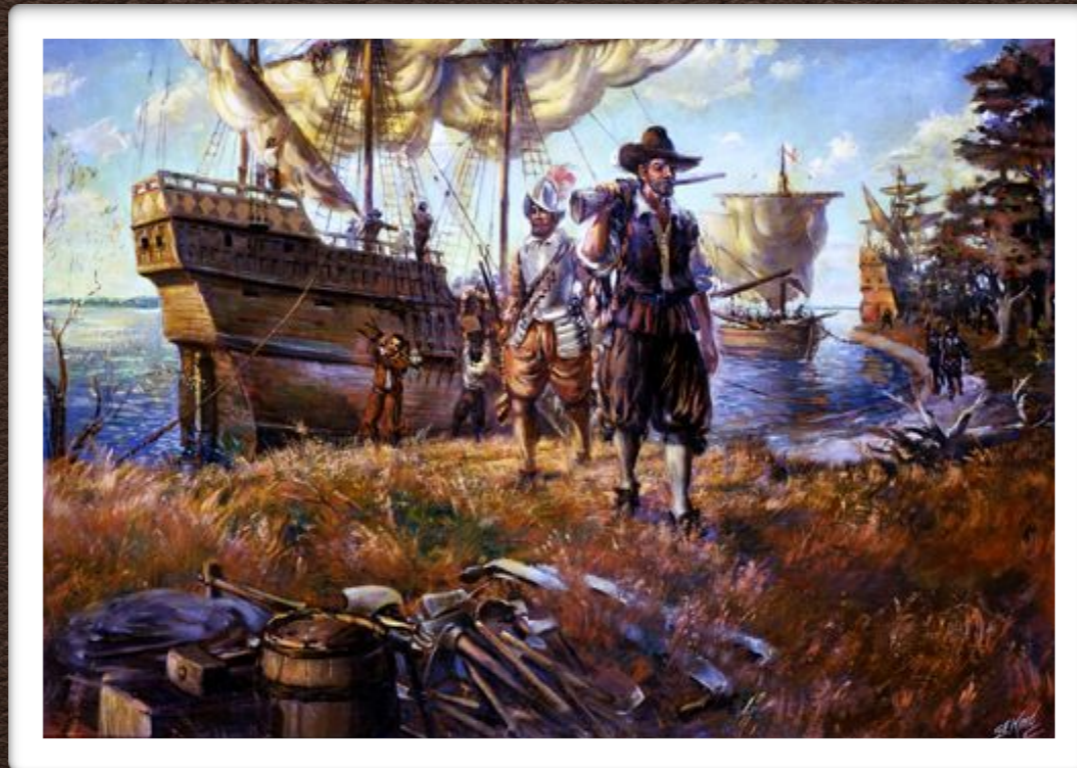


England's Colonies

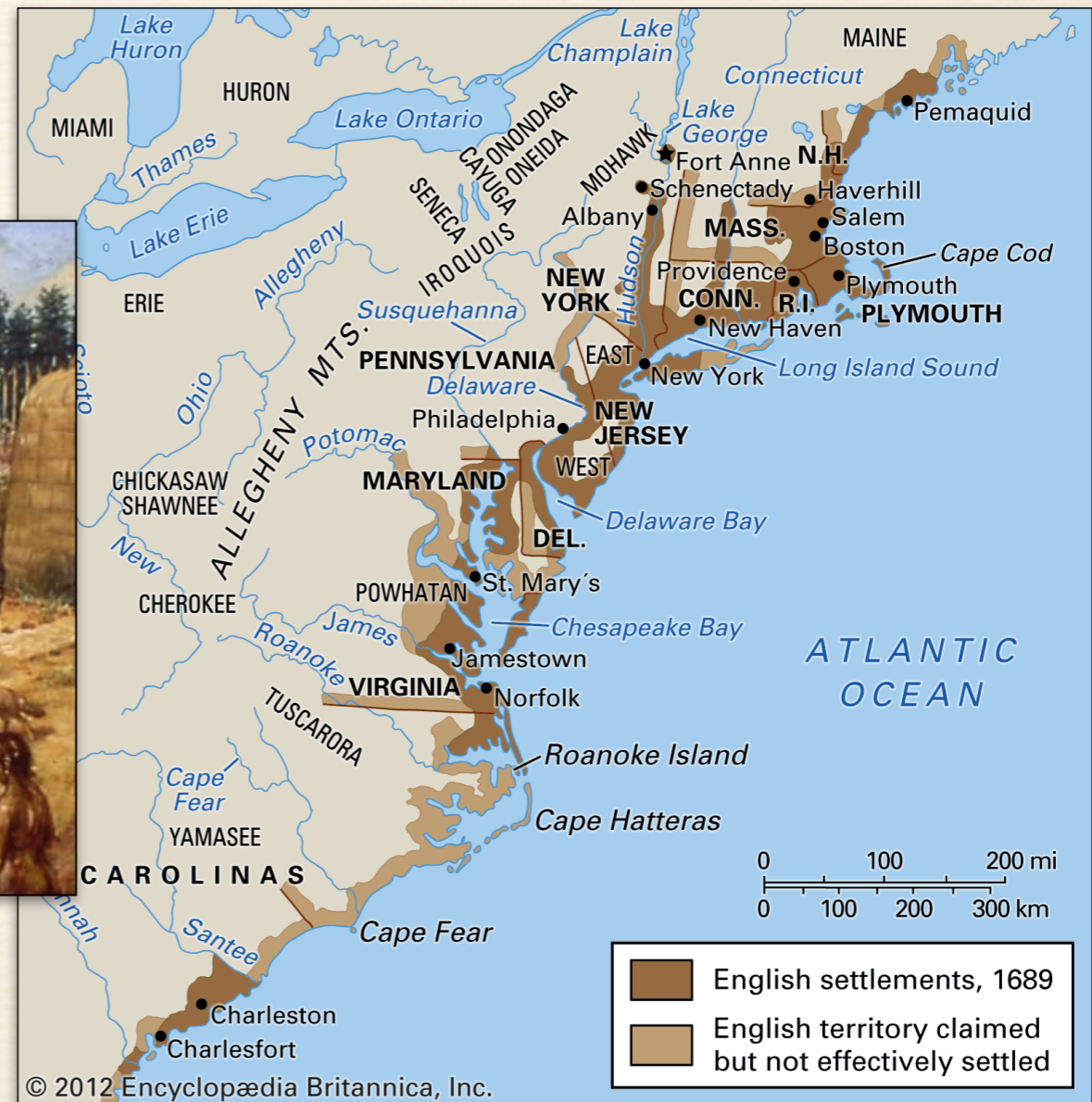
1607 - 1763



by Joe Burton

England's Colonies

The first English Colonies in New England were started by the Puritans, a religious sect seeking the freedom to worship as they chose. Their large numbers and work ethic led to prosperity, and the English rulers recognized the colonies' economic potential; by 1650, England had established a dominant position in the New World.



The Pilgrims at Plymouth

- ❖ In 1620...
- ❖ ...a ship called the *Mayflower*, bearing 101 passengers...
- ❖ ...half of whom were Pilgrims, a religious sect of Puritans seeking to break ties with the Church of England...
- ❖ ...was blown off course.
- ❖ Since the ship did land in Virginia where it was supposed to...

The Pilgrims at Plymouth

- ❖ ... and its landing site at Plymouth in New England was governed by Virginia Law...
- ❖ ...the settlers decided to make their own laws.
- ❖ The resulting agreement...
- ❖ ...the Mayflower Compact...
- ❖ ...established the important idea that there is a contract...
- ❖ ...or compact - between the government and the people.

