



WHAT WERE THE EFFECTS OF TUDOR EXPLORATION?



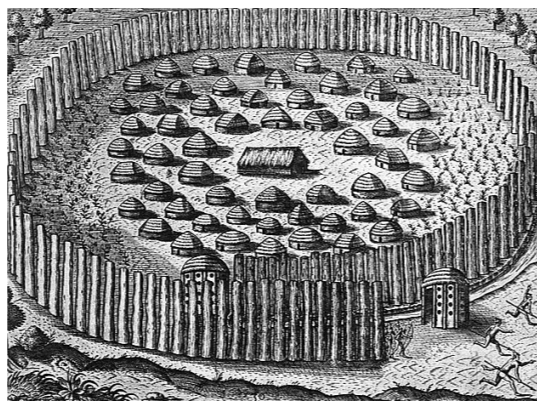
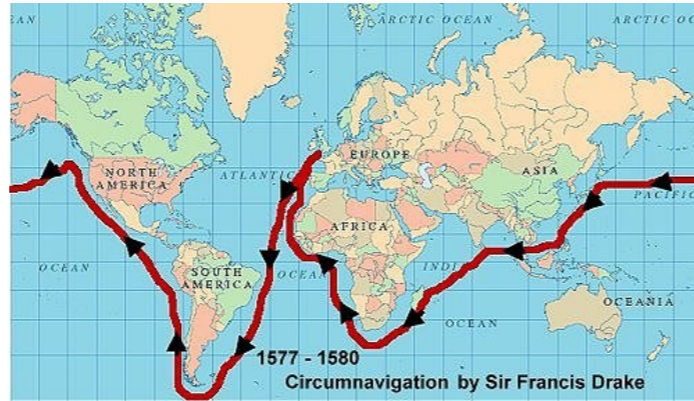
Timeline: Tudor England

AD 1485 AD 1603

**Elizabeth I:
1558—1603**

The main reasons for the Tudors to explore outside Europe were:

- Looking for better and quicker routes to China and India.
- To become rich by finding new countries to trade with.
- To bring back expensive items to sell at home, e.g. spices, silk, precious metals.
- Looking for new lands to settle; to find a better place to live.
- Looking for a place where they could practise their religion in freedom.
- The excitement of travelling to new places where no British people had ever been.



The impact of Tudor exploration on our lives today:

- Better knowledge of the world.
- Vocabulary/language.
- More trade.
- More accurate maps and better navigation.
- Colonising other countries.
- During the Elizabethan era, many new foods were introduced to England: apricots, potatoes, maize, tomatoes, peanuts, pineapple, coffee beans, tea leaves, cocoa beans.
- Discovery of tobacco.



Vocabulary		
colony		A distant territory belonging to or under the control of a nation. A collection of many colonies is called an empire .
Roanoke colony		The first English settlement in the New World (Virginia, North America.)
settlement		A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
voyage		A long journey involving travel by sea or in space.
circumnavigation		The process of sailing or otherwise travelling all the way around something, especially the world.
indigenous people		The first people who lived in any region (not later immigrants).
Amerindian		Native American Indians: the first group of people to live in North or South America.

Substantive Concepts

empire		An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch or a sovereign state.
ruler		A person exercising or leading government.
trade		The process of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services.