

Bartolomé de Las Casas, *Historia Apologética*

Bartolomé de Las Casas was a Spanish historian and writer who traveled to the island of Hispaniola 10 years after Christopher Columbus discovered it. He spent much of the next 20 years there, and in 1527 he wrote the *Historia Apologética*, or Apologetic History. At the time, many Europeans felt the people of the Indies were not advanced. Las Casas disagreed.

► *Historia Apologética* was one of many books Bartolomé de Las Casas wrote about the Indians.



The ultimate cause for writing this work was to gain knowledge of all the many nations of this vast new world. They had been defamed by persons who feared neither God nor the charge, so grievous before divine judgment, of defaming even a single man and causing him to lose his esteem and honor. ① From such slander can come great harm and terrible calamity, particularly when large numbers of men are concerned and, even more so, a whole new world. ② It has been written that these peoples of the Indies, lacking human governance and ordered nations, did not have the power of reason to govern themselves. . . . From this it follows that they have all proven themselves unsocial and therefore monstrous, contrary to the natural bent of all peoples of the world; and that He did not allow any other species of corruptible creature to err in this way, excepting a strange and occasional case. . . . ③

Not only have [the Indians] shown themselves to be very wise peoples and possessed of lively and marked understanding, prudently governing and providing for their nations (as much as they can be nations, without faith in or knowledge of the true God) and making them prosper in justice; but they have equalled many diverse nations of the world, past and present, that have been praised for their governance, politics and customs; and exceed by no small measure the wisest of all these, such as the Greeks and Romans, in adherence to the rules of natural reason. ④ This advantage and superiority, along with everything said above, will appear quite clearly when, if it please God, the peoples are compared one with another.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Cite specific evidence from the document to support your answers.

1. **Infer** What is Bartolomé de Las Casas's overall opinion of the people of the Indies?
2. **Draw Conclusions** What reason does Bartolomé de Las Casas give to suggest that the people of the Indies might not have a true nation?

Reading and Vocabulary Support

- ① Las Casas says that the Spaniards had damaged the reputation of the Indians, ignoring God's wishes.
- ② What calamity do you think Las Casas might have been writing about?
- ③ Las Casas is summarizing the argument that Indians were monstrous and that God didn't usually allow this to happen to people.
- ④ Las Casas argues that Indians follow the laws of reason as much as any civilization has.

LESSON 2

The First French, Dutch, and English Colonies



GET READY TO READ

START UP


Study the engraving. How was shipping important for European colonization?

GUIDING QUESTIONS


- Why did Europeans explore North America's coast?
- Why did the French, Dutch, and English colonize North America?
- How did Virginia begin a tradition of representative government?
- In what ways did different groups in Jamestown interact with the environment?

TAKE NOTES

Literacy Skills: Sequence

Use the graphic organizer in your  Active Journal to take notes as you read the lesson.

PRACTICE VOCABULARY

Use the vocabulary words in your  Active Journal to practice the vocabulary words.

Vocabulary

northwest passage
coureurs de bois
alliance
charter
burgess

representative
government
Bacon's
Rebellion

Academic Vocabulary

pioneer
signify

European nations began to compete for riches around the world. Religious differences heightened their rivalry. Soon, there were competing religious views.

How Did European Rivalries Affect Exploration?

Until the 1500s, the Roman Catholic Church was the only church in Western Europe. That unity ended when a major religious reform movement sharply divided Christians.

Religious Reform In 1517, a German monk named Martin Luther publicly challenged many practices of the Catholic Church. Soon after, he split with the Church entirely. Luther believed that the Church had become too worldly. He opposed the power of popes. He also objected to the idea that believers could gain eternal life by performing good works. He said people were saved by faith in God.

Because of their protests against the Church, Luther's supporters became known as Protestants. The Protestant Reformation divided Europe. Soon, the Protestants themselves split, forming many different churches.

By the late 1500s, religion divided the states of Western Europe. Roman Catholic monarchs ruled Spain and France. A Protestant queen, Elizabeth I, ruled England. In the Netherlands, the Dutch people were mostly Protestant.

Religious Difference Leads to Rivalries As Europeans settled in the Americas, they brought their religious conflicts with them. Queen Elizabeth encouraged English adventurers to raid Spanish colonies and capture Spanish treasure fleets. Protestant England also competed with Catholic France for lands in North America.

Not all rivalries were religious. Both the Netherlands and England were Protestant. Still, they competed for control of land in North America and for economic markets all over the world, including Asia.

Reasons for the Exploration of North America Like Columbus, other Europeans continued during the 1500s to look for new ways to reach the riches of Asia. Magellan's route around South America seemed long and difficult. Europeans wanted to discover a shorter **northwest passage**, or waterway through or around North America.

Giovanni Caboto, an Italian sea captain whom the English called John Cabot, set out to find a northwest passage for the English. He was confident he had found such a passage, but he was mistaken. The "new-found land" that he thought he had discovered off the Asian coast in fact lay off the coast of North America. Today, Newfoundland is part of the easternmost province of Canada.

