Chapter #3: Settling the Northern Colonies – Big Picture Themes

1. Plymouth, MA was founded with the initial goal of allowing Pilgrims, and later Puritans, to worship independent of the Church of England. Their society, ironically, was very intolerant itself and any dissenters were pushed out of the colony.

2. Other New England colonies sprouted up, due to (a) religious dissent from Plymouth and Massachusetts as with Rhode Island, (b) the constant search for more farmland as in Connecticut, and (c) just due to natural growth as in Maine.

3. The Middle Colonies emerged as the literal crossroads of the north and south. They held the stereotypical qualities of both regions: agricultural and industrial. And they were unique in that (a) New York was born of Dutch heritage rather than English, and (b) Pennsylvania thrived more than any other colony due to its freedoms and tolerance.

IDENTIFICATIONS: Chapter #3: Settling the Northern Colonies (pages 43 – 65)

**Anne Hutchinson** A religious dissenter whose ideas provoked an intense religious and political crisis in the Massachusetts Bay Colony between 1636 and 1638. She challenged the principles of Massachusetts's religious and political system. Her ideas became known as the heresy of Antinomianism, a belief that Christians are not bound by moral law. She was latter expelled, with her family and followers, and went and settled at Pocasset (now Portsmouth, R.I.)

**Roger Williams** He was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for challenging Puritan ideas. He later established Rhode Island and helped it to foster religious toleration.

**William Bradford** A pilgrim that lived in a north colony called Plymouth Rock in 1620. He was chosen governor 30 times. He also conducted experiments of living in the wilderness and wrote about them; well known for "Of Plymouth Plantation."

**William Penn** English Quaker;" Holy Experiment"; persecuted because he was a Quaker; 1681 he got a grant to go over to the New World; area was Pennsylvania; "first American advertising man"; freedom of worship there

**John Winthrop** John Winthrop immigrated from the Mass. Bay Colony in the 1630's to become the first governor and to led a religious experiment. He once said, "we shall be a city on a hill."

**The "Elect"**
A religious belief developed by John Calvin held that a certain number of
people were predestined to go to heaven by God. This belief in the elect, or "visible saints," figured a major part in the doctrine of the Puritans who settled in New England during the 1600's.

**Predestination**
Primary idea behind Calvinism; states that salvation or damnation are foreordained and unalterable; first put forth by John Calvin in 1531; was the core belief of the Puritans who settled New England in the seventeenth century.

**Pilgrims** Separatists; worried by "Dutchification" of their children they left Holland on the Mayflower in 1620; they landed in Massachusetts; they proved that people could live in the new world

**New England Confederation**
New England Confederation was a Union of four colonies consisting of the two Massachusetts colonies (The Bay colony and Plymouth colony) and the two Connecticut colonies (New Haven and scattered valley settlements) in 1643. The purpose of the confederation was to defend against enemies such as the Indians, French, Dutch, and prevent intercolonial problems that effected all four colonies.

**Calvinism** Set of beliefs that the Puritans followed. In the 1500's John Calvin, the founder of Calvinism, preached virtues of simple worship, strict morals, pre-destination and hard work. This resulted in Calvinist followers wanting to practice religion, and it brought about wars between Huguenots (French Calvinists) and Catholics, that tore the French kingdom apart.

**Massachusetts Bay Colony**
One of the first settlements in New England; established in 1630 and became a major Puritan colony. Became the state of Massachusetts, originally where Boston is located. It was a major trading center, and absorbed the Plymouth community

**Dominion of New England** In 1686, New England, in conjunction with New York and New Jersey, consolidated under the royal authority -- James II. Charters and self rule were revoked, and the king enforced mercantile laws. The new setup also made for more efficient administration of English Navigation Laws, as well as a better defense system. The Dominion ended in 1688 when James II was removed from the throne.

