

## 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.

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.

Possible information for North Carolina during this period??

This text is largely from the revised American Indian timeline and will need editing/cutting.

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

### A.D. 700–ca. 1550

North American Indians of the Mississippian culture have slowly surrendered their tribal-based lives to establish large, regional, relatively permanent towns (often surrounded by defensive structures) that centralize political and religious power into chiefdoms. Settlements within a chiefdom are connected by loose trading networks and consist of mounds that serve as foundations for temples, mortuaries, chiefs' houses, and other important buildings. Residents focus primarily on growing crops and working in specialized crafts and trades.

Many groups of Indians now live in the area that will become North Carolina. **These include the Chowanoke, Croatoan, Hatteras, Moratoc, Secotan, Weapemeoc, Machapunga, Pamlico, Coree, Neuse River, Tuscarora, Meherrin, Cherokee, Cape Fear, Catawba, Shakori, Sissipahaw, Sugeree, Waccamaw, Waxhaw, Woccon, Cheraw, Eno, Keyauwee, Occaneechi, Saponi, and Tutelo Indians.**

[Photos/Graphics: 1\) photo of Town Creek Indian Mound/QR Code leading to video-we have permission from Town Creek to use <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mcCJpK01QBc&feature=youtu.be> // 2\)graphic/map of early tribes in NC](#)

**Commented [ES1]:** ... I did not fact-check this list ...

**Commented [ES2]:** ... I later found this list: the Aquascogoc, Chowanoke, Chesapeake, Dasamongueponke, Weapemeoc, Moratuc, Ponouike, Neusiok, and Mangoak, who resided along the banks of the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds at the time ...

>> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secotan>

### **A.D. 1492**

Italian explorer Christopher Columbus leads expeditions for Spain to explore new trade routes in the western Atlantic Ocean.

### **1500s**

The first Africans accompany explorers to the New World. In what would become North Carolina, Lucas Vásques de Ayllón (1526) and Sir Francis Drake (1586) bring Africans with them.

### **1526**

Spanish explorers bring the first Africans into the Carolinas as slaves to build a Spanish fortress. When the slaves escape to Native American communities, the first recorded slave revolt in North America has taken place.

### **1540**

An expedition led by Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto spends several weeks in western parts of present-day North Carolina. He and his men travel to Chalague, Guaquili, and Joara, which he called Xuala (near the locations of present-day Charlotte, Hickory, and Morganton), and follow the French Broad and the Nolichucky Rivers.

### **1566–1568**

Spanish explorer Juan Pardo leads two land expeditions through what is now 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](#)

### **1584**

On April 27, Sir Walter Raleigh, an English adventurer and writer who never saw the New World himself, and some close associates launch an expedition in search of sites for potential settlement. Landing their ships at Roanoke Island on July 4, the explorers, led by Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe, meet Secotan chief Wingina and his people. Two area natives, Manteo and Wanchese, voluntarily return to England with the explorers and are used to promote future expeditions to the New World.

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

### **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. **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. The Roanoke Island natives, even those who initially welcomed the Europeans, begin to see the English as a drain on food and other resources.

### 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, and—with no sign of Richard Grenville’s relief ships—most of the men sail back to England with him. When Grenville finally arrives at Roanoke Island, additional men are left to hold the area for England.

### 1587

A new expedition, also funded by Sir Walter Raleigh, results in a group of settlers—*with* women and children—that is expected to build a permanent self-sustaining colony. Raleigh names his friend *and artist* John White to serve as leader of the group, which decides to settle at Roanoke Island. Finding only bones of the men left behind in 1586, White enlists the help of English-speaking Manteo to help rebuild relationships with the local Indians. Since most of the native peoples decide to let the colonists fend for themselves, White sails back to England to acquire supplies, leaving behind his new granddaughter, the first English child born in the New World: Virginia Dare.

### 1588–1590

A number of factors prevent John White from returning to the colony 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 refuses to leave until spring. Then, in May, the Anglo-Spanish War erupts between the Spanish Armada and the Royal Navy, and every able ship is commissioned for the fight. White eventually manages to hire two small vessels; however, they are captured and the supplies are seized. White finally gains passage on a privateering expedition with a captain who agrees to stop off at Roanoke Island.

[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, attempts to sail to Croatoan Island (now known as Hatteras Island) in hopes of finding some of them, but severe weather convinces the ship’s captain to head home. The settlement becomes known as “the Lost Colony.”

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

**1619**

A Dutch ship drops anchor at Jamestown in the Virginia colony (which includes parts of present-day North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and northern Florida). Its cargo includes the colony's first shipment of African slaves.

**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 they are sold or exchanged for sugar, tobacco, and wine; the West Indies cargo is then sold in New England for more rum and manufactured goods, to begin the triangle again.

**1650**

News of the Lost Colony slows exploration of present-day North Carolina, but eventually settlers from the colony of Virginia begin to explore Indian lands around the Roanoke—present-day Albemarle—Sound and along the area's rivers.