French Exploration The French sent another Italian captain, Giovanni da Verrazano (veh rah TSAH noh), in search of a northwest passage. Verrazano journeyed along the North American coast from the present-day Carolinas to Canada. During the 1530s, Jacques Cartier (kar tee YAY), also sailing for the French, traveled more than halfway up the St. Lawrence River.

Mapping New Regions None of these explorers found a northwest passage to Asia. However, they did map and explore many parts of North America. The rulers of Western Europe began thinking about how to profit from the region's rich resources through colonization.

READING CHECK Use **Evidence** What factors contributed to rivalries between English and Spanish explorers?

Analyze Images In his *Ninety-five Theses*, Martin Luther listed disagreements he had with the Catholic Church. **Identify Main Ideas** What was the political significance of the Protestant Reformation?



How Did New France Develop?

Samuel de Champlain (sham PLAYN) founded Port Royal, the first permanent French settlement in North America, in 1605. Three years later, he led another group of settlers along the route Cartier had **pioneered**. On a rocky cliff high above the St. Lawrence River, Champlain built a trading post known as Quebec (kwih BEK). The opportunity to create wealth through trade was one of the main reasons for French colonization in America. The French also wanted to surpass their rivals, the English. Many French settlers were looking for adventure and hoped to find their fortune in the New World.

Academic Vocabulary

pioneer • v., to develop or to be the first to do something

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Explorers from Europe took different routes to North America.

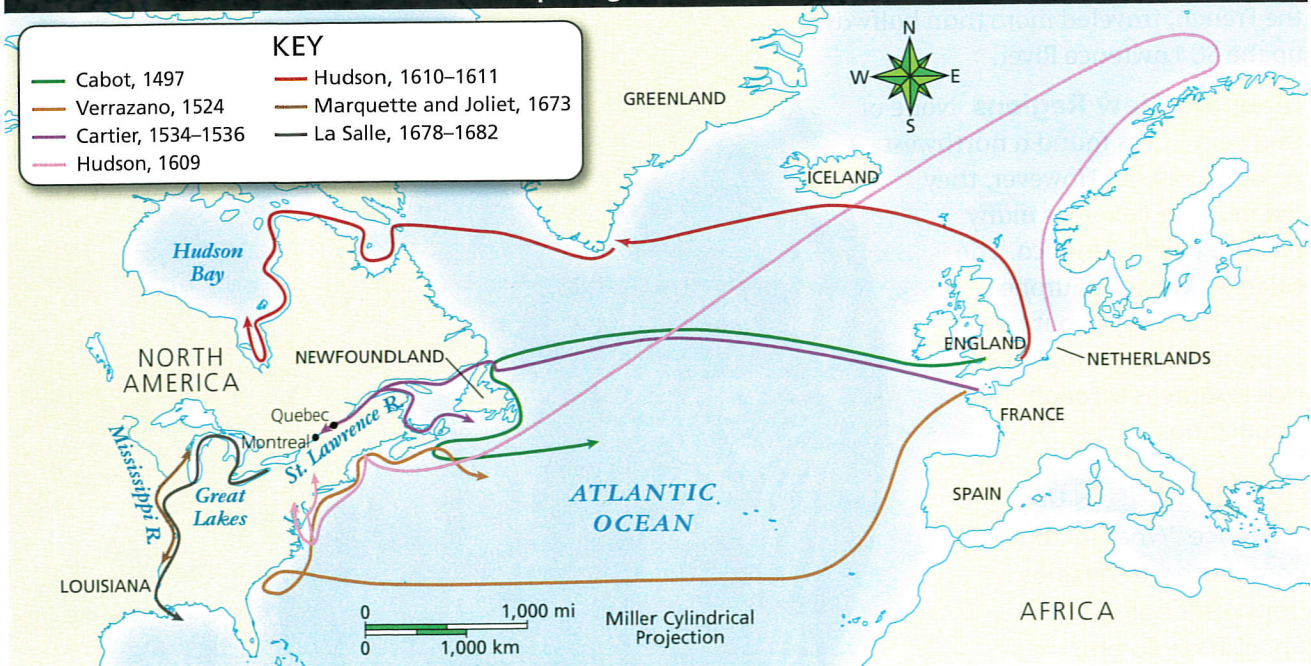
1. **Interaction** Why might you expect conflict to develop between the French and the English in North America?
2. **Infer** What might have motivated French explorers to search the interior of North America as they looked for a northwest passage?

Economic Activity in New France Unlike Spain's American empire, New France had little gold or silver. Instead, the French profited from fishing, trapping, and trading.

French colonists who lived and worked in American Indian lands beyond the French settlements became known as **coureurs de bois** (koo RUHR duh BWAH), or "runners of the woods." The French brought knives, kettles, cloth, and other items for trade with American Indians. In return, the Indians gave them beaver skins and other furs that sold for high prices in Europe.

Coureurs de bois established friendly relations with American Indian groups. Unlike the Spanish, the French did not attempt to conquer the Indians. Also, because *coureurs de bois* did not establish farms, they did not interfere with Indian lands. Indians taught the French trapping and survival skills, such as how to make snowshoes and canoes. Many *coureurs* married Indian women.

