

Chapter 3

APUSH – Mr. Muller

Aim: How are the New England colonies different from the Middle and southern Colonies?

Do Now: Read the Columbian Exchange passage and answer the 3 questions that follow.

“You cannot escape the responsibility of tomorrow by evading it today.”

-Abraham Lincoln

Questions 1–2 refer to the excerpt below.

“Be it therefore ordered and enacted. . . . That whatsoever person or persons within this Province . . . shall henceforth blaspheme God, that is, curse Him or shall deny our Savior Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity . . . or the Godhead of any of the said Three persons of the Trinity or the Unity of the Godhead . . . shall be punished with death and confiscation or forfeiture of all his or her lands. . . . And whereas . . . that no person or persons whatsoever within this province, or the islands, ports, harbors, creeks, or havens thereunto belonging professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be any way troubled, molested or discountenanced for or in respect of his or her religion nor in free exercise thereof within this province or the islands thereunto belonging nor any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other Religion against his or her consent.”

—The Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649

1. Which of the following religious groups were the authors of the Maryland Act of Toleration trying to protect?
 - (A) Jews
 - (B) Puritans
 - (C) Quakers
 - (D) Roman Catholics

2. Which of the following best summarizes the attitude toward religious beliefs expressed in this document?
 - (A) All individuals should be free to believe or not believe in God as they wished
 - (B) Religion was a personal matter that the government should not try to influence
 - (C) Christians should be able to practice their faith without fear of persecution
 - (D) The colony should be reserved for the one specific type of Christianity approved by the local government officials

Questions 3–5 refer to the excerpt below.

"These at the heads of James and York rivers . . . grew impatient at the many slaughters of their neighbors and rose for own defense, who choosing Mr. Bacon for their leader, sent oftentimes to the Governor, . . . beseeching a commission to go against the Indians at their own charge; which His Honor as often promised, but did not send. . . .

"During these protractions and people often slain, most or all the officers, civil and military, . . . met and concerted together, the danger of going without a commission on the one part and the continual murders of their neighbors on the other part. . . . This day lapsing and no commission come, they marched into the wilderness in quest of these Indians, after whom the Governor sent his proclamation, denouncing all rebels who should not return within a limited day; whereupon those of estates obeyed. But Mr. Bacon, with fifty-seven men, proceeded. . . . They fired and . . . slew 150 Indians."

—Samuel Kercheval, Virginia author and lawyer, "On Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia," 1833

3. Based on the information in this excerpt, what is Samuel Kercheval's point of view toward Bacon and his followers?
- (A) They were dangerous men who threatened colonial stability and prosperity
 - (B) They were frustrated men who were taking action because the government did not
 - (C) They were allies of the governor who carried out actions that he supported
 - (D) They were a primarily political movement that wanted Bacon to become governor
4. Bacon's Rebellion was initiated by a group of farmers who felt most directly threatened by
- (A) an increase in royal taxes
 - (B) the power of large planters
 - (C) conflicts with American Indians
 - (D) the growth of the slave trade
5. Which of the following led the opposition to Bacon's Rebellion?
- (A) leaders of the Church of England
 - (B) members of the Virginia House of Burgesses
 - (C) soldiers from the British army
 - (D) the colonial governor



New England Colonies

- Religious motives for colonization, male & female settlers, tight knit communities, mixed economy
- Different from the Chesapeake region?

Plymouth Colony

- Protestant Reformation sparked dramatic changes in Europe and led to rise of Puritanism
- Puritans wanted to purify the church
- **Pilgrims**: Separatists who wanted to break away from the Anglican church
- Pilgrim's sought to establish a colony: Land at Plymouth
- **Mayflower Compact** signed prior to arrival: agreement established a basic government based upon majority rule
 - Established basis of self government
- Governor William Bradford
- Local native leader Squanto helped the colony survive its early years



The Mayflower Compact

November 11, 1620

In y^e name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten,
the loyal subjects of our dread soueraigne Lord King James
by y^e graco of god, of great Britaine, franc, & Ireland king,
defondor of y^e faith, &
Haueing undertaken, for y^e glorio of god, and aduancements
of y^e christian^{faith}, and honour of our king & countrey, a voyago to
plant y^e first^{faith} colonie in y^e Northernd parts of Virginia. God
by these presents solemnly & mutually in y^e presence of god, and
one of another, Couenant, & 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 meeke & conuenient for y^e generall good of y^e Colonie: vnto
which we promise all due submission and obedienc. 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, & Ireland y^e eighteenth
and of scotland y^e fifth. fourth. An^o. Dom. 1620.]

