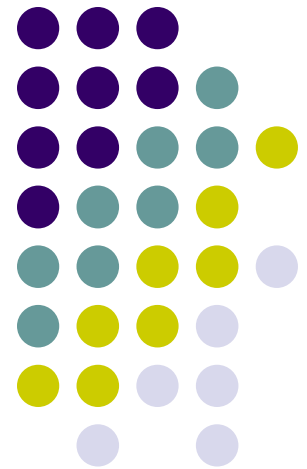


Pilgrims and Providence

Lesson 1

“And first of the occasion and indusments ther unto; the which that I may truly unfould, I must begine at the very roote and rise of the same. The which I shall endeavor to manefest in a plaine stile, with singuler regard unto the simple trueth in all things, at least as near as my slender judgmente can attaine the same.”



References to The Pilgrims



- “Old Comers”
- “Forefathers”
- “Pilgrim Fathers” – 1820 – Daniel Webster



Early Timeline

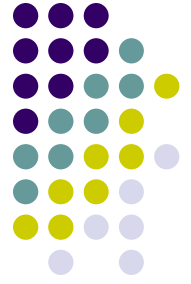
- 1215 – Magna Charta
- 1382 – Wycliffe’s English Bible
- 1439 – Gutenberg’s Printing Press
- 1517 – Luther posts 95 Theses
- Renaissance
- 1536 – Calvin’s “Institutes”

The Pagan Idea of Man



At that time, social order rested on the assumed natural inequality of men. The individual was regarded as of value only as he formed a part of the political fabric, and was able to contribute to its uses, as though it were the end of his being to aggrandize the State. This was the pagan idea of man. The wisest philosophers of antiquity could not rise above it. Its influence imbued the pagan world. The State regarded as of paramount importance, not the man, but the citizen whose physical and intellectual forces it absorbed.

The Christian Idea of Man



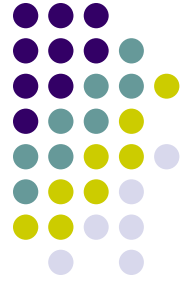
Christianity then appeared with its central doctrine, that man was created in the Divine image, and destined for immortality; pronouncing, that, in the eye of God, all men are equal. This asserted for the individual an independent value. It occasioned the great inference, that man is superior to the State, which ought to be fashioned for his use. This was the advent of a new spirit and a new power in the world.

Timeline - England



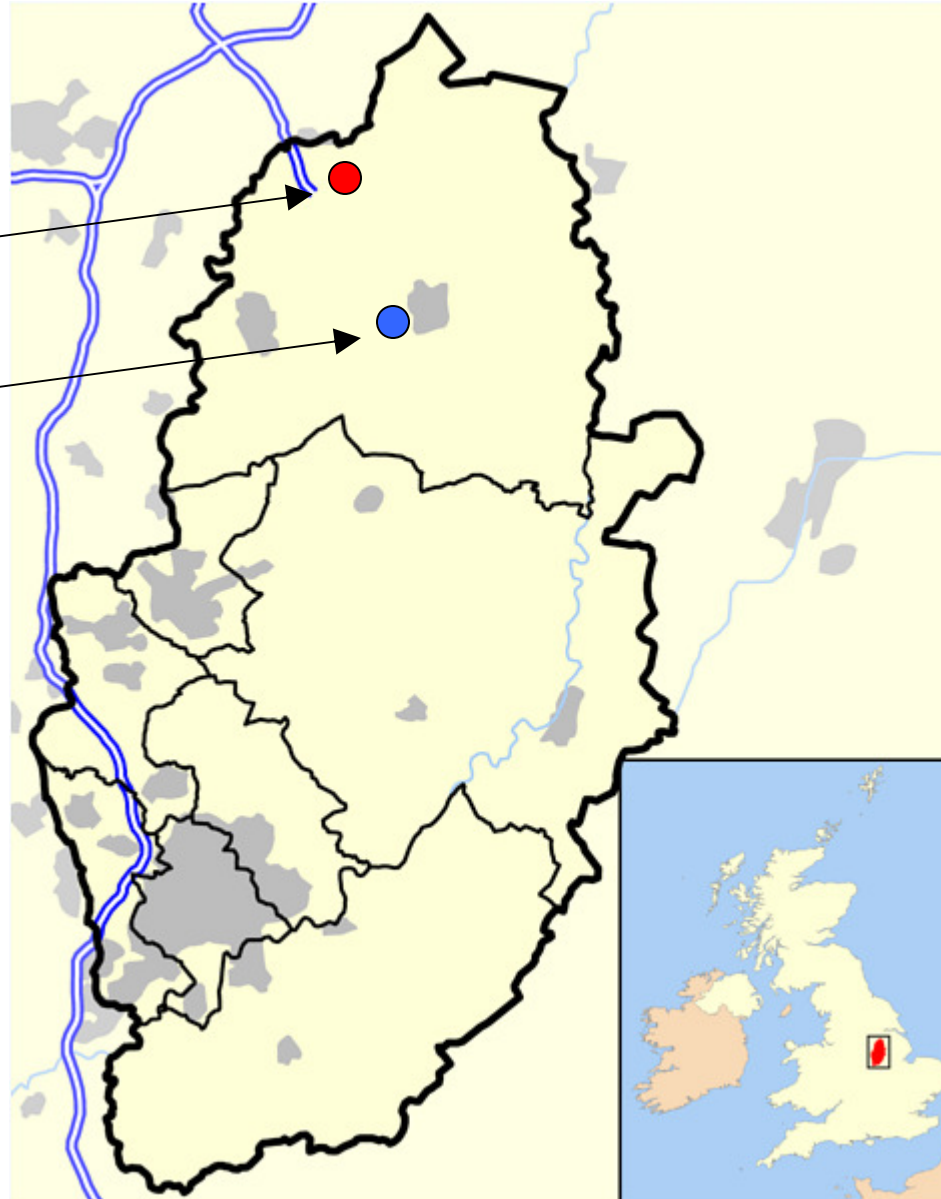
1558 – 1603	Elizabeth 1
1558	Puritanism begins
1559	Act of Uniformity
1603 – 1625	James 1
1607	Scrooby church flees to Holland
1611	King James Version of Bible

