

The New England Colonies
from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

PRE-TEST

Directions: Answer the following statements either true or false.

1. An attempt was made to colonize the New England region the same year the colony of Jamestown, Virginia, was founded. _____
2. The people we call the Pilgrims founded the colony of Plymouth in 1720. _____
3. There was greater religious freedom in the colony of Rhode Island than anywhere else in the 13 colonies. _____
4. Mostly Quakers settled the Connecticut colony. _____
5. Maine was never a colony but was part of the Massachusetts Bay colony. _____
6. In England, Puritans attended Catholic Church services instead of those of the Church of England. _____
7. People from the colony of Plymouth were the first settlers of New Hampshire. _____
8. All the land of New Hampshire and Maine once belonged to two men. _____
9. Vermont was first colony in New England. _____
10. The business of slave trading was important in the colony of Rhode Island until it was finally banned right before the Revolutionary War. _____

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POST-TEST

Directions: Answer the following questions to the best of your ability.

1. What were some of the things that Puritans did not like about the Church of England?

2. What was the main religious difference between the Separatists and ordinary Puritans?

3. Who was Roger Williams and for what was he the most famous?

4. Describe the "Triangular Trade" routes and give an example of the usual products that were traded on one such route.

5. Who was Thomas Hooker and for what was he the most famous?

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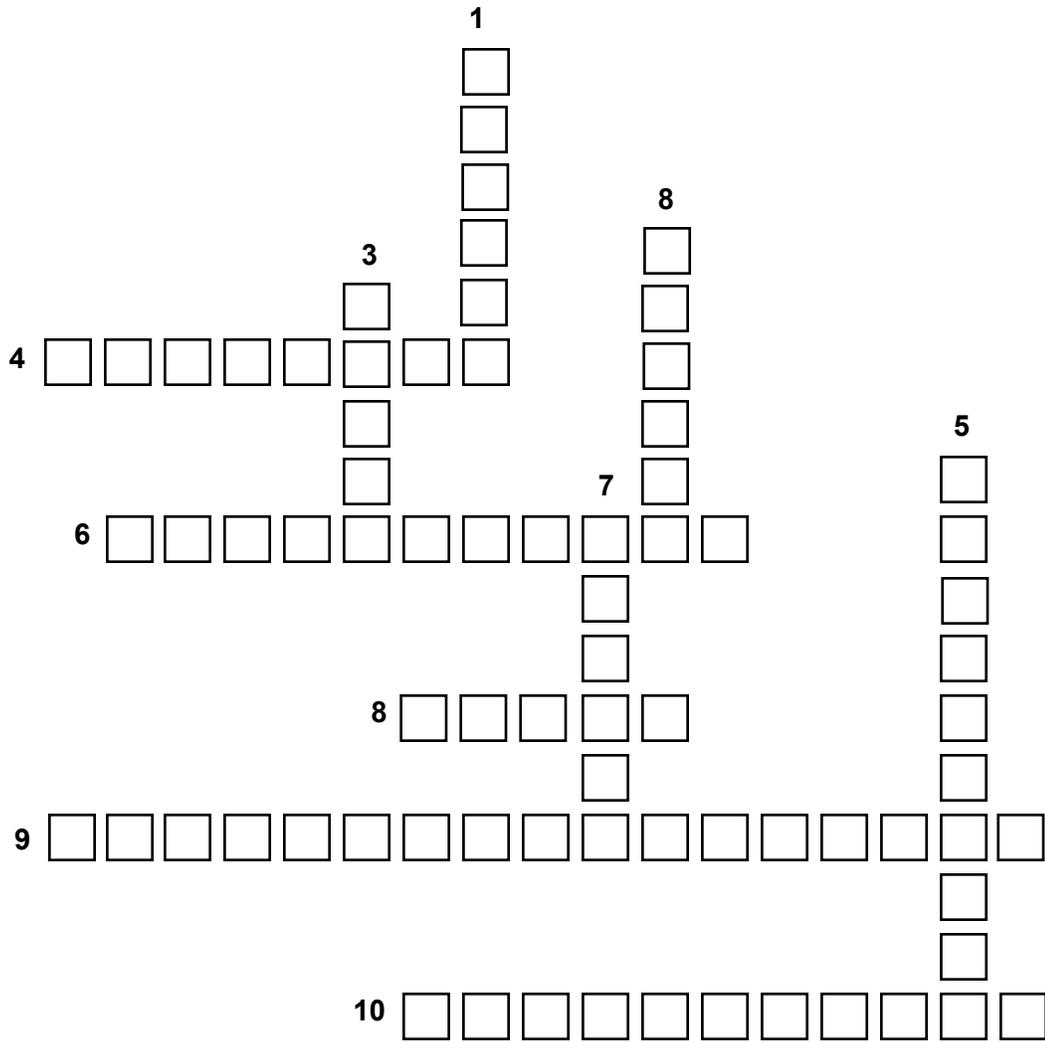
Video Quiz

Directions: Answer the following statements either true or false.

