



PART I

THE COLONIAL AGE



... of y^e faith, &c.
... under taken, for y^e glorie of god, and advancem^e
... stian^{faith} and honour of our king & countrey, a voyag^e
... first Colonie in y^e Northern parts of Virginia. D^e
... presents solemnly & mutuallly in y^e presence of god,
... nother, Covenant, & combine our selves together in
... dy politick, for ^{our} better ordering, & preservation &
... of y^e ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enact
... le, and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordina
... institutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be th^e
... ete & convenient for y^e generall good of y^e Colonie: W^h
... we promise all due submision and obedience. In w^h
... we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap^e
... 11 of November, in y^e year of y^e raigne of our souer
... ing James of England, France, & Ireland y^e eigth
... Scotland y^e fiftie fourth An^o Dom. 1620.
... they chose, or rather confirmed in John Carver (a
... well approved amongst them) their Governour for the
... and after they had provided a place for their goods
... sions (which were long in unlading for want of
... at y^e winter weather, and sickness of divers) and b^e
... all cobages for their habitation, as time would ad
... and consulted of Lawes, & ordours, both for their
... military Governments, as y^e necessitie of their con
... require, Still adding therunto as urgent occasio
... all times, and cases did require.
... hard & difficult beginings they found some discon
... urings, amongst some, and mutinous speeches & ca
... but they were soon quelled, & overcome, by y^e
... tience, and just & equall carriage of things, by y^e
... or part w^h claud faithfully together in y^e man
... which was most sadde, & lamentable, was, that

CHAPTER 1
**FAITH AND
COURAGE**
Early American Worldviews



... by politick, for ^{our} better ordering, & preservation &
... of y^e ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enact
... le, and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordina
... institutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be th^e
... ete & convenient for y^e generall good of y^e Colonie: W^h
... we promise all due submision and obedience. In w^h
... we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap^e
... 11 of November, in y^e year of y^e raigne of our souer
... ing James of England, France, & Ireland y^e eigth
... Scotland y^e fiftie fourth An^o Dom. 1620.
... they chose, or rather confirmed in John Carver (a
... well approved amongst them) their Governour for the

PART I: THE COLONIAL AGE



Questions on the Cherokees' "How the World Was Made"

1. The myth starts with an image of security and an image of insecurity. What strong thing holds the world up? What sad end will come to the world?
2. What strange creature helped create the earth? How did it do this?
3. Who fastened the earth to the sky? Why is this a significant part of the story?
4. What creature made the earth suitable for the animals to inhabit? How? What did they fear he was making too much of? How is this story of creation consistent with what we know of where the Cherokees originally lived?
5. How is the creation story in the first three paragraphs similar to the story of Genesis chapter 1 and chapters 6–9? In what crucial way is it different from Genesis 9?

6. How did “the conjurers” (medicine men, or shamans) adjust the sun—how high in the sky was right and why? What does this part of the story tell us about the Cherokees’ view of the world?

7. What is the Cherokees’ understanding of what is beneath the earth? What is their explanation for the fact that air from caves tends to stay within a narrow temperature range—less cold than outside winter air and less warm than outside summer air?

8. What phrase occurs in paragraph 6 similar to one in the second paragraph? What key question is it suggesting?

9. What test seemingly proved that some animals and plants were superior to others? What sorts of natural phenomena were the Cherokees trying to explain with this story?



most sadde & lamentable, was, that in 2
year. And after they had remained a year
comons sines (which were long in unlading for want of boats
foulnes of y^e winter weather, and sickness of diuersed) and began
some small cobages for their habitation, as time would admit
their mode and countrey of houses, & orders both for their

PART I: THE COLONIAL AGE

10. How is the last part of the creation story similar to the Genesis account? Also, note at least two ways that it is different.
11. Read Acts 17:22–31 in your Bible. From Paul’s example of witnessing to the pagan Athenian Greeks, how might you witness to people who believe as the Cherokees did? Answer in one to two paragraphs, a total of 150–250 words.



Questions on William Bradford’s *Of Plymouth Plantation*

1. In two to four sentences, summarize what Bradford says in his second sentence about the ways and the reasons Satan had opposed the Protestant Reformation in England.
2. When these Satanic strategies didn’t work, what other “ancient stratagems, used of old against the first Christians” did Satan adopt, according to Bradford?

