez) to the Red Sea
then by ship to India, the East Indies, the Spice Islands and China
Ottoman Turks had every reason to keep the old Eastern trade open

PORTUGAL TAKE CONTROL OF EAST-WEST TRADE

Portugal's navy captured the Persian Gulf island of Hormuz from the Turks -- 1507
this conquest gave the Portuguese full control of the trade between India and Europe
that passed through the Persian Gulf following the Silk Road along the Central Route
Spain, very concerned over the growing power and wealth of Portugal,
turned to the New World as a new source of power and wealth

EXPLOITING AMERICAN RESOURCES TRANSFORMED EUROPE

Rise of northern European nations caused a shift in the power base away from the Mediterranean Sea
Italian trade suffered a dramatic decline as trade goods by the ship load
arrived in Portugal from the East and in Spain from the New World
Portuguese and Spanish trade allowed other nations to acquire a portion of the new-found wealth
as they expanded the number of nations that became their trading partners
Soon to follow were acts of piracy carried out by other nations, especially Great Britain,
who hunted Spanish trade routes and plundered Spanish treasure ships
carrying gold, silver and treasure from the American colonies back to the Mother Country
European political and religious leaders quickly amassed wealth
gold and silver from America replaced land as the basis for wealth and status
and increased the power and prestige of the new merchant class
American gold fueled 400% inflation in Europe
this, in turn, eroded the economies of most non-European countries and eroded local economies
while Europe developed a global market system to acquire goods and even more wealth
Africa suffered from European exploitation -- inhabitants suffered from economic depression
Africa's Gold Coast (today's Ghana) could not compete with America as source of wealth
ancient trans-Saharan trade routes linking Central Africa with North Africa collapsed

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR JUAN PONCE DE LEON BECOMES GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO

Juan Ponce de Leon he had been a member of Christopher Columbus' second expedition
along with some 1200 sailors, colonists and soldiers
Ponce de Leon was one of 200 "gentlemen volunteers" (guests who did not work)
Juan Ponce de Leon was appointed governor of Puerto Rico by the Spanish Crown -- 1510

on his second visit to the New World he led three ships and about 200 men
de Leon put the natives to work mining gold

Ponce de Leon distributed the natives among the Spanish settlers keeping many for himself

Indians were put to work growing food crops and mining for gold

Spaniards treated the natives very harshly

newly introduced diseases like smallpox and measles took a severe toll on the local population

PORTUGUESE MARINERS REACH MAINLAND CHINA BY SEA

With new wealth arriving in Portugal from the Central trade route with the East

the nation turned its attention to reaching the Far East by ship

Portuguese explorer Jorge Alvares is credited as the first European explorer to reach China by sea

Alvares made initial contact when he landed on Nei Lingding Island in the Southern China

(which became known in Europe as Lantian Island)

Alvarez claimed his discovery in the name of the Portugal's King Manuel -- 1513

he negotiated to rent the port of Macau from the Chinese with the hope of establishing trade

Portugal administered the city under Chinese authority and sovereignty (until [1887]

when Macau became a colony of the Portuguese empire

Macau was transferred back to China [December 20, 1999])

Portugal now had access to an all-water route to the riches of the East

and ships could carry more goods than a caravan of camels

Europeans became very confused regarding where they had landed

Alvares identified the region as China but Marco Polo, who traveled overland [1271-1295],

had named the region Cathay

(Europe will settle on China as the name for the mainland of the Far East)

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR JUAN PONCE de LEON EXPLORES (TODAY'S FLORIDA)

Rumors of undiscovered islands to the northwest of Hispaniola had reached Spain

King Ferdinand urged Ponce de Leon to explore these new lands

de Leon would be governor for life of any lands he discovered

Juan Ponce de Leon equipped three ships with at least 200 men at his own expense

his expedition set out from Puerto Rico -- March 4, 1513

he sighted land which he named it La Florida (Festival of Flowers for the Easter season)

in addition to gold de Leon may have also been searching for the fabled "Fountain of Youth"

to cure his aging

unsuccessful in his search he returned to Puerto Rico

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR VASCO NUNEZ de BALBOA SIGHTS THE PACIFIC OCEAN

(Vasco Nunez de Balboa had accompanied Spanish conquistadors in search of gold and pearls along the east coast of South America where they were forced to abandon their leaky ship after this unsuccessful effort Balboa tried farming in the Spanish colony of Hispaniola this also proved to be unsuccessful

Balboa and his dog stowed away on a Spanish ship traveling from Hispaniola to Spain's new colony of San Sebastian on the east coast of Panama when the expedition arrived they discovered the colony had been burned to the ground Balboa convinced the Spaniards to travel southwest where he had previously visited -- 1513 Spain's first successful colony in Panama: Santa Maria de la Antigua del Darien was founded Balboa sailed with hundreds of Spaniards and Indians from this colony to the Derien Peninsula (today's Colon, Panama)

Balboa led an overland expedition west through very dense rainforests fighting with local Indians along the way

Balboa led an attack against an Indian village killing 600 natives -- September 23, 1513 he captured a large supply of food and appropriated a large treasure of gold and pearls after the battle those men not wounded or too exhausted to travel entered the nearby mountains according to information gathered from the natives, an ocean could be seen from the summit Balboa traveled ahead with his dog to the summit -- before noon September 25, 1513 far away on the horizon the waters of an undiscovered sea could be seen

Five days later, Balboa reached the Gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific Ocean -- September 29 Balboa named the body of water the South Sea

he waded into the salt water and ceremonially took possession of the ocean and any coasts that it might wash in the name of Spain

Balboa built ships on the Pacific side of Panama and sent expeditions north his concluded California was probably an island

Balboa reported seeing black slaves in an Indian village

Indians said they had been captured from a nearby black community

In a letter to Ferdinand, King of Spain

he noted how easily gold could be obtained in the New World

“Gold was so plentiful that the natives ‘do not care to keep it in baskets’; ...all the rivers in these mountains contain gold: and... they have very large lumps in great abundance. Their method of collecting the gold is by going into the water and gathering it in their baskets. They also scrape it up in the beds of streams, when these are dry.”²

(Balboa was later falsely charged with treason against Spain he had been framed by a friend, Arias de Avila

² Strawn, Author, *Sails and Swords*, P. 103.

Balboa was found guilty and was publicly beheaded in Acla, Panama [January 1519]

PACIFIC OCEAN BECOMES A FOCAL POINT FOR EUROPEAN EXPLORERS

Map found in Turkey dated 1513 was said to be based on material

from the library of Alexander the Great -- King of Macedonia [336 BCE- 323 BCE]

he created one of the largest empires of the ancient world

this map included coastline details of South America and Antarctica³

it is apparent early European explorers had reached the Americas many times

Based on this and other information systematic expeditions were formed for map-making purposes

but the chief purpose of these voyages was discovery of a passage across the continent

Mythical Strait of Anian as described by Marco Polo was assumed to exist

New World was thought to be an archipelago in which nature had placed islands so close together that a ship could not pass through

PORTUGAL ESTABLISHES TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Portugal's King Manuel commissioned a diplomatic and trade mission

to Canton (today's Guangzhou) China -- 1517

this relationship lasted until the death of the Chinese Emperor [1519]

Reports had reached the Chinese court of the terrible behavior of the Portuguese toward the Chinese newly formed Ming Chinese court became less interested in foreign trade

PORTUGUESE TRADERS ARE NOT WELCOMED IN CHINA

Continuing their bad behavior Portuguese sailors and traders

raided and pillaged villages around the trading posts in Canton (today's Guangzhou) China

Emperor of China ruled that all Portuguese encountered everywhere should be killed on the spot

more than 800 Portuguese citizens were killed

these massacres resulted in the Portuguese survivors fleeing to Macau, China

Relations improved between the Portuguese and Chinese Ming Dynasty

when the Portuguese aided China in eliminating coastal pirates

Portuguese traders were allowed by Chinese officials to anchor their ships in Macau's harbor

they could carry out trading activities, but they could not stay onshore

SPANISH CONQUISTADORS CAPTURE THE AZTEC INDIAN EMPIRE

New Spain (Mexico) became Spain's chief source of treasure used to expand the Spanish Empire

Hernan Cortes, an educated Spanish aristocrat, settled on the island of Cuba and became a rancher

³ James Loewen, *Lies My Teacher Told Me*, P. 37.

