

Project: *First Folio! The Book That Gave Us Shakespeare*
Originator: Shakespeare Folio team
Working Title: Shakespeare Folio
Section: "North Carolina Connections" timeline label text
Stage: revised document for team consideration
Version: 4, with substantive comments from preliminary reviewers and additional editorial cuts;
ALSO now includes Shakespeare dates in the timeline run.
Date: Nov 3, 2015

TOTAL Word Count, Original: 1391 (including dates and art suggestions)
TOTAL Word Count, this version: 1460 (including dates and art suggestions)
Word Count, as revised: ~1100

[possible title ideas ???]

North Carolina Connections to Shakespeare's Time
How Does North Carolina Connect to Shakespeare's Time?
How Does North Carolina History Connect to Shakespeare's Time?
Connecting Our History to Shakespeare's Time . . .
Connecting Our History to the Bard
Shakespearean Times in the New World
We Were *Not* Shakespeare's England!
We Were Not Even Carolana, Yet!

Commented [ES1]: ??? any to add? do any of these --or a variation-- particularly grab you ???

A.D. 700–ca. 1550

North American Indians of the Mississippian culture have slowly established large, regional, relatively permanent towns, some in the area that will become North Carolina.

[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> // 2\)graphic/map of early tribes in NC](#)

A.D. 1492

After 36 days of sailing, Italian explorer Christopher Columbus sets foot on an island in the present-day Bahamas that he believes is part of the Indies, the lands of south and southeast Asia. In describing his landing, he refers to the native inhabitants he finds as “Indians.”

1502

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.”

1507

A new map of the world is published, and it shows a landmass named “America” for the first time.

1526

Spanish explorer Lucas Vásquez 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 the first Africans to see what will become North Carolina. When some of the Africans are forced to help build a fort, they escape into “Indian” communities.

1540

An expedition led by Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto spends several weeks among different groups of native inhabitants in western parts of what will become North Carolina.

[Photos/Graphics: map of NC with routes of Hernando de Soto and Pardo](#)

1564

William Shakespeare is baptized in Stratford-upon-Avon, England.

1566–1568

Spanish explorer Juan Pardo leads two land expeditions through the mountain wilderness of what we now know as western North Carolina. Along the way, he communicates with native Indian communities that include the Catawba, Wateree, and Saxapahaw.

[Photos/Graphics: map of NC with routes of Hernando de Soto and Pardo](#)

1582

William Shakespeare marries at the age of 18.

1584

Sir Walter Raleigh, an English adventurer and writer (who will never see the New World himself), and some close associates sponsor an expedition in search of sites for potential settlement in the New World. After landing their ships at Roanoke Island, the explorers meet Secotan chief Wingina and his people. Two area natives, Manteo and Wanchese, return to England with the explorers and are used to promote future expeditions to North America.

[Photos/Graphics: Portrait of Manteo, portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh](#)

Commented [ES2]: "This landing marked the first time the English flag waved in the New World."

Commented [ES3]: ??? the opening phrase could be restructured to provide that information; the remainder, then, could be stricken, if needed, to reduce word count . . .

Commented [ES4]: . . . use only if Manteo is mentioned in timeline . . .

1585

Sir Walter Raleigh organizes a second voyage to Roanoke Island. Artist John White joins this expedition after he is commissioned to draw the inhabitants of the New World and their surroundings. Over a 13 month period, White will produce a series of more than 70 watercolors that feature indigenous people, plants, and animals.

[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.

Commented [ES5]: ??? any of this could be stricken, if needed, to reduce word count; BUT, I do think it illustrates how "savage" the two worlds (native and European) were at the time, and I'm not sure we've done that elsewhere, have we ???

1587

A new expedition, also funded by Sir Walter Raleigh, results in a group—with women and children—that is expected to build a permanent self-sustaining settlement. Raleigh names his friend and artist John White to lead the group, which decides to settle at Roanoke Island. 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

Despite his best efforts, a number of factors prevent John White from returning to the New World settlement.

