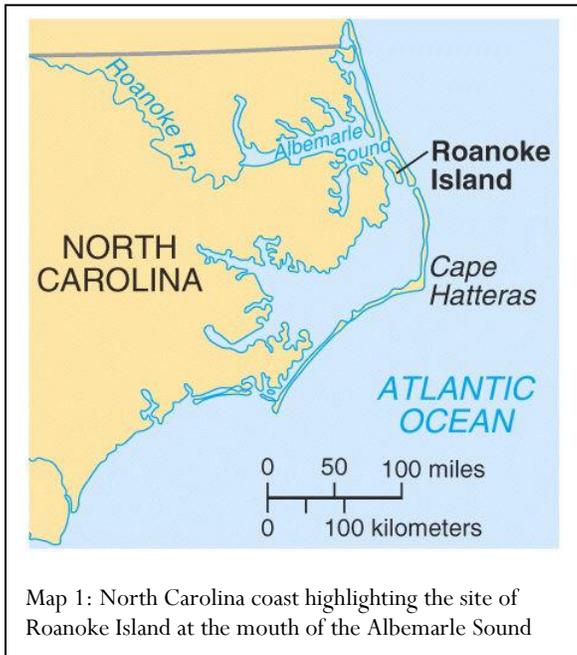


# The First Global Age: Europe and the World

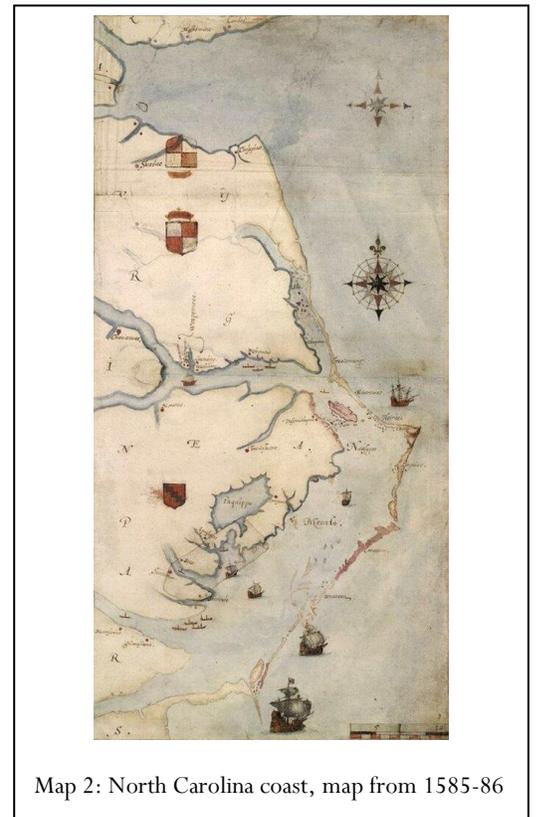


Map 1: North Carolina coast highlighting the site of Roanoke Island at the mouth of the Albemarle Sound

In 1585 Sir Walter Raleigh sponsored the first English outpost in the New World on Roanoke Island in the North Carolina outer banks. After the colony failed, more than two decades passed before other Englishmen tried again at Jamestown, Virginia, a settlement named after the first Stuart king in a land named for the last Tudor monarch. In Raleigh's time, Europe was undergoing great change. The preceding century had initiated a tidal wave of transformation that laid the groundwork for Europe to grow from a poor hinterland of human civilization to the dominant global culture. Throughout its entire preceding history

