### APUSH Chapter 3: Settling the Northern Colonies

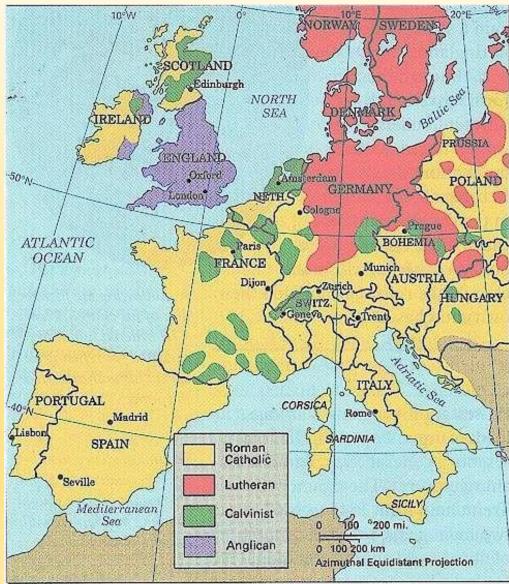


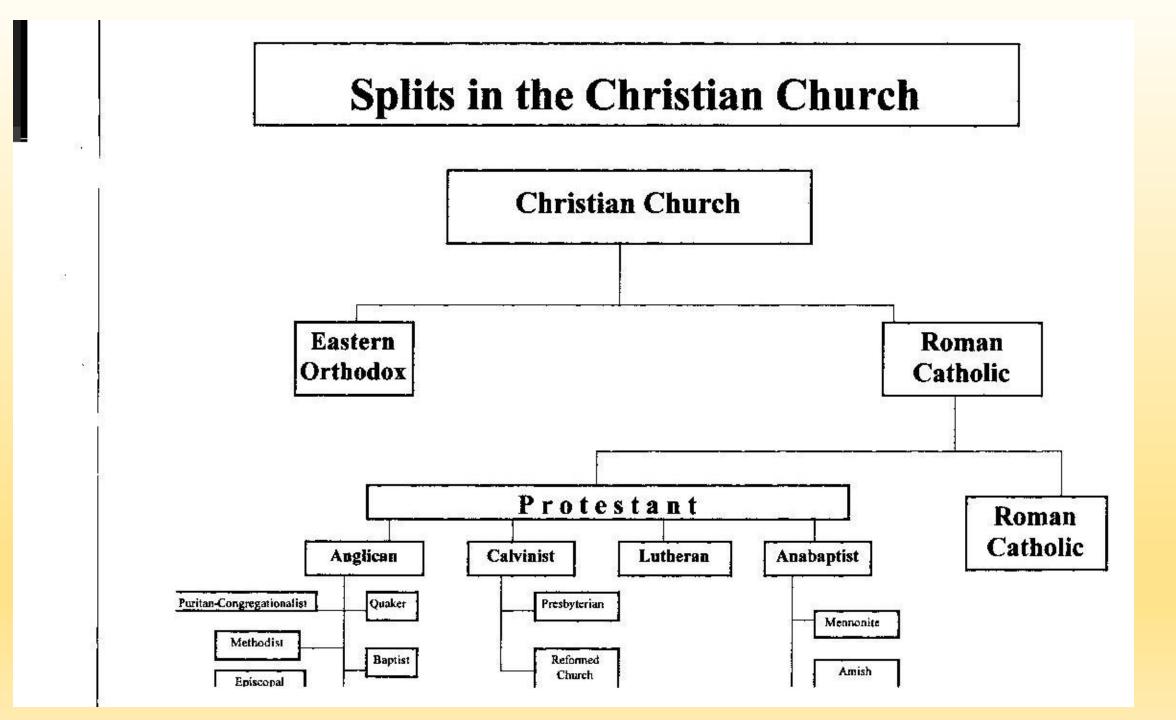
# The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism

- Martin Luther (1517)
  - 95 Theses
- John Calvin (1536)
  - Predestination
- Henry VIII (1530s)
  - Anglican Church (Church of England)









# The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism

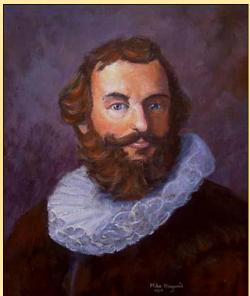
- Puritans "Purify" the Anglican Church
- A group of Puritans called "Separatists" wanted to break away from the Church of England.



