VOCABULARY QUIZ
THE NEW ENGLAND AND MID-ATLANTIC COLONIES

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IB H0A
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Standards

**SSUSH1** Compare and contrast the development of English settlement and colonization during the 17th century.

c) Explain the development of the New England Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.

d) Explain the development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.
Objective

- SWBAT describe the English settlement of the New England and Mid-Atlantic colonies IOT compare and contrast their development with other regions along the eastern seaboard.
Inquiry

In what ways were colonial societies challenged and how did it affect life in the colonies?
Key Vocabulary

- **Mercantilism** – economic policy under which a nation accumulates wealth by exporting more goods than it imports
- **Middle Passage** – the forced transport of enslaved Africans from West Africa to the Americas
- **Navigation Acts** – British trade laws enacted by Parliament during the mid-1600s that regulated colonial commerce
- **Parliament** – legislative body of a country (like England)
- **Salutary Neglect** – British policy in early 1700s which allowed the colonies virtual self-rule as long as Great Britain was gaining economically
- **Triangular Trade** – three way pattern of trade that involved England, English colonies in the Americas and West Africa
Key Vocabulary

◦ **Joint-stock company** – a company run by a group of investors that raised capital by selling shares

◦ **Proprietary colony** – all land belonged to 1 person/group of people

◦ **Royal colony** – colony administered by a royal governor appointed by the crown

◦ **Headright system** – large plantations given to wealthy colonists in return for transporting labor

◦ **Indentured servitude** – contracted to serve for 4-7 years in return for passage to America

◦ **House of Burgesses** – 1st representative colonial assembly in Virginia; early example of colonial self-government

◦ **Bacon’s Rebellion** – rebellion against Virginia governor by frontier colonists; led to increased reliance on African slave labor
Key Vocabulary

- **Puritans** – disagreed with Anglican Church’s use of Catholic rituals and traditions; Separatists and Non-separatists

- **Pilgrims** – Puritan dissenters that believed English church was so corrupt they had to separate; settled in Plymouth colony

- **Mayflower Compact** - 1st document of self-government in English North America

- **King Philip’s War** - Conflict between Wampanoags, Naragansetts, and other Indian peoples against English settlers

- **Society of Friends** – Also known as the Quakers, believed in religious tolerance and pacifism
MID-ATLANTIC COLONIES
New York

- Formerly Dutch colony of New Netherlands
- Governor Peter Stuyvesant negotiated transfer to English control, 1664
- Proprietary colony
  - Charles II issued charter to brother, Duke of York
- Significant cultural and religious diversity
- Leading trade center

New Jersey

- Split off in 1665
Pennsylvania

- Established by William Penn in 1682
  - Proprietary colony
  - Society of Friends, also known as the Quakers
    - Believed in religious tolerance and pacifism
- “Holy Experiment”
- Frame of Government (1682)
  - Religious freedom
  - Civil liberties
  - Elected representation
- Philadelphia
  - Became most important colonial port
Delaware

- Originally New Sweden
- Swedish and Finnish settlers
- Split off Pennsylvania in 1704
NEW ENGLAND
By courtesy of Massachusetts Historical Society

Harvard College in 1726, after a contemporary engraving

On the right is Massachusetts Hall, added in 1720 to the group of three buildings then composing the college, and the only one of them which remains to the present date. It is now used as a dormitory.
Geography

◦ Poor, thin, rocky soils
◦ Short growing season
◦ Forested areas
◦ Coasts and harbors
Puritans

- English Reformation
- Disagreed with Anglican Church’s use of Catholic rituals and traditions
- Not religiously tolerant
- Emphasis on enterprise

King James I (1603-25) abandoned religious tolerance
  - Puritans repressed, persecuted by English government

2 groups:

- Separatists vs. Non-Separatists
  - Separatists, also known as Pilgrims, planned to organize “separate” church
  - Non-Separatists wanted to “purify” church from within
Plymouth Colony

- **Pilgrims** (Separatists)
  - Puritan dissenters that believed English church was so corrupt they had to separate
  - Moved to Holland 1609 – too tolerant
  - Set sail from Plymouth, England on the *Mayflower* in 1620
  - ½ of group “Strangers”

