

## Reading Questions for the *primary source* document “Skills Needed in the New World” by Richard Hakluyt and John Brereton, 1602.

1. List four (4) types of jobs or skills that you were surprised to find on this list. Explain why you were surprised that Hakluyt chose to include them among his essential skills needed to settle in the *New World*.
2. Based on this list of jobs/skills, what do you think was Hakluyt’s top priority when establishing this settlement in the *New World*? Explain your choice and use evidence from the document to support your conclusion.
3. Explain why you think Hakluyt includes a skillful painter among his list of necessary workers.
4. Many common last names of people come from the types of jobs their relatives did in the past. For example, someone with the last name of Farmer had an ancestor who was a farmer. List as many “names” as you can recognize from the list of workers. Next to each “name”, briefly summarize the type of work each did in your own words. (i.e. What does a “Smith” do?)
5. Explain how this *primary source* reading helped you to better understand the people of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the challenges they faced when settling the *New World*. Provide at least two (2) examples from the reading to support your answer.

**Introduction** Sailors skilled in the art of navigation were needed to guide explorers on their voyages to the New World. Once there, however, people with many other talents were needed if the explorers hoped to make a go of life in America. This selection contains a list compiled by the Englishman Richard Hakluyt of the various kinds of skilled workers he planned to include in an expedition to America.

**Vocabulary** Before you read the selection, find the meaning of these words in a dictionary: husbandmen, fortification, bulwarks, pike.

Sorts of men which are to go on this voyage

1. Men skillful in all mineral causes.
2. Fishermen, for sea fishings on the coasts, others for freshwater fishings.
3. Salt makers, to view the coast and see how rich the sea water there is.
4. Husbandmen, to view the soil and to decide what to till.
5. Vineyard men, to see how the soil may serve for the planting of vines.
6. Men bred in the Shroff in South Spain, for discerning how olive trees may be planted there.
7. Others, for planting orange trees, fig trees, lemon trees, and almond trees.
8. Lime makers, to make lime for buildings.
9. Masons, carpenters, etc., for buildings there.
10. Brick makers and tile makers.
11. Men cunning in the art of fortification, that may choose places strong by nature to be fortified and that can plot out and direct workmen.

12. Choice spade men, to dig trenches cunningly and to raise bulwarks of earth for defense and offense.

13. Smiths, to forge the irons of the shovels and spades, and to make black bills and other weapons, and to mend many things.

14. Coopers, to make casks of all sorts.

15. Forgers of pikes' heads and of arrow heads, with Spanish iron and with all manner of tools to be carried with them.

16. Fletchers, to renew arrows, since archery prevaieth much against unarmed people and gunpowder may soon perish by setting on fire.

17. Bowyers also, to make bows there for need.

18. Makers of oars for boats and barges.

19. Shipwrights, to make barges and boats, and bigger vessels, if need be, to run along the coast and to pierce the great bays and inlets.

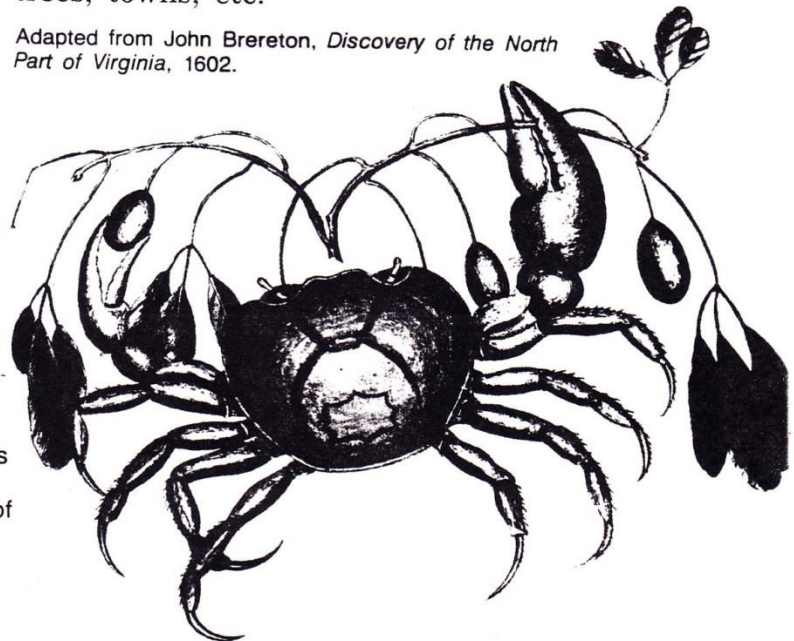
20. Turners, to turn targets [shields] of elm and tough wood for use against darts and arrows.

21. Tanners, to tan hides of buffs, oxen, etc.

22. Men skillful in burning of soap ashes and in making of pitch and tar and rosin to be fetched out of Prussia and Poland.

23. A skillful painter, to bring the descriptions of all beasts, birds, fishes, trees, towns, etc.

Adapted from John Brereton, *Discovery of the North Part of Virginia*, 1602.



Artists often accompanied early explorers and settlers to the New World. They drew pictures of Native Americans as well as sketches of plants and animals such as this crab.