9. Paragraph 8: In this paragraph Bradford responds to all these concerns about going to the New World. (Keep in mind that Bradford may be expressing the positive arguments in words more powerful than those actually used by the Separatists in their discussions. The arguments as he states them, however, are quite admirable and probably do express at least the mindset of many of the Separatists interested in going.) In several sentences, summarize these arguments and comment on what makes them admirable.
10. Paragraph 9: What special work of God's justice and providence during the voyage does Bradford mention?



PART I: THE COLONIAL AGE

11. Paragraph 10: Explain the danger to the Pilgrims generally and the special danger to one unfortunate individual that occurred during the sea voyage. Would these have frightened you? Evaluate this sentence from the paragraph: “So they committed themselves to the will of God, and resolved to proceed.”

12. Paragraph 11: Bradford says that the Pilgrims thanked God for their safe arrival in New England but then lists all the disadvantages facing them. What are these?

13. Consider the style of paragraph 12. What book of the Bible does it remind you of?

14. Paragraph 12: Bradford says that “the children of these fathers” ought to pray the prayer contained in this paragraph. Any inhabitants of present-day America are, in a real sense, children of the Pilgrims and have profited by their sacrifice and can benefit from their example. How can this prayer apply to your life? Answer in one to three sentences.

15. Paragraph 13: When describing the reunion of the men in the boat exploring the Cape Cod Bay and the men who were exploring on land, Bradford says “they were very glad, for they had not seen each other all that day, since the morning.” Why would this reunion after just some daylight hours apart be such a big deal to these explorers?
16. Paragraph 13: At the end of the paragraph, Bradford writes that the group was awakened suddenly in the middle of the night by “a hideous and great cry.” What do you think that must have felt like?
17. Paragraph 14: Bradford takes time talking about what the men did with their guns. Some took them down to set beside the boat to be ready for their departure. He says that three or four men kept their guns with them. Others had carefully wrapped their guns in their coats overnight to keep the powder dry. Why do you suppose Bradford spends so much time on these details?



PART I: THE COLONIAL AGE

18. Paragraph 14: Why, according to Bradford, did the explorers pursue the Indians for a quarter of a mile? What was particularly amazing about the way the episode turned out, and how did the Pilgrims respond?

19. Paragraph 16: Why, according to Bradford, was it considered necessary to make the agreement that has become known as the Mayflower Compact?

20. Paragraphs 17–18: What makes the Mayflower Compact an early American form of democracy?

21. Write down all the phrases from the Compact that recognize God in some way.

22. Paragraphs 19–20: What early potential problems with disunity or rebellion arose, and how were these overcome?

23. Paragraph 20: Roughly how many of the colonists died this first winter? How many were well during the worst times, and how did they care for the rest of the colonists? Who are the two caretakers that Bradford names? How did God bless these caretakers?
24. Paragraph 21: The Mayflower sailors were not connected with the Separatist believers. How, according to Bradford, did they respond differently than the believers did to the illnesses of the colonists and, later, those of their own group? How were the Pilgrims still on the ship able to be a witness to them?
25. Paragraphs 22 and following: In several sentences, summarize the great blessing that occurred in the relationship between the colonists and the Indians. Also, summarize the contents of their peace treaty.



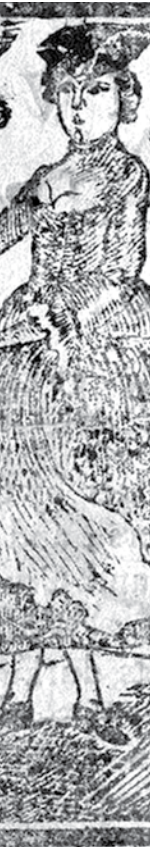
PART I: THE COLONIAL AGE

26. How had Squanto learned English? How did he aid the colonists? For how long? Bradford describes him as “a special instrument sent of God for their good beyond their expectation.” Do you think Bradford was right? Why or why not?

27. Paragraph 31: Describing the planting of corn, Bradford writes that Squanto “told them except they got fish and set with it (in these old grounds) it would come to nothing.” What does he mean? What would fish have to do with planting corn? How well did the seeds grow when planted in the colony?