The Mayflower Compact was originally titled Agreement Between the Settlers of New Plymouth, it was the first European governing document in North America - written only by the male passengers... consisting of Separatist Puritans, Adventurers, and Tradesmen. *The Compact* was signed aboard the ship on November 21, 1620. Signing the covenant were 41 of the passengers while anchored in Provincetown Harbor - within the hook at the northern tip of Cape Cod.



Signing the Mayflower Compact 1620,
by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris 1899



The Mayflower, shown in this modern replica, measured only 90 feet long - the same distance between home plate and first base in baseball.

Struggle for Survival

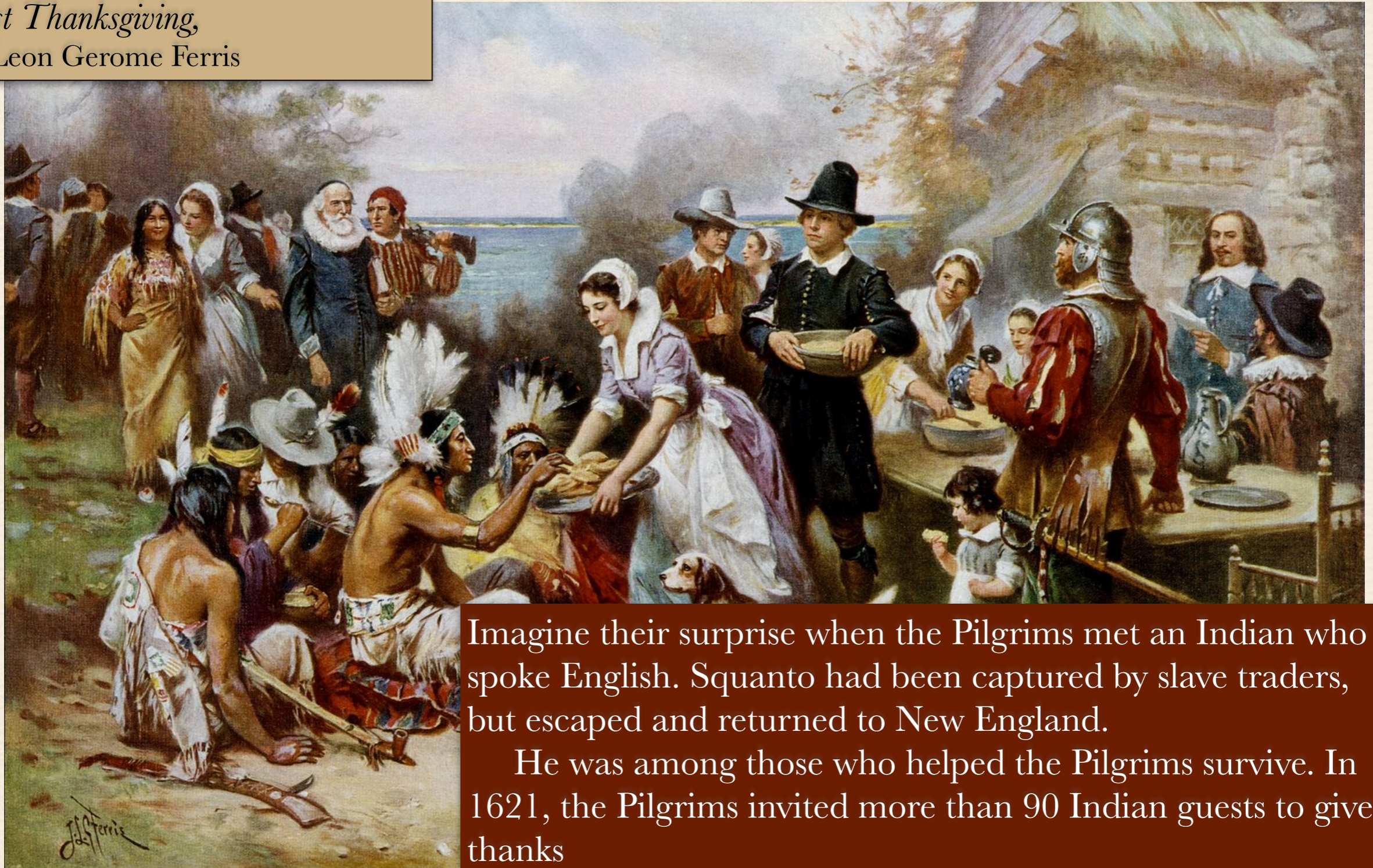
- ❖ After establishing their settlement in Plymouth, the Pilgrims suffered...
- ❖ ...and starved...
- ❖ ...through their first winter.
- ❖ In the Spring, friendly Wampanoag Indians showed the surviving Pilgrims how to grow...
- ❖ ...corn, beans, squash, and pumpkins...
- ❖ ...foods they didn't exist in Europe.

Struggle for Survival

- ❖ In 1630...
- ❖ ...plymouth drew more than 1,000 new settlers...
- ❖ ...who arrived with supplies and farm animals.
- ❖ The settlers formed the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- ❖ By 1640... 20,000 more colonists had followed their lead.

Squanto and The First Thanksgiving

First Thanksgiving,
by Leon Gerome Ferris



Imagine their surprise when the Pilgrims met an Indian who spoke English. Squanto had been captured by slave traders, but escaped and returned to New England.

He was among those who helped the Pilgrims survive. In 1621, the Pilgrims invited more than 90 Indian guests to give thanks

Squanto



When the Mayflower landed... Squanto (Tisqauntum) worked to make peaceable relations between the Pilgrims and the local Pokanokets.

Squanto



He played the key role in the early meetings with the Pilgrims - because he spoke English...living with the Pilgrims for 20 months acting as an interpreter, guide, and advisor.

Squanto



He also introduced the settlers to *fur trapping* and *fur trading* and then he taught them how to *sow* and *fertilize* the native crops. This proved vital, because the seeds which the Pilgrims brought from England failed.

