

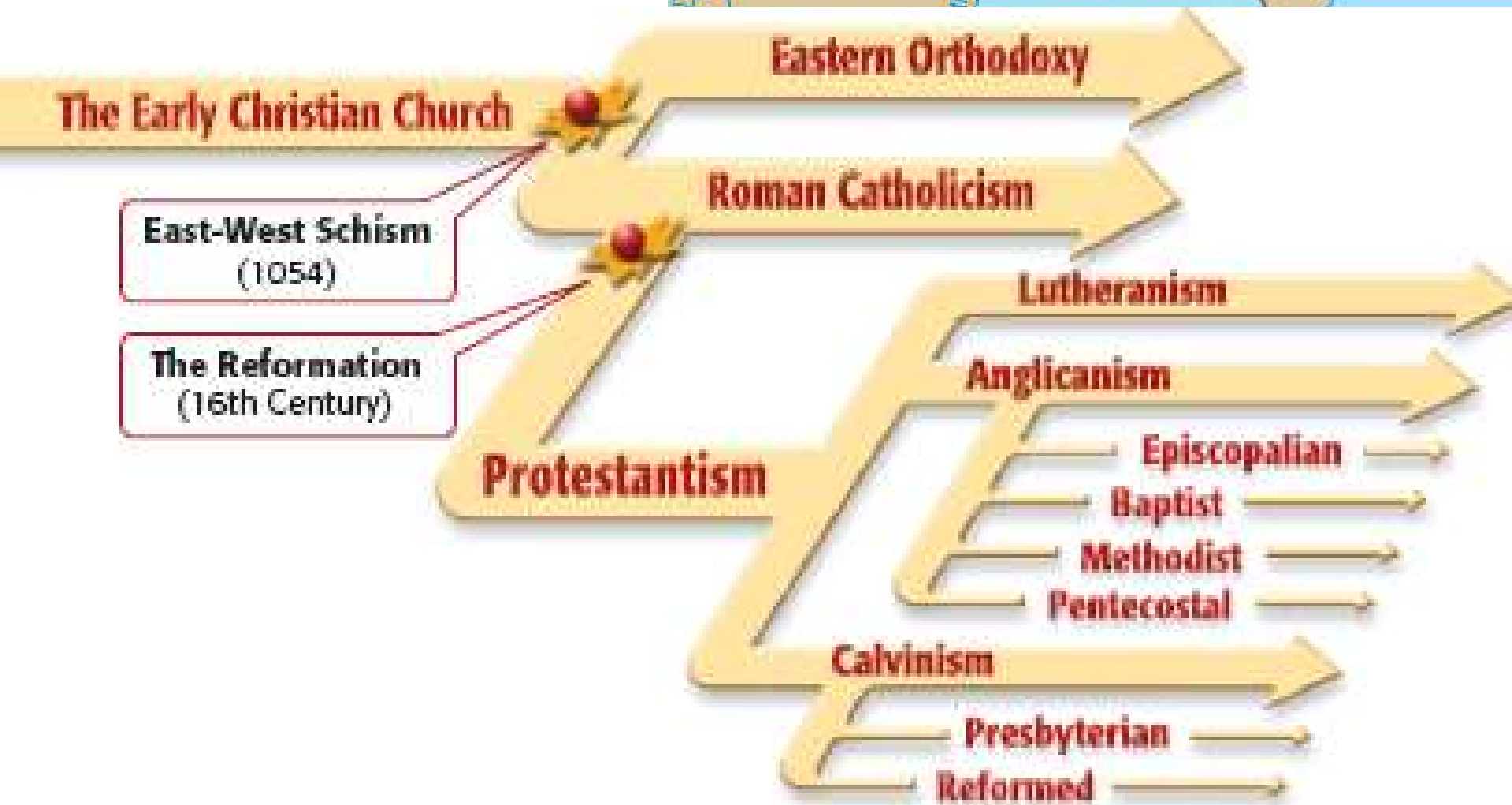
# NEW ENGLAND COLONIES NOTES

## STANDARD 1, ELEMENT B

b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip's War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to colonies such as Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts

