

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.



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

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

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

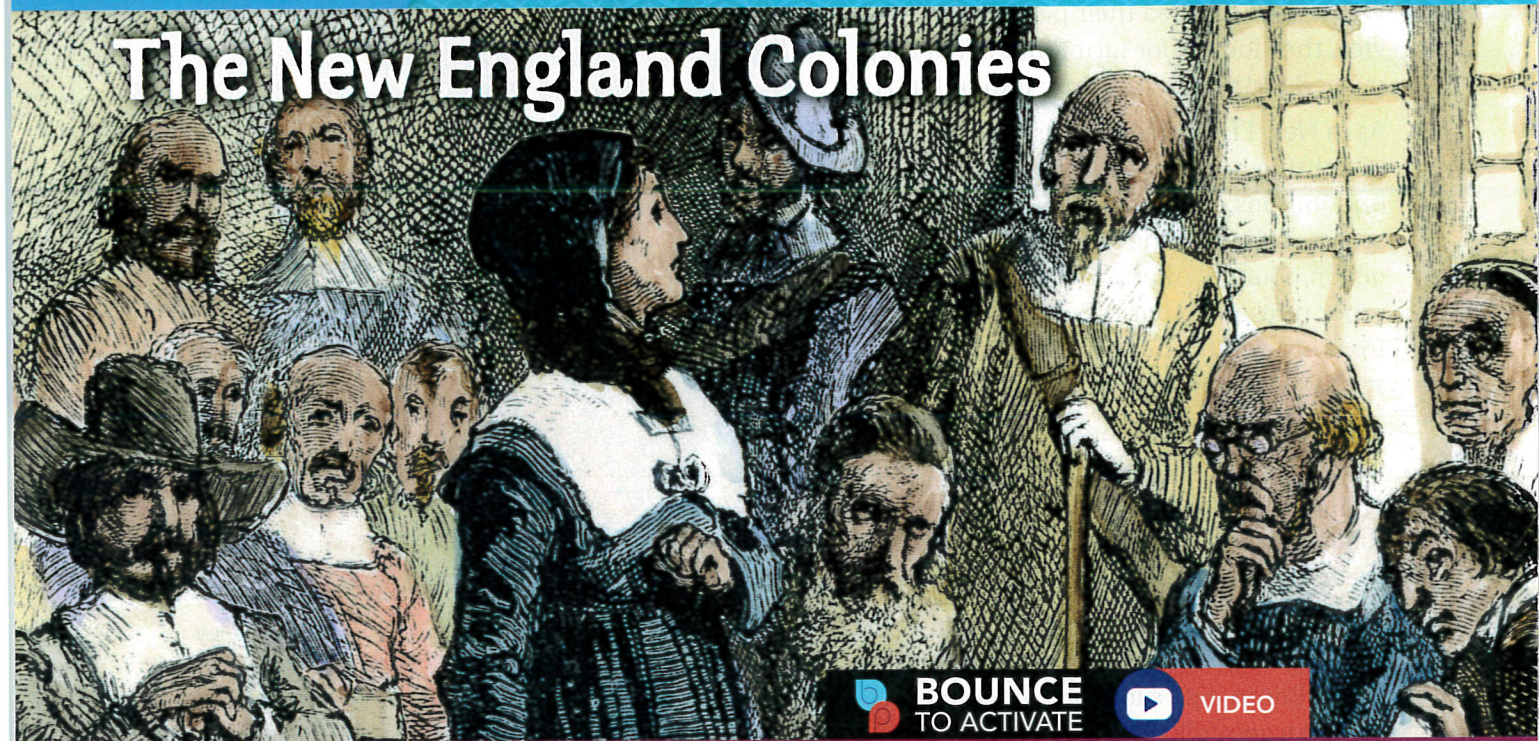
3. **Summarize** What did John Cabot, Giovanni da Verrazano, and Jacques Cartier all have in common?
4. **Use Evidence** What examples can you give to show that contacts between European

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*

Unlike the Jamestown colonists or the Spanish, these newcomers sought neither gold nor silver nor great riches. What they wanted most was to practice their religion freely. Years later, the founders of Plymouth became known to history as the **Pilgrims**, because they were religious people who traveled long distances to find a place where they could live and worship as they wanted.

Religion in Europe It was not easy for people to practice religion freely in Europe during the 1500s. As you have read, after the Protestant Reformation, Christians in western Europe were divided into Protestants and Roman Catholics. This division led to fierce religious wars. In France, for example, Protestants and Catholics fought each other for nearly 40 years. Thousands upon thousands of people were killed because of their religious beliefs.

