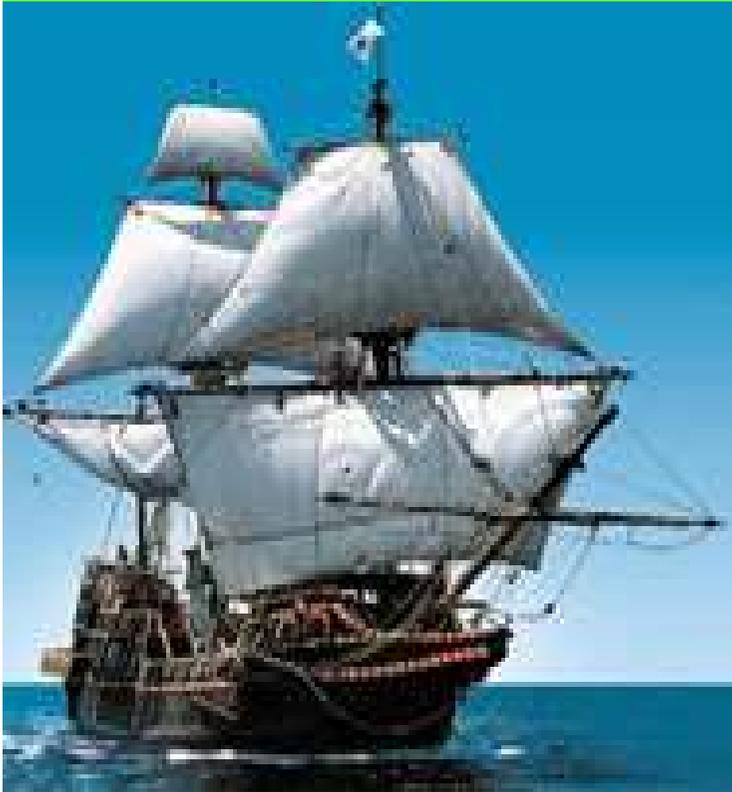


In the Tudor period Europeans began to explore the world more than ever before. Some of those who left their homeland and journeyed across the seas were looking for new lands and peoples to trade with, some were looking for better and quicker routes to China and India.



Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) was an Italian explorer who, financed by the king and queen of Spain, set sail to find a new route to India.

He left Europe early in September 1492 and when land was sighted one month later he believed he had found India and named the native people living there, Indians.

Columbus had not reached India as he thought but had reached Central America. He claimed the land for Spain and from 1492 onwards Europeans began to settle in America. They called it the New World.



Ferdinand Magellan  
(1480-1521) was a  
Portuguese explorer and  
the first sailor to sail all  
around the world.  
He did not discover  
America because he  
sailed around the bottom  
of South America.  
Magellan also named the  
Pacific Ocean.



# VOYAGE OF THE VICTORIA



- Sir Francis Drake (1545-1596) was a British explorer and navy captain. He was financed by Queen Elizabeth to discover lands and riches for England. Drake was the second man to sail all around the world and was knighted by the queen for his services to the country.
- In 1588 he was one of the Captains that sailed to meet and defeat the Spanish Armada. It is a well known legend that he insisted on finishing a game of bowls before going to his ship.
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## Drake's Route: 1577-1580



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Antarctica

JC

Walter Raleigh (1552-1618) was an adventurer and explorer who became one of queen Elizabeth's favourites after putting down a rebellion in Ireland. Elizabeth gave him land and the position of captain of the Queens Guard.





In an instant Walter had thrown his cloak off his shoulders, and had laid it on the muddy spot.





In the New World Raleigh discovered potatoes and tobacco and brought them back to England.



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King James decided to use the execution notice served on Raleigh in 1603. Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded at Whitehall in 1618

