

## New England

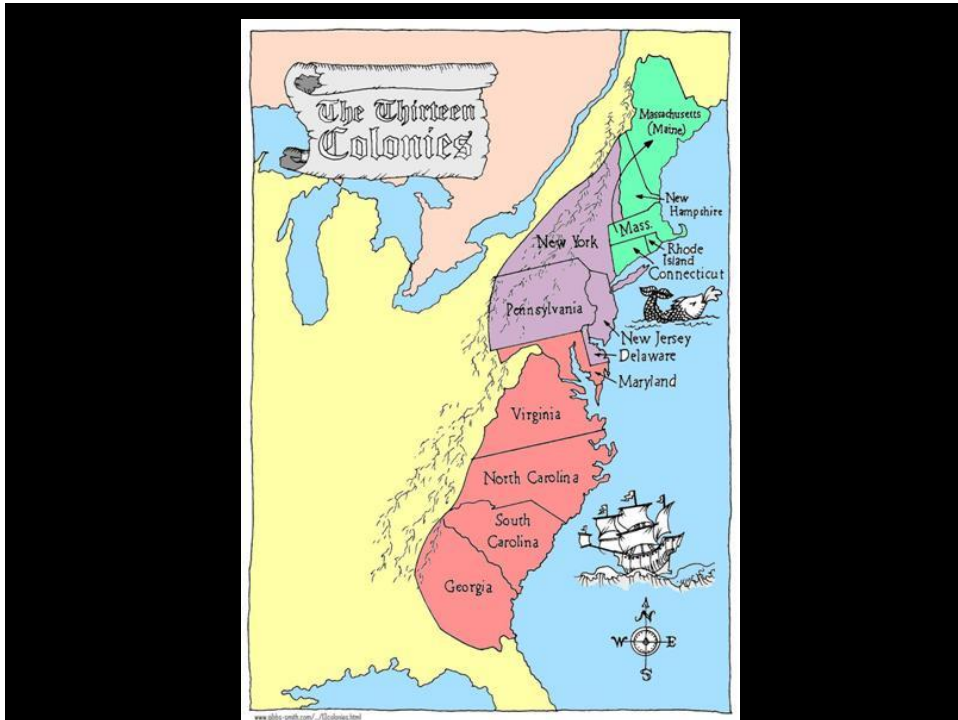


1



- New England vs. Chesapeake
  - Motivation: not just money
  - Small farmers, merchants, & fishermen
    - Few indentured servants, slaves, or planter elite
  - More women & families
  - Healthier
    - fewer diseases than in the South
  - Puritan
    - Southerners were mostly Anglican

2



3

## Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay

- In 1620 Pilgrims landed in New England (at Plymouth)
  - Separatists (wanted to leave Church of England)
  - Sailed on *Mayflower*
  - Originally headed for Virginia, but were blown off course



4

- The Pilgrims had landed outside the jurisdiction of any government – who would rule?
- Mayflower Compact
  - Early example of self-government
    - The Pilgrim leaders agreed to abide by laws made by leaders of their own choosing
- Plymouth was absorbed into Massachusetts in 1691



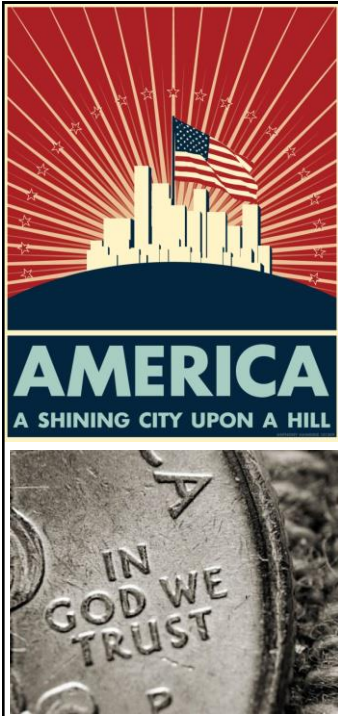
5

## Massachusetts Bay

- Puritan colony established in 1630
  - Capital at Boston
  - Puritans wanted to establish a model society that would be imitated by others back home (this is how they differed from the Pilgrims)
  - Leader was John Winthrop
    - The colony operated as a trading company under a royal charter, but in practice was self-governing
    - By 1644 MA had a bicameral assembly, and voting was open to white male members of the Puritan church



6



- Winthrop described Massachusetts as a “City Upon a Hill.”
  - A model Christian community for England to imitate
  - Puritans believed that they had made a covenant with God.
    - Being good Christians = God’s protection.



7

## Yeoman Society

- Small towns with small farmers
  - Puritans grant land for a township to a group of settlers (or proprietors), then proprietors parcel out the land to farmers
- Town meetings dealt with local politics
  - New England became accustomed to local self-government



8

- Although the Puritans left to escape persecution in England, they did not believe in religious freedom.