Most European rulers believed that they could not maintain order unless everyone followed the ruler's religion. The religion chosen by the ruler was known as the established church. In England, for example, the established church was the Anglican church, or Church of England. In the 1530s, Parliament passed laws making the English monarch the head of the Church of England.

In England and other nations, people who did not follow the established religion were often persecuted. **Persecution** is the mistreatment or punishment of certain people because of their beliefs. Sometimes, members of persecuted groups had to worship secretly. If they were discovered, they might be imprisoned or even executed by being burned at the stake.

The Pilgrims One religious group in England that faced persecution were the people we now call the Pilgrims. At the time, they were known as Separatists. They were called that because, although they were Protestant, they wanted to separate from the Church of England.

The English government bitterly opposed the Separatists. William Bradford remembered what some Separatists had suffered.

Primary Source


"They . . . were hunted and persecuted on every side. . . . For some were taken and clapped up in prison, others had their houses beset and watched night and day . . . and the most were [glad] to flee and leave their houses."

—William Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation*



▼ This replica of the *Mayflower* in Plymouth, Massachusetts, was a gift from Great Britain. British and U.S. sailors sailed it across the Atlantic in 1957.

Quick Activity


In your  Active Journal, write a letter from Pilgrims persuading other Separatists to join them on their journey across the Atlantic Ocean.

Academic Vocabulary

resolve • *v.*, to come to a firm decision

▼ The *Mayflower* reached the coast of modern-day Massachusetts after a difficult journey across the Atlantic Ocean.

In the early 1600s, a group of Separatists left England for Leyden, a city in the Netherlands. The Dutch allowed the newcomers to worship freely. Still, the Pilgrims missed their English way of life. They were also worried that their children were growing up more Dutch than English.

 **READING CHECK Identify Main Ideas** Why did the Pilgrims want to escape England and establish their own colony?

Founding the Plymouth Colony

A group of Separatists decided to leave the Netherlands. Along with some other English people who were not Separatists, they won a charter to set up a colony in the northern part of Virginia. Like the colonists who followed them, the Pilgrims' enterprise was started and funded privately in the hopes that it would earn a profit. In September 1620, more than 100 men, women, and children set sail aboard a small ship called the *Mayflower*. The journey was long and difficult.

At last, in November 1620, the *Mayflower* landed on the cold, bleak shore of Cape Cod, in present-day Massachusetts. The passengers had **resolved** to settle farther south along the Hudson River, but the difficult sea voyage exhausted them. The colonists decided to travel no farther. They called their new settlement Plimoth, or Plymouth, because the *Mayflower* had sailed from the port of Plymouth, England.

A New Pledge to Govern the Colony Before going ashore, the Pilgrims realized that they would not be settling within the boundaries of Virginia. As a result, the terms of their charter would not apply to their new colony. In that case, who would govern them? The question was especially important because not all colonists on the *Mayflower* were Pilgrims. Some of these “strangers,” as the Pilgrims called them, said they were not bound to obey the Pilgrims, “for none had power to command them.”

In response, the Pilgrims joined together to write a framework for governing their colony. On November 11, 1620, the 41 adult male passengers—both Pilgrims and non-Pilgrims—signed the **Mayflower Compact**. They pledged themselves to unite into a “civil body politic,” or government. They agreed to make and abide by laws that ensured “the general Good of the Colony.”

The Mayflower Compact established an important tradition of self-government. When the Pilgrims found themselves without a government, they banded together themselves to make laws. In time, they set up a government in which adult male colonists elected a governor and council.





Analyze Images Male passengers on the *Mayflower* sign the Mayflower Compact, which established a government for the colony at Plymouth. **Synthesize Visual Information** What do you think the artist was trying to show about the Pilgrims?

Thus, like Virginia's Great Charter, the Mayflower Compact strengthened the English tradition of governing through elected representatives. These representatives were expected to show the religious **virtues** that the Pilgrims valued and to make decisions for the common good. The colony at Plymouth thought that this type of government, rather than the monarchy that they knew in England, would best protect their religious freedom.

Religious Motivation and Creating a Tradition of Religious Freedom

The Pilgrims were the first of many immigrants who came to North America in order to worship as they pleased. That did not mean that religious freedom spread quickly through England's colonies. Many settlers who wished to worship as they pleased still believed that only their own religious beliefs should be observed. Most of the English colonies set up their own established churches.