Plymouth Plantation



William Bradford



- 👤 Self-taught scholar.
- 👤 Chosen governor of Plymouth 30 times in yearly elections.
- 👤 Worried about settlements of non-Puritans springing up nearby and corrupting Puritan society.

Massachusetts Bay Colony

- In 1629 Puritan John Winthrop received a charter to est. the Massachusetts Bay colony
- Goal: Wanted to be as a “City Upon a Hill”
- Religion was extremely important in the New England colonies---education (Harvard)
- Religious freedom was reserved ONLY for Puritans
- Church membership was a requirement for participation in politics
- Town Hall Meeting became an important part of direct democracy in colonial America (all church going males could participate)
- **Economy**: mixed economy



“We shall be as a city upon a Hill, the eyes of all people are upon us...”

John Winthrop

John Winthrop

- 👤 Well-off attorney and manor lord in England.
- 👤 *A Modell of Christian Charity.*
- 👤 Became 1st governor of Massachusetts.
 - Believed that he had a "calling" from God to lead there.
 - Served as governor or deputy-governor for 19 years.

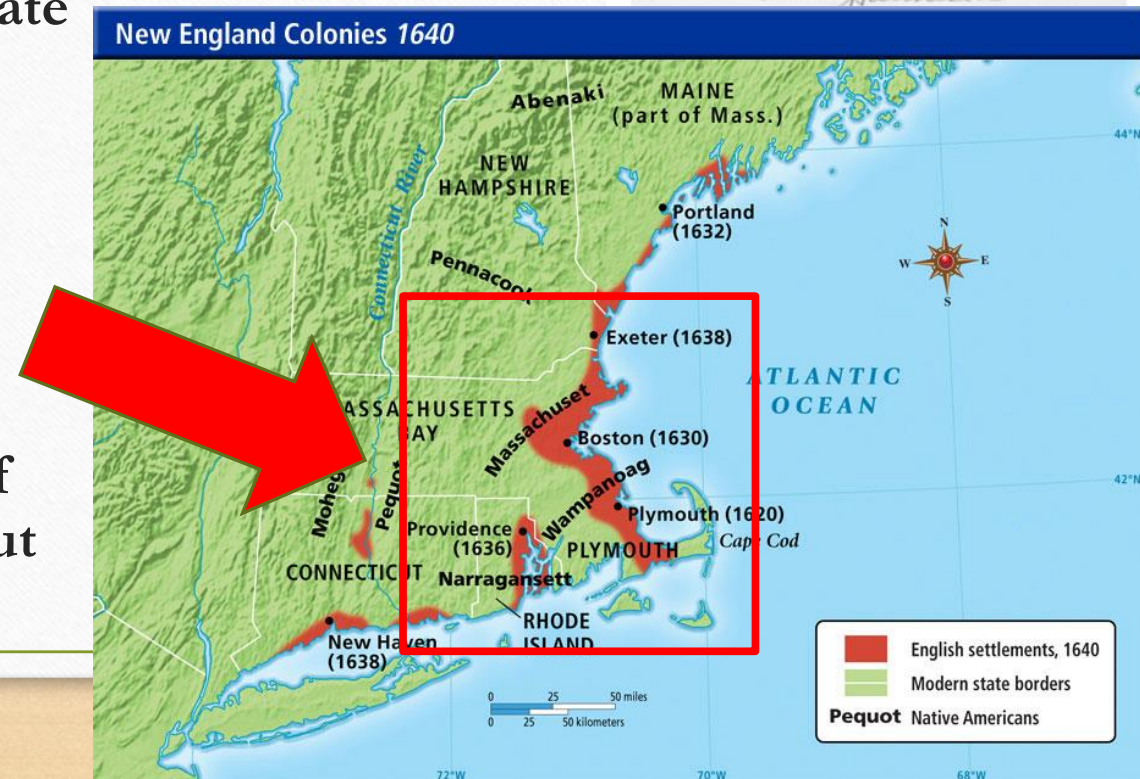




Religious Dissent




- Roger Williams questioned Puritan leadership
- Called for complete separation of church and state and criticized the colonies treatment of Native Americans
 - Banished from the colony
 - Founded Providence, Rhode Island
 - *1st colony with complete religious freedom*
- Anne Hutchinson challenged the accepted role of women within the church by openly speaking out against church leaders



Rhode Island

 1636 → Roger Williams fled there.

