

New England Colonies 17th Century

APUSH 2017



A Little Background to Religious Dissenters

- Protestant Reformation
 - 1517, Martin Luther breaks away from Catholic Church
 - Begins Protestantism a broad word)
- John Calvin
 - Calvinism, predestination
- Anglican Church (Church of England)
 - King Henry VIII of England breaks with Catholic Church in order to get a divorce
 - **Puritans**-broke off to “purify” Anglican church
 - **Separatists/Pilgrims**-break from Puritans (essentially kicked out of England by James I)

Pilgrims

- Deal with Virginia Company to work for 7 years in return for support to build colony
 - That means non-Pilgrims were also part of the voyage
- Mayflower
 - Strayed off course to New England
 - Plymouth Bay-->not in Virginia so they had no legal land rights
- Mayflower Compact
 - An agreement document stating James I was their sovereign and they were a semi-self governing colony
 - Majority rule among settlers, town meetings

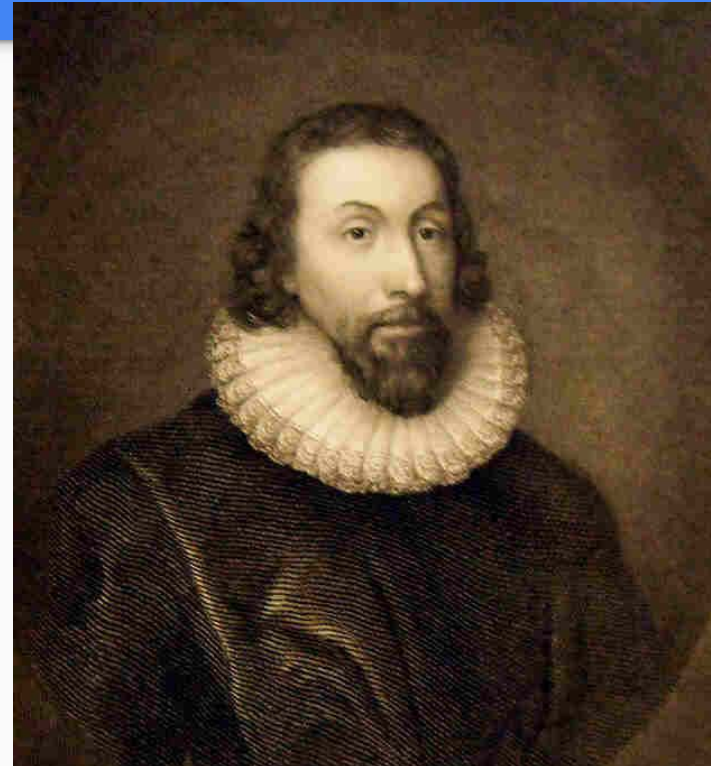
Pilgrims continued

- Thanksgiving
 - ½ settlers died first winter
 - Fall 1621, Peace agreement between Wampanoag and pilgrims, sharing corn



Massachusetts Bay Colony 1629

- Puritans (NOT Pilgrims)
- John Winthrop--Governor
 - Covenant Theology
- Economy:
 - Fur trading
 - Fishing
 - Ship building
 - Farming wheat



Religion Mixed with Politics in Massachusetts

- **Government Structure**
 - Government made of free male adults part of Puritan congregations
 - Non religious men could not vote
 - Town-hall meetings
 - Government to enforce God's rule
- **Cambridge Platform**
 - 1648
 - 4 Puritan colonies of MCB (MCBC, Plymouth, Connecticut, New Haven)
 - Band together to discuss uniform church congregation government