Squanto

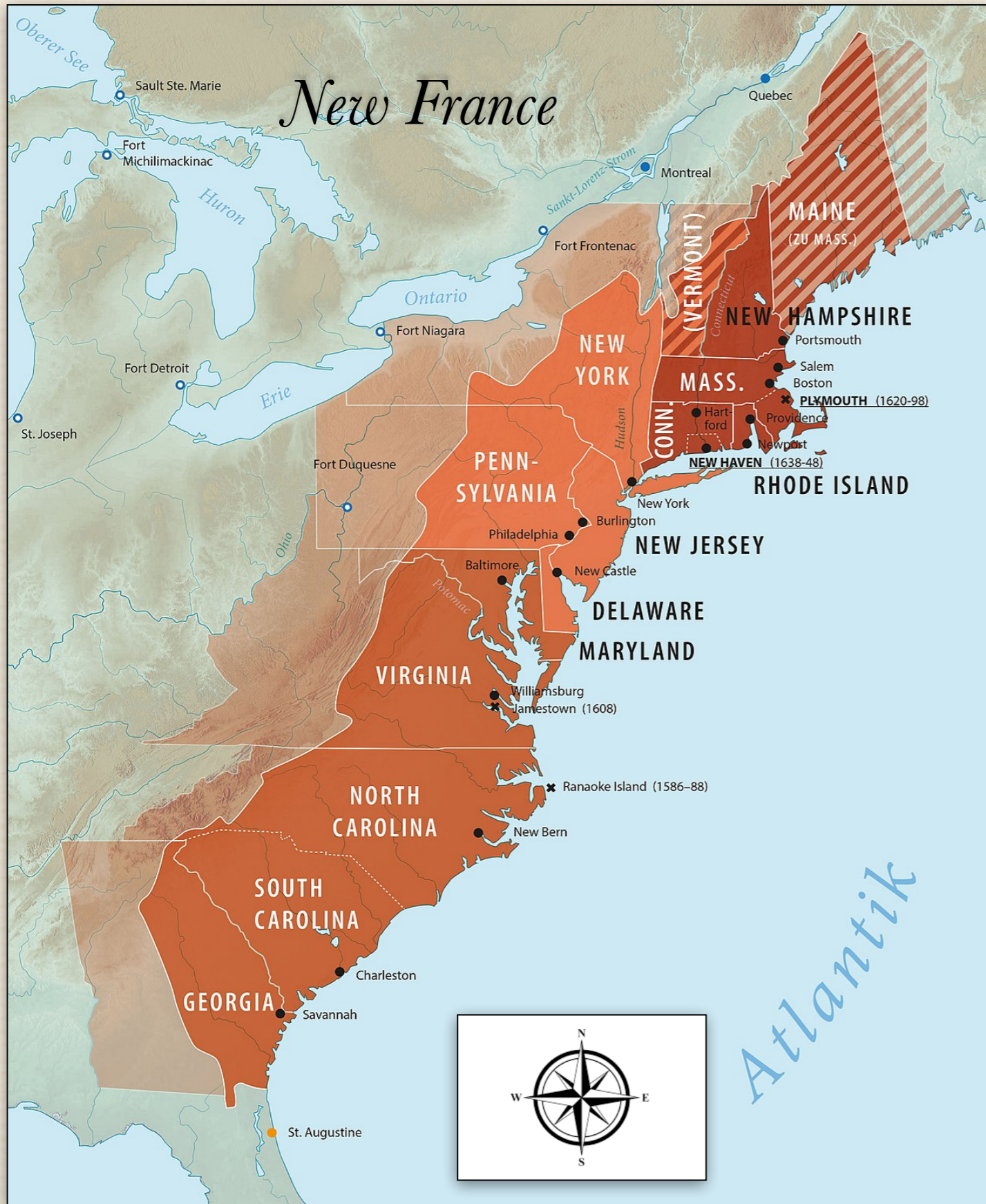


As food shortages worsened Governor Bradford relied on Squanto to pilot a ship of settlers on a trading expedition around Cape Cod - through dangerous shoals.

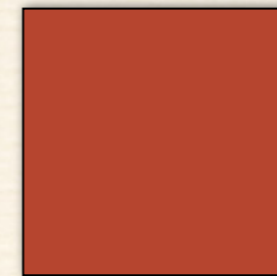
Squanto



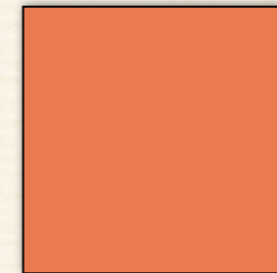
During that voyage, Squanto contracted... what Bradford called an “*Indian Fever*.” Bradford stayed with by Squanto’s side until he died, which Bradford described as a “*Great Loss*.”



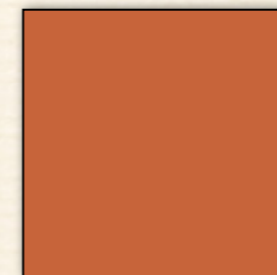
England's Thirteen Colonies



Northern Colonies



Middle Colonies



Southern Colonies

Atlantik

The First Indian Wars

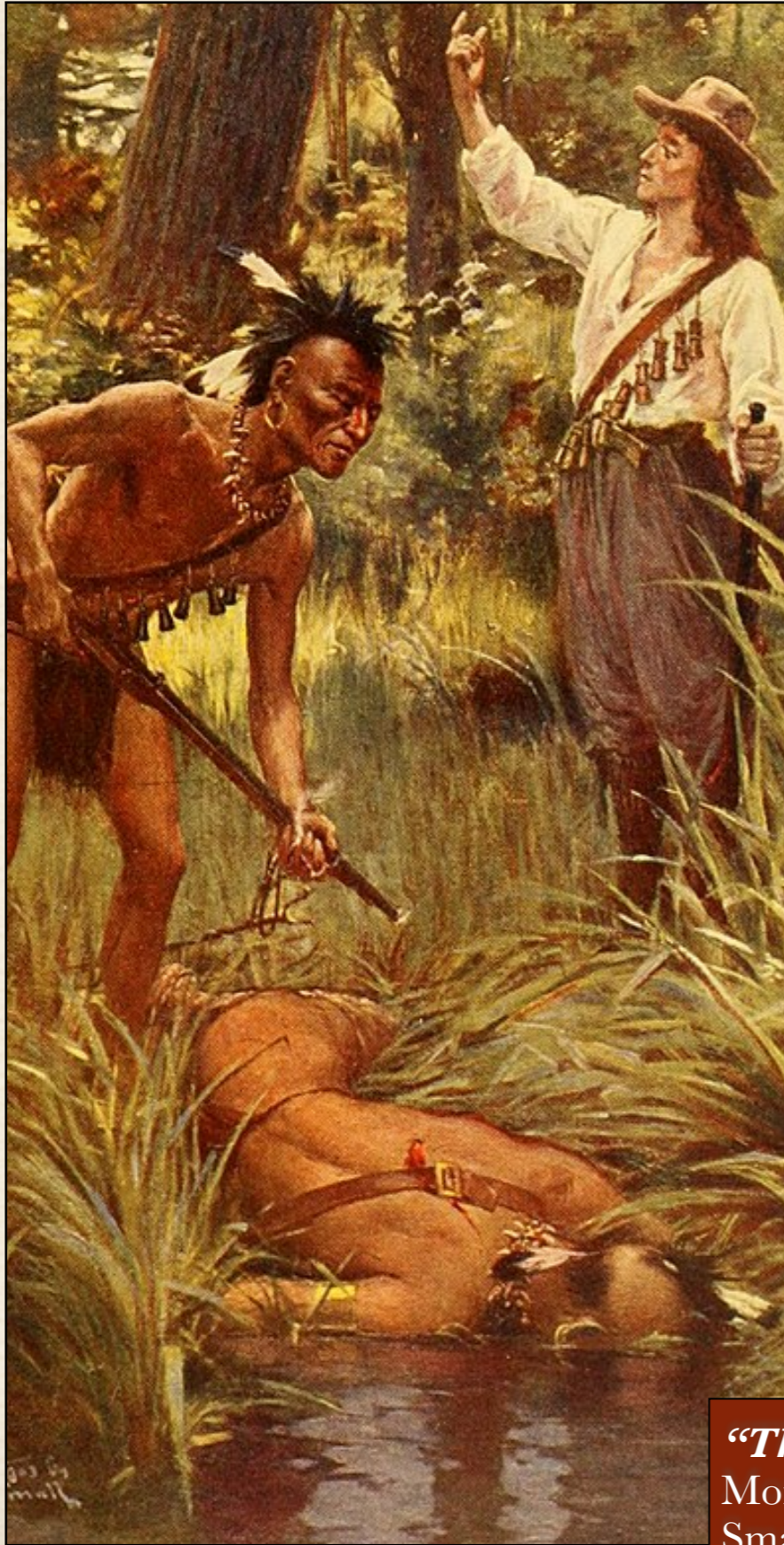
- ❖ As New England colonies expanded...
- ❖ ...tensions grew with American Indian Tribes angered by the loss of their hunting grounds.
- ❖ In 1635...
- ❖ ...the Pequot tribe fought the settlers in the Connecticut River Valley...
- ❖ ...before being trapped and by a colonial army.

