

PEOPLE: Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón; Francisco de Chicora; Amerigo Vespucci; Hernando de Soto; Lady of Cofitachiqui; Jean Ribault; Pedro Menéndez de Avilés; Sir Walter Raleigh; Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore; Roger Williams; Anne Hutchinson; William Penn

PLACES: Port Royal Sound, Beaufort, Parris Island, Charlesfort, St. Augustine, Santa Elena, Fort San Felipe, Fort San Marcos, Virginia, Maryland, Plymouth, Boston, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Amsterdam, New Netherland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

TERMS: cartographer, Renaissance, capitalism, caulk, garrison, prefabricated, Lost Colony, joint-stock company, indentured servant, headright system, Puritans, Pilgrims, Quakers

In 1521, several Spanish ships anchored off the coast of South Carolina. A crowd of native people gathered on the beach, curiously watching the astounding sight. About seventy of the natives accepted the sailors' invitation to come aboard and see the ships. Suddenly the ships lifted anchors and sailed away. The kidnapped people were destined for a life of slavery on Santo Domingo in the Caribbean Sea.

Among the captives was a bright young man who became the personal slave of Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón, an important Spanish official and sugar planter on Santo Domingo. The slave quickly learned Spanish and delighted Ayllón with stories of his home country, which he called Chicora. He was baptized as a Catholic and given the name Francisco de Chicora. In 1525, Ayllón took Francisco with him to Spain, where he hoped to get a contract from the king to establish a colony in Chicora.

The slave entertained the dandies in the king's court with fabulous tales of Chicora, some of them, of course, invented. He told of people with long, rigid tails and of a giant king, made enormously tall by having his bones stretched as a child. But he also told of fertile land, pearls, precious stones, and other riches. No doubt Francisco calculated that, if he could make his homeland appear attractive enough, the Spaniards would go back there, taking him with them. The stories were published and widely read in Europe. However unbelievable, they helped gain the king's blessing for Ayllón to set up a settlement in the area we call South Carolina.



In 1526, Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón sailed from Santo Domingo with six ships, three priests, over five hundred settlers, several black slaves—and Francisco de Chicora. The expedition landed in South Carolina on the shores of a large river they called the Gualdape and established the town of San Miguel de Gualdape. Just where it was located has never been proven, but many historians believe it was on the Waccamaw River near Georgetown. Francisco de Chicora took advantage of his first opportunity and fled to freedom and out of the pages of history.

The Spanish settlers built houses and a storehouse. But everything went wrong. Many died of diseases in the summer. Ayllón himself died in October. Several colonists rose up against his successor. Then the black slaves rebelled, in the first of many revolts by slaves in America. The slaves presumably escaped and integrated with Indian tribes. A very severe winter convinced the remaining 150 or so settlers to give up and sail home.

The story of San Miguel de Gualdape illustrates much about the mixture of peoples that was soon to populate the area that became the United States. The Native Americans were already here. The Europeans came, eventually in large numbers. The Africans were brought here against their will, also in large numbers. These three streams of peoples were to contribute to the creation of a unique population and culture in the United States.



Top: Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón founded the town of San Miguel de Gualdape in 1526, the first colony in what is now South Carolina. Disease, the death of Ayllón, and a slave revolt spelled doom for the colony.

Above: This sixteenth-century Dutch map identifies the coast north of Florida as “Chicora.”

Opposite page: Detail of a 1592 map of North America.



SIGNS of the TIMES

EXPLORATION

In the 1540s, the same decade that de Soto was exploring the Southeast, other Spanish explorers were discovering the Grand Canyon, exploring the Amazon River in South America, and navigating the California coast. In 1566, Juan Pardo explored from San Felipe on Parris Island inland to the Blue Ridge Mountains.

INVENTIONS

Great improvements in three navigational instruments—the astrolabe, compass, and sextant—helped Europeans successfully cross the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas. The astrolabe calculated time and latitude by measuring positions of the sun and stars. The compass indicated direction. The sextant determined latitude by measuring the angle between sun and horizon.

SCIENCE

In 1610, the Italian scientist Galileo Galilei used his telescope to discover the four largest moons of the planet Jupiter. In the same year, he observed that the planet Venus had phases like our moon. This was one year after Henry Hudson claimed New Netherland for the Dutch.

ARCHITECTURE

The palace of King Philip II of Spain was completed near Madrid in 1584, the year Sir Walter Raleigh sent an expedition to explore Virginia. The Taj Mahal in India, considered one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, was completed in 1653. This was during the time that the Dutch ruled New Netherland.

LITERATURE

William Shakespeare, whom many consider the greatest writer in the English language, produced his best-known work between 1589 and 1613. The most widely read book in America during the entire European period was the Bible.

EDUCATION

Between 1636 and the American Revolution, nine colleges were founded in the thirteen English colonies. They are known today as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Brown, and Rutgers Universities; The College of William and Mary; Dartmouth College; and the University of Pennsylvania.

FIGURE 6

Timeline: 1500 to 1700



<p>1521 Francisco de Chicora captured off South Carolina coast</p> <p>1526 Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón with de Chicora landed in South Carolina; established town of San Miguel de Gualdape</p> <p>1539 De Soto began his trek through the Southeast; kidnapped Lady of Cofitachiqui</p>	<p>1562 Jean Ribault sailed into Port Royal Sound; built Charlesfort on Parris Island</p>	<p>1566 Pedro Menéndez de Avilés established Santa Elena and Fort San Felipe on Parris Island</p> <p>1576 Indians made war on Santa Elena; residents shipped out to Cuba</p> <p>1577 Spanish erected Fort San Marcos on Parris Island; new town of Santa Elena arose</p> <p>1585 Sir Walter Raleigh established a settlement on the Carolina Outer Banks</p> <p>1586 Outer Banks settlers returned to England with Sir Francis Drake</p> <p>1587 Spanish abandoned Santa Elena Sir Walter Raleigh established second colony, at Roanoke Virginia Dare, first baby born to English settlers in America, born</p> <p>1590 John White returned to find Roanoke colony abandoned</p>
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1500 1525 1550 1575 1600 1625 1650 1675 1700

<p>1507 "America" used for first time on a map</p> <p>1517 Martin Luther defied the pope; beginning of Protestant Reformation</p> <p>1558 Queen Elizabeth I of England crowned</p> <p>1565 Pedro Menéndez de Avilés established St. Augustine in Florida</p> <p>1588 English fleet defeated the Spanish Armada</p> <p>1598 Edict of Nantes granted toleration to Protestants in France</p> <p>1607 Jamestown, first permanent English settlement in America, established</p> <p>1609 Henry Hudson claimed New Netherland for the Dutch</p> <p>1619 Virginia's House of Burgesses became first representative government in America; first slaves and European women arrived in Virginia</p>	<p>1636 Harvard College founded in Boston Roger Williams established Rhode Island</p> <p>1634 Colony of Maryland founded</p> <p>1630 First Massachusetts Bay Colony settlers arrived in Boston</p> <p>1625 Dutch established New Amsterdam</p> <p>1620 Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth (Massachusetts)</p>	<p>1664 English captured New Amsterdam; end of Dutch rule in America</p> <p>1681 King Charles II granted Pennsylvania to William Penn</p>
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Changes That Prepared Europe for Expansion

Below: This painting imagines the discovery of North America by Vikings led by Leif Erikson about 500 years before Columbus. Archaeological evidence of a settlement on Newfoundland was discovered in 1960.