Spain sent an expedition to explore the coast of New Spain that returned a favorable report
this sparked Cortes' dreams of great wealth
Spanish Governor of Cuba, Diego Velazquez chose Cortes
to lead an expedition to establish a colony in New Spain -- 1518
but the governor soon changed his mind and cancelled the expedition
Cortes defied the governor and led a force of 600 men and about twenty horses
to explore the Yucatan Peninsula and attempt to establish a settlement there
he established the town of La Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz
to prevent any possibility of desertion and retreat Cortes burned all of his ships
Cortes learned from local natives about the fabulous riches of the Aztec Empire -- 1519
he marched his troops into the interior to invade the land of the Aztecs
Cortes forced an alliance with the Aztec Indians of Tlaxcala
there he learned about their customs, culture and religion
millions of native common people were ruled by the kings of local city-states
these kings were in turn led by the Emperor Moctezuma II from the capital city
he became most interested in Quetzalcoatl the "Winged God - Feather Serpent"
a light skinned, bearded God of Civilization revered by the Aztecs
and due to return to the people in this particular year
Cortes marched further inland and reached the city of Tenochtitlan -- capital of the Aztec Empire
light skinned, bearded Cortes appeared to be the god Quetzalcoatl returned to the people
Cortes easily marched his troops into the city and captured Moctezuma
who was forced to swear allegiance to King Carlos V of Spain
Cortes claimed *New Spain* in the name of King Carlos King Carlos V
when Spanish Governor of Cuba, Diego Velazquez learned how Cortes had exceeded his authority
he sent 1,400 soldiers to arrest Hernan Cortes -- whom he disliked personally

SPAIN ATTEMPTS TO FIND A SAFE ALL-WATER TRADE ROUTE TO THE EAST

Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese explorer who served King Carlos V of Spain
Magellan was sent to find an all-water route to the "Spice Islands" (modern Indonesia)
Five Ships under Magellan's command, *Trinidad*, *San Antonio*, *Concepción*, *Victoria* and *Santiago*,
left Seville, Spain -- August 10, 1519
they arrived off the coast of South America at the Portuguese territory of Brazil
Magellan avoided the land and anchored near (today's Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) -- December 13
there the crew resupplied before continuing to sail south along South America's east coast
while scouting the route the *Santiago* was wrecked in a storm
Four ships began an arduous 373-mile long passage through (today's Strait of Magellan)
scouting ahead with the ship *Concepcion*, the *San Antonio* deserted and returned to Spain

three remaining ships entered the South Pacific

Magellan's expedition became the first to sail from the Atlantic Ocean into the Pacific Ocean

he named the waters the Mar Pacifico (peaceful waters) because of its apparent stillness

Ferdinand Magellan's ships reached the islands of the (Mariana) chain and (Guam)

before they arrived at the Philippines with 150 of his crewmen left

Magellan was killed in battle with the natives of the Philippines -- March 17, 1520

additional casualties left the expedition with too few men to sail all three of the remaining ships

they abandoned and burned the *Concepcion*

Now under the command of Juan Sebastian Elcano, Magellan's two remaining ships,

Trinidad and *Victoria*, sailed by 115 men, continued on to the Spice Islands

where they successfully traded for valuable spices

Elcano decided to attempt to continue to sail around the globe

this route was unanticipated by their Portuguese rivals

soon, however, the flagship *Trinidad* began to take on water

her crew tried to discover and repair the leak, but failed

Trinidad would need to spend considerable time being overhauled,

but the small *Victoria* was not large enough to accommodate all the surviving crew

therefore, the *Victoria* with some of the crew sailed west for Spain

Trinidad followed several weeks behind

Trinidad was captured by the Portuguese and was eventually wrecked in a storm

while at anchor under Portuguese control

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR HERNAN CORTES IS FORCED OUT OF TENOCHTITLAN

Learning of the arrival of Spanish Governor of Cuba, Diego Velazquez's soldiers

Hernan Cortes defeated the governor's troops in a surprise attack

Cortes convinced the survivors of the attack to join him in the conquest of the Aztecs

While Cortes had been away his soldiers had slaughtered 600 Aztec nobles

when he returned to Tenochtitlan he and his soldiers were attacked by Aztec natives -- 1520

Cortes attempted to calm the Aztecs by releasing Montezuma but the Aztecs stone him to death

Hernan Cortes and his soldiers were forced out of Tenochtitlan

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR HERNAN CORTES CAPTURES THE AZTEC EMPIRE

Hernan Cortes returned once again to Tenochtitlan with additional reinforcements

because he was still greatly outnumbered, he laid siege to the city

Small pox brought by the Spanish troops struck the Aztec population

Tenochtitlan fell to Cortes -- 1521

Cortes had conquered five million Aztecs with less than 1000 soldiers

Soon after, he began to build *Mexico City* on the Aztec ruins
many Europeans arrived in Mexico City
it soon became the most important European city in North America

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR JUAN PONCE de LEON RETURNED TO FLORIDA

Juan Ponce de Leon organized a colonizing expedition using two ships -- 1521
that consisted of some 200 men, including priests, farmers and artisans,
fifty horses and other domestic animals and farming implements
they landed on the southwest coast of Florida
In an attack by Native Americans Ponce de Leon was injured by a poisoned arrow that struck his thigh
he and his colonists sailed back to Cuba where he died of his wound

PORTUGAL CONTINUES TO ATTEMPT TO TRADE WITH CHINA

Several more Portuguese trading ships reached the coast of Canton (Guangzhou) China
but were driven away by the now hostile Ming Dynasty authorities -- 1521-1522
When the Portuguese committed even more atrocities the Chinese responded with violent force
Chinese Imperial Government imprisoned, tortured and executed several Portuguese envoys

FERDINAND MAGELLAN'S CREW SAILS AROUND THE GLOBE

Juan Sebastian Elcano and the remaining seventeen men of the *Victoria* arrived in Spain
almost exactly three years after they departed -- September 6, 1522
Men of Magellan's expedition were the first to circumnavigate the globe
they proved the world is round and that the East could be reached by sailing West
they had discovered the true size of the Earth and that America is not part of Asia
however, this exploit was too long and too dangerous to be of economic consequence

HERNAN CORTES BECOMES GOVERNOR OF NEW SPAIN

Because of his conquests and all the gold and jewels he had collected,
Cortes was very popular back home in Spain
Charles V named Hernan Cortes governor and captain general of New Spain -- 1523
Cortes was constantly seeking to consolidate his power, increase his wealth and restrain his enemies
he promoted the early sugar industry
he sponsored exploration, the building of more cities
and the Roman Catholic evangelization of the native population

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR CONQUERS THE NATIVES OF CENTRAL AMERICA

