

Terms and People

- **mercantilism** – a system that held that colonies existed to make the home country wealthy and powerful

- **John Cabot** – an Italian explorer who disappeared while on his second voyage to find a northern route to Asia

Terms and People

- **Northwest passage** – a hypothetical sea route from the Atlantic to the Pacific that passed through or around North America
- **Henry Hudson** – an English explorer who attempted to find a northwest passage

Exploration of North America



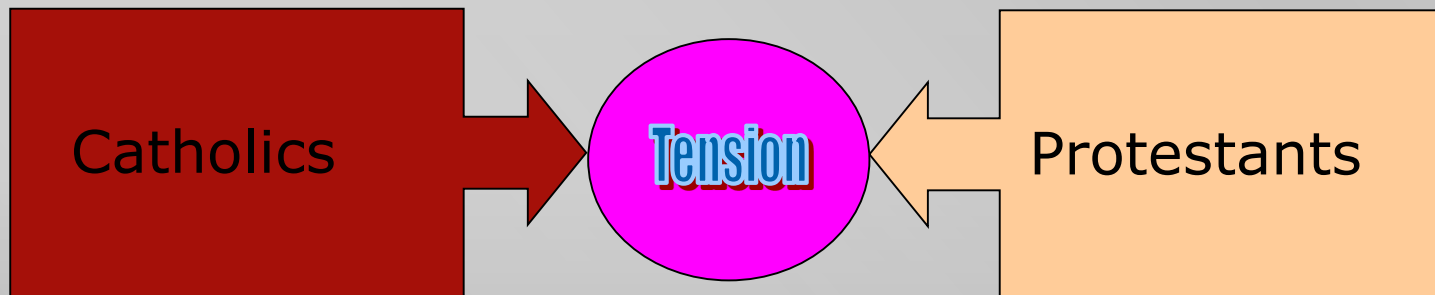
Objectives

- Describe the religious and economic conflicts in Europe during the Reformation.
- Explain why European powers continued to search for a new route to Asia.
- Explain the concept of mercantilism and describe why it developed in Europe.

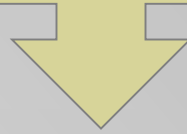


How did conflicts in Europe spur exploration in North America?

As people became more interested in the Reformation beliefs, the split between the Catholics and the Protestants increased. This caused religious and economic tensions in Europe to rise.

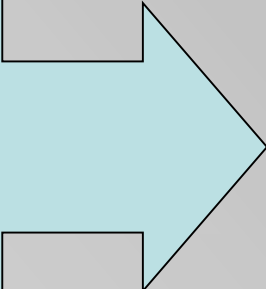
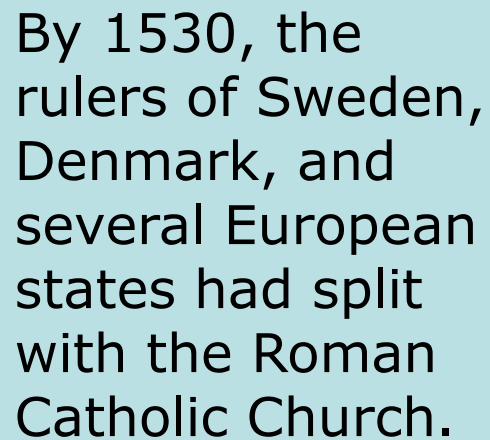


The Reformation caused religious tensions that inflamed existing rivalries among the nations of Europe.

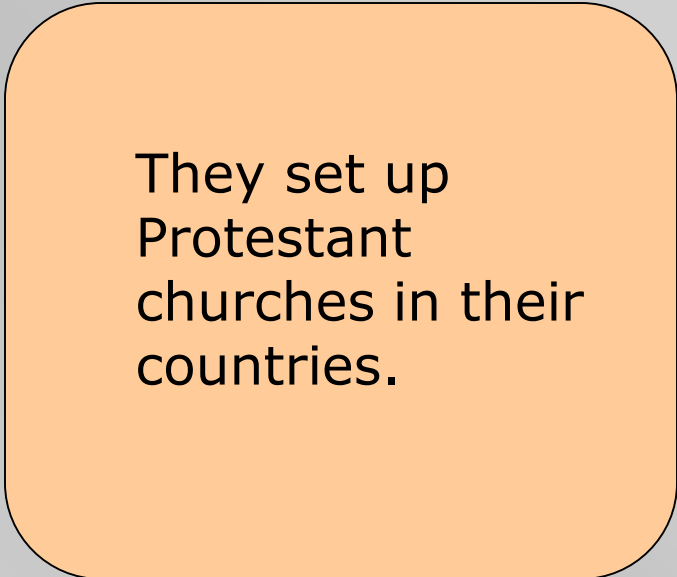


Nations did not feel that they could depend on their allies to protect them.

