

Explorers Come From Far Away



Native Americans lived in South Carolina for hundreds of years. Their lives changed when explorers and settlers came from Europe.

An **explorer** is a person who travels to an unknown area to see what is there. Explorers from **Spain, France, and England** visited South Carolina. Many tried to start settlements, or new towns.

The New World

Europeans had been trading with people in **Africa** and **Asia** for many years. They got rugs, silk, gems, and spices from those lands. But they had to travel a long way to get the things they wanted. The trip to Asia by land was long and full of danger. Explorers wanted to find a shorter route.

One of the first explorers who looked for a shorter route to Asia was **Christopher Columbus**.

The king and queen of **Spain** paid for his journey.

Columbus did not find a shorter route. Instead, he landed on islands in the Caribbean.

Columbus claimed the land for Spain. It did not matter to the European explorers that native people lived there. Soon, other explorers followed. Many Europeans felt that the native people were not important because they looked different and had different beliefs. Europeans felt they had a right to **conquer**, or take over, the native people.



Explorers Come From Far Away

1. Define **explorer**. _____
a person who travels to an unknown area to see what is there
2. What three countries sent explorers to present day South Carolina?
a.) **Spain** b.) **France** c.) **England**

The New World

1. What kinds of things were Europeans trading with people in Africa & Asia for?
rugs, silk, gems, spices
2. What reasons did they have for wanting to find a shorter route to Asia?
they were in search of a quicker way to get there because the trip by land was long and dangerous
3. **TRUE** or **FALSE**: *Christopher Columbus was the first explorers to search for a shorter route to Asia. Spain paid for his journey.*



Motives of Explorers

Kings and queens (**Monarchs**) in Europe wanted to send explorers to the **New World**. Monarchs promoted exploration and settlement so that their country ~~could be richer and more powerful than their European rivals.~~ New land and riches were big **motives, or reasons for exploration.** The kings and queens of Spain, France and England paid explorers to make the journey. These monarchs were ~~interested in expanding their empires by acquiring new land.~~

When the explorers claimed land in new places, they claimed it for their king and queen. Their travels were **“for king and country.”** This meant that when explorers found land, ~~it belonged to their king and their country.~~

Some people were willing to explore because ~~they were curious.~~ They wanted to know what was “out there.” Some wanted adventure. They thought exploring was exciting. ~~Merchants and missionaries wanted to expand their knowledge of the world and spread Christianity.~~

List motives for exploring the New World.

We are going to read about some explorers who came to South Carolina. They are **Hernando De Soto, Jean Ribault, and Juan Pardo.**

Motives of Explorers

1. Define **Monarchs**. Kings & Queens
2. What are the 4 main motives (reasons) Europeans wanted to explore this 'New World'?
 - a.) Monarchs wanted to become richer & more powerful than rivals.
 - b.) Monarchs wanted to expand their empire ("for King & Country")
 - c.) Some were curious and wanted an adventure.
 - d.) Merchants & Missionaries wanted to expand their knowledge and spread christianity.
3. What does the term "for King and Country" mean? When an explorer found land, they claimed it belonged to their King and their country.
4. Define **merchants**. a business or store owner
5. Define **missionaries**. people who spread religious beliefs (spread the word of Christianity)

The Spanish Try It!



Hernando De Soto was an explorer for Spain. He had heard stories about **Cofitachiqui** (ko-fe-ta-CHEE-keej). It was a large village of native people. His guide, a Native American named Pedro, told De Soto there was gold and silver in Cofitachiqui. De Soto wanted to find the village and take its riches.

De Soto sailed from Spain on wooden ships with an army of 600 men. They landed in what is now Florida. As they marched north, they heard more stories of Cofitachiqui. This made the explorers even more excited. Pedro kept telling his story of gold and silver.

When De Soto found Cofitachiqui, he sent men to the village to see what was there. They went out during the night. The men saw the twinkling of fires. They heard children playing and dogs barking. They heard men and women talking. They crept closer and closer to the village.

The next day, De Soto went to a place on the river across from the village. Pedro shouted to the men on the other side. He told the men to cross the river and visit De Soto.

The native men climbed into dugout canoes and paddled across the river. De Soto told them he had come in peace. He also said his army needed supplies to keep going on their journey. Men from Cofitachiqui told De Soto that their people would help.