The First Indian Wars

- ❖ The Pequot War was followed by 40 years of peace...
- ❖ ...until King Philip's War of 1675.
- ❖ A Wompanoag chief name Metacomet...
- ❖ ...also called King Philip...
- ❖ ...united several tribes and spread terror and bloodshed throughout New England.

The First Indian Wars

- ❖ In one deadly year...
- ❖ ...more than 600 colonists and 3,000 Indians...
- ❖ ...including King Philip...
- ❖ ...were killed and a dozen towns destroyed.
- ❖ This conflict ended American Indians' resistance to the colonies east of the Hudson River.

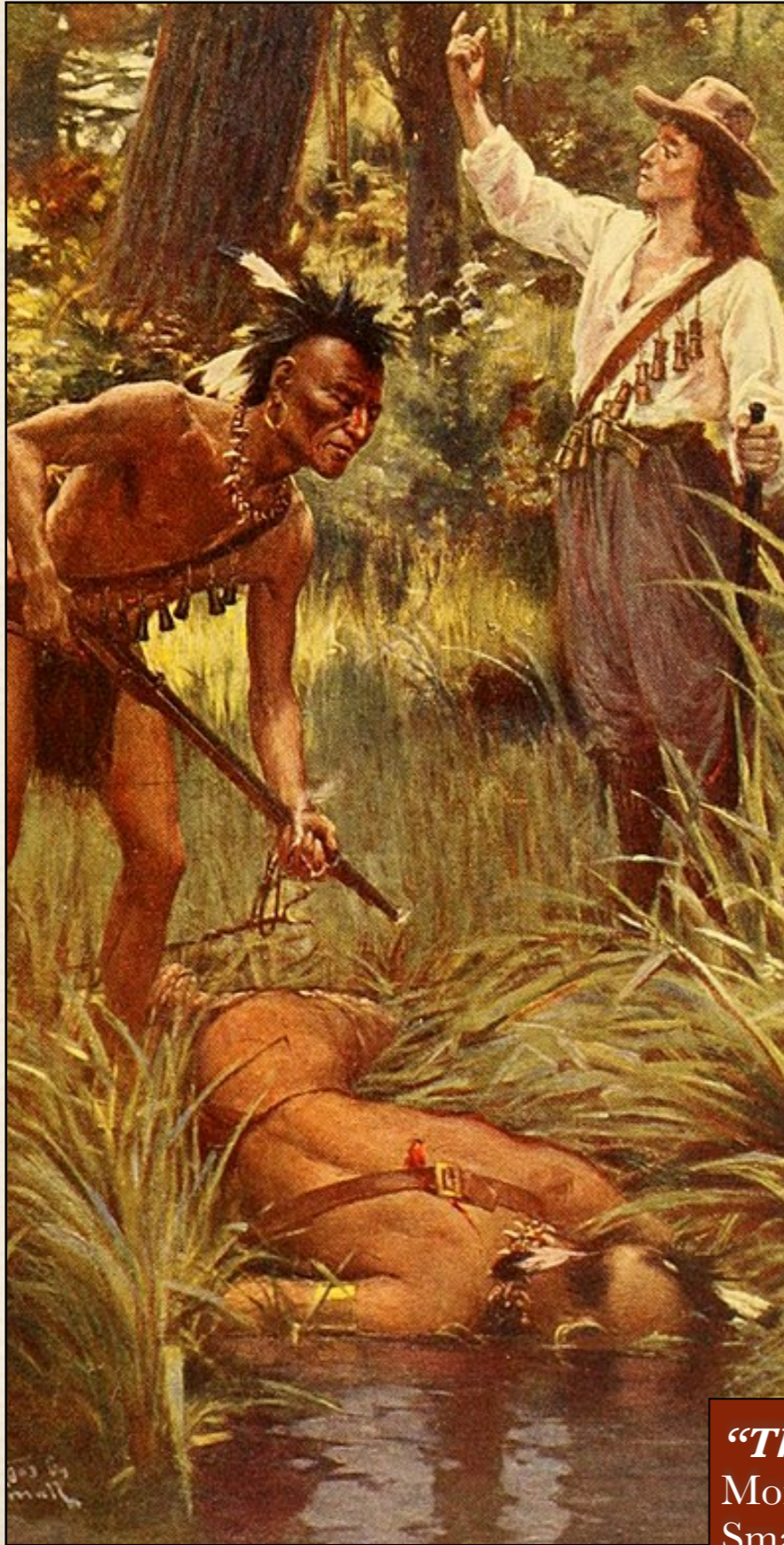


“The Death of King Philip” (“La Mort du roi Philippe”) by Frank O. Small



King Philip from a drawing by Paul Revere (Metacomet)

Metacomet (1638–1676), also known as **King Philip**... he was *sachem* (elected chief) to the Wampanoag... one of his sons was later sold into slavery in the West Indies - following the defeat of the Native Americans in *King Philip's War*.

