II. The New England Colonies

1. The Pilgrims and Puritans came to America to avoid religious persecution.

- **Puritans** wanted to purify, or reform, the Anglican Church
- **Pilgrims** wanted to separate from Anglican Church
- Some pilgrims left England to escape persecution. They became *immigrants*, people who leave the country of their birth to live in another country
Plymouth Colony was surrounded by stakes that formed a wall of protection. Outside the wall were colonists' crop fields.

The Pilgrims landed in a region of forests, streams, and rocky soil.

Several years later, the second colony, Duxbury, was founded.
## 2. The Pilgrims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mayflower Compact</th>
<th>Native Americans</th>
<th>Pilgrim Community</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Left Netherlands in 1620 on <em>Mayflower</em></td>
<td>Squanto taught Pilgrims to fertilize soil</td>
<td>Most were farmers</td>
<td>Cooked, sewed clothing, wove wool</td>
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<tr>
<td>Signed <em>Mayflower Compact</em>: legal contract agreeing to have fair laws</td>
<td>Pilgrims celebrate first Thanksgiving with Wampanoag Indians</td>
<td>Family members worked together</td>
<td>Had more legal rights than in England</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrived at Plymouth Rock in present-day Massachusetts in late 1620</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3. The Puritans

- Puritans were dissenters who disagreed with official opinions and church actions in England
- Many thousands left England in Great Migration from 1629 to 1640
- Puritan colonists led by John Winthrop went to Massachusetts to seek religious freedom
- Established Massachusetts Bay Colony
B. Religion and government were closely linked in the New England colonies.

- Established a General Court that turned into a type of self-government
- Government leaders were also church members
- Dissenters were forced out of the colony
1. Religious Conflicts

- Thomas Hooker and followers founded Connecticut to make government more democratic.
- Roger Williams founded Providence and supported the separation of church and state.
- Anne Hutchinson questioned teachings of religious leaders and was forced out of Colony.
- In the 1690s, Salem held the largest number of witchcraft trials. 19 people were put to death.
Church and State

Religion Affected Government
- Government leaders were church members.
- Ministers had great authority.

Government Affected Religion
- Government leaders outlawed certain religious views.
- Government leaders punished dissenters.
C. The New England economy was based on trade and farming.

1. Farming
   - Harsh climate and rocky soil meant few cash crops
   - Most farming families grew crops and raised animals for their own use
   - Little need for slaves

2. Trade
   - Merchants traded goods locally, with other colonies, and overseas
   - Fishing was one of region’s leading industries
   - Shipbuilding was also an important industry
D. Education was important in the New England colonies.

1. Public Education
   - Communities established town schools
   - Students used *New England Primer*, which had stories from the Bible
   - Availability of schooling varied in the colonies
   - Most children stopped education after elementary grades

2. Higher Education
   - Important to colonists
   - John Harvard and the General Court founded Harvard College in 1636
   - College of William and Mary founded in Virginia in 1693