Objectives
As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- Discuss why the Pilgrims left England and why they signed the Mayflower Compact.
- Summarize the government and society in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- Explain why Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire were founded.
- Analyze the relationship between New Englanders and Native Americans.

Prepare to Read

Background Knowledge
Tell students they will read about pious religious immigrants who settled in New England. Ask students to predict how the colonists’ piety might affect relations with the Indians.

Set a Purpose
- WITNESS HISTORY Read the selection aloud, or play the audio.
- AUDIO Witness History Audio CD, The Pilgrims Leave for America

Ask What guidelines did Robinson lay out for establishing a government? (Choose leaders who would promote the common good and honor and obey those leaders.)

Focus Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (Answer appears with Section 4 Assessment answers.)

Preview Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms and People.

Reading Skill Have students use the Reading Strategy: Recognize Multiple Causes worksheet. Teaching Resources, p. 13

NoteTaking Using the Structured Read Aloud strategy (TE, p. T20), have students read this section. As they read, have students use their chart to identify reasons why the Pilgrims left Europe. Reading and Note Taking Study Guide

The New England Colonies

Objectives
- Discuss why the Pilgrims left England and why they signed the Mayflower Compact.
- Summarize the government and society in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- Explain why Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire were founded.
- Analyze the relationship between New Englanders and Native Americans.

Terms and People
- Puritan
- Separatist
- Roger Williams
- Anne Hutchinson
- Pilgrim
- Pequot War
- Mayflower Compact
- King Philip’s War
- John Winthrop
- Metacom

Causes for Puritans’ Emigration From England

- Disagreement with Anglican Church

Why It Matters
Far to the north of the Southern Colonies, the English founded another set of colonies during the 1600s. New England was a land of dense forests, rolling hills, and a short growing season. New England demanded hard labor to farm and offered little prospect of getting rich. Before long, however, trade and commerce would bring prosperity to New England. Section Focus Question: What were the goals of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies?

Puritans and the Church of England
Most of the New England colonists were religious dissidents who disagreed with the established church. Known as Puritans, they wanted to purify the Church of England, or Anglican Church, the only official and legal church in that kingdom. The Puritans believed that the Anglican Church, although Protestant, retained too many ceremonies from the Catholic Church. And a Catholic-style hierarchy of bishops controlled the local congregations. While some Puritans sought to reform the Anglican Church, others known as Separatists began their own churches.

Puritan Beliefs and Values The Puritans followed the teachings of the theologian John Calvin. They believed that they could prepare for God’s saving grace by leading moral lives, praying devoutly, reading the Bible, and heeding their ministers’ sermons. But not even the most devout could claim salvation as a right and a certainty; for they believed God alone determined who was saved. Salvation depended on the will of God rather than good behavior or adherence to church rules.

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resource to teach students the high-use words from this section. Teaching Resources, Vocabulary Builder, p. 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High-Use Word</th>
<th>Definition and Sample Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>toleration</strong></td>
<td>n. government acceptance of religious beliefs and ideas that are different from established ones. In their settlement in the new world, the Spanish did not practice religious toleration, seeking to convert the Indians they encountered to Catholicism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>gender</strong></td>
<td>n. condition of being male or female, especially regarding how the condition affects social status. Gender roles in the colonies were strictly divided.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Puritans came from all ranks of English society, including aristocrats. Most belonged to “the middling sort”—a term used to describe small-property holders, farmers, shopkeepers, and skilled artisans. Their modest properties put them economically ahead of much of the English population.

Puritanism reinforced the values of thrift, diligence, and morality. Puritans insisted that men honored God by working hard in their occupations. One Puritan explained, “God sent you unto this world as unto a Workhouse, not a Playhouse.”

Puritans Challenge the Anglican Church

By challenging England’s official church, the Puritans troubled the English monarchs, who led the Anglican Church. During the 1620s, King Charles I began to persecute the Puritans. His bishops dismissed Puritan ministers from their parishes and censored or destroyed Puritan books. Some Puritans sought a colonial refuge in North America, where they could escape the supervision of Anglican bishops. In their own colony, the Puritans could worship in their own churches and make their own laws, which they derived from the Bible. By living morally and prospering economically, they hoped to inspire their countrymen in England to adopt Puritan reforms.

Checkpoint Why did Puritans challenge the Anglican Church?

Puritans Arrive in Massachusetts

In 1620, the first Puritan emigrants, who were later called Pilgrims, crossed the Atlantic in the ship the Mayflower to found the Plymouth Colony on the south shore of Massachusetts Bay. Before they disembarked, the group of about 100 made an agreement called the Mayflower Compact. The settlers agreed to form a government and obey its laws. This idea of self-government would later become one of the founding principles of the United States.

Massachusetts Bay Colony

In 1630, John Winthrop led a much larger group of Puritans to America. Winthrop exhorted his fellow Puritans to make their new colony “A City upon a Hill,” an inspirational example for the people of England. Winthrop explained:

Primary Source “for we must consider that we shall be as a City upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us, [so] that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken, and so cause him to withdraw his present help from us, we shall be made a story and a byword throughout the world.”

