

DBQ Project
Part 1 - Document Analysis

Directions: With your partner, analyze your assigned document. Annotate the text (underline, circle, highlight, etc.), respond to the questions, and complete the HIPPO and SPICE charts.

Historical Context	
Intended Audience	
Point of View	
Purpose	
Outside Information	

Social	
Political	
Interaction (between humans & environment)	
Culture	
Economic	

Document 1

Source: Anonymous engraving of Spanish atrocities in Haarlem during the Dutch revolt over Philip II's aggressive persecution of Protestants in Spanish Netherlands, 1573.



Answer the questions by analyzing the document and doing historical research if necessary

1. Who are the Dutch in the picture? Who are the Spanish in the picture? How can you tell?
2. While the author of the image is anonymous, is it more likely that they are Dutch or that they are Spanish? What makes you think so?
3. How might the Eighty Years' War be related to what is mentioned in the document?
4. In what way is the Protestant Reformation involved in the context of this document?

Document 2

Source: The Dutch National Anthem, written sometime between 1569 and 1572, after the Dutch revolt.

[1]William of Nassau, scion
Of a Dutch and ancient line,
I dedicate undying
Faith to this land of mine.
A prince am I undaunted,
Of Orange, ever free,
To the king of Spain I've granted
A lifelong loyalty.

...
[2]Nothing so moves my pity
As seeing through these lands,
Field, village, town and city
Pillaged by roving hands.

O that the Spaniards rape thee,
My Netherlands so sweet,
The thought of that does grip me
Causing my heart to bleed.

...
[3]Unto the Lord His power
I do confession make
That ne'er at any hour
Ill of the King I spake.
But unto God, the greatest
Of Majesties I owe
Obedience first and latest,
For Justice wills it so.

Answer the questions by analyzing the document and doing historical research if necessary

1. What is a national anthem? What ideas are typically included in a national anthem (think: what does China's national anthem talk about?)
2. How does verse 1 differ from verse 2? How has the perspective towards the Spanish changed? Who might the speaker be?
3. What was the Eighty Years' War? How might it be related to the anthem?
4. What cultural information does the third verse tell us about the speaker?

Document 3

Source: William I, Prince of Orange, leader of the Dutch revolt against Spain, in a letter to his brothers, 1573.

My Dear Good Brothers, Counts John and Louis of Nassau, etc. I have received your letter and learned what the situation is from it as well as from the report of the person you sent to me. ...To answer the points that you raise, you know quite well that it was never and is not now my intention to seek the slightest advantage for myself. I have only aspired and claimed to seek the country's freedom in the matters of religious conscience and government, in which the foreigners tried to oppress it. To achieve this [religious freedom] the foreigners in the government and the army, especially the Spaniards, must be driven out. ...If we are granted these points and given good assurances on them, then people will indeed see that I want nothing more than peace and public tranquility, and that I am not stubbornly pursuing some foolish notions of my own. The whole difficulty lies in the fact that although such assurances have been repeatedly given in the past, those who gave them also took Oaths not to keep such contracts, being confident that they would be absolved from them by the Pope and therefore were not bound by them.

Answer the questions by analyzing the document and doing historical research if necessary

1. Who is William writing this letter to? Who might his brothers be?
2. What “points” do you believe William’s brothers raised?
3. Based on the last sentence of the letter, what information does this tell us about William’s likely religious stance? Which side of the Reformation is he on?
4. What is the purpose of the letter?

Document 4

Source: Armada Portrait of Elizabeth I by unknown English artist, made to commemorate the defeat of the Spanish Armada (depicted in the background), 1588.



Answer the questions by analyzing the document and doing historical research if necessary

1. Observe the detail of Elizabeth's dress. What is the artist's purpose in drawing such an elaborate dress for Elizabeth? How about the background pieces?
2. In the image, Elizabeth's right hand is hovering over the globe. What meaning(s) does this signify?
3. Review the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Which of the two pictures behind Elizabeth represent the English? The Spanish? How can you tell?
4. Who might the intended audience of this portrait?