El Capitan Pedro de Alvarado y Contreras had participated in the conquest of Cuba

and the conquest of the Aztecs led by Hernan Cortes
Pedro de Alvarado was sent out by New Spain Governor Cortes
with 120 horsemen, 300-foot soldiers and several hundred Indian auxiliary fighters
he was engaged in the conquest of the highlands of Guatemala from 1523-[1527]
these Spanish efforts were firmly resisted by the indigenous people
although renowned for his skill as a soldier, Alvarado also was known for his cruelty
Alvarado's inhumanity is documented
mass murders were committed in the conquest of the native peoples of New Spain
he enslaved natives and murdered them by means such as hanging, burning
and throwing them alive to vicious dogs
Alvarado was wounded on his left thigh leaving him handicapped the rest of his life
he abandoned the effort to subjugate the natives and appointed his brother,
Gonzalo de Alvarado, to continue the task attacking the natives -- 1525
this invasion led to the city of San Salvador being established
Gonzalo de Alvarado's second effort brought the natives of Central America
under Spanish control -- 1528
With the conquest of Guatemala completed, El Capitan Pedro de Alvarado y Contreras
was appointed governor of Guatemala -- 1528
he kept this position until his accidental death in a later battle [July 4, 1541]
Pedro de Alvarado is considered to be the conqueror of most of Central America
(El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras)

HERNAN CORTES RETURNS TO SPAIN

Spanish King Carlos V suspended Hernan Cortes as governor of New Spain [1526]
he returned to Spain -- 1528
while he kept much of his power he was increasingly opposed by his enemies
(Cortes convinced King Carlos V to allow him to return to New Spain [1530]
but with less power and independence that he had before
he was given the title "captain general" rather than governor
Cortes explored the northwestern part of Mexico and discovered the *Baja California* peninsula
after exploring the Pacific coast of Mexico Cortes returned to Spain and died near Seville [1547])

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR FRANCISCO PIZARRO CONQUERS THE INCA INDIANS

(Francisco Pizarro was an illegitimate child who grew up illiterate
unskilled, he traveled with Vasco Nunez de Balboa during his discovery of the Pacific Ocean
Pizarro also led the soldiers who later arrested Balboa on false charges)
(Reports of Peru's riches and Cortes' success in New Spain tantalized Pizarro

he attempted two expeditions to conquer the Inca Empire [1524] and [1526]
both failed as a result of native hostilities, bad weather and lack of provisions)
Pizarro returned to Spain to appeal directly to King Carlos V for funds for a third expedition
his plea was successful and he received not only a license for the proposed expedition
but considerable authority over any lands conquered during the venture
he was joined by family and friends as his third expedition left Panama -- 1530[
When hostile natives along the coast of Peru threatened the expedition,
Pizarro moved inland and founded the first Spanish settlement there, San Miguel de Piura
however, the leader of the Inca natives refused to tolerate the Spanish
their great ruler, Inca (Emperor) Atahualpa attempted to defend his people and their land
Pizarro killed thousands of Incas -- Atahualpa was ambushed and captured
Pizarro demanded a ransom for his release
Atahualpa's subjects filled a room with gold, but Pizarro charged him with various crimes
much to the opposition of Pizarro's associates who thought he was overstepping his authority
the conquistador had Atahualpa strangled -- July 26, 1533
Pizarro entered the Inca capital of Cuzco -- the conquest of Peru was complete
Pizarro founded the city of Lima [1535] -- he considered this his greatest achievement
quarrels between Pizarro and his longtime comrade-in-arms Diego Almagro II
resulted in a hour of carnage won by Pizarro's men -- Almagro was captured and executed
embittered, Almagro's son assassinated Pizarro in Lima [June 26, 1541]
the conqueror of Peru was laid to rest in the Lima Cathedral
Conquistador Francisco Pizarro's conquest of the Inca Empire had given Spain
control of Western South America and access to the Southern Pacific Ocean

JAQUES CARTIER LEADS A FRENCH EXPEDITION TO THE NEW WORLD

Jacques Cartier was born in Saint-Malo, France [1491]
he was introduced to King Francis by the abbot of the Mont Saint Michel monastery
King Francis commissioned Cartier to explore the New World
with the hope of finding a "Northwest Passage" through to the to the wealthy markets of Asia
Cartier set sail from Saint-Malo, France with a crew of convicts paroled from jails
and impressed (placed) into maritime service -- April 20, 1534
he crossed the Atlantic Ocean in twenty days and reached Newfoundland
Cartier explored parts of Newfoundland (first discovered by John Cabot [1497])
and the Gulf of St. Lawrence (first discovered by the Vikings [1000])
Cartier's first two contacts with Native Americans were brief
his third encounter was with a party of St. Lawrence Iroquois Indians that resulted in some trade
Cartier placed a cross ten meters across on the shore of (today's Gaspé Bay)

that bore the words: “Long Live the King of France”

he took possession of the territory in the name of Francis

just as John Cabot had done for England before him [1497]

Jacques Cartier returned to Saint-Malo, France -- September 1534

sure that he had reached an Asian island

he brought two Iroquois Indian captives with him to France

he was the first European to describe and map the Gulf of Saint Lawrence

and the shores of the Saint Lawrence River

While Spain continued to enslave the natives and extract minerals from the Americas

French explorers beginning with Jacques Cartier developed the fur trade with the Indians

Frenchmen took up fishing the Grand Banks of Newfoundland developed land bases

JACQUES CARTIER’S SECOND VOYAGE TO NORTH AMERICA FOR FRANCE

Jacques Cartier set sail on a second voyage with three ships, 110 men

and his two Iroquois Indian captives -- May 19, 1535

When he reached the St. Lawrence River he sailed up-river 1,000 miles

reaching the area of (today’s Montreal) with his smallest ship

he was greeted by a crowd of over a thousand Native Americans who came to the river’s edge

Cartier’s expedition could proceed no further as the river was blocked by rapids

he was certain that the river was the Northwest Passage and that these rapids

were all that was preventing him from sailing to China,

he named the La Chine rapids (French for China)

(later the town at the rapids was named La Chine, Quebec)

JACQUEST CARTIER SPENDS THE WINTER IN NORTHERN NORTH AMERICA

Cartier and his men prepared for the winter by strengthening their fort, stacking firewood

and salting down game and fish

Scurvy broke out first among the Iroquois natives and then among the French

Cartier learned from the local chief, Donnacona, that a concoction

made from a tree (probably *arbor vitae*) would cure scurvy

with this treatment eighty-five Frenchmen survived the winter

Cartier decided to take Chief Donnacona with him back to France to describe the country to the north

that the native said was full of gold, rubies and other treasures

After an arduous trip down the St. Lawrence River and a three-week Atlantic crossing,

Cartier and his men arrived in Saint-Malo, France -- July 15, 1536

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR HERNANDO DE SOTO EXPLORES EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

(Hernando de Soto first arrived in the New World [1514]

he accompanied Spanish Conquistador Francisco Pizarro during the attack on the Inca Empire
de Soto had guarded the Inca Emperor Atahualpa and taught the native to play chess [1533]
while de Soto was on a scouting expedition Pizarro had Atahualpa strangled

de Soto received a portion of the vast storehouse of gold delivered to ransom the chief
De Soto returned to Spain with an enormous share of the Spanish conquest of the Inca Empire
even though he could have retired a wealthy man after collecting so much treasure
he decided to continue exploring

he was named governor of Cuba by Spanish King Carlos V -- 1537

and was given the assignment to colonize North America for Spain within four years)

Hernando de Soto set out to explore North America

he arrived on the west coast of Florida -- May 30, 1539

with ten ships carrying over 600 soldiers, priests and explorers
(for nearly four years he led his men in a fruitless far-ranging search for gold
over what is now the southeastern United States)