Their leader was a woman that De Soto called the "Lady of Cofitachiqui." She gave De Soto and his men food, pearls, and skins. It wasn't long before De Soto asked them what was on his mind. Where was the gold and silver?

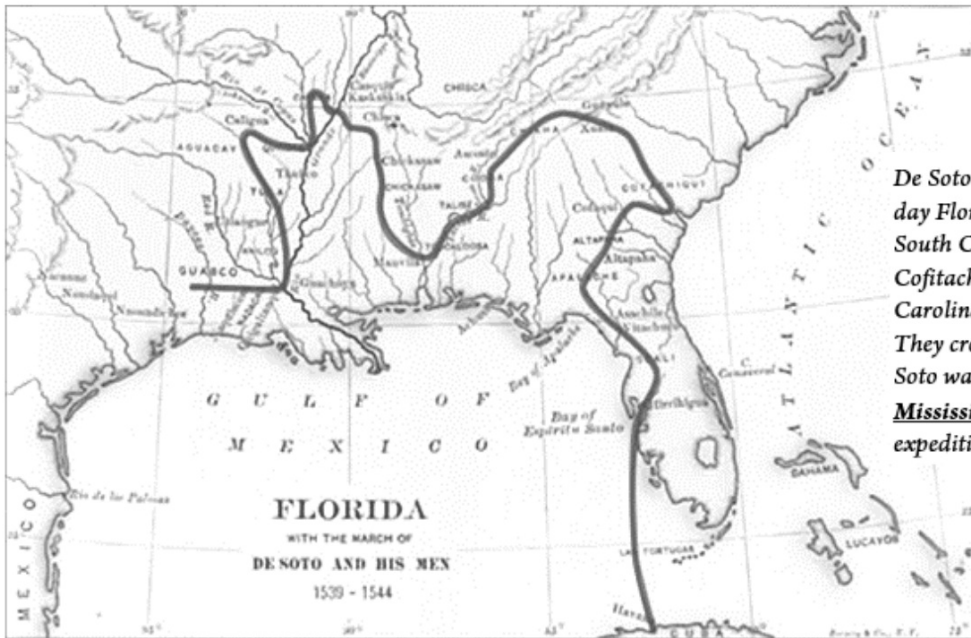
The Lady told her people to bring De Soto what he wanted. They brought out pearls and shiny rocks. De Soto and his men



were not happy. It was not gold or silver. The shiny pieces were copper and mica, a rock that sparkled in the sunlight.

Then, De Soto and his men began to act badly. They took all of the pearls they could find and much of the people's corn. As a result, the people became angry with De Soto. The Lady tried to run away into the forest, but De Soto heard of her plan and captured her. He told her that she would be their guide to new lands.

De Soto and his men marched on. Guided by the Lady, the native people gave his army everything it asked for. Then, the Lady escaped and returned to her people. This was the first time many of the people of Cofitachiqui had seen the white people from across the ocean. They had welcomed the explorers, but they had been treated badly. Little did they know that more and more white people from across the ocean would come.



De Soto and his men traveled through present-day Florida and Georgia. In 1540, they entered South Carolina. After leaving the town of Cofitachiqui, they continued through North Carolina and then into Tennessee and beyond. They crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains and, De Soto was the first person from Spain to see the Mississippi River. However, the 4,000-mile expedition found no gold.

The Spanish Try It!

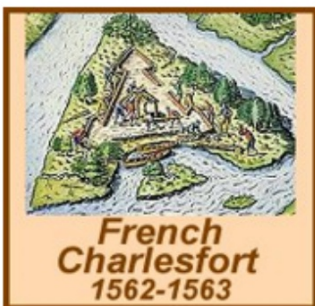
1. Hernando de Soto was an explorer for Spain.
2. What was de Soto in search of on his journey?
gold and silver (riches)
3. What happened in the village of Confitachiqui?
de Soto and his men tricked the natives into thinking they were there for help. He asked for their gold only to find out they didn't have any. He captured the Lady of C. and forced her to guide them on their expedition. She later escaped.
4. Did de Soto establish a settlement during his time exploring this 'New World'?
YES NO NO, he only explored the New World
5. Hernando de Soto is known to be the first person from Spain to see the Mississippi River.



The French Take a Turn!

Spain and France were in a race to see who could settle the "New World" first. They both wanted to own the new land. The French decided to settle South Carolina after the Spanish failed.