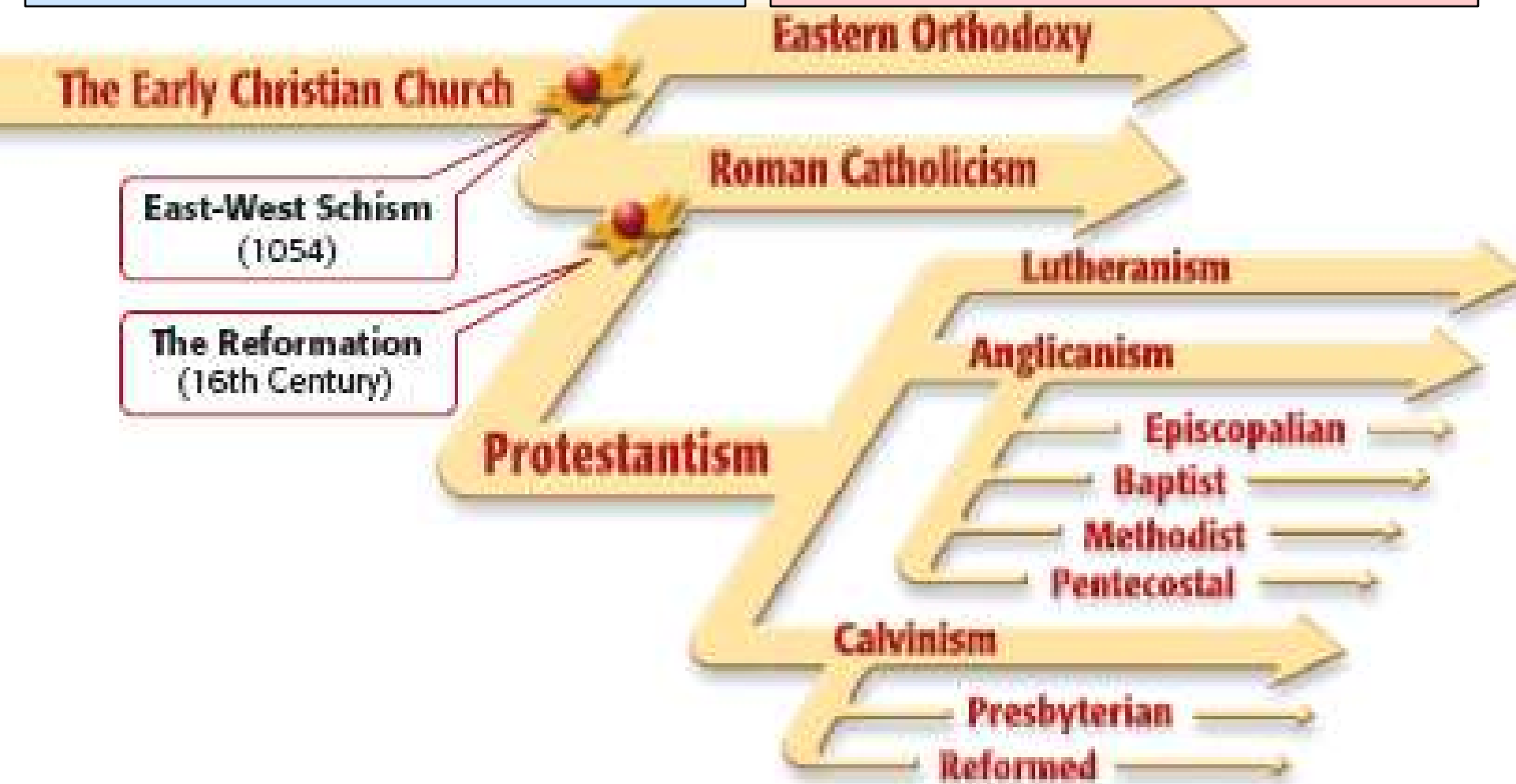
The colonists who first settled in New England came for **religious** reasons

Religious disagreements in Britain led to divisions in the Anglican Church

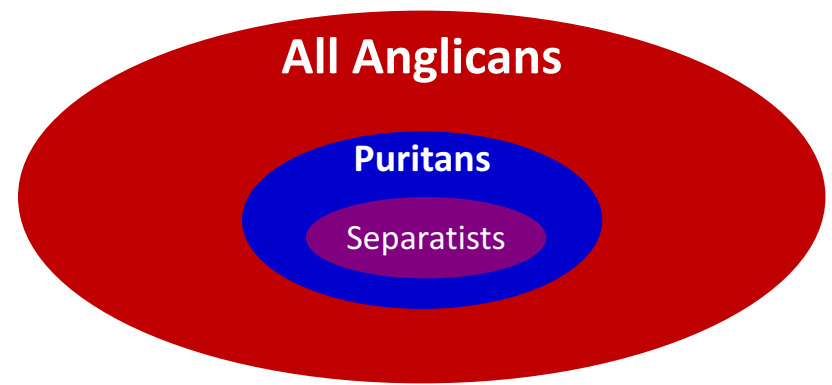


**Puritans** believed in the Calvinist idea of predestination & tried to live strictly “Christian” lives without sin

Puritans believed that the Anglican Church compromise too far by allowing some Catholic rituals



Some radical Puritans  
were known as  
**Separatists** because  
they unwilling to wait  
for church reforms





The Separatists became “Pilgrims” when they formed a joint-stock company, gained a charter, & created the **Plymouth** colony in America





And by them done (this their condition considered) might  
be as firme as any patent; and in some respects more sure.  
The forme was as followeth.

In y<sup>e</sup> name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten,  
the loyall subjects of our dread soueraigne Lord King James  
by y<sup>e</sup> graco of god, of great Britaine, France, & Ireland King,  
defondor of y<sup>e</sup> faith, &c.

Having undertaken, for y<sup>e</sup> glorie of god, and aduancem<sup>ts</sup>  
of y<sup>e</sup> Christian, and honour of our king & countrey, a voyage to  
plant y<sup>e</sup> first Colonie in y<sup>e</sup> Northern parts of Virginia. Do  
by these presents solemnly & mutually in y<sup>e</sup> presence of god, and  
one of another, Couenant, & combine our selues together into a  
Ciuill body politick; for y<sup>e</sup> better ordering, & preservation & fur-  
therance of y<sup>e</sup> ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte,  
constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordinances,  
Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought  
most meete & convenient for y<sup>e</sup> generall good of y<sup>e</sup> Colonie: unto  
which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness  
whereof we haue hereunder subscribed our names at Cape  
Codd y<sup>e</sup> 11. of Nouember, in y<sup>e</sup> year of y<sup>e</sup> raigne of our soueraigne  
Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland y<sup>e</sup> eighteenth,  
and of Scotland y<sup>e</sup> fifth fourth. An. Dom. 1620.]

