Review and Preview

Students have read about how early colonies were established. They will now explore the role religion played in settling the New England Colonies.

Section Focus Question

How did religious beliefs and dissent influence the New England Colonies?

Before you begin the lesson for the day, write the Section Focus Question on the board. (Lesson focus: Disputes over religious freedom inspired people to leave England and influenced the governments that were established.)

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge

Remind students that they have read about the first English colonies founded at Jamestown and Plymouth. Ask students why they think English colonists continued to come to North America to start other colonies. Use the Idea Wave strategy (TE, p. T24) to help students brainstorm. (Possible answers: to seek religious freedom, to begin a new way of life, to gain wealth)

Set a Purpose

Form students into pairs or groups of four. Distribute the Reading Readiness Guide. Ask students to fill in the first two columns of the chart. (TE, p. T24)

Use the Numbered Heads participation strategy to call on students to share one piece of information they already know and one piece they want to know. The students will return to these worksheets later.

Answer

Checkpoint Fish were abundant in the ocean and rivers. Thin, rocky soil made farming too difficult.

Section 2

Step-by-Step Instruction

The New England Colonies

Objectives

- Describe the geography and climate of the New England Colonies.
- Describe the Puritan settlement in Massachusetts.
- Identify the new settlements that developed in New England as a result of Puritan religious practices.
- Explain the changes that took place in the New England Colonies in the 1600s.

Reading Skill

Make Comparisons Despite differences, the New England colonies were alike in many ways. Look for these similarities in this section. For example, how was the climate similar in various colonies? You might also look at the shared reasons colonists had for coming to North America and at the ways that similar government structures evolved throughout New England.

Key Terms and People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John Winthrop</th>
<th>Thomas Hooker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>toleration</td>
<td>John Wheelwright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Williams</td>
<td>town meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Hutchinson</td>
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</table>

Why It Matters

Religious beliefs led the Pilgrims to move to North America and establish Plymouth Colony. Religion played a key role in other colonies that were established in New England.

Section Focus Question: How did religious beliefs and dissent influence the New England Colonies?

Geography of New England


Much of New England is made up of hills and low mountains. Large areas are covered by forests. The soil is thin and rocky, which makes farming difficult. There are narrow plains located along the Atlantic coast. The Connecticut River, the region’s longest river, flows from New Hampshire and Vermont through Massachusetts and Connecticut before reaching the sea. Just off New England’s long, jagged coastline are some of the richest fishing grounds in the world.

Winters in New England tend to be long and snowy. Summers are shorter and warm. This helped the early colonists in the region, who caught fewer diseases and lived longer than the colonists in Virginia.

Checkpoint Why would colonists in New England have turned to fishing rather than to farming?

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below to teach students this section’s high-use words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High-Use Word</th>
<th>Definition and Sample Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>v. to point out in detail</td>
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<td>v. to place limitations on something or somebody</td>
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God Has Preserved Me

“In sixteen sixty-one, my house was burnt, ... and it was a most violent fire... It pleased God to stir up the hearts of my loving friends to help me to the carrying on of another... Thus God has all along preserved and kept me all my days.”

—John Dane, recalling his life in New England, 1670

God Has Preserved Me

Boston, Massachusetts, in the 1660s

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God Has Preserved Me

Boston, Massachusetts, in the 1660s
Differentiated Instruction


Teach

Geography of New England
p. 71

Instruction

■ Vocabulary Builder Before teaching this lesson, preteach the High-Use Words specify and restrict using the strategy on TE p. 65.

Key Terms Have students continue filling in the See It–Remember It chart for the Key Terms in this chapter.

■ Have students read Geography of New England using the Paragraph Shrinking strategy (p. T23).

■ Ask students to identify good conditions and bad conditions in New England. (good: thick forests and miles of freshwater rivers and coastline rich with fish; bad: rocky, hilly land with thin soil)

Independent Practice

Have students begin to fill in the Study Guide for this section.

Interactive Reading and Notetaking Study Guide, Chapter 3, Section 2 (Adapted Version also available.)

Monitor Progress

As students fill in the Notetaking Study Guide, circulate to make sure students understand the importance to the Puritans of upholding religious ideals. If students do not seem to have a good understanding, have them reread the section. Provide assistance as needed.