Still, the Pilgrims' desire to worship freely set an important precedent, or example for others to follow in the future. In time, the idea of religious freedom for all would become a cornerstone of American democracy.

READING CHECK **Draw Conclusions** Why did the colonists at Plymouth believe that representative government would be the best way to protect their religious freedom?

Academic Vocabulary
virtue • *n.*, morally good behavior or character

INTERACTIVE
Plymouth Plantation



▲ The Wampanoag taught the Pilgrims to plant native crops at Plymouth. Here, re-enactors work the fields at Plimouth Plantation.

What Hardships Did Colonists Face in Plymouth?

The Pilgrims built their settlement on the site of an American Indian village that had been abandoned because of disease. The colonists even found baskets filled with corn that they were able to eat.

A Cold Winter in Plymouth However, the corn was not enough to get the Pilgrims through their first winter. The Pilgrims had failed to bring enough food with them, and it was too late in the season to plant new crops.

The harsh season was also difficult to survive because the Pilgrims had not had enough time to build proper shelters. During the winter days, the men worked to build houses onshore, while most spent nights aboard the *Mayflower*. Half the settlers had perished of disease or starvation by spring.

American Indians Offer Assistance In the spring, the Pilgrims began to clear land and plant crops. They also received help from neighboring American Indians. A Pemaquid Indian, Samoset, had learned English from earlier explorers sailing along the coast. He introduced the Pilgrims to Massasoit (MAS uh soit), chief of the local Wampanoag (wahm puh NOH ahg) Indians.

The Wampanoag who helped the Pilgrims most was named Squanto. As a young man, Squanto had been captured by an English expedition led by John Smith. Squanto lived for a time in England, where he learned to speak the language. As a result, he could communicate easily with the Pilgrims.

Squanto brought the Pilgrims seeds of native plants—corn, beans, and pumpkins—and showed them how to plant them. He also taught the settlers how to catch eels from nearby rivers. By treading water, he stirred up eels from the mud at the river bottom and then snatched them up with his hands. The grateful Pilgrims called Squanto “a special instrument sent of God.”

In the fall, the Pilgrims had a very good harvest. Because they believed that God had given them this harvest, they set aside a day for giving thanks.

More than 200 years after the Pilgrims’ first successful harvest, President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed a national day of thanksgiving. Americans today celebrate Thanksgiving as a national holiday.

Did you know?

Massachusetts was named for the Massachuset Indians.

 **READING CHECK** Identify Supporting Details How did American Indians help the Pilgrims?

Forming Massachusetts Bay Colony

The migration to Massachusetts Bay during the 1630s was led by a religious group known as the **Puritans**. Unlike the Pilgrims, the Puritans did not want to separate entirely from the Church of England. They wanted to simplify forms of worship. They wanted to do away with many practices inherited from the Roman Catholic Church. These included organ music, finely decorated houses of worship, and special clothing for priests.

Reasons for Immigration to Massachusetts The Puritans were a powerful group in England. Although some were small farmers, many were well educated and successful merchants or landowners.

Charles I, who became king in 1625, disapproved of the Puritans and their ideas. He canceled Puritan business charters and even had a few Puritans jailed.

By 1629, some Puritan leaders were convinced that England had fallen on “evil and declining times.” They persuaded royal officials to grant them a charter to form the Massachusetts Bay Company. The company’s bold plan was to build a new society based on biblical laws and teachings. John Winthrop, a lawyer and a devout Puritan, believed that the new colony would set an example to the world.

Some settlers joined the Massachusetts colonists for economic rather than religious reasons. In wealthy English families, the oldest son usually inherited his father’s estate. With little hope of owning land, younger sons sought opportunity elsewhere. They were attracted to Massachusetts Bay because it offered cheap land or a chance to start a business.

A Greater Say in Government In 1629, the Puritans sent a small advance party to North America. John Winthrop and a party of more than 1,000 arrived the following year. Winthrop was chosen as the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Once ashore, Winthrop set an example for others. Although he was governor, he worked hard to build a home, clear land, and plant crops. There was discontent among some colonists, though. Under the charter, only stockholders who had invested money in the Massachusetts Bay Company had the right to vote. Most settlers, however, were not stockholders. They resented taxes and laws that were passed by a government in which they had no voice.

