

# New England Colonies

charter	expelled	persecuted
colonies	forced	questioned
bought	generation	self-government
disagreed	govern	toleration
disagreements	hazardous	town meeting
elected	influence	worship
excellent	professionals	

**Directions:** Fill in each blank with the word that best completes the reading comprehension.

Similar to the Pilgrims, a group known as the Puritans had 1. \_\_\_\_\_ with the Church of England. Rather than split off from the established church, they wanted to reform, or change, it. In the early 1600s, the Puritans were influential in England. Many were important

2. \_\_\_\_\_ such as merchants, landowners, or lawyers. The 1620s brought hard times for England's Puritans. King Charles I opposed their movement and 3. \_\_\_\_\_ them. Hundreds of Puritan ministers were forced to give up their positions.

A number of Puritans eventually decided to leave England and make the 4. \_\_\_\_\_ voyage to North America. In 1630, about 900 Puritans set off in 11 ships. They had formed the Massachusetts Bay Company, which received a 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to establish settlements in what are now Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The Puritans were led by John Winthrop, a respected landowner and lawyer.

The Puritans established several settlements in their colony. The main town was Boston, which was located on an 6. \_\_\_\_\_ harbor. By 1643, about 20,000 people lived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. By the mid-1630s, Massachusetts Bay had an elected assembly, the General Court. Each town sent representatives to the assembly. But voting was limited to adult male members of the Puritan church.

Both the General Court and the colony's governor were 7. \_\_\_\_\_ each year. The Puritans had founded their colony so they could 8. \_\_\_\_\_ as they chose. However, they did not give non-Puritans the same right. The Puritans did not believe in religious 9. \_\_\_\_\_—recognition that other people have the right to different opinions.

Disagreements about religion led to the founding of other 10. \_\_\_\_\_ in New England. A key dispute involved Roger Williams, minister of a church in the town of Salem. Williams believed the Puritans should split entirely from the Church of England. He also criticized colonists who had seized Native American lands. Williams specified that colonists should pay Native Americans for their land. Williams was forced to leave Massachusetts Bay in 1635. He moved south, to what today is Rhode Island, where he 11. \_\_\_\_\_ land from Native Americans. In 1636, he founded the town of Providence. In 1644, the colonists in Rhode Island received a charter from the king to

12. \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.

A Boston woman, Anne Hutchinson, 13. \_\_\_\_\_ some of the Puritan teachings. She was put on trial in 1638 and was 14. \_\_\_\_\_ from Massachusetts. Hutchinson established a settlement on an island that is now a part of Rhode Island. In 1642, she traveled farther south, in what is today New York State.

Thomas Hooker, a minister, 15. \_\_\_\_\_ with the Puritan leaders. He left Massachusetts with about 100 followers in 1636 and settled in what today is Connecticut. There, he founded the town of Hartford. Hundreds of Puritans followed, and soon Connecticut had several new settlements.

In 1639, the colonists drew up the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, which established a new government with an elected legislature and governor. In 1662, Connecticut received an official charter from the king granting it 16. \_\_\_\_\_.

John Wheelright also was 17. \_\_\_\_\_ to leave Massachusetts. He got into trouble because he agreed with some of Anne Hutchinson's views. In 1638, Wheelright and some followers moved to New Hampshire, where they founded the town of Exeter. For a time, Massachusetts tried to control New Hampshire. Finally, in 1680, a charter from the king made New Hampshire a separate colony.

Each Puritan town governed itself by setting up a 18. \_\_\_\_\_—an assembly of townspeople that decides local issues. Membership in town meetings was restricted to male heads of households. Town meetings set local taxes and elected people to run the towns. New England became a region of towns and villages where neighbors knew one another and participated together in government. New England families earned their livelihoods in many different ways. Farmers grew crops, but they also made leather goods and other products. Fishers caught cod and other fish that were shipped to customers in Europe. A shipbuilding industry provided many jobs. By the 1660s, more than 300 ships from New England were fishing off the coast or moving products across the Atlantic Ocean.

By the 1670s, the outlook of New Englanders was changing. There was a new 19. \_\_\_\_\_ of people born in North America. The new generation had lost some of their parents' religious fervor, as people concentrated on running farms and businesses. In growing towns like Boston, successful merchants were becoming the new community leaders. The English colonies of New England were doing well. But the stern religious rules of the original founders now had less 20. \_\_\_\_\_ over the people who lived there.

**Directions:** From Column II below, choose the person or term that best completes each sentence. Write the letter of the answer next to the correct number. You will not use all the answers.

**Column I**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_\_\_ left Massachusetts and founded Hartford, Connecticut.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. After being forced to leave Massachusetts, \_\_\_\_\_ bought land and founded Providence, Rhode Island.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Each Puritan town governed itself by setting up \_\_\_\_\_ to decide local issues.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Puritans founded their colony to be free to worship as they chose, but they did not extend \_\_\_\_\_ to non-Puritans.

**Column II**

A. John Winthrop

B. toleration

C Roger Williams

D. Anne Hutchinson

E. Thomas Hooker

F town meetings

**Matching:** Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. The Puritans migrated to New England to  
A. escape religious persecution.  
B. establish Catholic missions.  
C. maintain the practices of the Anglican Church.  
D. start tobacco plantations.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. How did Puritans regard different ideas and cultures?  
A. They ignored them.  
B. They tolerated them.  
C. They were open to acquiring them.  
D. They adamantly rejected them.

**Directions:** Use the quotation and your knowledge of social studies to answer the questions.

“We must consider that we shall be as a City upon a Hill. The eyes of all people are upon us.” – John Winthrop, “A Model of Christian Charity,” 1630

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. What is another way to express the main idea of this quote?  
A. We must provide a good example to others.  
B. We will build our city on the highest land we can find.  
C. Most people do not like our way of life.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The speaker of this quote led which group of people to North America in 1630?  
A. the Puritans  
B. the Pilgrims  
C. the Quakers