

Who were the Puritans?	<p>Protestants who believed that the Church of England should be stripped of any association with Catholicism.</p> <p>They followed the doctrines Luther and Calvin—that the Bible alone was important (not the words, teachings, or decrees of priests and the Pope); that God was all-knowing and completely good; that man was wicked because of the original sin; and that people were predestinated either for hell or heaven, and their status could not be changed by good works. They believed that it was possible to feel an indication of <i>conversion</i>, that God had bestowed grace upon them and they were predestinated for heaven. Such people were known as <i>visible saints</i> and would act accordingly.</p> <p>Many Puritans came from England's woolen districts, areas that were hit by economic depression as lands were enclosed for sheep grazing and taken from farmers.</p>
Who were the Separatists, and why did they emigrate to the New World?	<p>The Separatists were a group of extremely devout Puritans. Their church was open only to visible saints. The Separatists were unhappy with the fact that the Church of England was open to all, and vowed to break away from it, incurring the anger of King James I, who was displeased that they defied him as a spiritual leader. The Separatists fled to Holland in 1608, but they wanted to find a place where they could retain their English culture and also their religious beliefs.</p>
Who were the Pilgrims?	<p>The Separatists who emigrated to the New World, were also called the <i>Pilgrims</i>. The Separatists secured rights to settle the lands belonging to the Virginia company and emigrated in 1620. However, their ship, the <i>Mayflower</i>, missed the landing at Jamestown; they disembarked farther north, deciding after surveying the land to settle—without a right to the land—at Plymouth Bay.</p> <p>After an extremely hard first winter, many of the non-Puritans who had come with the Pilgrims sailed back to England, but they did not. The next year they were prosperous—especially with the help of the Wampanoag Indians, whose chief Massasoit signed a treaty with them—and survived. Eventually, the Plymouth colony merged with the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1691.</p>
What was the Mayflower Compact?	<p>An agreement signed by the Pilgrim leaders and adult males that agreed to form a crude self-government, one that operated following the will of the majority.</p> <p>These settlers soon assembled a general-self government, with an annually elected governor and a town meetings.</p>
Who was Captain Miles Standish?	<p>One of the many non-Separatists who came to the New World on the <i>Mayflower</i>, he served the colony in fighting and negotiation with Indians.</p>
Who was William Bradford?	<p>A scholar who read Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Dutch, he was elected governor thirty times in the Pilgrims' annual elections. One of his main worries was the possibly corrupting influence of non-Puritan settlers.</p>
What was the Massachusetts Bay Colony?	<p>A colony formed by a group of non-Separatist Puritans, who secured a royal charter and fled religious persecution in England under Charles I and Archbishop William Laud.</p> <p>Their colony was extremely prosperous and existed on an extremely large scale. The colony developed trade and industry, especially shipbuilding and fishing, becoming very influential. The Puritans placed importance on hard work and had a sense of purpose that helped their colony flourish.</p> <p>The tax and government supported Church was open to Puritans; the Puritans who were men were known as freemen and were allowed a vote in electing the governor, his assistant, and a representative for an assembly, the General Court. Town government meetings were open to all male property holders, and sometimes even others.</p> <p>In this colony, religious leaders were extremely influential, and the government enforced religious rules; however, clergy were hired and fired by congregations, and could not hold public office.</p>

	This colony grew to be the largest. Over time, it also became mostly autonomous, until Charles II revoked its charter in 1684, after learning that royal orders had no effect there. In 1691, after the Dominion of New England had been removed, it was made a royal colony—one where all male property holders could vote—a devastating blow for the colonists.
Who was John Winthrop?	The first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, he served as governor or deputy for 19 years. He had been a lawyer and a lord in England. Winthrop hated democracy and did not allow it in the colony, fearing the “meaner, common” people.
What was the “Protestant Ethic”?	The work ethic that Puritans had; they placed a high importance on hard work when it came to worldly pursuits. This ethic helped their colonies flourish.
Who was John Cotton?	A religious leader in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, he focused on defending the government's right and to enforce religious rules. He studied at Cambridge university in England and emigrated to avoid persecution as a Puritan.
