

Settling the Northern Colonies 1619-1700

DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORLD

4. England's First Settlements

- **Causes**
- **Roanoke**
- **Jamestown**

5. Contributions of Jamestown

6. Pilgrims = Separatists: 1620

PILGRIMS



- Difficult winter (44 out of 102 survived)....
- **First year went through a “starving time”**
- Developed friendly relations with Indian tribes
 - **Squanto befriended settlement**
- Plymouth settlement survived under the leadership of Gov. William Bradford
 - **First Thanksgiving**



The Founding of New England



- Contrast with Virginia: Different environment & key role of religion for Puritans
- Congregationalists & Separatists
- Pilgrims (the latter) found Plymouth (1620)
 - Fled Religious and Political Persecution

James I (1603 - 1625)



- James I was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots. He had become James VI of Scotland after Mary lost her head, and he became James I when he took over England.
- He was the first to call himself "King of Great Britain." James struggled with Parliament - he thought he ruled by divine right.
- There was a new English translation of Bible - the "King James Bible."
- He persecuted Pilgrims because they would not recognize him as the religious leader of the Church of England.
- So, they became a political risk as well.



GOD MY POWER

MAYFLOWER COMPACT



- 41 Male passengers on the Mayflower formed into a **“civil body politic”**, signed a compact promising to write and obey **“just and equal laws”** ... for the general good of the colony."
- The compact brought an element of democracy to America and was an example of the practice of **self-government** in the colonies.
- All the colonies practiced some form of **self-government**.....

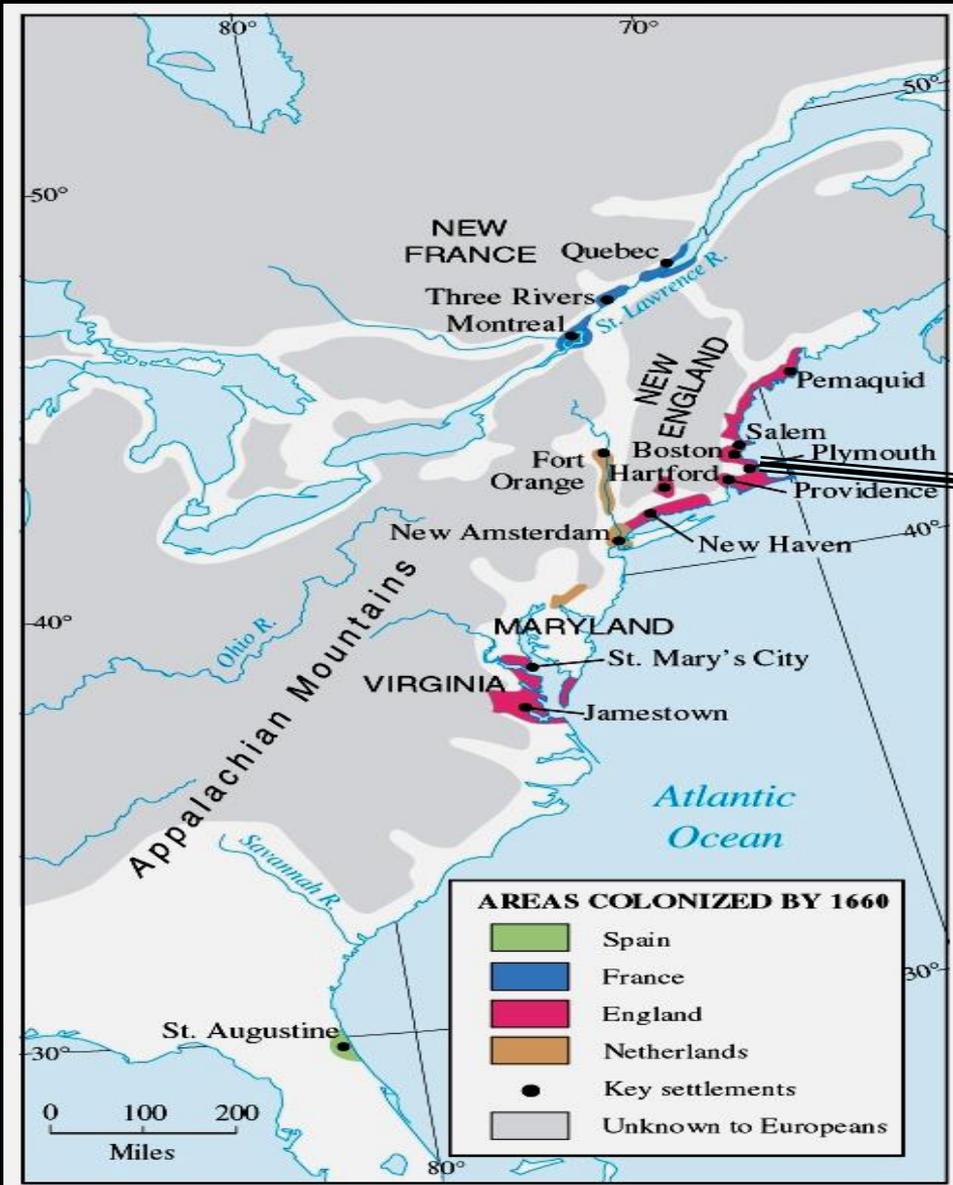
MAYFLOWER COMPACT

In the name of God, amen... We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc, having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a **“civil body politic”**, for our better ordering and

MAYFLOWER COMPACT

preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid;
and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and
“frame such just and equal laws”, ordinances,
acts, constitutions, and offices, from time to time, as
shall be thought most meet and convenient for the
general good of the colony, unto which **“we
promise all due submission and obedience”**.
In witness wherof we have hereunto subscribed
our names a Cape Cod the eleventh of November,
in the reign of our sovereign lord, King James, of
England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and
of Scotland, the fifty-fourth.....AD 1620.

PILGRIMS



Pilgrims merge with the Puritans to form Massachusetts Bay Colony



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7. Puritans = Dissenters 1630, City Upon a Hill

PURITANS



- **John Winthrop, founder of the Massachusetts Bay Colony**
 - **Middle class settlers, educated and organized**
 - **Successful as fur traders, fishermen and shipbuilders**
 - **Ruled as "Bible Commonwealth" or theocracy**
 - **New England Way = Puritan covenant with God**
 - **To establish holy society----"city upon a hill"**

Charles I (1625 - 1649)



- Son of James I and ruled by divine right.
- Conflicts with Parliament = much resistance to his policies.
- Forced to sign the Petition of Right
 - no taxes without Parliament's consent;
 - civilians didn't have to house soldiers;
 - no military law in peacetime
 - Due process of law

- In 1629, Charles dissolved Parliament and ruled until 1640.
- Persecuted Puritans led to the Puritan Migration.
- 1642–1651: English Civil Wars, "Cavaliers" (Anglicans, royalists, nobility, Catholics) vs. the "Roundheads" (Puritans and Middle Class).
- Charles I was beheaded in 1649-----Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth.

