

SO...which colonies were the "New England" colonies?

Plymouth, Massachusetts,
Connecticut, Rhode Island,
New Haven, New Hampshire

A. The colonists who first settled in New England came for _____ reasons

1. Religious disagreements in Britain led to divisions in the Anglican Church
2. _____ believed in the Calvinist idea of _____ & tried to live strictly "Christian" lives without sin
3. Puritans believed that the Anglican Church compromise too far by allowing some _____
4. Some _____ Puritans were known as _____ because they unwilling to wait for church reforms

B. Pilgrims, the Plymouth Colony, and Mayflower Compact

1. The Separatists became "_____" when they formed a joint-stock company, gained a charter, & created the _____ colony in America
2. Before landing in America, the Pilgrims created the _____ agreeing to work together as a "civil body politick"...The Mayflower Compact was the first example of _____ in America
3. When the Pilgrims founded Plymouth in 1620, they faced disease & _____
4. Pilgrims received help from local natives like Squanto & Massasoit...& celebrated the first _____ to honor the local Indians

C. Puritans and the Massachusetts Colony

1. When the Separatist _____ came to America, the Puritans remained within the Church of England
2. But when the _____ came to power, Puritans felt the time was right to leave Britain
3. In 1630, the Puritans arrived in _____ & created the New England colony of _____
 - a. From 1630 to 1640, Puritan leader _____ led 16,000 Puritans to the Massachusetts Bay colony as part of the "_____"
 - b. John Winthrop wanted to build Boston as a "_____" to be a _____ to other Christians

D. Massachusetts was a different colony from Virginia:

1. Puritans came to America for religious _____
2. Puritan settlers usually came as _____
3. Settlers _____ for the common good, built _____, & focused on subsistence farming
4. New England was a more _____ place to live than Virginia so colonists lived longer

E. Social Hierarchy in New England

1. _____ served a government leaders & were at the top of New England society
2. The majority of the New England population were _____ who were loyal to the local community
3. At the bottom of society was the small population of _____ landless laborers & servants

F. Government in in the New England colonies centered on the _____ through _____

1. Each New England town was independently governed by local church members
2. All adult male _____ were allowed to _____ for local laws & taxes

G. As the Massachusetts colony grew, it spawned 4 new colonies: New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Haven, Connecticut

1. Connecticut was important for creating the first written _____ in U.S. history called *The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut*
2. New England Puritans did not like ideas that _____ from their own beliefs
 - a. _____ was banished from Massachusetts for demanding that Indians be paid for their land; He formed _____ in 1636
 - b. Anne Hutchinson was _____ for challenging Puritan authority

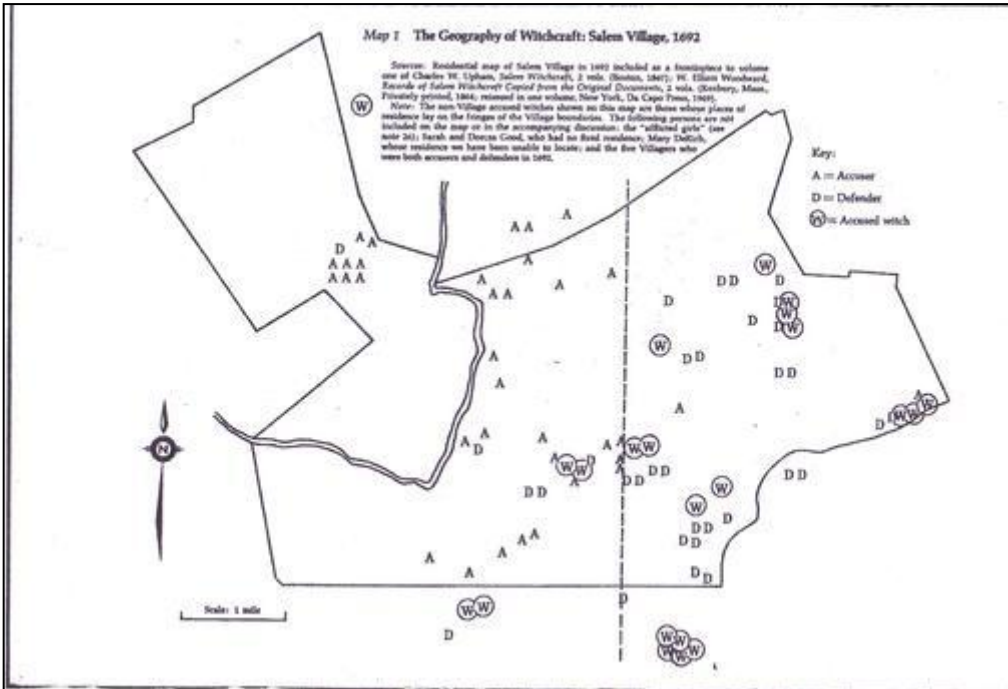
H. As the New England colonies expanded into new lands, conflicts with _____ arose

1. The _____ in 1637 was the 1st major British-led attack on Indians & led to the death of 600 Indians
2. _____ broke out in 1675 when the Wampanoag Indians raided towns, killing _____ of the colonial New England men

I. The Half-Way Covenant and Salem Witch Trials

1. By the 1660s, many New England towns experienced a _____ in church _____

- a. Churches responded with the _____ which gave full church membership to people who had not had a “_____ experience”
 - b. This compromise brought people back to the church, but showed the _____ importance of religion in New England
2. Religion played a role in the Salem _____ trials in 1692 when several young _____ accused people of being witches
 - a. The hysteria was caused by tensions over _____ ownership, Indian attacks, & religious disagreements
 - b. As a result of the trials, _____ people were killed & _____ citizens were jailed



Study the map to the left, paying close attention to the location of accusers, defenders and accused witches. What can you assume about the culture of Salem village?

The Middle and Southern Colonies

A. The Middle Colonies

1. The 1st “middle” colony was _____ created by the Dutch West India Company
 - a. To attract settlers, the Dutch recruited Swedes, Germans, & Africans; New Netherland became very _____
 - b. Britain _____ the Dutch a colony between their Chesapeake & New England colonies
 - c. In 1664, Britain _____ the Dutch colony from Governor Stuyvesant & renamed it _____
2. One of the most important middle colonies was Pennsylvania which was founded by _____ in 1681
 - a. Penn was a member of a religious sect called _____ who believed in the “Inner Light,” all people are equal, & that people can _____ directly with God
 - b. Penn founded his colony as a “_____” to promote religious _____; He bought land from the _____, banned _____, & allowed a diverse population to move there
3. The middle colonies had two of the best ports for _____ in America: _____ & New York City

B. Southern Colonies

1. The Lower South colonies were the _____ British colonies to be formed
2. The Carolinas & Georgia developed like Virginia with a _____ economy, slavery, & gaps between rich & poor colonists
3. Georgia was created by James Oglethorpe as a _____ between Carolina & Spanish _____ & was populated by British debtors & prisoners
4. In addition to the 13 colonies in North America, Britain also had colonies in the _____...Colonies like Barbados & Jamaica were profitable, especially producing _____ for Britain

SO....which colonies were the “Middle” colonies?

New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware

SO....which colonies were the “Southern” colonies?

North and South Carolina, Georgia