

CHAPTER 3

Settling the Northern Colonies, 1619–1700

PART I: REVIEWING THE CHAPTER

A. CHECKLIST OF LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to

1. describe the Puritans and their beliefs and explain why they left England for the New World.
2. explain the basic religious and governmental ideas and practices of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
3. explain how Massachusetts Bay's conflict with religious dissenters as well as economic opportunities led to the expansion of New England into Rhode Island, Connecticut, and elsewhere.
4. describe the conflict between the colonists and Indians in New England and the effects of King Philip's War.
5. summarize early New England attempts at intercolonial unity, and the consequences of England's Glorious Revolution in America.
6. describe the founding of New York and Pennsylvania, and explain why these two settlements as well as the other middle colonies became so ethnically, religiously, and politically diverse.
7. describe the central features of the middle colonies and explain how they differed from New England and the southern colonies.

B. GLOSSARY

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms:

1. **predestination** The Calvinist doctrine that God has foreordained some people to be saved and some to be damned. "Good works could not save those whom 'predestination' had marked for the infernal fires." (p. 44)
2. **elect** In Calvinist doctrine, those who have been chosen by God for salvation. "But neither could the elect count on their predetermined salvation. . . ." (p. 44)
3. **conversion** A religious turn to God, thought by Calvinists to involve an intense, identifiable personal experience of grace. "They constantly sought, in themselves and others, signs of 'conversion.' . . ." (p. 44)
4. **visible saints** In Calvinism, those who publicly proclaimed their experience of conversion and were expected to lead godly lives. "The most devout Puritans . . . believed that only 'visible saints' . . . should be admitted to church membership." (p. 44)
5. **calling** In Protestantism, the belief that saved individuals have a religious obligation to engage in worldly work. "Like John Winthrop, [the Puritans] believed in the doctrine of a 'calling' to do God's work on this earth." (p. 47)

6. **heresy** Departure from correct or officially defined belief. “. . . she eventually boasted that she had come by her beliefs through a direct revelation from God. This was even higher heresy.” (p. 48)
7. **sedition** Concerning resistance to or rebellion against the government. “[His was] a seditious blow at the Puritan idea of government’s very purpose.” (p. 48)
8. **commonwealth** An organized civil government or social order united for a shared purpose. “They were allowed, in effect, to become semiautonomous commonwealths.” (p. 53)
9. **autocratic** Absolute or dictatorial rule. “An autocratic spirit survived, and the aristocratic element gained strength. . . .” (p. 59)
10. **passive resistance** Nonviolent action or opposition to authority, often in accord with religious or moral beliefs. “As advocates of passive resistance, [the Quakers] would turn the other cheek and rebuild their meetinghouse on the site where their enemies had torn it down.” (p. 60)
11. **asylum** A place of refuge and security, especially for the persecuted or unfortunate. “Eager to establish an asylum for his people. . . .” (p. 60)
12. **proprietary** Concerning exclusive legal ownership, as of colonies granted to individuals by the monarch. “Penn’s new proprietary regime was unusually liberal. . . .” (p. 61)
13. **naturalization** The granting of citizenship to foreigners or immigrants. “No restrictions were placed on immigration, and naturalization was made easy.” (p. 61)
14. **blue laws** Laws designed to restrict personal behavior in accord with a strict code of morality. “Even so, ‘blue laws’ prohibited ‘ungodly revelers,’ stage plays, playing cards, dice, games, and excessive hilarity.” (p. 61)
15. **ethnic** Concerning diverse peoples or cultures, specifically those of non-Anglo-Saxon background. “. . . Pennsylvania attracted a rich mix of ethnic groups.” (p. 61)

PART II: CHECKING YOUR PROGRESS

A. True-False

Where the statement is true, circle T; where it is false, circle F.

