

1630 - 1750

The Thirteen English Colonies

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Types of Colonies

- **Proprietary Colony:** The King gives land to one or more people in return for a yearly payment
- **Royal Colony:** a colony under direct control of the English crown

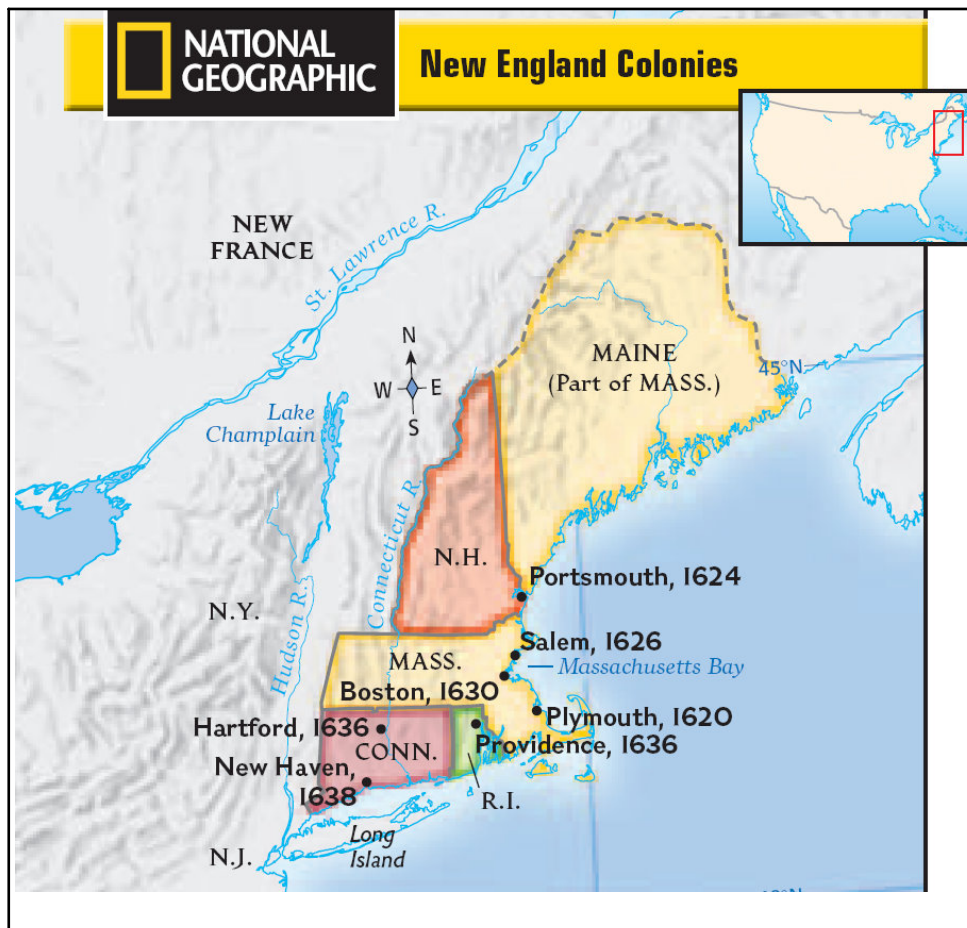
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The New England Colonies

- 1620 – **Pilgrims** come to Massachusetts
 - Separate from the Church of England
 - **Mayflower Compact**
- 1630 – **Puritans** come to Massachusetts
 - Reform the Church of England with simpler forms of worship
 - Do away with traditions inherited from the Roman Catholic Church



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The New England Colonies

■ The Puritans

- Powerful group in England
- Well-educated, merchants, landowners
- Charles I disapproved of them; cancelled their business charters and had them jailed
- Believed England had fallen on “evil times” and sought religious freedom in the New World by building a new society based on biblical laws and teachings
- John Winthrop – first governor of **Massachusetts Bay Colony**

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The New England Colonies

- **The General Court**
 - Originally, under the charter, only male stockholders had the right to vote. This led to resentment by other colonists.
 - Eventually, all male church members were allowed to vote.
 - Male church members elected representatives to this assembly called the General Court.

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The New England Colonies

- **Problems in Massachusetts Bay**
 - **Thomas Hooker** believes the Puritan governor and other officials have too much power
 - Wanted to set up a colony with strict limitations on government
- **Thomas Hooker founds Connecticut**
 - May 1636 – Hooker leads 100 settlers to Hartford

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The New England Colonies

- Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
 - Thomas Hooker and other settlers write the **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut** in 1639.
 - It gave the right to vote to all men who were property owners, including non-church members
 - Limited the governor's power

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The New England Colonies

- **Roger Williams**
 - Young minister who believes the Puritan church had too much power.
 - Believed in **religious tolerance** and the separation of church and state
 - 1635 – General Court orders him to leave Massachusetts. Purchases the land for Rhode Island from Native Americans.