Who was Roger Williams?	A minister in Salem, Williams was seen as a dissenter. Radical in his Separatism, he urged clergy to break with the Church of England; he also challenged the colony's charter because the Indians were not compensated for their lands, and denied the government's right to enforce religious rules. He was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635. Aided by Indians, Williams set up a new colony in Providence, Rhode Island the next year. He built a Baptist Church but established absolute religious freedom. Granted a royal charter by parliament in 1644 (partially as Charles II's response to Massachusetts's noncompliance with royal orders), Rhode Island became a haven for dissenters and the liberally minded.
Who was Ann Hutchinson?	A citizen of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, she challenged Puritan beliefs. She said that following rules, either religious or secular, was unimportant, because people were predestinated for heaven or hell regardless of how they lived their lives. She was brought to trial for her heresy. After several days in which her inquisitors did not make much progress, she boasted of a direct revelation—worse heresy, that led to her banishment. She set out with her family in 1638—she was a mother of 14—pregnant, for Rhode Island; in New York all but one of her family was killed by Indians.
Who were the Quakers?	A group of people who disagreed with many elements of the accepted faith. They were also known as the <i>Religious Society of Friends</i> , and nicknamed Quakers because they “quaked” with deep emotion. They refused to support the Church of England with taxes; they congregated without clergy and “spoke up” when moved. Because they believed they were all children in the eyes of God, they believed in simplicity that extended to their simple dress and the broad-brimmed hats they wore even in the presence of superiors, their modes of address that did not contain titles, their manner and way of life, and their architecture. They were dedicated pacifists and advocates of passive resistance. They did not swear, and allowed women to participate in meetings and decisions. The Quakers were persecuted in England and unwelcome—often sorely abused—in New England. They found a haven in Pennsylvania, as well as in Delaware and in East and West New Jersey.
Who was William Penn? What was Pennsylvania?	An English man, he was attracted to the Quaker faith at 16, in 1660, even though his father disapproved and he was persecuted by the courts. After a stint in the military, he decided to establish a haven for Quakers in the New World. He secured the fertile area of Pennsylvania from the king in 1681, as payment for a debt the crown owed to his father. Penn sent out advertisements in English, French, Dutch, and German, in a successful attempt to draw optimistic and industrious citizens to his colony, which he established at Philadelphia in 1681. He made peace with the Indians and created an exceptionally liberal, open-minded colony. Freedom of religion was granted to all (although Catholics and Jews could not vote or hold office, at the insistence of the London authorities) and a representative

	assembly was elected by landowners. The colony was populated by “squatters”—those already living there, illegally—, Quakers, and other immigrants. The colony quickly flourished.
What was the Connecticut River colony?	A colony on the Connecticut river. It was granted a charter in 1662, at least in part as Charles II's response to the fact that the Massachusetts Bay colonists did not heed royal orders. These colonists signed a constitution—the Fundamental Orders—that created a democratic government, controlled by the citizens of standing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hartford was the first settlement, established in 1635 by Puritans, under the leadership of Reverend Thomas Hooker. • New Haven was established in 1638 by Puritans who wanted a close alliance between Church and state. However, it was merged with the other Connecticut settlements by Charles II, a punishment for having sheltered two judges who executed Charles I.
What was Maine?	Sir Ferdinando Gorges attempted to colonize this area in 1623; it had previously been used, but not settled, by fur traders and fishermen. It was purchased in 1677 by the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
What was New Hampshire?	A settlement that evolved from fishing and trading along the coast. Massachusetts Bay tried to absorb it, but that annoyed Charles II as greedy, so he made it an independent royal colony.
What was New Jersey?	A colony established in 1674 when two nobles received land from the Duke of York. Many New Englanders came to the new colony. Part of the colony, West New Jersey, was sold to a group of Quakers; East New Jersey was later acquired by them as well. In 1702, the two were combined into a royal colony.
What was Delaware?	A colony that was named after Lord De La Warr, it harbored Quakers and was under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania even though it was granted an assembly in 1703.