- MA Bay Puritans had wanted to exile him to England to prevent him from founding a competing colony.
- Remarkable political freedom in Providence, RI
 - Universal manhood suffrage → later restricted by a property qualification.
 - Opposed to special privilege of any kind → freedom of opportunity for all.

 RI becomes known as the "Sewer" because it is seen by the Puritans as a dumping ground for unbelievers and religious dissenters → More liberal than any other colony!

Puritan “Rebels”

- 👤 Intelligent, strong-willed, well-spoken woman.
- 👤 Threatened patriarchal control.
- 👤 *Antinomianism* [direct revelation]
 - Means “against the law.”
 - Carried to logical extremes Puritan doctrine of predestination.
 - Holy life was no sure sign of salvation.
 - Truly saved didn't need to obey the law of either God or man.



Anne
Hutchinson

Anne Hutchinson's Trial

- 1638 → she confounded the Puritan leaders for days.
- Eventually bragged that she had received her beliefs **DIRECTLY** from God.
- Direct revelation was even more serious than the heresy of antinomianism. **WHY??**
- Puritan leaders banished her → she & her family traveled to RI and later to NY.
 - She and all but one member of her family were killed in an Indian attack in Westchester County.
 - John Winthrop saw God's hand in this!

New England Spreads Out



New England Colonies, 1650

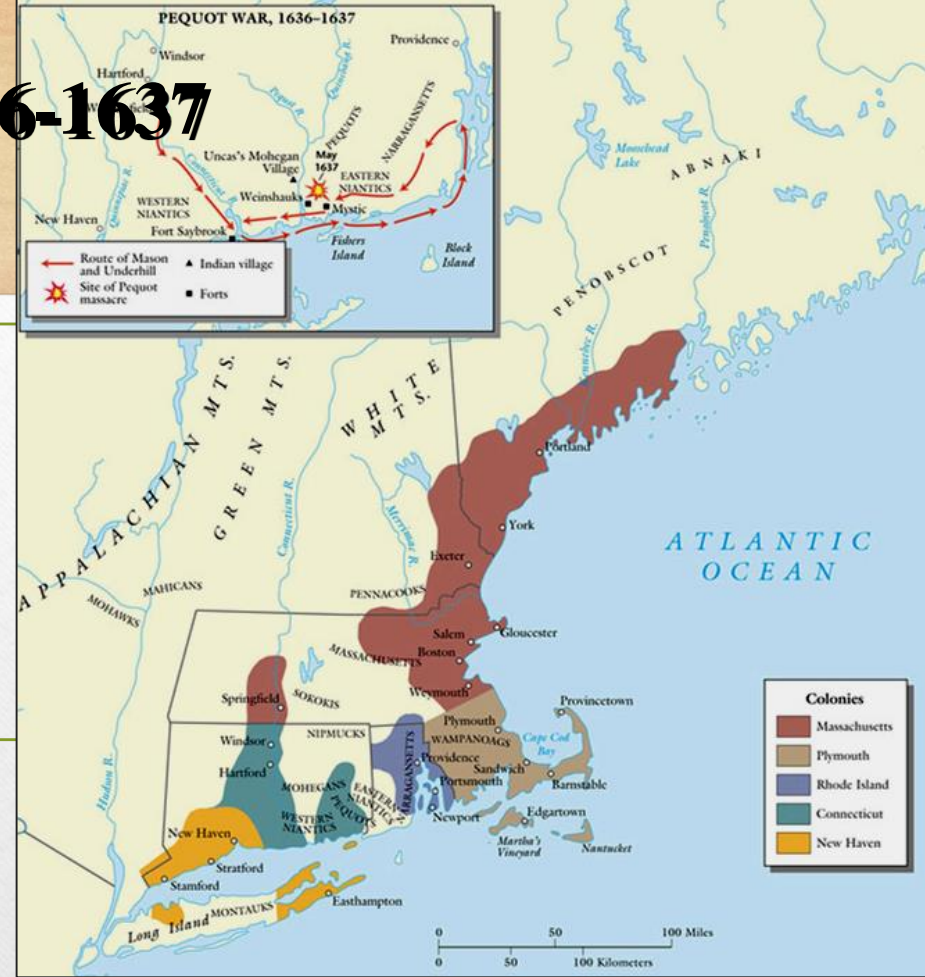


Colonizing New England



The Pequot Wars: 1636-1637

- Pequots → very powerful tribe in CT river valley.
- 1637 → Pequot War
 - Whites, with Narragansett Indian allies, attacked Pequot village on Mystic River.
 - Whites set fire to homes & shot fleeing survivors!
 - Pequot tribe virtually annihilated → an uneasy peace lasted for 40 years.

