



HISTORY

Year 7

Expanding World

Key ideas

Empire	When a King or Queen conquers and controls areas outside of their original kingdom this is known as an Empire. The English were keen to build an Empire as they often bought power, resources and more money.
Colonisation	The process of invading, conquering and then securing power in a new area of the world. In the early seventeenth century the English colonised North America. As part of colonisation the rules, laws and lifestyle of the colonists is normally recreated and forced on any native people who survived.
'Civilising the Natives'	Thomas More (a one time friend of Henry VIII) wrote a book called <i>Utopia</i> in 1516. The book stated it was the duty of civilised Christians to spread their society, lifestyle and beliefs to 'uncivilised people'. As a result of this, many Native Americans were forcibly converted to Christianity, or killed if they refused.

Timeline / Chronology

1501	The arrival of Catherine of Aragon and her household.
1509	Henry VIII on the throne.
1533	Reformation begins. England isolated.
1558	Reign of Elizabeth begins.
1562	Hawkins and Drake return from a successful privateering expedition.
1585	Roanoke established.
1588	Spanish Armada.
1600	Anglo-Moroccan alliance.
1607	James Town established.

Key Events

Evil May Day in 1517 a thousand or more angry protestors met near St Martin-le-Grand church, near St Pauls cathedral. They rioted and attacked the homes of foreigners in the city. They used them as scapegoats for the poverty that they were facing.

The Reformation From 1533 England broke away from the Catholic church in Rome and made powerful enemies. England's closest neighbours, France and Spain, were both Catholic. Spain had built a large and wealthy empire. England needed to look elsewhere—to other countries that were non-Catholic—and to build an empire to protect itself.

The Privateers From the 1560s through the 1580s English privateers challenged the Spanish dominance of the Atlantic and Caribbean seas by attacking and raiding ships and Spanish colonies. This was one of the contributing factors behind the Spanish Armada.

The settling of Roanoke In 1585 settlers were sent to modern day North Carolina to establish a fort and colony, from which to raid the Spanish main. It was also hoped that they would find new crops, resources and precious metals to trade back with England.

The Founding of James Town Following the failure of Roanoke, it was decided to attempt again to establish a colony. This time the attempt was funded by a new invention—a joint stock company—called the Virginia Company. Despite a rocky start, the arrival of John Rolfe with seeds for a new type of sweet smoking tobacco saw the colony thrive.

The North African Embassy Following over a decade of war with Spain, in 1600 Elizabeth I arranged an alliance meeting with the Ambassador or Ahmad al Mansur, Sultan of Morocco. Both sides agreed to protect each other's trade.

Key Vocabulary

Privateer	A sailor with a <i>letter of marque</i> from the Queen, which allowed them to attack and steal from Spanish ships.
Joint Stock Company	The Virginia Company was one of these. All the men of the company bought shares (stocks) which funded their colonisation attempt. Any profits made they would then get a share of.
Indenture	Many men had their passage (journey) to the New World paid for by the Virginia company or wealthy landowners. In return they worked the land for seven years. If they survived they were promised land and a house.
Blackamoor	A name given to people of African heritage in the Tudor period. Moor was the name for a Muslim.
Puritans	Extreme Protestants who wished to 'purify' the church.
Alliance	Working together.
Embassy	Sending an ambassador to set up deals with a foreign ruler.

Key People

Ahmad al Mansur	The massively wealthy ruler of Morocco. Disliked Spain. In 1600 he sent his secretary Messaoud to England to form an alliance.
Sir Francis Drake	One of Elizabeth's 'Sea Dogs' - her privateers. Had sailed since his youth. Circumnavigated the globe, infuriated the Spanish. Led the navy during the Armada. Known to the Spanish as <i>El Draco</i> (the dragon).
Sir Walter Raleigh	Privateer, explorer and courtier. Wrote books on travel. Funded and helped to organise the expedition to colonise Roanoke island. A favourite of Queen Elizabeth I.
John Blanke	Musician of north African Muslim heritage, who arrived in England with the household of Catherine of Aragon. Valued by Henry VIII—had his pay doubled by Henry VIII and played at his Westminster Tournament.
Pocahontas	Pocahontas was a princess of the Powhatan people, who lived in the area around James Town. She helped save them from starving, but was eventually captured and used as a hostage and Christianised.

Why did the world open up?

Alliances	The marriage of Catherine of Aragon and Prince Arthur brought Spanish Africans to England. Elizabeth's wish to look beyond Europe led to connections with Morocco.
Wealth	Roanoke and Jamestown were set up in the hopes of replicating Spanish new world wealth. Many settled in Jamestown, in the hope of making it big.
Religion	The Reformation left England isolated. The Puritans went to America to be able to follow their own religion.