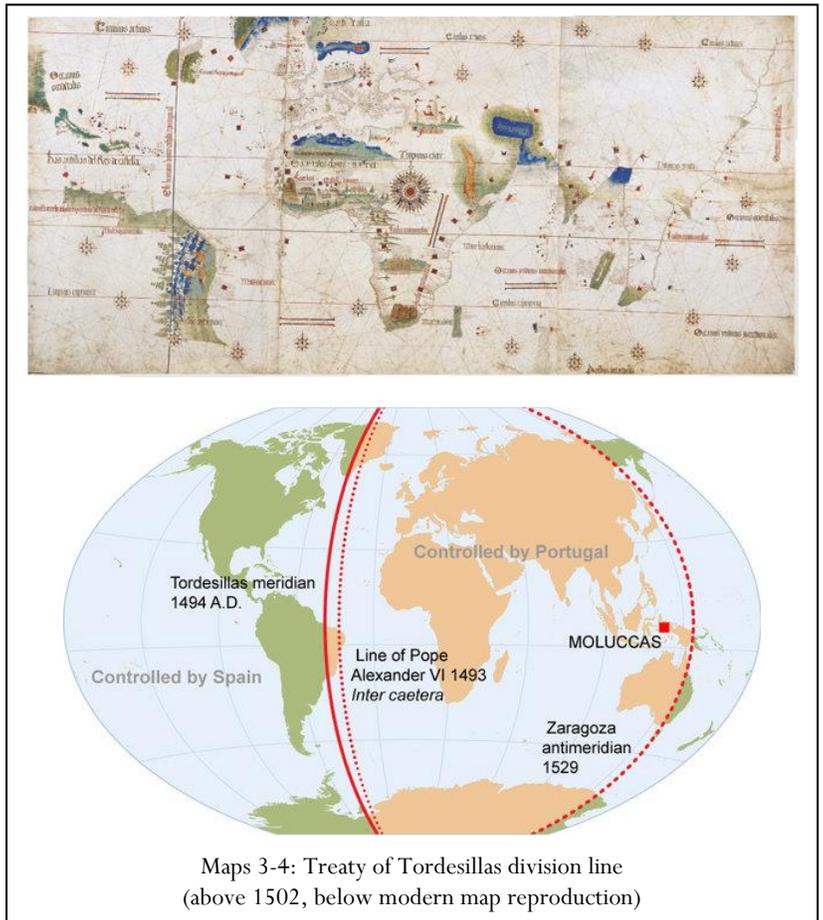
- from the cradles of Greece and Rome to the Renaissance, Europe had always cast its eye eastward towards Jerusalem. With the Age of Discovery at hand, Europe's gaze shifted westward out upon the Atlantic. No longer was this great ocean an obstacle; it became a conduit of travel and trade.

Ocean voyages meant weeks or months at sea facing raging waves and hurricanes in small ships of timber, canvas, pitch, and tar powered only by the wind and currents. If a crew survived, they faced totally unpredictable encounters with alien people in strange lands. But when foolishly lost Spanish explorers arrived in the lands they called the Americas and Portuguese adventurers found a route to the markets of India by passage around Africa, strands of human culture from around the world were joined together in a worldwide network for the first time. The First Global Age had begun.