FRANCISCO DE ULLOA WAS SENT BY CORTES TO EXPLORE THE COAST OF NEW SPAIN

Spanish Conquistador Francisco de Ulloa journeyed with three ships

to explore the coast of New Spain and northward -- 1539

he discovered and named the Sea of Cortes (today's Gulf of California)

after reaching the head of the Gulf they turned south to the tip of Baja California

Ulloa rounded the tip of land and sailed North into the Pacific Ocean

one of Ulloa ships became separated from the other two and returned south

Ulloa continued to sailed north accompanied by his second ship

to about 28° north just south of Cedros Island, Mexico half way up the Baja peninsula

Ulloa and his flag ship never returned from this portion of the trip

however, his accompanying vessel returned to New Spain -- 1540

JACQUES CARITIER TAKES HIS THIRD VOYAGE TO NORTH AMERICA FOR FRANCE

Cartier once again departed Saint-Malo on his third voyage this time with five ships -- May 23, 1541
any thought of finding a passage to Asia was forgotten

France's goals now were find the land of gold, rubies and other treasures

and to establish a permanent settlement along the St. Lawrence River

Convicts and other colonists were landed,

those cattle that had survived three months aboard ship were turned loose,

earth was tilled for a kitchen garden -- cabbage, turnip and lettuce seeds were planted

Charlesbourg-Royal, a fortified settlement, was built and named (at present-day Cap-Rouge, Quebec)

another fort was also built for added protection on the cliff overlooking the settlement

Men began collecting what they believed to be diamonds and gold

(but which upon return to France were discovered to be merely quartz crystals

and iron pyrite -- fool's gold)

Europeans brought not only settlers and treasure hunters and new religion to the New World,

they also brought alcohol, disease and weapons which changed the lives of the natives forever

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR HERNANDO De SOTO REACHES THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

De Soto's exact route is often in doubt but his expedition seems to have passed through

what is now Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi -- 1541

he even crossed the Mississippi River into the American Southwest

in his search for gold and silver he made brutal contact with five Native American tribes

Cherokees, Seminoles, Creeks, Appalachians and Choctaws

winter 1541-[1542] was spent west of the Mississippi River (in modern Arkansas and Louisiana)

FRANCE'S JACQUES CARITER CONTINUES HIS EXPLORATIONS OF NORTH AMERICA

Cartier left the colony of Charlesbourg-Royal using longboats

for a reconnaissance to find the land of wealth -- 1541

When he returned to Charlesbourg-Royal, Cartier found the situation ominous

Iroquois no longer made friendly visits or peddled fish and game,

now they prowled about in a sinister manner

Native Americans attacked and killed about thirty-five of the settlers

before the Frenchmen could retreat behind their fortifications

(For the final time Cartier sailed for France [early June 1542])

Jacques Cartier was the first to document the name "Canada"

to designate the territory on the shores of the St. Lawrence River

this name was derived from the Huron-Iroquois word "**kanata**" [village]

which was incorrectly interpreted as the native term for the newly discovered land)

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR HERNANDO de SOTO DIES

Hernando de Soto died of a fever -- May 21, 1542

his body was sunk in the Mississippi River to protect it from the natives

De Soto's men, now led by Luis Moscoso de Alvarado, descended the Mississippi River

from its confluence with the Arkansas River to the Gulf of Mexico in nineteen days

Hernando de Soto's men had discovered and mapped lower Mississippi River area

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR CABRILLO EXPLORES THE CALIFORNIA COAST

Spain had heard rumors that Portugal had discovered a strait that linked the Atlantic with the Pacific
perhaps this was the Strait of Anian identified in Marco Polo's account of his travels
Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo had been a conquistador under Hernan Cortes
his success in mining gold in Guatemala made him
one of the richest of the conquistadores in Mexico

Cabrillo was then commissioned by the new Viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Mendoza,
to lead a three-ship expedition up the Pacific coast to 30° North in search of trade opportunities
and to find a way to China or to find the mythical Strait of Anian (Northwest Passage)

Cabrillo set out from Navidad, New Spain to explore the coast of California -- June 27, 1542
he reached Cedros Island midway up Baja California as had Francisco de Ulloa [1539]

Cabrillo was the first to record the name California, but that name was probably well known
Cabrillo continued north into uncharted waters discovering and giving Spanish names
to such places as San Diego Bay, Santa Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay and Santa Monica Bay
he reached as far north as the (Russian River) -- (today's Sacramento area)
before autumn storms forced them to turn back to Southern California

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR CABRILLO WINTERS ON SANTA CATALINA ISLAND

Cabrillo and his three ships spent the winter at (Santa Catalina Island) making repairs -- 1542-1543
while trying to rescue some of his men from an attack Cabrillo stepped out of his boat
he stumbled onto a jagged rock and splintered his shin -- around Christmas Eve
his injury became infected and developed gangrene -- he died January 3, 1543

Cabrillo's second-in-command, Bartolome Ferrelo, had been ordered by Cabrillo
to **"Sail Northward at all hazard"**⁴

Ferrelo continued the voyage of discovery as far north as 43°
where he saw the coast of (Cape Blanco on today's Oregon coast)
excessive cold, lack of provisions, sickness and the deteriorating condition of his vessel
forced Ferrelo to return south

Cabrillo-Ferrelo expedition had added 800 miles of mapped landfall for Spain
however, none of the Cabrillo-Ferrelo expedition charts appear to have survived
Spanish policy was to keep geographic details secret so they could not be used by their enemies

SPAIN'S INTEREST TURNS FROM EXPLORATION TO DEVELOPING TRADE WITH THE EAST

Spain decided to concentrate her efforts in developing commercial interests in Asia
partly due to political difficulties with England as Spanish Catholic Prince Philip
married English Catholic Queen Mary and became King of England and Ireland

⁴ Edmond Meany, *History of the State of Washington*, P. 9.

Philip and “Bloody Mary” persecuted English Protestants

in their own version of the inquisition

partly because the King’s astrologer predicted little gold would be found outside of the tropics
Spain saw no pressing need to establish colonies leaving Portugal free to roam the Pacific Ocean

SPAIN REACHES THE ISLANDS OF THE PHILIPPINES

Viceroy of New Spain Antonia de Mendoza was the first colonial administrator in the New World

he commissioned explorer Ruy Lopez de Villalobos to sail to the West in search of islands

Villalobos led a fleet of six galleons that left Mexico with about 400 men [November 1, 1542]

small islands (today’s Eniwetok and Ulithi) were reached -- January 1543

as the expedition continued on, one of the ships became separated during a severe storm

Villalobos reached the Philippines -- February 29, 1543

Villalobos named the island group Las Islas Filipinas (The Philippine Islands)

in honor of Spanish Prince Philip II

extreme hunger forced them to stay for thirty-two days as they searched for food

unexpectedly the lost galleon appeared with a load of rice and other foodstuffs for the commander

two ships were sent to resupply where food had been discovered

Arrival of Villalobos’ fleet in the Philippines was challenged in a letter

received from Jorge de Castro, Portuguese governor of the Spice Islands

Villalobos responded in a letter that they were not trespassing

as they were within the Line of Demarcation

Driven from their place of refuge by hostile natives, hunger and a shipwreck,

Lopez de Villalobos was forced to abandon the expedition

he and his crew members sought shelter from the Portuguese in the Spice Islands

however, quarreling led to the imprisonment of the Spanish expedition

Ruy Lopez de Villalobos died in prison --1544

Some 117 remaining Spanish crew members survived prison

100 of Villalobos’ crewmen returned to Lisbon, Spain

one survivor, Guido de Lavezaris, produced a manuscript of Magellan’s [1519-1522] voyage