England – Nottinghamshire

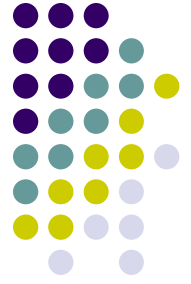


Scrooby

Babworth

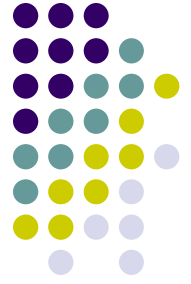


Personalities: Scrooby Manor House-England



- **Richard Clyfton** – Pastor of Babworth’s All Saints Church
- **William Brewster** – Village Postmaster at Scrooby Manor
- **William Bradford** – 12-year-old boy
- **John Robinson** – Pastor/Teacher

Bradford – Struggle at Scrooby



“But that I may come more near my intendmente; when as by the travell and diligence of some godly and zealous preachers, and Gods blessing on their labours, as in other places of the land, so in the North parts, many became inlightened by the word of God, and had their ignorance and sins discovered unto them, and begane by his grace to reforme their lives, and make conscience of their wayes, the worke of God was no sooner manifest in them, but presently they were both scoffed and scorned by the prophane multitude, and the ministers urged with the yoak of subscription, or els must be silenced; and the poore people were so vexed with apparators, and pursuants, and the comissarie courts, as truly their affliction was not smale; which, notwithstanding, they bore sundrie years with much patience, till they were occasioned (by the continuance and encrease of these troubles, and other means which the Lord raised up in those days) to see further into things by the light of the word of God.”

Bradford – Decision to Flee (1)



“Being thus constrained to leave their native soyle and countrie, their lands and livings, and all their freinds and famillier acquaintance, it was much, and thought marvelous by many. But to goe into a countrie they knew not (but by hearsay), wher they must learne a new language, and get their livings they knew not how, it being a dear place, and subjecte to the misseries of warr, it was by many thought an adventure almost desperate, a case intolerable, and a misserie worse then death. Espetially seeing they were not acquainted with trades nor traffique, (by which that countrie doth subsiste,) but had only been used to a plaine countrie life, and the inocente trade of husbandrey.”

Bradford – Decision to Flee (2)



“But these things did not dismay them (though they did some times trouble them) for their desires were sett on the ways of God, and to injoye his ordinances; but they rested on his providence, and knew whom they had beleaved. Yet this was not all, for though they could not stay, yet were they not suffered to goe, but the ports and havens were shut against them, so as they were faine to seeke secrete means of conveance, and to bribe and fee the mariners, and give exterordinarie rates for their passages. And yet were they often times betrayed (many of them), and both they and their goods intercepted and surprised, and therby put to great trouble and charge”

Bradford – 1608 Passage



“Yet I may not omitte the fruite that came hearby, for by these so publick troubls, in so many eminente places, their cause became famouss, and occasioned many to looke into the same; and their godly cariage and Christian behaviour was such as left a deep impression in the minds of many. And though some few shrunk at these first conflicts and sharp beginings, (as it was no marvell,) yet many more came on with fresh courage, and greatly animated others. And in the end, notwithstanding all these stormes of opposition, they all gatt over at length, some at one time and some at are other, and some in one place and some in are other, and mette togeather againe according to their desires, with no small rejoycing.”

England and Northern Europe



Timeline - Holland



1556	Philip II of Spain assumes throne
1568-1648	Eighty Years War btn Spain/Holland
1585-1609	Independence of North
1609 – 1621	Twelve Years Truce
1610	Remonstrance Issued
1618-1619	Synod of Dort

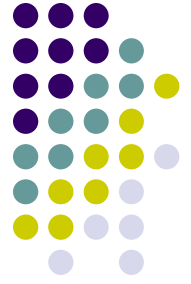
Dutch Economics in the 17th Century



“The Dutch must be understood as they really are, wrote Daniel Defoe,” the Middle Persons in Trade, the Factors and Brokers of Europe . . . they buy again to sell again, take in to send out, and the greatest part of their vast commerce consists in being supplied from all parts of the world that they may supply all the world again.”

Daniel Defoe, “A Plan of the English Commerce”, 1728

Bradford – 1st Impressions of Holland



BEING now come into the Low Countries, they saw many goodly and fortified cities, strongly walled and garded with troopes of armed men. Also they heard a strange and uncouth language, and beheld the differente manners and customes of the people, with their strange fashions and attires; all so farre differing from that of their plaine countrie villages (wherin they were bred, and had so longe lived) as it seemed they were come into a new world. But these were not the things they much looked on, or long tooke up their thoughts; for they had other work in hand, and an other kind of warr to wage and maintaine. For though they saw faire and bewtifull cities, flowing with abundante of all sorts of welth and riches, yet it was not longe before they saw the grimme and grisly face of povertie coming upon them like an armed man, with whom they must bukle and incounter, and from whom they could not flye; but they were armed with faith and patience against him, and all his encounters; and though they were sometimes foyled, yet by Gods assistance they prevailed and got the victorie.