

CHAPTER 3

The Northern Colonies, 1619–1700

1. Puritanism and Pilgrims (pp. 43–46)

a. In the introduction, the authors point out the differing motivations for colonization. If acquiring worldly riches was the main motivation in the southern colonies, _____ was the main motivator for people going to New England. Based on the teachings of John _____ of Geneva, what were the main elements of Puritan theology?

(1) Relation of God to man:

(2) Good works vs. predestination:

(3) Signs of conversion, grace, membership in the “elect” :

(4) “Visible saints” only as church members:

b. What were the Puritans trying to “purify”?

c. *** What do you think of Puritan theology? How does it compare with other religions with which you are familiar?

d. The Pilgrims were _____, i.e., they wanted to split from the Church of England, not continue trying to reform the Church. A small group who had settled in Holland left for America aboard the _____ in 1620. What do the authors say is the significance of the Mayflower Compact?

e. What eventually happened to the small Plymouth Colony in 1691?

2. Massachusetts Bay Colony (pp. 46–49)

a. If, contrary to the Pilgrims, the Massachusetts Bay Puritans were nonseparatist (i.e., not in favor of breaking with the Church of England), what motivated their mass exodus to the New World beginning in 1629?

b. What did Governor John _____ mean when he said that the new Bay Colony would be “as a city upon a hill”?

c. Who had political power in the colony? Did the Puritans believe in the separation of church and state?

d. *** Do you agree that Massachusetts had little choice but to expel Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams lest they “pollute the entire Puritan experiment”?

e. What is the most distinguishing characteristic of Rhode Island?

3. New England Spreads Out (pp. 49-56) Look at the map on p. 49. People from Massachusetts Bay spawned four new colonies, three to the south and one to the north. They were: _____, _____, _____, and _____. Read the section on the decimation of native populations through disease and wars such as the _____ War (1637) and King _____ War (1675). *** What thoughts do you have about these early encounters between Indians and Europeans? Could things have been done differently? Was conflict inevitable?

4. New Netherland/New York (pp. 56-59) The Dutch staked their claim in the New World through the explorations of Henry _____, in the employ of the Dutch East _____ Company. The city of New _____ was established as a trading post and Dutch families built feudal estates up the _____ River Valley. The able governor Peter _____ solidified the Dutch position, but the British took over the colony and renamed it New _____ in 16____. (Note that the Dutch heritage is still evident in the Hudson River Valley and we owe our heartfelt gratitude to the Dutch for leaving us with Santa Claus, Easter eggs, and sauerkraut.)

5. Pennsylvania and the Middle Colonies (pp. 59–63)

a. List two distinguishing beliefs of the Quakers:

(1)

(2)

b. What was the objective of William Penn in founding the colony in 1681?

c. The Quakers tried out a rather novel and enlightened approach to the native populations. What do the authors mean when they say that “Quaker tolerance proved the undoing of Quaker Indian Policy”?

d. List two distinguishing characteristics of the “Middle Colonies” (N.Y., N.J., Del., Pa.):

(1)

(2)

VARYING VIEWPOINTS

Europeanizing America or Americanizing Europe?

1. Concentrate on the first two paragraphs and the final paragraph of this section. They are important in emphasizing that history is anything but static—that historical interpretation is constantly evolving as new research is completed and as new perspectives are developed. Based on these few paragraphs, see if you can summarize the perspective that your parents and grandparents might have found in their U.S. history textbook as compared to the perspective that you will expect to find in the remainder of this text:

(1) Parents/Grandparents:

(2) Current Perspectives:

2. Look over the following quotes from two prominent historians of the colonial period. *** In telling the story of early European interaction with native populations, would you say that the authors tend to be closer to the interpretation of Wertenbaker or that of Nash? What evidence did you find in the first three chapters for your view?

“The most stupendous phenomenon of all history is the transit of European civilization to the two American continents. For four and a half centuries Europeans have been crossing the Atlantic to establish in a new world their blood, languages, religions, literatures, art, customs. This movement, involving many nations and millions of men and women, has been termed the expansion of a new Europe in America.”

Thomas J. Wertenbaker, *The Founding of American Civilization* (1938)

“The cultures of Africans and Indians—their agricultural techniques, modes of behavior, styles of speech, dress, food preference, music, dance, and other aspects of existence—became commingled with European culture. . . . A New World it is . . . for those who became its peoples remade it, and in the process they remade themselves, whether red, white, or black.”

Gary Nash, *Red, White, and Black: The People of Early America* (1974)

CHAPTER 3 TERM SHEET

The Northern Colonies

Pages 43–46

Protestant Reformation

John Calvin

Church of England (1530s)

“Puritans”

Pilgrims

Plymouth Colony

Capt. Myles Standish

Mayflower Compact

William Bradford

Pages 46–49

Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629)

“Great Migration” (1630s)

John Winthrop

“Freemen”

Congregational Church

John Cotton

Anne Hutchinson (1638)

Roger Williams

Rhode Island

Pages 49–56

Pequot War (1637)

King Philip’s War (1675–1676)

New England Confederation (1643)

English “Restoration” (1660)

Bay Colony Charter Revocation (1684)

Dominion of New England (1686)

Navigation Laws

Sir Edmund Andros

“Glorious” Revolution/William and Mary (1688–1689)

Pages 56–59

Dutch East India Company

Henry Hudson

New Netherland (1623–1624)

New Amsterdam

Peter Stuyvesant (1655)

New York (1664)

Pages 59–63

Society of Friends/“Quakers”

William Penn

Pennsylvania (1681)

The middle or “bread colonies”

Benjamin Franklin