PURITAN MIGRATION 1629 to 1640



ENGLAND

TO NEW ENGLAND 20,000

TO CHESAPEAKE COLONIES 5,000

TO WEST INDIAN ISLANDS 20,000

ATLANTIC OCEAN

NEW ENGLAND
1620

MARYLAND
1645

VIRGINIA
1635

BERMUDA
1642

BAHAMAS
1646

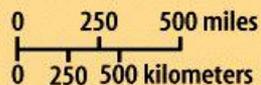
ST. CROIX
1625

ST. KITTS
1623

NEVIS
1628

BARBADOS
1625

Caribbean
Sea



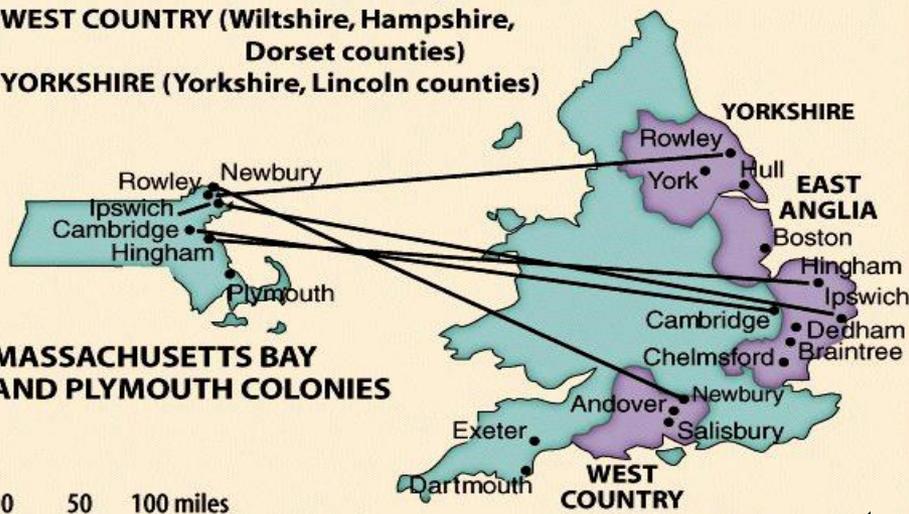
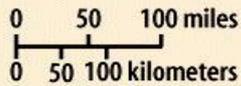
ORIGINS OF MASSACHUSETTS PURITANS

EAST ANGLIA (Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hartford counties)

WEST COUNTRY (Wiltshire, Hampshire, Dorset counties)

YORKSHIRE (Yorkshire, Lincoln counties)

MASSACHUSETTS BAY AND PLYMOUTH COLONIES



ENGLAND



PURITANS

- ❖ Pilgrims merge with the Puritans to form Massachusetts Bay Colony

- ❖ Communities well organized

- ❖ Established towns

- ❖ Protestant Work Ethic

- ❖ Family values





New England

- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- Rhode Island
- Connecticut



New England

1. good harbors
2. small farms and towns
3. trade centered around harbors
4. hilly, forested and shallow soil
5. cities: Boston
 - 15,000 – 1750
6. fishing, lumber and trapping
7. Family, religion and community

Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Connecticut

Soil

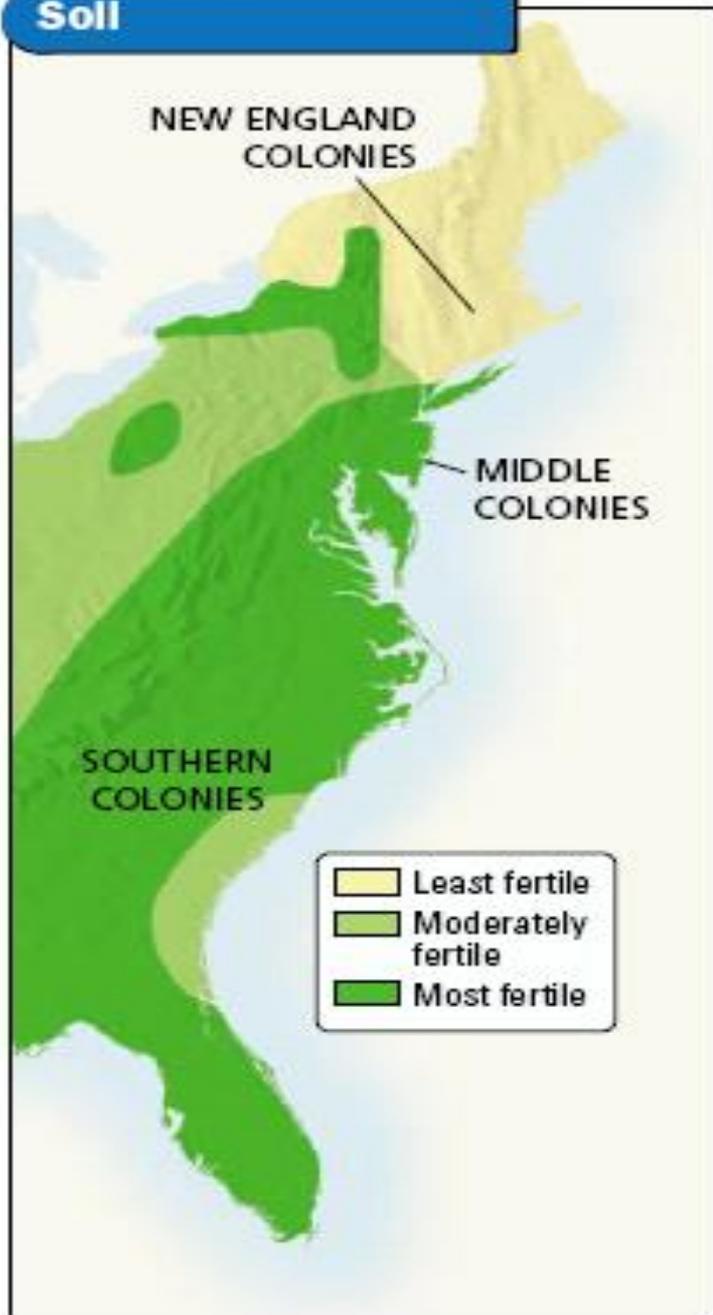


CHART: THIRTEEN COLONIES

<u>Colony/Date</u>	<u>Person Responsible</u>	<u>Why Founded</u>	<u>Governed/Owner</u>
<p><u>Massachusetts</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1621—Pilgrims Plymouth Colony •1630---Puritans Mass. Bay Colony 	<p>William Bradford</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Pilgrims John Winthrop •Puritans •Plymouth merges with Mass. 1691 	<p>Religious freedom, avoid religious persecution, to start a “city upon a hill”, and to begin a new life.</p>	<p>Mayflower Compact Theocracy General Court Royal Colony</p>
<p><u>Rhode Island</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1644 •Formed from Mass. 	<p>Roger Williams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Exiled from Mass. Anne Hutchison •Exiled from Mass. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Dissatisfied with Mass. Bay Colony •Religious freedom 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Consent of the governed •Self-governing colony
<p><u>Connecticut</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1662 •Formed from Mass. 	<p>Rev. Thomas Hooker</p>	<p>Religious freedom, exploring the frontier and settling new areas.</p>	<p>Fundamental Orders of Connecticut</p> <p>Self-governing colony</p>
<p><u>New Hampshire</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •1679 •Formed from Mass. 	<p>John Mason Sir Ferdinando Gorges</p>	<p>Part of Mass. Bay Colony and set up for greater opportunity in frontier---trade goods, fur, fishing & lumber industry</p>	<p>Royal Colony</p>

Building the Bay Colony

- Franchise (right to vote) extended to “freemen” – adult Puritan men of Congregational church (about 40% of men in the colony ~ higher percentage than in England)
- However, in town government, all property-owning males could vote in *town meetings*
 - **Direct democracy**----self government
- Since idea of government was to enforce God’s laws, religious leaders (e.g. John Cotton) were very influential

