

1 ☐2 ☐ **I. The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism**

- 1517: Martin Luther began the Protestant Reformation.
- John Calvin's use of Luther's ideas had a profound effect on the thought and character of America.
- Calvinism became the dominant theological credo.
- 1536: Calvin published *Institutes of the Christian Religion*.

3 ☐ **I. The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism (cont.)**

- Major doctrines of Calvinism are predestination—the elect are destined for eternal bliss and others for eternal torment—and conversion—the receipt of God's free gift.
- 1530s: King Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church.
- Puritans: English religious reformers who wanted to purify English Christianity.

4 ☐ **I. The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism (cont.)**

- Controversy over church membership led to the Separatists breaking from the Church of England.
- King James I (r. 1603–1625) threatened to harass the bothersome Separatists out of England.
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5 ☐ **II. The Pilgrims End Their Pilgrimage at Plymouth**

- 1608: First Separatists fled to Holland, but over time they became distressed by the “Dutchification” of their children.
- 1620: Some Separatists (known as Pilgrims) sailed on the *Mayflower* to Plymouth Bay.
- Their Mayflower Compact was an agreement to form a government and submit to the will of the majority under some regulations.
- Small settlement survived difficult early years.

6 ☐7 ☐ **III. The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth**

- 1629: Charles I dismissed Parliament and persecuted Puritans.
- 1630: Puritans founded Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- 1630s: 70,000 refugees left England during the Great Migration (see Maps 3.1; 3.2).

8 ☐9 ☐10 ☐ **III. The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth (cont.)**

- Like William Bradford in Plymouth, John Winthrop helped colony survive and prosper.
- Winthrop believed he had a “calling” from God to lead the new religious experiment.
- The Massachusetts Bay Colony became the biggest and most influential colony.
- The first colonists believed they had a covenant with God to build a holy society as a model for all humankind.

11 ☐ **IV. Building the Bay Colony**

- Franchise was extended to all “freemen”—adult males who belonged to Puritan congregations.
- Unchurched men remained voteless.
- The Bay Colony was not a democracy.
- Nonbelievers and believers paid taxes for the government-supported church.

12 ☐**IV. Building the Bay Colony (cont.)**

- John Cotton was a prominent leader in the Massachusetts “Bible Commonwealth.”
- Yet Puritans were a worldly lot.
- The “Protestant ethic” involved serious commitment to work and worldly pursuits.
- They enjoyed simple pleasures but passed laws to repress some human instincts.
- Life to the Puritans was serious business.

13 ☐ **V. Trouble in the Bible Commonwealth**

- Quakers, who flouted the authority of the Puritan clergy, were persecuted.
- Anne Hutchinson’s antinomianism carried to extremes the doctrine of predestination.

- 1638: She was brought to trial, then banished.
- She left for Rhode Island and then moved to New York, where she and her family were killed by Indians.
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15 ☐ **V. Trouble in the Bible
Commonwealth (cont.)**

- Roger Williams was an extreme Separatist.
- He challenged clergymen to make a clear break with the Church of England;
- He challenged the legality of the Bay Colony's charter;
- He challenged the civil authority to regulate religious behavior.
- 1635: He was tried by the authorities.

16 ☐ **VI. The Rhode Island "Sewer"**

- 1636: Williams, with the aid of Indians, fled to Rhode Island.
- He built a Baptist church in Providence.
- He established complete freedom of religion, even for Jews and Catholics.
- He demanded no oaths.
- He sheltered abused Quakers.
- Rhode Island became the most liberal colony.

17 ☐ **VI. The Rhode Island "Sewer"
(cont.)**

- Rhode Islanders:
 - Exercised simple manhood suffrage.
 - Achieved remarkable freedom of opportunity.
- Rhode Island, planted by dissenters and exiles, became strongly individualistic and stubbornly independent.

18 ☐ **VII. New England Spreads Out**

- The fertile Connecticut River area attracted a sprinkling of Dutch and English settlers.
- 1635: Hartford was founded.
- 1639: Connecticut's Fundamental Orders was a modern constitution that established a regime democratically controlled by the "substantial" citizens.

- 1638: New Haven was founded by Puritans.