[Photos/Graphics: John White image of village.](#)

1590

John White is finally able to return to Roanoke Island on his granddaughter's third birthday, but he finds the colony deserted, with little evidence of what has happened to the 90 men, 17

women, and 11 children he'd left behind. This attempt at settlement becomes known as "the Lost Colony."

[Photos/Graphics: John White map of NC coast](#)

1592

Shakespeare—a London playwright with, possibly, several plays produced—has started earning a living as an actor.

1599

Shakespeare and some business partners build their own theater on the south bank of the Thames. It will be known as the Globe.

1606

King James I empowers the London Company to explore and settle the Colony of Virginia—an area that will eventually make up the future coasts of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, as well as parts of New Jersey and South Carolina.

1607–1608

Efforts of the London Company lead to voyages that result in the establishment of James Fort in the Colony of Virginia. Settlement around James Fort will evolve into "James Cittie," the first permanent English settlement in the New World, and later into variations of Jamestowne and then Jamestown.

1609

Shakespeare's sonnets are first published as a quarto.

1609

The *Sea Venture*, flagship of the London Company, sets sail with supplies for the settlement at James Fort. When the ship is caught in a violent storm, 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*.

1616

Shakespeare dies. Though many scholars do not believe he died on his birthday, April 23, church records do show he was interred at Trinity Church on April 25.

1619

More than 20 Africans arrive in the Colony of Virginia, at Jamestown. The captured prisoners, who had been enroute to Mexico, are traded into indentured servitude in exchange for food that can feed the ship's crew.

1623

The First Folio of Shakespeare's works is published. It preserves a written record of 18 plays that have never been printed

Commented [ES6]: ... these could be combined if the design will look better without having two shaded entries in a row (since this is the only instance)-- perhaps to something like ...

1592–1599

Shakespeare—a London playwright—has started earning a living as an actor. By the end of this decade, he and some business partners will open the Globe Theatre.

or, is that TOO short ???

Commented [ES7]: ??? could be deleted, for space ???

and groups his plays for the first time into histories, comedies, and tragedies. The First Folio also includes the Droeshout portrait, which is, generally considered an authentic image.

1629

King Charles I grants the Carolana Land Grant to Sir Robert Heath. The grant will never be acted upon, but it signifies that the Colony of Virginia can be divided for settlement.

1632

The Second Folio, full of small corrections, is published.

1650

While news of the Lost Colony at Roanoke has slowed exploration of Carolana, settlers from the Virginia colony do begin to slowly 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 is located along the Salmon River at the western end of the Roanoke Sound.

Commented [E58]: ??? we MAY not need all this-- it is covered (though buried) in the Folger text -- see attached label panel on last page of this document to aid in your consideration (also, the portrait is shown on the previous panel) . . .

[FOR REFERENCE: this is the panel text that notes importance of First Folio (for consideration with the listing for 1623:]

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THE BOOK THAT GAVE US SHAKESPEARE



After William Shakespeare died in 1616, two friends from his acting company put together the history-making book that's best known as the "First Folio" of Shakespeare. It was published in 1623, seven years after his death.

AFTER HIS DEATH, TWO OF SHAKESPEARE'S FRIENDS FROM HIS ACTING COMPANY PUT TOGETHER THIS HISTORY-MAKING BOOK.

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A "folio" was an expensive book, made of full-sized sheets of paper that were folded only once, creating large pages. Folios were usually reserved for titles or important works of history, law, and science—not plays. Shakespeare was one of the first English playwrights to have his plays collected in a folio.

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TO BE OR NOT TO BE

For this exhibition, we have opened the First Folio to one of Shakespeare's most loved plays, spoken by Hamlet: "To be or not to be." When you look closely at the page, you can clearly read these words, just as the First Folio's owners once did.

For more than three centuries, the speech that begins with that question has been reimagined and performed by thousands of actors, both male and female. It's been delivered on stage, on the radio, in film, in recordings, and on TV by performers from Shakespeare's fellow player Richard Burbage to the movie actor Ethan Hawke.

THE SPEECH THAT BEGINS WITH THIS QUESTION HAS BEEN REIMAGINED AND PERFORMED BY THOUSANDS OF ACTORS.

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