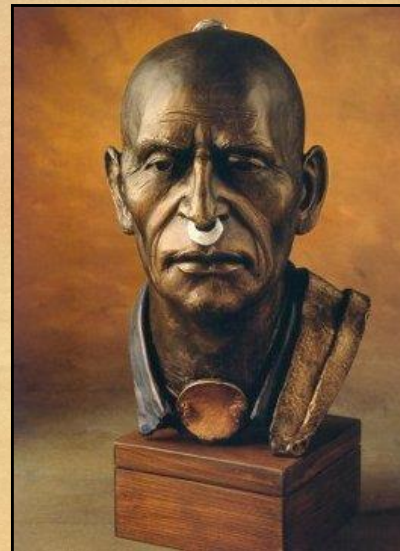


King Philip's War (1675-1676)

👤 Only hope for Native Americans to resist white settlers was to UNITE.

👤 **Metacom** [King Philip to white settlers]

- Massasoit's son united Indians and staged coordinated attacks on white settlements throughout New England.
- Frontier settlements forced to retreat to Boston.

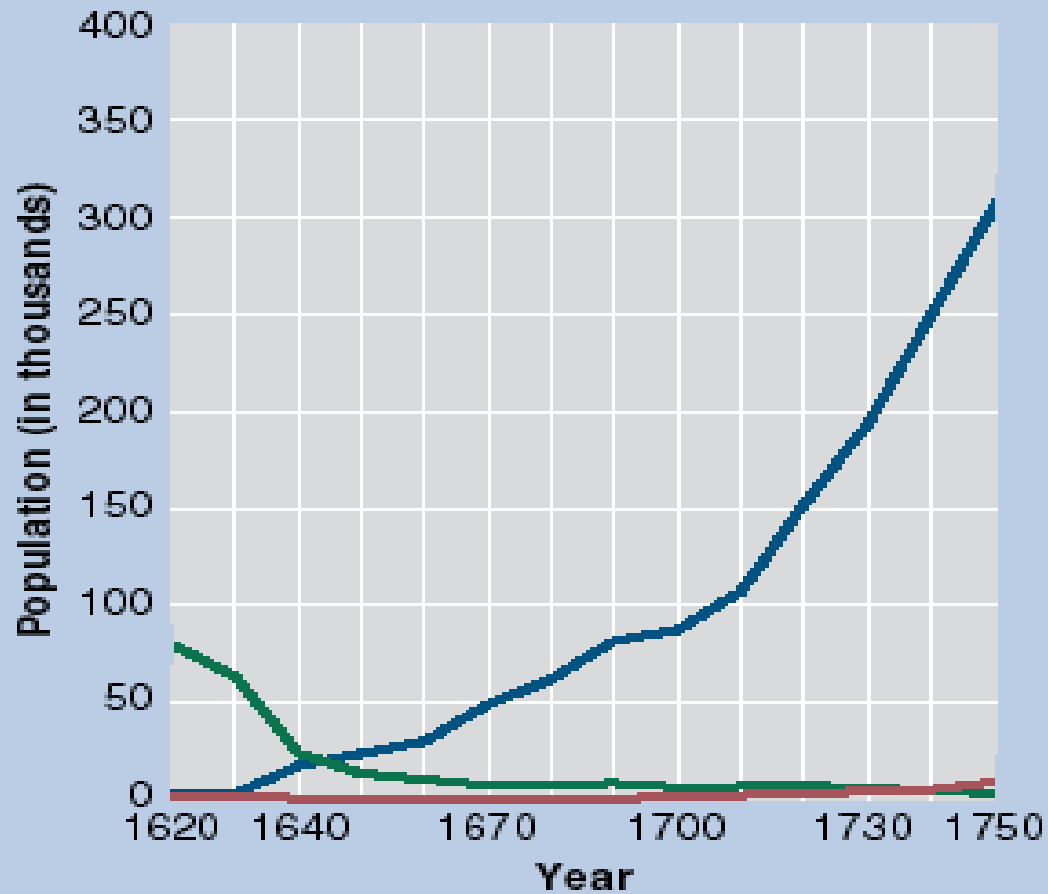


King Philip's War (1675-1676)

- 👤 The war ended in failure for the Indians
 - Metacom beheaded and drawn and quartered.
 - His son and wife sold into slavery.
 - Never a serious threat in New England again!!



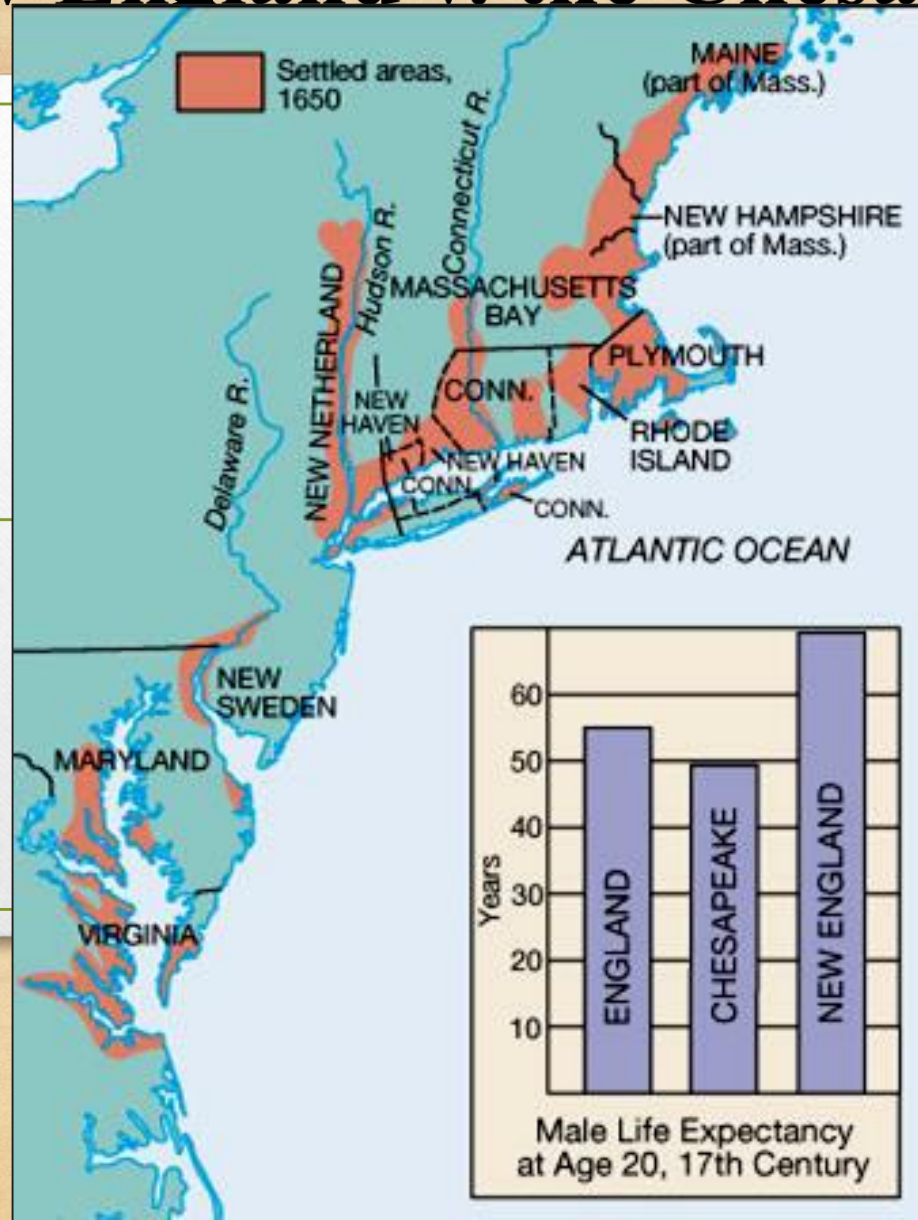
Population of the New England Colonies



— White — Black — Native American

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Population Comparisons: New England v. the Chesapeake



Charlie Brown!

- Complete the questions sheet!