Exploring North America



Missionary Work Continues Catholic missionaries often traveled with fur traders. A missionary is a person who goes to another land to win converts for a religion. French missionaries tried to convert American Indians to Christianity. They also drew maps and wrote about the lands they explored.

Life was difficult, especially in winter. One French priest recalled traveling on foot through deep snow:

Primary Source

"If a thaw came, dear Lord, what pain! . . .
I was marching on an icy path that broke
with every step I took; as the snow softened . . .
we often sunk [sank] in it up to our . . . waist."

—Paul Le Jeune, quoted in *The Jesuits in North America*

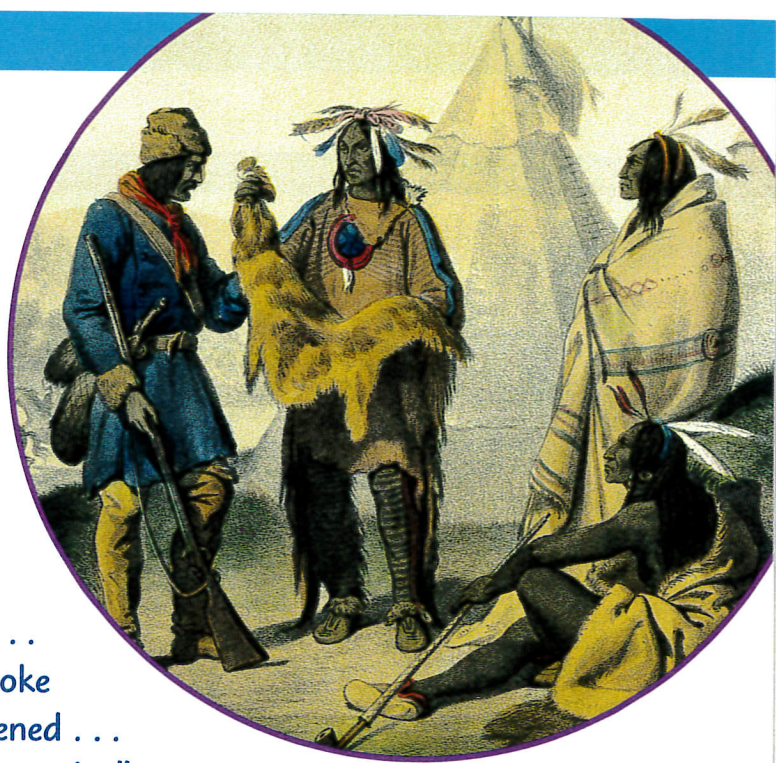
Colonization Along the Mississippi River French trappers followed the St. Lawrence deep into the heart of North America. Led by Indian guides, they reached the Great Lakes. Here, Indians spoke of a mighty river, which they called Mississippi, or "Father of the Waters."

A French missionary, Father Jacques Marquette (mar KET), and a fur trader, Louis Joliet (joh lee ET), set out to reach the Mississippi in 1673. Led by Indian guides, they followed the river for more than 700 miles before turning back. Nine years later, Robert de La Salle completed the journey to the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle named the region Louisiana in honor of the French king, Louis XIV.

To keep Spain and England out of Louisiana, the French built forts in the north along the Great Lakes. Among them was Fort Detroit, built by Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac near Lake Erie. The French also built New Orleans, a fort near the mouth of the river. New Orleans grew into a busy trading center. French control of the network of waterways at the heart of North America gave the French a strategic advantage over the Spanish and the English.

French colonists imported thousands of Africans to work as slaves on plantations around New Orleans. Some enslaved Africans, however, joined with the Natchez Indians in a revolt against the French. The French put down the Natchez Revolt in 1729. Some enslaved Africans who fought on the side of the French received their freedom. In Louisiana, free and enslaved Africans together made up the majority of settlers.

Government in New France New France was governed much like New Spain. The French king controlled the government directly, and people had little freedom. A council appointed by the king made all decisions.

