

Project: *First Folio! The Book That Gave Us Shakespeare*
Originator: Shakespeare Folio team
Working Title: Shakespeare Folio
Section: "North Carolina Connections" timeline label text
Stage: original document, full text version, NOT for team consideration
Version: 2, [after 1st space edit: for review by Cathy and BJ](#)
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TOTAL Word Count, Original: 1391 (including dates and art suggestions)
TOTAL Word Count, this version: 1460 (including dates and art suggestions)
Word Count, as revised: xx

KEY DATES in SHAKESPEARE'S LIFE

William Shakespeare was baptized on April 26, 1564, in Stratford-upon-Avon, England.

William Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway on November 28, 1582, in Worcester, in Canterbury Province. William was 18 and Anne was 26, and, as it turns out, pregnant. Their first child, a daughter they named Susanna, was born on May 26, 1583. Two years later, on February 2, 1585, twins Hamnet and Judith were born. Hamnet later died of unknown causes at age 11.

William Shakespeare had started earning a living as an actor by 1592 and was a playwright in London with, possibly, several plays produced.

William Shakespeare and his business partners built their own theater on the south bank of the Thames River—the Globe—by 1599.

Shakespeare's sonnets were first published in 1609 as a quarto.

William Shakespeare died on his birthday, April 23, 1616, though many scholars believe this is a myth. Church records show he was interred at Trinity Church on April 25, 1616.

The 1623 First Folio of Shakespeare groups the plays for the first time into histories, comedies, and tragedies, and it includes the Droeshout portrait of Shakespeare, generally considered an authentic image because it was approved by those who knew him. More importantly, the First Folio preserved 18 of Shakespeare's plays that had never been printed before: *All's Well That Ends Well*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, *As You Like It*, *Comedy of Errors*, *Coriolanus*, *Cymbeline*, *1 Henry VI*, *Henry VIII*, *Julius Caesar*, *King John*, *Macbeth*, *Measure for Measure*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, *The Tempest*, *Timon of Athens*, *Twelfth Night*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, and *The Winter's Tale*.

The First Folio sold well enough that it was followed nine years later by the 1632 Second Folio, full of small corrections, then by the 1663 Third Folio and the 1685 Fourth Folio. The latter two added many new plays, most of which are not today considered to be by Shakespeare.

[possible title ideas ???]

North Carolina Connections to Shakespeare's Time

Shakespearean Times in the New World

We Were *Not* Shakespeare's England!

We Were Not Even Carolana, Yet!

A.D. 700–ca. 1550 North American Indians of the Mississippian culture have slowly established large, regional, relatively permanent towns, some in the area that will become North Carolina. [Photos/Graphics: 1\) photo of Town Creek Indian Mound/QR Code leading to video—we have permission from Town Creek to use \[// 2\\)graphic/map of early tribes in NC\]\(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mcCJpK01QBc&feature=youtu.be\)](#)

Commented [ES1]: ... BJ suggested cutting this entire listing ...

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A.D. 1492

After 36 days of sailing, Italian explorer Christopher Columbus sets foot on an island in the present-day Bahamas that he believes is part of the Indies, the lands of south and southeast Asia. In describing his landing, he refers to the native inhabitants he finds as "Indians."

1502

Following several trips across the Atlantic Ocean, mariner Amerigo Vespucci concludes that the land Christopher Columbus claims to have found was, indeed, not part of the eastern coast of Asia but a "new world" (he also reasons that a western route to Asia will actually involve crossing yet another ocean beyond it).

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1507

A new map of the world is published, and it shows a landmass named "America" for the first time. Further exploration will show that America, the New World, is actually two continents—which will join the three old world continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

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1526

Spanish explorer Lucas Vásques de Ayllón is thought to have sailed into the Cape Fear River. With his expedition of six ships are 500 men, women, and children—and the first Africans to see what will become North Carolina. When some of the Africans are forced to help build a fort, they escape into "Indian" communities.

1540

An expedition led by Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto spends several weeks among several groups of native inhabitants in western parts of what will become North Carolina (the area of present-day Charlotte, Hickory, and Morganton).

[Photos/Graphics: map of NC with routes of Hernando de Soto and Pardo](#)

1566–1568

Spanish explorer Juan Pardo leads two land expeditions through the mountain wilderness that we now know as western North Carolina. Along the way, he communicates with native Indian communities that include the Catawba, Wateree, and Saxapahaw. In 1567, he establishes Fort San Juan near Joara (north of present-day Morganton).

[Photos/Graphics: map of NC with routes of Hernando de Soto and Pardo](#)

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1584

Sir Walter Raleigh, an English adventurer and writer (who will never see the New World himself), and some close associates sponsor an expedition in search of sites for potential settlement in the New World. After landing their ships at Roanoke Island, the explorers meet Secotan chief Wingina and his people. Two area natives, Manteo and Wanchese, return to England with the explorers and are used to promote future expeditions to North America.