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20 ☐ **VII. New England Spreads Out (cont.)**

- 1677: Maine was absorbed by Massachusetts.
- 1641: New Hampshire was absorbed by the Bay Colony.
- 1679: King Charles II separated New Hampshire from Massachusetts and made it a royal colony.
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21 ☐ **VIII. Puritans Versus Indians**

- Before Pilgrims arrived in 1620, an epidemic killed over 75% of the native people.
- Wampanoag Indians befriended the settlers.
- 1621: Wampanoag chieftain Massasoit signed a treaty with the Plymouth Pilgrims.
- 1621: The first Thanksgiving was celebrated.
- Expanding settlement increased tensions.
- 1637: Hostilities between Indians and whites exploded in the brutal Pequot War.
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22 ☐ **VIII. Puritans Versus Indians (cont.)**

- Four decades of uneasy peace followed.
- A few Puritan “praying towns” were established to Christianize remaining Indians.
- 1675: Massasoit’s son Metacom (King Philip) forged intertribal alliance to resist settlers.
- 1675–1676: King Philip’s War slowed English settlement for a time, but overall inflicted a lasting defeat on Indians in New England.
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24 ☐ **IX. Seeds of Colonial Unity and Independence**

- 1643: Four colonies formed New England Confederation.
- Its primary aim was defense against foes.

- Each colony had two votes.
- The confederation was essentially an exclusive Puritan club.
- Its members were the Bay Colony, Plymouth, New Haven, and scattered valley colonies.

25 ☐ **IX. Seeds of Colonial Unity and Independence (cont.)**

- It was a milestone toward colonial unity.
- Distracted by the English Civil War, England exercised benign neglect in the colonies.
- As a result, colonists developed habits of relative independence.
- 1660: King Charles II was restored and wanted to impose a much more active management of the colonies.

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27 ☐ **IX. Seeds of Colonial Unity and Independence (cont.)**

- Massachusetts resisted Charles's efforts.
- 1662: Charles gave Connecticut a sea-to-sea charter that legalized squatter settlements.
- 1663: He granted the outcasts in Rhode Island a new charter sanctioning religious tolerance.
- 1684: London authorities revoked the Bay Colony's charter.

28 ☐ **X. Andros Promotes the First American Revolution**

- 1686: Royal authority created the Dominion of New England (see Map 3.3).
- It embraced New England, and two years later New York and East and West Jersey.
- Navigation Laws attempted to link England's overseas possessions more tightly to the English crown.
- Sir Edmund Andros headed the Dominion.

29 ☐ **X. Andros Promotes the First American Revolution (cont.)**

- He generated hostility by his actions against self-government as well as smuggling.
- 1688–1689: The Glorious Revolution overthrew Catholic James II; enthroned Protestant rulers William III and Mary II.
- It also caused the collapse of the Dominion.

- Andros fled, but Massachusetts was still made into a royal colony in 1691.

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33 ☐ **X. Andros Promotes the First American Revolution (cont.)**

- Many colonies struck against royal authority, including New York and Maryland.
- In response, the new monarchs began a period of “salutary neglect” in enforcing the hated Navigation Acts.
- Residues remained of Charles II’s effort to assert tighter colonial administrative control.
- Many English officials were sent to colonies.

34 ☐ **XI. Old Netherlanders at New Netherland**

- 16th century: Netherlands rebelled against Catholic Spain.
- 17th century: Dutch golden age.
- Dutch expanded their commercial and naval power to become a leading colonial power.
- Dutch East India Company became powerful.
- 1609: Henry Hudson ventured into Delaware Bay, New York Bay, and the Hudson River.
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35 ☐ **XI. Old Netherlanders at New Netherland (cont.)**

- 1623–1624: New Netherland was founded in the Hudson River area by the Dutch West India Company (see Map 3.4).
- They purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians.
- New Amsterdam—later New York City—was a company town.
- It was run by and for the Dutch company.

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37 ☐ **XI. Old Netherlanders at New Netherland (cont.)**

- The investors had no enthusiasm for democratic practices.
- A local body with limited lawmaking power was eventually established.
- The colony developed a strong aristocracy as patroonships (feudal estates) were built.
- New Amsterdam attracted a cosmopolitan population.

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39 ☐ **XII. Friction with English and Swedish Neighbors**

- The Dutch company-colony was beset by problems, especially with the Indians.
- Settlers on Manhattan Island erected a wall, from which Wall Street derived its name.
- People from Connecticut also ejected the Hollanders.
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40 ☐ **XII. Friction with English and Swedish Neighbors (cont.)**

- 1638–1655: Swedes trespassed on Dutch claims by planning New Sweden on the Delaware River (see Map 3.4).
- 1655: Resenting the Swedes, the Dutch dispatched a small military expedition.
- Peter Stuyvesant successfully absorbed New Sweden into New Netherland.

41 ☐ **XIII. Dutch Residues in New York**

- 1664: England seized New Netherland from the Dutch.
- Charles II had granted his brother, the Duke of York, the former New Amsterdam area.
- Peter Stuyvesant was forced to surrender.
- New Amsterdam was renamed New York.
- England gained a splendid harbor and the stately Hudson River.