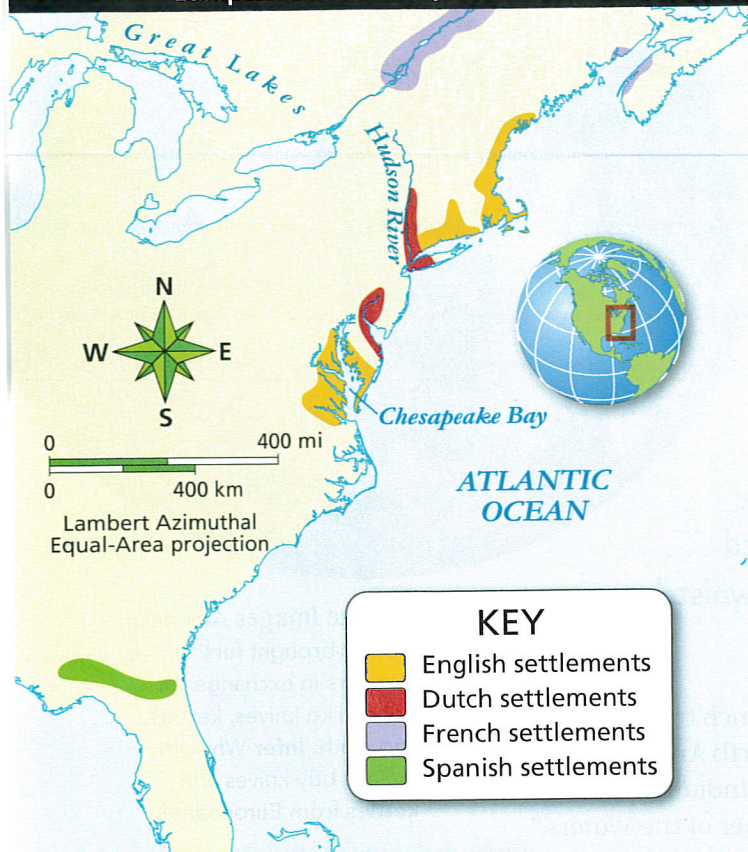


Analyze Images American Indians brought furs to trappers in exchange for goods like knives, kettles, and cloth. **Infer** Why did Indians buy knives and kettles from Europeans?

Did you know?

The Cadillac automobile, which was first built in Detroit, Michigan, is named in honor of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, explorer, trapper, and trader.

European Settlements, 1660



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Four European colonial powers planted settlements in eastern North America.

1. **Movement** What form of transport does the map suggest the settlers relied on?
2. **Draw Conclusions** Based on the map, where would you expect each country's settlements to expand next? Why?

Louis XIV worried that too few French were moving to New France. In the 1660s, he sent about a thousand people to the colony, including many young women. New France still grew slowly. Winters were harsh, and the short growing season made farming difficult. Only about 10,000 settlers lived in the colony by 1680. Some lived on farms, while others chose to become *coureurs de bois*, living largely free of government control.

READING CHECK Summarize How did both the French and American Indians benefit from one another?

Where Did the Dutch Establish New Netherland?

Like the French, the Dutch hoped to profit from their discoveries in the Americas by colonizing. In 1626, Peter Minuit (MIN yoo wit) led a group of Dutch settlers to the mouth of the Hudson River. Other Dutch colonists had already settled on Manhattan Island and farther up the Hudson River. Minuit bought Manhattan Island from local Indians. Minuit called his settlement New Amsterdam. The entire colony was known as New Netherland (now known as New York).

New Netherland was privately funded by the Dutch West India Company. Many colonists immigrated to New Netherland hoping to profit from the region's active fur trade.

From a tiny group of 30 houses, New Amsterdam grew into a busy port. The Dutch welcomed people of many nations, ethnic groups, and religions to their colony. A Roman Catholic priest who visited New Netherland in 1643 reported:

Primary Source

"On the island of Manhattan, and in its environs, there may well be four or five hundred men of different sects and nations: the Director General told me that there were men of eighteen different languages; they are scattered here and there on the river, above and below, as the beauty and convenience of the spot has invited each to settle."

—Father Isaac Jogues, quoted in *Narratives of New Netherland, 1609–1664*

The Dutch also built trading posts along the Hudson River. The most important one was Fort Orange, today known as Albany. Dutch merchants became known for their good business sense.

The Dutch enlarged New Netherland in 1655 by taking over the colony of New Sweden. The Swedes had established New Sweden along the Delaware River some 15 years earlier.

Trade Rivalries in the Region Dutch traders sent furs to the Netherlands. The packing list for the first shipment included “the skins of 7,246 beaver, 853 otter, 81 mink, 36 cat lynx, and 34 small rats.”

The Dutch and French became rivals in the fur trade. Both sought alliances with American Indians. An **alliance** is an agreement between nations to aid and protect one another. The Dutch made friends with the Iroquois. The Huron (HYOO rahn) helped the French. Fighting raged for years among the rival Europeans and their American Indian allies.

Interaction With American Indians and the Environment Dutch and French settlement on the east coast of North America brought major changes to American Indians and the environment. As in New Spain, European diseases killed thousands of Indians, and rivalry over the fur trade increased among different European countries’ American Indian allies. The scramble for furs also led to overtrapping. By 1640, trappers had almost wiped out the beavers on Iroquois lands in upstate New York.

The arrival of Europeans affected American Indians in other ways. Missionaries tried to convert Indians to Christianity. Indians eagerly adopted European trade goods, such as copper kettles and knives. They also bought muskets and gunpowder for hunting and warfare. Alcohol sold by European traders had a harsh effect on American Indian life.



INTERACTIVE

Lands Controlled
by Colonial
Powers, 1660

▼ The island of Manhattan, which Peter Minuit purchased from local Indians, eventually became one of the most valuable pieces of land in the United States.



Europeans all waged warfare to seize Indian lands. As American Indians were forced off their lands, they moved westward onto lands of other Indians, which sometimes led to violence between Indian groups. The conflicts between American Indians and Europeans would continue for many years.