AS YOU READ, LOOK FOR

- technological advances that gave Europeans the tools for exploration;
- the intellectual and religious changes in Europe that led to the settlement of America as basically a Christian, Protestant land;
- how the rise of the European nation-state and of capitalism set the stage for European exploration and settlement in America;
- terms: **cartographer, Renaissance, capitalism.**



The Asian migration across the Bering Land Bridge and settlement of the Americas took thousands of years. By contrast, several European countries needed only two centuries to claim and conquer most of North America, South America, and the Caribbean islands. What changes occurred that enabled Europeans to travel to a New World and accomplish this rapid conquest?

Long after Christopher Columbus got credit for “discovering” America in 1492, the world learned that Vikings from northern Europe had established settlements

on North American shores and fished along the coast of Newfoundland before the year AD 1000. But the settlements were not made permanent, and word never spread to the rest of Europe about a new land far to the west across the Atlantic Ocean. Many important changes had to take place in Europe before the people were able to learn about and act upon such dramatic news. Let’s look at those pivotal changes.

Technological Changes

Western Europe became a hotbed of advance in technology during the centuries before Christopher Columbus's voyages. One of the most fundamental inventions in human history took place in the 1440s. Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press, which made possible the publication of relatively inexpensive books, pamphlets, and fliers. This revolution in communication allowed information and ideas to be exchanged much more rapidly and accurately. It was, to the people of the fifteenth century, what the computer and television were to those of the late twentieth century. People across Europe learned rather quickly about the voyages of Columbus and other explorers through printed reports and letters.

An example of the power of the printed word was the story of Amerigo Vespucci, who sailed to the New World. His writings convinced geographers and **cartographers** (mapmakers) that the lands being explored were, indeed, new continents to Europeans. They were not a part of Asia, as Columbus had thought. A skilled mapmaker distributed a world map that included the continents of the New World and gave them a label: "America." The feminine version of Amerigo's name stuck because of the publicity he had achieved by the printed word. Columbus did not get his due, but then neither did the Paleo Indians who discovered them first!

Better ships and navigational devices were vital parts of the technological changes that made possible the opening of the American continents to European exploration, conquest, and settlement. The technology of warfare also was very important. Gunpowder had been invented by the ninth century in China, but it was used primarily for fireworks. Europeans were using the black powder in cannons in the thirteenth century and in muskets by the fourteenth century. They were prepared to overpower any enemy they might find in America.

Intellectual Changes

The **Renaissance** in Europe in the fourteenth through sixteenth centuries was an intellectual rebirth that gave Europeans new vitality and energy. During the Renaissance, Europeans returned to many of the ideas, attitudes, and styles of the ancient Greeks and Romans. This was possible because the ancient learning had been preserved—not in Europe, but in the Muslim lands at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea (Western Asia). Increased contact and trade put Europeans in touch with this knowledge.

DID YOU KNOW?

The first book that Gutenberg printed was a Bible. Some forty copies of the original Gutenberg Bible still exist, including a perfect copy in the U.S. Library of Congress.



Above: Amerigo Vespucci's accounts of his trips to the New World inspired the German cartographer Martin Waldseemüller to name the new continent "America" on his 1507 world map.



Above: Martin Luther sparked the Protestant Reformation with his views on Christianity as practiced by the Roman Catholic church. His revolutionary writings were spread throughout Europe with the aid of the printing press.

DID YOU KNOW?

After Martin Luther was expelled from the Roman Catholic Church, he spent his time translating the Bible into German. His translation is considered the greatest landmark in the history of the German language.

This contact with ancient learning and with Muslim advances in astronomy, mathematics, and navigation stimulated a knowledge explosion. The new printing presses made the spread of knowledge easier. The new knowledge led to other innovations and inventions. It led to curiosity about the world and to exploration of that world. It also led to a new confidence in individualism. Europeans were prepared for an era of exploration and expansion.

Religious Changes

During the Middle Ages (the era that began in approximately AD 500 when the Roman Empire fell) and much of the Renaissance, all of Western Europe was loyal to the Roman Catholic Church. The word of the pope at Rome was considered God's law. However, Renaissance ideas and corruption within the church,

publicized by the printing press, caused many people to begin questioning the pope's authority. In 1517, Martin Luther, a learned German monk, defied the pope and denied his authority in spiritual matters. He argued that an individual's salvation depended on faith alone, not church creeds or ceremonies.

Luther was declared a *heretic* (someone whose beliefs or teachings go against official religious beliefs) and expelled from the church. This was the beginning of the Protestant Reformation. Luther formed the Lutheran Church, which became strong in northern Germany. Luther wanted people to read the Bible for themselves. But this caused others to interpret scripture differently from both the pope and Luther. Several different Protestant denominations sprang up, based on differing interpretations of the Bible. The printing press, of course, contributed to much more widespread Bible reading, even among those who were not priests.

England became Protestant not so much because of differences with the pope on spiritual matters, but because the pope refused to grant a divorce to King Henry VIII. The king convinced Parliament to break

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

If you had been a Protestant living in a Catholic country in the seventeenth century, do you think you would have lived with the persecution? Or would you have taken the risk and tried to escape to America?

away from the pope and the Catholic Church and establish an English church with him as head. Thus England became a Protestant nation. These dramatic events happened in the 1530s, some seventy-five years before the first permanent English colony in America. Most of the settlers who came to the English colonies were Protestant. This was to have a major effect on the development of America.

The Protestant movement affected settlement in America in other ways as well. In Europe, religious wars broke out between Catholics and Protestants, and sometimes between competing groups of Protestants. Religious intolerance and persecution caused many people to come to America.

Political Changes

During the late Middle Ages and Renaissance, Europe experienced the rise of several powerful nations. These new nations gathered many small, weak political units into one nation-state. This new type of political organization emphasized loyalty to the king, homeland, national government, and language group. The nation proved very effective in binding people of a country together in patriotic *zeal* (enthusiasm). Usually, each nation also practiced only one religion. Religious toleration was not yet considered a virtue by most people. France, Spain, Portugal (Roman Catholic countries) and England, Holland, and Sweden (Protestant countries) emerged as powerful nations. The nation-state has, of course, become the dominant form of political organization in the modern world.

All of these new nations wanted to be rich and powerful so they would be safe from attack by other nations. This ambition led the kings to promote economic development and trade. Only the monarchs of nations had the resources to send out extensive explorations to find new trade routes and claim new lands. National rivalries for economic and military supremacy led to frequent wars. Several wars were to be fought over control of parts of the American continents.

The example of Spain is dramatic—and very important for America. Before the late fifteenth century, Spain was a place but not a nation. In 1492, its rulers Ferdinand and Isabella had a big year. They unified several smaller states into the new nation of Spain. That year they also drove the



Above: The desire of King Henry VIII of England to have his marriage to Catherine of Aragon annulled, and the failure of Pope Clement VII to do so, led to Henry declaring himself the supreme head of the church in England.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Moors were known for their beautiful art and architecture. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, they built the Alhambra, in Granada, Spain. This beautiful palace-fortress has been preserved and is one of Spain's most popular tourist attractions.



Muslim Moors out of southern Spain, expelled any Jews who would not convert to Christianity, and sent Columbus out to discover a shorter route to Asia and its rich Chinese trade.