Winthrop and other stockholders saw that the colony would run more smoothly if a greater number of settlers could take part. At the same time, Puritan leaders wished to keep non-Puritans out of the government.

Analyze Images John Winthrop said his colony would be a “shining city upon a hill.” **Draw Conclusions** How was John Winthrop important in the development of the United States?





Analyze Images Thomas Hooker led a group of settlers to set up a colony in Connecticut. **Identify Supporting Details** How did Hooker increase voting rights?

INTERACTIVE

Thomas Hooker

As a result, the colony granted the right to vote for governor to all men who were church members. Later, male church members also elected representatives to an assembly called the **General Court**.

READING CHECK **Identify Cause and Effect** Why was the right to vote expanded in the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

Which New Colonies Formed Over Religious Differences?

The Puritan leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony did not like anyone to question their religious beliefs or the way the colony was governed. Usually, discontented colonists were forced to leave. Some colonists who left Massachusetts founded other colonies in New England.

A New Colony with Limited Government

In May 1636, a Puritan minister named Thomas Hooker led about 100 settlers out of Massachusetts Bay. Pushing west, they drove their cattle, goats, and pigs along American Indian trails that cut through the forests. When they reached the Connecticut River, they built a town, which they called Hartford.

Hooker left Massachusetts Bay because he believed that the governor and other officials had too much power. He wanted to set up a colony in Connecticut with strict limits on government.

The settlers wrote a plan of government called the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut in 1639. It created a government much like that of Massachusetts, which relied on people to obey the law and seek the common good. There were, however, two important differences. First, the Fundamental Orders gave the vote to all male property owners. This included those who were not church members. Second, the Fundamental Orders limited the governor's power. In this way, the Fundamental Orders expanded the idea of representative government in the English colonies.

A New Relationship Between Religion and Government

Another Puritan who challenged the leaders of Massachusetts Bay was Roger Williams. A young minister in the village of Salem, Williams was gentle and good-natured. William Bradford described him as "zealous but very unsettled in judgment." Some Puritan leaders probably agreed with this. Most people, including Governor Winthrop, liked him.

Williams's ideas, however, alarmed Puritan leaders. Williams believed that the Puritan church had too much power. In his view, the business of church and state should be completely separate, since concern with political affairs would corrupt the church. The role of the state, he said, was to maintain order and peace. It should not support a particular church. Finally, Williams did not believe that the Puritan leaders had the right to force people to attend religious services. Because of these political reasons, Williams sought to establish a new colony.

Williams also believed in religious tolerance. **Religious tolerance** means a willingness to let others practice their own beliefs. In Puritan Massachusetts, non-Puritans were not allowed to worship freely.

Puritan leaders viewed Williams as a dangerous troublemaker. In 1635, the General Court ordered him to leave Massachusetts. Fearing that the court would send him back to England, Williams fled to Narragansett Bay, where he spent the winter with Indians. In the spring of 1636, the Indians sold him land for a settlement. After a few years, the settlement became the English colony of Rhode Island.

In Rhode Island, Williams put into practice his ideas about tolerance. He allowed complete freedom of religion for all Protestants, Jews, and Catholics. He did not set up a state church or require settlers to attend church services. He also gave all white men the right to vote.

A Woman's Voice Calls for Religious Freedom Among those who fled to Rhode Island was Anne Hutchinson. A devout Puritan, Hutchinson regularly attended church services in Boston, where she first lived. After church, she and her friends gathered at her home to discuss the minister's sermon. Often, she seemed to question some of the minister's teachings.

Analyze Graphs This chart offers a snapshot of the people and economy of the New England Colonies.

Draw Conclusions What does the graph of imports and exports tell you about the economy of the New England Colonies during the 1700s?

THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

TIMELINE OF SETTLEMENT

1620 **Plymouth Colony** was settled by Pilgrims wishing to escape religious persecution in England.

1630 **Massachusetts Bay Colony** was settled by Puritans wishing to escape religious persecution in England.

1623 **New Hampshire** began as a group of coastal settlements.

1636 **Connecticut** was founded as a colony with strict limits on government power.

1636 **Rhode Island** was founded as a colony where church and state were separated.

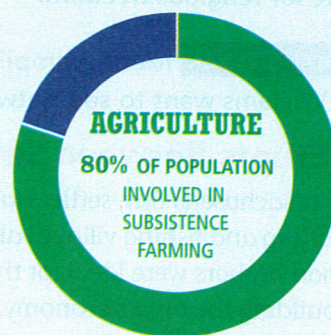
PEOPLE

First settled by about 50 Pilgrims. Thousands came later.

