

Politic, economic and social life of the pilgrims at plymouth colony - coexistenc...

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The paper "Politic, Economic and Social Life of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Colony" is an excellent example of a term paper on history. Pilgrims are people who go on a journey regularly with the oral or religious goal to a certain alien land. English Puritan Separatists created Plymouth colony, which is the original settlement of Puritan, in 1620. Thesis: The Pilgrims and Their Life at Plymouth Colony.

Discussion

Inhabitants started erecting structures and rough buildings for the winter season. The initial years at Plymouth colony were not easy for the pilgrims. Poverty, insufficient food, strenuous job, and unpredictable weather conditions made pilgrims prone to diseases.

Life with Indian settlers

The colonists met Samoset, an Indian who amazed them with his English, learned from the Maine coast traders. Samoset presented Massasoit to colony inhabitants, Wampanoag an Indian leader, who entered into a peace agreement with the pilgrims. Similarly, Squanto played a guidance and interpretation role, and through his assistance, the colonists acquired corn planting, fishing, and fruit-gathering skills. The pilgrims welcomed the people from India to commemorate their initial field production, presently marked as the day of giving thanks. When Massasoit died, the Wampanoag joined an ethnic coalition to eliminate English settlers, but the prevailing war of King Phillip nearly eliminated the Wampanoag, (Deetz & Deetz, 2000)

Politics and government

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The Pilgrims obtained the lawful authority to live at the colony guided by the modern England Council in 1622. Bradford obtained the Warwick right of the 1930s; the patent gave him the southern territory in Cohasset and Bay of Narragansett. Based on the patent, he could control the whole colony but collaborated with another settler to manage the land.

The colony's freemen entered into the Compact mayflower; where they together with other newly selected freemen, met at some time to discuss the colony challenges. The General Court body appointed the governor and his subordinate, made laws and imposed taxes. The leaders of pilgrims were not sure of their legal status since they inhabited the location illegally. They additionally realized they would require some disciples. Therefore, to settle the challenge, forty-one leaders met, formed and signed the Mayflower Compact, the initial contract for American internal government, (Harness, 2006).

Trade with London merchants

The pilgrims coordinated a corn-stock trade with certain merchants from London to fund the journey. The association was to be kept for some decades, whereby, the pilgrims decided to consolidate outcomes of their effort into a shared fund that would offer the life essentials of the settlers. By the end of the eight years, all the benefits and property were shared amid the settlers and funders. The experiment failed and in 1624, the colony permitted settlers to farm private farms. In 1628, the merchants from London consented to dispose of their organization's interests to people, who had settled their debts, (Deetz & Deetz, 2000).

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The pilgrim originally anticipated to profit from fishing, but they did not succeed. They changed to farming for domestic purpose and fur exchange for profit. Additionally, when Puritans inhabited the Bay of Massachusetts by 1629, the pilgrims established a lucrative corn and cattle trade with Puritans.

Economic and social life

Social agreement and faith held the pilgrims together cherished constructing a self-sufficient agricultural society that would serve as a separatist dissenters' hiding place. Therefore, Plymouth life was all about religion and family. Each individual had a place, and some responsibilities based on his rank in both the family and colony and were supposed to live in accordance with the law of God, (Santella, 2001).

Conclusion

Life at the colony was a challenge for pilgrims because of harsh climatic conditions, food insecurity, poverty and attack by Indians and other American tribes. Therefore, pilgrims had to sign various treaties to facilitate their livelihood in the colony.