After this they chose, or rather confirmed in John caruer (a man  
godly & well approved amongst them) their gouernour for that  
year. And after they had provided a place for their goods, or  
common store (which were long in unlading for want of boats,  
foulnes of y<sup>e</sup> winter weather, and sicknes of diuers) and began  
some small cottages for their habitation, as time would admit  
they met and consulted of lawes, & ordors, both for their  
Ciuill & military gouernments, as y<sup>e</sup> necessitie of their condi-  
tion did require, still adding therunto as vrgent occasion  
in severall times, and cases did require.

In these hard & difficult beginings they found some discontents  
& murmurings amongst some, and mutinous speeches & carriages  
in other; but they were soon quelled, & overcome, by y<sup>e</sup> wis-  
dome, patience, and just & equall carriage of things, by y<sup>e</sup> gov<sup>r</sup>.  
and better part w<sup>th</sup> cleaue faithfully together in y<sup>e</sup> maine.  
but that which was most sad, & lamentable, was, that in 2  
or 3. moneths time halfe of their company dyed, especially  
in Jan: & february, being y<sup>e</sup> depth of winter, and wanting  
coures & other comforts; being infected with y<sup>e</sup> Scourge &

Before landing in America,  
the Pilgrims created the  
**Mayflower Compact**  
agreeing to work together  
as a "civil body politick" ...

...The **Mayflower Compact**  
was the first example of  
self-government in America



When the Pilgrims founded Plymouth in 1620, they faced disease & hunger

The Pilgrims received help from local natives like Squanto & Massasoit...