By 1530, the rulers of Sweden, Denmark, and several European states had split with the Roman Catholic Church.



They set up Protestant churches in their countries.



Swiss thinker John Calvin influenced the development of Protestant churches in France, Switzerland, Scotland, and the Netherlands.

In England, King Henry VIII joined the side of the Protestants when he sought to divorce his wife, Catherine of Aragon.



The pope refused to annul the king's marriage, so Henry broke with the Catholic church.



He set up a Protestant church and named it the Church of England.

King Henry VIII died in 1547, and his son ruled only briefly before he died, too.



The throne passed to Mary I, who wanted to restore the Catholic Church in England.



But Mary died in 1558, and Elizabeth I, a Protestant, took the throne.

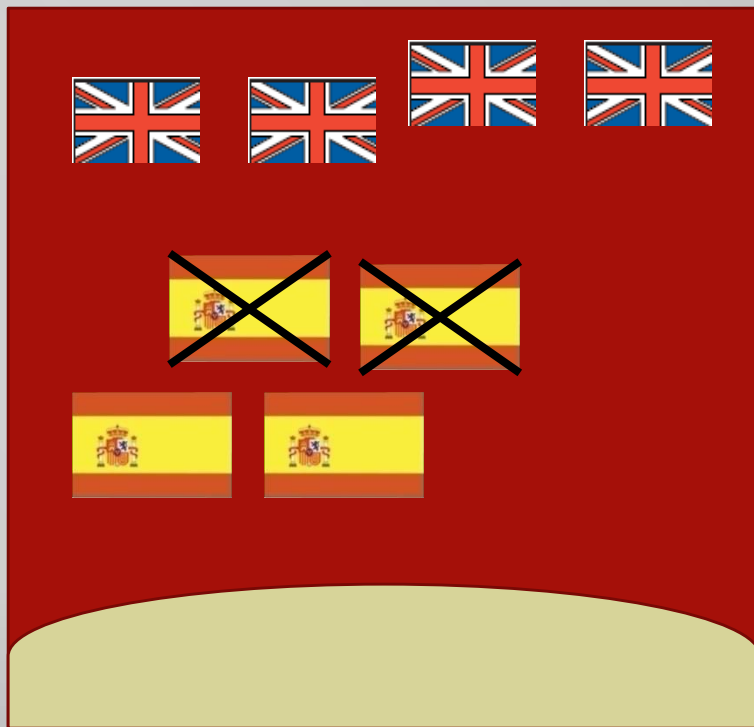
At this time, Spain and England were rivals for many reasons.

King Philip II of Spain wanted to make England a Catholic nation again.

The English were raiding Spanish ships for gold from the Americas.

England was helping Holland, a Spanish province, try to win its independence.

In 1588, King Philip sent 130 ships to England, hoping to force Queen Elizabeth from the throne.



English ships met the Spanish ships off the coast of France and sank half of them.

Spain's defeat changed the balance of power in Europe.



Spain's control of the seas was weakened, so England and France were able to found colonies in the Americas.

Tablet:

5 Facts about each

1. King Henry VIII
2. Catherine of Aragon
3. Mary I
4. Elizabeth I
5. King Phillip

England funded an exploration led by **John Cabot**.



Cabot thought a more northern route to Asia would be easier than the route Christopher Columbus had tried.

- During his first trip, in 1497, he explored the region around Newfoundland.
- During Cabot's second trip, in 1498, his ships disappeared without a trace.

Europeans soon realized the lands Cabot reached were not Asia, and they financed voyages to the new regions.



Explorers from England, France, and Holland set out to find a northwest passage.



The Search for a Northwest Passage

Giovanni da Verrazzano

- In 1524, this Italian explorer sailed for France, exploring the Atlantic coastal region from North Carolina to Newfoundland.
- He found the mouth of the Hudson River and New York Bay.

Jacques Cartier

- This French explorer made three trips to North America for France.
- He discovered the St. Lawrence River and explored it as far as present-day Montreal.

English explorer **Henry Hudson** made four voyages in search of a northwest passage.



After two unsuccessful voyages, Hudson's English backers gave up on him.



However, in 1609, the Dutch financed his third voyage, during which he reached New York and explored the river that today bears his name.