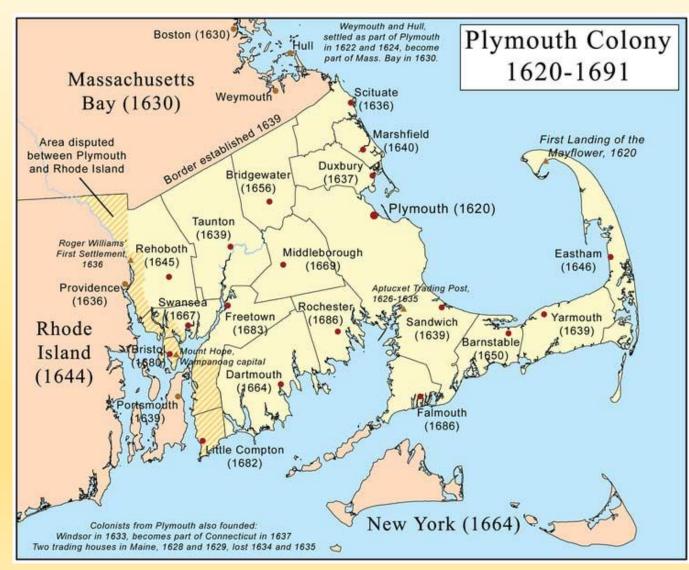


# The Pilgrims End their Pilgrimage at Plymouth

- Plymouth Bay (1620)
- Captain Myles Standish
- Mayflower Compact First attempt at government



Myles Standish →



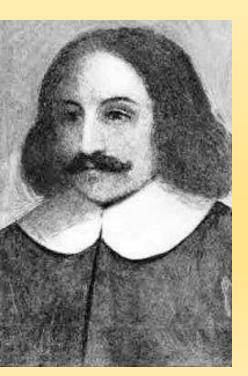
## The Mayflower Compact



## The Pilgrims End their Pilgrimage at Plymouth

- Pilgrims' first winter (1620-1621), only 44 of 102 survived
- First Thanksgiving (1621)
- William Bradford 30+yrs as governor

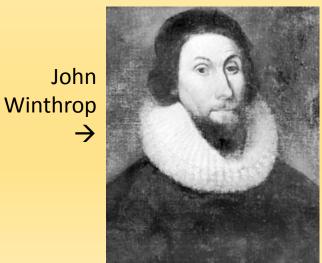






# The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth

- Anti-Puritan England under Charles I
- Massachusetts Bay Colony (1629)
- Refugees leave England for America
- John Winthrop- the Bay Colony's first governor - served for 19 years





# Building the Bay Colony

- Not a democracy
  - Commoners could not rule
- The General Court
  - Only religious people could vote





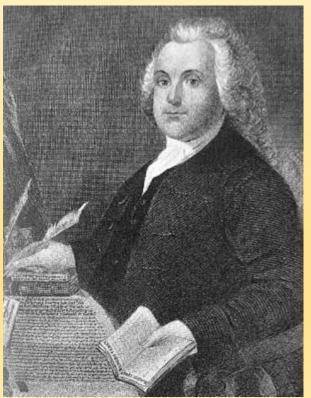


# Trouble in the Bible Commonwealth

- Anne Hutchinson- Challenged Massachusetts Bay Colony Banished
- Roger Williams- A minister banished for being too extreme



Anne Hutchinson



**Roger Williams** 

## The Rhode Island "Sewer"

• Rhode Island – Made up of outcasts.