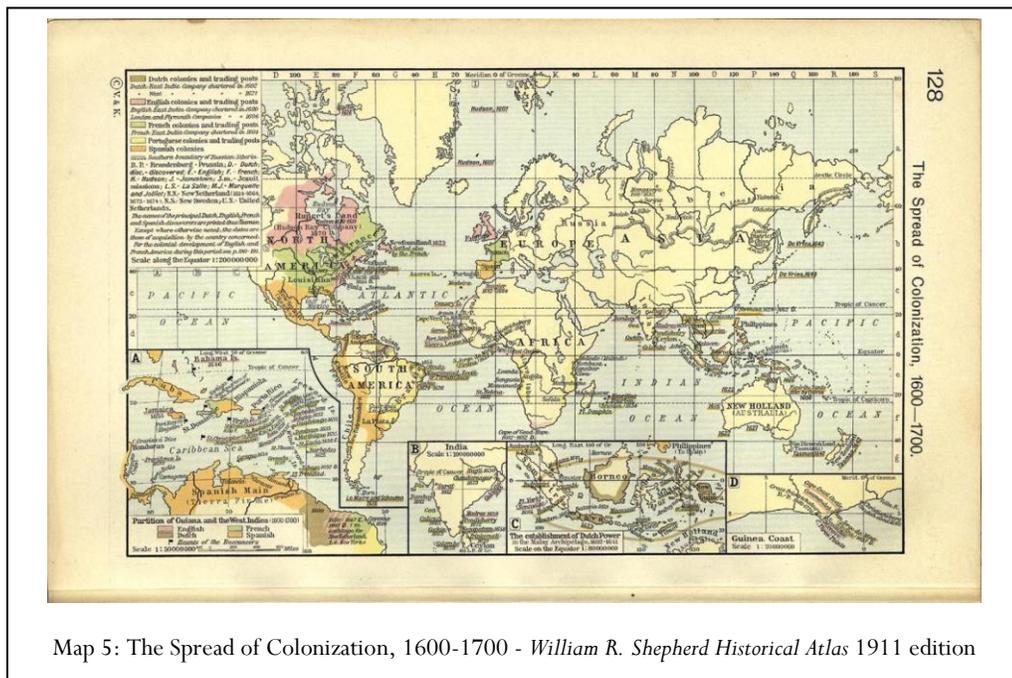


Map 2: North Carolina coast, map from 1585-86

The Iberian states held the early lead in Europe's outreach. They divided the globe in the Treaty of Tordesillas and each pursued hegemony in its own hemisphere. The Portuguese seized key ports in Africa, Arabia, and India and soon dominated the Indian Ocean trade network. Portugal also got a New World toehold in Brazil but the Caribbean, Mexico, and Peru were claimed by Spain. By the late sixteenth century, the English, French, and Dutch challenged the Spanish monopoly in the Americas. Even Sweden briefly attempted to establish a New World colony.



By the 1700s, the European Atlantic states had colonies throughout the world. These colonies were extensions of European culture and colonists thought of themselves as Portuguese, Spanish, English, Dutch, and French. They imitated their homelands in architecture and custom. These settlements were pockets of Europe beyond Europe.



### **Your task:**

- You will research a European overseas colony or trading factory.
- You will prepare a snapshot of daily life of life in this colony in a particular year during the sixteenth, seventeenth, or eighteenth century.
- You will explain how colonists lived. Consider colonists' every necessity and how these necessities were met.
- Be descriptive. You are historians. Set the scene with rich details that provide insight into the lives of both European colonists and the local population. What exciting new peoples, animals, and plants are colonists interacting with? How do locals perceive the arrival of Europeans?
- What news of home? What were the major events occurring in the mother country in Europe at this time? What political events and cultural trends shaped the day? How have these events impacted life in the colonies? Have they made an impact and, if so, to what degree? Or is the colony too distant and remote to experience changes back home?

### **You will:**

- Create a digital museum display of life in a European colony or trading factory using **Microsoft Sway**. The Media Center staff will instruct you on how to use this new program. I'm discovering it for the first time too ... so details to follow.
- Include a **modern map** depicting the location of your colony in the world.
- Choose **four primary sources documents** (excerpts of books, letters, maps, paintings, drawings, etc.) and **four physical artifacts** (tools and items from daily life) which exemplify colonial life.
- Write a **150-250 word analysis** of each document and artifact. Discuss the origin of each primary source and describe the function of each artifact. In your explanations, connect to events and terms from your textbook readings and Quizlets.
- Include a **Works Cited** in MLA format.
- You will have **four days** in the Media Center to work. This project will be due at the start of class on **Monday, 10/21/19**.

## **Colonies:**

1. Veracruz, New Spain, 1535
2. Lima, Peru, 1551
3. Hormuz, Persia, 1552
4. Havana, Cuba, 1555
5. Goa, India, 1560
6. Acapulco, New Spain, 1573
7. Buenos Aires, Rio de la Plata, 1580
8. Manila, Philippines, 1593
9. Calicut, India, 1615
10. Jamestown, Virginia, 1619
11. Macau, China, 1622
12. Ambonia (Spice Islands), Dutch East Indies, 1623
13. Recife, Brazil, 1630
14. Sao Jorge da Mina, Gold Coast, 1637
15. Deshima Island, Nagasaki, Japan, 1641
16. Cape Town, South Africa, 1652
17. New Amsterdam, New Netherlands, 1665
18. Portobelo, Panama, 1668
19. Potosi, Peru, 1672
20. Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1683
21. Batavia, Dutch East Indies, 1684
22. Port Royal, Jamaica, 1692
23. Colombo, Sri Lanka, 1700
24. Mexico City, New Spain, 1713
25. Bombay, India, 1718
26. Calcutta, India, 1756
27. Quebec, Canada, 1759
28. Pondicherry, India, 1761
29. New Orleans, Louisiana, 1763
30. Rio de Janiero, Brazil, 1763
31. Port-au-Prince, Saint-Domingue, 1770