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Key of Liberty

Study Guide #2

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The Landing of the Pilgrims by James Daugherty Study Guide

Vocabulary (page #'s):

1. firkin (27) a small container which the pilgrims used to store stuff like butter.
2. shoals (42) a group of fish
3. hove (43) to make rest
4. dread (44) which definition fits with the phrase “dread sovereign”? A person to be respected
5. ye (beginning on pg 44, then all over in quotations.) Look up “ye (article)” your, thou
6. &c. (4) ect
7. shallop (47 and more) small boat or dinghy
8. corselet (48, 132) chest plate, but smaller, only to cover ribs and heart
9. wampum (54) a type of indian currency made from shells
10. northeaster (62) a figure of speech, meaning big, giant, angry
11. vermillion (79) a type of body/face paint
12. pudding (88, 107, 192) (hint: it’s not a creamy, soft dairy dessert) a food made from corn and deer fat
13. shad roe (90) a food that was common for the Indians
14. lusty (102; ‘lustily’ is related and used in the book, too) eager, excited, wanting
15. hogshead (102, 120) a storage container used by the pilgrims
16. clapboard (102) a type of lumber

17. sachem (121 and more) leader, president, governor, chief
18. grampus (57, 136) a type of whale/fish
19. lurid (143) harsh, strong
20. firebrand (143) a burning piece of wood or metal

The Pilgrims have millions of descendants today, and it's likely that you are one of them. Go to <https://www.relativefinder.org/> and find out. Which of them, if any, are you related to?

I am related to only one Mayflower passenger and his name is Peter Brown. He was born between 1594/95 He came alone on the Mayflower, and was a signer of the Mayflower Compact. He married Martha Ford, who came on a later ship. Later on though Martha died and Peter remained a girl named Mary (Maiden name unknown) once, he got lost in the wood cutting thicket and he was presumed dead, but he found his way back

PART 1: *Not As Other Men*

The Boy and the Postmaster

- 1. What did William Bradford dream of doing when he grew up? What plans did his uncles have for him? What happened to those dreams and plans?**

Will dreamed of becoming an adventurer, sailing the Atlantic, and exploring America. His uncles wanted him to become a farmer. William's dream came true as he got to explore America, but, ironically his uncles plan for him also happened as he did have to farm a lot in America.

How Will Made a Great Decision

- 2. What was the name of the preacher to whom Will enjoyed listening? What did his preaching inspire people to do?**

The Preacher's name is Mr. Richard Clyfton, and his teaching inspired people to understand the scriptures, and to try to practice and live its teaching's.

- 3. What did the congregation in Scrooby decide to do as a result of his preaching? What did they call themselves? Why?**

The congregation decided to separate into a different church called the Separatists, they called themselves that name because they wanted to be entirely different for the England church, and the Puritans.

How Persecution Came upon the Separatists at Scrooby

- 1. Where did the Scrooby Separatists plan to go? Why?**

The Separatists planned to go to Holland, because there they would be able to have freedom of religion, because in England, they were being prosecuted.

Departure

- 1. What happened to Will Bradford as soon as he arrived in Holland?**

As soon as Willam got to Holland, he was arrested on the grounds that he was an escaped criminal, but a few days later, he was released because he proved he was a religious refugee.

- 2. What was the problem with the Amsterdam Church? What did the Scrooby Separatists do as a result?**

The Amsterdam church was filled with controversy, quarrels, and backstabbing so much so that the Separatists decided to go to leyden, but their pastor Rickard Clyfton would not go.

- 3. Who became their new pastor?**

Their new pastor became John Robinson, their teacher.

Leyden Years

- 1. What was Will's life like in the city of Leyden?**

When Willam got to Leyden, he became a maker of corduroy, he also courted, and then married his wife Dorothy. William also became a student of many languages including Dutch, French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew.