 **READING CHECK** **Recognize Multiple Causes** What were some results of the Dutch fur trade?

 **INTERACTIVE**

The Early Years at Jamestown

Roanoke and Jamestown

England watched with envy as other European countries gained riches from their colonies in the Americas. Several ambitious English gentlemen proposed that England settle the Americas as well. With Queen Elizabeth's permission, Sir Walter Raleigh raised money to establish a colony in North America. In 1585, about 100 men set sail across the Atlantic. The colonists landed on Roanoke (ROH uh nohk), an island off the coast of present-day North Carolina. Within a year, however, the colonists had run short of food and were quarreling with neighboring American Indians. When an English ship stopped in the harbor, the weary settlers sailed home.

In 1587, Raleigh sent John White, one of the original colonists, back to Roanoke with a new group of settlers that included women and children. When supplies ran low, White returned to England, leaving behind 117 colonists. He planned to return in a few months. When he got back to England, however, he found the country was preparing for war with Spain. It was three years before he sailed back to Roanoke.

When White arrived, he found the settlement strangely quiet. Houses stood empty. Vines wound through the windows, and pumpkins sprouted from the earthen floors. On a tree, someone had carved the word CROATOAN, the name of a nearby island. No other trace of the colonists remained. White was eager to investigate, but a storm was blowing up and his crew refused to make the trip. To this day, the fate of the "Lost Colony" remains a mystery.

Analyze Images

Archaeologists work on the ruins of James Fort at Jamestown. **Explain an Argument** What are the reasons for excavating James Fort?



The Location of Jamestown



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

The Jamestown colonists first settled upriver from the Chesapeake Bay.

- 1. Location** Why might the colonists of Jamestown have chosen the location they did?
- 2. Explain an Argument** What advantages and disadvantages are there to building a settlement near a river?

The Founding of Jamestown After the failure of Roanoke, nearly 20 years passed before England again tried to establish a colony in North America. In 1606, the Virginia Company of London, a private company, received a charter from King James I. A **charter** is a legal document giving certain rights to a person or company.

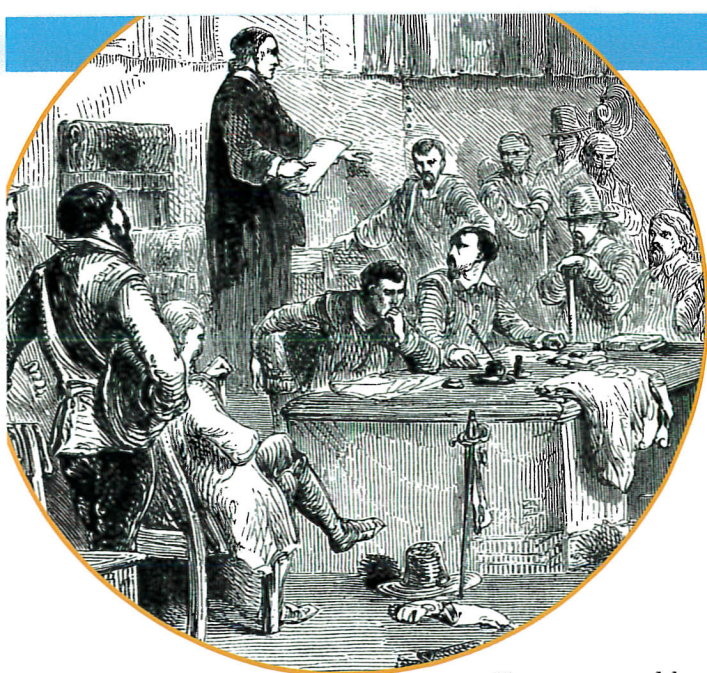
The royal charter gave the Virginia Company the right to settle lands along the eastern coast of North America. The charter also guaranteed that colonists of this land, called Virginia, would have the same rights as English citizens.

In the spring of 1607, a group of 105 colonists, funded by the Virginia Company, arrived in Virginia. They sailed into Chesapeake Bay and began building houses along the James River. They named their tiny outpost Jamestown after their king. Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in what is now the United States.

Reasons for Colonization The settlers of Jamestown hoped to make a profit by finding gold or other riches. They also hoped to discover a water route to Asia. Furthermore, they wanted to claim the region for England.

One of the reasons they chose this particular location was security: they located their settlement in a place where Spanish ships would be unlikely to find them. If the Spanish did discover Jamestown, its location would make it more easily defensible against Spanish ships.

Governing the colony proved difficult. The Virginia Company had chosen a council of 13 men to rule the settlement. Members of the council quarreled with one another and did little to plan for the colony's future. By the summer of 1608, the colony was near failure.



Analyze Images The House of Burgesses in Jamestown, Virginia, was the first elected legislative assembly in the English colonies. **Infer** How was government in the English colonies different from that in the Spanish or French colonies?

The Colonists Face Difficulties Another major problem the Jamestown colonists faced was starvation. Many colonists were not used to living in the wilderness and did not know how to take advantage of the plentiful resources. Furthermore, the colonists did not spend enough time producing food. Captain John Smith, a young soldier and explorer, observed that the colonists were not planting enough crops. He complained that people wanted only to “dig gold, wash gold, refine gold, load gold.” As they searched in vain for gold, the colony ran out of food. Smith helped to save the colony. He set up stern rules that forced colonists to work if they wished to eat.