9

## Roger Williams

- John Winthrop cherished authority, but Roger Williams cherished liberty
- Believed in “liberty of conscience”
  - Freedom of religion
    - If we are predestined, why bother having churches?
  - Separation of church and state
    - Since state is open to corruption it should not have power over churches



10

- Also believed in buying land from Indians (instead of confiscating it)
  - After being banished, he bought land from local Indians
  - Started Rhode Island



NARRAGANSETT INDIANS GRANT RHODE ISLAND TO ROGER WILLIAMS



11



- Anne Hutchinson
  - Claimed to have direct revelations from the Holy Spirit and criticized Puritan ministers
    - **She was brought to court (and sparred with John Winthrop among others) where she was lured into claiming direct divine inspiration – blasphemy to fellow Puritans**
  - Banished & went to Rhode Island
  - Later she went to New Netherlands, where she was killed and scalped by Indians (along with five of her children)

12

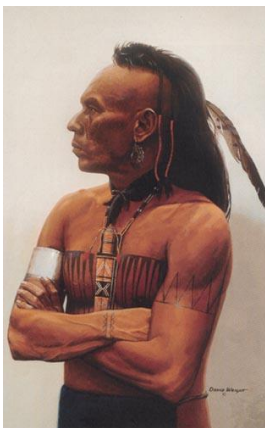
## Other New England Colonies



- Connecticut
  - Founded by a group from Plymouth in 1633
  - Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
    - **CN Council stated their principles of government**
    - **Individual rights, secret ballot, & limits to government power**
- RI & CN were mostly settled by dissidents from MA
- New Hampshire & Maine were settled by Puritans who filtered in from the south
  - **NH became a royal colony in 1679**
  - **Maine was made part of Massachusetts in 1691**

13

## American Indians in New England



- Puritans believed that God meant for them to take over Indian lands
  - Reward for their piety
  - How was this in contrast to Dutch & French?
- Indians coped with this in different ways
  - Accommodation
    - Some grew dependent on European trade goods
  - Violent resistance

14

## Pequot War (1636-37)

Puritans (and various  
Amerindian allies)

vs.

Pequot tribe



- At first both sides launched mostly ineffective raids.
- The Pequot raided villages to kill or kidnap men, women, and children.
- The Puritans reciprocated, burning Pequot crops
- Then the Puritans found another solution....

15

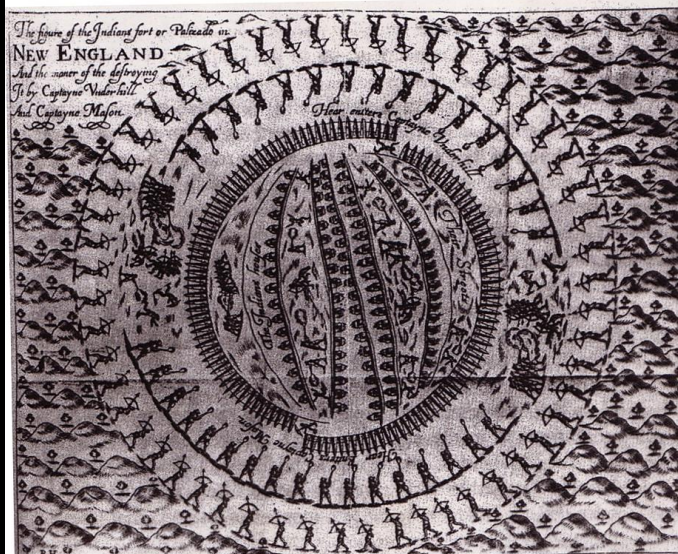
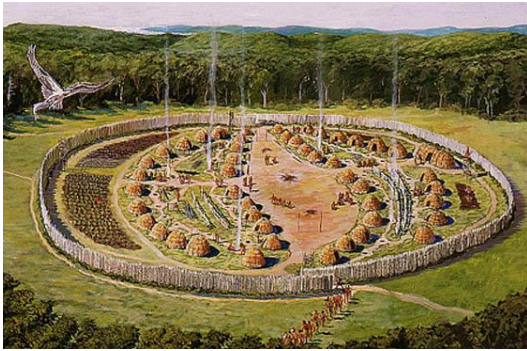


Plate 8 "Underhill's Diagram of the Pequot Fight" from Fiske, John, *The Beginnings of New England or the Puritan Theocracy in its Relations to Civil and Religious Liberty*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin & Co. 1898.

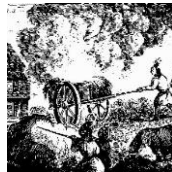
16



- The Pequot War ended when the Pequot were annihilated
  - Village at Mystic River was surrounded and set on fire; as the Pequot ran away they were shot
  - The few Pequot survivors were sold into slavery
  - Puritan minister Cotton Mather described the slaughter as “a sweet sacrifice” and “gave the praise thereof to God”
  - Roger Williams warned that the lust for land would become “as great a God with us English as God Gold was with the Spanish.”



17



## King Philip's War

- Growth of New England colonies led to war in 1675
- Metacom (or Metacomet, or King Phillip) organized the Indian tribes of New England
  - Son of Massasoit, who had helped the original Pilgrims (inspiration for Thanksgiving)
- Indians attacked and burned settlements throughout MA



18



- English eventually prevailed (both sides suffered)
  - New England Confederation set precedent of cooperation between colonies
  - King Philip's War eliminated Amerindian resistance in New England
    - **One out of every sixty-five New Englanders died, and over half of New England's towns were attacked**
    - **Three out of every twenty natives died**
    - **Metacom was eventually captured in 1676 – his head sat on top of a pole in Plymouth for 20 years.**