Jean Ribault led 150 men to the New World. First, they landed in Florida. Then, they traveled up the coast. They came upon a harbor and decided it was a good place to build a village. Ribault named the place **Port Royal**. He built a fort on **Parris Island** called **Charlesfort**.



After a few months, Jean and some of the men decided to sail back to France for supplies. The problems began when Jean could not return to the New World right away. The men in South Carolina ran out of food. They begged the **American Indians** for food, but the American Indians did not have much to spare. Things got worse

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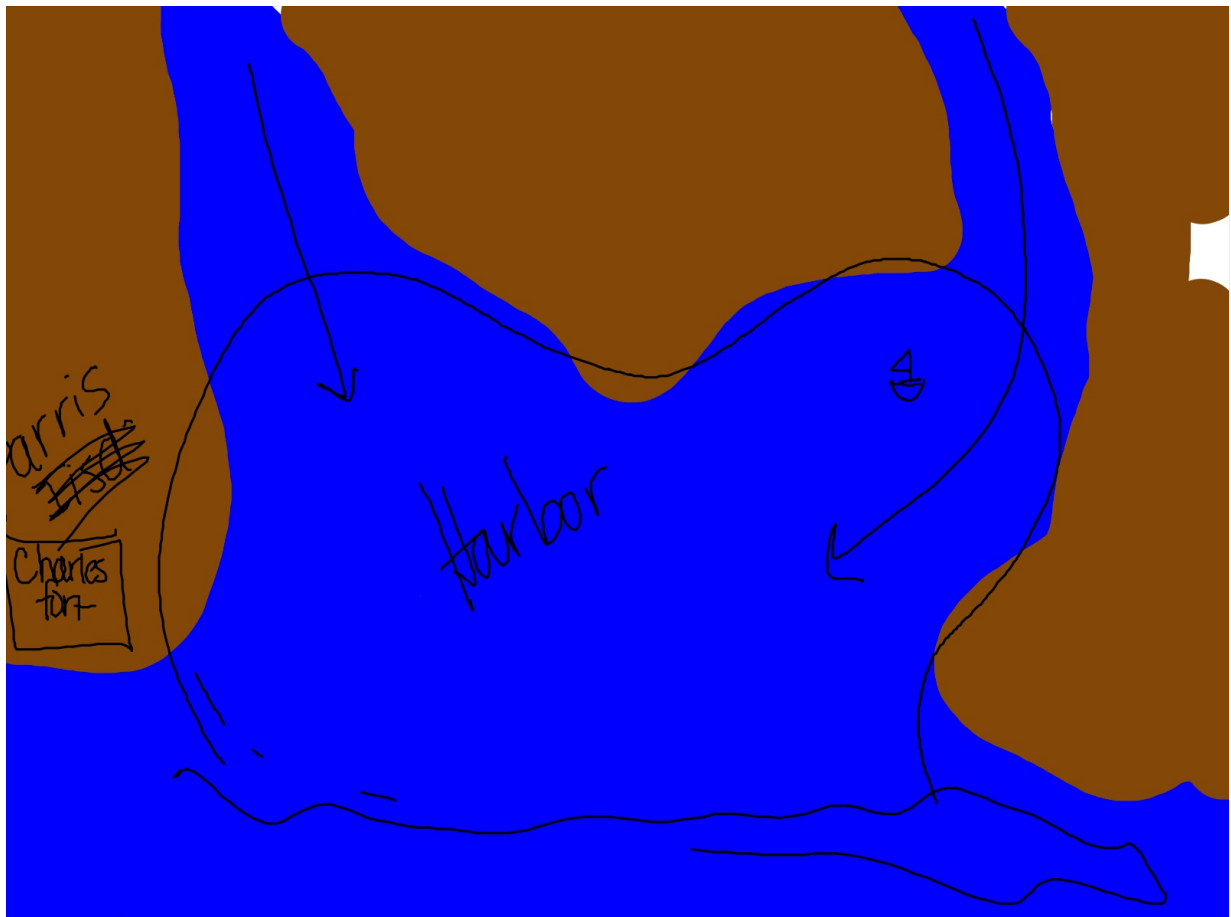
when their storage building, holding the few supplies they did have, burned to the ground! The hopeless men decided to build a ship and go home to France. They had to use pinesap and Spanish moss to keep water from leaking in the boat's cracks. The sails for the boat were made from the men's shirts. While floating in the middle of the ocean, the men ran out of food. They got so hungry that they ate their shoes! Finally, a large ship rescued them. The French settlement at Charlesfort failed.