(it was discovered in the 20th century and was published [1920])

CONQUISTADOR HERNAN CORTES RETURNS TO SPAIN A HERO

Cortes returned to Spain and was be given the title “Marques” for his conquest of the Aztecs

he eventually returned once again to New Spain and discover the Baja California peninsula

Spanish officials grew to fear Cortes because of the vast power he had developed in New Spain

he was denied any government post and his reputation was be destroyed by rumors

he died in disgrace near Seville, Spain -- December 2, 1547

BEAVER HATS BECOME THE RAGE IN EUROPE

Soft yet resilient beaver pelts could be used to make hats of a variety of shapes
from the still-familiar top hat to the British navy cocked hat worn by admirals
and popular colonial tri-corner cocked hat these hats dominated European fashion 1550-[1850]
no self-respecting European was without one

MUSCOVY COMPANY IS CHARTERED IN ENGLAND

Muscovy Company (also called the Russian Company or the Muscovy Trading Company)
was an English joint stock trading company that was chartered --1555
Richard Chancellor, founder of the company, served as navigator for his fleet of three ships
as they set out for Moscow, Russia
Muscovy Company had a monopoly on trade between England and Muscovy (Moscow, Russia)
this company undertook the search for the Northwest Passage to China

PORTUGAL ESTABLISHES A COLONY IN MACAU, CHINA

Local Chinese officials allowed the Portuguese to settle in Macau, China
and use the port as an outpost from which they could conduct trade -- 1557
laws of Portugal were applied to the colony
Using Macau, the Portuguese acted as intermediaries in the trade of Chinese goods
for spices and other Asian goods to be sold all across Europe
unfortunately, the Portuguese in Macau were regularly cut off from the rest of their Asian empire
Diplomatic relations between Portugal and China were reestablished
when Lionel de Sousa became the second Portuguese Governor of Macau -- 1558

SPANISH SHIPS CARRY WEALTH EXTRACTED FROM THE AMERICAS BACK TO SPAIN

Stretch of coastline along the northern coast of South America,
across Central America and the Caribbean and up into the southern part of North America
was controlled by Spain beginning in the mid-16th Century (and lasting 200 years)
this region became known as the "Spanish Main"
Spanish colonies in the Americas stretched across the huge swath of land
which was rich in gold, minerals, spices and a variety of other exotic treasures
Spain exported minerals and other natural resources in large treasure ships, galleons,
which often traveled in fleets for protection
By watching a few key ports along the Spanish Main, pirates and other raiders
discovered the best time to strike the unprotected treasure ships

ENGLAND COMES OF AGE AS A NATION

(Period of English history which centered on King Henry VIII was brutal and confusing

Henry believed he needed a son who would inherit the throne of England and Ireland

he had two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary

(Henry divorced two of his six wives, Catherine Parr and Anne Boleyn,

although divorce was not accepted in the Catholic Church

two others, Catherine Howard and Anne of Cleves, were executed,

Queen Jane Seymour died and his final wife, Catherine of Aragon, was widowed)

Catholic Pope Clement VII excommunicated [removed] Henry from the Catholic Church

Elizabeth was raised as a religious Protestant [protestor] while Mary was raised Catholic

Henry's third wife, Jane Seymour, bore him a son Edward who sickly

after Henry VIII's death [1547], Edward VI reigned as King of England and Ireland

until his death [1553])

(Death of Edward VI threw England and Ireland into political turmoil

Henry VIII's Catholic daughter, Mary Tudor, married Spain's Prince Philip II -- also Catholic

Mary became Queen of England and Philip became King of England

but she was seen as a threat by English Protestants

Elizabeth, a Protestant and Mary's half-sister, was the choice of Protestants to be queen

a series of uprisings pitted Catholics and Protestants against each other

earning the queen the title "Bloody Mary")

Mary imprisoned Elizabeth in the Tower of London -- she was released after a few months

Bloody Mary died and Philip II lost the title King of England -- November 1558

leaving the Protestant Elizabeth to become Queen of England

ELIZABETH BECOMES QUEEN OF ENGLAND

As Elizabeth set out to rule she depended heavily on a group of trusted advisers -- November 1558

she established an English Protestant church and became its Supreme Governor

(this church evolved into the Church of England)

It was expected that Elizabeth would marry and produce an heir to continue the Tudor line

despite numerous courtships she never married but used her royal position

to court favorable agreements with European kings to advance her empire

she ruled a relatively peaceful nation for forty-five years

Elizabeth's reign was known as the "Elizabethan Age" and is remembered for two achievements:

- English drama, led by playwrights such as William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe;
- seafaring prowess of English adventurers and pirates known as "Elizabethan Sea Dogs")

ENGLAND PLUNDERS THE WEALTH OF OTHER EUROPEAN NATIONS

English sea captains, Elizabethan Sea Dogs, explored and expanded the English empire
privateers (pirates) were licensed by the English government to attack treasure ships
Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Martin Frobisher, John Hawkins, George Anson,
William Dampier, Thomas Cavendish and Sir Francis Drake -- the greatest of all
searched for the Northwest Passage, took part in the slave trade from Africa
and engaged in attacks on Spanish shipping in the Caribbean
their plunder added greatly to the treasury of Queen Elizabeth

FRANCIS DRAKE ENTERS THE SLAVE TRADE

Francis Drake undertook several expeditions to capture slaves destined for the Caribbean -- 1563
although kidnapping and forced transportation of people was illegal under English law

Two sources usually supplied the victims of slavery:

- attacks on African towns and villages with the assistance of rival African warlords;
- attacks on Portuguese and Spanish slave ships whose cargo was people
forcibly removed from the coast of West Africa and sold into slavery to Spanish plantations

Drake was a strict sea captain who was intolerant of stupidity

he was quick to punish but he was equally fast to recognize merit and industry

he possessed an appealing sense of humor and an equally hot temper

he was characterized as firm, fair and just

PORTUGAL EXPANDS ITS TRADE IN MACAU, CHINA

Portugal was granted special treaty rights by the Chinese to conduct trade -- 1564

Portuguese could conduct business within the restricted area of Macau, China
which was placed under Portuguese administration

however, China retained sovereignty and Chinese residents were subject to Chinese law

Chinese built a wall across the small peninsula on which Macau was located

Portugal set up a trading factory and threw open the port of Macau to Western trade

European trade with China was again undertaken -- Chinese collected a port tax

Portuguese were allowed to go forty miles inland to Canton (today's Guangzhou) to trade
but only twice a year

SPAIN COLONIZES THE ISLANDS OF THE PHILIPPINES

Spain established a colony in the archipelago -- 1565

trade with the Portuguese in Macau, China was soon begun

carrying goods to Acapulco, New Spain (Mexico)

Spain developed Manila-Acapulco trade route used by the galleon treasure fleet

composed of large, multi-decked sailing ships laden with spices, silver

and bee's wax used in making candles
after leaving China the Manila-Acapulco trade route ran north until trade winds
and the Japanese current bore the ships west into North American waters

Spanish merchant men avoided the North American coast and continued on to New Spain
Manila trade not easy -- no ship's captain ever dreamed of sailing with a small crew
navigation had progressed very little beyond compass and astrolabe to determine latitude
being becalmed in the tropics was a reality -- as were the sweltering nights
ocean waters held man-eating sharks and, it was believed, ship-swallowing monsters
Beriberi, scurvy, shipwreck, savages, starvation and storms
often cut crews to 1/10th their original strength
fear of violent death and cannibalism by the natives were constant companions of the sailors
Soon Macau, China was visited by Spanish traders and merchants from other nations
who sailed under false ownership paper and false Portuguese flags
islands of the Philippines, controlled by Spain, developed as a stop on the Macau trade route