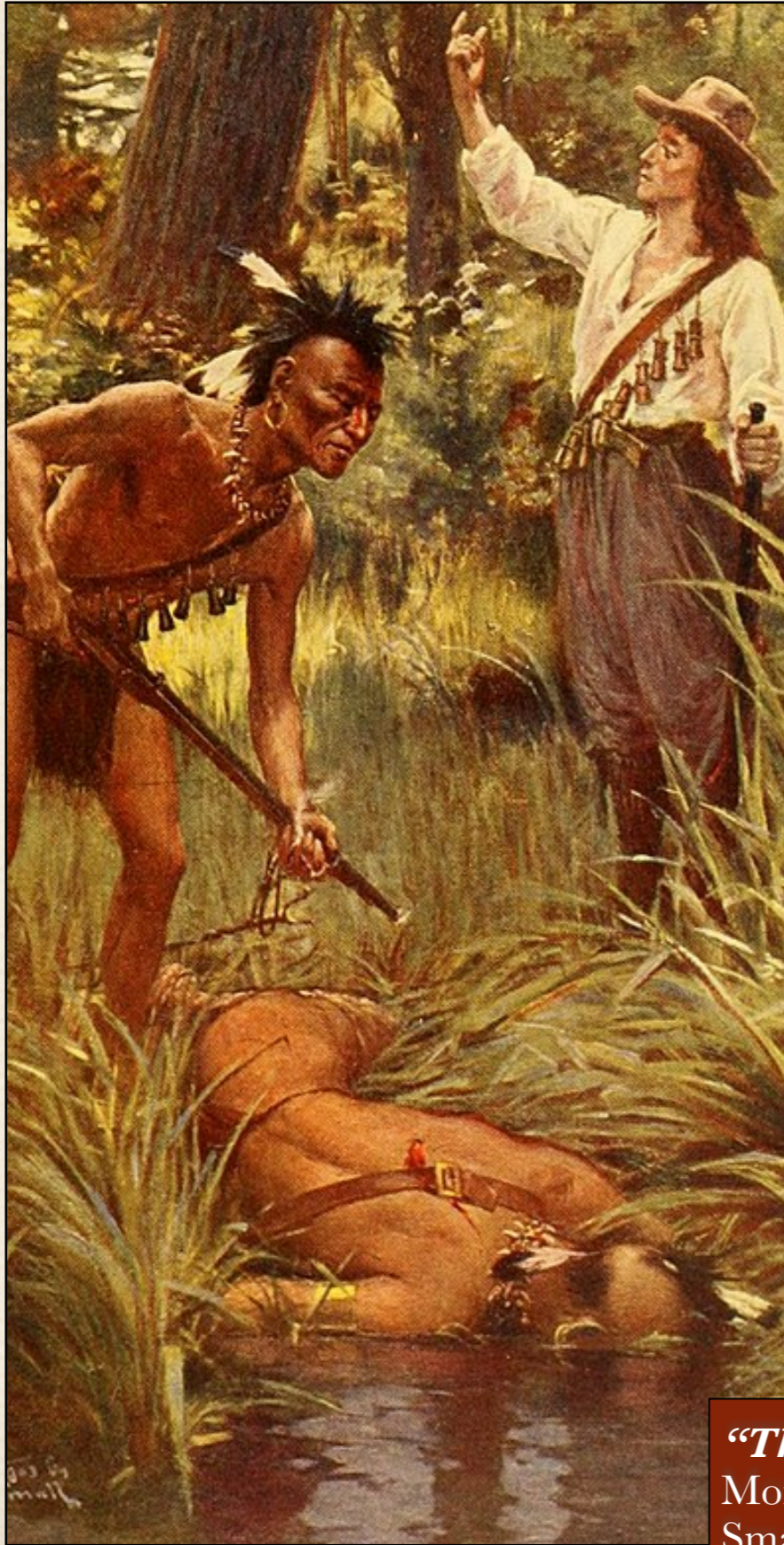


“The Death of King Philip” (“La Mort du roi Philippe”) by Frank O. Small



King Philip from a drawing by Paul Revere (Metacomet)

Initially, *‘Metacom’* sought to live in harmony with the colonists. He took the lead in much of his tribes' trade with the colonists. That is when he adopted the European name of Philip... purchasing many of his personal goods in Boston.

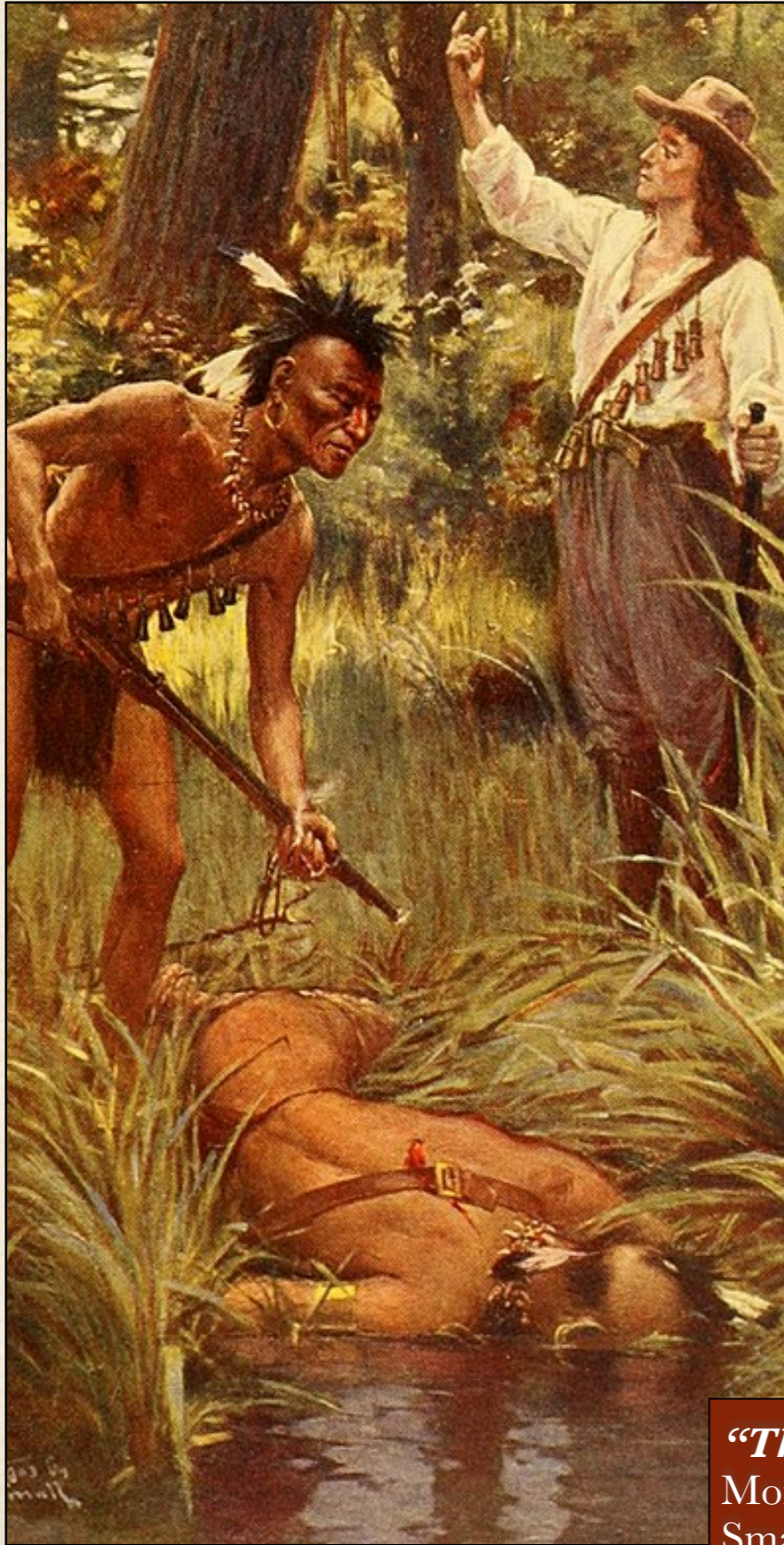


"The Death of King Philip" ("La Mort du roi Philippe") by Frank O. Small

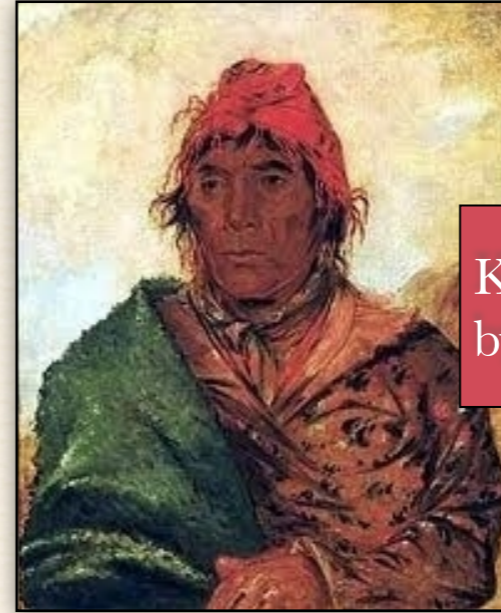


King Philip from a drawing by Paul Revere (Metacomet)

The colonies continued to expand... the Iroquois Confederation was also fighting against neighboring tribes in the *Beaver Wars*, pushing their enemies from the west and forcing more encroachment on Metacom's territory.

