

Project: *First Folio! The Book That Gave Us Shakespeare*
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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
Shakespearean Times in the New World
We Were Not Even Carolana, Yet!

A.D. 700–ca. 1550

North American Indians of the Mississippian culture have slowly ~~surrendered their tribal based lives to~~ establish ed large, regional, relatively permanent towns, some (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 //](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mcCJpK01QBc&feature=youtu.be)
2)graphic/map of early tribes in NC

A.D. 1492

Italian explorer Christopher Columbus ~~leads expeditions for Spain attempts to explore find a~~ new trade routes ~~in the western Atlantic Ocean to Asia. After 36 days of sailing, he sets foot on an island in the present-day Bahamas that he believes is part of the East Indies. In describing his discovery, he refers to the native inhabitants he finds as "Indians, then continues to the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola (now Haiti and the Dominican Republic). On later voyages, he will land in present-day Venezuela and, subsequently, follow the eastern coast of Central America."~~

~~Italian explorer Christopher Columbus attempts to find a new trade route to Asia. After 36 days of sailing, Italian explorer Christopher Columbus he sets foot on an island in the present-day Bahamas that he believes is part of the East Indies, the lands of south and southeast Asia. In describing his discovery landing, he refers to the native inhabitants he finds as "Indians, then continues to the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola (now Haiti and the Dominican Republic). On later voyages, he will land in present-day Venezuela and, subsequently, follow the eastern coast of Central America."~~

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Commented [ES2R1]: ... I suggest leaving at least a mention so that the native residents are noted first ...

Commented [ES3]: ... I did not fact-check this list ...

Commented [ES4]: ... 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>

15020s

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” (and that a western route to Asia involved yet another ocean beyond it). 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.

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—joining the three old world continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

1526

Spanish explorers 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 bring the first Africans to see what will become North into the Carolina,s as slaves to build a Spanish fortress. When some of the Africans are forced to help build a fort, they slaves-escape into “IndianNative 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 among a variety of native peoples in western parts of present-day North Carolina. He and his men travel to Chalague, Guaquili, and Joara, which he called Xuala (near in the locations area 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 the mountain wilderness twhat is-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](#)

1584

On April 27, Sir Walter Raleigh, an English adventurer and writer (who will never saw-see the New World himself), and some close associates launch an expedition in search of sites for potential settlement in the New World. After 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~~North America.
[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 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. ~~The Roanoke Island natives, even those who initially welcomed the Europeans, begin to see the English as a drain on food and other resources.~~

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

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 w~~With no sign of Richard Grenville's relief ships, most of the men he left behind sail back to England with him~~Drake~~. 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 settlement. 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 own 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 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. Then, in May, the Anglo-Spanish War erupts sed between the Spanish Armada and the Royal Navy, and every able available ship is commissioned for the fight. White eventually manages to hire two small vessels; however, they are captured and the supplies are seized.

~~White-He~~ 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 s~~Severe weather, however, convinces the ship's captain to head home. ~~The~~is 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 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.

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,

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who had been enroute to Mexico, are traded into indentured servitude in exchange for food for the ship's crew. Indentured servants, whether black or white, will be treated similarly until the 1640s, when Africans begin to lose rights. 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.

1629

King Charles I grants the Carolana Land Grant to Sir Robert Heath. The grant will never be acted up, 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 ~~they~~ some are sold or exchanged for sugar, tobacco, and wine; the remaining Africans, and the West Indies cargo, ~~is~~ are then sold in New England for more rum and manufactured goods, to begin the triangle again.

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1650

News of the Lost Colony at Roanoke, in Carolana, slows exploration of present-day North Carolina, ~~but e~~ Eventually, however settlers from the ~~colony of~~ Virginia colony do begin to explore-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 was located along the Salmon River at the western end of the Albemarle Sound.