

Colonies



**ASSIGN
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Colonization Nature of Colonists The nature of colonizers border on their innate capa to lead; the way they choose centralization of power (one world) over equality of resources but then adhere to social order. They may want prestige, money and power, yet people still gain significantly from them, further hastening their growth as one community.

In Jamestown Settlement, Captain Smith's integrated leadership paved the way to a successful colony. Captain Smith's principle in colonization was no different from that of Bradford's and Winthrop's. They came upon by chance of believing in one authority that disperses "equality." The three of them believed in the divine providence. However, each of them had their own resources, ways, and dispositions. This is where exactly the three of them diverge. Smith believed in employing labor to acquire all the necessities of living. Bradford believes freedom of religion. Winthrop believed in only one kind of worship.

Goals of Colonists

While some colonizers did venture through vast lands and perils for the purpose of flourishing wealth thereby expanding their trades and purposes, some still aimed to instill religion and education to the naiveté of people who needed them and of whom they thought needed a certain social culture.

Such were some of the major goals of the three colonizers. Smith's leadership during the starvation produced a lasting effect upon the people when he resorted to labor to increase production and diminish subsistence. Bradford wanted an intact society especially as he depicted by creating a pact with the Indians. Moreover, although Smith may have believed in God, it was not as explicit as Bradford had professed in his writing. He considered that the hardships they had encountered were only proof's of God existence.

Winthrop's sermon was less like a combination of Bradford's and Smith's ideologies. He believed in equal responsibility towards one another though in essence people are not born with equal reserves. This being said, Winthrop was the colonizer who confined religion and faith to one God as his front and weapon.

Successes and Failures

Even without wealth in mind, John Smith successfully inspired the habit of responsibility among the natives with the effective use of labor while instilling that no person survives without working. He provided an integrated form of leadership which actually worked in all due fairness (Seiferth, n. d.). Aside from that, he also managed to unite conflicting lands in Virginia despite the fact that he suffered incarceration. Meanwhile Bradford's services as Plymouth's governor were almost similar to that Smith's leadership. Bradford believed in religious freedom and sovereignty, thereby shaping a community of independent thinkers and movers (e. g. during the first harvest and private and communal farming). Bradford's endeavors as depicted through his words were wrapped with persistence and endurance unlike Smith's (Seiferth, n. d.). Winthrop wanted to structure a system of government in a Puritan way (Seiferth, n. d.). Winthrop didn't only intend his work for the audience he delivered it to. Instead it can be said that he triumphed in a way that his words could live for more than a thousand years. In fact, his beliefs and principles lived up to this very moment.

Reference

Seiferth, M. (n. d.). Echoes of the Renaissance and Reformation. Retrieved from <http://lonestar.texas.net/~mseifert/amlit1.html>