Economic Changes

A final set of changes that set the stage for Europe to explore and settle America was the rise of capitalism in the late Middle Ages and Renaissance era. **Capitalism** is an economic system based on private ownership of property and use of that property to make a profit for the individual owner.

You have learned that, in the Native American culture, most of the villages and farmlands were owned by the group and were used for the benefit of the community. Private ownership of property was not new in world history, nor was the concept of an individual trying to become rich a new idea. What was new in Europe in the late Middle Ages and Renaissance was the organization of whole national economies around the principles of private property, profit making, and economic individualism.

This economic transition fit well with the other changes taking place. The Renaissance emphasized individualism, as did capitalism. The new knowledge in astronomy, navigation, and sailing skills contributed to exploration and expansion of horizons. The new technologies of shipbuilding, weapons, and the printing press were very helpful in developing capitalism. The new national monarchs promoted capitalism by granting land and exclusive trade rights to individual capitalists. A powerful nation-state with a large navy was able to sponsor expeditions to find new trade routes and provide protection for those routes.

Europe Ready for Expansion to America

All these pivotal changes thrust Europe from the Middle Ages into the modern era. They also worked together to prepare Western Europe for the exploration, settlement, and exploitation of the American continents. Without any one of the basic changes, Europe would not have been as ready for the challenge. It would not have been as successful in carrying out one of the great migrations and conquests in human history.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

1. Define in sentence form: cartographer, Renaissance, capitalism.
2. What was Johann Gutenberg's invention, and why was it so important?
3. What political changes began to take place in Europe in the fourteenth century?

Early Explorations and Attempted Settlements

AS YOU READ, LOOK FOR

- why Spain's ventures in the New World made her the envy and enemy of other European nations;
- the failures of Spain and France in their attempts to settle La Florida, and Spain's one permanent success;
- what the Europeans left behind when they abandoned South Carolina that weakened the Indians;
- terms: **caulk**, **garrison**, **prefabricated**.

The early explorations of the newly discovered continents were dramatic demonstrations of national rivalries. All the Western European nations scrambled to send fleets to explore the distant shores and to lay claim to large territories. All acted as though the land was theirs for the taking. Almost no one gave consideration to the Indians' prior claim to the land. Competing and overlapping claims to territories were to lead to conflicts and wars among European nations for centuries to come. The prize was considered worth fighting for.

Spanish Conquests

Spain was the first nation to explore and conquer large sections of the American continents. And the nation profited mightily from the ventures. Following Columbus's voyages, Spanish armies took control of most Caribbean islands. The king, who claimed the islands, granted land to Spanish settlers who established sugar plantations. They enslaved the native Indian populations and brought in more slaves from Africa to do the hard work of sugarcane cultivation. Many of the landowners became very rich. Most of the slaves died young because they were worked so hard and they caught European diseases. Some Catholic missionaries, trying to convert the Indians to Christianity, protested the treatment of the slaves, but greed tended to overcome religious creed. By 1520 or so, most of the Indian population of the Caribbean islands was wiped out, and more and more slaves were imported from Africa.



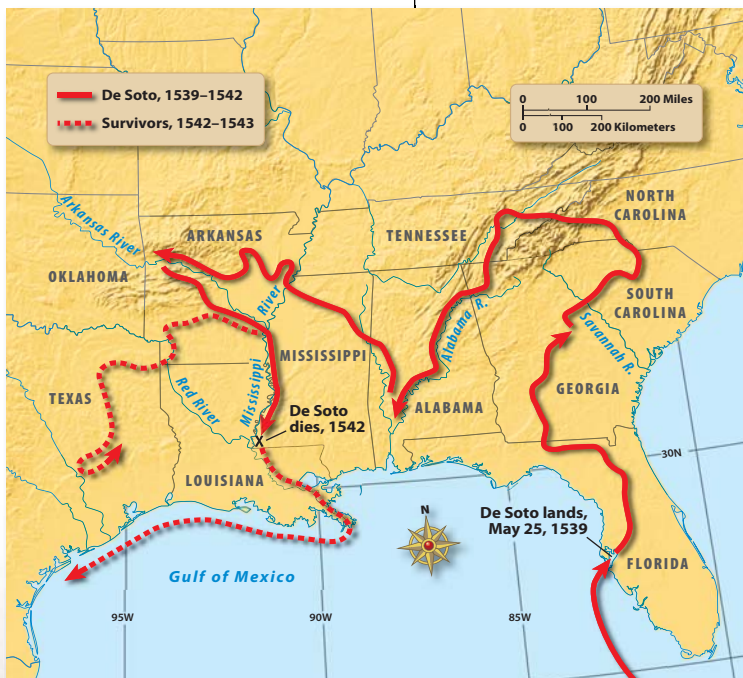
Above: Pedro Menéndez de Avilés was the commander of the great Spanish treasure fleet, carrying Indian gold back to Spain. He later established the settlements of St. Augustine in Florida and Santa Elena on what is now Parris Island.

MAP 15

Route of the de Soto Expedition

Map Skill: Name the present-day states de Soto or his survivors passed through on their expedition.

The wealth gained from sugar was small compared to the riches found in Mexico and Peru. There the Spaniards, riding horses and armed with guns, found and conquered very advanced Indian civilizations that had vast storehouses of gold and silver. Most of the precious metals were stolen and shipped to Spain. Gold and silver mines, worked by Indian slaves, provided a continuing flow of wealth to Spain. Spain became the envy—and the enemy—of most other European countries. The other nations felt it their duty to capture as many Spanish ships loaded with loot as they possibly could. Pirating was promoted by the English, French, and others. Despite losing a shipload here and there, Spain had brought in about two hundred tons of gold and sixteen thousand tons of silver by 1650. American gold and silver provided a boost to the economy of all Europe. Spaniards could now afford to buy goods they wanted from other countries, building up the economies of those nations as well.



The Spanish in Florida and Carolina

Spain had profited enormously from the exploitation of Mexico, Peru, and the Caribbean islands. Spaniards also had their sights set on America farther north, where they hoped to find additional deposits of gold and silver. They never found them, but their efforts gave them claim to large sections of the continent. One explorer of significance to South Carolina was Lucas Vázquez de Ayllón, whom you met at the beginning of this chapter. He sent two expeditions to the coast of Florida and as far north as South Carolina, before his massive effort to settle five hundred men at San Miguel de Gualdape in 1526.