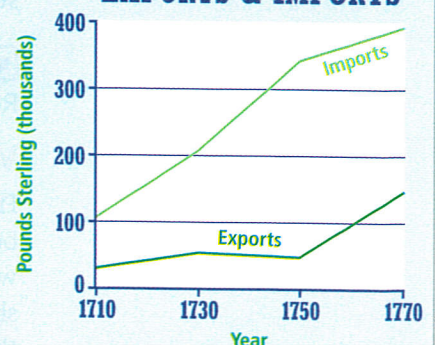
Most were Puritans who wanted to reform the Church of England.

Persecution by King Charles I in the 1600s caused many to leave England.

ECONOMY



NEW ENGLAND EXPORTS & IMPORTS



BIOGRAPHY

5 Things to Know About

ANNE HUTCHINSON

Religious Leader (1591–1643)



- Hutchinson was born in England and moved to the American colonies in her early forties.
- She was one of many women of the time who was active in religious life.
- Hutchinson's understanding of how to use herbal remedies attracted neighbors to her home, where she spoke of her views.
- She was banished from Massachusetts for her beliefs, which were condemned by the Puritans.
- Hutchinson moved to New York after her husband died, and she was killed in an Indian raid a few years later.

Critical Thinking Why do we still remember Anne Hutchinson and what she did?

Hutchinson was very persuasive, and neighbors flocked to hear her. Her teachings and her popularity angered the Puritan leaders. They believed that Hutchinson's opinions were full of religious errors. Even worse, they said, a woman did not have the right to explain God's law. In November 1637, Hutchinson was ordered to appear before the Massachusetts General Court.

At her trial, Hutchinson answered the questions put to her by Governor Winthrop and other members of the court. Each time, her answers revealed weaknesses in their arguments. They could not prove that she had broken any Puritan laws or that she had disobeyed any religious teachings.

Then, after two long days of hostile questioning, Hutchinson made a serious mistake. She told the court that God spoke directly to her, "By the voice of His own spirit to my soul." Members of the court were shocked. Puritans believed that God spoke only through the Bible, not directly to individuals. The court ordered her out of the colony.

In 1638, Hutchinson, along with her family and some friends, went to Rhode Island. The Puritan leaders had won their case. For later Americans, however, Hutchinson became an important symbol of the struggle for religious freedom.

 **READING CHECK** **Identify Implied Main Ideas** What relationship did Roger Williams want to see between government and religion?

War Erupts Between Settlers and American Indians

From Massachusetts Bay, settlers fanned out across New England. Some built trading and fishing villages along the coast north of Boston. Port towns with good harbors were ideal for the fishing industry and also lured trading ships, building the area's economy. In 1680, the king would make some of these coastal settlements into a separate colony called New Hampshire.

Conflict Develops The first meetings between English settlers and American Indians did not foreshadow their future conflict. Some colonial leaders such as Roger Williams tried to treat American Indians fairly.

As more colonists settled in New England, they began to take over more American Indian lands. By 1670, nearly 45,000 English settlers were living in the towns in New England. Land was a resource, but as more people lived in the region, it became increasingly scarce. Fighting soon broke out between white settlers and Indian nations of the region.

King Phillip's War The largest conflict came in 1675. Metacom, also known by his English name, King Phillip, was chief of the Wampanoag. He watched for years as English towns were built on Wampanoag lands. "I am resolved not to see the day when I have no country," he told an English friend. Metacom's people attacked villages throughout New England.

Other Indian groups, from Rhode Island to Maine, soon allied themselves with the Wampanoag. They were determined to drive the English settlers off their land. Metacom and his allies destroyed 12 towns and killed more than 600 European settlers.

After more than a year of fighting, however, Metacom was captured and killed. The English sold his family and about 1,000 other Indians into slavery in the West Indies. Other Indians were forced from their homelands.

The pattern of English expansion followed by war was repeated between colonists and Indians throughout the colonies. It would continue for many years to come.

READING CHECK **Identify Cause and Effect** What was a significant cause of King Phillip's War?