42 ☐ **XIII. Dutch Residues in New York (cont.)**

- The English banner now waved over a stretch of territory from Maine to the Carolinas.

- New York retained an autocratic spirit.
- The Livingston and De Lancey families wielded disproportionate power.
- This lordly atmosphere discouraged many European immigrants from coming.

43 ☐ **XIII. Dutch Residues in New York (cont.)**

- Dutch influence:
 - Place names
 - Gambrel-roofed architecture
 - Social customs and folkways (e.g., Easter eggs, Santa Claus)

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45 ☐ **XIV. Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania**

- Quakers, English dissenters known as the Religious Society of Friends:
 - refused to pay taxes for the established Church of England.
 - built simple meeting houses.
 - congregated without a paid clergy.
 - “spoke up” in meetings when moved.
 - kept their broad-brimmed hats on in the presence of “betters.”
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46 ☐ **XIV. Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania (cont.)**

- Quakers (cont.):
 - Addressed each other with simple “thee”s and “thou”s.
 - Took no oaths.
- They were people of deep conviction:
 - Abhorred strife and warfare
 - Refused military service
 - Advocated passive resistance
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47 ☐ **XIV. Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania (cont.)**

- Quakers were simple, devoted, democratic people, contending for religious and civic freedom.

- 1660: William Penn was attracted to the Quaker faith and suffered much persecution.
- Penn's thoughts turned to the New World.
- He wanted to experiment with liberal ideas in government and to make money.

48 ☐ **XIV. Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania (cont.)**

- 1681: He secured land from the king.
- The king called the land Pennsylvania ("Penn's Woodland").
- Pennsylvania was the best-advertised colony.
- His liberal land policy also attracted many immigrants.

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51 ☐ **XV. Quaker Pennsylvania and Its Neighbors**

- 1681: Penn launched his colony:
 - Dutch, Swedish, English, and Welsh "squatters" were already there.
 - Philadelphia was carefully planned.
 - He bought land from the Indians and Chief Tammany.
 - He treated the Indians fairly.
- Pennsylvania seemed, for a brief time, the land of amicable Indian-white relations.

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53 ☐ **XV. Quaker Pennsylvania and Its Neighbors (cont.)**

- Quaker tolerance of non-Quaker immigrants eventually undermined Penn's Indian policy.
- Penn's proprietary regime was unusually liberal and thus attracted many immigrants:
 - Representative assembly elected by landowners
 - No tax-supported state church
 - Freedom of worship
 - Restricted use of death penalty

54 ☐ **XV. Quaker Pennsylvania and Its Neighbors (cont.)**

- “Blue laws” prohibited “ungodly revelers,” stage plays, playing cards, dice, games, and excessive hilarity.
- The Quakers were shrewd businesspeople.
- By 1700 the colony surpassed all other colonies but Virginia and Massachusetts in population and wealth.
- Penn spent only four years in the colony.

55 ☐ **XV. Quaker Pennsylvania and Its Neighbors (cont.)**

- His enduring monument was a noble experience and a new commonwealth.
- 1664: New Jersey was started by two nobles who received land from the Duke of York.
- 1674: The Quakers bought West New Jersey.
- Later East New Jersey was acquired.
- 1703 Delaware was granted an assembly.

56 ☐ **XV. Quaker Pennsylvania and Its Neighbors (cont.)**

- Noted features of the colony:
 - No provision for a military defense
 - No restrictions on immigration
 - Strong dislike of slavery
 - Some progress toward social reform
 - Contained many different ethnic groups
 - Afforded economic opportunity, civil liberty, and religious freedom

57 ☐ **XVI. The Middle Way in the Middle Colonies**

- Common features of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania:
 - They had extensive fertile soil.
 - They became the “bread colonies” because of grain exports.
 - Rivers like the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and the Hudson tapped the interior fur trade.
 - Industry stimulated commerce and the growth of seaports like New York and Philadelphia.

58 ☐ **XVI. The Middle Way in the Middle Colonies (cont.)**

- The middle colonies were midway between New England and the southern plantations:
 - Landholding was intermediate in size.
 - Local government was between personalized town meetings of New England and diffused county government of the South.
 - They had fewer industries than New England, but more than the South.

59 ☐ **XVI. The Middle Way in the Middle Colonies (cont.)**

- Distinctions of their own:
 - A more ethnically mixed population
 - An unusual degree of religious toleration and democratic control
 - Desirable land that was easier to acquire
 - Considerable economic and social democracy
- All American colonies flourished under Britain's continuing hands-off policies.

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