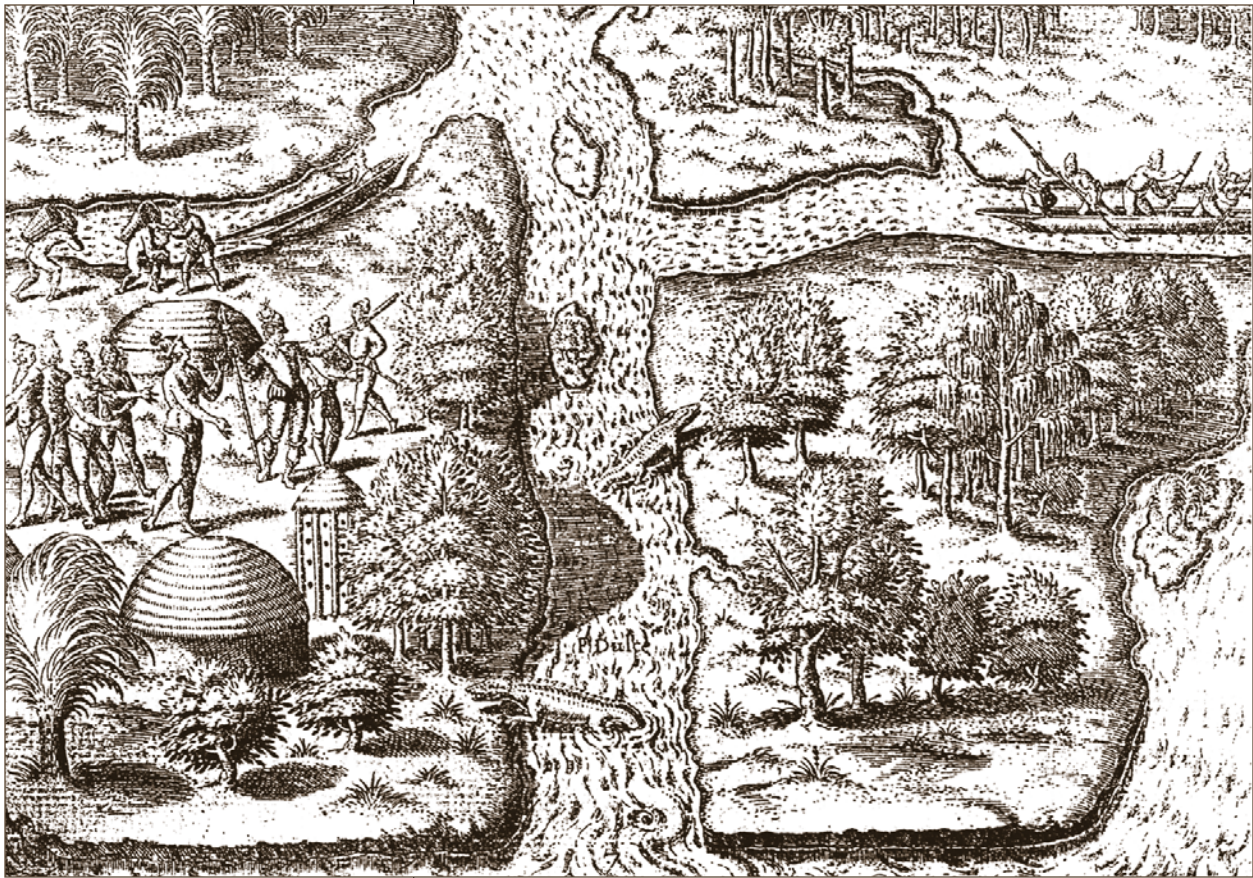
Failure at San Miguel did not mean Spaniards lost interest in what they called La Florida (all of what is now the southeastern United States). The search for precious metals, along with strengthening Spain's claim to La Florida, were the main purposes of Hernando de Soto's dramatic trek through the Southeast in 1539-1542. He and his army were the first Europeans to explore the interior of what was to become the United States. He spent a few weeks enjoying the hospitality of the Indian tribes in central South Carolina, including one led by the Lady of Cofitachiqui, before moving up into North Carolina, then westward to the Mississippi River, spreading destruction and disease among the Indian nations unfortunate enough to be in his path.

Spanish and French Competition in Florida and Carolina

The next European penetration of South Carolina was by a small group of French settlers led by Jean Ribault in 1562. The French were challenging Spanish claims to this part of America. It was a puny challenge. Ribault's 150 men sailed into an inlet he named Port Royal Sound near present-day Beaufort. They built a small fort on Parris Island, named Charlesfort for the French king.

Twenty-eight of the men stayed at the fort, and the others sailed away to France, promising to return with more settlers and supplies. Their return was delayed by civil war in France. The men at Charlesfort could not get enough

Opposite page, below: The expedition of Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto landed at Tampa Bay on May 25, 1539. In the years that followed, the expedition traveled through all the states of the Deep South, including South Carolina. **Above:** The members of the de Soto expedition became the first Europeans to cross the Mississippi River. De Soto died during the expedition; the survivors eventually made their way to Mexico City.



French attempts to settle South Carolina are shown by this engraving of Port Royal (top), and a map of "La Floride" (above). Can you find Port Royal on the map?

food from the Indians. They became desperate and decided to build a boat and sail for France. The boat was made of wood **caulked** (made tight against leakage) with Spanish moss and pine rosin. For sails, they patched together whatever cloth and clothes they had available. On the ocean without adequate food and water, the men turned to cannibalism before the survivors were rescued by an English ship.

In 1565, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés established a Spanish settlement at St. Augustine in Florida, which was to remain as the earliest *permanent* (lasting) settlement by Europeans in what was to become the United States. The following year, Avilés established the small town of Santa Elena and built Fort San Felipe on Parris Island. Santa Elena became, for a brief time, the capital of La Florida. It had the look of a real town, with men, women, and children, a church, a boarding house, and a tavern. From there,

another explorer, Juan Pardo, led two expeditions into the interior as far as Tennessee, following in some of de Soto's footsteps. Like de Soto's explorations, Pardo's journey provided valuable information about the Indian tribes and their customs. Pardo set up several small forts in the interior and left small **garrisons** (groups of soldiers). There is no record of what happened to these men, but they likely were victims of Indian revenge against their intrusion.

Santa Elena had the same problems with Indian neighbors—or, rather, the Indians had the same problems with the Spaniards. When the townspeople ran out of food, they raided Indian villages. Finally, several Indian nations made war on the town in 1576 and forced the residents to ship out to the safety of Cuba. The Indians burned the village and fort. Their rejoicing did not last long because, a few months later, the French made another effort to settle. The Indians quickly sent the French to their eternal rest.

In 1577, the persistent white intruders were back. It was time for the Spaniards to try again. They brought in from St. Augustine **prefabricated** (already built) sections of a fort and quickly erected Fort San Marcos on Parris Island. Soon a new town of Santa Elena arose, which was to become larger than the original. The purpose of the many efforts to settle on this fine harbor was to have a base from which the Spanish navy could protect the shipping lanes from Mexico, Peru, and the Caribbean islands to Spain.

Incredibly, now that Santa Elena was reestablished and seemed to be a success, the Spanish government decided it was too expensive to maintain and ordered it abandoned and destroyed. In 1587, the settlers destroyed their homes, church, and fort and sailed away. For nearly eighty years, the Indians of South Carolina were without significant intrusion by Europeans. But the Europeans had left behind microbes that were to continue weakening the Indian population. The next intruders would have fewer Native Americans to deal with.

Below: Schoolchildren observe the archaeological excavation of the town of Santa Elena on Parris Island. Santa Elena was the first capital of Spanish Florida.



DID YOU KNOW?

Parris Island continues its military tradition. Today, it is best known as the headquarters of recruit training for all U.S. Marines east of the Mississippi River. Parris Island's Marine Corps Recruit Depot is one of the most visited military facilities in the world.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

- 1. Define in sentence form: caulk, garrison, prefabricated.**
- 2. What name did the Spaniards give to all of what became the southeastern United States?**
- 3. Where did Jean Ribault land in 1562, and what did he establish there?**

Of SPECIAL INTEREST

The Lady of Cofitachiqui

The saga of the Lady of Cofitachiqui tells us a great deal about the Indians of this large tribe located in what would become South Carolina.

