Like any statistical hypothesis test, Chi-square goodness-of-fit tests have a null hypothesis and an alternative hypothesis.

H0: The sample data follow the hypothesized distribution.

H1: The sample data do not follow the hypothesized distribution.

For goodness-of-fit tests, small p-values indicate that you can reject the null hypothesis and conclude that your data were not drawn from a population with the specified distribution. Consequently, goodness-of-fit tests are a rare case where you look for high p-values to identify candidate distributions.