

**DBQ 2****English-Indian Relations, 1600–1700**

**Directions:** In this DBQ, you must compose an essay that uses both your interpretation of Documents A–E and your own outside knowledge of the period mentioned in this question.

The initial encounter between the English and the Native Americans along the Atlantic seaboard in the early decades of the 1600s produced reactions on both sides that ranged from suspicion and doubt to friendship and support. Yet a century later the Indians had largely been pushed off their lands and the Europeans controlled vast reaches of territory extending towards the Appalachian Mountains. Discuss the nature of the relationship between the English and the Indians, the techniques used by both sides to assert their interests, and the reasons the English were ultimately victorious.

Use these documents and your knowledge of the period from 1600–1700 to compose your answer.

**Document A**

Source: Proceedings of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1619.

Be it enacted by this present Assembly that for laying a surer foundation of the conversion of the Indians to Christian religion, each town, city, borough, and particularly plantation do obtain unto themselves, by just means, a certain number of the natives' children to be educated by them in true religion and a civil course of life of which children the most towardly [promising] boys in wit and graces of nature to be brought up by them in the first elements of literature, so as to be fitted for the college intended for them; that from thence they may be sent to that work of conversion.

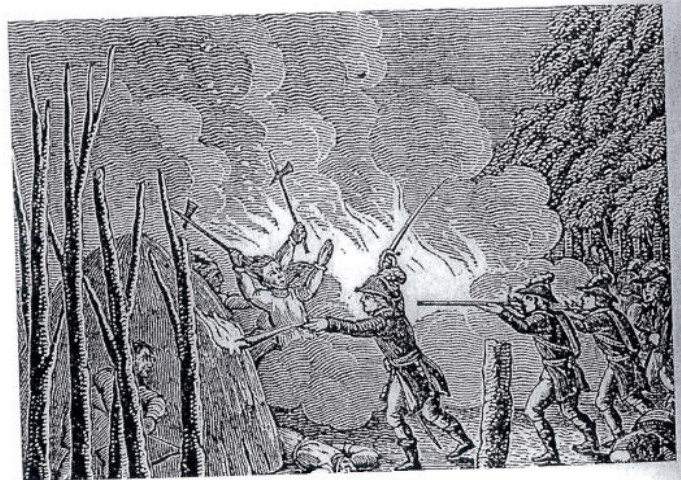
**Document B**

Source: Report of Edward Waterhouse, 1622.

On Friday morning (the fatal day) the 22nd of March [1622] as also in the evening, as in other days before, they came unarmed into our houses, without bows or arrows, or other weapons, with deer, turkeys, fish, furs, and other provisions to sell and truck with us for glass, beads, and other trifles; yea, in some places, sat down at breakfast with our people at their tables, whom immediately with their own tools and weapons, either laid down, or standing in their houses, they basely and barbarously murdered, not sparing either age or sex, man, woman, or child.

**Document C**

Source: J. W. Barber, Attack on a Pequot Fort during the Pequot War, 1637. (See text p. 52 for full-size illustration.)





**Document D**

Source: Report of Plymouth Colonial Officials, 1675.

Not to look back further than the troubles that were between the Colony of New Plymouth and Philip, sachem [chieftain] of Mount Hope in the year 1671, it may be remembered that . . . [he] was . . . the offending party; and that Plymouth had just cause to take up arms against him; and it was then agreed that he should pay that colony a certain sum of money, in part of their damage and charge by him occasioned; and he then not only renewed his ancient covenant of friendship with them; but made himself and his people absolute subjects to our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second . . .

But sometime last winter the Governor of Plymouth was informed by Sassamon, a faithful Indian, that the said Philip was undoubtedly endeavoring to raise new troubles, and was endeavoring to engage all the sachems round about in a war against us . . .

**Document E**

Source: Report of the Royal Commission to the Crown, 1677.

The people [became] jealous that the Governor for the lucre of beaver and otter trade, etc., with the Indians, rather sought to protect the Indians than them, since after public proclamations prohibiting all trade with the Indians (they complain), he privately gave commission to some of his friends to truck with them, and that those persons furnished the Indians with powder, shot, etc., so that they were better provided than His Majesty's subjects.

The peoples of Charles City County (near Merchants Hope) being [denied] a commission by the Governor, although he was truly informed . . . of several formidable bodies of Indians coming down on the heads of the James River within fifty or sixty miles of the English plantations . . . they begin to beat up drums for volunteers to go out against the Indians, and so continued sundry days drawing into arms, the magistrates being either so remiss or of the same faction that they suffered the disaster without contradiction or endeavoring to prevent so dangerous a beginning . . .