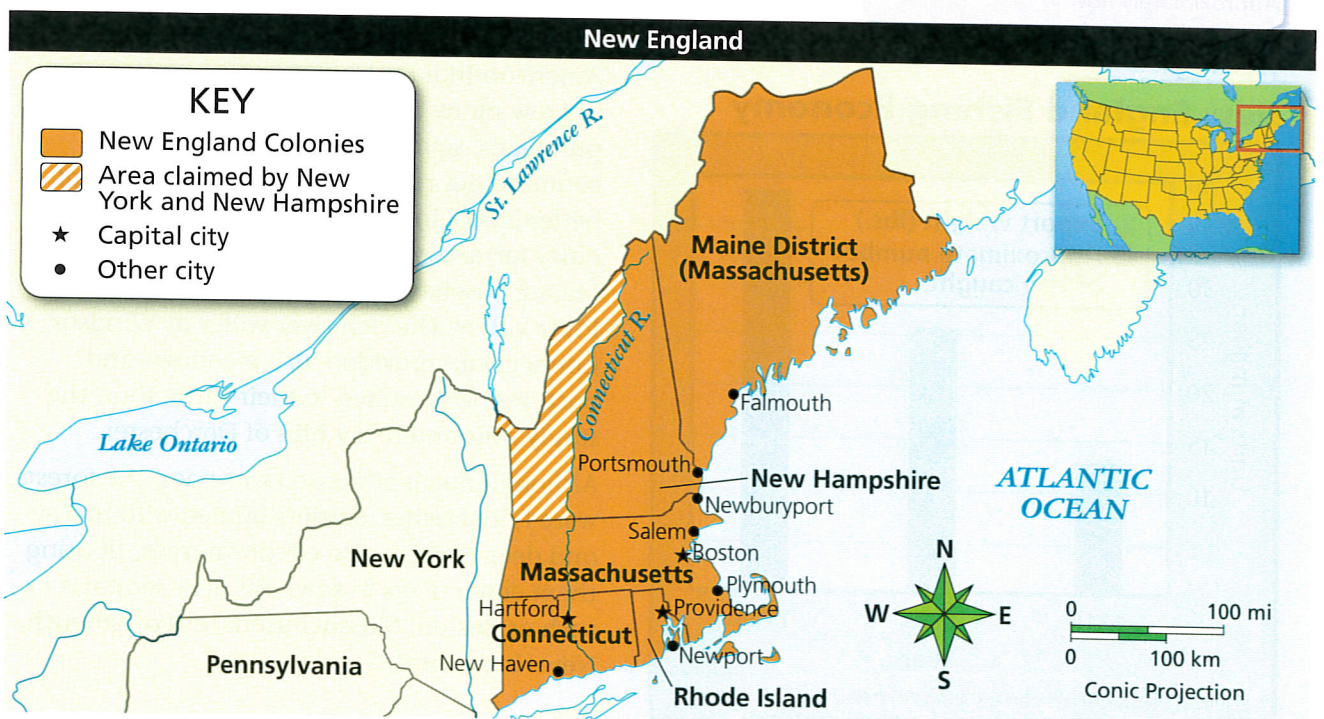
INTERACTIVE

The New England Colonies

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

Most of New England's major towns were located on harbors along the coast.

- Location** On what body of water was Hartford located?
- Infer** What do the locations of New England towns suggest about their economies?



Quest CONNECTIONS

Read the section called "The Environment Influences Economic Activity." In what ways was the environment helpful to people looking to make a living? In what way was it unhelpful? Record your findings in your  Active Journal.

How Did People Live in the Towns of New England?

Puritans believed that people should worship and tend to local matters as a community. As a result, New England became a land of tightly knit towns.

At the center of many towns was the common, an open field where cattle grazed. Nearby stood the meetinghouse, where Puritans worshiped and held town meetings.

Religious Practice The Puritans took their Sabbath, or holy day of religious observance and rest, very seriously. On Sundays, no one was allowed to play games or visit taverns. The law required all citizens to attend Sunday church services, which would last all day.

During the 1600s, women sat on one side of the church and men on the other. African Americans and American Indians stood in a balcony at the back. Children had separate pews, where an adult watched over them.

The Importance of Local Government At **town meetings**, which were normally held in the meeting houses, settlers discussed and voted on local and church issues. They also chose ministers. Town meetings gave New Englanders a chance to speak their minds.

These early experiences encouraged the growth of democratic ideas in New England. Values such as self-government, individual choice, and the common good took root and thrived.

Still, Puritan laws were strict. About 15 crimes carried the death penalty. One crime punishable by death was witchcraft. In 1692, Puritans in Salem Village executed 20 innocent men and women as witches.

