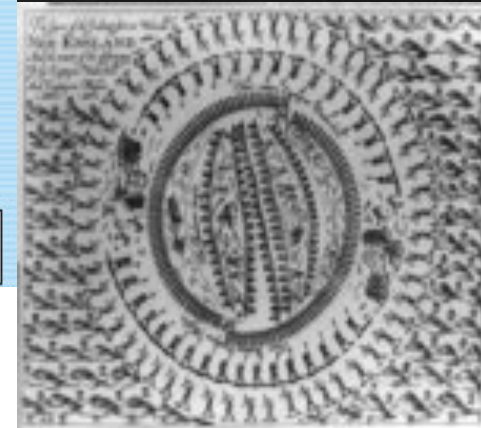


SSUSH1: COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION DURING THE 17TH CENTURY



ELEMENT C: Explain the development of the New England colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.

New England's Geography & Economic Activities



□ The New England Colonies (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire) were marked by poor, thin, rocky soils and a relatively short growing season that made farming difficult.



- However, plentiful forests and proximity to the sea led New Englanders to eventually develop a thriving ship building industry.
- Fishing, whaling, and commercial trade from harbors such as Boston became important economic engines for the region.
- New Englanders became the merchants of the colonies and New England-based ships were the carriers of colonial goods in the trans-Atlantic trade.



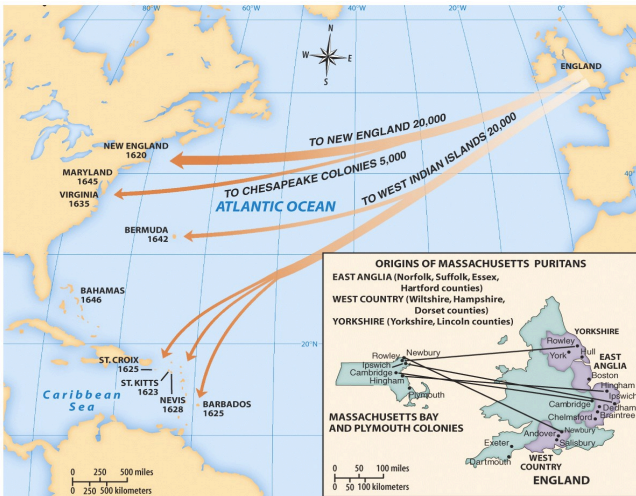
New England's Religion

□ Whereas England's Southern Colonies were developed for primarily economic gain, the New England Colonies developed initially as religious outposts by various subjugated groups.



■ In particular, Calvinists in England faced increased persecution for their desire to reform the Anglican Church (also known as the Church of England) and their opposition to the growing power of the English monarchy.

- These religious dissenters, known as Puritans, disagreed with the Protestant Anglican Church's continued use of Catholic rituals and traditions.
- The Puritans wanted to “purify” their Protestant sect of its heavily entrenched Catholic features. Although the Puritans came to North America for religious reasons, they were not religiously tolerant of those who did not fully comply with their views of religion.



New England's Early Relations with Native Americans

- ❑ American Indians were viewed by the Puritans as needing to be saved from their sinful ways since they were not Christians.
 - In the early years of English colonization, the relationship between the American Indians and the Puritans was based primarily on trade and diplomacy given that the Englishmen were greatly outnumbered.
 - The Puritans did not openly embrace the American Indians but relied on them for help in the difficult early years for survival.
 - As the English population increased, so did the conflict with natives of the area. A series of bloody wars (King Philip's War and the Pequot Wars) ensued during the colonial period between the Puritans and the American Indians of New England.



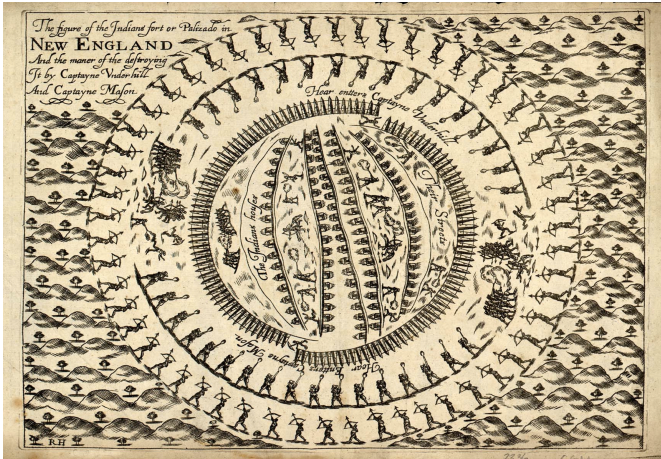
ELLIOT, THE FIRST MISSIONARY AMONG THE INDIANS.