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The New England Colonies

- Rhode Island
 - Roger Williams founds **Rhode Island** as a haven for religious tolerance
 - He welcomes Protestants, Jews, and Catholics
 - Did not set up a state church or have strict requirements for church attendance
 - All white men have the right to vote

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The New England Colonies

- Anne Hutchinson
 - Devout Puritan who held meetings after church to discuss the sermons with friends and neighbors
 - Puritan leaders grew angry with her; they thought a woman did not have the right to explain God's law
 - Put her on trial with the General Court – she exposed weaknesses in their arguments. However, she said that God spoke directly to her. "By the voice of His own spirit to my soul."
 - She is ordered out of the colony and flees to Rhode Island.

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The New England Colonies

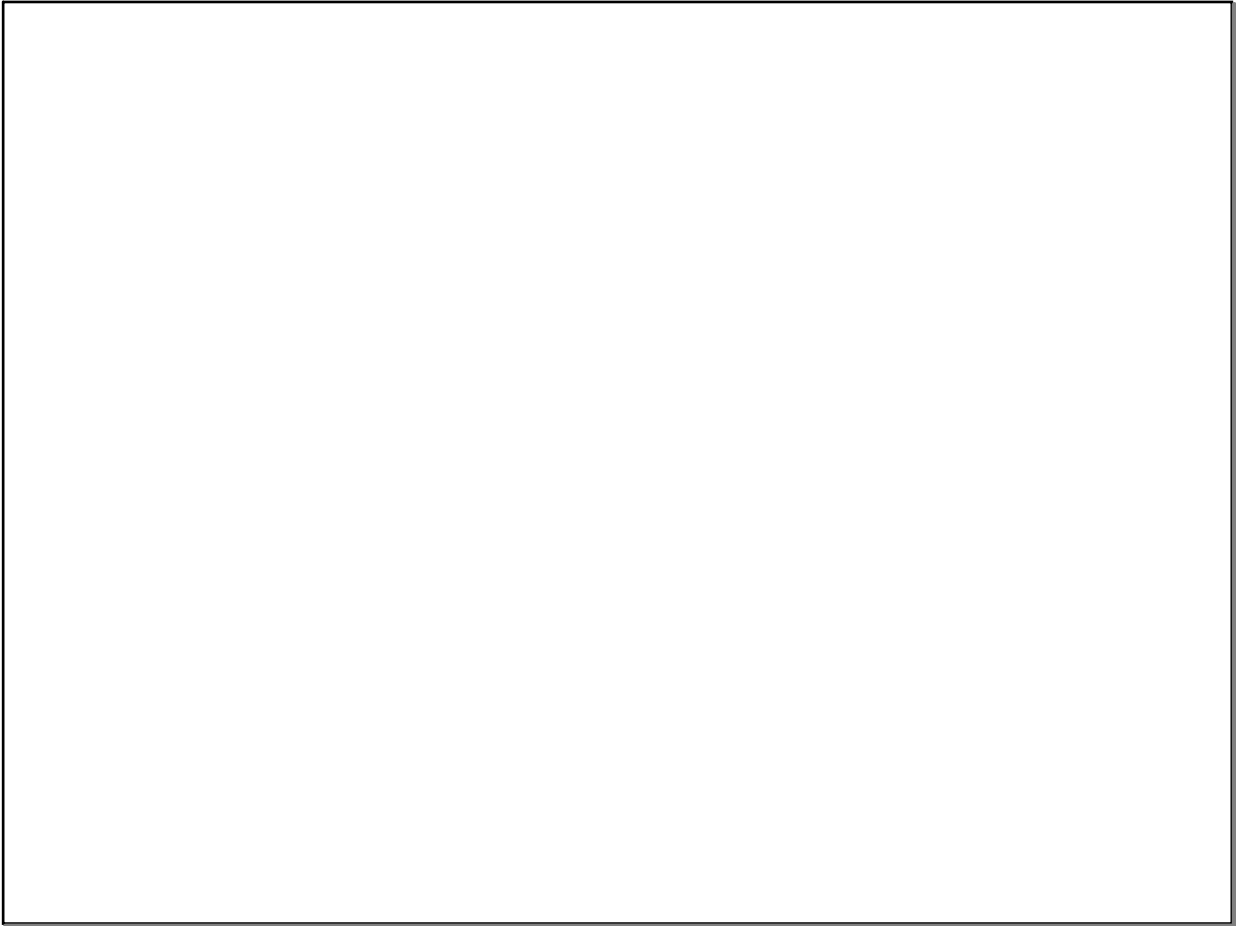
- Life in New England
 - Tightly knit towns and villages
 - **Town Meetings** – settlers discussed and voted on many issues.
 - What roads should be built?
 - How much should the schoolmaster be paid?
 - Town meetings encouraged the growth of democratic ideas in New England

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The New England Colonies

- Geography and Economy in New England
 - Rocky soil poor for farming
 - Forests full of riches
 - Cut down trees and became a major shipbuilding center
 - Hunted wild turkey and deer
 - Whaling and fishing are big business on the coast and supplied oil for lamps and other products

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