

Settling the Northern Colonies, 1619-1700

Chapter 3



New England Colonies, 1650



Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism



- Luther – Bible is source of God's word
- Calvin – “Predestination”
- King Henry VIII – Wants to get divorced
- Puritans – Purification of English Christianity
 - Poor woolen districts
 - Unhappy with slow progress of P.R.
 - Seek to separate - Separatists
- King James I threatens Separatists
 - Viewed separation as rebuke of his power

Pilgrims End Their Pilgrimage at Plymouth

- Escape “Dutchification”
- Were to live under Virginia Charter
 - Missed Virginia, landed in Plymouth
- Mayflower Compact
 - Self-government
 - Majority rule
- Tough winter, Thanksgiving story
- Religious-minded colony (Extreme)
 - William Bradford

In y^e name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten,
the loyall subjects of our dread Soueraigne Lord King James
by y^e grace of god, of great Britaine, franc. & yreland King,
defendor of y^e faith, &c

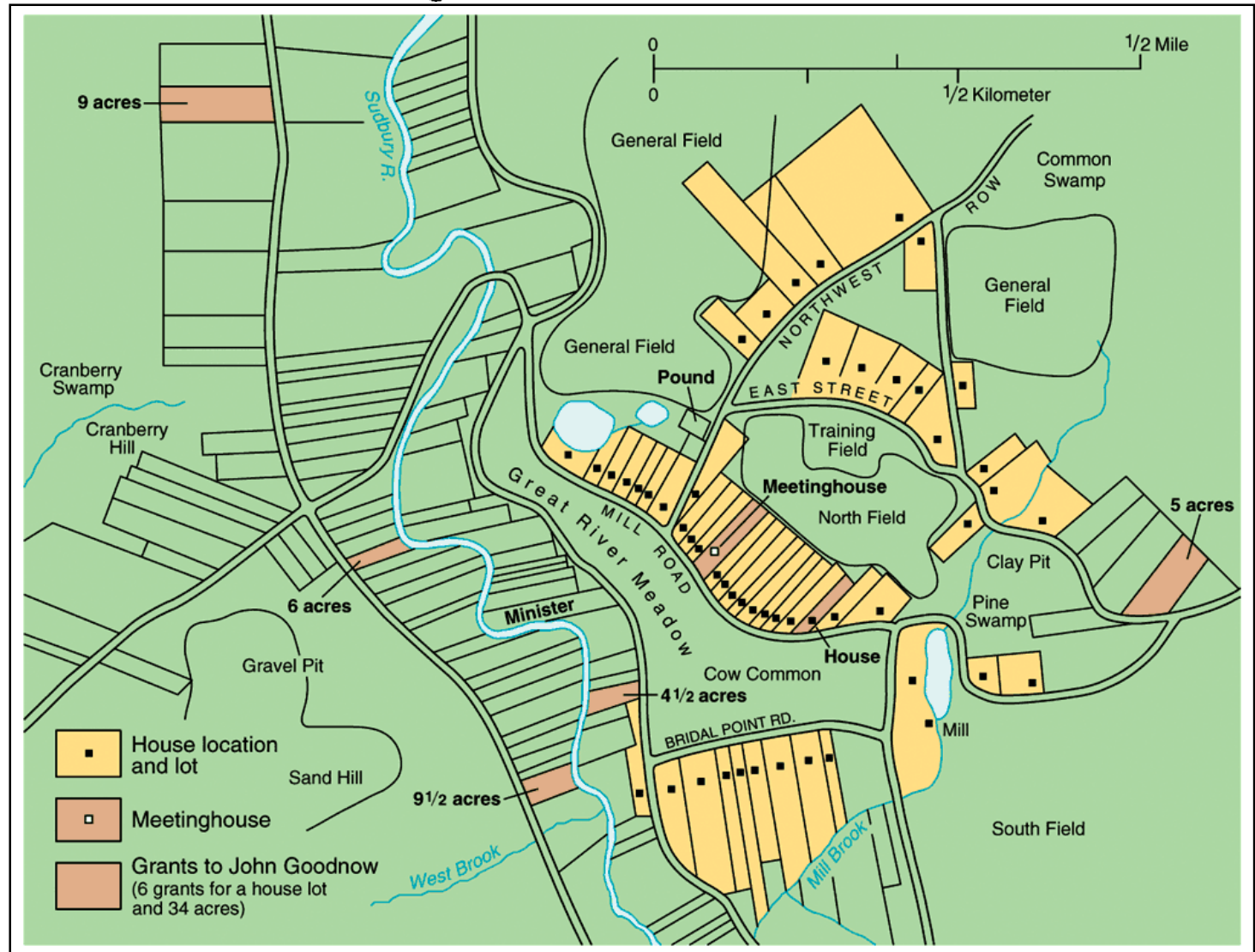
Having undertaken, for y^e glorie of god, and aduancements
of y^e christian ^{faith} and honour of our king & countrey, a voyage to
plant y^e first Colonie in y^e Northern parts of Virginia. Do
by these presents solemnly & mutually in y^e presence of god, and
one of another, Covenant, & combine our selues together into a
Ciuill body politick; for ^{our} better ordering, & preservation & fur=
therance of y^e ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof, to enacte,
constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordinances,
Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought
most meete & convenient for y^e generall good of y^e Colonie: vnto
which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness
whereof we haue hereunder subscribed our names at Cap=
Codd y^e 11. of Nouember, in y^e year of y^e raigne of our soueraigne
Lord King James of England, franc. & yreland y^e eighteenth
and of scotland y^e fifth. fourth. An^o. Dom. 1620.]

Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth



- 1629 – Charles I dismisses Parliament – anti-Puritan persecutions begin
- Massachusetts Bay Company
- 20,000 migrate to Mass. (Boston)
 - Biggest & most influential in New England
- John Winthrop
 - “City upon a hill”

Land Division in Sudbury, MA: 1639-1656



Building the Bay Colony

- Franchise extended to “freemen” – (40%)
- Gov’t enforced God’s law
- Taxes paid for church
- Church dominated gov’t and lives
 - Supported separation of church and state
- “Protestant ethic”
 - Strong devotion to work & worldly assets
- Repressive laws



Trouble in the Bible Commonwealth

- Quakers challenge Puritan clergy
- Anne Hutchinson
 - “Saved” don’t need to follow laws
 - Banished for heresy (direct revelation)
 - Traveled to R.I., killed in N.Y. by Indians
- Roger Williams
 - Challenged treatment of Indians and Church’s civil authority



Rhode Island “Sewer”

- Established Baptist church
- Freedom of religion
- Suffrage for all men (later amended)
- Populated by other outcasts and dissenters
 - Little in common with one another
- Largely independent-minded
- Charter legalized in 1644

New England Spreads Out

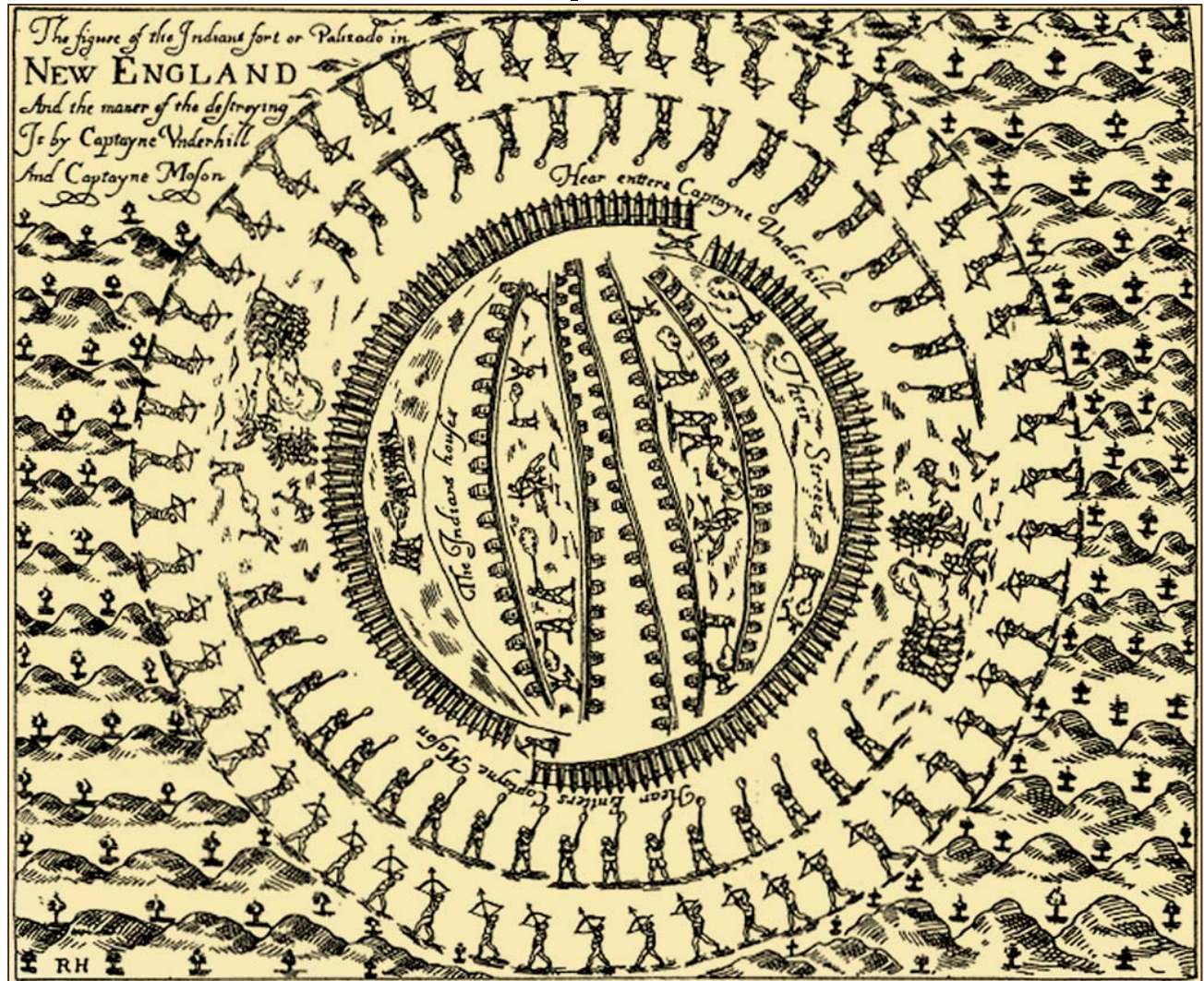
- Colonists move into Connecticut
 - Fertile land (Hartford)
- Fundamental Orders
 - Constitution
- New Haven established as ultra-Puritan
 - Housed judges who condemned Charles I
- Charter granted New Haven to Hartford
- New Hampshire established for fishing & trading
 - Absorbed by MBC, separated by royal charter