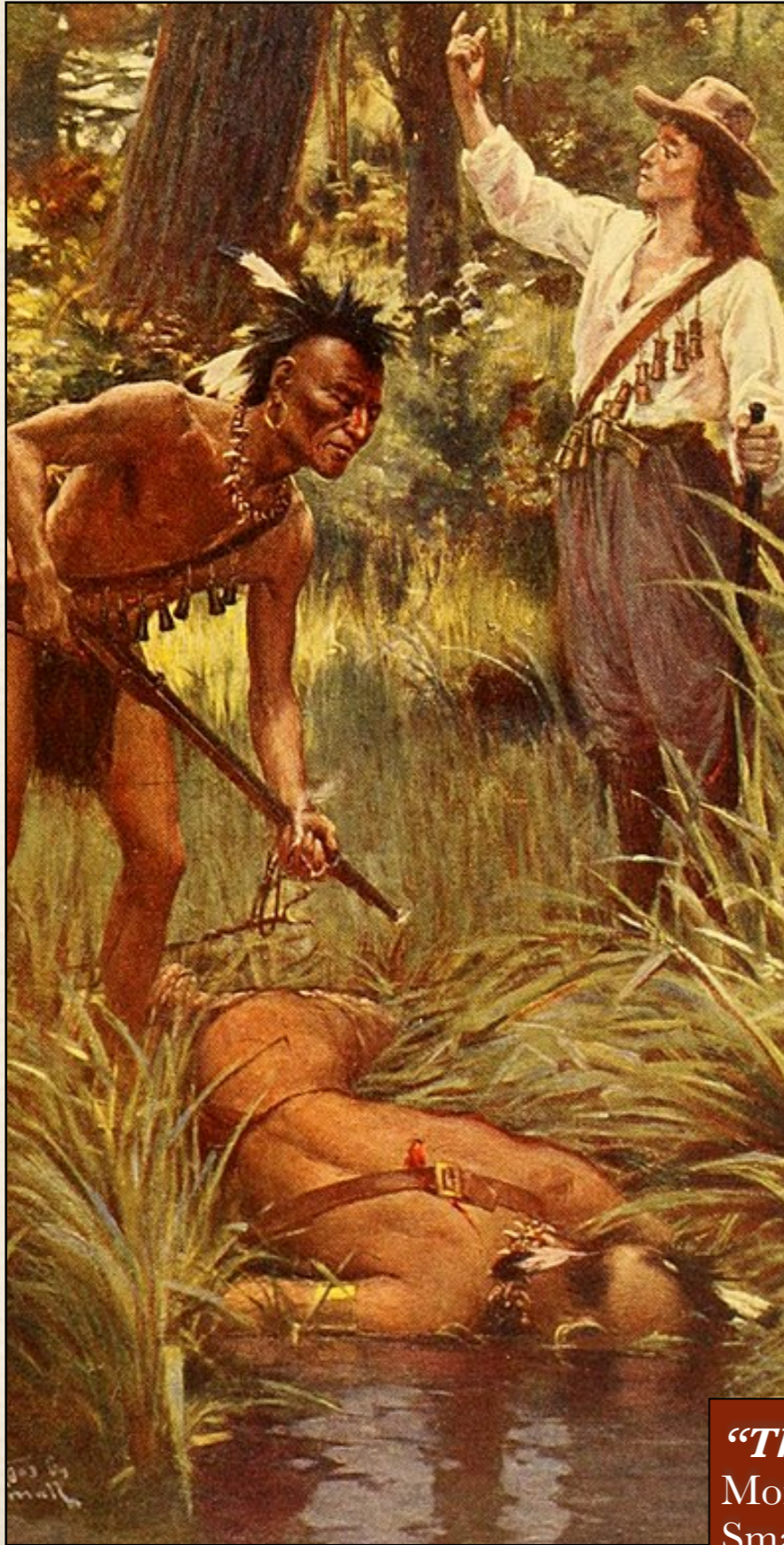


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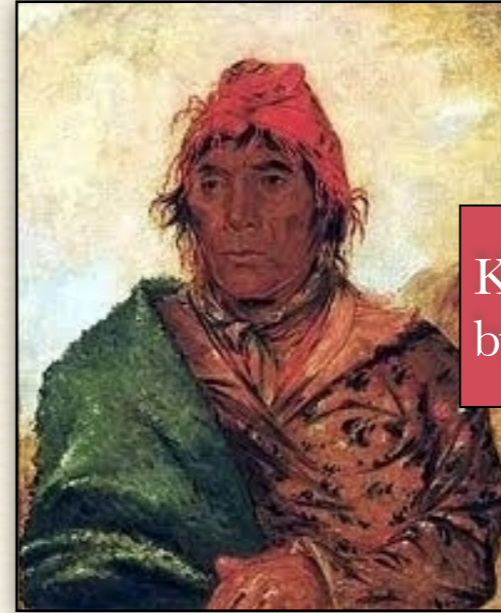


King Philip from a drawing by Paul Revere (Metacomet)

In 1671, Plymouth Colony forced major concessions from Metacom... he surrendered much of his tribe's armament and ammunition... and agreed that he was subject to *English Law* and protection.



"The Death of King Philip" ("La Mort du roi Philippe") by Frank O. Small



King Philip from a drawing by Paul Revere (Metacombet)

The encroachment from the east also continued until 1675. Metacom finally led the opponents of the English, with the goal of stopping Puritan expansion.

New England Grows

- ❖ The Puritans came to New England to worship according to their own beliefs...
- ❖ ...but they were not tolerant of other religions.
- ❖ Dissenters...
- ❖ ...those who disagreed with Puritan teachings...
- ❖ ...were banished...
- ❖ ...or sent away.

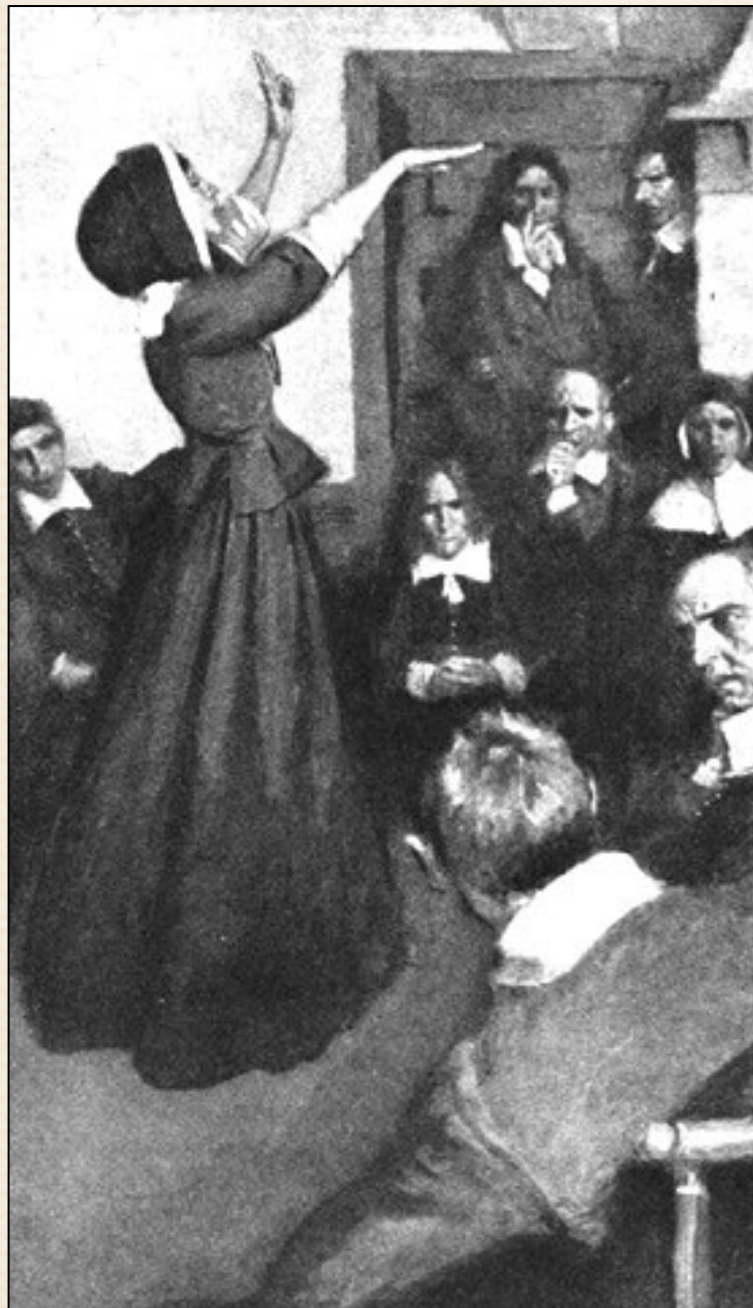
New England Grows

- ❖ Two banished dissenters...
- ❖ ...*Anne Hutchison* and *Roger Williams*...
- ❖ ...started the colony of *Rhode Island* in 1636...
- ❖ ...and granted freedom to all religions.
- ❖ *New England* continued to grow as others sought they freedom.
- ❖ In 1636...
- ❖ ...a minister named *Thomas Hooker* led his congregation west to the *Connecticut River Valley*.