New York. - Colman, N.Y. 1840.

Engraving by J. C. Smith, 1840. - Rep. in *History of the American People*, Vol. 1, p. 100.



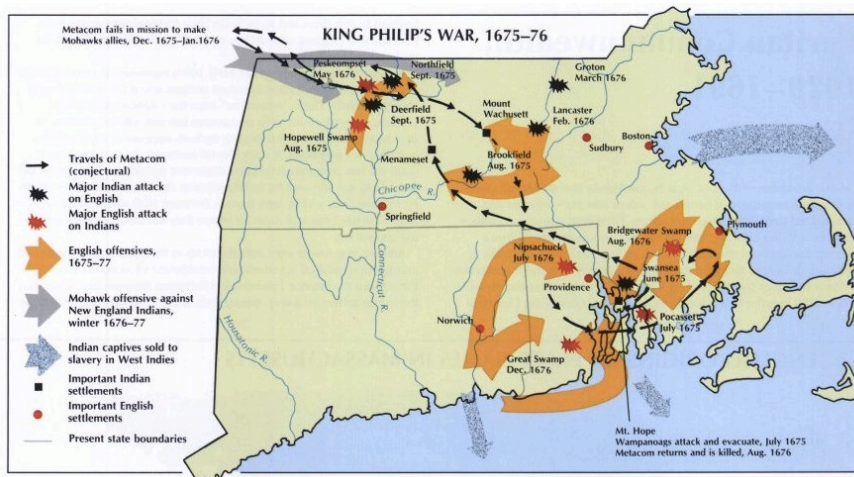
New England's Conflict with Native American Indians



- Initially, relations with the American Indians living in the coastal regions of New England were cordial. Each side engaged in a profitable exchange of trade goods.
- However, as the English colony grew in size, so did the tension between the Puritans and Native Americans.
 - King Philip's War (1675-1676) was an early and bloody conflict between English and regional American Indian tribal groups.



- King Philip, or Metacom, was the regional leader of the American Indians. The conflict originated as the Puritan community spread out from Boston and took more land from the natives.
- Additionally, some tribal members had converted to Christianity disrupting traditional political and cultural ties among the region's tribes.
- Many colonists died in the war, but it also caused a heavy loss of life among the American Indian population. As a result, large areas of southern New England were opened to English settlement.



Motivations for New England Settlement: Anglican Church

- ❑ There were two types of Puritans – separatist Puritans and non-separatist Puritans.



- The separatist Puritans, also known as Pilgrims, were no longer interested in simply reforming the Anglican Church. Instead, the Pilgrims planned to organize a completely “separate” church without the King’s influence- hence the name separatist Puritans.
- The non-separatist Puritans, or simply Puritans, wanted the Anglican Church to “purify” itself of what they saw as problematic Catholic traditions. They wanted to remain part of the Anglican Church if it could become the truly Protestant faith it claimed to be.



- Using their influence and wealth, the Puritan leadership was able to acquire a majority share in a trading company. Using the trading company as a front, the Puritans moved the headquarters of the London Company of Plymouth to Massachusetts.
- Afterwards, many Puritans and their families immigrated to the American colonies in order to escape persecution.

- ❑ Thus, the New England Colonies were established by separatist Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1620 and the non-separatist Puritans at Massachusetts Bay in 1630.