1. True or False? Puritans admired the teachings of Calvinism.
2. True or False? The colony of Rhode Island had a great amount of religious freedom.
3. True or False? The Pilgrims of Plymouth were Separatists.
4. True or False? The Protestant Work ethic was important in the all New England colonies.
5. True or False? New Hampshire's first colonist came from Plymouth.
6. True or False? Maine was once part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
7. True or False? Roger Williams founded the colony of Connecticut
8. True or False? The economy of the American colonies depended on three different "rectangular" trade routes.
9. True or False? Mercantilism was a protective British trade policy.
10. True or False? The colony of Connecticut was established when three towns joined together.

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Crossword



Across

- 4. The colony of Rhode Island was founded by a man with this last name.
- 6. The oldest synagogue in what is today the United States was built in this colony.
- 8. People from this European country colonized the southern Atlantic coast of America before England.
- 9. The government of the colony of Connecticut was based on this group of laws.
- 10. The Pilgrims of the Plymouth Colony went by this name in England.

Down

- 1. Besides John Mason, a man with this last name once controlled the lands of New Hampshire and Maine.
- 2. A Frenchman with this last name inspired by the Puritans.
- 3. An unsuccessful attempt at English colonization called *Popham Plantation* took place in 1607-1608 in what is today this northern state.
- 5. In 1692 nineteen people were executed in Massachusetts for this crime.
- 7. Besides Europe, America and the islands in the Caribbean Sea the *Triangular Trade Routes* went to this continent.

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Timeline 1492-1775

1492 On October 12th Christopher Columbus reaches an island in the West Indies. Spanish colonization of the New World begins a short time later.

1521 Cortez conquers the Aztec kingdom in Mexico.

1585 First attempt at English colonization in America at Roanoke Island.

1588 England defeats the Spanish Armada.

1602 Bartholomew Gosnold, an English explorer, visits the Massachusetts area.

1603 Martin Pring, an English explorer, visits the mouth of the Piscataqua River that divides New Hampshire from Maine.

1604 The French establish a colonial settlement in New Brunswick, Canada, north of present-day Maine and then moves it to Nova Scotia, Canada (Annapolis Royal), a year later.

1607 The English found Jamestown in Virginia. Popham Plantation in Maine is founded and then abandoned after one winter.

1608 The French found Quebec in Canada.

1610 The Spanish found Santa Fe, New Mexico.

1614 Captain John Smith, the former governor of Jamestown, Virginia, lands on the Isle of Shoals off the coast of New Hampshire. The Dutch claim the lands that later become Connecticut.

1619 The first representative government in America called the House of Burgesses is started at Jamestown, Virginia. The first African slaves arrive in Virginia.

1620 *The Mayflower Compact* is signed. Plymouth colony is founded.

1622 The lands of present-day New Hampshire and Maine are granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and John Mason, by the Council for New England (an agency of the English Government).

1623 English colonists settle in New Hampshire and Maine.

1624 The Dutch establish the colony of New Netherland.

1629 Massachusetts Bay colony is chartered. The lands of New Hampshire and Maine are split: Gorges gets Maine, Mason gets New Hampshire.

1630 Boston is founded by Puritans.

1632 The colony of Maryland is founded. It is the first proprietorship colony and is governed by Cecil Calvert, a wealthy Catholic nobleman.

1633 The first English settlers arrive in Connecticut from the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1636 Providence, Rhode Island, is founded by a Puritan minister named Roger Williams after he was banned from the Massachusetts Bay colony. Harvard College (The first college in the English colonies) is founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Connecticut colony is established.

1637 New England colonists defeat the Pequot Indians ending the Pequot War.

1638 The colony of Delaware is founded by Swedish settlers. People from Plymouth found New Haven colony. The government of Connecticut adopts Fundamental Orders. A Puritan Minister from Massachusetts named John Wheelwright leads a group of dissidents to New Hampshire where they found the town of Exeter.

1641 Massachusetts Bay Colony gains control of New Hampshire. It also institutes a code of laws called the *Body of Liberties*. The code allows representative government and political freedom but not religious freedom.