28. Paragraphs 32–33: What do we learn about the life the colonists were leading from the account of the deaths of Governor John Carver and his wife? Who was elected in Carver’s place and how long did he remain governor?

29. Paragraph 34: What happened to John Billington? What does his experience tell us about life in the new colony? What good ultimately came out of his adventure?
30. Paragraph 35: Describe the kinds of food the colonists were able to store up in that first good harvest of 1621, the harvest commemorated by our present Thanksgiving Day celebration. What one food item mentioned has become a traditional part of the Thanksgiving Day meal?
31. What did the colonists later write back to England about their life in the New World? How far had they come from that difficult voyage, uncertain exploration of the new land, and devastating winter? How did they survive?



Questions on *A Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson*

1. Paragraph 1: What is Rowlandson trying to communicate to the reader by quoting Deuteronomy 32:39?
2. Paragraph 3: Why do you think Rowlandson quotes 2 Corinthians 12:9 as she describes her sister's death?
3. Paragraph 6: What is Rowlandson particularly sorrowful about with regard to her family that first night of her captivity, where she stays just a mile from her home?
4. Paragraphs 7–8: Rowlandson writes at the end of the Second Remove, “Oh, I may see the wonderful power of God, that my Spirit did not utterly sink under my affliction: still the Lord upheld me with His gracious and merciful spirit, and we were both alive to see the light of the next morning.” Describe a couple of scenes from this first captive journey that might have caused her to despair.

5. Paragraph 9: As they come to a Native American “town,” Rowlandson describes one source of comfort, one source of guilt, and at least two sources of grief. List each of these.

6. Paragraph 10: At one point in this long paragraph, Rowlandson writes, “I could not sit still in this condition, but kept walking from one place to another.” Her words are an understatement. From the rest of the paragraph we can see that she is literally frantic with grief and worry, so upset that she literally cannot be physically still. She quotes the lament of Jacob in Genesis, when he believes he has lost three sons. What has happened regarding her wounded youngest daughter? What is she deprived of doing with her other daughter Mary?

7. Paragraph 10: Rowlandson, near despair, writes, “Whereupon I earnestly entreated the Lord, that He would consider my low estate, and show me a token for good, and if it were His blessed will, some sign and hope of some



elano faithfully together in y^e maine. year. And after they had provided a great quantity
most sadde & lamentable, was, that in 2 comons s^{er}ons (which were long in unlading for want of boats
gally. The s^{er}ons were dead especially foules of y^e winter weather, and sickness of diuers) and began
bring y^e doct^r of winter, and want of some small cottages for their habitation, as time would admit
to be furnished with s^{er}ons. their needs and comfort of lanes, & orders both for their

PART I: THE COLONIAL AGE

relief.” What answer to this prayer does she receive almost immediately? How is she comforted? Also, what does an Indian—who has come from the raid on the white town of Medfield—give her that is also a blessing?

8. Paragraph 10: Rowlandson then reads from Deuteronomy 28 and then from Deuteronomy 30. What discouraging words does Rowlandson read in chapter 28 (clarify to whom and why these words are spoken), and what encouragements does she read in chapter 30? In several sentences, explain how she applies these words to her own predicament.
9. Paragraph 11: How does Rowlandson counsel and encourage Goodwife Joslin? How does Rowlandson use her Bible in this process?

10. Paragraph 12: What happened to Goodwife Joslin and her two-year-old and unborn child? Is there any hope in this story of their end?

11. Paragraph 13: What Bible verse does Rowlandson read and how does it comfort her? Comment in several sentences on the way Rowlandson interprets and applies Scripture.

12. Paragraphs 14–15: God can bless us in little ways as well as big ones, and sometimes when we are tired and discouraged, a small blessing or comfort can mean a very great deal. Looking over these two paragraphs, list three small comforts that Rowlandson experiences.



PART I: THE COLONIAL AGE

13. Paragraphs 17–18: Rowlandson hears news that greatly cheers her. What is it? After hearing this news and having her hopes increased, she meets with frustration. What is the source of her frustration and why is it so vexing? Finally, what Bible verse comforts her in her frustration?