*"I desired it might be a shelter for persons distressed for conscience" ~ Roger Williams* 

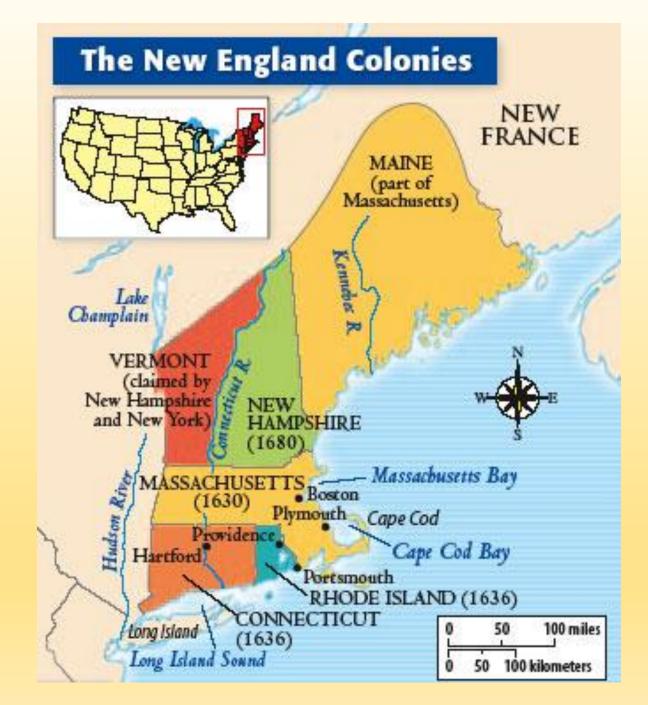
## The Rhode Island "Sewer"

- Connecticut Thomas Hooker
  - Hartford
  - Fundamental Orders
- New Haven was established in 1638.
  - Sold to Massachusetts Bay outcasts by Indians
- Maine purchased by Massachusetts Bay Colony
- New Hampshire taken by Massachusetts.



**Thomas Hooker** 

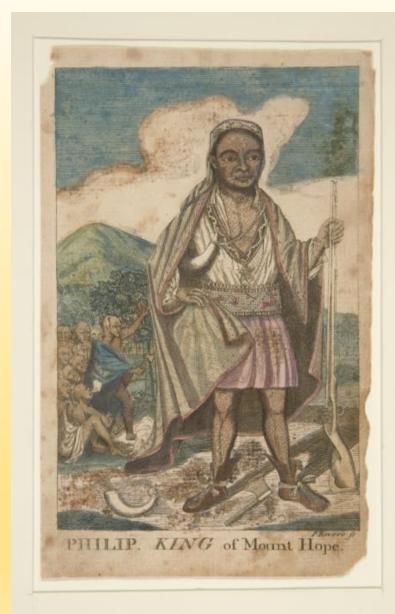
## Colonial New England



## Puritans v. Indians

- Massasoit (Wampanoag tribe) signs treaty with Pilgrims (1621)
- Puritans wipe out Pequot Tribe (1637)
- In 1675, Massasoit's son, <u>Metacom</u> (also nicknamed King Philip by the English) attacked colonists – King Philip's War



