

APUSH

1620-1700

**NEW ENGLAND &
MIDDLE COLONIES**

REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 3

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 2-3

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 2-3

NEW ENGLAND COLONIES



Religious motives for colonization, male & female settlers, tight knit communities, mixed economy

Compare & contrast with the **Chesapeake region**

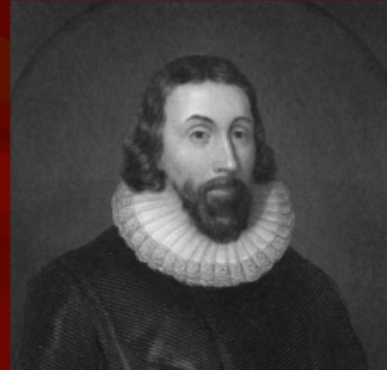
Plymouth Colony



- **Protestant Reformation** sparked dramatic changes in Europe and led to the rise of Puritanism
- **Puritans** wanted to purify the church
- **Pilgrims: Separatists** who wanted to break away from the Anglican church-
- Pilgrims sought to establish a colony: Land at **Plymouth**
- **Mayflower Compact** signed prior to arrival: agreement established a basic government based upon majority rule
 - Established basis of **self government**
- Governor **William Bradford**
- Local native leader **Squanto** helped the colony survive its early years

Massachusetts Bay Colony

- In 1629 **Puritan John Winthrop** received a charter to est. the **Massachusetts Bay colony**
- **Goal: Wanted to be as a “City Upon a Hill”**
- **Religion was extremely important in the New England colonies---education (Harvard)**
- **Religious freedom was reserved ONLY for Puritans**
- **Church membership was a requirement for participation in politics**
- **Town Hall Meeting** became an important part of **direct democracy** in colonial America (all church going males could participate)
- **Economy: mixed economy**



“We shall be as a city upon a Hill, the eyes of all people are upon us...”

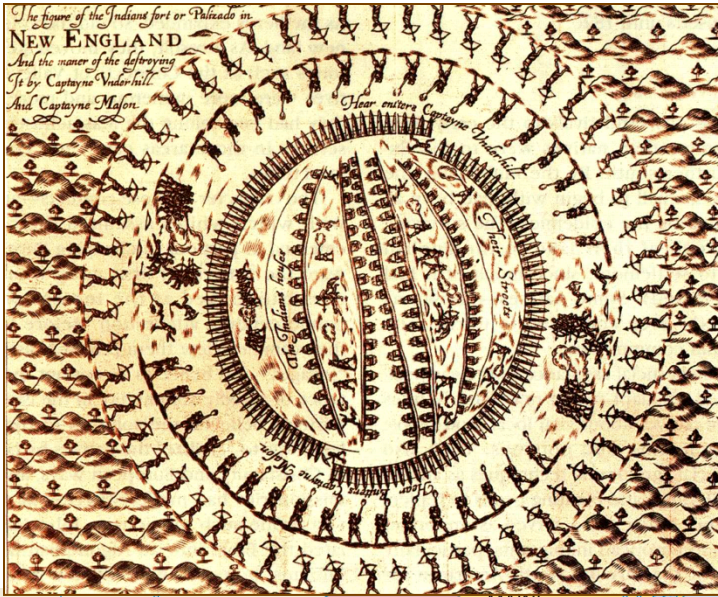
John Winthrop

Religious Dissent

- **Roger Williams** questioned Puritan leadership
- Called for complete **separation of church and state** and criticized the colonies treatment of Native Americans
 - Banished from the colony
 - Founded **Providence, Rhode Island**
 - **1st colony with complete religious freedom**
- **Anne Hutchinson** challenged the accepted role of women within the church by openly speaking out against church leaders



Conflict with Native Americans



- **Pequot War (1630's):** New England colonists wipe out Pequot tribe
- **New England Confederation (1643):** military alliance intended to defend the NE colonies against potential threats
- **King Philip's / Metacom's War (1675-76):** leader of the Wampanoags defeated by colonists
 - End of major Native resistance to the New England colonies



Middle Colonies: Breadbasket

- **New York was originally a Dutch colony called New Amsterdam**
 - Charles II sends a military expedition and grants area to his brother **James the Duke of York** (1664)
- **Pennsylvania (1681) founded by William Penn as a refuge for Quakers (“Holy Experiment”)**
 - Very liberal colony- representative assembly
 - Treated Native Americans fairly
 - Religious toleration & freedom
 - Extended rights to women
- **Demographically, religiously, & ethnically diverse**
- **Economics: wheat, corn (“breadbasket), trade, etc.**



William Penn

COLONIAL POLICY

- **Mercantilism:** colonies to enrich the mother country
- **Salutary Neglect**
- **Navigation Acts:** 1) trade carried only in English or colonial ships 2) trade had to pass through English ports 3) certain enumerated goods from the colonies could be exported only to England (tobacco, etc.)
 - **Smuggling** was a problem
- **Dominion of New England (1686):** implemented to increase royal control over the colonies
 - **Sir Edmund Andros** appointed by the king
 - **Very unpopular:** enforced the Navigation Acts, limited town meetings, etc.
 - Ends with **Glorious Revolution of 1688**