Building the Bay Colony

- Clergy were barred from formal political office – early “church/state separation”
- Puritan ideas: “calling” to God’s work, Protestant work ethic, limited worldly pleasures, fear of hell



Trouble in Bible Colony

(Puritan Rebels)

- Social harmony when only Puritans, but that didn't last
- Quakers: fines, floggings, banishments, executions
- Anne Hutchinson: truly saved don't need to obey ("**antinomianism**" the theological doctrine that by faith and God's grace a Christian is freed from all laws (including the moral standards of the culture)
 - Banished from Mass. Bay
 - Travels to Rhode Island with her children and helps organize this settlement



Trouble in Bible Colony

(Puritan Rebels)

Roger Williams

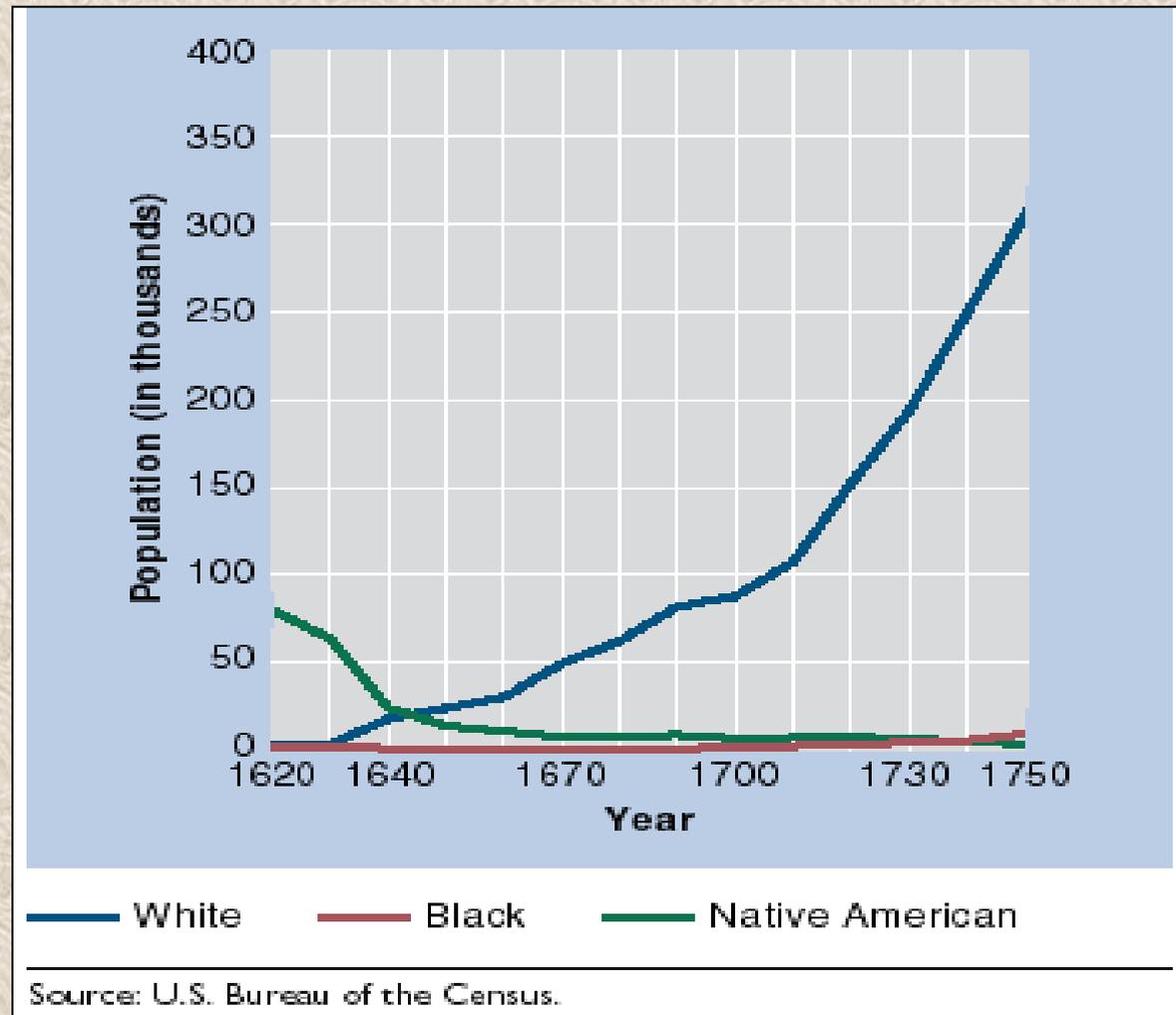


- Roger Williams: extreme Separatist, denied right of civil government to govern religious behavior, challenged charter for illegally taking land from Indians
- Avoided exile to England by fleeing to Rhode Island where in 1636, aided by Indians, he started a colony in the Providence area
- Started the first Baptist church
- Allowed complete freedom of religion