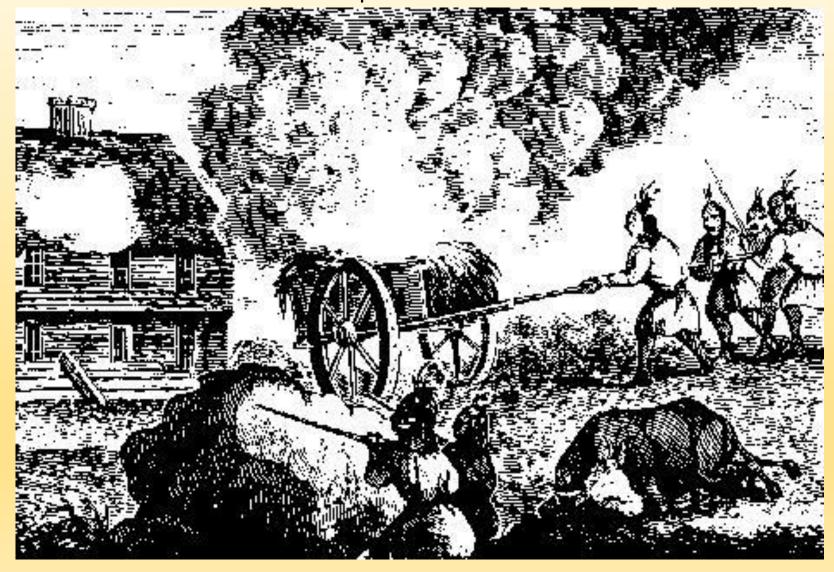


Wampanoag's attacking colonists during King Philip's War ↓



March into Plymouth

#### Metacom after the War $\boldsymbol{\uparrow}$



## Seeds of Colonial Unity and Independence

- New England Confederation (1643)
  - Each colony had 2 votes, regardless of size.
- A new Rhode Island Charter (1663)
- Revoking of Massachusetts Bay charter.





# Andros Promotes the First American Revolution

- Dominion of New England replaced the New England Confederation
  - Ruled from England.
- <u>Sir Edmund Andros</u>
  - Andros stopped the town meetings; laid heavy restrictions on the courts, the press, and schools; and revoked all land titles.
- Glorious Revolution in England (1688)
- Massachusetts was made a royal colony



Sir Edmund Andros

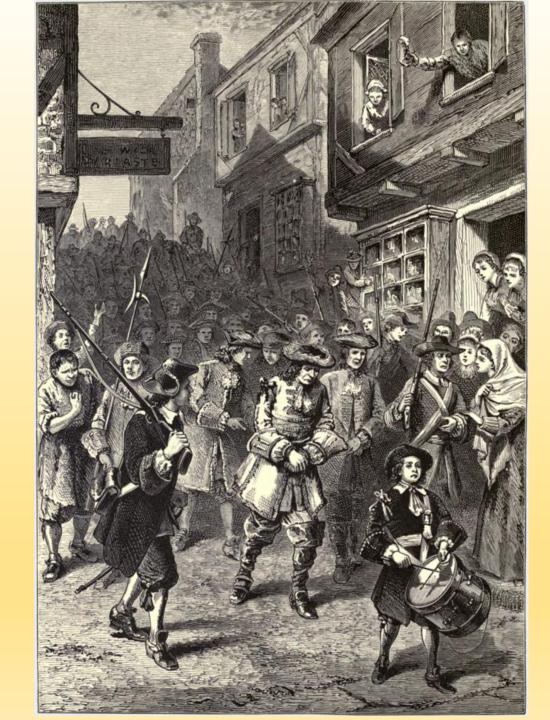
# Andros as a Prisoner in Boston (1876)

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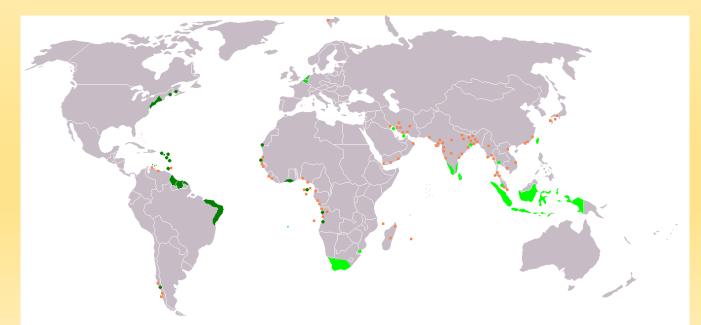
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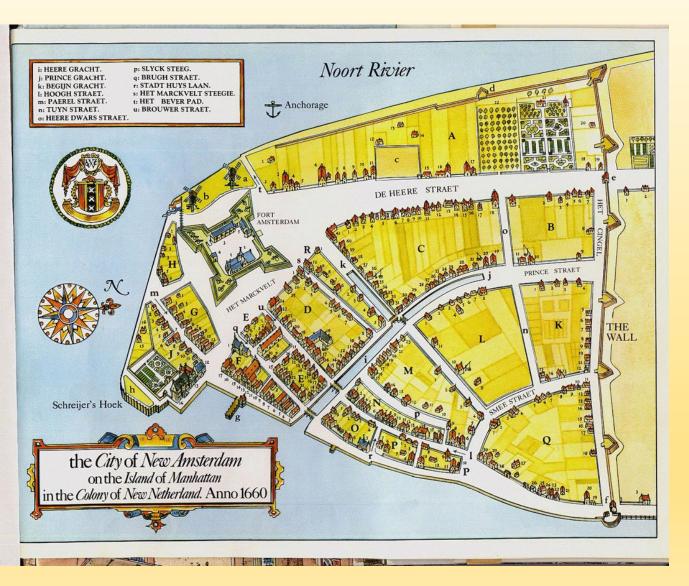
## Old Netherlands at New Netherland