However, problems arose soon after John Smith returned to England in 1609. Desperate settlers cooked “dogs, cats, snakes, [and] toadstools” to survive. To keep warm, they broke up houses to burn as firewood. The colonists gradually learned to use the resources available in their environment to survive.

Tobacco Crops Help Jamestown’s economy finally improved after 1612, when colonists began growing tobacco. Europeans had learned about tobacco from American Indians.

King James called pipe smoking “a vile custom.” Still, the new fad caught on quickly. By 1620, England was importing more than 30,000 pounds of tobacco a year. At last, Virginians had found a way to make their colony succeed.

English immigrants to Virginia interacted with their environment by cutting down forests and planting the land with tobacco. Their interaction with the environment was different from that of other groups of immigrants to North America, such as the Dutch and the French, whose trading activity led to the near elimination of beaver populations in some areas.

READING CHECK **Draw Conclusions** What do you think could have happened to the Jamestown colonists had John Smith not forced them to work if they wished to eat?

How Did Colonists Improve Government?

For a time, the governors sent by the Virginia Company ran the colony like a military outpost. Each morning, a drumbeat summoned settlers to work at assigned tasks. Harsh laws imposed the death penalty even for small offenses, like stealing an ear of corn. Such conditions were unlikely to attract new colonists. As John Smith commented after his return to England, “No Man will go . . . to have less freedom there than here.”

The House of Burgesses To attract more settlers, the Virginia Company took steps to establish a more stable government. In 1619, it sent a new governor with orders to consult settlers on all important matters. Male settlers were allowed to elect **burgesses**, or representatives to the government.

The burgesses met in an assembly called the House of Burgesses. Together with the governor and his council, they made laws for the colony. The first session met in July and August 1619.

The House of Burgesses **signifies** the beginning of representative government in the English colonies. In a **representative government**, voters elect representatives to make laws for them.

Political Rights and Responsibilities The idea that people had political rights was deeply rooted in English history. In 1215, English nobles had forced King John to sign the Magna Carta, or the Great Charter. This document said that the king could not raise taxes without first consulting a Great Council of nobles and church leaders. Over time, the rights won by nobles were extended to other people.

The Great Council grew into a representative assembly called Parliament. Parliament was divided into the House of Lords, made up of nobles, and an elected House of Commons. Only rich men had the right to vote, but now even monarchs had to obey the law.

Some Virginia Settlers Can Vote At first, free Virginians had even greater rights than citizens in England. They did not have to own property in order to vote. In 1670, however, the colony restricted the vote to free, white, male property owners.

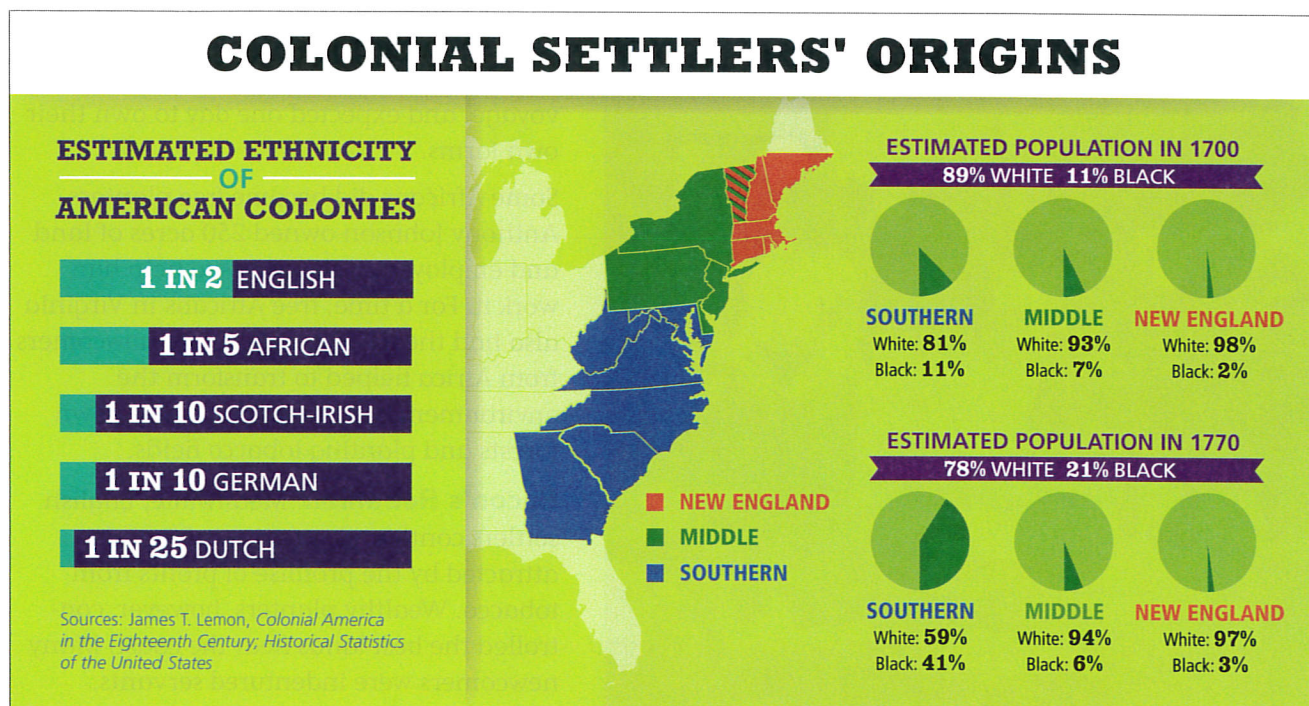
Despite these limits, representative government remained important. The idea took root that settlers should have a say in the affairs of the colony. Colonists came to refer to the Virginia Company's 1619 frame of government as their own "Great Charter."