—John Winthrop, 1630

Beginning with the town of Boston, those Puritans established the Massachusetts Bay Colony on the north shore of that broad bay. In Massachusetts, settlers established a republic, where the Puritan men elected their governor, deputy governor, and assembly. This was the most radical government in the colonies because it was the only one that elected its governor.

From the towns of Plymouth and Boston, colonists spread rapidly along the coast and into the interior. To the northeast, New...
Puritans Arrive in Massachusetts

Instruct
- **Introduce:** Vocabulary Builder
  Ask students to find the vocabulary term *toleration* in the text. Then, discuss the meaning of the word. Ask Is it surprising that the Puritans did not practice religious toleration? Explain your response. (Possible response: No. Puritans were persecuted in England, so it makes sense that they would want to protect and assert their religion in a new country. Yes, Puritans knew the difficulties of religious persecution and should have known better than to inflict those difficulties on others.)
- **Teach** Ask Who were the Pilgrims? (the first group of Puritans to immigrate to America) Have students read the Primary Source quotation on the previous page. Then, have students rewrite the quotation using their own words. Ask Why was the government established by Puritans in the Massachusetts Bay Colony unique? (It was a representative form of government, featuring an assembly, a governor, and a deputy governor who were all elected by the colony’s Puritan men.) How was New England’s Puritan establishment similar to the Church of England? (Possible response: Both claimed to offer religious truth and neither was particularly willing to tolerate dissent.) Have small groups read the History Makers feature and discuss how the views of Williams and Hutchinson would be received today.
- **Analyzing the Visuals** Ask students to examine the image on the previous page and discuss what it reveals about life in Plymouth.

Independent Practice
Display Color Transparency: Salem Witch Trials. Tell students to suppose that they are attending the trial depicted on the transparency. Ask each student to write a brief journal entry explaining who the women are, why the trial is taking place, and its outcome. Color Transparencies A-E

Monitor Progress
Circulate to make sure that students’ journal entries take the historical and religious context of seventeenth-century Salem into consideration.

Vocabulary Builder
toleration—(tawl uhr AV uhshuhn) a government acceptance of religious beliefs and ideas that are different from established ones

History Makers
Roger Williams (1603–1683)
Roger Williams, a Puritan minister, came to Massachusetts in 1631. He held the king had no right to give to English colonists land that belonged to Native Americans. After a Massachusetts court banished him and his followers, Williams founded Providence, Rhode Island—on land purchased from Native Americans. He established religious freedom and separation of church and state. Williams also allowed all males who headed families the right to vote. In Massachusetts, only church members could vote.

Anne Hutchinson (1591–1643)
Hutchinson arrived in Massachusetts in 1634, where she held meetings in her home to boldly promote her idea that God’s grace alone was the key to salvation. But the colony’s leaders opposed preaching by a woman. In 1637, they declared her ideas heresy and banished her. She moved first to Rhode Island and later to New Netherland, where she was killed in a Native American attack.

History Background
Prosecuting Witches Belief in witchcraft was a widespread phenomenon in both Europe and New England before modern times. Although the record is sketchy, scholars have observed marked increases during certain periods in the timing, burning, and hanging of witches. Beginning in the latter half of the sixteenth century and continuing until the end of the following century, it is estimated that more than 100,000 witch trials took place across Europe. Historians have pointed out that this was a time of great spiritual upheaval in Europe, following as it did on the heels of the Protestant Reformation. But historians are also wary of ascribing the phenomenon to a single cause. In spite of a variety of circumstances for the trials, a great majority of the accused were women. This was also the case in Salem. Recent studies of the Salem witch trials have noted that many of the accused had in some fashion transgressed traditional women’s roles. Some did not go to church, while others had engaged in business outside the home. In some cases, middle-aged and childless women stood to inherit property and might possibly live independently—a situation that went against Puritan social norms.

Religious Dissenters Form New Colonies Most of the Puritans immigrated to New England to realize their own ideal society—and certainly not to champion religious toleration. A leading New Englander denounced “the lawlessness of liberty of conscience” as an invitation to heresy and anarchy. No Catholics, Baptists, or Quakers need come to New England—except to Rhode Island. Dissenters were given, in the words of one Puritan, “free Liberty to keep away from us.” To make that point, the Massachusetts government executed four Quakers and burned their books. The Puritans feared that God would punish anyone who tolerated individual choice in religion.

The Puritans also purged their own people for expressing radical religious opinions. During the 1630s, Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson angered the authorities by arguing that Massachusetts had not done enough to break with Anglican ways. Williams argued that settlers had no right to take land from the Indians. He said they needed to purchase the land from the Indians.

As a woman, Hutchinson seemed doubly dangerous to Puritan leaders who insisted that only men should exercise public influence. Though she ably defended herself in a trial, John Winthrop banished Hutchinson from Massachusetts.