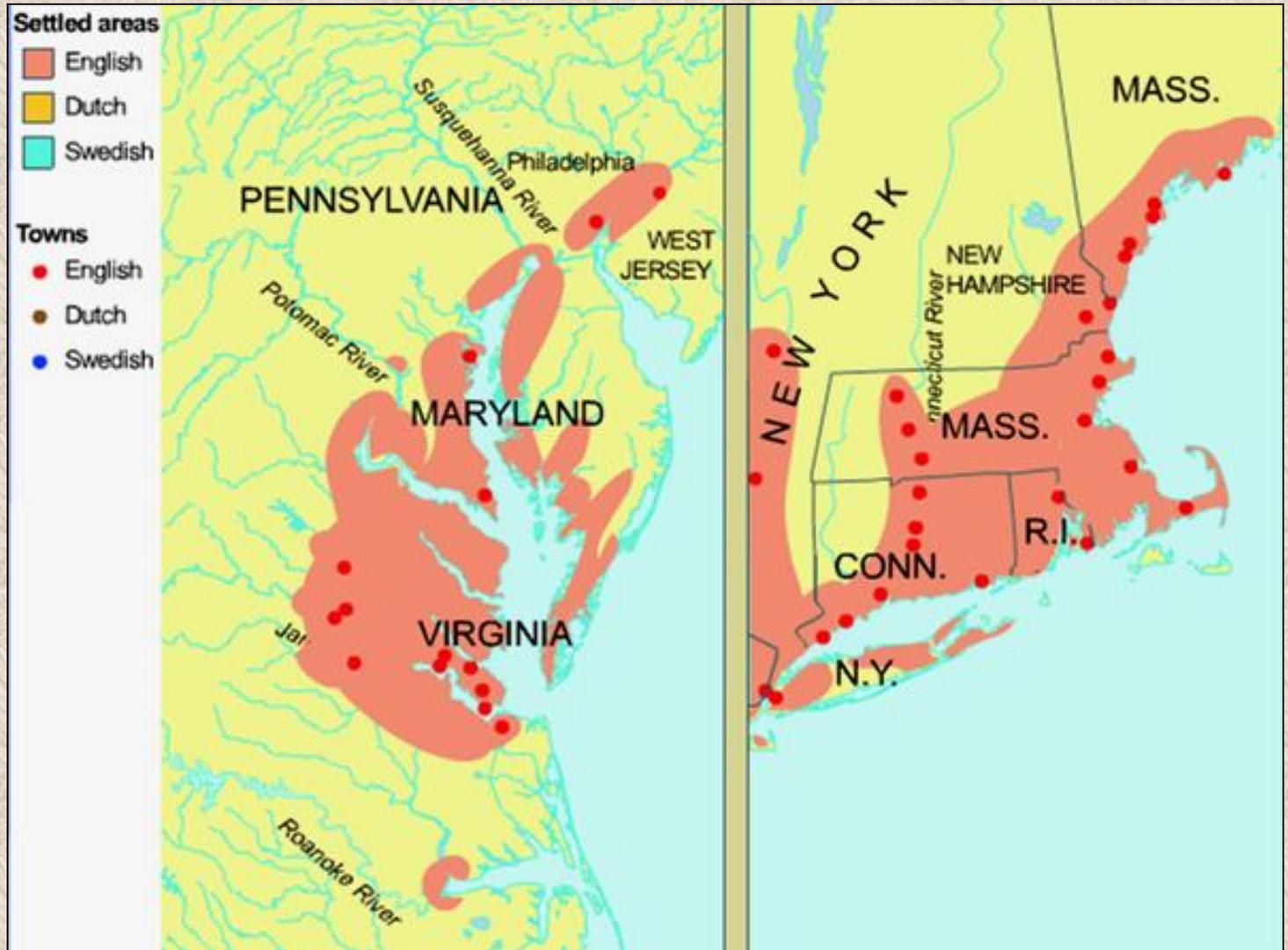
New England Spreads Out

- 1635: Hartford (Conn.) founded by Dutch/English settlers. Some Puritans moved westward to Connecticut with Rev. Thomas Hooker
- 1639: Fundamental Orders – modern constitution established democratic government
- 1641: New Hampshire taken over by overly aggressive Bay Colony
- 1679: Annoyed by greed of Bay Colony, king arbitrarily separates it, becomes royal colony

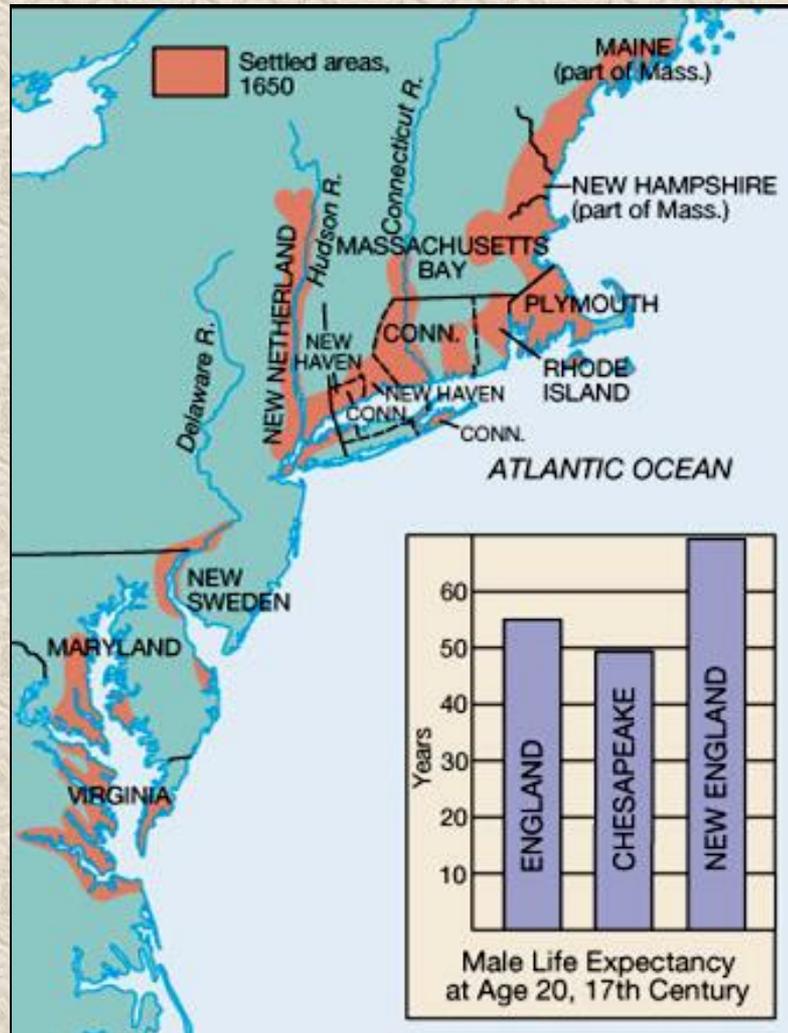
Population of the New England Colonies



Growth of the Colonies: 1690



Population Comparisons: New England v. the Chesapeake



A

In **ADAM'S** Fall
We sinned all.

B

Heaven to find;
The Bible Mind.

C

Christ crucify'd
For sinners
dy'd.

D

The Deluge
drown'd
The Earth
around.

E

ELIJAH hid
By Ravens fed.

F

The judgment
made
FELIX afraid.

G

As runs the Glass,
Our Life doth pass.

H

My Book and Heart
Must never part.

J

JOB feels the Rod,--
Yet blesses **GOD**.

K

Proud Korah's troop
Was swallowed up

L

LOT fled to *Zoar*,
Saw fiery Shower
On *Sodom* pour.

M

MOSES was he
Who *Israel's* Host
Led thro' the Sea

N

NOAH did view
The old world &
new.

O

Young **OBADIAS**,
DAVID, **JOSIAS**,
All were pious.

P

PETER deny'd
His Lord and cry'd.

Q

Queen **ESTHER** sues
And saves the Jews.

R

Young pious **RUTH**,
Left all for Truth.

S

Young **SAM'L** dear,
The Lord did fear.

T

Young **TIMOTHY**
Learnt sin to fly.

V

VASHTI for Pride
Was set aside.

W

Whales in the Sea,
GOD's Voice obey.

X

XERXES did die,
And so must I.