Answers

Reading Skill Both the Pilgrims and the Puritans left England for religious freedom.

Draw Conclusions Today’s court system uses a jury of peers and includes various provisions to protect the rights of the accused.

Puritans in Massachusetts Bay

Similar to the Pilgrims, a group known as the Puritans had disagreements with the Church of England. Rather than split off from the established church, they wanted to reform, or change, it. In the early 1600s, the Puritans were influential in England. Many were important professionals such as merchants, landowners, or lawyers.

The 1620s brought hard times for England’s Puritans. King Charles I opposed their movement and persecuted them. Hundreds of Puritan ministers were forced to give up their positions.

The Puritans Leave England A number of Puritans eventually decided to leave England and make the hazardous voyage to North America. In 1630, about 900 Puritans set off in 11 ships. They had formed the Massachusetts Bay Company, which received a charter to establish settlements in what are now Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The Puritans were led by John Winthrop, a respected landowner and lawyer.

In founding their own colony, Puritan leaders believed that their way of life would provide an example to others. As Winthrop said in a sermon during their voyage:

“Now the only way . . . is . . . to walk humbly with our God. . . . We must consider that we shall be as a City upon a Hill. The eyes of all people are upon us.”

—John Winthrop, “A Model of Christian Charity,” 1630

Differentiated Instruction

L1 English Language Learners

L3 Less Proficient Readers

L2 Advanced Readers

L4 Gifted and Talented

Write a Descriptive Paragraph Pair L1 and L3 students. Ask pairs to work together to prepare a description of the settlement of the Plymouth Colony, including the reasons the Pilgrims migrated and the struggles they faced. Students should include their personal feelings and opinions regarding the establishment of the colony, based on their backgrounds and experiences. Partners should practice presenting their paragraphs to the class, with the L3 student acting as coach.
The Massachusetts Bay Colony

The Puritans established several settlements in their colony. The main town was Boston, which was located on an excellent harbor. By 1643, about 20,000 people lived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

By the mid-1630s, Massachusetts Bay had an elected assembly, the General Court. Each town sent representatives to the assembly. But voting was limited to adult male members of the Puritan church. Both the General Court and the colony’s governor were elected each year.

The Puritans had founded their colony so they could worship as they chose. However, they did not give non-Puritans the same right. The Puritans did not believe in religious toleration—recognition that other people have the right to different opinions.

Checkpoint  Why did the Puritans go to North America?

New Colonies

Disagreements about religion led to the founding of other colonies in New England. A key dispute involved Roger Williams, minister of a church in the town of Salem. Williams believed the Puritans should split entirely from the Church of England. He also criticized colonists who had seized Native American lands. Williams specified that colonists should pay Native Americans for their land. Williams was forced to leave Massachusetts Bay in 1635. He moved south, to what today is Rhode Island, where he bought land from Native Americans. In 1636, he founded the town of Providence.

Puritans in Massachusetts Bay

p. 72

Instruction

- Have students read Puritans in Massachusetts Bay. Remind students to make comparisons among colonies.
- Have students complete the worksheet To My Dear and Loving Husband. Ask: What does this poem suggest about the women in the Massachusetts Bay Colony? (Possible answer: The poem suggests that the women were devoted and loyal to their husbands.)

Checkpoint  Why did the Puritans go to North America?

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Vocabulary Builder

specify (SPRISH aih EYE) v. to point out in detail

Answer

Checkpoint  to build a colony based on their religious beliefs and serve as a model to others
Differentiated Instruction

**Advanced Readers**

Write a Defense Have students perform additional research on one of the four colonial leaders who faced conflict with their colonies: Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, Thomas Hooker, and John Wheelwright. Have students write a legal defense for the position held by the leader and present it to the class. Students should include specific details that occurred in the struggle of their selected leader.

**Gifted and Talented**

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In 1644, the colonists in Rhode Island received a charter from the king to govern themselves. In doing so, they made an important contribution to religious toleration. They decided that Rhode Island would have no established church. People of all faiths could worship as they saw fit. Among the people who found religious freedom in Rhode Island were followers of the Jewish faith.

