

APUSH

PowerPoint #1.1 (Part 3 of 3)

Unit#1 - Transformations of North America

Chapters 1-2

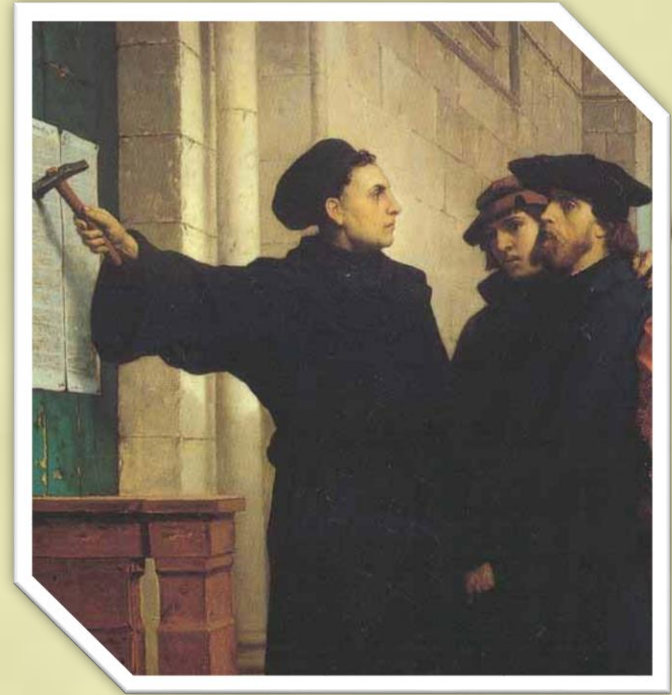
BFW Textbook

Impact of the Protestant
Reformation on Europe

Martin Luther's Initial Leadership

Martin Luther

- A German monk who posted his "95 Theses" in protest against abuses in the Catholic Church.
- Luther argued that sinners could only win redemption with faith in Christ and a direct relationship with God, not by priests.