The story tells us perhaps even more about the Spaniards who paid her a visit in the year 1540. The “Lady,” so-called by the Spaniards, leaves no name in the historical records, but the records tell us much about her character and her people.

The Lady was the chief of a large tribe with its major town on either the Savannah River near North Augusta or the Wateree River near Camden; scholars disagree on the location. Her province of Cofitachiqui was large and had been prosperous. However, an epidemic had recently killed many of her subjects and left some villages ghost towns. Presumably, the disease had spread from a temporary Spanish settlement on the coast a few years earlier. Food was not in abundant supply because of the neglect of fields.

The Spaniards, led by Hernando de Soto, had marched from Florida and arrived across the river from Cofitachiqui, of which they had heard interesting tales of riches. There were about six hundred soldiers, one hundred servants, two hundred horses, and three hundred pigs—quite an impressive display of power.

The young and beautiful Lady crossed the river in a large dugout canoe to greet de Soto and his men (illustration above). The canoe was made comfortable for her

and her eight women attendants with many cushions and a canopy. She gave de Soto a long string of pearls, which had circled her neck three times and hung down to her hips. In return, he gave her a gold and ruby ring.

Though her supplies were low, she offered one of the two storehouses of maize in her town for his use. She also offered to vacate half the houses of the town to accommodate his men during their stay. Rafts and canoes would be provided for the Spaniards’ river crossing. The next day, the army crossed the river and took up quarters in the half of

the town vacated for them. Then de Soto and his lieutenants began to visit the temples and burial sites of chiefs in several towns, where they found life-size wooden statues and elaborately decorated weapons and rawhide shields. The temples and burial places also contained trunks full of freshwater pearls. De Soto stole and hauled away hundreds of pounds of pearls.

In order to ensure safe travel for his men, he kidnapped the Lady of

Cofitachiqui and took her with him. His army marched westward across the Blue Ridge Mountains. At some point, the Lady escaped with a basketful of pearls, returned to her people, and faded from our historical view. De Soto and his men did not fade away. They explored westward toward the Mississippi River, plundering and burning towns and villages along the way, kidnapping leaders, and demanding food, women, and servants. Hit-and-run attacks by Native Americans finally reduced the army and its horses to a much smaller force. De Soto himself died in 1542. The remnants of his army floated down the Mississippi River on rafts and made their way to Mexico where Spaniards were in full control.



The English Colonies in North America

AS YOU READ, LOOK FOR

- failed attempts to establish an English colony on North Carolina's Outer Banks;
- how the first permanent English colony at Jamestown, Virginia, set many precedents for later colonies;
- religious and economic reasons for the founding of Maryland;
- struggles and successes of the Puritans and Pilgrims in New England;
- how Dutch New Netherland kept its diversity and tolerance when it became the English New York;
- the influence of William Penn's Quaker ideals on his Pennsylvania colony;
- terms: **Lost Colony, joint-stock company, indentured servant, headright system, Puritans, Pilgrims, Quakers.**

Spanish domination of Central America and most of South America and the Caribbean continued for several centuries. But St. Augustine in Florida remained the only Spanish settlement in southeastern North America. Most of the new colonizing activity along the North American coast was undertaken by England and France. French efforts were largely in Canada. The English sponsored a number of colonies along the coast of the later United States. South Carolina was one of the last of these.

The Unsuccessful Colonies in North Carolina

The first efforts to establish an English colony in North America were on the Outer Banks of the later North Carolina. In the 1580s, Queen Elizabeth I, the capable daughter of Henry VIII, gave a grant of land to a favorite of hers, Sir Walter Raleigh. He sent out a small colony of soldiers in 1585, which established a settlement on the Outer Banks. They failed to develop good relations with the Indians and ran short of food. A year later, the men accepted a ride back to England from Sir Francis Drake.

DID YOU KNOW?

Sir Walter Raleigh was an adventurer and, along with William Shakespeare, one of England's best poets of that time period.





Above: This map of the coast of North Carolina was made by John White. Sir Walter Raleigh named White governor of the second colony on Roanoke Island in 1587. Later, White sailed to England for supplies, but was not able to return to Roanoke until 1590. He found the colony abandoned.

Raleigh tried again in 1587, sending a colony with men, women, and children, not just soldiers. This time, the whole settlement of Roanoke on the North Carolina coast disappeared without a trace. This **Lost Colony** was never found, nor was there any evidence that they were massacred. One possibility is that they moved away and merged with an Indian tribe. We do know that later some members of the Lumbee tribe in North Carolina had blue eyes and English names.

Jamestown in Virginia

The first permanent English settlement in America was Jamestown in 1607. The new town was in a territory that Sir Walter Raleigh had already named Virginia in honor of the “virgin” Queen Elizabeth, who had never married. The town was named for King James I, Elizabeth’s successor. The colony was owned and operated by a joint-stock company that hoped to make a profit from the enterprise. A **joint-stock company** was an early form of the modern corporation. Many people invested money in the company by buying stock—making the company much stronger and better financed than a one-person enterprise.

Poor Leadership and Poor Conditions

Jamestown had a very uncertain and miserable existence for many years. The settlement managed to survive despite a number of difficulties. The leadership from the Virginia Company in London was *inept* (lacking ability) and too greedy for profits. The settlers were poorly prepared for living in the wilderness. Both company and settlers had unrealistic expectations that instant wealth would fall into their hands. The settlers preferred searching for gold to planting crops, but there was no gold. In the first few years, more settlers died of diseases and malnutrition than lived, but the company continued to send more people to America. Economic conditions improved somewhat by about 1616 after the settlers realized that the tobacco the Indians were cultivating could be sold in Europe. James I had it about right when he wrote that tobacco was “loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, and dangerous to the lungs.” Despite his

warning, smoking became the new fad in England, and Virginia became the major supplier.

The Promise of Free Land and the Headright System

Settlers came to America for all sorts of reasons, but most came because of the promise of free land. They often paid their way for the risky voyage by becoming indentured servants. An **indentured servant** was a person who agreed to work for another person, usually for seven years, in exchange for passage to America.