2. Find out online what age Will was when he got married to Dorothy; what did you find?

William was 23-years old when he was married to Dorothy who was 16 years old, on December 10, 1613 in Amsterdam

The Press

1. What did Mr. Brewster use to spread the religion of the Separatists in England?

He printed pamphlets about their religion, and then secretly smuggled and distributed the pamphlets to people in England.

2. Why did Mr. Brewster feel it was time for the Separatists to move on from Holland?

Holland's peace treaty with Spain was coming to an end, and if the Separatists stayed any longer, they would find themselves in the middle of a war.

3. Where was the only place where the Separatists could maintain their customs and language?

The Separatists believed that America was the only place where they could be truly free.

4. What arrangement did Mr. Weston offer in order for the Separatists to raise the funds needed for the trip?

Mr. Weston told the Separatists that he would provide a fleet for them if they in turn shipped back furs, and other commodities for America

5. What did the Dutch offer to do for the Separatists? Why did the Separatists refuse?

The Dutch offered the Separatists free transport and a cow for each family, but the Separatists had to refuse because if they went with the Dutch they would remain English subjects.

6. What possible reasons were there for the Separatists to feel this way? Why could that have been important to the shaping of America?

The Separatists could have felt this way, because all their lives they had been prosecuted, and chased by England, so they wanted to be free and not have to live in fear. This was important to the shaping of America, because the Pilgrims established a want of freedom, and liberty to do as they please.

Aboard the Mayflower

1. Look at the quote on page 29; from where in the Old Testament did it come?

It came from Psalms 107:23-29

PART 2: *Between Two Worlds*

Landfall

1. How did they show their gratitude when they spotted land? Look up “Old Hundredth” on Youtube and listen to it. Does it sound at all familiar to you?

The Pilgrims sank to the ground, crying, and praying thanks. Old Hundredth sounds like the hymn “All People That on Earth Do Dwell”

3. Who was the king in England at the time? What is he famous for?

The king at that time was King James. He is famous, because as soon as he became king his first act was to institute the Church of England as the official religion of all of England, he also translated the bible into English, thus the “King James Bible”

How the Mayflower Came to Anchor at Cape Cod

1. Where were the Pilgrims supposed to settle? How did they end up at Cape Cod?

The Pilgrims were supposed to settle in Virginia, but they found Cape Cod first. The Pilgrims then wanted to go to Virginia, but their ship was stuck in reefs and shoals.

2. How did they feel about finding the corn? (see the quote on pg. 53) What did they plan to use it for? (quote on pg. 51)

The pilgrims thought that it was by the grace of God that they found the corn, because without it they would have starved. They planned to use the corn for seed so they could grow more seed.

3. William Bradford recorded that they were going to try: “soon as we could meet with any of the inhabitants of that place, to make them large satisfaction.” (see pgs 51, 55, & 90, 97). What does that mean? What does that tell you about their views about the natives? What does it tell you about their views on private property?

Of the Adventure in the Shallop

1. How many baskets of corn did they find in all? (pgs. 50 & 53)

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The Third Discovery

1. Why did the Nausites or Nausets attack the exploration party? What did Captain Standish say about Captain Hunt? (76, 96, 97)

The Nausites attacked the party because once a Captain Hunt had sold them into slavery. Captain Standish, said that Captain Hunt was a despicable man.

2. Squanto had his whole life changed by those same wicked Englishmen (pg. 78); what are some possible reasons that he was kind and helpful to the Pilgrims instead of vengeful?

One possible reason why Squanto was kind and helpful, could have been, because he saw that the Pilgrims were nothing like the terrible Englishmen who had captured him. Also, he could have helped them because he was afraid of them.

Of the Visit of That Great Chief, Massasoit

1. When Samoset returned on the second day, what and who did he bring with him?

Samoset brought Squanto with him, and 60 warriors who were waiting for Samoset and the English to council and make peace.

2. How long did the treaty between the Pilgrims and Massasoit remain unbroken?

50 years

3. What are four things Squanto taught the Pilgrims?

Squant taught the Pilgrims how to flush eels out of the mud with their feet, he showed them where deer herds gathered, where wild turkeys were, and how to plant a fat herring in each corn field.