New England Grows

- ❖ Soon 15 towns stretched along the river...
- ❖ ...forming the *Colony of Connecticut*.
- ❖ Several hundred hardy colonists followed the river north into the woods of *New Hampshire* and *Maine*.
- ❖ *New Hampshire* became an *English Colony* in 1679...
- ❖ ...but *Maine* stayed a part of *Massachusetts* until 1820.

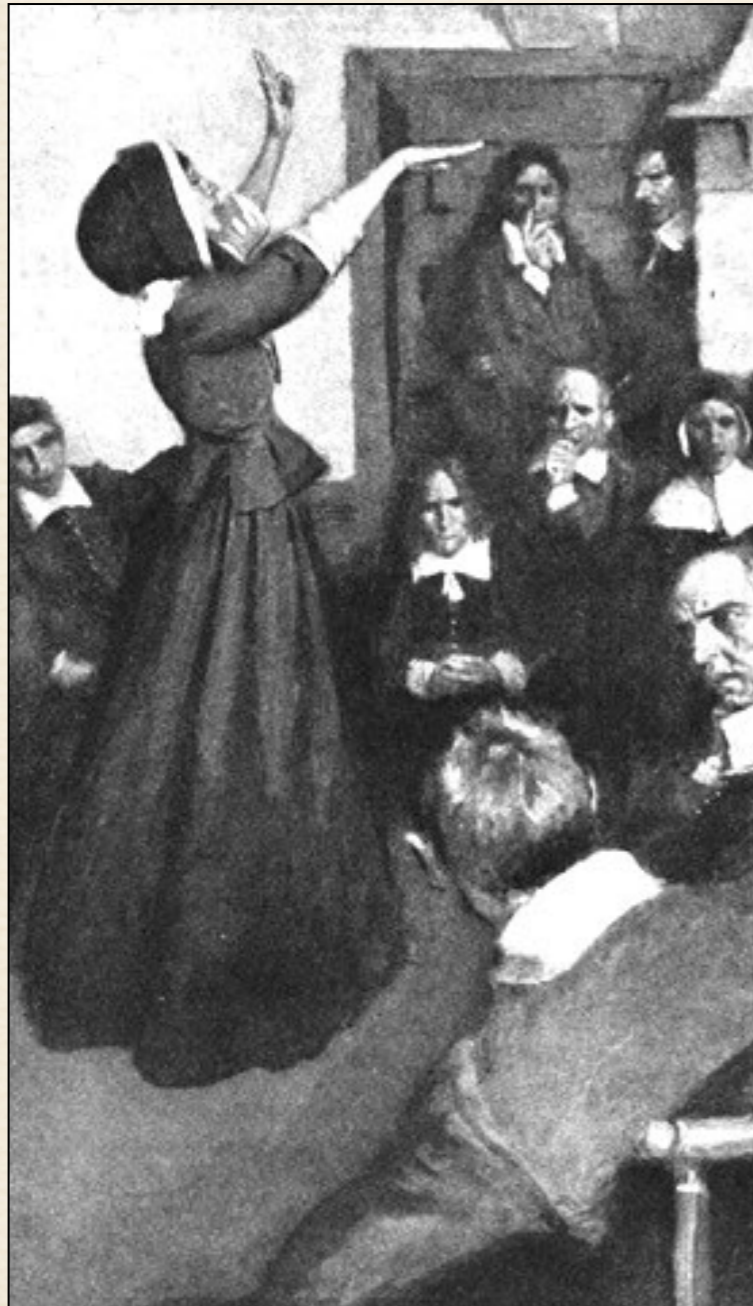
Anne Hutchison (1591-1643)



ANNE HUTCHINSON preaching in her house in Boston. Illustration, 1901, by Howard Pyle

Why was Anne banished from her colony? Well, first of all, she (as a woman) was a Puritan, spiritual advisor, religious reformer, and a participant in the *Antinomian Controversy* (are believers saved by grace or by good works). This controversy shook the infant Massachusetts Bay Colony (as it does many churches today) to its spiritual foundations. It has created the confusion of Universalism today.

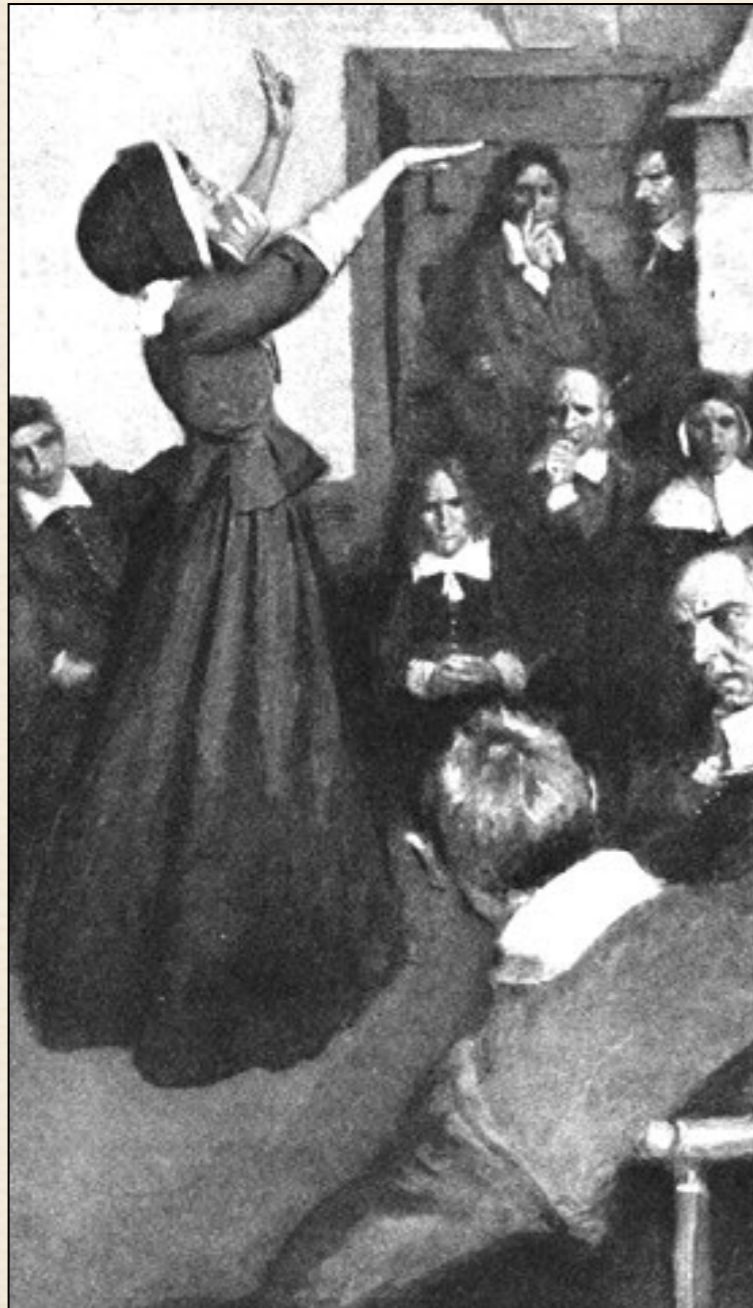
Anne Hutchison (1591-1643)



ANNE HUTCHINSON preaching in her house in Boston. Illustration, 1901, by Howard Pyle

This controversy shook the infant *Massachusetts Bay Colony* (as it does many churches today) to its spiritual foundations. It eventually created the confusion of the teaching of *Universalism* today..