**The Puritans**
They were a group of religious reformists who wanted to "purify" the Anglican Church. Their ideas started with John Calvin in the 16th century and they first began to leave England in 1608.
Later voyages came in 1620 with the Pilgrims and in 1629, which was the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

**Separatists**
Pilgrims that started out in Holland in the 1620's who traveled over the Atlantic Ocean on the Mayflower. These were the purest, most extreme Pilgrims existing, claiming that they were too strong to be discouraged by minor problems as others were.

**Quakers**
Members of the Religious Society of Friends; most know them as the Quakers. They believe in equality of all peoples and resist the military. They also believe that the religious authority is the decision of the individual (no outside influence.) Settled in Pennsylvania.

**Protestant Ethic**
mid 1600's; a commitment made by the Puritans in which they seriously dwelled on working and pursuing worldly affairs.

**Mayflower Compact 1620**
A contract made by the voyagers on the Mayflower agreeing that they would form a simple government where majority ruled.

**Fundamental Orders**
In 1639 the Connecticut River colony settlers had an open meeting and they established a constitution called the Fundamental Orders. It made a Democratic government. It was the first constitution in the colonies and was a beginning for the other states' charters and constitutions.

**GUIDED READING QUESTIONS:** Chapter #3 Settling the Northern Colonies 1619—1700

**The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism**
Know: John Calvin, Conversion Experience, Visible Saints, Church of England, Puritans, Separatists

1. How did John Calvin's teachings result in some Englishmen wanting to leave England?

**The Pilgrims End Their Pilgrimage at Plymouth**
Know: Mayflower, Myles Standish, Mayflower Compact, Plymouth, William Bradford

2. Explain the factors that contributed to the success of the Plymouth colony.
The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth
Know: Puritans, Charles I, Massachusetts Bay Colony, Great Migration, John Winthrop
3. Why did the Puritans come to America?

Building the Bay Colony
Know: Freemen, Bible Commonwealth, John Cotton, Protestant Ethic
4. How democratic was the Massachusetts Bay Colony? Explain.

Trouble in the Bible Commonwealth
Know: Anne Hutchinson, Antinomianism, Roger Williams
5. What happened to people whose religious beliefs differed from others in Massachusetts Bay Colony?

The Rhode Island "Sewer"
Know: Freedom of Religion
6. How was Rhode Island different than Massachusetts?

Makers of America: The English
7. In what ways did the British North American colonies reflect their mother country?

New England Spreads Out
Know: Thomas Hooker, Fundamental Orders
8. Describe how Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire were settled.

Puritans versus Indians
Know: Squanto, Massasoit, Pequot War, Praying Towns, Metacom, King Philip's War
9. Why did hostilities arise between Puritans and Native Americans? What was the result?

Seeds of Colonial Unity and Independence
Know: New England Confederation, Charles II
10. Assess the following statement, "The British colonies were beginning to grow closer to each other by 1700."
**Andros Promotes the First American Revolution**  
11. How did events in England affect the New England colonies' development?

**Old Netherlanders at New Netherlands**  
Know: Dutch East India Company, Henry Hudson, New Amsterdam, Patroonships  
12. Explain how settlement by the Dutch led to the type of city that New York is today.

**Friction with English and Swedish Neighbors**  
Know: Wall Street, New Sweden, Peter Stuyvesant, Log Cabins  
13. "Vexations beset the Dutch company-colony from the beginning." Explain.

**Dutch Residues in New York**  
Know: Duke of York  
14. Do the Dutch have an important legacy in the United States? Explain.

**Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania**  
Know: Quakers, William Penn  
15. What had William Penn and other Quakers experienced that would make them want a colony in America?

**Quaker Pennsylvania and Its Neighbors**  
Know: East New Jersey, West New Jersey, Delaware  
16. Why was Pennsylvania attractive to so many Europeans and Native Americans?

**The Middle Way in the Middle Colonies**  
Know: Middle Colonies, Benjamin Franklin  
17. What do the authors mean when they say that the middle colonies were the most American?