1642 English Civil War begins between Puritan Parliamentarians and the Royalist forces of the king.

1644 Roger Williams receives the first royal charter for Rhode Island.

1649 King Charles the First of England is beheaded for treason. The English monarchy is abolished by Parliament. Maryland institutes a law called the Act Concerning Religion that allows religious toleration of different Christian denominations.

(Continued on Blackline Master 6)

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Timeline 1492-1775 (continued)

1652 English Civil War ends. Oliver Cromwell rules England as its "Lord Protector."

1658 A Jewish congregation is founded in Newport, Rhode Island.

1660 The Restoration of the Monarchy under Charles the Second begins.

1662 Connecticut is granted a royal charter. It becomes the constitution for the state of Connecticut and is used up until 1818.

1663 King Charles the Second establishes the colony of Carolina and makes eight loyal friends its "Lord-Proprietors." Carolina is later divided into two colonies: North and South Carolina.

1664 England takes New Netherland and turns it in to the colony of New York. The colony of New Jersey is created from part of New York.

1665 The colony of New Haven becomes part of the Connecticut colony.

1675 *King Phillip's War* begins against the Indians in Massachusetts. It ends a year later.

1677 The Massachusetts Bay Colony buys Maine from the Gorges family making it part of their colony.

1680 New Hampshire becomes a separate English royal colony.

1681 The colony of Pennsylvania is established.

1684 The royal charter for Massachusetts is cancelled.

1685 King Charles the Second dies.

1686 The king decrees that the New England colonies are to be ruled as groups called the *Dominion of New England*.

1688 *The Glorious Revolution* establishes the supremacy of Parliament over the monarch in England.

1691 Plymouth and Martha's Vineyard are combined into the Massachusetts Bay colony when a new royal charter is issued.

1692 Trials in Salem, Massachusetts, result in the execution of 19 women and men for witchcraft.

1699 There are four black slaves for every white person in South Carolina.

1732 A charter is granted for Georgia.

1769 A British ship is burned as an act of rebellion at Newport, Rhode Island. Spain starts its first mission of San Diego in California.

1770 The Boston Massacre.

1773 The Boston Tea Party.

1774 The importation of slaves is banned in Rhode Island ending the colony's thriving slave trade.

1775 Revolutionary War begins at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts.

Timeline Activity

From the Timeline place the dates in the blanks.

• Maine becomes part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

• Salem Witch Trials _____

• First college in the English colonies, Harvard, is founded.

• New Hampshire becomes a separate royal colony. _____

• Popham Plantation founded in Maine _____

• Colony of New Haven, is founded. _____

• Santa Fe, New Mexico, is founded. _____

• French settlement of Canada _____

• Plymouth Colony joins up with the Massachusetts Bay Colony. _____

• Providence, Rhode Island, is founded. _____

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Vocabulary List

The following are important words and names pertaining to New England colonization. Try to listen for these terms while viewing the program, pay close attention so you can later include them in your writing assignments.

almsgiving - Alms are anything given for free to help the poor. The giving of alms was part of the Pilgrim religious service.

Anglican Church - The Church of England. More than half of the Plymouth colonists belonged to the Church of England.

Anglican - Someone who belongs to the Church of England (The Anglican Church).

Bradford, William - Governor of the Plymouth colony from 1621-1657.

Brewster, William 1566-1643 - The main religious leader of the Plymouth colony for many years. William Brewster and William Bradford came from the same part of England.

Calvinist Churches - Churches that were based on the religious teachings of a Frenchman named John Calvin. The Pilgrims followed Calvin's teachings of simplicity and strict discipline.

Charles the First 1600-1649 - Charles Stuart, unpopular King of England 1625-1649; Under the rule of Charles the First, England fought a Civil War between the supporters of the King and the supporters of Parliament. Charles was executed in 1649 and parliament abolished the monarchy. The colonies of Maryland, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Haven, and Rhode Island, were established during his reign.

Charles the Second 1630-85 - Charles Stuart II, son of Charles the first, King of England 1660-85; after the monarchy was restored in 1660. Charles the Second established the Carolina colony in 1663 and gave it to eight loyal friends who had helped put him on the throne.

charter - in government and law, a formal document by which the monarch or state grants and acknowledges certain rights, liberties or powers to a colony or group of people.

colonial system - in government the pattern of relationships between a dominant nation and its dependent territories. Together a ruling country and its colonies constitute an empire.

Connecticut - A colony founded in 1636 by Puritans.

civilized - an advanced stage of social development.

colony - a settlement made by people who leave their own country to settle in another land, but who still remain citizens of their original country. After Columbus, many European countries began to found colonies all over the world.

