

Colonial Massachusetts, 1607-1750

Topics of Discussion

- I. Virginia Company of Plymouth Fails, 1607-09
- II. Puritans still interested in North America.
- III. Why were the Puritans interested in North America?
- IV. Pilgrims and the movement to Plymouth (1620)
- V. Massachusetts Bay Company (1629)
- VI. The Great Migration
- VII. Massachusetts Religious Vision
- VIII. Massachusetts Government
- IX. Puritanism Expands
- X. Economy and Indian Relations
- XI. Puritans in the Second Half of the Seventeenth Century



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Virginia Company of Plymouth Fails, 1607-09

- A. Like the Virginia Company of London, the Virginia Company of Plymouth set out in 1607.
- B. Settlement in Maine: Fort St. George. 44 settlers were left to man the post in 1607-08.
- C. The attempt was a miserable failure
- D. In 1609, the Virginia Company of London invited the Plymouth members to join in with them.
- E. Virginia Company of Plymouth ceased to function.

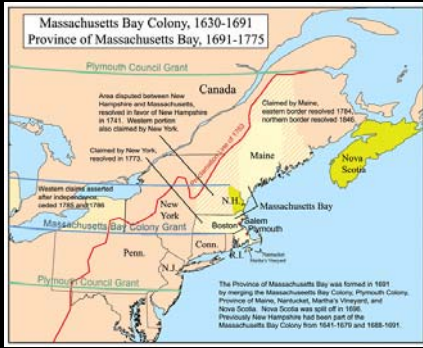


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Puritans still Interested in North America

- A. Many investors - mostly Puritans - were still interested in settling in North America.
- B. Two movements
- C. Pilgrims moved to Plymouth in 1620.
- D. Puritans moved to Massachusetts in 1630.





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Why were Puritans interested in North America?

- A. Puritans were Christian reformists, who followed the teachings of John Calvin (1509-64)
- B. Calvin lived in Geneva and published a classic work entitled, *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536)
- C. The Institutes proposed three principals:
 1. Absolute Sovereignty of God
 2. Total depravity of Man
 3. Justification through God's saving grace
- D. Emphasis on biblical teachings
- E. What is it that Calvinists want to do: Return to early Church before Catholicism and Anglicanism.
- F. Reject much of the Catholic and Anglican liturgy. 5 of the 7 sacraments. Believe in limited atonement.



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Why were Puritans interested in North America?

- G. Because of their beliefs, Puritans were persecuted by Archbishop William Laud
- H. In 1637, William Prynne and two other prominent Puritan critics were sentenced to mutilation (removal of ears and branding on both cheeks) for seditious libel.
- I. Thus many of them were eager to flee England
- J. In addition, Puritans hoped to set up a model Christian community in the New World.



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Pilgrims and the Movement to Plymouth

- A. Plymouth colony - established in 1620
- B. Founded by "Pilgrims" -- 40% of the adults and 56% of families were English religious separatists.
- C. Went to Leiden (Netherlands) before America.
- D. Mayflower voyage and Mayflower Compact
- E. William Bradford leader -- Governor
- F. First Thanksgiving - Massasoit, Squanto
- G. Plymouth self-governing until 1691



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Massachusetts Bay Company -- 1629

- A. Charter for company -- March 1629
- B. Charles I dissolved Parliament two weeks before the Bay Company got its charter, leaving him and William Laud, free to harass Puritans without restraint.
- C. Cambridge Agreement (1629)
- D. Fundamental difference with Virginia Company?



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The Great Migration - 1630-40

- A. John Winthrop was chosen as leader -- Governor
- B. In March 1630, eleven ships, 700 passengers
- C. On the Arbela, Winthrop's City Upon a Hill
- D. Settlers looked different from Jamestown settlers. Families | Religious reasons | Few gentlemen. More than 50 % were artisans or had some craft
- E. Capital -- Boston.
- F. First winter -- Two hundred died
- G. By 1631, 2000 Puritans had arrived in Massachusetts
- H. During 11 Years of Tyranny -- 1629 to 1640 -- 80,000 people left England in what is known as the GREAT MIGRATION. 14,000 came to Massachusetts.



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Massachusetts Religious Vision

- A. City Upon a Hill
- B. Puritan Theology
 1. Covenant of Works
 2. Covenant of Redemption
 3. Covenant of Grace
 4. Antinomian Controversy
- C. Puritanism in Practice
 1. Church Covenant
 2. Cambridge Platform (1648)
 3. Church Membership



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Massachusetts Government

- A. Provincial Government
 1. Governor
 2. Board of Assistants
 3. General Court
- B. Town Government
- C. Church - State Relations
- D. Roger Williams and the Question of Democracy



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Puritanism Expands

- A. Connecticut
 1. Rev. Thomas Hooker moved into Hartford area 1635.
 2. In 1639, settlers drafted Fundamental Orders
 3. In 1662, the crown granted a charter to Connecticut
- B. New Hampshire
 1. Sprang from the fishing and trading activities
 2. Absorbed in 1641 by Massachusetts Bay
 3. Charles II separated New Hampshire from Massachusetts in 1679 and made it a royal colony.



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Economy and Indian Relations

Indian Relations

- A. Wampanoag chief Massasoit signed treaty with Pilgrims
- B. As more English settlers arrived confrontations with Indians began
- C. Pequot War (1637)
- D. King Phillip's War (1675)
 - 1. Massasoit's son, Metacom, forged a PAN-INDIAN alliance
 - 2. War ended in 1676: fifty-two Puritan towns had been attacked
 - 3. Metacom's forces defeated; he was killed.
- E. King Phillip's War saw lasting defeat of New England Indians.



Economy

fur Trade | fishing | timber | shipbuilding | trade

Slavery

- A. 1000 blacks in New England in 1680
- B. In 1775, there were only 14,000 blacks (2% of overall population)

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Puritans in the Second Half of the 17th Century

- A. Halfway Covenant (1662)
- B. Declension and Jeremiad
- C. Witch Trials