14. Paragraph 19: List three small comforts she experiences in her Fourteenth Remove. Also identify the cultural difference we see at the end of this paragraph. What do the Indians eat and drink that Rowlandson could never stomach? What had she done that they thought unsanitary?

15. Paragraph 21: To which Old Testament hero does Rowlandson compare herself as she praises God for her own deliverance?

16. Paragraph 21: What are three sources of sadness or anxiety for Rowlandson as she meets her brother-in-law and is reunited with her husband?

17. List two acts of graciousness that Rowlandson and her husband experience back in white civilization.
18. Paragraph 24: One might expect Rowlandson to share that she has constant nightmares about the horrors she has experienced. Instead, what is she thinking and feeling when she can't sleep at night?
19. Paragraph 25: Rowlandson writes, "I have seen the extreme vanity of this world: One hour I have been in health, and wealthy, wanting nothing. But the next hour in sickness and wounds, and death, having nothing but sorrow and affliction." What book of the Bible is she alluding to, one that talks of the foolishness of vanity and the uncertainty of all life?
20. Paragraph 26: What does Rowlandson say she's learned from her affliction?
21. Rowlandson is not a professional writer, but her narrative is nevertheless quite powerful. What about the way she writes makes it so? Answer in several sentences.

PART I: THE COLONIAL AGE



CHAPTER 1 TEST

I. Matching (2 points each)

Use the word list below to match each description below with the correct person, place, thing, or year. You will not use all of the terms.

<i>Speedwell</i>	<i>Mary Rowlandson</i>	<i>The Great Buzzard</i>	<i>Mary Tudor</i>
<i>1492</i>	<i>Mayflower</i>	<i>Martin Luther</i>	<i>Elizabeth</i>
<i>The Wolf</i>	<i>1603</i>	<i>The Water-beetle</i>	<i>William Bradford</i>
<i>Puritans</i>	<i>James I</i>	<i>Separatists</i>	<i>John Calvin</i>
<i>Amsterdam</i>	<i>The Beaver</i>	<i>1630</i>	<i>Calvinism</i>
<i>Lutheranism</i>	<i>Leiden</i>	<i>1776</i>	<i>1620</i>

1. The Massachusetts town where the Pilgrims finally settled.
2. The writer of *Of Plymouth Plantation*.
3. The writer of a narrative about being captured by the Indians.
4. The year the Pilgrims landed in the New World.
5. The year the eleven ships full of Puritans landed at Massachusetts Bay.
6. The Native American who spoke fluent English and helped the Pilgrims.
7. The name of the ship the Pilgrims came over on.

8. The city in Holland where the Pilgrims settled for a number of years before coming to the New World.
9. The English Christians who wanted to reform the Church of England, cleansing it of its Catholic doctrines and worship practices, rather than leave it.
10. The English Christians who felt that the Church of England was too corrupt to be reformed and that completely leaving it was the only righteous option.
11. The Protestant reformer whose doctrines the Pilgrims and Massachusetts Bay colonists tended to embrace most thoroughly.
12. The English monarch who tried to return England to Catholicism and had many Protestants burned at the stake.
13. The animal in the Cherokee creation myth that dived down beneath the sea and brought up mud that spread out and became land.
14. The man who began the Protestant Reformation.
15. The animal in the Cherokee creation myth that created the mountains among which the Cherokees lived.

II. Short Answers (3 points each)

1. Why did the Separatists move to Holland?



PART I: THE COLONIAL AGE

2. Name *two* of the problems in Holland that led to the Separatists' sailing to America.

3. What two things did the helpful Indian teach the Pilgrims?

4. A) What was the Mayflower Compact? B) What makes it an important American document?

5. A) Name the colony that was founded after the Separatists' colony.
B) Explain why this new colony was important for the settling of New England.
C) Name one quality that helped it be successful.

6. A) In which narrative that you've read is a stolen Bible an important element?
B) How is that Bible used?

7. A) Why were the Calvinist doctrines of “unconditional election,” “irresistible grace,” and “perseverance of the saints” important to early Protestants after centuries of Catholic abuses? B) How did these doctrines affect the attitudes of the early New England colonists?
8. In what way were the Pilgrims able to be witnesses to the sailors who brought them to the New World?
9. Name *three* hardships faced by the Pilgrims when they first arrived in Cape Cod Bay.