Document 5

Source: Lazaro de Vallejo Aldrete and Hernando Costilla, royal treasury officials of New Spain, memorandum to King Philip II of Spain, 1568.

We entreat your Majesty to remedy the grievous condition prevailing today in the Indies. For every two ships that come [here] from Spain, twenty corsairs [pirate ships] appear. For this reason not a town on all this coast is safe, for whenever they please to do so they take and plunder these settlements. They go so far as to boast that they are lords of the sea and of the land, and as a matter of fact daily we see them seize ships both of the Indies trade and also some that come here from Spain itself. They capture towns, and this so commonly that we see it happen every year. Unless Your Majesty deign to favor all this coast by remedying the situation, all these settlements must necessarily be abandoned, from which will result grave detriment to Your Majesty's royal patrimony and an end will be put to inter-Indies traffic, trade with the Canaries will suffer, as will also those ships which come out of Spain between fleets.

Answer the questions by analyzing the document and doing historical research if necessary

1. Where is New Spain? The Indies?
2. Who are the pirates attacking and why do they do so? What does this tell us about the economy of Spain?
3. What is the job title of Lazaro and Hernando? Why do they care so much about the pirate ships?
4. What do Lazaro and Hernando want King Phillip to do? What do they say would happen if no action is taken?

Document 6

Source: Pontiac, chief of the Ottawa, addressing a gathering of Ottawa, Huron, and Potawatomi Indians, near the Great Lakes, after the defeat of the French by the British, 1763.

It is important for us to exterminate this nation, Britain, from our lands; it only seeks to destroy us. You see as well as I do that we can no longer supply our needs, as we have done from our brothers, the French. The British sell us goods twice as much as the French do, and their goods do not last. When we wish to set out for our winter camp, they do not want to give us any credit as the French do. When I go to see the British commander and say to him that some of our comrades are dead, instead of mourning their death, as our French brothers do, he laughs at us. If I ask for anything for our sick, he refuses and replies that he has no use for us. From all this you can well see that they are seeking our ruin. Therefore, my brothers, we must all swear their destruction and wait no longer. Have I not shown you the wampum* belts which I received from our great father, the French King? He tells us to strike the British. Why do we not listen to his words? What do we fear?

*wampum: beaded belts symbolizing an agreement or treaty

Answer the questions by analyzing the document and doing historical research if necessary

1. What do the French do to gain the allegiance of Pontiac and the Ottawa?
2. Research the French and Indian War. What region of the Americas is this conflict located? Who are the combatants? What bigger conflict is this war a part of?
3. Read the source again. Why is Pontiac speaking with the other Indian nations (Huron & and Potawatomi)? What is his purpose in doing so? Why might it benefit them?

Document 7

Source: Richard Tyrell, a British admiral stationed in the Caribbean, letter to Philip Stephens, secretary of the British Navy, June 1764.

When I entered the port in Dominica [taken from France in 1761], the English merchants and inhabitants complained to me that they could not sell any Goods, which they had imported from Britain, because there were so many French goods that were smuggled in daily from the French Islands. The French merchants of Dominica could sell these French goods much cheaper than the English could possibly sell the British products. When I went into the shops in Dominica, they were indeed all stocked with French products. They must have clandestinely been brought to Dominica. The English merchants begged me to put a stop to this infamous trade, because it hurt their ability to make money and get ahead. I also learned that the French people who live in Dominica never buy English goods when they can buy French products. I ordered my Captains to proceed on shore and to seize all of the French goods that they could find on the Island. Having said that, however, the French are so numerous in Dominica and Grenada that the Navy cannot guarantee even the safety of the English Planters in case of a war with France.

Answer the questions by analyzing the document and doing historical research if necessary

1. In what way does this document explain the economic policy of mercantilism?
2. How is the Seven Years' War related to the situation described in the document?
3. Which population of people is missing from this message regarding Dominica?
4. What is the worry that Tyrell has of Dominica? What might he want Stephens to do?