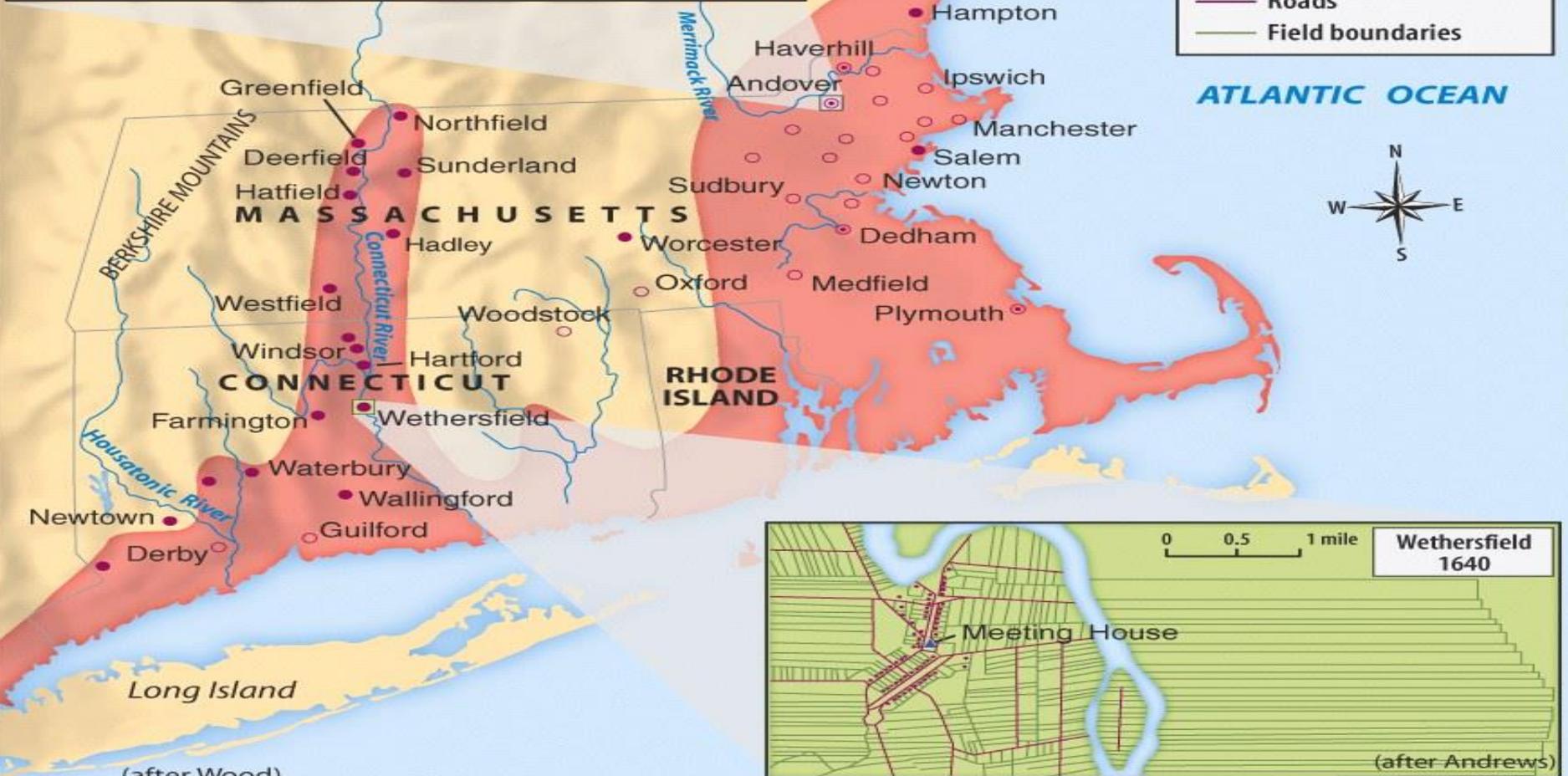
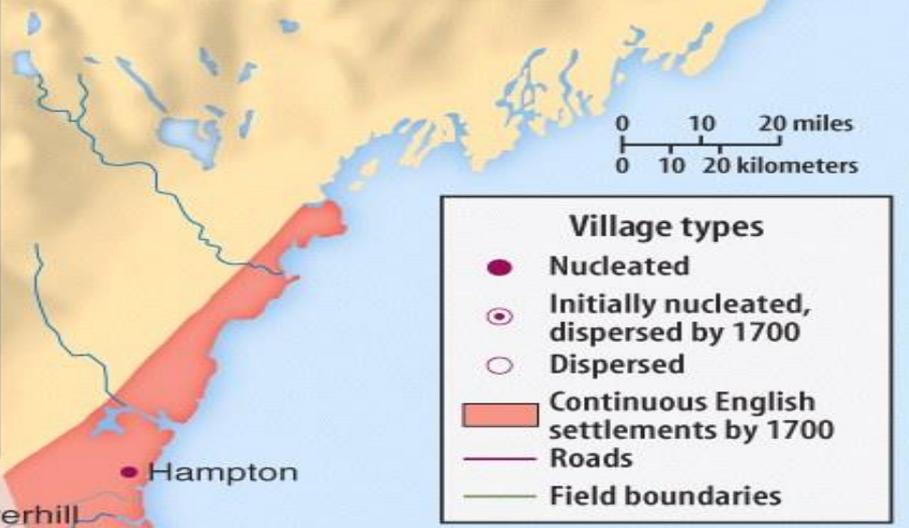
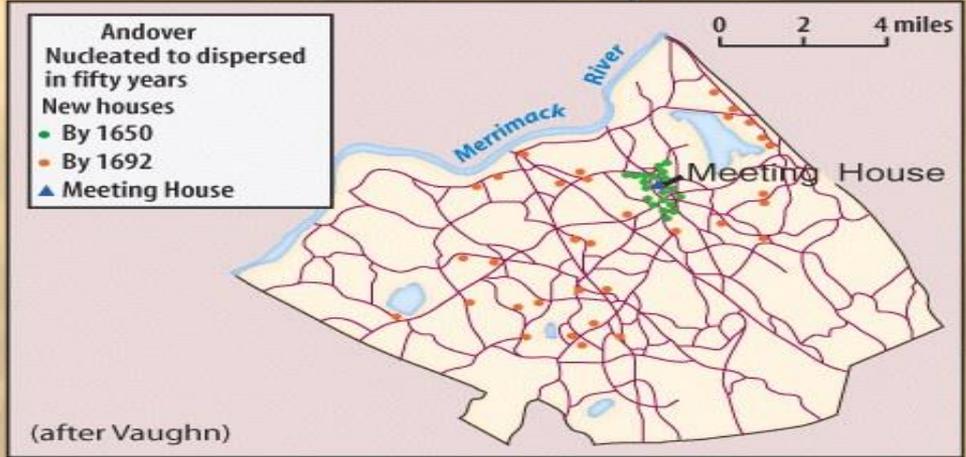
Y

While youth do cheer
Death may be near.

Z

ZACCHEUS he
Did climb the Tree
Our Lord to see.





Middle Colonies

**New York
Pennsylvania
New Jersey
Delaware**



Middle Colonies



1. **River systems**
2. **Valleys – fertile soil**
3. **."bread basket"
large farms -
surplus food**
4. **diverse population**
5. **manufacturing**
6. **iron mines, glass,
shipyards, and
paper**
7. **Cities: New York
and Philadelphia**

**New York
Pennsylvania
New Jersey
Delaware**





America, a
“melting
pot”

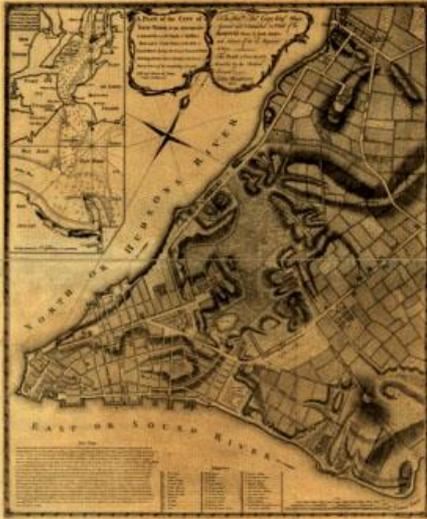


CHART: THIRTEEN COLONIES

Chart 13a

<u>Colony/Date</u>	<u>Person Responsible</u>	<u>Why Founded</u>	<u>Governed/Owner</u>
<p><u>New Netherland</u> In 1609--Dutch</p> <p>New York—1664 England</p>	<p>Henry Hudson for Netherlands</p> <p>Duke of York of England names it New York</p>	<p>English fleet takes New Amsterdam from Dutch in 1664 and becomes New York City---Good harbor for trade</p>	<p>New Netherlands was an autocracy 1689---English Bill of Rights</p> <p>Representative Govt</p> <p>Royal Colony</p>
<p><u>New Jersey</u>---1702</p>	<p>Indian land---Dutch and Swedish gift from King Charles II to brother James---gives to his friends Lord John Berkeley & Sir George Carteret</p>	<p>Attract new settlers for Dutch and Swedish colonists</p>	<p>Royal Colony</p>
<p><u>Pennsylvania</u>—1681</p> <p><u>Delaware</u>--1682</p>	<p>William Penn Swedes</p>	<p>Penn founded for religious freedom for the Quakers---Holy Experiment—invited all people</p>	<p>Representative govt</p> <p>Royal Colony</p>
<p><u>Maryland</u>--1634</p>	<p>Lord Baltimore</p>	<p>Religious toleration—those who believed in Christ---allowed persecuted Catholics to settle in Maryland</p>	<p>Representative govt</p> <p>Proprietary Colony</p>