...and celebrated the first Thanksgiving to honor the local Indians

1642 Montreal

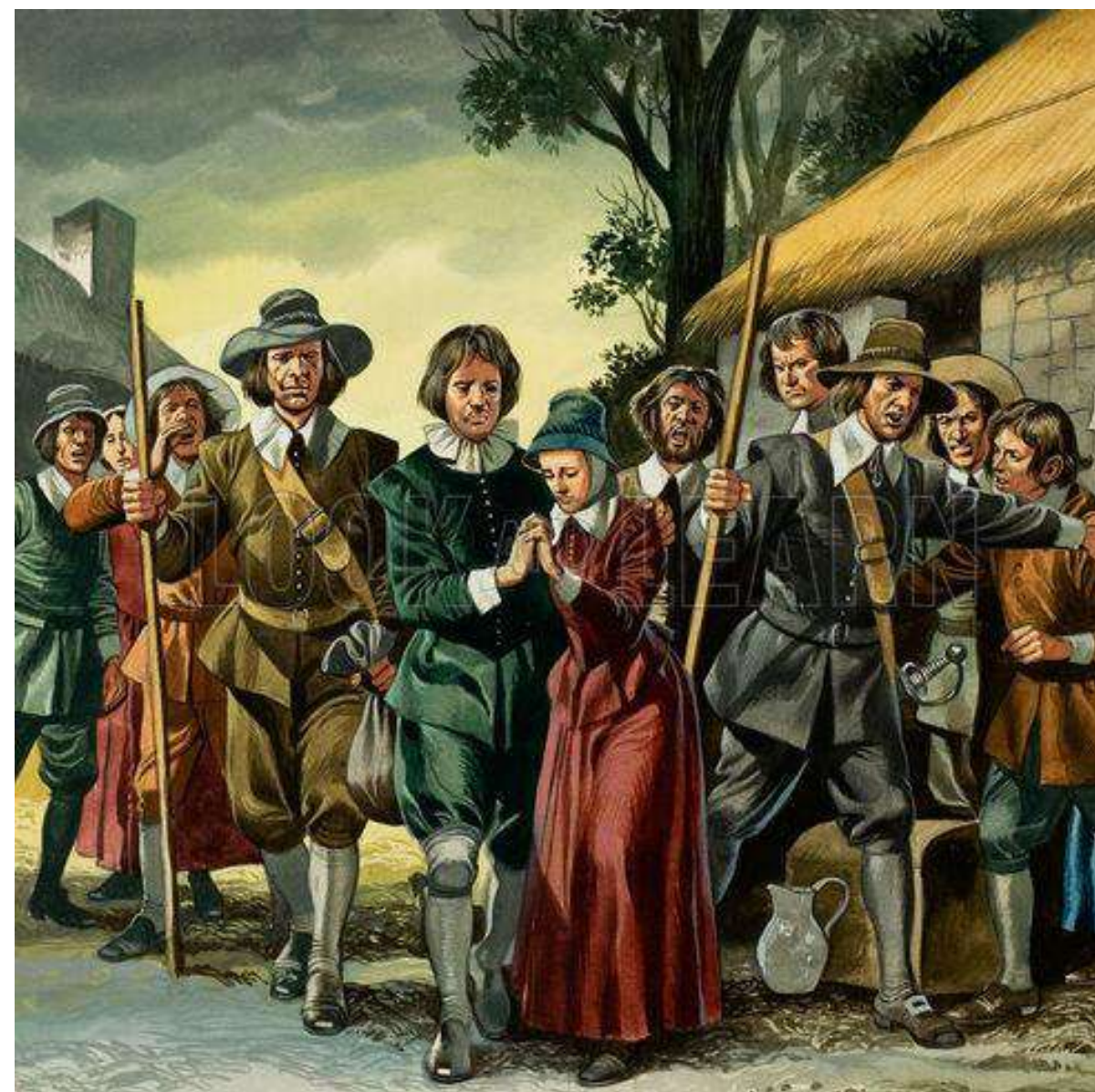




When the Separatist Pilgrims came to America, the Puritans remained within the Church of England

But when the Catholic King Charles I came to power, Puritans felt the time was right to leave Britain

In 1630, Puritans arrived in Boston & created the New England colony of Massachusetts



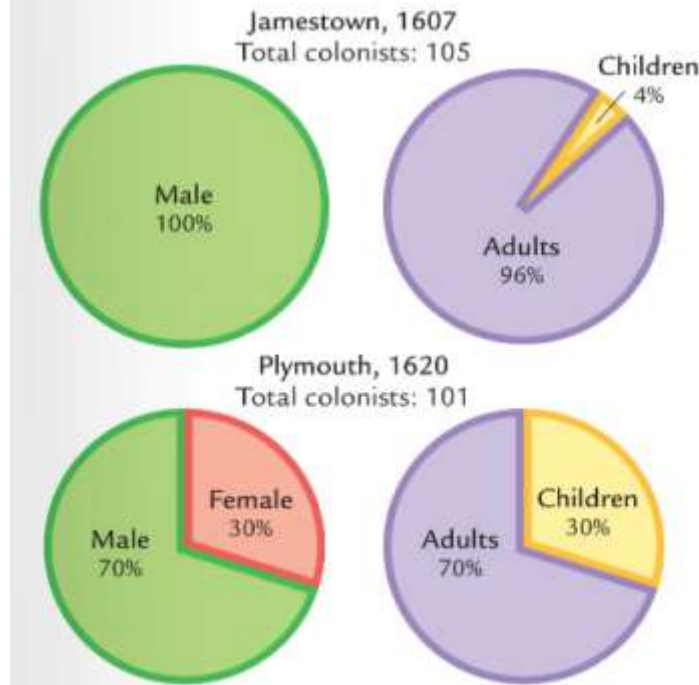
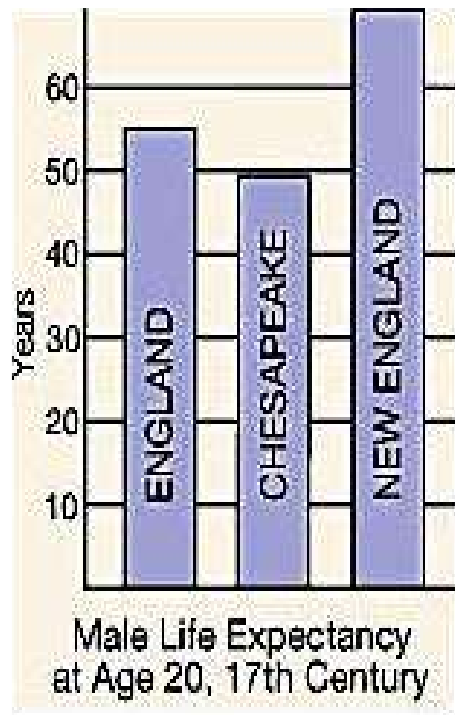
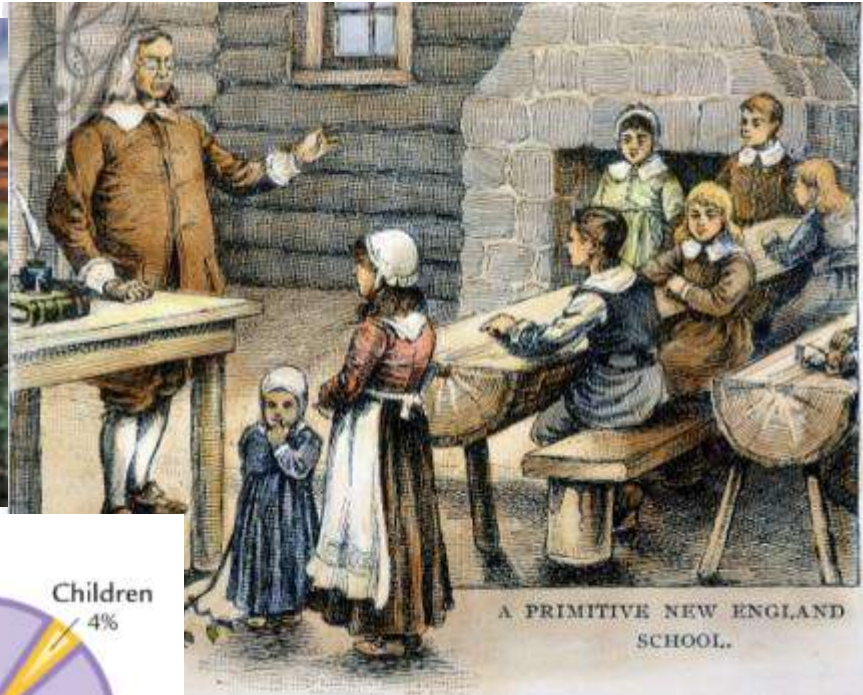