SPANISH INTEREST IN NORTH AMERICA CENTERS ON ITS OCEANS

First North American sources of wealth for the Spanish were the ocean waters
which provided walrus and whale

from a single whale as many as four hundred barrels of oil could be extracted
great demand for fish in Roman Catholic countries assured large profits
from the Newfoundland and Grand Banks fishing grounds

Because of the success of the Manila Trade between Acapulco (Mexico) and the Philippines
Spain temporarily lost interest in the Northwest

rather she focused her attention on commercial interests in the East
and maintained her established trade route:

Manila, The Philippines to Acapulco, Mexico -- and return

FRANCIS DRAKE CONDUCTS RAIDS ON THE SPANISH MAIN

After participating in the slave trade for almost ten years Francis Drake hit on another scheme
Drake first sailed the Spanish Main on a ship owned and commanded by John Hawkins -- 1572

he embarked on his first major raiding enterprise with a crew of seventy-three
he planned an attack on the Isthmus of Panama -- part of the Spanish Main
silver and gold treasure of Peru had to be landed on the Pacific side of Panama
to be sent overland to the Caribbean Sea where Spanish galleons would receive it
for delivery to Spain

Francis Drake attacked a richly laden Spanish mule train -- 1573

and captured twenty tons of silver and gold -- most of it was buried because it was too heavy

his crew carried what they could eighteen miles over jungle-covered mountains
only to find their boats were gone with the Spanish were not far behind
Drake and his men built a raft which he sailed with two volunteers to his ship
he, his men and his treasure were saved

Spanish developed the convoy system where several war ships protected the valuable treasure ships
Drake hit on the idea of sailing to the Pacific coast where gold ships were still unprotected

ENGLISH CAPTIAN MARTIN FROBISHER TAKES HIS FIRST VOYAGE TO NORTH AMERICA

Martin Frobisher was an English privateer, navigator, explorer and naval officer

he began his career in northwestern Africa transporting slaves for several years
before he began looting French ships in the English Channel

Frobisher decided to search of the Northwest Passage to China

it took him five years to raise the necessary capital to fund the expedition

Frobisher managed to convince the Muscovy Company to underwrite his expedition

With the support of England's Queen Elizabeth Martin Frobisher sailed three ships to the New World

Gabriel and *Michael*, about twenty-five tons each, and an unnamed ship of ten tons
(tonnage was a measure of volume and not weight)

they reached the Shetland Islands with a total crew of thirty-five -- June 7, 1576

his unnamed ship was lost in a storm and the *Michael* was abandoned

Gabriel sailed around Newfoundland

Frobisher sighted the east coast of the mainland of "Labrador"

Frobisher discovered the mouth of "Frobisher Bay" but was blocked from sailing north by ice and wind

he decided to sail west to see if the passage connected with the Pacific Ocean

he reached "Baffin Island" before turning for England carrying with him a black stone
to see if it was gold-bearing

it was not but it did convince the Muscovy Company to fund another trip

ENGLISHMAN MARTIN FROBISHER TAKES HIS SECOND VOYAGE TO NORTH AMERICA

Frobisher led a second much larger expedition back to northern North America

this effort was funded by the Muscovy Company and by Queen Elizabeth -- 1577

he was appointed high admiral of all lands and waters that might be discovered by him

the queen loaned him a 200-ton ship, the *Ayde*

Frobisher set out from Blackwall, England with 150 men including miners, refiners,

gentlemen (guests who did not work) and soldiers

they entered Frobisher Bay -- the high admiral solemnly took possession in the name of the queen

Several weeks were spent in collecting ore -- very little was done in the way of discovery

there were some skirmishes with Native Americans as the members of the expedition

collected 200 tons of ore thought to be gold -- it turned out to be Iron Pyrite (fool's gold)

ENGLISH CAPTAIN FRANCIS DRAKE RAIDS THE SPANISH MAIN

England's Queen Elizabeth sent Francis Drake on an expedition against the Spanish -- 1577-[1578]

Drake sailed out of Plymouth, England at age thirty-six -- December 13, 1577

with five ships, one hundred-fifty men and fourteen boys

he was lavishly outfitted with the best materials and equipment

Drake did not tell the crew of their destination until they reached the coast of Africa

Drake's expedition stopped at Morocco, in northwest Africa

and the Cape Verde Islands -- a Portuguese possession off the West coast of Africa

Drake soon sighted and captured a Portuguese ship

he kidnapped a pilot who was familiar with Brazil -- Drake's destination

FRANCIS DRAKE SET SAIL FOR THE NEW WORLD

Drake led a brilliant clandestine series of raids along the east coast of South America

to capture and sink slow-moving, over-laden Spanish treasure ships

Land was sited north of Rio de la Plata (river) (in today's Argentina) -- April 5, 1578

as the fleet headed south, Drake had difficulty maintaining communications with his ships

He was unsuccessfully attacked by natives (at Port St. Julian, Argentina)

this attack, along with the hazards of the sea, lowered the morale of his men

After the battle, word of a mutiny led by Drake's close friend Captain Thomas Doughty

leaked out and was told to Drake

Drake ordered a company of men ashore to try Captain Doughty for treason

court was convened under strict rules

in the custom of the day, Drake acted as chief judge

witnesses were heard and a verdict of guilty was delivered

some say Drake spent the afternoon closeted in his cabin with Doughty

they lunched, opened a bottle of wine and had a long chat

together they left the cabin arm in arm walking down the sand

Doughty bade his friend an affectionate farewell

then placed his head on a block of wood and was executed

Drake's sense of justice outweighed his regard for his friend

Drake's expedition remained at Port St. Julian for more than six weeks

making repairs, resting his men and planning -- two of his ships could not be saved

these were destroyed

Francis Drake set out with three ships for the Strait of Magellan -- August 17, 1578

reaching the southern tip of South America he fought raging tides and winds for three weeks

they faced a nightmare scene of plunging seas, interminable gales and easy shipwreck

one of his ships was wrecked by a storm

another ship was blown off course and returned to England

Drake entered the Pacific Ocean with his one remaining ship -- the *Pelican*

which he renamed the *Golden Hind* in honor of the coat of arms

of his close friend Sir Christopher Hatton which featured this female red deer

ENGLISHMAN MARTIN FROBISHER'S THIRD VOYAGE TO NORTH AMERICA

Undeterred by the lack of success during Frobisher's first to efforts in North America

Queen Elizabeth sent out an even larger expedition with all of the necessities

to establish a colony of 100 men in northern North America

this expedition consisted of fifteen ships which left Plymouth, England -- 1578

bound for Frobisher Bay by way of Greenland

Stormy weather and dangerous ice caused Frobisher to unwittingly enter a new body of water

he sailed about sixty miles into (Hudson Strait) which leads to (what later became Hudson Bay)

before setting sail for Frobisher Bay

Some small attempts were made to found a colony but dissension and discontent stopped the effort

tons of ore was mined to be shipped to England -- all Iron Pyrite

FRANCIS DRAKE SAILS THE SOUTH SEA (Pacific Ocean)

Turning north he sailed up the Pacific along the coast of (Today's Chili) pirating as he went -- 1578

he attacked Spanish ports, plundered towns and captured silver mule trains as he journeyed

he sacked the port city (of Valparaiso in Chile)

where he also captured the *Grand Captain of the South* loaded with Chilean wine

unaware Spanish sailors had never seen a foreign sail in this port

after plundering the ship Drake cut the ship's cables and masts to prevent pursuit

nothing was too small to be of interest and nothing was too large to prevent being attacked