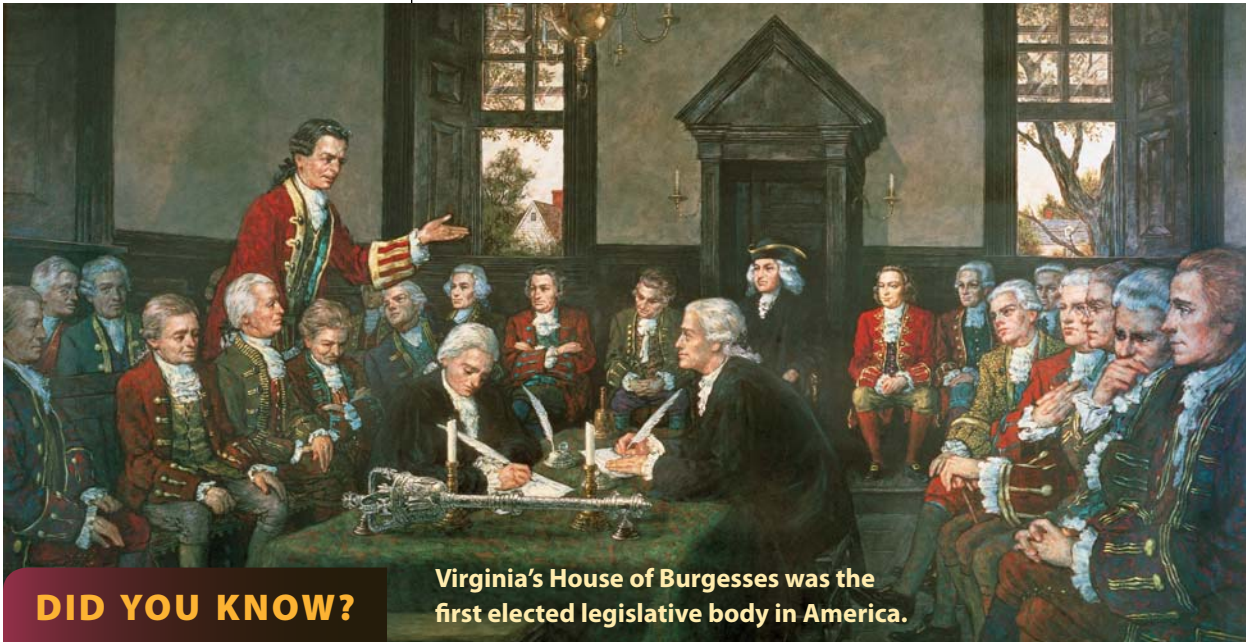
Several colonial practices began in Virginia and were adopted in other English colonies. One was the use of indentured servants. Another was the method of land distribution. The main method was the **headright system**. Under this system, each person who came to the colony was to receive fifty acres of land. This method sounds fair and democratic: every person would get a piece of land on which to establish economic independence. But it did not work out that way in Virginia. A wealthier person who brought servants received the headright for each servant as well as for himself and each member of his family. This good deal allowed a planter to build up a large plantation with many servants. The servants could receive their own headrights after seven years of service—though few lived that long. A system built for widespread ownership of land ended up creating a relatively small class of large, wealthy landowners spread along the rivers of eastern Virginia.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

If you had been a Native American in Virginia, would you have taught the Jamestown settlers to grow tobacco? Would their colony have survived without the cultivation of tobacco?

Below: Jamestown was the first successful English colony in America. The success did not come easily, however, and there were years when more settlers died than lived. A turning point was the discovery that tobacco could be exported to Europe.





Virginia's House of Burgesses was the first elected legislative body in America.

DID YOU KNOW?

Pocahontas, the daughter of the powerful Indian chief Powhatan, married tobacco farmer John Rolfe after converting to Christianity and being christened "Rebecca." In 1616, she, Rolfe, and their young son traveled to England, where she was presented to King James I. Before she could return home, she became ill, died, and was buried in England.



The Beginning of Representative Government

Virginia was also the beginning point of representative government in America. The settlers demanded a representative assembly to run their local affairs. The company consented and established the House of Burgesses in 1619. Though it always represented the interests of the large landowners, this legislative body set an important *precedent* (example, standard) for local control of local problems.

The Arrival of Women and Slaves

The year 1619 was also significant for setting two other precedents. Earlier, almost all the settlers had been men. The company wanted a self-sustaining colony, so they sent a boatload of young women to Virginia to provide brides for the men. Though John Rolfe had famously married Pocahontas, not many Englishmen married Indians in any of the colonies. This is in contrast to the Frenchmen in Canada. The Frenchmen brought almost no women from Europe and readily married Indian women. Possibly as a consequence, they tended to develop much better relations with Indians than most of the English colonies did.

Also in 1619, a boatload of African slaves arrived. Though ships loaded only with women passengers did not continue, boats loaded with slaves did continue. The economy of Virginia came to depend largely on the cultivation of tobacco and on the labor of black slaves and white servants, neither of whom was free.

Relations with the Indians

Virginia set the standard for most of the later English colonies in its disrespectful relations with the Indian population. Colonists raided Indian



DID YOU KNOW?

The Act Concerning Religion, proposed by Cecilius Calvert and passed by the Maryland legislature in 1649, was one of the first laws in America allowing freedom of religion. The freedom only extended to Christians, however. Jews, Muslims, and others were not yet welcome.

villages, taking their stores of food supplies. They continually moved into Indian lands as though the original dwellers had no claim to the land. Killing an Indian was no great sin. Occasionally, Indian tribes would form an alliance and attack white communities in retaliation. Such attacks in 1622, 1644, and 1675 killed hundreds of settlers, but each time the whites, with their superior firepower, won. Before the end of the century, less than a thousand Indians remained in Virginia.

Maryland

The colony of Maryland, across the Chesapeake Bay from Virginia, had much in common with her neighbor. The land and climate were very similar. However, Maryland was quite different from Virginia in its origin and governance. The territory was granted by the king to one “proprietor,” Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore. Maryland, then, was not a corporate colony, but a proprietary colony. He planned to make money by selling large tracts of land and by renting land. Neither worked out very well. Lord Baltimore was a favorite of King Charles I, but was a Catholic at a time when most Englishmen were very prejudiced against Catholics. Maryland became a place of religious liberty for all different Christian denominations.

Above: Jamestown Settlement is a reconstruction of the colony, complete with guides in period costume. **Below:** A reconstruction of St. Mary’s, the first capital of Maryland, and the fourth-oldest permanent English settlement.





The New England Colonies

The Englishmen who migrated to New England, in the northeast corner of what became the United States, were much more interested in religion than most of the settlers in the Chesapeake Bay area. The **Puritans**, a radical group of Protestants, were the dominant religious group in New England. England had been Protestant for many decades, with the official national church being the Church of England (the Anglican Church). The monarch was the head, so there was no separation of church and state. It had no connection to the pope or the Roman Catholic Church, but it had retained many of the ceremonies, structures, and practices of the Catholic Church.

Puritans

Those who wanted to purify the Anglican Church of all reminders of Catholicism were called Puritans. These dissenters from the Anglican Church emphasized personal salvation and individual *piety* (devotion). The local government and the congregation tried to impose strict standards of moral behavior. They believed that a person's work was a way of serving God and that all honest labor was equally worthy in the sight of God. This "work ethic" was to contribute to the prosperity of Puritans in New England and to become one of the core values in the American dream.



Pilgrims

A smaller, even more radical group than the Puritans were the Separatists. They thought the Anglican Church was too corrupt and powerful to purify, so good Christians should simply separate themselves from it. A group of Separatists first migrated to Holland, but found that country too corrupt for their taste, so they sailed on the *Speedwell* to England, then on the *Mayflower* to the New World for a fresh start. Their travels caused them to be labeled **Pilgrims**. About one hundred Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth in Massachusetts in November 1620—not a good time of year to set up homes in the climate of New England. By spring, half the settlers had died. But the little community survived, barely. It was soon overshadowed in numbers, vitality, and wealth by the new settlement established at Boston.

The Massachusetts Bay Company

The Puritan settlement at Boston by the Massachusetts Bay Company was a very ambitious project. First, it was very large: about one thousand settlers came to Boston in 1630. About seventeen thousand others arrived within a dozen years. It was a well-planned operation led by university-trained men. There was no “starving time” in this colony. The company leaders came to Massachusetts with the other settlers, bringing their company charter with them. This ensured vigorous local government, not government by a company three thousand miles away. Leaders were elected by male church

DID YOU KNOW?