PART I: THE COLONIAL AGE

III. Essay Question (40 points)

Answer the following question in an essay of 500–750 words: Making reference to the three passages below, discuss the *valuing of education*, the *strong and consistent Christian faith*, and the *courage* that characterized our Pilgrim and Puritan forefathers, as shown in *Of Plymouth Plantation* and *A Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson*.

Guidelines: In your introductory paragraph, introduce these two works and their authors in an attention-getting fashion and then state your thesis—what these works and authors teach us about the Pilgrims and Puritans.

In each of your body paragraphs, address one of the three traits listed above. Don't feel you must take just one paragraph to discuss each trait. It could be that some traits will take two or three paragraphs. Be sure to use the quotations below and other elements you remember from the three works as specific examples of each trait.

In your conclusion, briefly clarify why these three traits were helpful to these first colonizers of America, and summarize the kind of example these traits provide for us modern Americans.

From Bradford's *Of Plymouth Plantation*

AFTER they [the Separatists] had lived in this city about some eleven or twelve years, (which is the more observable being the whole time of that famous truce between that state and the Spaniards,) and sundry of them were taken away by death, and many others began to be well stricken in years, the grave mistress Experience having taught them many things, those prudent governors with sundry of the sagest members began both deeply to apprehend their present dangers, and wisely to foresee the future, and think of timely remedy. In the agitation of their thoughts, and much discourse of things heard about, at length they began to incline to this conclusion, of removal to some other place. Not out of any newfangledness, or other such like giddy humor, by which men are oftentimes transported to their great hurt and danger, but for sundry weighty and solid reasons; some of the chief of which I will here briefly touch. And first, they saw and found by experience the hardness of the place and country to be such, as few in comparison would come to them, and fewer that would bide it out, and continue with them. For many that came to them, and many more that desired to be with them, could not endure that

great labor and hard fare, with other inconveniences which they underwent and were contented with. But though they loved their persons, approved their cause, and honored their sufferings, yet they left them as it were weeping, as Orpah did her mother-in-law Naomi, or as those Romans did Cato in Utica, who desired to be excused and born with, though they could not all be Catos. For many, though they desired to enjoy the ordinances of God in their purity and the liberty of the gospel with them, yet, alas, they admitted of bondage, with danger of conscience, rather than to endure these hardships; yea, some preferred and chose the persons in England, rather than this liberty in Holland, with these afflictions. But it was thought that if a better and easier place of living could be had, it would draw many, and take away these discouragements. Yea, their pastor would often say, that many of those who both wrote and preached now against them, if they were in a place where they might have liberty and live comfortably, they would then practice as they did.

From Bradford's *Of Plymouth Plantation*

What could now sustain them but the spirit of God and his grace? May not and ought not the children of these fathers rightly say: *Our fathers were Englishmen which come over this great ocean, and were ready to perish in this wilderness; but they cried unto the Lord, and he heard their voice, and looked on their adversity, etc. Let them therefore praise the Lord, because he is good, and his mercies endure forever. Yea, let them which have been redeemed of the Lord, show how he hath delivered them from the hand of the oppressor. When they wandered in the desert wilderness out of the way, and found no city to dwell in, both hungry, and thirsty, their soul was overwhelmed in them. Let them confess before the Lord his loving kindness, and his wonderful works before the sons of men.*

From *A Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson*

Heart-aching thoughts here I had about my poor children, who were scattered up and down among the wild beasts of the forest. My head was light and dizzy (either through hunger or hard lodging, or trouble or all together), my knees feeble, my body raw by sitting double night and day, that I cannot express to man the affliction that lay upon my spirit, but the Lord helped me at that time to express it to Himself. I opened my Bible to read, and the Lord



PART I: THE COLONIAL AGE

brought that precious Scripture to me. “Thus saith the Lord, refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears, for thy work shall be rewarded, and they shall come again from the land of the enemy” (Jeremiah 31:16). This was a sweet cordial to me when I was ready to faint; many and many a time have I sat down and wept sweetly over this Scripture.