Drake attacked the *Callao de Lima* but was disappointed by the lack of treasure

one ship held only 80£ of gold but it was stopped and pirated but no cargo was insignificant

when Spanish ships were captured Drake took their more accurate charts

he captured Portugal's chief treasure ship, the *Glory of the South Seas* near Lima, Peru

she was loaded with Peruvian gold (worth \$7 million today)

Drake learned another Spanish galleon, *Our Lady of the Conception*,

was sailing toward Manila in the Philippines

he gave chase and eventually captured his most valuable treasure

eighty pounds of gold, twenty-six tons of silver bars, a golden crucifix,

several boxes of pearls and jewels and thirteen chests full of precious metal coins

By the time he reached the West coast of New Spain (Mexico) he had filled his ship with plunder

ENGLISH CAPTAIN FRANCIS DRAKE REACHES NORTHERN NEW SPAIN (MEXICO)

Somewhere north of Spain's northern-most claim at Point Loma

Drake found a good port and landed -- June 17, 1579

desperately in need of maintenance he took five weeks for repairs and to restock his vessel

Francis Drake took formal possession of the land for England's Queen Elizabeth

he gave the region the name Nova Albion (Latin for "New Britain")

because he was reminded of home

FRANCIS DRAKE WAS THE FIRST TO SAIL NORTH OF CALIFORNIA

After five weeks in port Drake sailed the *Golden Hind* north

four factors possibly determined his route back to England:

- to go back the way he came was foolhardy

Spanish men-of-war and armed merchant ships waited for his return;

- this was the worst time of year to sail around Cape Horn (the southern tip of South America);

- he learned of the expected arrival of the annual Spanish galleon from the Philippines

Drake sailed north looking for the Manila treasure ship, but it eluded him

- if he could find the Strait of Anian (Northwest Passage) he could sail directly to England

Drake's log of his journey is not a very accurate -- he was escaping not exploring

many historians believe he turned directly West (from today's San Francisco region)

other historians believe Drake kept sailing North in uncharted waters

Drake recorded that he reached 42° North (near the present California-Oregon border)

but was turned back by cold weather -- July 23, 1579

however, it seems Drake may have reached 48° North (the Washington-British Columbia boarder)

Drake's description of the land fits either Oregon or Washington

"...the rain which fell was an unnatural substance...."

two days later: **"...there followed most vile, thicke, and stinking fogges."**

Drake himself was more than a little prone to exaggeration

so too was Chaplain Francis Fletcher who was the actual keeper of the ship's log

Drake referred to him as **"ye falsest knave that liveth"**⁵

FRANCIS DRAKE DECIDED TO RETURN TO ENGLAND

Drake and his crew were in no condition to return through the Straits of Magellan

Golden Hind carried far too much cargo

⁵ Cecil Dryden, *History of Washington*, 1968, P. 28.

and there were too many crew members who were wounded from battles
and battered by storms

At some point Drake turned westward across the Pacific Ocean

away from waiting Spanish war ships

he reached (today's Indonesia) and stopped at the Spice Islands

he reached the Philippines sixty-eight days after leaving the coast of North America

he sailed for England by way of the Cape of Good Hope and up the west coast of Africa

and continued right under the nose of the unsuspecting Spanish navy

Francis Drake sailed the *Golden Hind* into Plymouth, England -- September 26, 1580

with fifty-nine of his original 164 men remaining

he brought with him ten tons of silver and 101 pounds of gold and a rich cargo of spices

Queen's half-share of cargo surpassed the rest of the crown's income for that entire year

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE IS KNIGHTED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH

Francis Drake believed he may have found the western entrance to the Northwest Passage

a fabled short-cut from Europe to the Pacific Ocean

he was first Englishman to sail around the world -- sixty years after Magellan's crew

but to the Spanish he was a pirate -- he had weakened Spanish control of the New World

Drake was knighted aboard the *Golden Hind* by Queen Elizabeth -- April 4, 1581

however, the queen demanded Drake's route be kept secret

England was just beginning to emerge as a naval power

and was experiencing fierce competition with Spain

Elizabeth did not want any information to reach the Spanish

if he had discovered what he thought might be the Northwest Passage

it would be vital to keep the information secret from the Spanish

Sir Francis Drake and his crew were sworn to secrecy -- his journals and maps were seized

these became known as **"The Queen's Maps"** and were available to only a very few

However, Sir Francis Drake may have been frustrated by Queen Elizabeth's policy of secrecy

he may have leaked bits of information to early cartographers (map makers)

who were anxious for information on the geography of the Western Hemisphere

purported copies of Drake's maps were published 1582, 1586, [1589] and [1596]

at least two early maps based on Drake's activities show details of Western North America

"Dutch Drake Map" [1586] shows what may well be the outline of the British Columbia coast

and what may be (today's Prince of Wales Island, Queen Charlotte Island,

Vancouver Island and the Olympic Peninsula)

Cartographer Jodocus Hondius worked on a world map edited by Sir Francis Drake [1589]

Drake's "Port New Albion" appears in a sketch

Shakespeare, Drake's contemporary, made reference to New Albion in one of his works (Drake's logs, paintings and charts were destroyed when Whitehall Palace burned [1698])

ANGLO-SPANISH WAR PITS PROTESTANT ENGLAND AGAINST CATHOLIC SPAIN

England and Spain had been rivals since Queen Elizabeth created the Church of England [1558]

Spain's Catholic King Philip II (the former king of England) believed that England was actually a Catholic nation that was dominated by a Protestant Queen

English privateers (pirates to the Spanish) were licensed by the English government to attack treasure ships sailing the Spanish Main

selling of African slaves in the Caribbean Spanish colonies was considered smuggling in Spain

English privateers increased their own wealth and the Royal treasury with the slave trade

In retaliation for the execution of England's Catholic Queen Mary -- 1587

King Philip II vowed to invade England to place a Catholic monarch on its throne once again

Spanish navy developed a huge armada (fleet) of vessels

132 Spanish war ships carrying 18,000 sailors and 8,000 soldiers along with 3,165 cannons

Sir Francis Drake led a preemptive raid on two of Spain's main ports: Cadiz and Corunna

Drake sailed the coast of Spain intercepting and destroying

thirty-seven Spanish naval and merchant ships

he estimated he captured between 1,600 and 1,700 barrel staves

enough to make 25,000 to 30,000 barrels to carry water and provisions

for the Spanish Armada

provisions and water had to be stored in barrels made of green (uncured) wood

this attack delayed Spain's planned invasion by a year

SPANISH ARMADA BEGINS ITS INVASION OF ENGLAND

Spain's Armada sailed up the English Channel as darkness approached -- July 21, 1588

Sir Francis Drake captured the Spanish galleon *Rosario* which was leading the fleet

this ship's lantern was being followed by the armada

when it was distinguished by the attacking English, Spain's fleet fell into disarray

Drake organized fire-ships (burning vessels that floated downriver toward the Spanish)

most of the Spanish captains broke formation and sailed into the open sea -- July 21-22, 1588

Spain's invasion of England was unsuccessful and the armada sailed back to Spain

England was placed in a position to become "Queen of the Seas"

(she ruled the oceans for the next 200 years

free to explore the South Seas looking for an Unknown Continent to develop

free to establish trade with India along the old Portuguese trade route)

SPANISH TRADE IN THE NEW WORLD DECLINES

Spain had long taken advantage of the easy fortune to be made in the New World by exploiting the inhabitants and the natural resources located there