The Environment Influences Economic Activity

New England was a difficult land for colonists. The rocky soil was poor for farming and required much labor. After a time, however, American Indians taught English settlers how to grow many crops, such as Indian corn, pumpkins, squash, and beans. Still, some communities relocated to take advantage of better lands. In the mid-1630s, cattle and dairy farmers who had settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, moved to the Connecticut River Valley. The rich river valley at Windsor, Connecticut, provided lush meadows and pastures better suited to their cattle than the sandy soils and rocky hills of Dorchester.

Although much of the soil was poor, the forests were full of riches. Settlers hunted wild turkey and deer. Settlers also cut down trees, floating them down rivers to sawmills near seaports such as Boston, Massachusetts, or Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

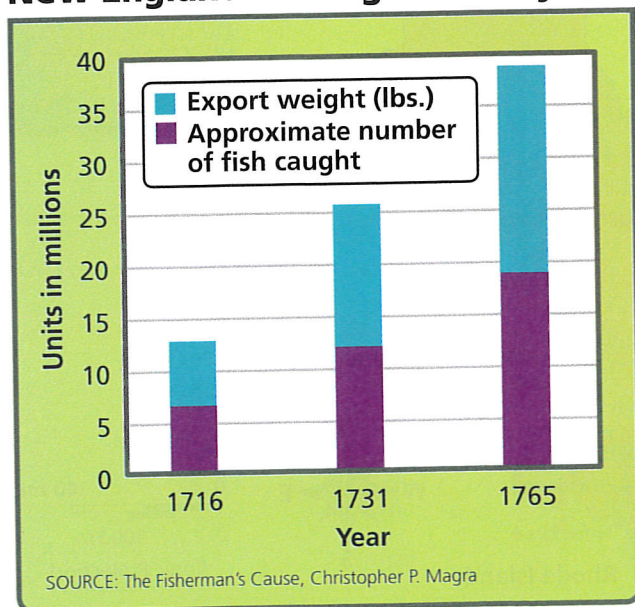
Analyze Graphs Fishing helped support the New England economy throughout the 1700s. **Synthesize**