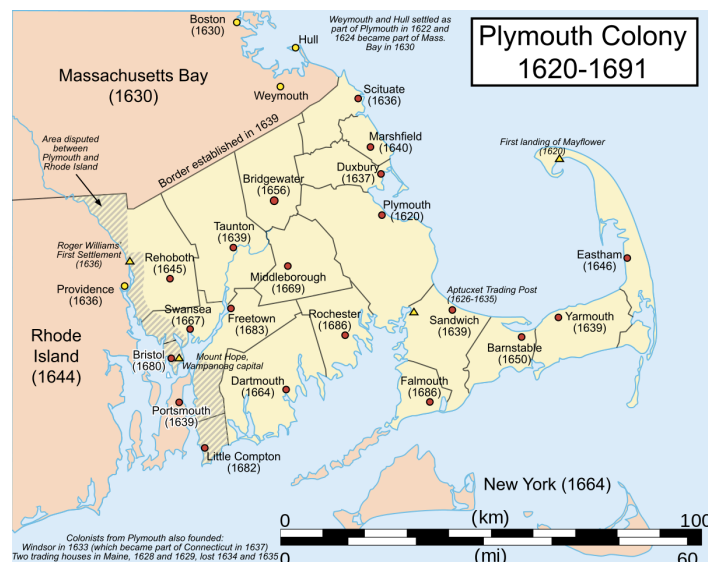
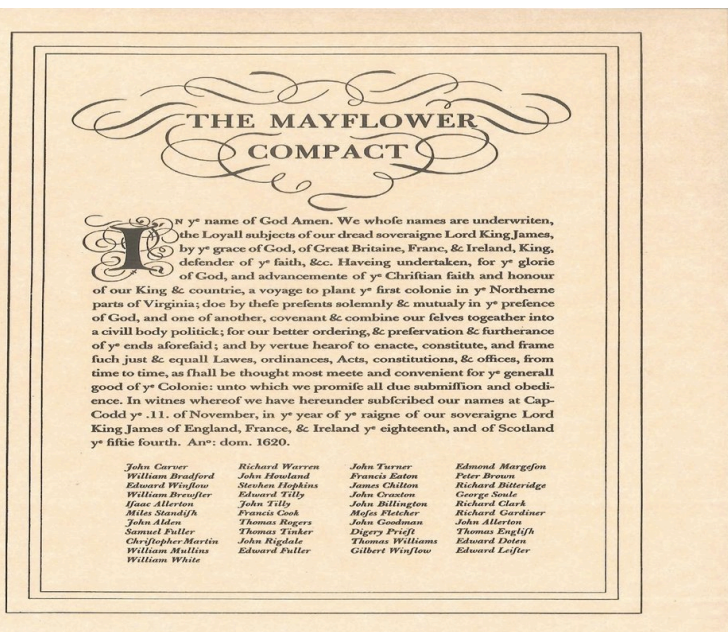
- Like the Virginia colonists, the New England settlers had similar problems acclimating to their new environment and suffered substantial losses in the early years. Eventually in 1691, Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies were combined into one Massachusetts colony.



Plymouth Colony's Motivations for New England Settlement



- ❑ The Pilgrims set sail on the Mayflower in 1620, with approximately 100 passengers, headed for Virginia. After a storm blew them off course, their landing on the North American coast was a few hundred miles north of their intended destination.
 - The group decided to stay in the undeveloped area and create a new colony called Plymouth. Before disembarking the Mayflower, the Pilgrims created and signed the Mayflower Compact.
 - The document is important in the study of the early colonial period in that it was a pledge by the colonists to govern themselves through majority rule.



Colonists from Plymouth also founded:
 Windsor in 1633 (which became part of Connecticut in 1637)
 Two trading houses in Maine, 1628 and 1629, lost 1634 and 1635

Mass. Bay Colony's Motivations for New England Settlement



- ❑ A group of about 1000 non-separatist Puritans were led by John Winthrop on their voyage to North America. They established the Massachusetts Bay colony near present-day Boston.
 - While crossing the Atlantic, Winthrop set the tone for the Puritan colonists in his famous “Model of Christian Charity” speech, which is often referred to as the “city upon a hill” speech. He challenged Puritans to work as hard as they possibly could to make the new colony thrive since the world would be watching to see if they were successful. Essentially, their ability to prosper as a colony through hard work would prove their devotion to God and be a symbol to the world. Any person who was not completely committed to the overall success of the colony would not be allowed to remain.



A “City Upon a Hill”

John Winthrop wanted this colony to be like a “city upon a hill”. What he meant was:



Colony's 1st governor

Our colony will be a model place in the New World:

- The Church **IS** the government!
- No persecution! (as long as you're a Puritan)
- Some of us are “chosen” by God to carry out his will; we are known as the “**elect**”.
- We must be known for our hard work, always being humble, and living strict God-fearing lives!
- That means **NO**: Partying, drinking booze, playing cards, singing, dancing, kissing/hugging in public, sports, being lazy, cursing, stealing, selling things for profit...

Organization of Mass. Bay Colony's Society

- ❑ Strict Puritan rules and an essential work ethic resulted from Winthrop's pivotal speech to the colonists. Puritans were very regimented in their governing of Massachusetts Bay.



- The Puritans tightly controlled the political and social structure of the community. Communities were run using town meetings.
- Voting rights were limited to men who belonged to the church, and church membership was tightly controlled by each minister and congregation.
- Towns were run as direct democracies with each voting member having a direct role in the administration of government.
- The church was the central force in governing the community.
 - As a result of their strict religious beliefs, the Puritans were not tolerant of religions that differed from their own. Frequently, those who disagreed with Puritan ideology and practices were banished from the colony (see Rhode Island).