READING CHECK **Identify Main Ideas** Why was the House of Burgesses created in Virginia?

Academic Vocabulary

signify • *v.*, to indicate or be a sign of

Analyze Charts The population of the English colonies in America included a variety of European ethnic groups. **Draw Conclusions** What might account for the dramatic increase in the African American population of the Southern Colonies between 1700 and 1775?



Growth of the Jamestown Colony

During the early years of the Jamestown colony, only a few women chose to make the journey from England. Nor did enough workers come to raise tobacco and other crops.

Women in Jamestown The colony's first women arrived in 1608—a “Mistress Forrest” and her maid, Anne Burras. Few others followed until 1619, when the Virginia Company sent about 100 women to help “make the men more settled.” This shipload of women quickly found husbands. The Virginia Company profited from the marriages because it charged each man who found a wife 150 pounds of tobacco.

Life for women was a daily struggle. Women had to make everything from scratch—food, clothing, even medicines. Many died young from hard work or childbirth. By 1624, there were still fewer than 300 women in the Jamestown colony, compared to more than 1,000 men.

Africans Arrive in Virginia Enslaved Africans were brought to Virginia early on. Records show that at least 15 black men and 17 black women were already living there by 1619.

Analyze Images A

Dutch slave ship lands at Jamestown in 1619 with 20 African captives. **Infer** What features of this image do you think are realistic?

That same year, a Dutch ship arrived with about 20 Africans. The Dutch sold the Africans to Virginians who needed laborers to grow tobacco. The colonists valued the agricultural skills that the Africans brought with them. From the enslaved Africans' perspective, this was a journey into a brutal life of forced labor.

About 300 Africans lived in Virginia by 1644. Some were slaves for life. Others worked as indentured servants, or people who were pledged to work for a master for a period until they paid off the cost of their voyage, and expected one day to own their own farms.

Some Africans did become free planters. Anthony Johnson owned 250 acres of land and employed five servants to help him work it. For a time, free Africans in Virginia also had the right to vote. These newcomers from Africa helped to transform the environment of Virginia by cutting down forests and planting tobacco fields.

Bacon's Rebellion Meanwhile, English settlers continued to arrive in Virginia, attracted by the promise of profits from tobacco. Wealthy planters, however, controlled the best lands near the coast. Many newcomers were indentured servants.



When they finished their period of service, they looked for farmland. Often they pushed farther inland, onto Indian lands. As in New England, conflicts over land led to fighting between some white settlers and Indians. After several bloody clashes, settlers called on the governor to take action against American Indians. The governor refused, in part because he profited from his own fur trade with Indians. Frontier settlers were furious.

Finally, in 1676, Nathaniel Bacon, an ambitious young planter, organized angry men and women on the frontier, including indentured servants. He raided American Indian villages, regardless of whether the Indians there had been friendly to the colonists or not. Then, he led his followers to Jamestown and burned the capital.

The uprising, known as **Bacon's Rebellion**, lasted only a short time. When Bacon died suddenly, the revolt fell apart. The governor hanged 23 of Bacon's followers. Still, he could not stop English settlers from moving onto Indian lands along the frontier, or the edge of the settlement.

Wealthy Virginians generally supported Governor Berkeley. They were alarmed that black and white indentured servants had joined together in a rebellion. In response, Virginia set up a system of laws replacing indentured servitude for Africans with a condition of lifelong slavery that would be passed on to enslaved Africans' children. As slavery expanded, free African Americans also lost rights. By the early 1700s, free African American property owners could no longer vote.

 **READING CHECK** **Identify Supporting Details** How did Virginia come to have a large African population?



▲ Governor Berkeley faces angry colonists during Bacon's Rebellion in Jamestown.

Lesson Check


Practice Vocabulary

1. What was the impact of the **Protestant Reformation** in Europe?
2. Why did the French and Dutch seek **alliances** with American Indians?