In the early autumn of 1621, the fifty-three surviving Pilgrims celebrated their successful harvest (above), as was the English custom. Some ninety Indians attended this first American harvest festival, which we commemorate on the fourth Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day.

Opposite page, above: This painting, *Embarkation of the Pilgrims*, hangs in the U.S. Capitol.

Opposite page, below: A New England Puritan couple takes no chances on the walk to church.



members. They were subject to the English king, of course, but were able to manage most of their own affairs.

The settlers came from the middle ranks of English society—successful farmers, carpenters, ironworkers, cloth makers, fishermen, shipbuilders, merchants, and ministers. Few came as servants. They created a diverse economy of small farms and businesses that provided most of their needs. The settlers came as families, with many women and children. The project was also ambitious because the Puritans considered their venture a religious “Errand into the Wilderness.” Their colony would be a “City Set on a Hill” to be a beacon to the entire Christian world. They were certain that they were God’s agents in changing the world. This idea of America being an example to all the world would later become an important ingredient in the ideals of American nationalism and America’s special mission in the world.

Massachusetts Bay had ambitious plans for education. The Puritans emphasized that every person should be able to read the Bible and understand

religious and legal principles. Ministers had to be highly educated. Many of the ministers who immigrated were graduates of the distinguished universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In 1636, after just six years in the wilderness, the Puritan leaders founded Harvard College to train new pastors. In the 1640s, the government of Massachusetts created a tax-supported school system and required all towns to operate schools.

Supporting schools was easier in Massachusetts than in the Chesapeake colonies or in Carolina later because of the pattern of settlement. The people lived in small



Top: John Winthrop was one of the most important early leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, serving as governor for twelve of the first eighteen years of the colony’s existence. Above: Puritans founded Harvard College in 1636. It is the oldest university in the United States.

towns, not scattered on individual farms and plantations across the countryside. The government in Boston gave charters to groups of families to settle on particular plots of land and form communities. People were not treated exactly equally, but it was understood that the welfare of the community was more important than any individual’s accumulation of wealth. Most decisions for the welfare of the community were made at annual town meetings of all the male citizens.

The town meetings, the widespread ownership of land, the lack of a very poor or servant class—all seem to indicate a strong leaning toward democracy. However, the Massachusetts leadership was almost *dictatorial* (controlling in a forceful and unfair way) on the issue of religion. They had demanded more freedom of religion in England. But in America, where they were in charge, the government enforced a strict moral code and required everyone to worship as the Puritans worshiped.



Left: Roger Williams decided to leave Massachusetts before he could be banished. After a difficult winter journey, he was befriended by the Narragansett Indians. They provided him with land for his new colony, Rhode Island. **Below:** In 1637, Anne Hutchinson was banished from Massachusetts for refusing to follow strict Puritan religious doctrines. She and her followers joined Williams in Rhode Island, establishing the settlement of Portsmouth.

Other New England Colonies

Massachusetts *spawned* (produced) several other colonies in New England. The fertile valleys of Connecticut attracted many Puritans from the rocky soils of Massachusetts, led by Thomas Hooker. The use of government to impose religion on people caused Roger Williams to leave and establish Rhode Island in 1636. He was a strong advocate of religious freedom and the principle of separation of church and state. These two ideas were rare anywhere in the world, but eventually became fundamental to American life. Williams was later joined in Rhode Island by Anne Hutchinson and her followers. Their outspoken criticisms of the Puritan leaders in Massachusetts were no longer tolerated.



The Middle Colonies

While England was developing colonies along the North American coast in the seventeenth century, other European countries wanted colonies there as well. The Netherlands (or Holland, home of the Dutch) claimed the area around Manhattan Island and the Hudson River on the basis of a voyage up the river by Henry Hudson.

New Netherland/New York

The Dutch set up a trading post in 1624 at Albany and a year later on Manhattan Island, calling the Manhattan town New Amsterdam and the colony New Netherland. Through these small settlements, they established

DID YOU KNOW?

After Anne Hutchinson's husband died, she moved from Rhode Island to New Amsterdam (New York). In 1643, she and five of her children were killed in an Indian raid. In 1945, the Massachusetts legislature voted to revoke her banishment.



A map of New Amsterdam in 1660 (top), four years before it was captured by the British (above).

a profitable trade in beaver fur with the Iroquois Indians. New Amsterdam quickly became a town of many different nationalities, languages, and religions. The people developed an easy tolerance based on the pursuit of trade and profit.

In 1664, the English captured New Amsterdam in a war with the Netherlands and ended the Dutch foothold in North America. King Charles II gave New Netherland to his brother James, Duke of York and heir to the throne. The colony was renamed New York, and James became the proprietor. Though English residents eventually out-

numbered the other groups and much intermarriage of ethnic groups took place, the town, which became New York City, retained its international flavor and its tolerance of great diversity.

New Jersey

A part of King Charles's grant to the Duke of York was the territory of New Jersey. James soon gave that part of his domain to two friends who encouraged settlers to move into the proprietary colony by promises of inexpensive land, religious freedom, and political participation. New Jersey became a colony of prosperous farmers on fertile lands.

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania, just west of New Jersey, was to become the center of a vital and influential Quaker society in America. The **Quakers**, or the Society of Friends, had formed a new *sect* (denomination) in England in the 1640s. They wanted to practice a more pure Christian religion and work for a more just society. They placed great emphasis on the “inward light” that every man—and woman—possessed. Individual conscience was more important than church authority or even scripture. Quakers shocked most Englishmen by claiming the equality of all people, and refusing to recognize social rank. They believed the power to govern came from the people. They rejected the use of force and violence, and refused to serve in the military.

All these views seemed to most Englishmen as *subversive* (tending to undermine or destroy) of the authority of the church and of the government. Consequently, Quakers were persecuted, abused, jailed, and tortured. Those who persisted might even be executed. Even in America, three Quaker men and one woman who refused to leave Massachusetts were hanged.

DID YOU KNOW?

So where is “Old Jersey”? The Island of Jersey is one of the Channel Islands between England and France. Although it is closer to Normandy, France, than to England, Jersey is a British crown dependency. The island is the origin of that famous milk producer—the Jersey cow.

Below: William Penn, seen here arriving in Pennsylvania, founded his colony following Quaker principles. He paid Indians for their land and welcomed people of all types. As a result, Pennsylvania prospered.





The Quakers gained a great and influential champion in the 1660s when William Penn, the son of an admiral, was converted to the faith. In 1681, King Charles II repaid a large debt he had owed to the admiral by granting William Penn, the admiral's heir, the land that became Pennsylvania. The colony was almost the size of England. (This was a good deal for the king. He was easily free of an old debt, and most of the pesky Quakers left England for Pennsylvania.) As proprietor of his new, fertile colony, Penn wanted a diverse population that would have freedom of conscience, representative government, and no military service requirements.

Penn also expected his relations with the Indians to be based on the ethic of love and the concept of *pacifism* (opposition to war and violence). He insisted on paying Indians for the lands that he considered theirs, not his. Penn's colony grew rapidly and prospered. Philadelphia soon became a leading city in colonial America. People of all sorts moved into the colony by the thousands, buying land from Penn

at reasonable prices. Pennsylvania set the standard for *pluralism* (people from many ethnic, religious, and social groups living as one society), which was to become one of the ideals of America.