New Netherland (New York)

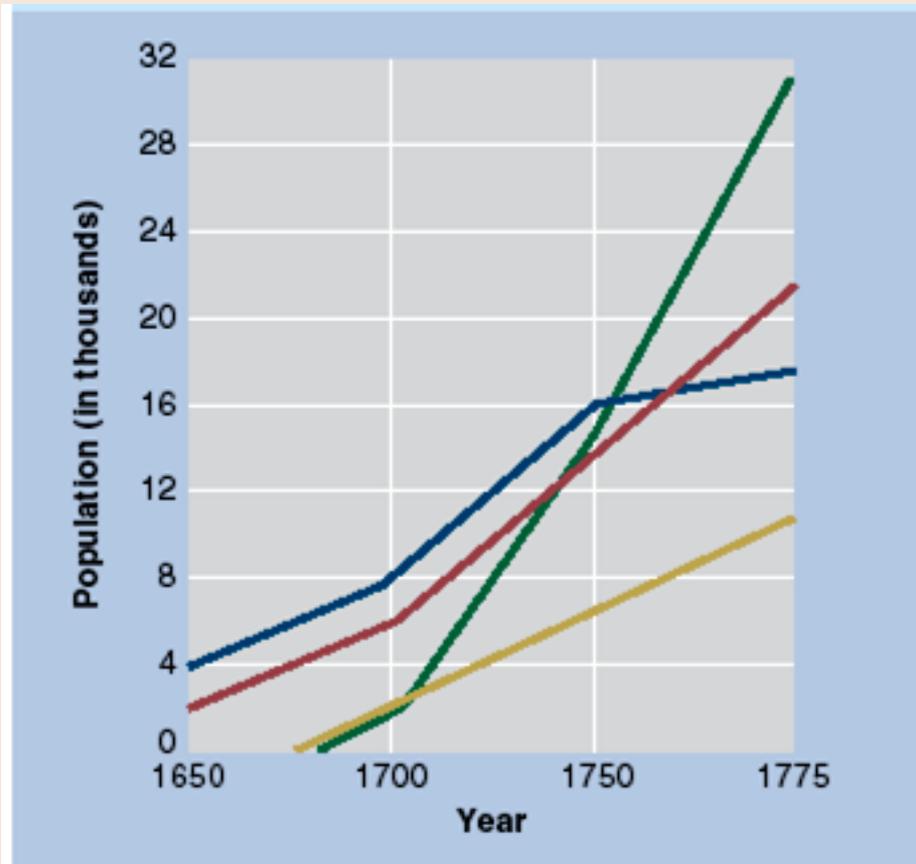


- 1609: Henry Hudson sailing for Dutch East India Company sails into Hudson river looking for passage through continent ~ claims area for Dutch
- 1623-24: Dutch West India Company establishes New Netherland
- Goal: quick-profit fur trade
- “Bought” Manhattan from Indians
- Company town: no religious tolerance or free speech, harsh governors