[Photos/Graphics: Portrait of Manteo, portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh](#)

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1585

Sir Walter Raleigh organizes a second voyage to Roanoke Island. Led by Raleigh's cousin, Sir Richard Grenville, this expedition results in the first English settlement on the coast of North America. In need of men and supplies, Grenville sails back to England, leaving Ralph Lane and 107 men to build a fort and explore the area. Artist John White joins this expedition after he is commissioned to draw the inhabitants of the New World and their surroundings. Over a 13 month period, White will produce a series of more than 70 watercolors that feature indigenous people, plants, and animals.

[Photos/Graphics: 1\) Detail of John White drawing—corn fields](#)

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1586

During a march into the mainland, Ralph Lane makes an alliance with the Chowanoke, who hope to use the English against their enemies, the Tuscarora. Meanwhile, Chief Wingina warns inland tribes about the English and develops a plot to get rid of them. As problems rise between the two cultures, Sir Francis Drake arrives at Roanoke Island. With no sign of Richard Grenville's relief ships, most of the men he left behind sail back to England with Drake. When Grenville finally arrives at Roanoke Island, additional men are left to hold the area for England.

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1587

A new expedition, also funded by Sir Walter Raleigh, results in a group—with women and children—that is expected to build a permanent self-sustaining settlement. Raleigh names his friend and artist John White to serve as leader of the group, which decides to settle at Roanoke Island. Since most of the native peoples decide to let the colonists-intruders fend for

themselves, White sails back to England to acquire supplies, leaving behind his own new granddaughter, the first English child born in the New World: Virginia Dare.

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1588–1590

A number of factors prevent John White from returning to the New World settlement as quickly as he wants to. First of all, crossing the Atlantic during winter would have been a considerable risk and, even after seas calmed, the captain White had commissioned refused to leave until spring. Once spring arrives, the on-again–off-again Anglo-Spanish War escalates between the Royal Navy and the Spanish Armada, and every available ship is requisitioned to fight. White eventually manages to hire two small vessels; under way, however, they are intercepted by French pirates and the supplies are seized. He is eventually able to restock and gain passage on a privateering expedition with a captain who agrees to stop off at Roanoke Island.

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[Photos/Graphics: John White image of village.](#)

1590

John White lands at Roanoke Island on August 18, his granddaughter's third birthday, but finds the colony deserted, with little evidence of what has happened to the 90 men, 17 women, and 11 children he'd left behind. He searches the area and, because of one clue, requests he be taken to Croatoan Island (now known as Hatteras Island) in hopes of finding some of them. Severe weather, however, forces the ship's captain to continue his planned voyage. This attempt at settlement becomes known as "the Lost Colony."

[Photos/Graphics: John White map of NC coast](#)

1606

King James I empowers the London Company to explore and colonize an area that stretches along the Atlantic Ocean from the North River (what we what we know today as the Hudson River) to the Cape Fear River. Known as the Colony of Virginia, this area will basically make up the future coasts of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, as well as parts of New Jersey and South Carolina.

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1607

Efforts of the London Company lead to voyages that result in the establishment of James Fort on the James River (a few miles from the Chesapeake Bay) in the Colony of Virginia—~~land that has been previously claimed by Spain, France, Sweden, and the Netherlands.~~

1608

The first European women arrive at James Fort in the Colony of Virginia. The colony's total white population now stands at approximately 200, most living just outside the fort in "James

Cittie," the first permanent English settlement in the New World. The name James Cittie will evolve into variations of Jamestowne and then Jamestown.

1609

The *Sea Venture*, flagship of the London Company, sets sail with supplies for the settlement at James Fort. Unfortunately, the ship is caught in a violent storm, and its captain beaches the sinking ship on a reef near Bermuda. Accounts of the 150 crewmembers and passengers—who build two new ships over the next year from salvaged timber and sail on to James Fort—are said to have inspired William Shakespeare in the writing of his final play, *The Tempest*.

1619

More than 20 Africans arrive in the Colony of Virginia, at Jamestown. The captured prisoners, who had been enroute to Mexico, are traded into indentured servitude in exchange for food that can feed the ship's crew. Indentured servants, whether black or white, will be treated similarly until the 1640s, when Africans begin to lose rights.

1629

King Charles I grants the Carolana Land Grant to Sir Robert Heath. The grant will never be acted upon, but it signifies that the Colony of Virginia can be divided for ~~colonization and~~ settlement.

1645

The "New England triangular trade route" is established when ships begin sailing from New England to Africa to the West Indies and back to New England. From New England, they carry rum and manufactured goods that are sold or traded for slaves in Africa; the slaves are then transported to the West Indies where some are sold or exchanged for sugar, tobacco, and wine; the remaining Africans, and the West Indies cargo, are then sold in New England for more rum and manufactured goods, to begin the triangle again.

1650

News of the Lost Colony at Roanoke, in Carolana, continues to slow exploration of Carolana. Eventually, however settlers from the Virginia colony do begin to venture south, into Indian lands around the Roanoke—present-day Albemarle—Sound and along the area's rivers.

1655

Nathaniel Batts becomes the first known person of European descent to set up a permanent home in Carolana. It is located along the Salmon River at the western end of the Roanoke Sound.

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