Puritans Versus Indians



- Epidemic leaves land ripe for Pilgrims
- Squanto translates for Wampanoag
- Massasoit signs peace treaty with Pilgrims
 - Thanksgiving
- Pequot War – Violence erupts between expanding colonists & Pequot Indians
- Metacom (King Philip) unites Indians & attacks
 - Successful but ultimately defeated
- Slowed westward movement

A Pequot Village Destroyed, 1637



Seeds of Colonial Unity & Independence

- 1634 – New England Confederation
 - Each colony received two votes
 - Handled colonial business
 - Puritan (MBC, Plymouth, 2 Connecticut)
- Era of benign neglect
 - England consumed w/ internal problems
- Charles II restores royal rule over colonies
 - Grants charters to CT, RI, and revokes MBC

Andros Promotes 1st American Revolution

- 1686 – Dominion of New England
 - N.E., N.Y., and N.J.
 - Promote defense, tightened Navigation Laws
 - Increased smuggling
- Sir Andros crushes rights
- Glorious Revolution prompts colonists to rebel (Andros ousted)
- Mass. Placed under royal control
 - All men given suffrage
- “Salutary neglect” – crown weakens grip
 - More English officials still remained in power

Old Netherlanders at New Netherland

- DEIC – Henry Hudson finds Hudson Bay
- DWEIC – Settles Hudson River
 - “Buys” Manhattan from Indians
- New Amsterdam – company town
- Aristocratic

Friction w/ English & Swedish Neighbors

- Indians retaliate & wall built (Wall Street)
- N.E. disliked N.N. but Mass. Vetoed action
- Swedish colony on Delaware River
 - Defeated and absorbed by N.N.

Dutch Residues in New York

- Charles II grants Hudson area to Duke of York
- Dutch surrender to English
 - N.A. becomes N.Y.
- English governors granted land to favorites
 - Discouraged European immigrants
- Dutch left indelible mark
 - City names, customs, etc.

Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania

- Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)
- Refused to support Anglican Church
- Anti-war
- 1681 – Penn gets land for Quaker refuge
- Sent advertisements to get colonists

Quaker Pennsylvania & its Neighbors

- Peaceful w/ Indians & tolerant of all
 - Others migrated in & started trouble w/ Indians (Scots-Irish)
- Representative assembly
- Freedom of religion (Catholics or Jews)
- No defenses
- Large exports
- Very wealthy and populous
- N.J. and Delaware (De La Warr) sprang up in the East w/ Quakers as citizens

Middle Way in the Middle Colonies

- MC = NY, NJ, DE, and PA
- Fertile land = Large grain exports
- Fur trade via rivers
- Seaports & commerce
- Ethnically mixed
- Intermediate sized land grants
- Religious toleration
- Democracy (economic, social, and gov't)