PART 3: New England Adventure

How Mr. Winslow Brought a Scarlet Coat

1. Where did the scarlet, lace-trimmed coat come from? What does that fact that it was his own clothing tell you about the rumor that the Pilgrims only wore drab colors?

The coat came from the Governor's closet. The fact that that was his own clothing shows that Pilgrims did have colorful clothes, but chose not to wear them because they believed such things a vanity.

2. What did Massasoit offer to the Pilgrims? What did he ask for in return?

Chief Massasoit offered the Pilgrims new varieties of corn seed, if the Pilgrims destroyed the “terrible” Narragansetts.

Of a Black Sheep

1. Who betrayed Massasoit into the hands of his enemies? Who else had been taken prisoner?

One of Massasoit's sachems, called Corbitant, betrayed Massasoit. Besides Massasoit the Narragansetts had taken Squanto and Hobomok (Hobomok later escaped to tell the Pilgrims this).

2. What did Captain Standish and his men do with the three Indians they had wounded in the battle?

They brought them back so they could help heal them back to health.

Of the Arrival of the Ship Fortune

1. What did the ship bring the Pilgrims? What did it not bring?

The ship Fortune had brought only 35 eager young men, but it had not brought any supplies.

2. What did the Pilgrims agree to do once they signed the new agreement? Why do you think they signed it?

The pilgrims agreed to work for the Adventures for 7 years, and send back cargo. I think they signed this unfair agreement, because they needed supplies.

Thanksgiving, 1621

1. Who among the Indians were invited to the feast? Who came? What did the Indians do that helped?

Massasoit and his chiefs were invited to the feast, but the chief arrived with 90 other warriors, so the Indians were helpful and killed 5 deer for the feast.

2. What did the newest colonists say about Christmas Day? What did Governor Bradford tell them in response when he saw how they'd been spending their time that day?

The new colonists did not want to work on Christmas Day, because it went against their morals. But Governor Bradford told them that hard work was necessary every day if one wanted to live in America.

Of A Strange Plot

1. Who did Squanto's brother say were coming against the colonists?

The Narragansetts, and Corbitant with Massasoit

2. After the false alarm, what did Hobomok reveal to Captain Standish? Why would Squanto do this? What did Massasoit say in response? (2 things)

Hobomok told Captain Standish that Squanto had raised the alarm as a ploy to get the English to turn against the Indians. Squanto did this because he wanted to become chief. Massasoit said that he would always be friends with the Pilgrims, and that he wanted to kill Squanto on the spot.

Concerning the Coming of the Charity and the Swan

1. We heard from Mr. Weston as the Pilgrims were leaving England on the *Mayflower*, and again in a letter he sent on the *Fortune*. What did he send on the *Charity* and the *Swan*?

Mr Weston sent 60 new settlers on the ships but the supplies he sent were close to nil.

2. What did the Weston men do with the Pilgrims' growing corn? (118) The Indians' growing corn? (119) Their own provisions? (119)

The Weston men stole the Pilgrims corn, and then stole the Indian's corn! Afterwards the Weston men sold their supplies for a lot of the pilgrims money and skins

3. Massasoit had been angry with the Pilgrims for not allowing him to kill Squanto for his treachery. What happened to win his love back?

Mr. Winslow helped save Massasoit's life when he was deathly ill.

How Massasoit Disclosed a Most Villainous Plot

1. Why did Winslow say that the night in Corbitant's village was 'the most interesting he had spent among the Indians'?

Mr. Winslow realized that the Indians religion was like their own, we was also surprised because he was able to talk about his religion with a listening, not mocking audience

2. What did the Weston men do with their seed corn? (128) What did they propose to do to solve their problem? What did they end up doing? (133)

The Weston men had eaten their seed corn, after the Indians would trade seed corn no more the men wanted to take it by force. But, they ended up not taking corn by force.

3. Do you think the Weston men could have laid the foundations of a good government? Why or why not? What is the basis of good government?