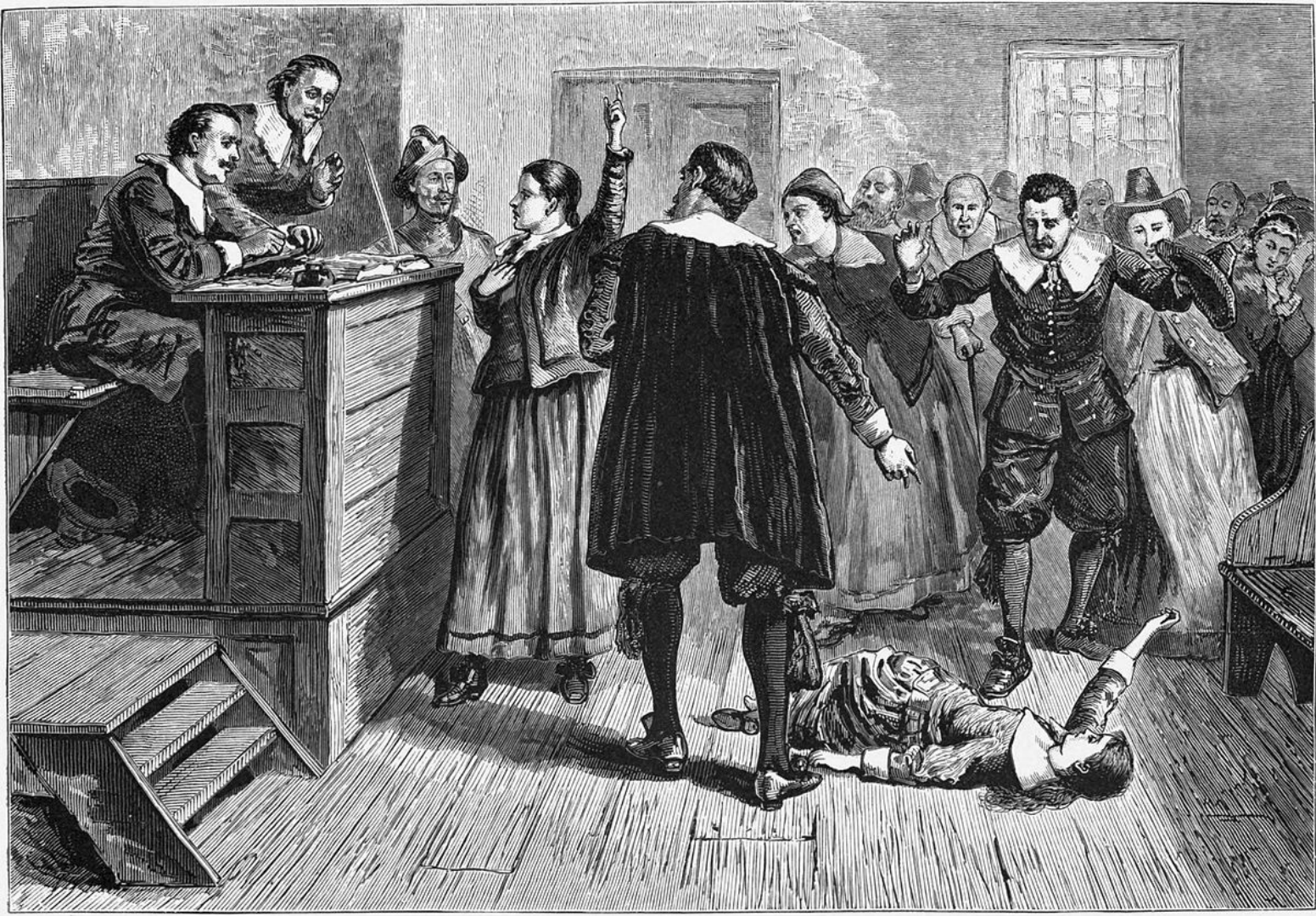
Early Dissent in the MBC

- Quakers
 - Believe in inner light, not theology
- Anne Hutchinson
 - Believed the “elect” didn’t have to follow God’s laws
 - Held prayer meetings at her house
 - Kicked out of colony
- Roger Williams
 - Extreme separatist
 - “Liberty of conscience”
 - Believe in separation of church and state
 - Banished, then established Providence RI with religious tolerance



Later Challenges to Puritanism

- Generational differences
- “Half Way Covenant”
 - Partial membership to those who had been baptized children but not converted
 - Their children can be baptized
 - Eventually, the church baptizes anyone, leaving the “elect” idea behind
- Salem Witch Trials
 - 1692
 - Fear of the devil working through women
 - 19 people hanged, 1 pressed to death, 2 dogs hung



Other New England Colonies

- Rhode Island 1644
 - Separation of Church and State
 - Roger Williams built church in Providence
 - Freedom of religion for ALL
 - No taxes support church
 - No oath of religion to vote
 - Manhood suffrage
 - Immigrants from England AND other religious colonies