New Netherlands & New Sweden



Urban Population Growth 1650 - 1775

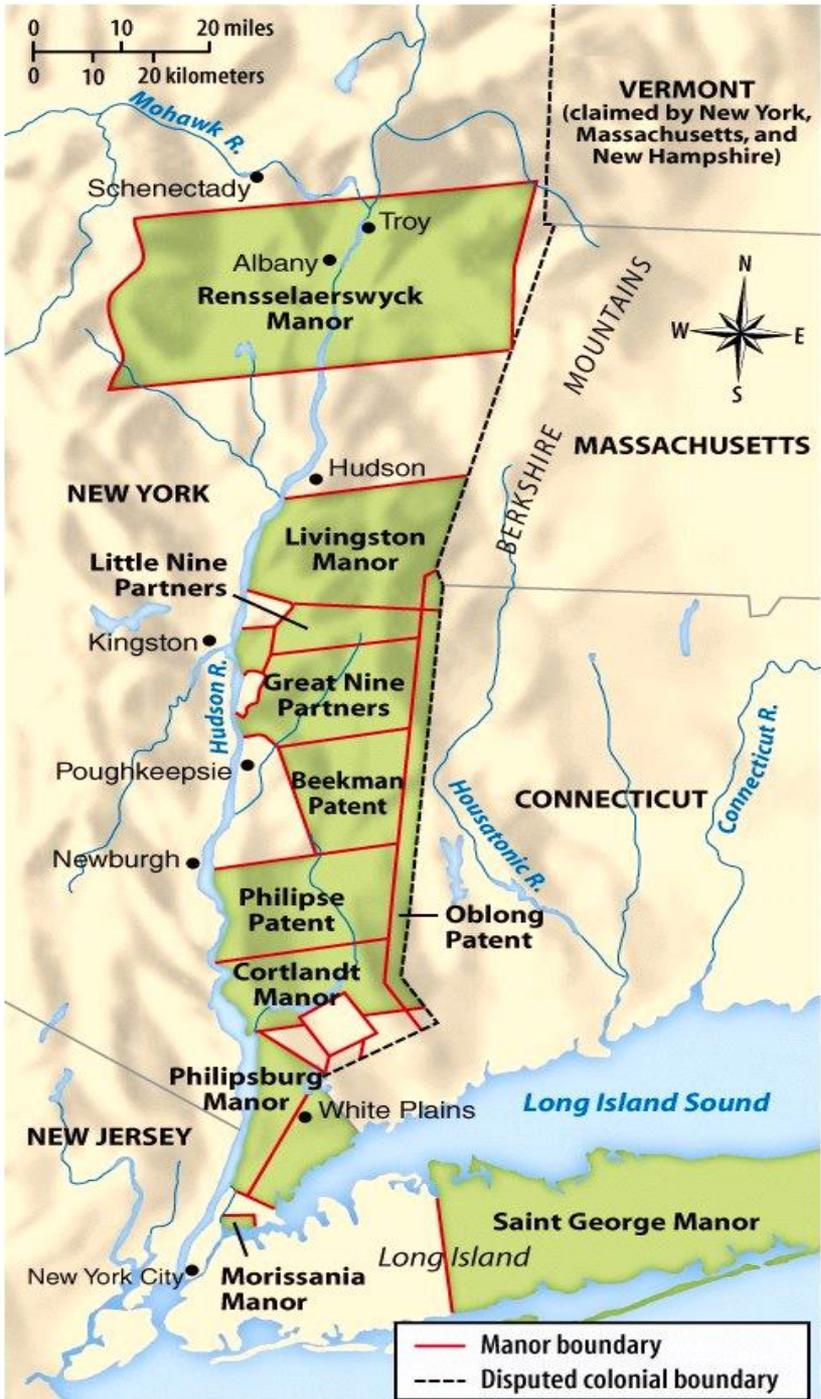


— Boston — New York — Philadelphia — Charleston

Source: Gary B. Nash, *The Urban Crucible*, 1979

New Netherland

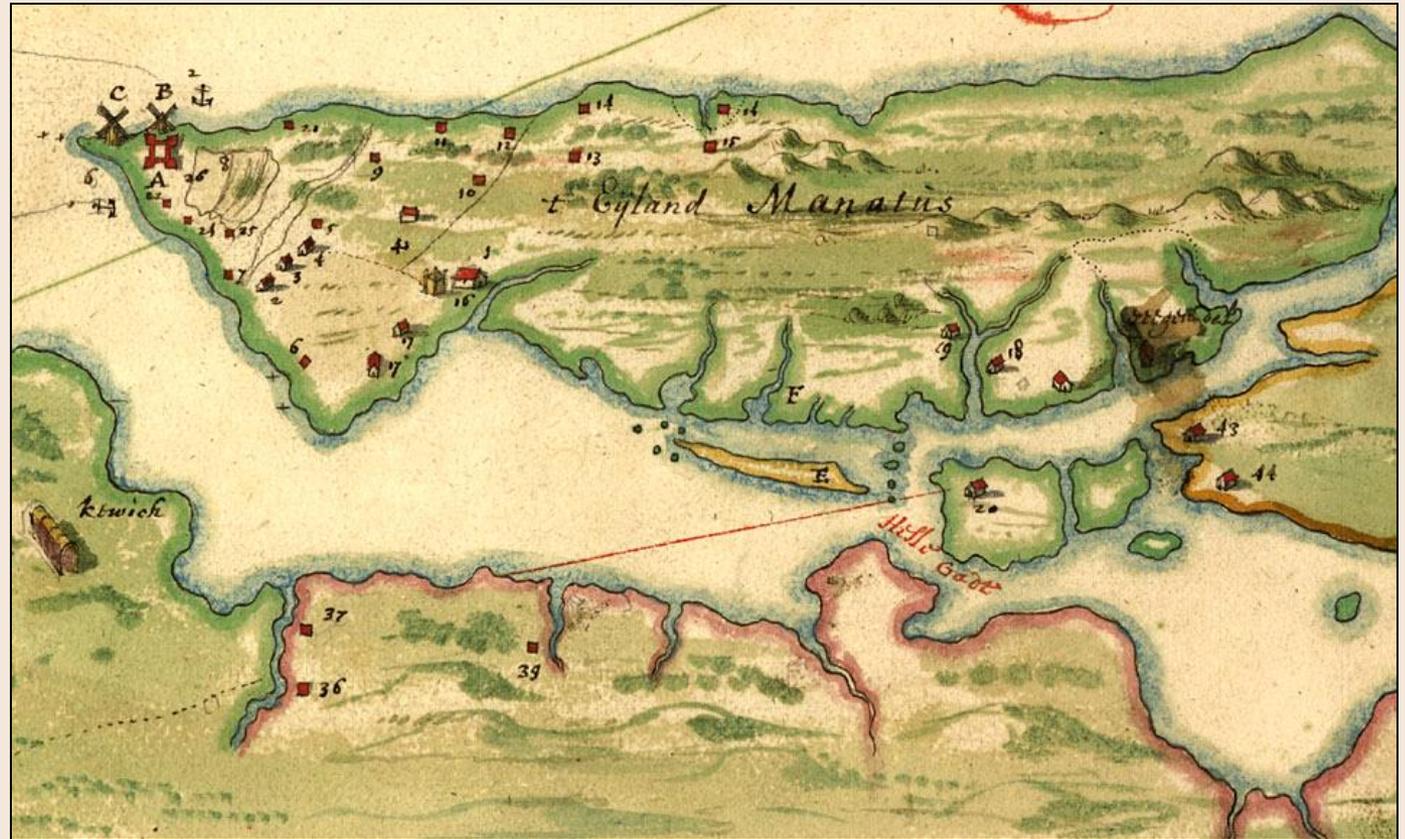
- Colony had aristocratic influence (**a member of a ruling class or of the nobility**) with large feudal estates (“patroonships” – one larger than Rhode Island)
- Very diverse population: in 1640s missionary observed 18 languages



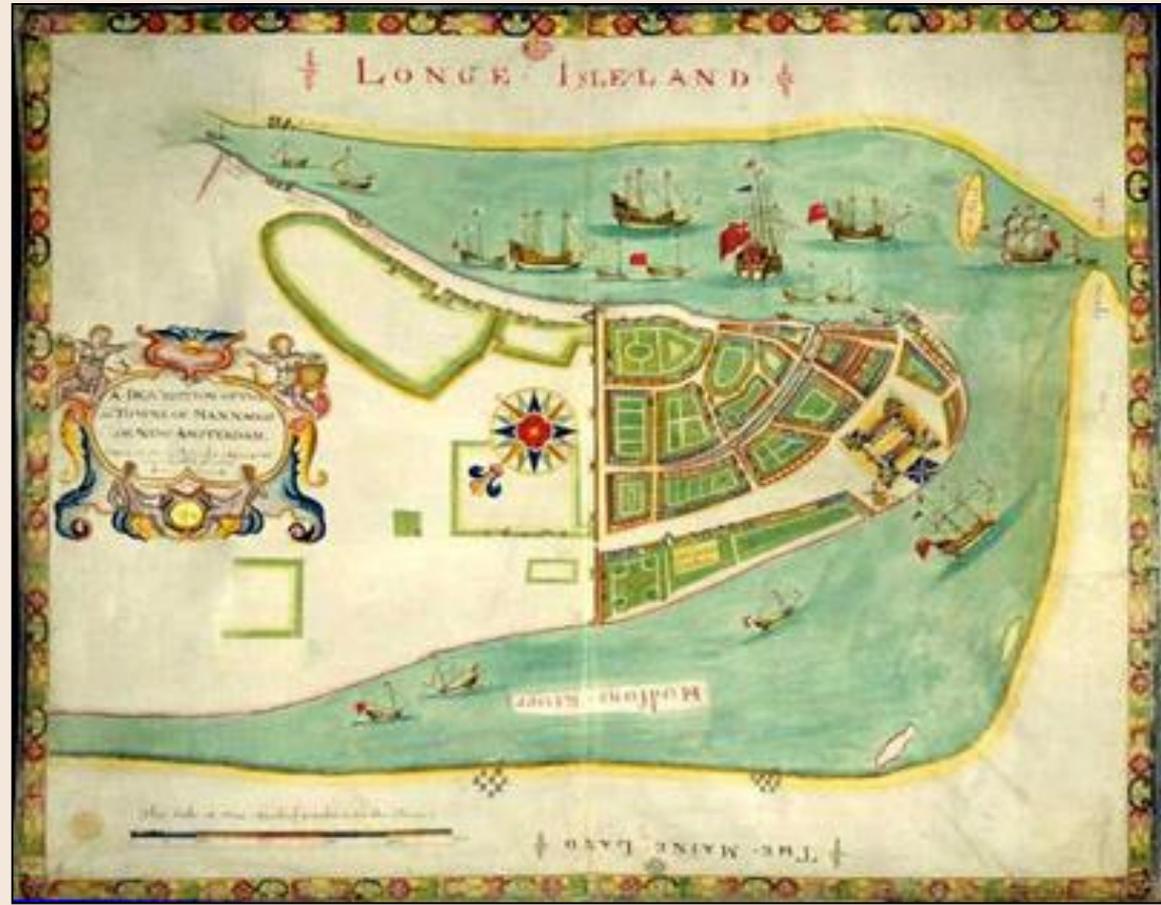
**New York
Manors &
Land Grants**

**Patronships
similar to the feudal
system**

New York Harbor, 1639



New Amsterdam



Dutch Conflicts

- **Dutch cruelties to Indians brought retaliatory massacres – Dutch built wall (Wall Street)**
- **Connecticut rejected Dutch settlers**