From 1630 to 1640, Puritan leader **John Winthrop** led 16,000 Puritans to the Massachusetts Bay colony as part of the “Great Migration”



John Winthrop wanted to build Boston as a “city on a hill” to be a model to other Christians

# Quick discussion: Based on these images, how were the New England colonies different from Virginia?





Massachusetts was a different colony from Virginia:

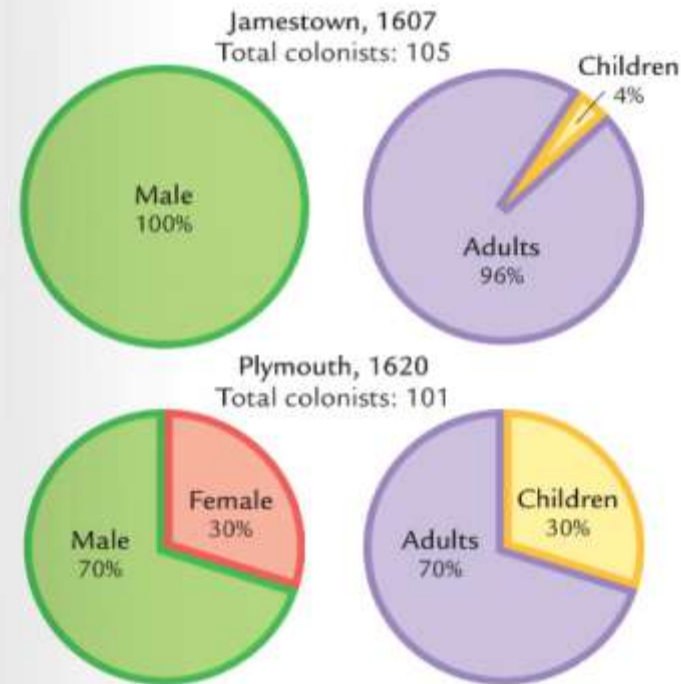
Puritans came to America for **religious freedom**

Puritan settlers usually came as **families**

Settlers sacrificed for the common good, built schools, & focused on subsistence farming