- **Mayflower Compact:** pledge by the colonists to govern themselves through majority rule
  - 1st document of self-government in English North America
Relationship with Wampanoags

- **Massasoit** – Wampanoag leader offered assistance
- **Squanto** – translator, taught Plymouth community how to find food
- Peace agreement led to “First Thanksgiving”

*How do we think about and celebrate this moment?*

*What different perspectives might exist of the significance of this event?*
Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Wealthy non-Separatist Puritans granted royal charter to settle Massachusetts Bay
  - Salem – 1st settlement
  - John Winthrop - 1st governor
    - “Model of Christian Charity” (“City upon a hill”) speech
- Diversified economy
- Expansion
Puritan Life

- Strict Puritan rules
- Work ethic
- **Town meetings** – male members of the church could vote
- High levels of literacy
  - Public schools
- Role of women – subordinate to men
  - **Salem Witch Trials (1692)** – reflected social tensions and cultural mistrust of women
  - **Anne Hutchinson**- banished for criticizing Boston ministers for lack of piety
Rhode Island

- **Roger Williams** - banished from Massachusetts for radical teachings
  - Founded settlement of Providence (1636)
- **True religious toleration** - most religiously tolerant colony
- **American Indians paid for land**
Connecticut

- Founded by Puritans who considered Massachusetts government too restrictive
- Hartford- 1st settlement
- North America’s first written constitution, *The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut* (1639)

New Hampshire

- Founded 1679
- Broke off Massachusetts Bay colony
- More religiously diverse
“Voted that the earth is the Lord’s and the fulness thereof; voted that the earth is given to the Saints; voted, we are the Saints.”

–Residents of a New England town, in common assembly
CHALLENGES TO COLONIAL AMERICA

EQ: In what ways were colonial societies challenged and how did it affect life in the colonies?
Decline in the Puritan Church

Conflict

◦ Puritans wanted to simplify the church from within
◦ Puritans required all residents to become members of the church.
◦ Church and state were not separated, so the church controlled what the government did as well as the everyday lives of the citizens in the colony.
◦ By the late 17th century, the church feared its citizens were drifting away from the church and becoming more focused on worldly possessions
◦ Since the church was losing its control over the people, it (church) was losing its control in the colonial government.

Outcome

◦ Half Way Covenant.
◦ This allowed citizens of the colonies to become partial members of the church.
◦ As a result, these “half way” church members were allowed the opportunity to participate in the governance of the colony
A Costly and Deadly Friendship

Conflict

◦ The growth of the colonies was a sense of pride to the colonist.

◦ At first, both sides got along well, however “King Phillip” saw the seizing of more and more of Indian land being a threat to their survival.

◦ The Natives in New England began to fear that they would face the same situation that the tribes in the South (Virginia) had faced.

Outcome

◦ **King Philip’s War:**

  ◦ After nearly a year of fighting, Metacom was killed (his head was put on a stake) and Indian resistances end in New England forever.

  ◦ Highlights the constant conflict between English settlers and Indians
Relationship with American Indians

- **King Philip’s (Metacom’s) War** (1675-1676)
  - Conflict between Wampanoags, Naragansetts, and other Indian peoples against English settlers
  - Reaction to Puritan community spreading from Boston
  - Results: Heavy loss of life for Wampanoag; large areas open for English settlement
Hanged at Gallows Hill

Conflict

- The colonies of New England were governed by Theocracy... Government enforces God's laws
- In 1672, a small group of families created Salem Village because they wanted to form their own church.
- Several members of the church were diagnosed with being under the “Evil Hand.”
- Trails were held for those who were thought to be witches which lead to more people being accused of witchery, many times as a way to settle family feuds.

Outcome

- **Salem Witch Trials**
  - Shows weakness in the practice of Theocracy.
  - Created mass hysteria amongst the colonists who feared of being accused and of being afflicted.
  - Highlighted the growing conflict between church and state
  - 20 people hanged