In 1610, the English sponsored Hudson's fourth voyage, during which his ship got stuck in the icy waters of Hudson Bay.

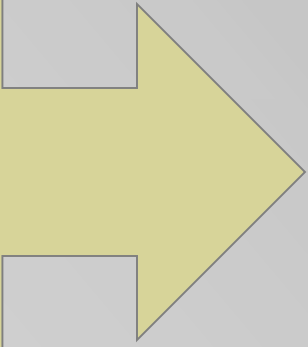


In the spring of 1611, his irate crew mutinied and set him, his son, and several crew members adrift in a small boat.



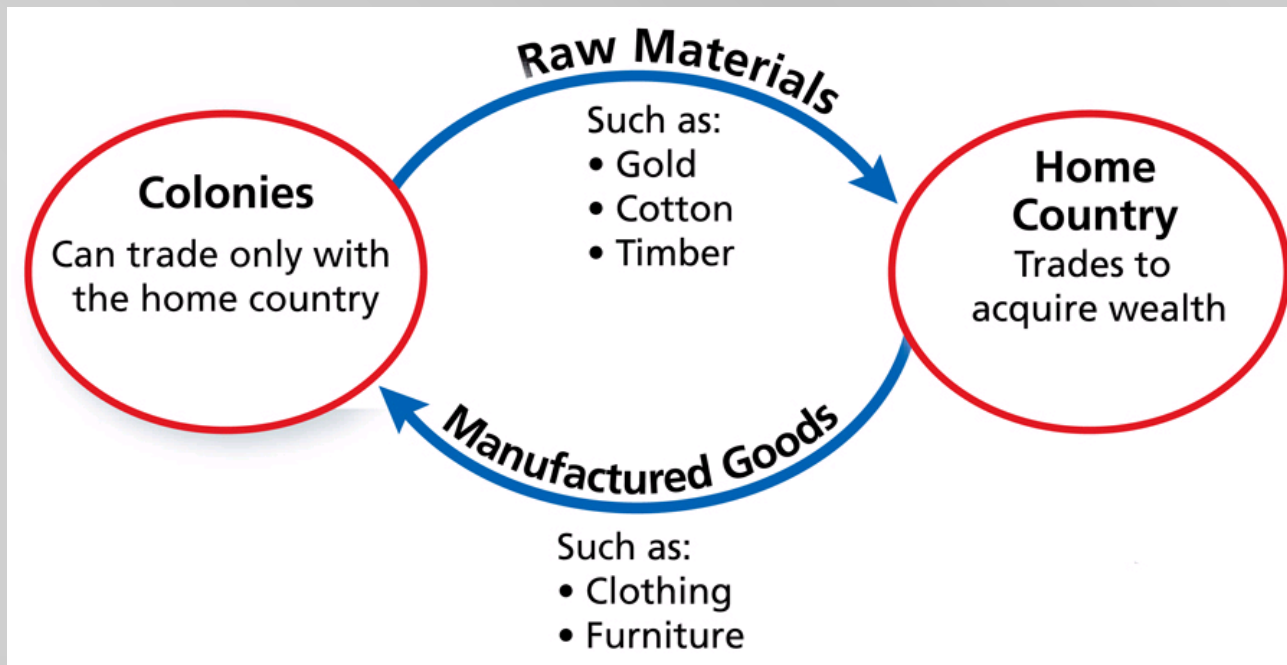
Hudson was never heard from again.

After Hudson,
European
countries shifted
their focus from
finding a
northwest
passage to
exploring the
land itself.



Europeans began
to consider
exploiting the
resources of the
land for profit.

At the time, European leaders supported an economic theory called **mercantilism**.



By establishing colonies, European nations could increase their own power and wealth.

Quiz

1. a system that valued colonies as a way of gaining wealth for the home country

a. Mercantilism

2. goal of explorers seeking a sea route to Asia

b. Giovanni da Verrazano

3. explorer for England who visited the area around Newfoundland

c. John Cabot

4. English explorer with a river and a bay in North America named after him

d. Northwest passage

e. Henry Hudson

5. In the 1530s, the teachings of John Calvin had a great influence on (Catholic/ Protestant) churches.

6. The uncertainty of (mercantilism/alliances) made European rulers believe they could not rely on one another.

7. In searching for a northwest passage, Cartier discovered the (St. Lawrence River/ Arctic Ocean).

8. Henry Hudson's crew eventually mutinied and returned to (Spain/England).

9. What is Mercantilism, and do you think it is fair to the new colonies?