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*.

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.

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.

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.

III. The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth

- 1630: Puritans founded Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- 1630s: 70,000 refugees left England during the Great Migration (see Maps 3.1; 3.2).
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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

20 V. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
• 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.

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.

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.

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.

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)

44 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."

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.