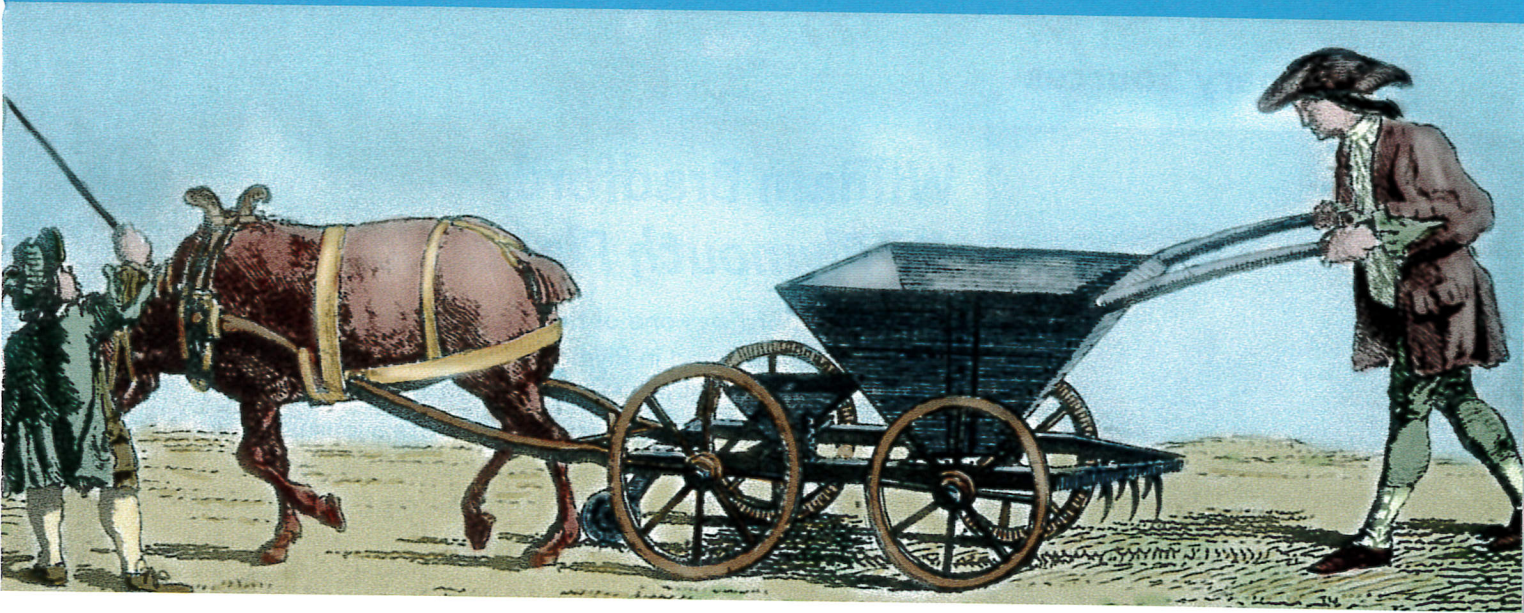
Visual Information

Approximately how many fish were caught in 1731?

Approximately how much did the catch that year weigh?

New England Fishing Economy





With miles of coastline and nearby raw materials, these and other New England towns grew into major shipbuilding centers. Because abundant timber meant that ships could be built more cheaply in New England than in England, New England sold many ships to English buyers.

New Englanders fished for cod and halibut. In the 1600s, people began to hunt whales. Whales supplied oil for lamps and other products. In the 1700s and 1800s, whaling grew into a big business.

The Puritans Leave a Lasting Legacy During the 1700s, the Puritan tradition declined. Fewer families left England for religious reasons. Ministers had less influence on the way colonies were governed. Nevertheless, the Puritans had stamped New England with their distinctive customs and their ideal of a religious society. The ideas of Pilgrims and Puritans, their virtues of hard work and thrift, their high regard for education, and their contributions to democratic thought still influence American values and American identity today.

READING CHECK Identify Supporting Details What values did Puritans associate with town meetings?

▲ English settlers learned how to grow many crops, such as Indian corn, pumpkins, squash, and beans, from American Indians.


Lesson Check

Practice Vocabulary

1. Why did many Europeans face **persecution** in the 16th century?
2. In what way were the **Puritans** different from the **Pilgrims**?

Critical Thinking and Writing

3. **Identify Main Ideas** Why did settling in Plymouth late in the year of 1620 pose significant problems for the Pilgrims?

4. **Identify Cause and Effect** What effect did population growth have on the conflict between colonists and American Indians?
5. **Cite Evidence** to support the claim that the New England Colonies promoted the ideals of democracy and self-government.
6. **Writing Workshop: Establish Setting**
Write a few sentences in your  Active Journal to describe the setting where your character lives in the colonies. You will use them in your topic narrative essay.



William Bradford, *Of Plymouth Plantation*

William Bradford was one of the Pilgrims who sailed on the *Mayflower* and landed in Plymouth. He became one of the leaders of the colony, helping to write the Mayflower Compact and serving as governor. He wrote a journal called *Of Plymouth Plantation* in which he describes the story of the Pilgrims from 1608 to 1647. In this excerpt, he discusses the decision to move to North America.

◀ The signing of the Mayflower Compact

Reading and Vocabulary Support

- ① Ye was an early modern English word that means “the.”
- ② How did Bradford describe the challenges he expected to face on the journey across the Atlantic Ocean?
- ③ *Providente* is a reference to God.
- ④ How does Bradford describe the thought process that went into the decision to move to North America?

All great & honourable actions are accompanied with great difficulties, and must be both enterprised [undertaken] and overcome with answerable courages. It was granted ye ① dangers were great, but not desperate; the difficulties were many, but not invincible [too powerful] ②. For though there were many of them likely, yet they were not cartaine [certain]; it might be sundrie [several] of ye things feared might never befale [take place]; others by providente ③ care & ye use of good means, might in a great measure be prevented; and all of them, through ye help of God, by fortitude [bravery] and patience, might either be borne, or overcome.

True it was, that such attempts were not to be made and undertaken without good ground & reason; not rashly or lightly as many have done for curiositie or hope of gaine, &c. But their condition was not ordinarie; their ends were good & honourable; their calling lawfull, & urgente; and therefore they might expecte ye blessing of god in their proceeding. Yea, though they should loose their lives in this action, yet might they have comforte in the same, and their endeavors would be honourable.④

Analyzing Primary Sources

Cite specific evidence from the document to support your answers.

1. **Draw Conclusions** According to Bradford, what would the reward be for those who did not survive the journey to North America?
2. **Analyze Style and Rhetoric** How would you describe the tone of Bradford's journal entry?