- Netherlands breaks from Spain
- Dutch East Indies
  - Larger than Caribbean-based Dutch West Indies Company
- Dutch West India Company established New Netherland
  - Bought Manhattan from Indians



## New Amsterdam

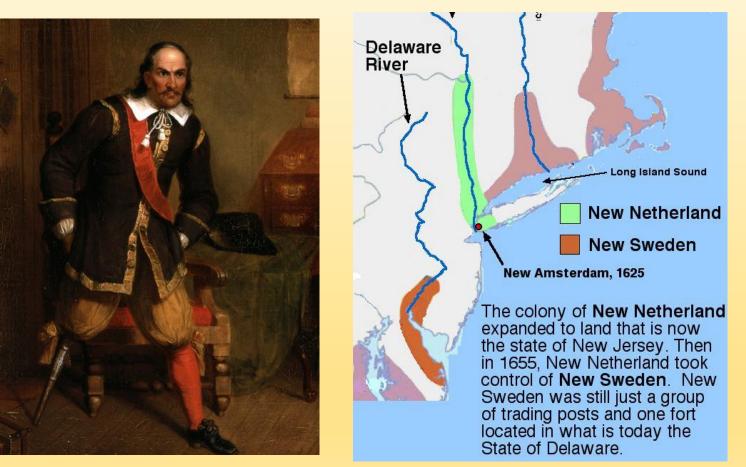
## Manhattan





# Friction with English and Swedish Neighbors

- Connecticut removed Dutch squatters, Massachusetts prevented war.
- New Sweden
- <u>Peter Stuyvesant</u>, lost a leg in the West Indies, defeated the Swedes bloodless siege.



Peter Stuyvesant

## Dutch Residues in New York

- The Dutch forced to surrender to England (1664)
- New Amsterdam named New York (Duke of York).





## Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania

- Quakers (Society of Friends)
- Quakers pacifist and refused to pay taxes to the king.
- <u>William Penn</u>, a Quaker, given land by the king as payment
  - Named Pennsylvania (Penn's Woods)





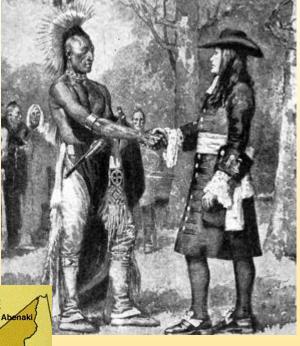
William Penn

# Quaker PA and its Neighbors

- Quakers treated the Indians very well.
- Religious freedom
- Blue Laws
- By 1700, PA became the wealthiest colony.
- New Jersey carved out of New Netherland, sold to Penn.
  - Separate colony (1702)





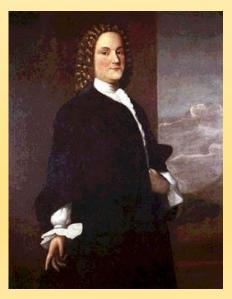


# The Middle Way in the Middle Colonies

- Bread Colonies
- Ethnic diversity and religious tolerance
  - <u>Benjamin Franklin</u> born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1706. Moved to Philadelphia at the age of 17.







Benjamin Franklin