7. Was the French settlement of Charlesfort a success? YES

NO

The French Take a Turn!

1. Spain and France were in a race to see who could settle the 'New World' first. What was the reason for this race? They both wanted to own the new land.
2. Did the Spanish succeed with their first settlement? YES **NO**
3. **Jean Ribault** was an explorer for France.
4. After landing in Florida, Ribault traveled up coast. He came upon a harbor and thought it a good place to start a settlement.
Harbor's name: Port Royal
Fort's name: Charlesfort
Island the fort was built on: Parris Island
5. Why did Jean Ribault leave the settlement and sail back to France?
He and a few men returned to France for more supplies.



6. Complete the Flow Map of Events that followed upon Jean returning to France.

Jean Ribault and some of his men return to France for supplies, but did not return to the settlement.

The men ran out of food. They asked the Indians for help, but they didn't have much to spare.

The storage building holding the few supplies they did have burned to the ground.

The hopeless men decide to build a ship and go home to France. It was leaky with sails made of shirts.

They ended up floating in the middle of the ocean, eating their shoes when they were rescued by a large ship.

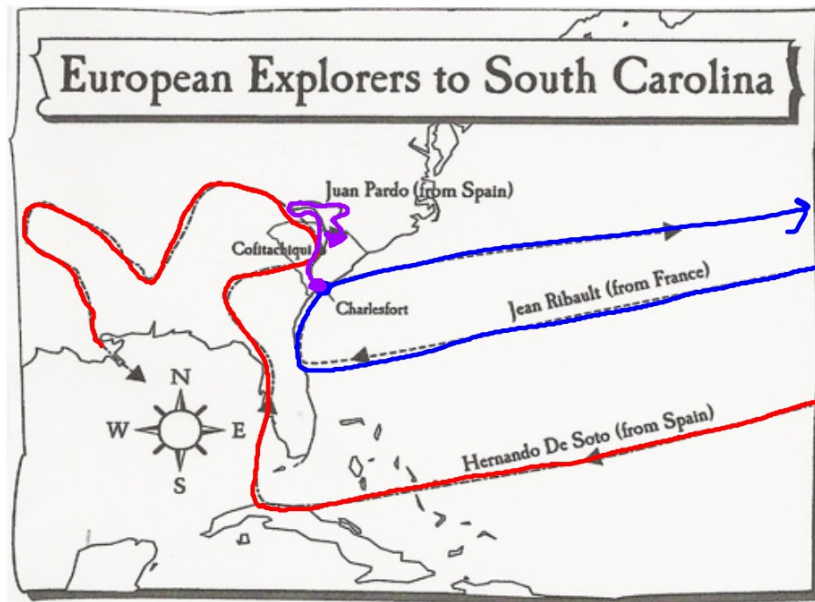
The Spanish Are Back!

In ~~1566~~, the Spanish decided to try to settle South Carolina a second time. They ~~discovered the old Charlesfort~~ and ~~built their own fort, Santa Elena, in the same place.~~ This settlement was actually going well! It lasted ~~10 years~~. ~~Men, women, and even children lived in the settlement.~~ Among the settlers were a doctor, tailor, and even a carpenter. The Spanish ~~used Santa Elena as a home base for their explorations across the state.~~

A man named ~~Juan Pardo~~ led two trips from the fort to explore the **Up Country** of SC. Pardo explored South and North Carolina. He thought the soil in our state would be good for growing crops.



So what happened to the settlement? Again, ~~the settlers~~
~~ran out of supplies. They raided American Indian villages looking for food and~~



~~killed three~~
~~American Indian~~
~~chiefs. The~~
~~American Indians~~
~~decided to "get~~
~~back at them" and~~
~~attacked Fort San~~
~~Felipe. American~~
~~Indians burned~~
~~their fort to the~~
~~ground, so the~~
~~Spanish settlers~~
~~ran away to~~
~~Florida. Talk~~
~~about bad luck!~~

The Spanish Are Back!