Dutch in New York



Duke of York



An Angry Peter Stuyvesant

- English immigration to New Netherland resulted in 1/2 total population - English regarded Dutch as intruders
- Charles II brazenly granted area to his brother (Duke of York)
- English squadron comes, New Netherland leader, Peter Stuyvesant, governor of New York had no defense; surrendered, renamed New York

New Jersey



Lord John Berkeley

- James gave 2 friends, Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, the section of New York located between the Hudson River and Delaware Bay in 1664
 - He felt the territory of New York was too large to administer
- Both proprietors allowed religious freedom and an assembly in addition to giving generous land offers to attract settlers

Penn's Holy Experiment



- Mid-1600s: religious dissenters named Quakers arose in England
- Hated by authorities because they refused to pay taxes to Church of England, refused to take oaths, refused military service

Penn's Holy Experiment



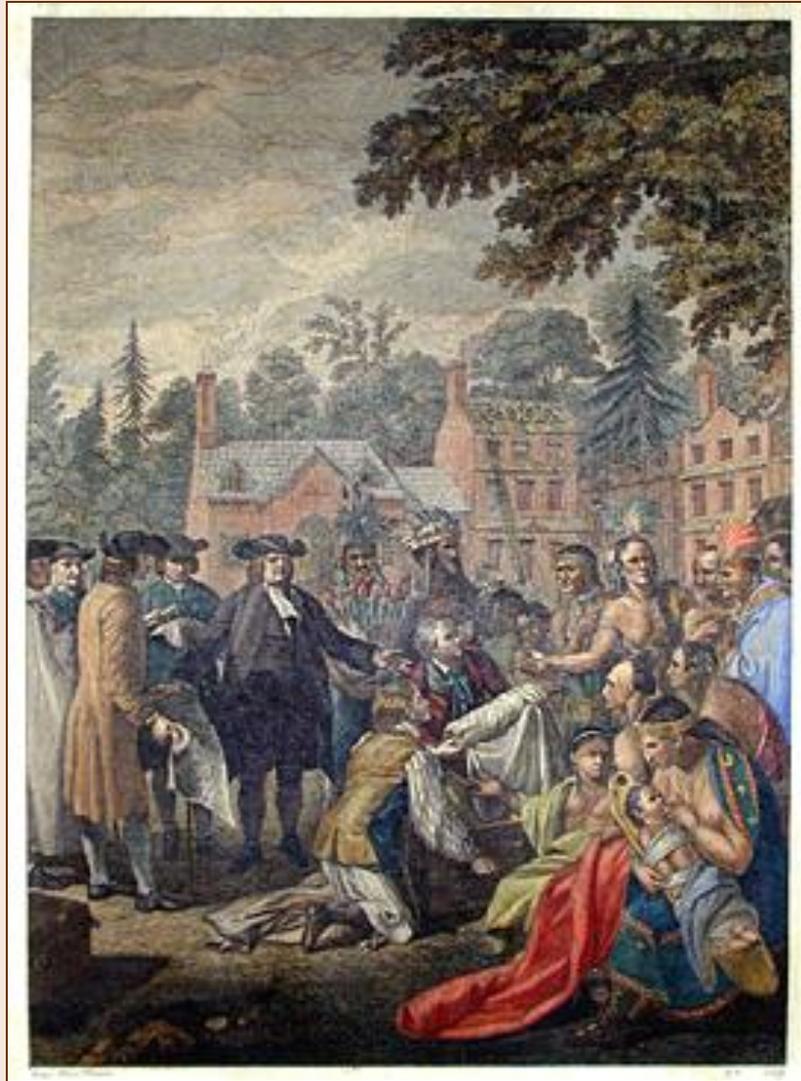
❑ Penn's family owed a large debt from the British Crown. Given a land grant in 1681. Pennsylvania

- ❑ Penn governs the colony, unusual for a proprietor
- ❑ Advertised in Europe, promising land & freedoms
- ❑ Frame of Government (guaranteed elected assembly), Charter of Liberties (freedom of worship, open immigration), fair treatment of Native Americans

Royal Land Grant to Penn



Penn & Native Americans



Penn's Treaty with the Native Americans



The Great God, who is the power and wisdom that made you and me, has given your hearts to understand each other's loves and fears. This I said to you as if my love, and to repay your love to my friends, and when the Great God brought me among you, I intended to divide all things in full measure that we may all live in love and peace one with another, which I hope this Great God will fulfill both me and you to do. I seek nothing but the honor of his name, and that we who are his workmen, may do that which will please to him. The man which delivers this unto you, is my special friend, his wife and loving, you may believe him. I have already taken care that none use of any people wrong you, by good law, I have provided for that purpose, nor will I ever allow any of my people to sell themselves to make your people drunk. If anything should be out of order, report when I come, it shall be remedied, and I will bring you some things of our country that are useful and pleasing to you. Is fresh In of love of our god
 England 25: 2: 1682

I read this to the Indians
 by an interpreter the
 6th mo 1682 The Rocks

Your Loving Friend

 Wm Penn

Penn's Holy Experiment

Penn, more than any other individual founder or colonist, proved to be the chosen vessel through which the stream of demand for respect for individual rights was to flow so richly into our American reservoir of precious ideals.

*...ship
own
conscience. No man can of right be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishment or modes of worship.*

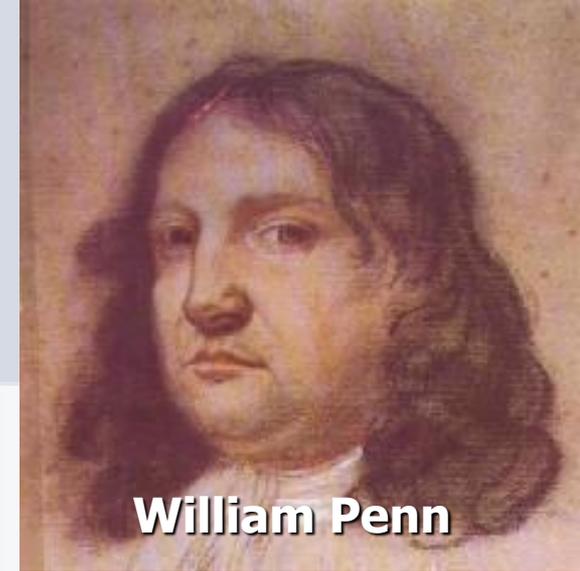
- William Penn, Declaration of Rights

Pennsylvania & Neighbors



- Penn bought land from Indians ~ treatment of them so fair that Quakers went to them unarmed and even employed Indians as babysitters
- However, as non-Quaker immigrants came, they were less tolerant of Indians (Scots-Irish)
- Liberal features: elected assembly, no tax-supported church, freedom of worship, only 2 capital crimes

Delaware



William Penn

- Penn granted the lower 3 counties of Pennsylvania their own assembly
- Governor was the same as Pennsylvania's until the American Revolution