No, because the Weston men did not respect others freedom, so they would have had a dictatorship instead of a government. The basis of a good government is freedom.

How Began Free Enterprise

1.What did Governor Bradford do differently this year? Why?

Governor Bradford divided the common land equally among the pilgrim families. He did this because it made everyone work hard for their food.

2.What was the result that spring? What was the result in the fall?

The result for the spring was that everyone worked very hard and planted every inch of their plots. The result in the fall was that the families had abundances of corn, and they donated a bushel of corn for the community emergency reserve.

3.How did the people respond to the drought that threatened their food supply? What did they do when the drought ended?

The pilgrims set apart a day in which they prayed fervently for rain. When the drought ended the pilgrims prayed thanks and made a day of thanksgiving.

4.What free-market principle did Governor Bradford apply when sixty new colonists came?

Governor Bradford applied the free-market principle of Voluntary exchange.

Twenty Years Later

1.When ‘mischievous men had come seeking to sow strife and discord for their own gain,’ how did the Pilgrims undo ‘their wicked designs’? What lesson does that teach you for your life?

The Pilgrims undid the mischievous men’s “wicked designs” by being stubborn and not leaving if there were hardships. I can apply this lesson in my own life, by not backing down when hard things come up.

As you read *The Landing of the Pilgrims*, note any instances where you see things that people did to the Pilgrims, or their supplies, that could have made the colony fail. Which people or groups did this? On which page? What stories in the scriptures can you think of where a similar thing happened? What happened so that the Pilgrims survived anyway? Example: On page 25-26, the merchants’ agent, Cushman,

demanded that the Pilgrims sign a new contract, one that required 6 days of work per week for the merchants, rather than the 4 signed earlier. When they refused to change the contract, he left them with a £100 fee unpaid. (What did they do and how did God help them through it?)

1. EVENT: What happened?

The ship the Speedwell put out fake distress signals thrice, so that she and her crew did not have to travel to the new world, the Speedwell had been carrying passengers and vital supplies.

Who did it, and on what page?

The Speedwell crew, on page 29-31

What scripture story does it remind you of?

This reminds me of Laman and Lemual in 1st to second Nephi. Laman and Lemual did not want to leave Jerusalem their hometown, just like the Speedwell.

What happened so the Pilgrims survived anyway?

The pilgrims had to improvise and get rid of the least important supplies, and keep going on the smaller mayflower.

2. EVENT: What happened?

The Adventures had sent 35 more people to America, but had not given the Pilgrims supplies.

Who did it, and on what page?

The Adventures, on page 102

What scripture story does it remind you of?

This reminds me of Moroni and Pahoran in Alma chapter 35. Moroni was mad at Pahoran for not sending supplies for his army, just like the Pilgrims were mad at the Adventures.

What happened so the Pilgrims survived anyway?

The Pilgrims had to scrape to feed all of the hungry mouths, without starving anyone.

3. EVENT: What happened?

There was a huge drought for six weeks.

Who did it, and on what page?

The sun, on page 137-138

What scripture story does it remind you of?

1 Kings 17-18, this is the story about the prophet Elia, who told the evil king that there would be no rain for 3 years, and then Elia made it rain after praying for rain.

What happened so the Pilgrims survived anyway?

The Pilgrims met on a hill and prayed for 8 hours straight until finally, the same day, the rain started to fall!

4. EVENT: What happened?

The sailors from the ship Anne, set fire to houses as an attempt to make people empty the storehouse.

Who did it, and on what page?

The crew of the Anne, on page 143

What scripture story does it remind you of?

This reminds me of Joseph and his brothers. Joseph's brothers were jealous of him so they sold him into slavery in Egypt. After showing how important he could be because he had the power of God, he became a ruler. Just like the Pilgrims Joseph overcame his brother's plot and was able to become an important person at the end of his trials.

What happened so the Pilgrims survived anyway?

The Pilgrims bravely fought the fire, and did not empty their storehouse, because they saw the sailors' evil plan.