1. T F The most fervent Puritans believed that the Church of England was corrupt because it did not restrict its membership to “visible saints” who had experienced conversion.
2. T F The Puritans all wanted to break away from the Church of England and establish a new “purified” church.
3. T F The large, separatist Plymouth Colony strongly influenced Puritan Massachusetts Bay.
4. T F Massachusetts Bay restricted the vote for elections to the General Court to adult male members of the Congregational Church.
5. T F Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson were both banished for organizing political rebellions against the Massachusetts Bay authorities.
6. T F Rhode Island was the most religiously and politically tolerant of the New England colonies.
7. T F The Wampanoag people of New England initially befriended the English colonists.
8. T F Edmund Andros’s autocratic Dominion of New England was overthrown in connection with the Glorious Revolution in England.

9. T F King Philip's War enabled New England's Indians to recover their numbers and morale.
10. T F New York became the most democratic and economically equal of the middle colonies.
11. T F Dutch New Netherland was conquered in 1664 by Sweden.
12. T F William Penn originally wanted his Pennsylvania colony to be settled exclusively by his fellow Quakers.
13. T F Later non-Quaker immigrants to Pennsylvania welcomed the peaceful relations with the Indians established by William Penn's policies.
14. T F The middle colonies' broad, fertile river valleys enabled them to develop a richer agricultural economy than that of New England.
15. T F The middle colonies were characterized by tightly knit, ethnically homogeneous communities that shared a common sense of religious purpose.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. The principal motivation shaping the earliest settlements in New England was
 - a. the desire for political freedom.
 - b. religious commitment and devotion.
 - c. economic opportunity and the chance for a better life.
 - d. a spirit of adventure and interest in exploring the New World.
2. Compared with the Plymouth Colony, the Massachusetts Bay Colony was
 - a. dedicated to complete separation from the Church of England.
 - b. afflicted with corrupt and incompetent leaders.
 - c. more focused on religious rather than political liberty.
 - d. larger and more prosperous economically.
3. One reason that the Massachusetts Bay Colony was not a true democracy is that
 - a. only church members could vote for the governor and the General Court.
 - b. political offices were dominated by the clergy.
 - c. people were not permitted to discuss issues freely in their own towns.
 - d. the governor and his assistants were appointed rather than elected.
4. The most distinctive feature of the Rhode Island Colony was that
 - a. it enjoyed the most complete religious freedom of all the English colonies.
 - b. it secured an official charter from England.
 - c. it contained a high proportion of well-educated and well-off colonists.
 - d. it had a strong common sense of religious purpose.
5. Before the first English settlements in New England, Indians in the region had been devastated by
 - a. constant warfare with the French.
 - b. harsh weather that reduced the corn harvests and caused severe famine.
 - c. disease epidemics caused by contact with English fishermen.
 - d. intertribal conflicts caused by disputes over hunting grounds.
6. The Indian tribe that first encountered the Pilgrim colonists in New England were the
 - a. Iroquois.
 - b. Wampanoags.
 - c. Narragansetts.