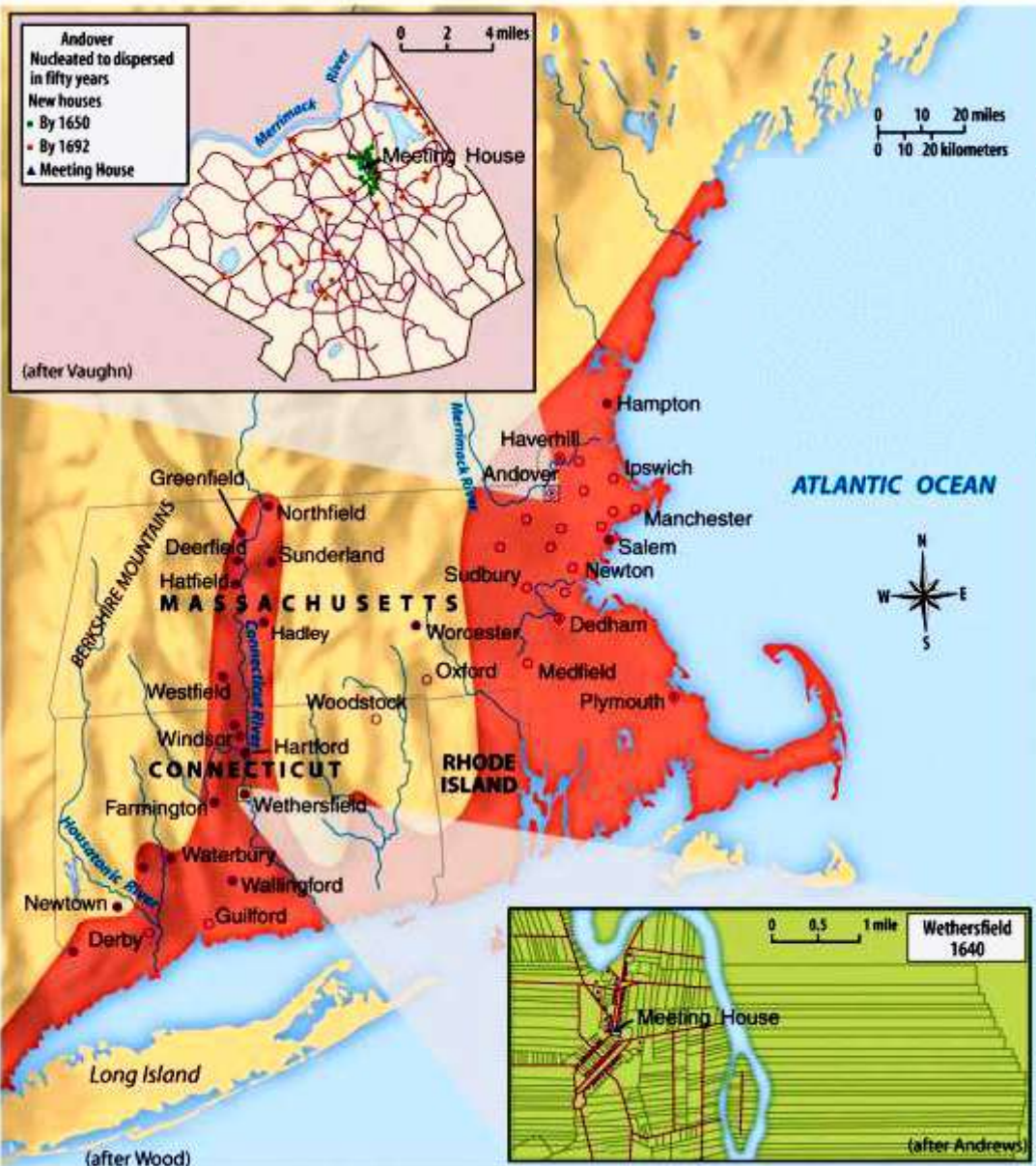


New England was a more healthy place to live than Virginia so colonists lived longer



Male Life Expectancy  
at Age 20, 17th Century

# Government in the New England colonies centered on the church through town meetings



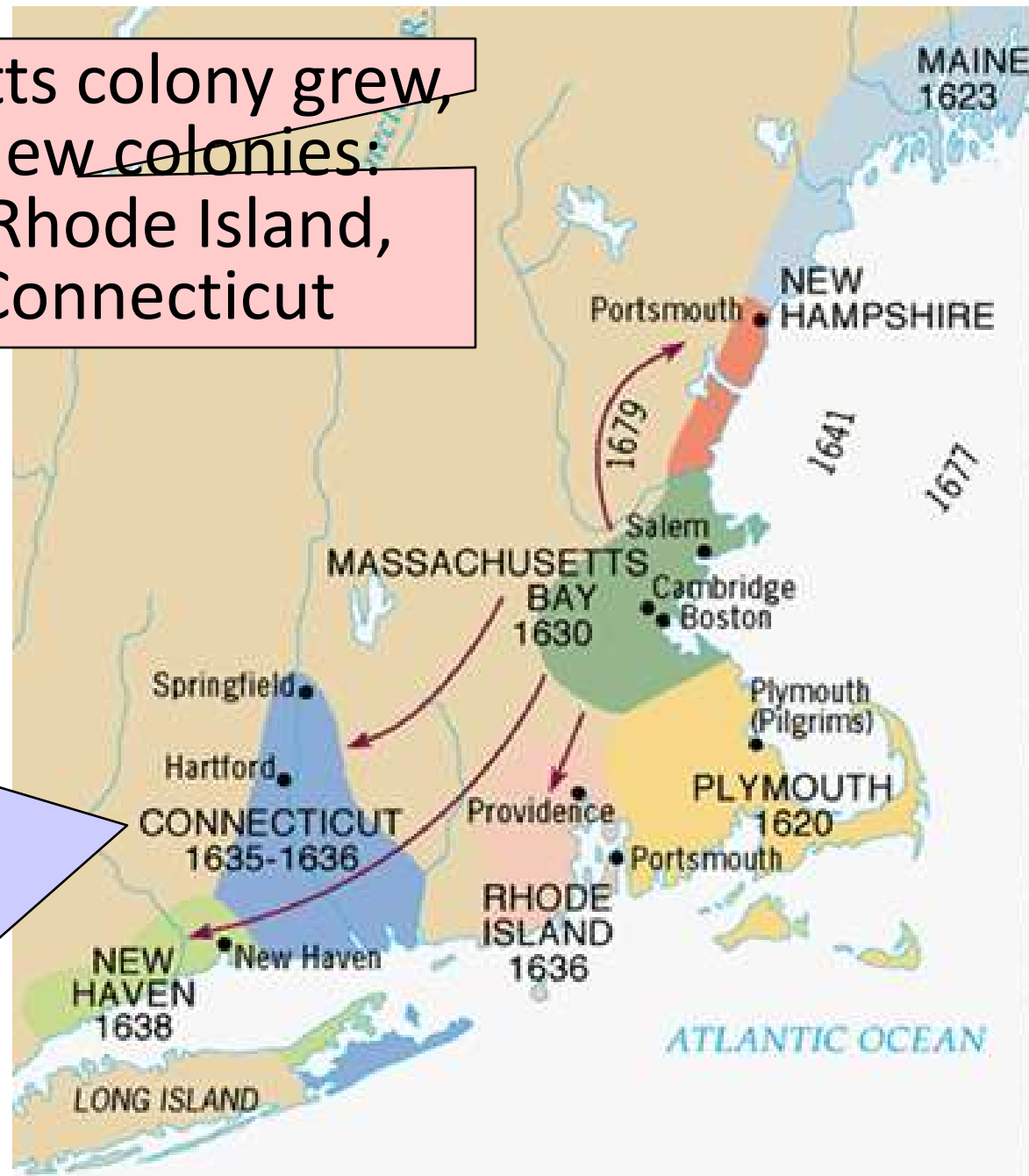
Each New England town was independently governed by local church members