Congregational Churches - churches founded by the New England Puritans.

Cromwell, Oliver 1599-1658 - English general and Puritan statesman who ruled England from 1653-58 as its *Lord Protector*.

culture - all the ways of living built up by a group of people or a nation. The English colonists brought the culture of England to America. Parts of many different cultures have blended together to create the American culture.

Dutch barn - a type of hay storage barn used at Plymouth Colony whose roof could be raised as more hay was added

eel - a type of fish with a long snake-like body. Pickled eels were a popular food in England. The Plymouth pilgrims ate eels at their first harvest feast and also exported them back to England.

Episcopal Church (Protestant Episcopal Church) - self-governing American branch of the Church of England.

English Civil War (1642-1652) - a war between supporters of the Parliament and the supporters of the king.

export - products that are produced in one country and are sold to another country.

forge - a blacksmith's shop, a workshop where iron is heated and shaped into useful things such as tools and nails.

Fundamental Orders - laws adopted in the colony of Connecticut that set forth the idea of consent of the governed. This document was first constitution ever written in the America.

Gorges, Sir Ferdinando - the man who was granted the rights to the lands of Maine in the 1620s.

Harvard College - the first college in the English colonies founded in 1636 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Hooker, Thomas - a Puritan minister from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Hooker believed that every congregation should be independent, be able to choose their own magistrates, and decide what powers they should have. These views clashed with those of the conservative ministers of Massachusetts. In 1636, Hooker moved his congregation out of Massachusetts and founded the colony of Connecticut. He had a strong influence on the drafting of the Fundamental Orders, the rules under which Connecticut was governed.

humiliation - to be made to feel more humble or less full of pride. At Plymouth, the Sabbath was a day of "humiliation and thanksgiving."

indentured servant - a person bound by contract to serve for a period of 2-7 years, usually in the American colonies. Some people volunteered to be indentured servants in order to pay for their transportation to America. Others were criminals or paupers sentenced to deportation; at the end of the contract they generally became accepted members of society.

(Continued on Blackline Master 8)

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Vocabulary List (continued)

James the First (1566-1625) - James Stuart, King of England 1603-1625, a firm believer in the divine right of kings, and enemy of the Puritans. Jamestown, Virginia, was named for him. Puritans fled England under his rule.

King Phillip's War - a war started in 1675 by an Indian chief who was known as King Philip. He intended to wipe out all white colonists to stop them from taking Indian land. King Philip was killed in 1676; by then 10,000 white male colonists, a tenth of the population of Massachusetts, had died fighting this war.

legislature - a group of people elected to make laws.

Maine - a huge region of land that was never a colony but remained part of Massachusetts from 1677 up until it achieved statehood in 1820.

Mason, John - the man who was granted and named the land of New Hampshire.

Massachusetts Bay Colony - a Puritan Colony started by John Winthrop near Plymouth around 1630. In 1691, Plymouth Colony joined with the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Mayflower - the ship that carried the Pilgrims to New England in the autumn of 1620.

Mayflower Compact - a document signed by 41 male passengers of the Mayflower on November 21, 1620, before they landed in New England. By signing this document, they agreed to make and abide by certain laws in their new colony. Because the Mayflower Compact contained the idea of governing by consent as well as having a written framework for a government (the Constitution) it is one of the most important American historical documents.

Merchant Adventurers - a group of rich Londoners who gave money to the Plymouth Colonists to start their colony. In exchange for this money the company took one-half of everything the colony could produce in seven years time.

Mercantilism - an economic system in use England's colonies. Under this system English shipping and manufacturing were protected at the expense of colonial shippers and manufacturers. Laws such as the *Navigation Acts* were used to enforce the policies of mercantilism.

molasses - a dark, syrupy liquid made from sugar cane that is fermented and distilled to make an alcoholic drink called rum. Rum-making was a big business in New England.

Navigation Acts - laws passed in the 1600s that governed the English shipping trade. These laws were designed to protect English shipping companies, traders, and manufacturers from competition.

New Brunswick - the Canadian province north of Maine. The French established a colony here in 1604 and moved it to Nova Scotia a year later.

New Haven Colony - a colony founded in 1638 by people from Plymouth composed mostly of towns along the Long Island Sound that became part of the colony of Connecticut.

New Hampshire - a region that was part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony but became an independent colony in 1680.

Parliament - an official council concerned with government. Today in England, Parliament consists of those elected to the House of Commons and those who, by hereditary right, belong to the House of Lords. In the early days of England, the royal sovereigns governed with the help and consent of Parliament.