- d. Hurons.
- 7. The Puritan missionary efforts to convert Indians to Christianity were
 - a. weak and mostly unsuccessful.
 - b. initially successful but undermined by constant warfare.
 - c. similar to the evangelistic efforts of the Catholic Spanish and French.
 - d. developed only after the Indians were defeated and confined to reservations.
- 8. King Philip's War represented
 - a. the first serious military conflict between New England colonists and the English King.
 - b. an example of the disastrous divisions among the Wampanoags, Pequots, and Narragansetts.
 - c. the last major Indian effort to halt New Englanders' encroachment on their lands.
 - d. a relatively minor conflict in terms of actual fighting and casualties.
- 9. The primary value of the New England Confederation lay in
 - a. restoring harmony between Rhode Island and the other New England colonies.
 - b. promoting better relations between New England colonists and their Indian neighbors.
 - c. providing the first small step on the road to intercolonial cooperation.
 - d. defending colonial rights against increasing pressure from the English monarchy.
- 10. The event that sparked the collapse of the Dominion of New England was
 - a. King Philip's War.
 - b. the revocation of the Massachusetts Bay Colony's charter.
 - c. Governor Andros's harsh attacks on colonial liberties.
 - d. the Glorious Revolution in England.
- 11. The Dutch Colony of New Netherland
 - a. was harshly and undemocratically governed.
 - b. contained little ethnic diversity.
 - c. was developed as a haven for Dutch Calvinists.
 - d. enjoyed prosperity and peace under the policies of the Dutch West India Company.
- 12. The short-lived colony conquered by Dutch New Netherland in 1655 was
 - a. New Jersey.
 - b. New France.
 - c. New England.
 - d. New Sweden.
- 13. William Penn's colony of Pennsylvania
 - a. sought settlers primarily from England and Scotland.
 - b. experienced continuing warfare with neighboring Indian tribes.
 - c. actively sought settlers from Germany and other non-British countries.
 - d. set up the Quaker religion as its tax-supported established church.
- 14. Besides Pennsylvania, Quakers were also heavily involved in the early settlement of both
 - a. New Jersey and New York.
 - b. New Jersey and Delaware.
 - c. New Netherland and New York.
 - d. Maryland and Delaware.
- 15. The middle colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware
 - a. depended almost entirely on industry rather than agriculture for their prosperity.
 - b. all had powerful established churches that suppressed religious dissenters.
 - c. relied heavily on slave labor in agriculture.
 - d. had more ethnic diversity than either New England or the southern colonies.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. _____ Sixteenth-century religious reform movement begun by Martin Luther
2. _____ English Calvinists who sought a thorough cleansing from within the Church of England
3. _____ Radical Calvinists who considered the Church of England so corrupt that they broke with it and formed their own independent churches
4. _____ The shipboard agreement by the Pilgrim Fathers to establish a body politic and submit to majority rule
5. _____ Puritans' term for their belief that Massachusetts Bay had a special arrangement with God to become a holy society
6. _____ Charles I's political action of 1629 that led to persecution of the Puritans and the formation of the Massachusetts Bay Company
7. _____ The *two* major nonfarming industries of Massachusetts Bay
8. _____ Anne Hutchinson's heretical belief that the truly saved need not obey human or divine law
9. _____ Common fate of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson after they were convicted of heresy in Massachusetts Bay
10. _____ Villages where New England Indians who converted to Christianity were gathered
11. _____ Successful military action by the colonies united in the New England Confederation
12. _____ English revolt that also led to the overthrow of the Dominion of New England in America
13. _____ River valley where vast estates created an aristocratic landholding elite in New Netherland and New York
14. _____ Required, sworn statements of loyalty or religious belief, resisted by Quakers
15. _____ Common activity in which the colonists engaged to avoid the restrictive, unpopular Navigation Laws

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | | |
|---------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. ____ | Martin Luther | a. Dominant religious group in Massachusetts Bay |
| 2. ____ | John Calvin | b. Founder of the most tolerant and democratic of the middle colonies |
| 3. ____ | Massasoit | c. Mass flight by religious dissidents from the persecutions of Archbishop Laud and Charles I |
| 4. ____ | Plymouth | d. Small colony that eventually merged |
| 5. ____ | Massachusetts Bay Colony | |
| 6. ____ | John Winthrop | |

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------------|---|
| 7. ____ | Great Puritan Migration | into Massachusetts Bay |
| 8. ____ | General Court | e. Religious dissenter convicted of the heresy of antinomianism |
| 9. ____ | Puritans | f. Indian leader who waged an unsuccessful war against New England's white colonists |
| 10. ____ | Quakers | g. German monk who began Protestant Reformation |
| 11. ____ | Anne Hutchinson | h. Religious group persecuted in Massachusetts and New York but not in Pennsylvania |
| 12. ____ | Roger Williams | i. Representative assembly of Massachusetts Bay |
| 13. ____ | King Philip | j. Promoter of Massachusetts Bay as a holy "city upon a hill" |
| 14. ____ | Peter Stuyvesant | k. Conqueror of New Sweden who later lost New Netherland to the English |
| 15. ____ | William Penn | l. Reformer whose religious ideas inspired English Puritans, Scotch Presbyterians, French Huguenots, and Dutch Reformed |
| | | m. Wampanoag chieftain who befriended English colonists |
| | | n. Colony whose government sought to enforce God's law on believers and unbelievers alike |
| | | o. Radical founder of the most tolerant New England colony |