1. The Spanish returned for a second time to try to settle this new land. They discovered the old Charlesfort settlement and built their own fort. They named it Santa Elena.
2. What was the settlement used for? used as a base camp for Juan Pardo's expeditions
3. This was a successful settlement for 10 years.
4. **Juan Pardo** was an explorer for Spain.
5. What did Pardo think of the soil in the North Carolina & South Carolina areas?
it was good soil for growing crops
6. In the end this settlement also failed. What happened?
The Spanish settlers ran low on food. They raided a NA village, killing 3 chiefs. The NA retaliated (get even) by burning Fort San Felipe to the ground. The Spanish settlers ran away to Florida.

Failure

The ~~Spanish did not stay away long.~~ The next year they returned. Once again they built a fort in **Santa Elena**. This one they called ~~Fort San Marcos.~~ A town began to grow up nearby. This time things seemed to be going well. The town soon had forty houses and a church.

But another group of Europeans, the **English**, came to the New World. The ~~English sank Spanish ships.~~ They hurt Spanish trade. The Spanish decided to leave Santa Elena. This time they left for good.

There are many reasons why the French and Spanish settlements did not last. The ~~settlers were not used to living here.~~ They ~~did not know how to live on the land.~~ ~~Some caught diseases and died.~~ ~~Some fought with the Indians.~~ The settlers who stayed alive were ready to go back home.

Very little is left to tell us about these early settlements. Later, settlers renamed many of these areas and stayed. Now all we have to remember these early visitors are monuments that have been built where the settlements were.

List reasons why the French and Spanish settlements did not last.

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Failure

1. The Spanish returned made one final attempt at a settlement just a year later. It was called Fort San Marcos. Another group of Europeans was had come to this 'New World'. They were the English.
2. How did the English push the Spanish out for good? sank Spanish ships and hurt Spanish trade
3. What are some reasons why these French and Spanish settlements failed?
 - a.) some caught diseases and died
 - b.) fighting with the native americans
 - c.) they were NOT used to it and didn't know how to live off the land
 - d.) hopelessness - those that stayed alive were ready to go home

The English

The first to start ~~a settlement which lasted~~, or was permanent, were the English. ~~Charles II was the King of England~~. English explorers claimed land in the New World in his name. King Charles said the land was his. He could do whatever he wanted to do with it.

~~He owed money to eight of his noblemen.~~

Instead of paying them money, he gave them land in America. They became known as the Lords Proprietors.

The Lords Proprietors named their land ~~Carolina~~. They wanted to honor King Charles II whose Latin name was Carolus. The land included what we now know as ~~North and South Carolina and Georgia~~.



The Lords Proprietors

May 23, 1663, saw the initial gathering of eight busy Englishmen whose decisions would lead to the birth of Charleston. These men were the eight Lords Proprietors, who at the restoration of Charles II to the British throne had been rewarded for their loyalty and support for Charles II during the time he was not on the throne. They were given a vast tract of land on the little known American continent. The Lords Proprietors were the owners and originators of the Carolina Colony.



Ashley

Anthony Ashley Cooper
Earl of Shaftesbury

Lord Ashley took far more interest in the new venture than any of the others. He was elected to Parliament after the Civil War in England. He was a strong supporter for restoring Charles II to the throne. Lord Ashley understood the importance of colonization. He had great interest in the Carolina venture, and to his efforts are due much of the credit for success of the colony.



Will Berkeley

Sir William Berkeley

William Berkeley, brother of John, was named governor of Virginia in 1639. He was loyal to the Crown during the Civil War and turned Virginia into a haven for Royalist exiles. He lost favor with the Crown after becoming quite harsh to the colonists in his second administration as governor of Virginia. When he returned to England, he died before the King would grant him an interview.



Albemarle

George Monk
First Duke of Albemarle

George Monk was a soldier and naval commander. He was an unprincipled man, loyal to whom he was serving at the time. After changing sides of support for the restoration of Charles II a number of times, he finally began working for Charles's return to the throne. Monk was made the first Palatine of Carolina, but died only a few months after the colonists set sail.



John Berkeley

John Berkeley
Lord Berkeley of Stratton

Knighthood in 1638, Berkeley served long and well in the King's behalf. Following the death of the Duke of Albemarle, he succeeded to the title of Palatine of Carolina.



Craven

William Craven
Earl of Craven

William Craven was a distinguished soldier. Craven supported the Stuart cause to return to the throne. He held many offices under Charles II and James II.



George Carteret

Sir George Carteret

Carteret was a strong supporter of Charles II. Upon Charles II return to England, Carteret returned and served in important posts. In addition to the Carolina grant, he was given land in the colony which was farther north. It was named, New Jersey, in his honor.