Critical Thinking and Writing

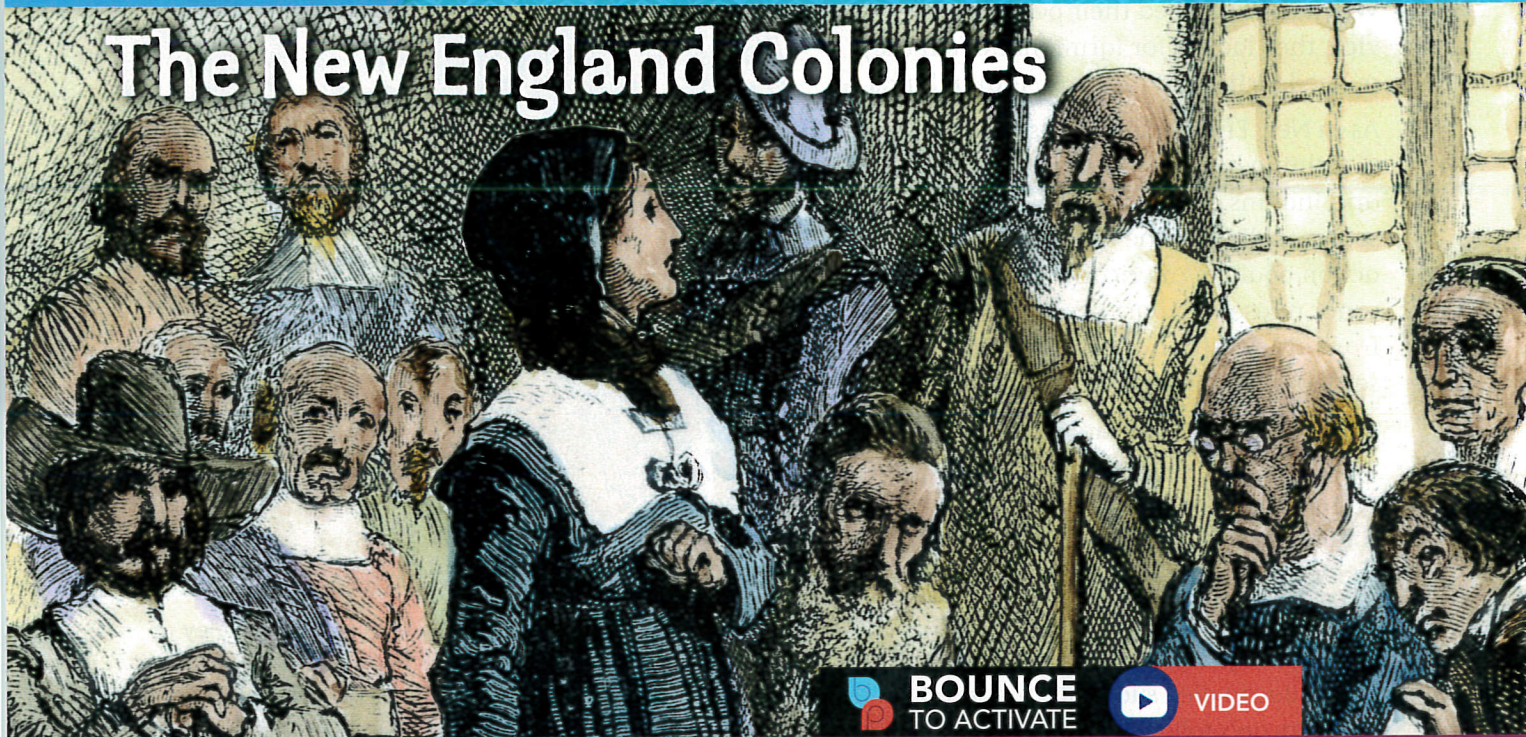
3. **Summarize** What did John Cabot, Giovanni da Verrazano, and Jacques Cartier all have in common?
4. **Use Evidence** What examples can you give to show that contacts between European

colonists and American Indians had negative consequences?

5. **Infer** What do you think happened after Virginia law established lifelong enslavement for people of African origin?
6. **Writing Workshop: Introduce Characters** In your  Active Journal, identify other people from colonial society that your character would interact with. Explain what these other characters do and how they know your character.

LESSON 3

The New England Colonies



BOUNCE
TO ACTIVATE



VIDEO

GET READY TO READ

START UP


Study the painting of a trial in the New England colonies. How do you think the men are reacting to the woman's words?

GUIDING QUESTIONS


- How did the desire for religious freedom lead to the settlement of the New England Colonies?
- Why was the Mayflower Compact significant?
- How were conflicts over religion and politics resolved in colonial New England?
- What were the reasons American Indians and settlers engaged in conflicts?
- How did the settlers of New England live?

TAKE NOTES

Literacy Skills: Compare and Contrast

Use the graphic organizer in your  Active Journal to take notes as you read the lesson.

PRACTICE VOCABULARY

Use the vocabulary activity in your  Active Journal to practice the vocabulary words.

Vocabulary

Pilgrim
persecution
Mayflower Compact

Puritan
General Court
religious tolerance
town meeting

Academic Vocabulary

resolve
virtue

After two hard months at sea, the colonists on board the small sailing ship were relieved to see the shores of New England. Still, there were no European colonies for hundreds of miles.

Colonists Seek Religious Freedom

One of the voyagers, William Bradford, vividly remembered the situation:

Primary Source

"Being thus passed the vast ocean . . . they had now no friends to welcome them nor inns to entertain or refresh their weather-beaten bodies; no houses or much less towns to repair to. . . . And for the season it was winter, and they that know the winters of that country know them to be sharp and violent."

—William Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation*