Chapter 3 Colonial America
Have you and a friend ever disagreed so much on an issue that you considered ending your friendship?

A. Yes
B. No
Why did the Separatists and Puritans leave England and settle in North America?
New Settlers in America

- Jamestown settlers came looking for gold and trade
- The next group of colonists arrived in search of religious freedom
- England was a Protestant country since 1534 (King Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church)
- Formed the Anglican Church
- Not everyone was happy
- Many people **dissented**, disagreed with the beliefs or practices of the Anglicans
- English Catholics still considered the pope the head of the church
- Catholics were often persecuted, or treated harshly, for that reason
Protestants Seek Change

- Some protestants wanted to change, or reform, the Anglican Church
- Others wanted to break away from it altogether
- The Protestants that wanted to reform the Anglican Church were called Puritans
- Those that wanted to leave and set up their own churches were known as Separatists
- Separatist were persecuted, and some fled to the Netherlands
- They found religious freedom there, but found difficulty finding work
- They also feared that their children were losing their religious values and their English way of life
- Children started speaking Dutch
The Pilgrim’s Journey

- Some Separatists in the Netherlands made an arrangement with the Virginia Company.
- They would settle in Virginia and practice religion freely.
- In return they would share any profits they made.
- The Separatists considered themselves Pilgrims because their journey had a religious purpose.
- Only 35 of the 102 passengers who boarded the *Mayflower* were Pilgrims.
- The others were called “strangers.”
- They were common people—servants, craftspeople, and poor farmers.
- Hoped to find a better place in America.
The Mayflower Compact

- The Mayflower’s passengers planned to settle in the Virginia colony
- They first sighted Cape Cod
- North of their target
- It was November and winter was approaching
- They settled at Plymouth
- **William Bradford**, their leader and historian, reported that “all things stared upon them with a weather-beaten face”
- Plymouth was outside the territory of the Virginia Company and its laws
- Before going ashore, the Pilgrims drew up a formal document, the **Mayflower Compact**
- Pledged their loyalty to England
- Declared their intention of forming “a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation.”
- Promised to obey the laws passed “for the general good of the colony”
- Mayflower Compact was a necessary step in the development of representative government in the American colonies
Help from the Native Americans

- During the first year, almost half of the Pilgrims died of malnutrition
- Disease
- Cold
- Squanto and Samoset befriended the colonists
- They showed the Pilgrims how to grow corn, beans, and pumpkins
- Showed them where to hunt and fish
- Without their help the Pilgrims might not have survived
- They also helped the colonists make peace with the Wampanoag
- Massasoit, a Wampanoag leader, signed a treaty with the Pilgrims
- The two groups lived in harmony
Squanto and Samoset did NOT help the Pilgrims do which of the following?

A. Grow crops
B. Build a town
C. Find where to hunt and fish
D. Make peace with the Wampanoag people
New Settlements

- In 1625 Charles I became the king of England
- Charles objected to the Puritans
- Persecution of the Puritans in England increased again
- Some Puritans wanted to leave England
- 1629 - a group of Puritans formed the Massachusetts Bay Company
- Received a charter to establish a colony north of Plymouth
- Puritans wanted to create a society based on the Bible
- Company chose John Winthrop to be the colony’s governor
- 1630 - Winthrop led 900 men, women, and children to Massachusetts Bay
- Most of them settled in Boston
Growth and Government

- 1630s- More than 15,000 Puritans journeyed to Massachusetts
- To escape persecution and economic hard times
- This movement became known as the Great Migration
- John Winthrop and his assistants made the colony’s laws
- 1634- Settlers demanded a larger role in government
- The General Court became an elected assembly
- Adult male church members were allowed to vote for the governor and their town’s representatives to the General Court
- Later they also had to own property to vote
- Puritans put their religious beliefs into practice
- They had little tolerance for different beliefs
- Persecuted people of other faiths
- Lack of tolerance led people to form new colonies in neighboring areas
Puritans were very tolerant of different religious beliefs.

A. True
B. False
Thomas Hooker and Connecticut

- Fertile Connecticut River Valley was better for farming than rocky Boston
- 1630s people began to settle in this area
- Massachusetts minister Thomas Hooker, was dissatisfied with how Winthrop ran the colony
- 1636- Hooker led his congregation to Connecticut
- Founded Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield
- Adopted a plan of government called the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- First written constitution in America
- Described the organization of representative government in detail
Roger Williams and Rhode Island

- Minister Roger Williams and others were forced out of Massachusetts.
- Williams felt that people should not be persecuted for religious practices.
- And government should not force people to worship a certain way.
- Williams also believed it was wrong to take land away from Native Americans.
- In 1635, Massachusetts leaders banished him.
- Took refuge with the Narraganset people.
- They sold him land and he founded Providence.
- He received a charter and founded Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.
- Its policy was religious tolerance.
- Rhode Island was a safe place for dissenters.
- 1st place in America where people of all faiths could worship freely.
John Wheelwright and New Hampshire

- Others followed Williams example
- 1638 John Wheelwright led a group of dissenters from Massachusetts
- Went north and founded Exeter in New Hampshire
- Other Puritans settled Hampton the same year
- New Hampshire became an independent colony in 1679
Native Americans

- Native Americans traded furs for:
  - Iron pots
  - Blankets
  - Guns
- Conflicts arose however
- Settlers moved onto Native American lands without permission or payment
- Throughout the colonial period, English settlers and Native American competed fiercely for the land
- 1636- War broke out
- Two traders were killed in Pequot territory
- Massachusetts sent troops to punish the Pequot
- A Pequot killed nine people in Connecticut
- May 1637- troops in Connecticut burned the main Pequot village killing hundreds
War with the Native Americans

- 1675- New England went to war against the Wampanoag
- Metacomet, the Wampanoag chief, was known to settlers as King Philip
- He wanted to stop settlers from moving onto Native American lands
- Metacomet tried to form a federation of local peoples
- Many New England groups joined with him
- The war began after settlers executed three Wampanoags for murder
- Metacomet’s forces then attacked towns across the region
- Killed hundreds of people
War Continues

- Settlers and Native American allies fought back
- Was called King Philip’s War
- Ended in the defeat of the Wampanoag and their allies
- The war destroyed the power of the Native Americans in New England
- The colonists were now free to expand their settlement
Why did the Separatists and Puritans leave England and settle in North America?

-Separatists: escape persecution but maintain their religious values and English way of life

-Puritans: escape persecution and establish a new society based on their religious beliefs
Chapter 3 Section 2 Quiz
The Pilgrims who came to America on the *Mayflower* were Puritans.

1. True
2. False
The Pilgrims landed at Jamestown.

1. True
2. False
Massachusetts Bay was settled in 1630 by a group of Puritans led by John Winthrop.

1. True
2. False
A lack of toleration by the Puritans in Massachusetts led to the creation of new colonies.

1. True
2. False
As a result of King Philip’s War, the colonists were able to move into Native American territory.

1. True
2. False
Protestants who wanted to reform the Anglican Church were called

1. Separatists.
2. Puritans.
3. Catholics.
4. Protestant reformers.
The Mayflower Compact was written by the Plymouth colonists as a

1. law and order contract.

2. religious loyalty contract.

3. pledge to Native Americans.

4. pledge to the other colonies.
The Pilgrims survived in Plymouth because of the help of:

1. King James II.
2. Captain John Smith.
3. the Anglican Church.
4. Squanto and Samoset.
The first written constitution in America was the

1. Virginia Compact.
2. Plymouth Pledge.
4. Mayflower Compact.
Where was the first place in America where religious tolerance was practiced?

1. Plymouth
2. Rhode Island
3. Cape Cod
4. Boston