However, the defeat of the Spanish Armada began the decline of Spain's power in the New World

Spain's loss gave opportunity for England, France and Holland to participate in the colonization of the Americas as competitors of Spain

Facing growing challenges to North America's Eastern seaboard from England, France and Holland

Spain was gradually forced to settle for the less exciting but more stable business of trade primarily between New Spain (Mexico) and the Philippines

no longer did the Strait of Anian seem an important goal

England, however, would benefit greatly from a Northwest Passage to Asia -- if it could be found

MAPS BECOME INCREASINGLY ACCURATE

One hundred years after the [1492] voyage of Christopher Columbus

sailors were becoming very skillful in their craft

Huge blanks in the world's maps were being filled with great accuracy

Venice, Italy was still the meeting place for sailors from all over Europe

except for Spain and Portugal, most of world's trade was still along Mediterranean Sea and was controlled by Italians and Arabs

JUAN DE FUCA DISCOVERS AN OPENING ON THE NORTH AMERICAN COAST

Apostolos Valerianos was a Greek navigator born on the Greek Island of Cephalonia

he said he sailed as a pilot for Spain for forty years under the name Juan de Fuca

he served in the West Indies as well as the in the trade between the Philippines and New Spain

Juan de Fuca claimed to discover a great strait just North of 47° -- 1592

he claimed to have sailed East through the strait for twenty days

discovering many islands and an inland sea

he noted people wore skins and were rich in gold, silver and pearls

for his effort he received neither reward nor commendation from the Viceroy of New Spain

Juan de Fuca was in Venice, Italy where he met English trader Michael Lok -- 1596

Juan de Fuca told the story of how [in 1592] he was sent by the Spanish Viceroy of Mexico to find the western entrance of the passage to the Atlantic Ocean

he sailed northward with two ships to about the southern tip of (today's Vancouver Island)

he reported sailing around a high pillar of rock (Cape Flattery)

he entered an inlet: **“There finding that the land tended north and northeast, with a broad inlet of sea... he entered thereinto, sayling therein more than twentie dayes, and found that land trending still sometimes northwest and northeast and north, and also east and southeastward, and**

very much broader sea than was at the said entrance (Strait of Georgia), and that he passed by divers ilands in the sayling. And that at the entrance of this said Strait there is on the northwest coast thereof a great hedland or iland with an exceeding high pinnacle or spired rocke, like a pillar thereupon.”⁶

Juan de Fuca left the impression he had discovered the Strait of Anian (“Northwest Passage”)

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE DIED WITHOUT EXPLAINING THE EXTENT OF HIS EXPLORATION

Knowledge of the full extent of Drake’s exploration appears to have died with him -- 1596

second hand accounts of his exploits vary greatly

copies of his maps were purposefully distorted to confuse the Spanish and other sailors

Many bits of information that he provided make no sense in the light of history:

- on the voyage north, Drake was turned back by cold weather
in summer this would describe conditions in Southeast Alaska and not California;
- accounts of the “Port New Albion” describe Indians
living in “earth lodges” located partly underground
these houses were used by Salish Indians of the Northwest -- not California Indians
- Drake’s crew described a small animal with “the taile of a rat”
which provided furs and food for the local Indians
this could very well be the muskrat which lives in the Northwest and not California

Bits and pieces of evidence suggest European contact with the Pacific Northwest coast was made before the well-documented arrival of English Captain James Cook [1776-1780]:

- Nootka Indians on Vancouver Island said that English Captain James Cook was not the first white man in Nootka Indian territory;
- an English coin dated about [1560] was found sixty miles from (Whale Cove, Oregon);
- an English sword with a brass hilt was found in an Indian grave (but was later lost);
- scraps of metal were found at the Ozette dig on the Washington coast [1969-1970]

a seventeen-page unsigned narrative known as the “Anonymous Narrative”

has Drake sailing to 48° North

(just south of today’s Cape Flattery and the Strait of Juan de Fuca)

there is speculation the original latitude was 53° North

and the number was changed to maintain secrecy

INTERNATIONAL LAW ESTABLISHES LEGITIMATE CLAIMS FOR NEW DISCOVERIES

According to the international laws of the time there were three possible claims to new land:

- First was the claim of “Discovery”

⁶ W. Storrs Lee, *Washington State*, P. 3.

- this required a record of the approximate location and immediate environment of the discovery
a formal act of taking possession in the name of the king must be undertaken;
- Second was the claim of “Exploration”
this required greater detail regarding the immediate surroundings be recorded
including extract resources that were available;
 - Third was the claim of “Settlement”
this required establishment of a colony and development of the resources
personnel to protect the claim were to permanently located at the site
with each succeeding claim enforcement became easier to accomplish

FRENCH BECOME INVOLVED IN THE CANADIAN TRADE

French fishermen and their families settled the islands of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon
off the coast of Newfoundland, Acadia (as it was known by the French)
When fishing fleets returned to Europe from “l’Acadie” (Canada) they also carried beaver pelts
enterprising French merchants saw the possibility of acquiring wealth by developing trade
White men wanted what Native Americans had in abundance and did not value
independent French businessmen traded for beaver pelts with the Indians of interior Acadia
these French traders secured monopolies in the fur trade from King Henry IV
so long as no rival was available to bid the price up, the beaver trade was a simple matter

FRENCH FUR TRADE DEVELOPS IN CANADA

While Spain relentlessly exploited Native Americans for their gold and silver
France became interested in the lucrative fur trade and abundant fishing off the Grand Banks
French King Henry IV appointed Troilus de Mesgouez, marquis de la Roche
to be Lieutenant General of “l’Acadie” (Canada)
de la Roche was granted a monopoly in the fur trade and settlements in Canada, Newfoundland,
and all adjacent lands -- January 12, 1598
Marquis de la Roche selected some forty “vagabonds and beggars” escaping prison terms or death
to make the voyage to “l’Acadie” (Canada) accompanied by about ten soldiers
de la Roche’s expedition set out on two ships bound for “Sable Island” off the coast of Nova Scotia
Marquis de la Roche settled his party on the north coast where he built living quarters and a storehouse
there he placed provisions, clothes, tools, arms and furniture
Leaving the post under the orders of a commandant, Querbonnyer,
la Roche accompanied the ships to the Newfoundland fisheries
according to a previous agreement
profits from the fishing were to go to the ships’ captains
whereas the furs exchanged were to be divided, two-thirds being given to the captains

and the remainder to the Marquis de la Roche

As la Ronche set out on his return trip to France -- beginning of September 1598

violent storms prevented the ships from stopping at the island post

he sailed directly to the French coast

(Each spring la Ronche supplied his outpost

deportees got their food from the fish and game available locally

they also cultivated gardens which supplied them with vegetables)

FRENCH INTEREST IN ACADIA (CANADA) INTENSIFIES

Huguenot (French Protestant) ship owner Pierre de Chauvin de Tonnetuit

de Tonnetuit had developed an interest in commercial and maritime enterprises

he was regularly engaged in the fur trade and cod-fishery

of "l'Acadie" (Canada) and Newfoundland

he managed to obtain a ten-year, monopoly of the fur trade in New France from King Henry IV

similar to Lieutenant General Marquis de la Roche -- November 22, 1599

while only "one of the lieutenants"⁷ of the Lieutenant General of l'Acadie

de Tonnetuit received fishing rights from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Saguenay River

Pierre de Chauvin de Tonnetuit began preparations for a voyage to colonize l'Acadie

⁷ Daniel Boorstin, *The Discoverers*, P. 128