

Coming to America DBQ (Left)

*Using the **SOAP method** (Speaker, Occasion, Audience and Purpose) you will analyze the following documents in your notebook. You may write on this.

Document 1

Source: Christopher Columbus, describing his first encounter with the native Arawak men and women (This is an excerpt from Columbus's personal journal, translated by Robert H. Fuson).

“They...brought us parrots and balls of cotton and spears and many other things, which they exchanged for the glass beads and hawks' bells. They willingly traded everything they owned...They were well built, with good bodies and handsome features...They do not bear arms, and do not know them, for I showed them a sword, they took it by the edge and cut themselves out of ignorance. They have no iron. Their spears are made of cane...They would make fine serv-ants...With fifty men we could subjugate them all and make them do whatever we want.”

Document 2: An excerpt from writings by Bartolome de Las Casas

Background: Las Casas was an early Spanish missionary who watched fellow Spaniards unleash attack dogs on Native Americans.

“Their other frightening weapon after the horses: twenty hunting greyhounds. They were unleashed and fell upon the Indians at the cry of ‘Tomalo!’ [“Get Them!”]. Within an hour they had preyed on one hundred of them. As Indians were used to going completely naked, it is easy to imagine what the fierce greyhounds did, urged to bit naked bodies and skin much more delicate than that of the wild boars they were used to ... This tactic, begun here and invented by the devil, spread throughout these Indies and will end when there is no more land nor people to subjugate and destroy in this part of the world.”

Document 3: Map, The Columbian Exchange, from textbook World History: Patterns of Interaction, 2009. (p. 572)



Document 4: Thomas Phillips, a slave-ship captain, wrote an account of his activities in *A Journal of a Voyage* (1746)

I have been informed that some commanders have cut off the legs or arms of the most willful slaves, to terrify the rest, for they believe that, if they lose a member, they cannot return home again: I was advised by some of my officers to do the same, but I could not be persuaded to entertain the least thought of it, much less to put in practice such barbarity and cruelty to poor creatures who, excepting their want of Christianity and true religion (their misfortune more than fault), are as much the works of God's hands, and no doubt as dear to him as ourselves.

Document 5:

Source: Adapted from John Smith, *The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles*, Book III, 1624.

First and Second Jamestown Ship Lists

Occupation	Original Settlers May 1607	1st Resupply January 1608
Council (governors)	6	1
Gentlemen	47	28
Labourers	12	21
Cooper (barrel maker)	0	1
Carpenter	4	0
Blacksmith	1	1
Sailor (sail maker)	1	0
Barber	1	0
Bricklayer	1	0
Mason	1	0
Tobacco pipe maker	0	1
Tailor	1	6
Drummer	1	0
Preacher	1	0
Boyes	4	0
Jeweler	0	1
Refiners and goldsmiths	0	4
Gunsmith	0	1
Perfumer (wig maker)	0	1
Apothecaries (druggists)	0	2
Surgeon	1	1
Occupation Unknown	28	51
TOTAL MALE	110	120
TOTAL FEMALE	0	0

Note: A gentleman was a person of wealth who was not used to working with his hands.