All adult male church members were allowed to vote for local laws & taxes



As the Massachusetts colony grew,  
it spawned four new colonies:  
New Hampshire, Rhode Island,  
New Haven, & Connecticut

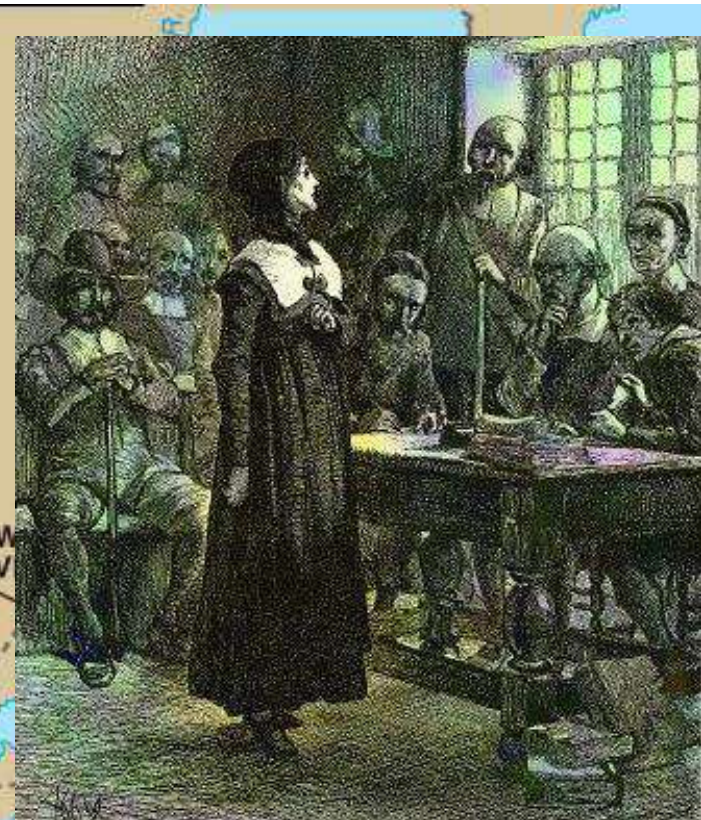
Connecticut  
was important  
for creating the  
first written  
constitution in  
U.S. history called  
*The Fundamental  
Orders of  
Connecticut*



New England Puritans did not like ideas that differed from their own beliefs



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**Roger Williams** was banished from Massachusetts for demanding that Indians be paid for their land; He formed Rhode Island in 1636

