

**REVIEW OF 40–45: Mechanics**

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This essay has eleven errors in spelling and mechanics. The numbers in the margin refer to appropriate rules in sections 40–45 of *Rules for Writers*, Fifth Edition. The first revision has been done for you. Find and correct ten more errors.

Columbus made an all-out effort to find the Indies—India, China, the East Indies, and Japan. Instead, he found Cuba, Venezuela, the Bahamas, and the coasts of South and Central America. Unable to find gold, he captured 5 hundred natives and had them shipped back to Spain to be sold as slaves. He punished the natives so severely when they did not bring him gold that in two years one third of them ran away or were killed or sold. Things went from bad to worse; e.g., many settlers died of illness, and some went back to Spain with bad reports of his governance. Convinced that God was unhappy with him for some transgression, Columbus returned to Spain wearing a monk's course garb and walking humbly. People gave him a new title, Columbus, admiral of the Mosquitoes.

Ferdinand and Isabella gave him another opportunity, though, and on May thirtieth, 1498, Columbus set out again. The voyage was a disaster, with Columbus ending up back in Spain, this time in chains. Columbus got one more chance, but hurricanes and storms plagued him. He wrote, “other tempests have I seen, but none so long or so grim as this.” He must by now have realized that Dr. Toscanelli did not no his geography very well. Yet “Sail on!” was still his answer to every setback.

When Columbus got back to Spain, sick and exhausted, queen Isabella died before he could see her. Columbus died still insisting he had found the Indies. He had not, of course. He had done far more: He had discovered a new world.