- Connecticut 1636

- Thomas Hooker creates Hartford
 - Wants less strict government than MBC
- New Haven
 - 1638, Puritans who WANT stricter government than MBC
 - Fundamental Orders-first modern constitution, current state constitution is based on it

- Maine

- Absorbed into MBC 1677, remained part of Massachusetts until 1820

- New Hampshire

- Once part of MCB
- Established as royal colony by Charles II in 1679



New England Families

- Climate
 - Cool and clean water = less disease
 - 10 more years on life span
- Puritan family structure
- Small villages and towns → strong knit communities
- Lots of children



New England Confederation 1643

- Made of MBC, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven
 - Collective security against Indians
- Pequot War
 - Strain over land usage
 - CT sends 90 men, slaughtered 400 Pequot Indians
 - Puritans used Bible to justify violence and slavery of Indians
- Confederation formed:
 - Defend against Indian,s French , and Dutch
 - First colonial unity
 - Puritan only
 - Solved other issues; cross colony criminals, runaway slaves

- King Phillip's War 1675

- War against King "Philip" Metacom of Wampanoag
- 52/90 Puritan towns attacked
- Colonists victorious, Indians slaughtered, ran or enslaved



Dominion of New England 1675

- Salutary Neglect- a period of British rule of the colonies in which England did not strictly enforce Parliamentary laws, allowing the colonies to flourish in relative independence
- Mercantilism--idea that colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country: wealth, prosperity

ex.) Parents that kind of let you do what you want if you text them every few hours, and do some dishes once in awhile. You're living the life.

ex.) Parents that exploit you to babysit your younger siblings, constantly text you "When are you coming home?" Make you do everyone's laundry. Starting to think they just had kids to do chores for them.

***the colonists had
left their rights behind
when they left England***

***Sir Edmund
Andros***



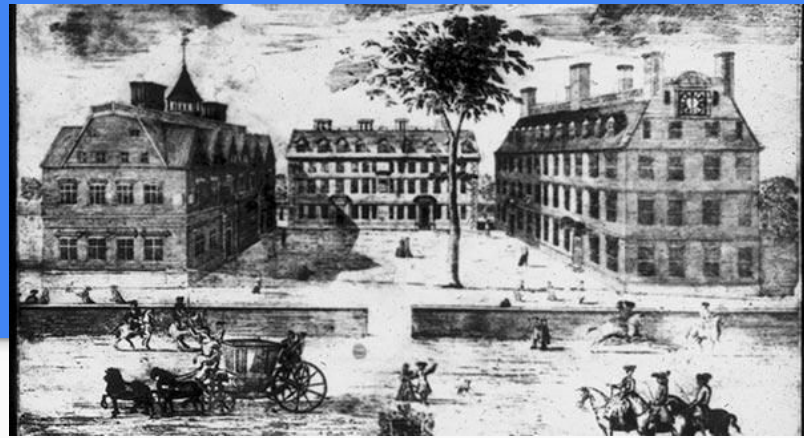
Dominion of New England

- Charles II switches from period of Salutary Neglect to Mercantilism
- The Dominion
 - 1686
 - Goal: unite all northern colonies under one government and trade system
 - Enforce navigation laws: trade with non-British colonies forbidden
 - Cut back on democracy: town meetings forbidden, restrictions on court and school, new taxes without consent, reduce smuggling
- The collapse
 - Glorious Revolution in England, DNE collapsed and Navigation laws less enforced

Impact of New England Colonies(significance)

- Geography
 - Lack of good soil→ hard work ethic required
 - Northern economy→ lumber, shipbuilding, fishing, trade ports
- Puritan contributions
 - Democracy
 - Voting within congregation
 - Town Hall meetings
 - Meeting to solve problems: schools, electing officials, etc.
 - A “perfect” society as a goal
 - Anti slavery
 - Protestant work ethic

Impact of New England Colonies(significance)



- Education

- Harvard 1636
- Massachusetts School of Law 1642
 - Fun fact: in Mass. towns with 50+ were required to provide elementary education so children could read the Bible
- NE is still the most literate place in our country

Main Ideas

1. What political and religious circumstances in England led to the Formation of New England?

2. How did religion play a role in the formation of New England colonies?

3. How did New England differ socially, economically, and politically from the Southern Colonies?

4. Trace the development of emerging political unity of New England in the 17th century.