Prosecuted by the authorities, Williams fled to Rhode Island, where he founded Providence in 1636. Rhode Island was a rare haven for religious toleration in the colonial world. Hutchinson and her family moved to the colony after she was exiled from Massachusetts. Rhode Island attracted Baptists, Quakers, and Jews. Lacking a majority for any one faith, the Rhode Islanders agreed to separate church and state. They believed that mingling church and state corrupted religion.

Salem Witch Trials In addition to punishing religious dissenters, the New England Colonies prosecuted suspected witches. Whenever cattle and children sickened and died, the New Englanders suspected evil magic. For the safety of the community, witches had to be identified, prosecuted, and neutralized. The supposed victims of magic blamed neighbors who seemed to bear them ill will.

The most spectacular accusations occurred in and around Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692. The authorities there tried, convicted, and executed 19 suspected witches. But when the accusations reached members of prominent families, including the governor’s wife, the judges dropped

Hampshire and Maine emerged, where Puritans settled uneasily with fishing folk who were Anglicans. To the southeast, Rhode Island became a haven for especially radical Puritans. More conservative Puritans founded Connecticut along the Connecticut River and New Haven beside Long Island Sound. By the end of the seventeenth century, Massachusetts Bay Colony included Maine and Plymouth, while Connecticut absorbed New Haven.
any further trials. Reassessed as a fiasco, the Salem mania ended the prosecution of witches in New England.

Checkpoint Why did Rhode Island become a haven for people of various religious faiths?

Conflict With the Native Americans
The Puritans saw the Indians as lazy savages who accepted life in the wild, instead of laboring to conquer nature. The colonists remade the land to resemble England by clearing and fencing fields for cultivation in the English fashion. They built English-style houses, barns, mills, and churches. They introduced domesticated cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs. Colonists also killed wild animals that preyed on livestock.

The Pequot War
By the 1630s, the Puritans of New England were engaged in a brisk fur trade with the Pequots and several other Indian nations. However, it was an uneasy relationship. Rivalry over control of the trade, coupled with Indian opposition to English territorial expansion, led to the outbreak of the Pequot War.

In 1636, Puritans accused the Pequots of murdering an English trader. But the Pequots denied the accusation. Allied with Narragansett and Mohegan Indians—enemies of the Pequots—the Puritans attacked several Pequot villages. In turn, the Pequots raided a Puritan village. Outraged, the Puritans burned a Pequot village filled with mostly women and children and killed most of its 600 to 700 inhabitants. The carnage was so complete that even the Puritans’ Indian allies were shocked by the “manner of the Englishmen’s fight ... because it is too furious, and slays too many men.” In 1638, by the Treaty of Hartford, the victorious English, Narragansetts, and Mohegans virtually eliminated the Pequot nation. The Pequots lost all their lands and surviving Pequots went to live among other Indian peoples.

Praying Towns
After the Pequot War, the Puritans worked to convert and transform the Indians into replicas of English Christians. They pressured the Indians to move into special “praying towns,” where they could be closely supervised by missionaries. By 1674, Massachusetts had 14 praying towns with 1,600 Indian inhabitants. After restricting the Indians to a few special towns, the Puritans claimed most of their lands for colonial settlement. The missionaries forced the praying-town Indians to abandon their traditional ways and wear English clothing. The missionaries insisted upon the English division of gender roles. They urged the Indian men to forsake hunting and fishing in favor of farming. The Indian women were supposed to withdraw from the cornfields to tend the home and to spin and weave cloth—just as English women did.

However, only a minority agreed to enter the praying towns. As the colonists continued to expand their settlements at the Indians’ expense, most Native Americans despaired of keeping their lands without a war.

Vocabulary Builder
gender (jih-nur duh) n. condition of being male or female, especially regarding how the condition affects social status
Students should list appropriate effects for their chosen event and be able to defend the ranking of those effects.

**King Philip's War** In 1675, a massive Indian rebellion erupted. The colonists called it King Philip's War, after a chief named Metacom who was known to the colonists as "King Philip." They imagined that he plotted and led the rebellion. In fact, every Indian village fought under its own leader. Far from any masterful plot by Metacom, the uprising consisted of many angry groups of Indians acting separately but similarly.

With guns acquired from traders, the Indians at first devastated the New England settlements, destroying 12 towns. But the tide of war turned in 1676, when the rebels began to starve because their crops were destroyed by colonial counterattacks. The Indians also ran out of ammunition after losing their access to colonial traders. In August, Metacom died in battle, shot down by a praying-town Indian who served with the colonists. The war killed at least 1,000 English colonists and about 3,000 Indians.

The defeated Indians lost most of their remaining lands in southern New England. They survived only as a small minority on limited lands within a region dominated by the newcomers. In 1700, the 92,000 colonists outnumbered New England's 8,000 Indians.

Some of the defeated Indians fled northward to the French colony of Canada, where they found refuge. Whenever the French waged war on the English, the refugee Indians sought revenge by raiding the New England frontier. Those wars became frequent and bloody after 1689, as the English and the French escalated their struggle to dominate North America.

**Checkpoint** How did Puritan praying towns compare with Spanish missions?