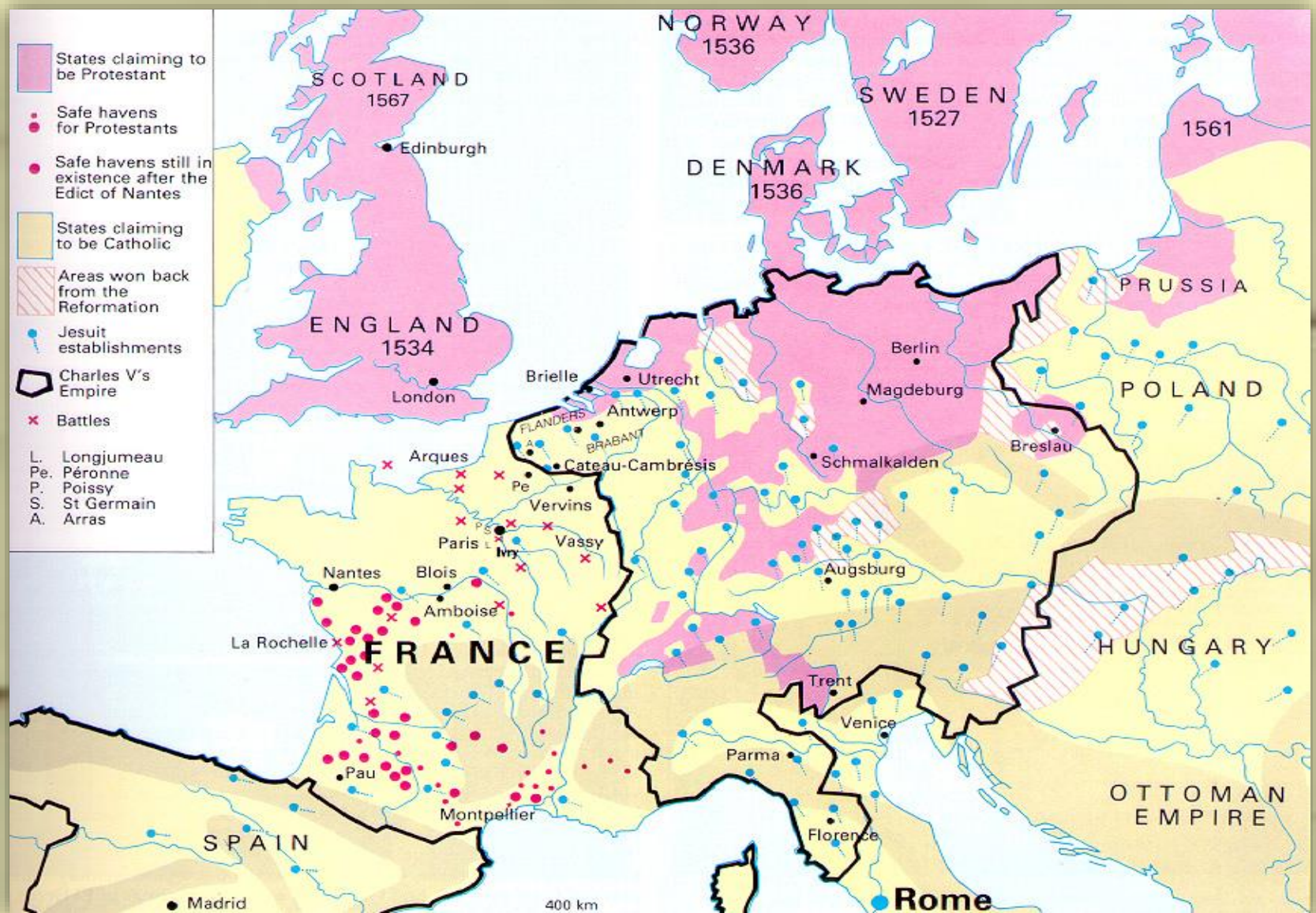


Martin Luther

Lutheranism

- Protest religion which spread in northern and western Europe following the excommunication of Martin Luther in 1521.
- Other sects of Luther's ideas began to spread to other nation-states (England, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and Norway).
- In England, the Baptists and Quaker sects were formed.

Spread of the Protestant Faith



John Calvin's Role

John Calvin



John Calvin

- French scholar who wrote *The Institutes of the Christian Religion* in 1536.
- Calvin argued the doctrine of predestination and insisted on morality and hard work.
- His beliefs became the basis for Presbyterians in Scotland, Puritans in England, and Huguenots in France.

Church of England

- Formed as a result of Henry VIII's annulment with Catherine of Aragon.
- Henry later married Anne Boleyn and gave birth to Elizabeth.
- Under Mary (daughter of Henry and Catherine from 1555–1558), England was embroiled in a civil war between Catholics and Protestants.
- The rule of Elizabeth (1558–1603) allowed the Church to expand and become established.

Elizabeth & the Anglican Church

- Elizabeth changed some of the Catholic practices such as creating the Anglican Common Book of Prayer and allowing the clergy to marry.
- While some wanted to continue Catholic traditions, others wanted to “purify” the Anglican Church which would have an impact on establishing English colonies in America.

French, Dutch, & English
Rivalry with the Spanish in
North America

France's Challenge to Spain in North America

Giovanni da Verrazano

- Italian explorer who sailed for the French in search of a passage to Asia in 1524.
- He only traveled as far as the east coast of North America.



Giovanni da Verrazano

Jacques Cartier



Jacques Cartier

- French explorer sailed three times claiming the region near the Gulf of St. Lawrence for French colonization in 1542.
- Due to internal religious civil wars, French kings lost interest in colonizing.

Rebellion of the Netherlands

Dutch Revolt-

- In 1567, the Dutch (which were growing increasingly Protestant) revolted against their Spanish rulers (which were Catholic).
- Dutch “Sea Beggars” (privateers) began seizing Spanish ships and increasing their wealth to challenge Spain.
- The Dutch established colonies in the Americas after they hired English explorer Henry Hudson to lay claim to the area in present-day New York.

English Efforts in the Atlantic

Queen Elizabeth I-



Elizabeth I

- In 1558, she came to the throne as the successor of her Catholic sister, Mary, and ruled until 1603.
- She encouraged the attack on Spanish ships with the use of the “Sea Dogs” – English pirates, led by Francis Drake and other ambitious sea raiders.

Defeat of the Spanish Armada

- In 1588, Spain's King Philip II (a Catholic) organized an invasion of England with a large armada (navy), and was defeated by a smaller English ships.



Sir Walter Raleigh

- Organized the first attempt to colonize North America for England along with his half brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.
- Sent an expedition to the Outer Banks of North Carolina in 1584.



Sir Walter Raleigh

Early attempts at English colonization

- In 1587, 100 settlers, led by John White, settled on Roanoke Island.



Roanoke "The Lost Colony"

- The first attempt by the England to settle North America (1587).
- When relief ships returned in 1589, the colony vanished.

Making Connections

- ❑ The funding of the voyages of discovery by various European nations had implications for the settlement and control of the New World.
- ❑ The settlement pattern of the Spanish in the New World and the wealth they plundered will be contrasted in other chapters with the patterns of English settlement and the English sources of wealth in the New World.
- ❑ PPT Topic 2.1 describes how the Reformation and religious controversies in Europe led various groups to found their own settlements in the New World, where they did not face religious discrimination and persecution.