**Anne Hutchinson** was banished for challenging Puritan authority

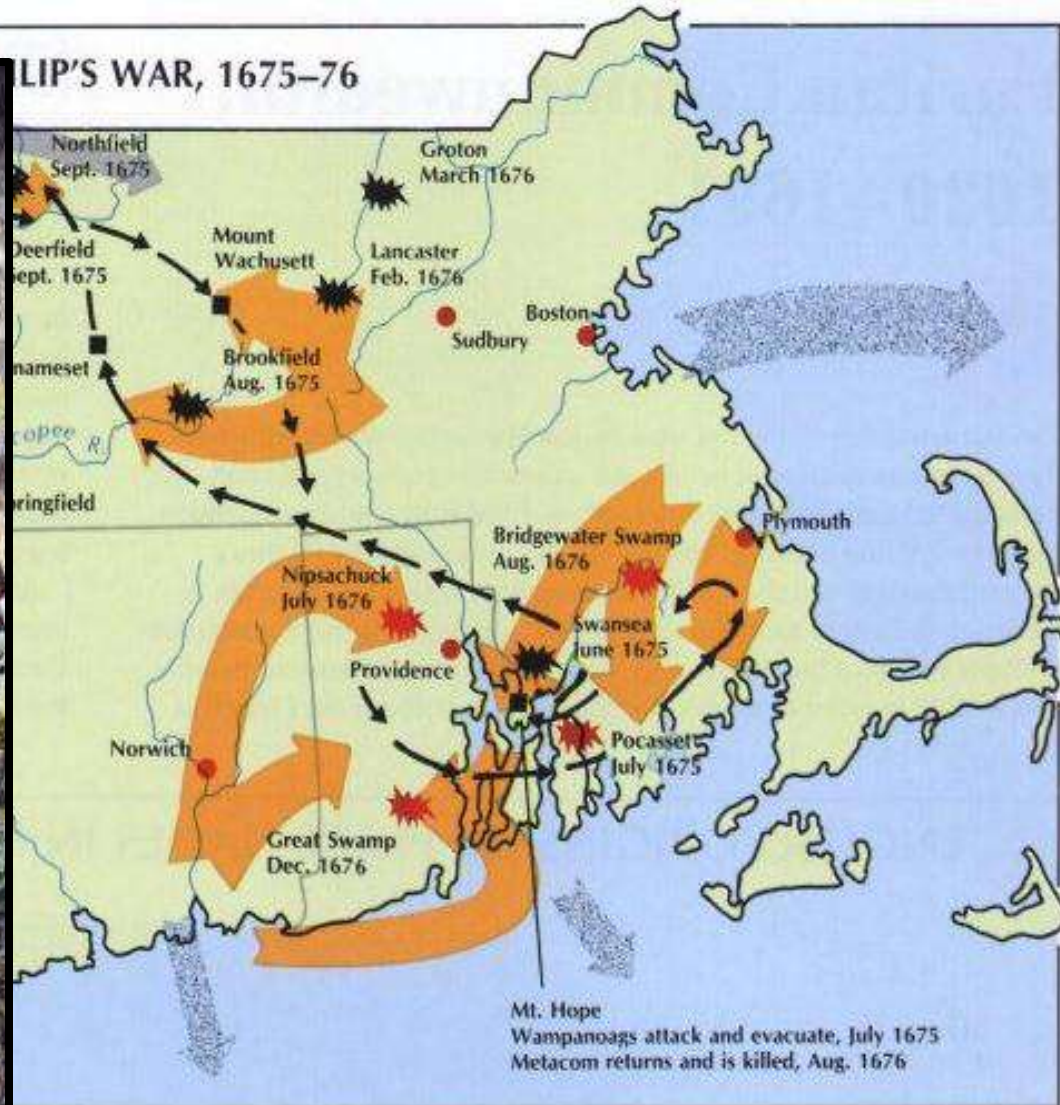
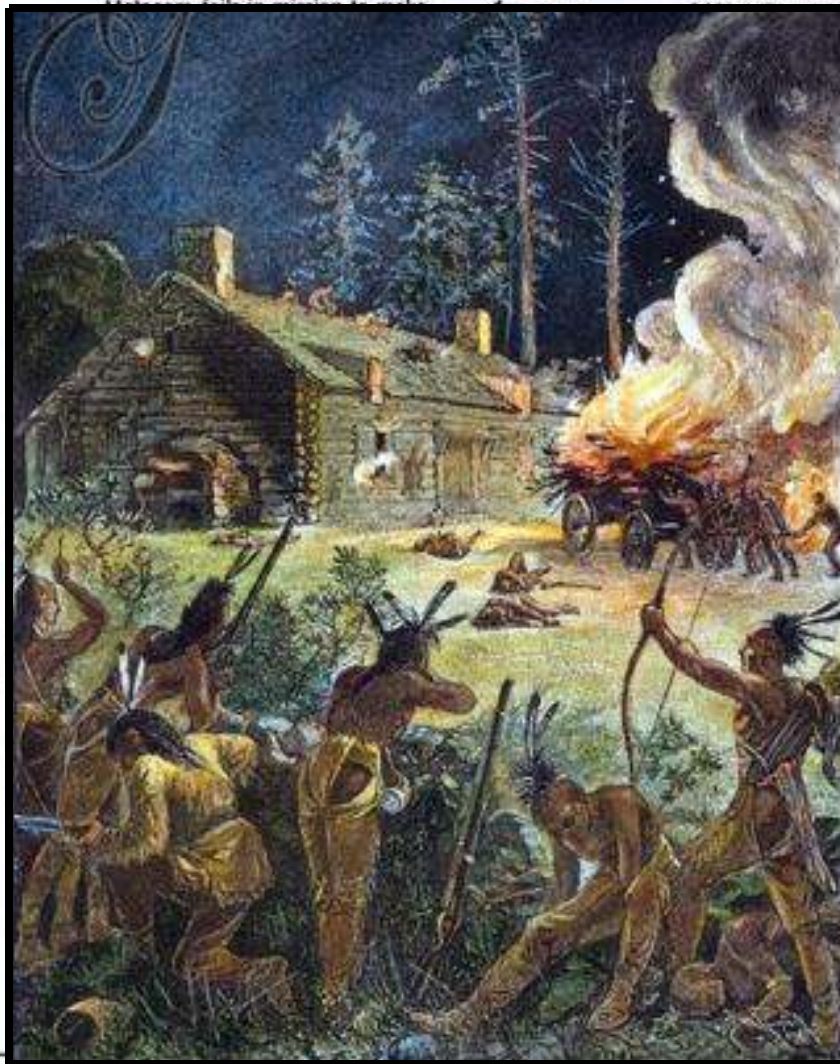


As the New England colonies expanded into new lands, conflicts with Indians arose



The Pequot War in 1637 was the 1<sup>st</sup> major British-led attack on Indians & led to the death of 600 Indians

**King Philip's War** broke out in 1675 when the Wampanoag Indians raided towns, killing 10% of the colonial New England men





By the 1660s,  
many New England  
towns experienced  
a drop-off in  
church membership

Churches responded with the  
**Halfway Covenant** which gave  
full church membership  
to people who had not had a  
“conversion experience”



This  
compromise  
brought  
people back  
to the church,  
but showed  
the declining  
importance  
of religion in  
New England

Religion played a role in the **Salem witchcraft trials** in 1692 when several young girls accused people of being witches



The hysteria was caused by tensions over land ownership, Indian attacks, & religious disagreements

As a result of the trials, 19 people were killed & 150 citizens were jailed





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Explain  
the  
reasons  
for  
French  
settleme



To the north of New England lay settlements like Quebec, founded by the French explorer Samuel de Champlain in 1608.



They built up an important fur trade with the Native Americans.

Settlers in “New France” encouraged Native Americans to embrace Catholicism & become allies against the expansion of English settlements.



# The French explored the Great Lakes region & traveled down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico

They named the area Louisiana to honor King Louis XIV.

