

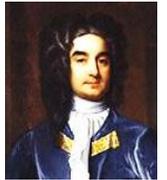
Captain John Smith of Jamestown Colony & Pocahontas

- Captain John Smith's *A General History* (Chapter Two) describes the events that occurred when Smith was captured by the Indians. He was nearly clubbed to death if not for the intervention of Pocahontas, daughter of the Chief Powhatan.
- In a *Description of New England*, Smith discusses his belief that it is a noble pursuit to settle America in order to convert the "poor savages" to a knowledge of God.
- Also in a *Description of New England*, Smith notes that Spanish colonists in the south are converting Indians to their Roman Catholic version of Christianity. As a Protestant, Smith sees Roman Catholicism as a corrupt and false version of Christianity. He sees it as a duty of a good Christian Protestant to convert the Indians to a true knowledge of God.



William Byrd II of the Virginian Aristocracy

- The Byrds were one of the First Families of Virginia.
- Byrd's *Secret Diary* was written in a method of shorthand not deciphered until the 1940's.



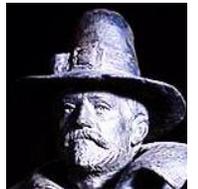
William Bradford of Plymouth Colony & the Pilgrims

Bradford wrote *Of Plymouth Plantation* which described the story of the Separatists whom we now know as the Pilgrims.

The colonists in Plymouth had read Captain John Smith's *Description of New England*. They used his maps to help them find a location to settle.

MAYFLOWER COMPACT

Because the Mayflower had accidentally landed out of the jurisdiction of their Virginia patent, some of the non-Separatist travelers (known as "Strangers") claimed they no longer had to obey company rules. To establish order, the Pilgrims drew up an agreement called The MAYFLOWER COMPACT and asked all adult men to sign it.



The Mayflower Compact was eventually a cornerstone for the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

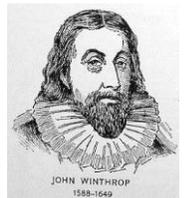
- The authority of the state rests upon the consent of the governed.
- Political authority is derived from God and not the king.

PLIMOUTH (PLYMOUTH) COLONY

- The turning point for the Pilgrims was when they met **English speaking Indians, Samoset and Squanto**.
- After this, they met with Chief Massasoit and agreed to a treaty with him that lasted **50 years**.
- Both Captain John Smith and Governor William Bradford attribute the success of their colonies to God which demonstrates their Puritan worldview.

John Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony & the Great Migration

- John Winthrop arrived on the ship *The Arabella* - the first ship to arrive with Puritans during the Great Migration of 1630-1640 when 20,000 colonist arrived in ten years.
- He served as **Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony**.



Mary Rowlandson & King Philip's War

Mary Rowlandson was captured by Indians during King Philip's War.

- She and two of her three children survived when kindly citizens paid a ransom to get them back.
- She wrote a book about her experience as a captive.



KING PHILIP

- King Philip was the son of Massasoit.

- His name at birth had been Metacom, but he and his brother took the English names Philip and Alexander.
- When he became sachem (chief) of the Wampanoag tribe, he was called King Philip.
- King Philip and the Wampanoags went to war against the English, trying to drive them out with violence, destruction and murder.
- King Philip was eventually killed. His head was put on a stake and left in public view for 25 years.

Samuel Sewell & the Salem Witch Trials

- He is most known for his role as one of the judges in the Salem Witch Trials.
- A few years after the trials, he publically apologized for his role in the trials. From then on, he did annual fasting and praying for forgiveness. He called for a day of fasting, penance, and reparation by the government, as well.
- Later on, he wrote an anti-slavery pamphlet called *The Selling of Joseph* that presented religious arguments against slavery.



The Salem Witch Trials began when some teen-age girls began having strange fits in early 1692.

- The family's servant from Barbados - Tituba - was thought to be tormenting them with witchcraft.
- Tituba was accused of being a witch and then she accused others.
- The girls also began accusing townspeople of being witches, telling elaborate stories of strange spiritual encounters.
- Trials began and continued during the whole year.
- Finally, several lawyers challenged the legal process being used to try the suspects and the trials stopped in May of 1693.
- During the time of the trials, 19 were executed and 4 died in prison.

Review of “Literature of Settlement” Authors

Author's Name	Captain John Smith	William Byrd	William Bradford
Place He Lived	Jamestown Colony	Virginia	Plymouth (Plymouth) Colony
Vocation	Adventurer Ship Captain	Southern Aristocrat	Separatist Leader
Genre of His Writing	History	Diary	History
Years of Writing	1608-1624	1709-1741	1630-1651
Names of Primary Works	<i>A General History</i> <i>A Description of New England</i>	<i>The Secret Diary</i> <i>The History of the Dividing Line</i>	<i>Of Plymouth Plantation</i>

Author's Name	John Winthrop	Mary Rowlandson	Samuel Sewell
Place Lived	Massachusetts Bay Colony	Lancaster, Massachusetts	Massachusetts Bay Colony
Vocation	Puritan Leader & Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony	Wife and Mother	Judge (Salem Witch Trials)
Genre of Writing	Diary/Journal and Sermon	Autobiography	Diary and Essay
Years of Writing	1630-1649	1682	1674-1729
Worldview	Christian	Christian	Worldly Christian
Names of Primary Works	<i>Journal</i> <i>Letter from Boston</i> <i>City Upon a Hill Sermon</i>	<i>A Narrative of the Captivity and Restoration of Mrs. Mary Rowlandson</i>	<i>The Diary</i> <i>Phaenomena</i> <i>The Selling of Joseph</i>