Clarendon

Edward Hyde
Earl of Clarendon

Hyde was an able lawyer who was one of Charles's staunchest supporters in Commons. He accompanied Charles II when he was restored to the throne. He was banished from England for his strict interpretation of government policy. In his final years he wrote his widely acclaimed, "History of Rebellion."

Sir John Colleton

Sir John Colleton

Sir John Colleton served as a colonel of infantry during the Civil War in support of the Crown. He was rewarded with extensive estates for his support of Charles II.

Why were these men rewarded by King Charles II of England? _____

How were they rewarded? _____

English

- The first permanent settlement was built by the English.
- Charles II was the King of England and claimed this new land as his own.
- Why did the King give this land to the 8 Lords Proprietors?
the King owed them money!
- The Lords Proprietors named the land Carolina. It included the land that we now know of as Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.



William Hilton

Many people in England were excited to start a new life in the colony, but they needed to know where to settle. **William Hilton** was sent by English from **Barbados** to find the best places. He set out from an island called Barbados to explore the Carolina coast in a boat called the Adventure.

What kind of place was Hilton looking for? He was looking for land with good soil, rivers, and trees. All of these things would help settlers build a rich colony. With good soil, they could plant many crops. With rivers and the ocean, they could ship their crops. With trees, they could build homes and ships.

Hilton sailed the coast from the **Savannah** to the **Ashley and Cooper Rivers**. He explored **Port Royal Sound**. While there, he spotted a place that had all of the things he had been looking for. He wrote about it in a book. He made the land sound wonderful. The island he wrote about is now called **Hilton Head Island**. Some say Hilton named it for himself. Others say the Barbadians named it after him.

Hilton Head Island
(current picture)



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William Hilton

1. Why was William Hilton sent to America? to find the best places for new comers to create a settlement
2. What kinds of places was he looking for? places with good soil, a river close by, and plenty of trees
3. Hilton came across a place he felt had all of the things he was looking for. Today, we know of this place as Hilton Head Island.





Henry Woodward

In 1666, an explorer named Robert Sanford was also sent to explore the Carolina coast. On board with him was an English doctor named Henry Woodward. ~~The young doctor was interested in the language and culture of Native Americans.~~ He arrived on the English ship **Carolina** which landed at **Bull's Bay**.

As Sanford prepared to sail back to England, a Native American man decided to sail back with him. The man wanted to learn about English culture. Woodward agreed to stay with the native people to learn their language and become friends with them. Woodward's group established the first English settlement in South Carolina on the Ashley River.

Woodward spent many years exploring what is now South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. ~~He helped start the fur trade between the English and the Native Americans.~~ He knew the English needed things that the Native Americans had, such as furs and deerskins. He knew the Native Americans wanted some of the things the English had, such as cloth.

~~Many people believe that Woodward was one of the first Europeans to grow rice in South Carolina.~~ They said a ship captain gave Woodward a bag of rice in return for his kindness. Woodward planted the rice, so he could get more seed.

Later, rice became the colony's first main crop. Without the help of Dr. Henry Woodward, this English settlement might have failed like the others.

~~The Native Americans trusted Henry because he treated them fairly. In turn, Native Americans helped protect the English from the Spanish who were nearby.~~



Henry Woodward



1. Henry Woodward was an English doctor.
2. What was Woodward interested in?
the language and culture of the Native Americans
3. What was he a part of? a group that established the first English settlement in Carolina on the Ashley River
4. Woodward helped start a trading system between the Native Americans and English settlers.
 - ~ What did the Native Americans have that the English wanted?
furs and deerskins
 - ~ What did the English have that the Native Americans wanted?
cloth
5. What is Woodward known for establishing in America? he established a good relationship between the English and NA

Leaving England (Great Britain)

Soon, three more ships left England to head for the colony. On board were more than 100 people. Most of the settlers were men, but women were also on the ships.

The ships sailed across the ocean, but they were not going to Carolina. ~~They headed for an island called Barbados. The settlers needed to learn some things there.~~ They did not know how to build a town in a new place.

English people had lived in Barbados for a while. They had experience in settling up a colony. ~~The English from Barbados could teach the settlers how to survive in Carolina.~~ Some of the people from Barbados joined the group, and they all sailed for the new colony.



SOUTH CAROLINA EXPLORERS