MAP 16

North American Colonies in 1650

Map Skill: Name the North American settlements in order of their founding.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

1. Define in sentence form: joint-stock company, headright system, Puritans.
2. What three precedent-setting events took place in Virginia in 1619?
3. How did William Penn come to found the colony of Pennsylvania?



Europeans' Motives for Coming to America

The story of Europeans coming to America is a fascinating one. Why did they leave their homes and livelihoods? Why did they risk the dangerous three-thousand-mile voyage across the Atlantic Ocean? We find there were several reasons—and different motives for different people.

Columbus's main motivation was economic. He wanted to open new trade routes to Asia that would make Spain a rich nation and him a rich man. Samuel de Champlain, who founded Quebec in Canada under the French flag, planned to profit greatly from the fur trade with the Indians. That was also the plan of the Dutch, who formed settlements on the Hudson River in the area that became New York. The English joint-stock companies and proprietors who set up colonies in America intended to make a profit through trade, agriculture, and—they hoped at first—gold and silver.

It seems clear that most settlers came to America for improvement of their economic conditions. The settlers in the English colonies, whatever their nationality, were mainly drawn by the prospect of becoming landowners. They came from a continent where all the land had been taken up for centuries. If you were not born with land, you would never own land. The promise of free land in America was a great draw for courageous, hardy Europeans willing to take the risk.

Some came to America primarily for religious freedom. They felt persecuted in Europe for being a certain type of Protestant or for being a Catholic. Religious intolerance was the order of the day in Europe. That intolerance and persecution caused many people to come to America in search of both religious freedom and economic opportunity. Whole communities, such as Plymouth and Boston, were established with religious freedom for themselves as the main motivation. Quakers, or Friends, who moved into Pennsylvania expected freedom from the harassment and persecution they suffered in England. Maryland provided a haven for Catholics and others who refused the services of the Anglican Church.

Political persecution in England and Europe was another motivation for people to come to America. The 1600s were turbulent decades in England, where opponents of the king's rule were persecuted. When the king's enemies overthrew the monarchy, they got the opportunity to persecute the king's supporters. The return of the king to power meant persecution or exile for his enemies. With each turn of the wheel, there were plenty of people who saw America as a place where they could escape the dangers of torture and death.

Any settler you might choose to investigate will probably have more than one of these motives for moving to America. And there were, no doubt, some who wanted to escape a bad family or social situation. And we know there were many who were forced to leave because of criminal charges. The common thread running through all these reasons was freedom. Those coming to America were looking for more economic, religious, political, and personal freedom. (Left: A replica of the *Susan Constant* is docked at Jamestown Settlement.)





Chapter Summary

Important changes in Western Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries brought about the age of exploration and expansion. These changes, which were technological, religious, intellectual, political, and economic, would leave a lasting mark on the new lands that were being explored and colonized.

The Spanish dominated South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. The English dominated the eastern coast of present-day United States—with the exception of Florida, which was a possession of Spain. The French settled mainly in Canada. Although there were other European nations exploring the “New World,” these three were the dominant colonial powers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The colonies of these three major powers were quite different from each other because of why they were settled and how they treated the Native Americans. Not only were the English colonies different from the Spanish and the French colonies, but they were also different from one another. The differences between the northern and southern English colonies can still be seen today in the way towns developed and in some customs. Leaders in the English colonies knew that, in order for their colony to be successful, they must have local representation in the government of the colony. This would become a fundamental part of the development of democracy in the future United States of America.

Activities for Learning

Reviewing People, Places, and Things

Indicate whether the statement below is TRUE or FALSE. If it is FALSE, change the underlined word(s) to make it true.

1. The German monk credited with starting the

Protestant Reformation was Johann Gutenberg.

2. The French established a small fort on Parris Island in 1562 and named it Charlesfort.
3. The first permanent settlement in the “New World” was made by the Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto in 1565.
4. The religious group that was considered by the English government to be subversive was the Quakers, who believed everyone should be treated equally.
5. The first permanent English settlement in North America was the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
6. The colony of Maryland became a proprietary colony whose proprietor was Cecilius Calvert or Lord Baltimore.
7. Separatists were called Pilgrims and they wanted to separate from the Anglican Church.
8. Anne Hutchinson was a Puritan woman who had similar beliefs to Roger Williams about religious freedom.

Understanding the Facts

1. Why were Europeans able to conquer so much land so quickly in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries?
2. What period in history reenergized Europeans and prepared them for exploration?
3. Why was Martin Luther considered a heretic by the Roman Catholic Church?
4. Why did England become a Protestant nation in the mid-1500s?
5. What was the main factor that contributed to the development of capitalism during the Renaissance?
6. Why did Spanish settlers begin importing slaves from Africa after 1500?

7. What area of South Carolina did the French claim in 1562?
8. What was the first town established by the Spanish in the Carolina area?
9. What happened to that town?
10. How were the Puritans different from the Pilgrims?
11. Why was the Massachusetts Bay Colony of the Puritans so successful?
12. What belief did the Quakers have that shocked most Englishmen?

Developing Critical Thinking Skills

1. Do you believe Martin Luther had any idea about how far reaching his writings would become? Support your belief.
2. How did Spain's economic success in the Americas affect the rest of Europe?
3. Why do you think the French tried to treat the Native Americans well?
4. Describe what you think is the best technological tool that has been introduced during your lifetime.

Writing across the Curriculum

Select a partner to whom you will write a letter describing what your town is like. One of you will write about your town that is located in either Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. The other will write about what his/her town is like in either Maryland or Virginia.

Exploring Technology

Find three websites that deal with how the Spanish settlers and the English settlers treated the Native American population in the sixteenth century. Determine which of the three websites, if any, you would use to write a paper on this topic. Give support for your reasons to either use or not use each site.

Applying Your Skills

1. Create a chart showing the similarities and differences among the English colonies that were established between 1607 and 1732. Include the name of the colony, when it was established,

why it was established, and whether it was a proprietary, corporate, or royal colony.

2. Knowing what you do about the successes and failures of various settlements, compose a document that can be used as a guide to establish a new settlement in an undiscovered land.

Building Skills: Finding Information

Knowing everything is not as important as knowing how and where to find information when you need it. There are many types of resources you can use to find information, but you need to be careful that the resources you use are legitimate. This has become more important since the Internet has become part of our everyday life. When you find information online, you should notice if that information is published by an educational institution, a reputable news agency, a medical entity, or if it is from a high school student's term paper, someone's personal blog, and so on. Generally speaking, you can find facts in almanacs, atlases, dictionaries, and encyclopedias. These reference books can be found in your local libraries and they can also be found online.

- **Almanacs** provide dates and facts about various events, usually in chronological order.
- **Atlases** provide maps and information about places.
- **Dictionaries** provide word meanings, spelling, pronunciation, and origin of the words.
- **Encyclopedias** provide important details about people, places, and things, usually in alphabetical order by subject or topic.

Read the following sentences and indicate which reference source(s) listed above would be the most likely source(s) of the answer.

1. Who was Sir Walter Raleigh?
2. Where did the Protestant Reformation begin?
3. What major crops are grown in South Carolina today?
4. How do you pronounce *precedent*?
5. Define *cartographer*.
6. How many counties does South Carolina have?
7. When did Hurricane Hugo strike South Carolina?
8. What is the average rainfall in South Carolina in April?