Meanwhile in England...

- ❑ In England, the monarchy was restored to power in 1660. The Crown decided to assert control over semi-independent Massachusetts.
 - In 1686, King Charles II canceled the Massachusetts Charter. To get more control over trade with the colonies, James II (who followed Charles II as King of England) combined colonies throughout New England into a single territory, the Dominion of New England.
 - James appointed his own governor, Sir Edmund Andros, to be the administrator of the Dominion and govern it as a royal colony.
 - The colonists greatly disliked this centralized authority and overthrew the royal governor. Events in England led to the dissolution of the Dominion of New England, but Massachusetts remained a royal colony.



THE DOMINION IN ACTION

the colonists had left their rights behind when they left England

Sir Edmund Andros



Organization of Mass. Bay Colony's Society

❑ Political turmoil may have been a factor in one of the most notorious incidents in colonial American history. In 1692, the Salem Witch Trials took place.



- The incident began when three girls, ill with symptoms including convulsions and “fits,” accused several local residents of using witchcraft to cause the illness.
- The hysteria spread and led to over 150 Massachusetts colonists being accused of witchcraft. Of the 150 accused, 29 were convicted and 19 hanged. At least six more people died in prison.
- Contributing causes of the Salem Witch Trials included extreme religious faith, stress from a growing population, deteriorating relations with American Indians, and the narrow opportunities for women and girls to participate in Puritan society.



Rhode Island Colony (NE)



Roger Williams

- ❑ The Puritans did not tolerate people in their colony who ran afoul of the church's teachings and rules. Banishment from the colony was a common action taken against those who did not uphold the Puritan ideals.
- ❑ Roger Williams was a Puritan minister who faced banishment when his teachings emphasized the limitations of the church to control an individual's conscience.
 - Once forced out of the colony, Williams left Boston with a few supporters and settled a new colony to the south on the Narragansett Bay. Providence, in the new Rhode Island colony, was founded by Williams in 1636.
 - Two unique characteristics of the Rhode Island colony were:
 - **Interactions with Native American Indians:** 1) American Indians were treated more respectfully and they were paid for their land and
 - **Organization of Society:** 2) true religious toleration was practiced in the colony. Colonists were allowed to practice any religion in Rhode Island.
 - Williams helped to cultivate the concept of free exercise of religion, which would later become a basic tenet for the future United States.



Rhode Island Colony (NE)



- ❑ Anne Hutchinson was another colonist who was banished from Massachusetts.
 - As a female who challenged the Puritan ministerial leadership, Hutchinson was brought to trial. She defended herself at trial against the famed John Winthrop.
 - Although Hutchinson defended herself in an impressive manner, she was ultimately forced from the colony. She, too, fled to Rhode Island with her family.

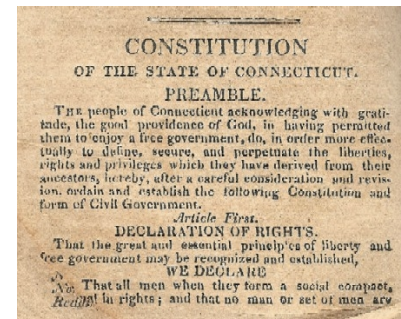
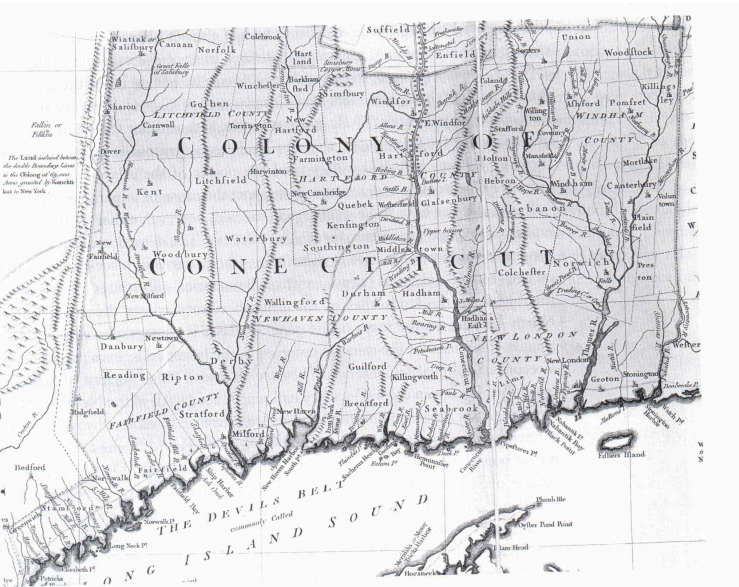