How were Indian-English relations, and what was King Philip's war?	When the first Puritans landed at Plymouth, most of the Indians had been wiped out by a recent epidemic. Those remaining made peace under Massasoit, the Wampanoag chief. However, this peace was shattered by the 1637 Pequot War, in the Connecticut valley. This ended with the annihilation of the Pequot people and forty years of relative peace. In 1675, Massasoit's son, Metacom—nicknamed King Philip by the English—created alliances between tribes. This strong confederation was able to attack New England with great force, hitting 52 Puritan towns and destroying 12 in the year of war. Metacom was eventually captured, beheaded, drawn, and quartered; his head was displayed on a pike in Plymouth. The war slowed westward movement and settlement in general, but the lasting effect was to subdue the Indians, reducing their numbers so much that the threat they posed was much reduced.
What was the New England Confederation?	An alliance, formed in 1643, among Puritan colonies—Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and the Connecticut colonies. It was formed for protection against enemies like the Indians, Dutch, and French (especially while England was busy with civil war), and also to help solve intercolonial issues, such as the extradition of criminals and servants who had fled their home colonies. Each colony received two votes, regardless of size. Delegates to the confederation were representatives elected by the colonists.
What was the Dominion of New England?	Charles II's response to the degree of independence that the colonies had established during the period of civil war in England. Established in 1686, it was a government established in England that had jurisdiction over New England. Although established partially for reasons of defense, its primary function was to enforce the English Navigation laws, which sought to control New England's trade and prevent trade with other nations.
Who was Sir Edmund	The head of the Dominion of New England. He ruled from Boston and was despised for his

Andros?	<p>autocratic policies, his affiliation with the Church of England, and his irreverent soldiers, who colonists feared would be a corrupting influence.</p> <p>He forbade town meetings and restricted schools, the press, and courts; he revoked land titles; he taxed the people without the consent of their representatives.</p> <p>When news of the Glorious Revolution reached New England, Andros was quickly overthrown.</p>
<p>What was the Glorious Revolution, and what was its effect on New England?</p>	<p>In 1688-89, the English people overthrew the disliked, despotic, Catholic king James II, putting the Protestant, Dutch William III and his English wife, Mary, on the throne. It was known as the Glorious or Bloodless Revolution.</p> <p>When news of this reached the New World, it encouraged the colonists to revolt against the Dominion of New England, removing despotic rulers. The royal governors appointed after that ruled with a policy of “salutary neglect”—rarely enforcing the Navigation Laws.</p> <p>Even after the revolts, many English officials, often incompetent and corrupt, remained in New England, drawing the contempt and discontent of colonists.</p>
<p>What was New Amsterdam?</p>	<p>A colony established by the Dutch West India Company in 1623-4 as a fur trading outpost. The company bought Manhattan Island, 22,000 acres of land, from the Indians for trinkets that were nearly worthless to them.</p> <p>The original, company-appointed rulers were extremely harsh, with no regard for democracy, free speech, or religious belief outside the Dutch Reformed Church. Eventually, a limited lawmaking body was established for the colonists.</p> <p>The colony was settled by the granting of <i>patroonships</i>, vast amounts of lands given to people who would become feudal-type lords in return for settling 50 people on them.</p> <p>As England viewed the Dutch territories as theirs, Charles II gave the land containing New Amsterdam to his brother, the Duke of York. When an English squadron appeared to take the land, the defenseless Dutch, under Peter Stuyvesant, surrendered. The colony was renamed New York. The aristocratic societal structure was retained, as corrupt English governors procured huge tracts of land for their families. Because of this, few moved to New York, and it grew slowly.</p>
<p>Who was Peter Stuyvesant?</p>	<p>A dictator-general/governor of New Amsterdam. He lived in conflict with the prominent citizens of the colony. He held that his power came from God and scorned democracy or elections, on the grounds that the “thief would vote for the thief, the rogue for the rogue”.</p> <p>When the Swedish established the colony of New Sweden, in Dutch territory, Stuyvesant led an expedition and a siege that ended New Sweden.</p>