**Anne Hutchinson’s Dissent** A Boston woman, Anne Hutchinson, questioned some of the Puritan teachings. She was put on trial in 1638 and was expelled from Massachusetts. Hutchinson established a settlement on an island that is now a part of Rhode Island. In 1642, she traveled farther south, into what is today New York State.

**Settling Connecticut** Thomas Hooker, a minister, disagreed with the Puritan leaders. He left Massachusetts with about 100 followers in 1636 and settled in what today is Connecticut. There, he founded the town of Hartford. Hundreds of Puritans followed, and soon Connecticut had several new settlements.

In 1639, the colonists drew up the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, which established a new government with an elected legislature and governor. In 1662, Connecticut received an official charter from the king granting it self-government.

John Wheelwright also was forced to leave Massachusetts. He got into trouble because he agreed with some of Anne Hutchinson’s views. In 1638, Wheelright and some followers moved to New Hampshire, where they founded the town of Exeter. For a time, Massachusetts tried to control New Hampshire. Finally, in 1680, a charter from the king made New Hampshire a separate colony.

**Growth and Change**

The Puritans believed that towns and churches should manage their own affairs. They also believed that people should work hard and live in strong and stable families.

Each Puritan town governed itself by setting up a town meeting—an assembly of townpeople that decides local issues. Membership in town meetings was restricted to male heads of households. Town meetings set local taxes and elected people to run the towns. Town meetings also gave New Englanders an opportunity to speak their minds. This early experience encouraged the growth of democratic ideas. New England became a region of towns and villages where neighbors knew one another and participated together in government.

New England families earned their livelihoods in many different ways. Farmers grew crops, but they also made leather goods and other products. Fishers caught cod and other fish that were shipped to customers in Europe. A shipbuilding industry provided many jobs. By the 1660s, more than 300 ships from New England were fishing off the coast or moving products across the Atlantic Ocean.

**Population and Economic Growth** By 1730, there were over half a million people living in England’s original 13 colonies. Massachusetts was among the most populous, with about 114,000 people. Fifty years later, the population of Massachusetts had more than doubled, to 260,000. As the population grew in the colonies, so did the economies. And as the economy grew, new social classes developed. Members of merchant families held social and political as well as economic power.

**History Background**

**Independent Practice**

Have students complete the Study Guide for this section.

**Monitor Progress**

- As students complete the Notetaking Study Guide, circulate to make sure students understand the importance of the changes that began to take place in New England Colonies. Provide assistance as needed.
- Tell students to fill in the last column of the Reading Readiness Guide. Ask them to evaluate if what they learned was what they expected to learn.
King Philip’s War  By the 1670s, the Native American population was decreasing, mainly because large numbers of Native Americans had died from diseases that they caught from Europeans. By 1670, there were only 12,000 Native Americans in New England, one tenth of their population 100 years earlier.

In 1675, a major conflict erupted. Opponents of the English were led by Metacom, the chief of the Wampanoag, who was also known by his English name, King Philip. His goal was to stop Puritan expansion. Other Native American groups, from Maine to Rhode Island, joined the war, some siding with the settlers. The fighting lasted a year and cost thousands of lives. Metacom and his allies destroyed 12 English towns. The uprising ended in 1676 when Metacom was captured and killed. The war’s end left the English colonies free to expand.

Puritan Influence Declines  By the 1670s, the outlook of New Englanders was changing. There was a new generation of people born in North America. The new generation had lost some of their parents’ religious fervor, as people concentrated on running farms and businesses. In growing towns like Boston, successful merchants were becoming the new community leaders. The English colonies of New England were doing well. But the stern religious rules of the original founders now had less influence over the people who lived there.

Why did Metacom declare war on the English colonists?

Looking Back and Ahead  As English colonies spread through New England, other colonies were being established to the west and south.

When the French and Indian War began, Metacom, who was also known to the English as “King Philip,” had just died. Metacom had joined the war, some siding with the settlers. The fighting lasted a year and cost thousands of lives. Metacom and his allies destroyed 12 English towns. The uprising ended in 1676 when Metacom was captured and killed. The war’s end left the English colonies free to expand.

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