Connecticut Colony (NE)



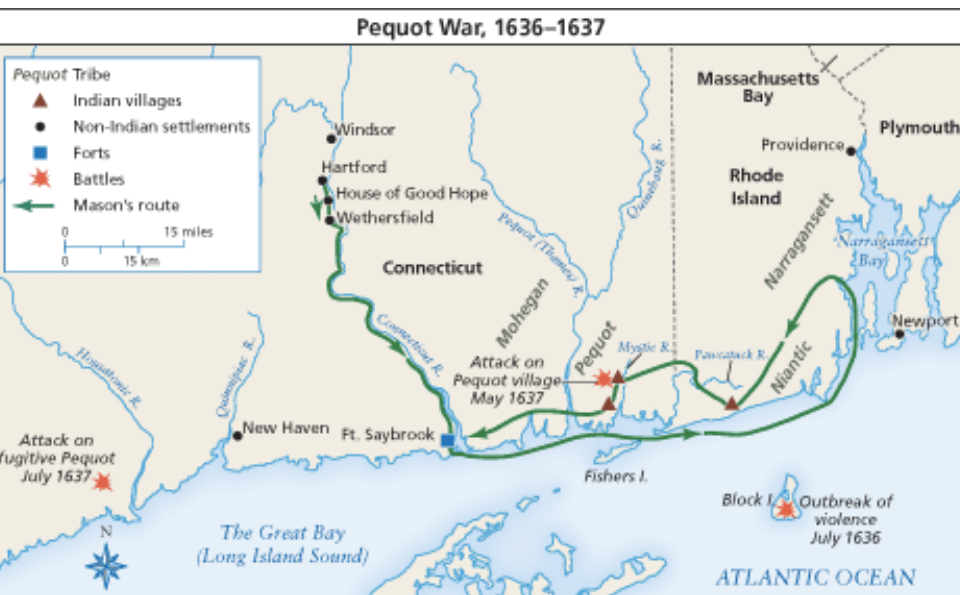
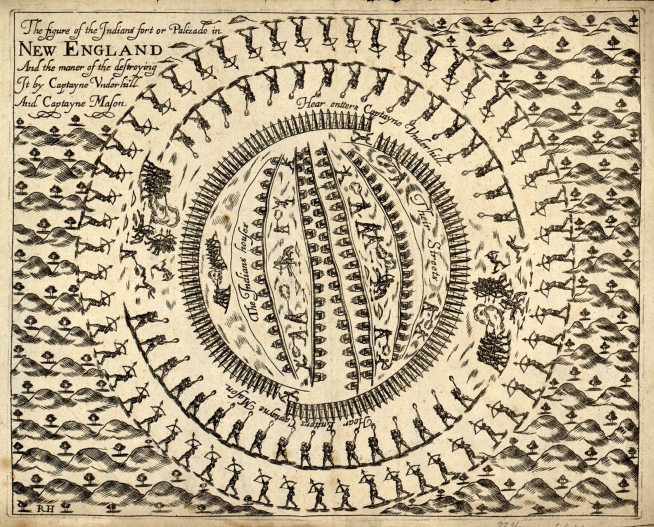
HOOKER AND HIS FRIENDS REACH THE CONNECTICUT.
1785, 1816

- ❑ Another group of Puritans left Massachusetts Bay in 1636. Thomas Hooker was a Puritan minister who differed with the church over the colonists' individual participation in governing.
 - Massachusetts was governed by the church's leadership and Hooker's ideas challenged the hierarchy.
- ❑ **Motivations for Settlement:** Hooker and his followers established the new colony at Hartford, west of Rhode Island.
 - The newly organized colony made a significant contribution to the foundation of the future United States when it drafted America's first written constitution, The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut in 1639.
 - **Organization of Society:** The document established a representative government led by a popularly elected legislature and a governor chosen by that legislature.



Connecticut Colony (NE)

- **Conflict with Native American Indians:** Connecticut was also the site of the very bloody Pequot War with the area's American Indians in 1637.
 - The English settlers to Connecticut won a decisive, yet controversial, battle at Mystic Fort. The war resulted in over 400 Pequot men, women, and children being killed when the fort was attacked and burned by colonists.



New Hampshire Colony (NE)

□ Motivations for Settlement:

Originally a portion of the Massachusetts Bay colony, the small settlements in the north eventually formed their own New Hampshire colony in 1679.

- Organization of Society: The region had become somewhat more religiously diverse than the strict Puritan settlement of Massachusetts Bay.