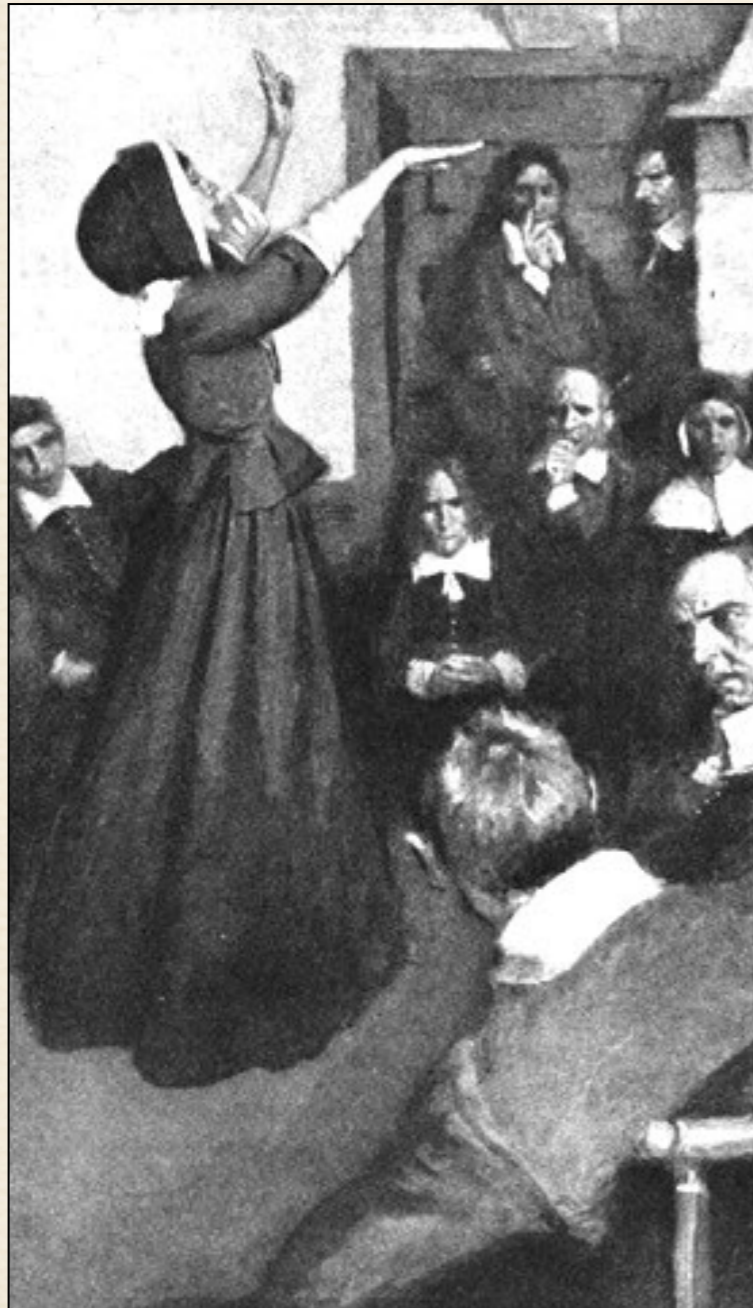
Anne Hutchinson (1591-1643)



ANNE HUTCHINSON preaching in her house in Boston. Illustration, 1901, by Howard Pyle

Her strong religious convictions were at odds with the established *Puritan Clergy* (who didn't like to be questioned) in the Boston area... and her popularity and charisma helped create a *Theological Schism* that threatened to destroy the Puritans' religious community in New England.

Anne Hutchison (1591-1643)



She was eventually tried by that same clergy and convicted, then *banished* from the colony with many of her supporters.

ANNE HUTCHINSON preaching in her house in Boston. Illustration, 1901, by Howard Pyle

The Hutchinson Trial



Hutchinson was called to trial weary and in poor health following a four-month detention. The trial took place in Boston... her supporters were gone... having left the colony to prepare a new place to live. Rev. John Wilson made the final pronouncement of excommunication.

'Anne Hutchinson on Trial'
by Edwin Austin Abbey

The Hutchinson Trial



The ministers intended to defend their doctrine and accuse Hutchinson of her theological errors. The ruling elder *T. Leverett* read the errors with which Anne had been charged... a nine-hour interrogation ensued.

'Anne Hutchinson on Trial'
by Edwin Austin Abbey

The Hutchinson Trial



Leverett told her ... “I would speak it to God’s Glory [that] you have been an instrument of doing good among us... God has given you sharp apprehension, articulation, and the ability to express yourself in the *Causes of God*.”

‘Anne Hutchinson on Trial’
by Edwin Austin Abbey

The Hutchinson Trial



Then the ministers concluded that Hutchinson's unsound beliefs outweighed all the good she had done, and that she endangered the spiritual welfare of the community.

'Anne Hutchinson on Trial'
by Edwin Austin Abbey

Roger Williams (1603-1683)



A Puritan minister, theologian, and author who founded Providence Plantations... which became the *Colony of Rhode Island*. He was a staunch advocate for religious freedom, separation of church and state, and fair dealings with Native Americans.

Williams was expelled by the Puritan leaders from the *Massachusetts Bay Colony* for spreading “*new and dangerous ideas*,” and established Providence Plantations in 1636 as a refuge offering what he termed “*liberty of conscience*.”

In 1638, he founded the First Baptist Church in America, in Providence. Williams studied the indigenous languages of New England and published the first book-length study of native North American languages in English.

The Salem Witch Trials



'Examination of a Witch' (1853) by T. H. Matteson, inspired by the Salem trials

Puritan rules were strict and unbending and promoted superstitious beliefs. In 1692, hysteria swept through the Puritan village of *Salem, Massachusetts*, when several young girls accused townspeople of cast spells on them.

This was a terrible charge in this particular sect of the Christian Community. Even though the girls later admitted to making the story up, 19 women were still found guilty of witchcraft and hanged, and a man was crushed to death by heavy boulders.

Bacon's Rebellion



Nathaniel Bacon arrived in Virginia from England when high taxes, low tobacco prices, and privileges dispensed by Governor William Berkley were already causing resentment in the colony.

In the West, there was the added problem of fighting between Indians and frontier settlers against Indian raids. Although he was Berkley's cousin, a planter, and a member of the governor's council, Bacon sympathized with the frontiersman.



Bacon's Rebellion

In 1676, Bacon raised an army to fight the Native Americans. Angry that Bacon was acting without his permission, Berkeley declared him a rebel and gathered an army to stop him.

Bacon's supporters then charged that Berkeley had failed to protect the western settlers and that those settlers had too little voice in colonial government.

Bacon's forces attacked and burned Jamestown. For a time, they controlled nearly all of Virginia. When Bacon died suddenly in October 1676, the rebellion collapsed.