Parliamentarians - during the English Civil War a person serving the Parliament against the Royalist forces of King Charles the First.

Pequot War - a war that occurred in Connecticut in 1637 in which colonists led by Captain John Mason attacked and killed hundreds of Pequot Indians because the tribe had attacked their settlements.

Pilgrims - Pilgrims are people who journey (pilgrimage) to holy places. The Separatists who founded the Plymouth colony thought of themselves as "Pilgrims" because their journey to America was made to find religious freedom.

Plymouth Colony - the first successful English colony in New England founded in 1620. The Plymouth colony was made up of Cape Cod and lands to the west. It exported lumber, furs and preserved fish and became part of the much larger Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691.

Popham Plantation - a failed attempt at English colonization that took place near the mouth of the Kennebec River of Maine in 1607-08.

Predestination - A Calvinist belief shared by the Puritans that only a "chosen few" predestined by God to do so would ever reach the kingdom of heaven.

Protestant work ethic - belief that hard work is pleasing to God and that wealth is proof of God's approval. Puritans and Pilgrims believed that God commanded six days of work per week.

pulpit - a raised platform where preachers, such as those at Plymouth, stood to deliver their sermons.

Puritans - people who wanted to "purify" the Church of England by having very plain religious services and buildings and by having stricter rules. The Pilgrims (Separatists) were Puritans who broke away from the Church of England. The Puritans did not break away from the Church of England.

reeds - marsh plants with long firm stems that were dried to make thatched roofs.

(Continued on Blackline Master 9)

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Vocabulary List (*continued*)

representative government - a form of government in which people are chosen to represent and speak for a certain population.

Restoration, The - the period after 1660 when the monarchy was re-established in England under King Charles the Second.

Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations - the colony of Rhode Island's official name. Originally the colony had towns on a large island called Rhode Island, and towns on the mainland that were called the Providence Plantations.

Smith, Captain John (1580-1631) - an English Explorer and mapmaker. He was a good leader and became the governor of the Jamestown. He explored the coast of New England in 1614.

Sabbath - a religious day of rest when work is not permitted. Sunday was the Sabbath Day of the Plymouth Pilgrims.

Separatists - were Puritans who believed that only by separating from the Church of England was it possible to find true religious freedom. Separatist Pilgrims founded the Plymouth Colony.

sermon - public speech on religion.

Squanto - the English-speaking Native American who showed the Plymouth colonists how to plant corn, hunt for game, find fish, and where to locate paths through the wilderness.

Strawberry Banke - the early colonial settlement that grew into Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

thatch - roofing material such as reeds or straw.

Thanksgiving Day - The American holiday of Thanksgiving can be traced back to the harvest feast celebrated at Plymouth in November of 1621. In 1789, President George Washington made November 26th a day of national thanksgiving.

Triangular Trade - the three-way trade routes that existed in colonial times between England's American colonies and various locations such as England and the Caribbean, Southern Europe and England, and Africa and the West Indies

Williams, Roger (c1603-1683) - a Puritan minister at Salem in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the early 1630s. The religious authorities in that colony did not approve of his ideas on the separation of church and state, on the taking of Indian lands, and on religious freedom. He was banished from Massachusetts and was due to be sent back to England but escaped and in 1636 founded the colony of Rhode Island, an accomplishment for which he is very famous. Because of Williams Rhode Island became a colony whose constitution permitted separation of church and state, religious freedom and democracy.

Winthrop, John (1588-1649) - the lawyer and country-gentleman who in 1630 led the "Great Migration" of Puritans to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and was elected governor of the colony 12 times. His son also named John Winthrop (1606-1676) was the long-time governor of the colony of Connecticut. It was he who he received the charter from King Charles the second that united the Connecticut and New Haven colonies. His son who was also named John Winthrop (1638-1707). He left Massachusetts to fight against the king in England's Civil War and later became a popular governor of Connecticut.

Vocabulary Activity

Directions: From the Vocabulary List select the correct word to fill in the blank.

- The Navigation Acts were a outgrowth of the English economic policy known as _____ that protected English businesses.
- _____ served as the constitution of the Colony of Connecticut.
- A group people elected to make laws are called a _____.
- Providence, Rhode Island, was founded by _____.
- The lawyer and gentleman who led the Puritans to the Massachusetts Bay Colony was named _____.
- A _____ is a public speech on religion.
- The first unsuccessful attempt at English settlement along the north Atlantic coast was called _____.
- President George Washington made _____ a national holiday.
- The _____ took place in Connecticut in 1637 leaving many Native Americans dead.
- American Puritans founded the _____ churches.

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Map of the New England Colonies

