**Empire Part 1 Summary**

**Roanoke**

Walter Raleigh, a powerful and rich man and the favourite of Queen Elizabeth I, had big plans for spending his vast fortune. He would send 300 people to live in North America; He wanted to become famous for establishing an English colony. He also was the first to try. North America had been found by the Spanish, who conquered the Aztec Empire and destroyed the Inca Empire. The Englishmen who wanted to trade with the Natives returned disappointed.

Walter Raleigh knew of their brutal conquests and decided to ensure the Natives that the colonists wouldn’t treat them like the Spanish did. When they explored the coast, they found the best location to set up: the island Roanoke. This location was sheltered from Atlantic storms and Spanish ships. When Raleigh returned, he brought 2 Native Americans: Wancheso and Manteo.

Walter Raleigh faced some problems in setting up a colony, and found some solutions:

* How would he pay for it all? => He would persuade merchants to invest in his colony.
* How would he persuade people to go? => Queen Elizabeth I allowed him to force people to come along.
* Who would lead the colony? =>

Richard Grenville loved adventure and hated Spain, but he had a fiery temper and liked too much wine. He would bring the ship to Roanoke.

Ralph Lane would be it, he liked building big forts and enjoyed a hard life.

John White recorded the expedition.

Thomas Harriot from Oxford University, mapped and studied the territory. He also spoke to Wancheso and Manteo.

* Which food and supplies had to be taken? => a variety of seeds was taken to ensure some would grow. Also, all kinds of food had to be taken for the big crew on the ship, so they wouldn’t die of starvation.
* How would he remain peaceful with the Natives? =>

DON’T hit a Native.

DON’T force them to work for you.

DON’T enter a house without permission.

DON’T rape a Native woman.

The voyage:

* Ships: Tiger + 4.
* Departure: Plymouth.
* Supplies: Tiger.
* Eclipse: Made eNatives aware of approaching great evil.
* Caribbean: man’s leg got bitten off by a shark., Elizabeth (ship) arrived.
* Visited: Pomeioc; Aquascogoc; Secotan.
* Pomeioc: Colonists were surprised by the appearance of the Natives.
* Aquascogoc: Grenville missed his silver cup, and burned the village. No food for them, although they would sooner or later had to depend on it.
* Secotan: like Pomeioc, and Harriot found a house full of mummified bodies.

They built a settlement on Roanoke. The leaders had big houses, the others shacks. They worked on community buildings, and when Grenville and company left, 107 colonists were left behind. This was less than Raleigh wanted. Chief Wingina of the Natives visited them. He thought the English had supernatural powers, but these were just measles and smallpox, diseases unknown for them. When the Native Americans were having worse times (less food, because colonists also needed it) Wingina lost patience. He therefore destroyed all help, and Lane attacked them, tipped by a close Native friend. Wingina was shot twice, but not hurt badly. Later, his head was shown to Lane; He was dead. Later, they abandoned Roanoke, saved by 23 ships. Only the records and 3 colonists were left behind.

**India**

After the failure of Roanoke, some merchants started the EIC. They wanted silk, spices and jewels. William Hawking, the captain, hoped to win the friendship of the Mughal emperor, ruler of India. However:

* Not much goods.
* Portuguese tried to murder Hawkins in India.
* Indian officials took Hawkins’ money.
* No trading rights for the EIC.
* Hawkins died on the ship.

Later, the EIC made massive fortunes. They even took over India.

They first had Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. Thomas Bowrey wrote about his travels. The EIC depended on Mughal emperor Aurangzeb.

**James Wolfe**

* Born in Kent.
* Dreamed of being a General.
* Studied hard.
* 16: army captain.
* Took risks.
* 32: attacked French in North America.
* 33: died.

He tried to take Quebec for the British. French officers said:

“you may destroy the town, but you’ll never take it”.

He said: “I will take Quebec, even if I must stay until November.”

But a Canadian winter would freeze his army to death.

He conquered Quebec using 4000 men, of his 7000 remaining men.

They would only fire from 36 metres length.

He got shot in battle through his lungs and got hit by shrapnel in the groin.

The war cost Wolfe his life and London a lot of money, so taxes had to be raised.

Colonists were furious and declared independence.

**Robert Clive**

* Born in Shropshire
* Picked fights.
* Paid to not break windows.
* Joined EIC as a general.
* Got trade rights with India.
* Lord.
* Governor of Calcutta.
* Accused of corruption.
* Depressed and addicted to opium: committed suicide.

French would help India to independence, so they could have trade rights.

Clive tried to commit suicide in office. Gun did not shoot --twice.

Siraj ud Dowlah became nawab (prince of Bengal).

He hated British army conquering trade in India: he attacked Calcutta. (he thought British would take over).

He kept prisoners in his ‘Black hole prison’.

Clive knew he would be outnumbered and it would be hard: but he had a better army, better weapons and the army of the nawab was very unorganised.

Clive won this Battle of Plassey. He made vast fortunes and so was accused of corruption. He was not found guilty, but his reputation remained bad: So he took drugs and killed himself.

**Slavery**

Triangular trade started: weapons to Africa; Slaves to America; plantation profits (e.g. sugar & tobacco).

Many slaves died during transportation, a lot had been killed by dysentery (AKA the bloody flux). Others committed suicide.

Portuguesestarted slave trade.

John Newton on the Duke of Argyle set sail from Liverpool for triangular trade.

Sugar canes were grown and processed into sugar at plantations.

Many black people came to Britain, some escaped or were set free. Nobody knows their stories.

**Words**

She showered him with gifts: **overvloedde**.

How can I persuade people to go: **overtuigen.**

They would be able to sow their crops: **inzaaien.**

The stump was dipped in boiling tar to cauterise it: **to burn a wound to make it stop bleeding.**

They picked up their muskets: **light gun supported by the shoulder.**

He ordered British Artillery to pound the city: **section of army which uses large guns;** *beuken/stampen/bonzen.*

He got hit by shrapnel: fragments of a bomb.

Here’s another enquiry: **vraagstuk**

Many had been killed by Dysentry: **disease affecting intestines.**