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 10.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1. ____ | New England Confederation achieves a notable military success. |
| 2. ____ | English separatists migrate from Holland to America. |
| 3. ____ | Swedish colony on Delaware River is conquered by Dutch neighbor. |
| 4. ____ | Manhattan Island is acquired by non-English settlers. |
| 5. ____ | Protestant Reformation begins in Europe and England. |
| 6. ____ | Quaker son of an English admiral obtains a royal charter for a colony. |
| 7. ____ | Puritans bring a thousand immigrants and a charter to America. |
| 8. ____ | England conquers a colony on the Hudson River. |

9. _____ Convicted Massachusetts Bay heretic founds a colony as a haven for dissenters.
10. _____ James II is overthrown in England and Edmund Andros is overthrown in America.

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause		Effect	
1. _____	Charles I's persecution of the Puritans	a. _____	Led to overthrow of Andros's Dominion of New England
2. _____	Puritans' belief that their government was based on a covenant with God	b. _____	Encouraged development of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey as rich, grain-growing "bread colonies"
3. _____	Puritan persecution of religious dissenters like Roger Williams	c. _____	Secured political control of New York for a few aristocratic families
4. _____	The Glorious Revolution	d. _____	Spurred formation of the Massachusetts Bay Company and mass migration to New England
5. _____	King Philip's War	e. _____	Encouraged large-scale foreign immigration to Pennsylvania
6. _____	The Dutch West India Company's search for quick profits	f. _____	Led to restriction of political participation in colonial Massachusetts to "visible saints"
7. _____	Dutch and English creation of vast Hudson Valley estates	g. _____	Spurred William Penn's founding of Pennsylvania
8. _____	The English government's persecution of Quakers	h. _____	Meant that New Netherland was run as an authoritarian fur trading venture
9. _____	William Penn's liberal religious and immigration policies	i. _____	Ended New England Indians' attempts to halt white expansion
10. _____	The middle colonies' cultivation of broad, fertile river valleys	j. _____	Led to the founding of Rhode Island as a haven for unorthodox faiths

G. Developing Historical Skills

Using Quantitative Maps

Some maps, like *The Great English Migration* on p. 46, present quantitative as well as geographical information. By making a few simple calculations, additional information and conclusions can be derived. Adding the figures on the map indicates that about 68,000 English people came to North America and the West Indies from about 1630–1642.

Study the map and answer the following questions:

1. About what percentage of the total English migration went to New England? (Divide the figure for New England by the total number of immigrants.)
2. How many *more* English settlers went to the West Indies than to New England?

H. Map Mastery

Map Discrimination

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 3, answer the following questions:

1. *Seventeenth-Century New England Settlements*: Which New England colony was largely centered on a single river valley?
2. *Seventeenth-Century New England Settlements*: Which New England colony was made part of Massachusetts Bay in 1641 but separated from the Bay Colony in 1679?
3. *Seventeenth-Century New England Settlements*: When Roger Williams fled Massachusetts to found a new colony, in which direction did he go?
4. *The Stuart Dynasty in England*: Which was the only New England colony founded during the Restoration regime of Charles II?
5. *The Stuart Dynasty in England*: Which New England colony was not founded during the reigns of Charles I or Charles II?
6. *Early Settlements in the Middle Colonies, with Founding Dates*: The territory that was once New Sweden became part of which three English colonies?