

A JOURNEY ACROSS AMERICA: THE NORTHEAST STATES

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THE FOUNDING OF NEW ENGLAND

Spring Finally Arrives

The long, cold winter was finally ending. Spring had arrived; plants were beginning to send out green shoots. But the settlers at Cole's Hill had little reason for hope. They had only built 11 small buildings out of mud, branches, tree trunks, and **thatch**. Worse, they did not have enough food or supplies. Nearly half of them had died of disease during the winter months. Of those who had survived the winter, many were ill. All of them were terrified of the natives too. To protect themselves, they had set up cannons on Fort Hill, right next to their village.

thatch: a waterproof roof covering made of woven straw, reed, or other dried plants

The settlers had set sail from England in August 1620. They had left England because they wanted to separate from the Anglican Church, the official Protestant religion of England. In America they thought they could practice their religion in peace. People of their time called them Separatists; they called themselves the "Saints." Today we often call them the Pilgrims.

A Friend in Need

Despite their desperate situation, the settlers did manage to survive, thanks to an amazing bit of good luck. One day in March, an Indian walked into their village. Imagine how surprised they were to hear him speak English. "Welcome, Englishmen," he said. This man, Samoset, told them he had learned English from fishermen. A few days later, he brought Squanto to visit the Separatists.

Squanto saw the settlers were in need, and he generously helped them. He taught them to bury a fish along with the seeds when they planted corn. This helped the plants grow better. He also helped them make friends with the other Indians in the area. He introduced them to the important Wampanoag called Massasoit, which means "Great Sachem." With Squanto's help, the settlers and the Indians made an alliance. They agreed to be at peace and to help each other. That fall, thanks to Squanto and the other natives, the

Samoset greets the new English settlers.



settlers celebrated a successful harvest. They feasted with the Indians for three days on deer, wild turkey, fish, corn, and beans, all cooked over open fires. This feast is the inspiration for the celebration of Thanksgiving Day in America.

Bradford Leaves England

William Bradford was one of the leaders of the Separatists. His father had died when he was a baby. When he was seven, his mother died too. This must have been a very sad time for the small boy. After his parents' death, he lived with two of his uncles, who were farmers. But Bradford was not in

Leiden, as it appears today



good health. He was not strong enough to help with the hard work on the farm. Instead, he read books. He became a thoughtful and curious child.

When he was 12, Bradford met a Protestant minister in a nearby town. This man convinced Bradford that the Anglican Church was too much like the Catholic Church. But the English law required everyone to attend Anglican services. So when he was 18, Bradford and some other Separatists chose to leave England.

First they sailed across the English Channel and settled in Holland, in the city of Leiden. However, they did not feel at home in the city. Most of them wanted to live in the country and farm, but in Holland they had to find jobs in workshops. Bradford himself learned how to weave cloth. Other Separatists worked as shoemakers and printers of books. The Separatists were also dismayed that their children were learning to speak Dutch and forgetting England. In addition, the Separatists were not completely safe. In 1618, the English sent men over to Holland. They tried to arrest one of Bradford's friends who had criticized the English king and the Anglicans.

For all these reasons, the Separatists decided to leave Holland. They chose to move far from England: to the New World. First, they obtained permission from the London Virginia Company to settle at the mouth of the Hudson River, near the place where New York City is today. However, they needed to find a lot of money; to sail across the Atlantic Ocean, they would have to buy a ship. They would also need supplies to start their new colony. So they made an agreement with the Merchant Adventurers, a group of Englishmen who hoped to make a profit by setting up colonies in the New World. The Merchant Adventurers agreed to pay for the trip and help the Separatists survive in their new home. After they arrived in the New World, the Separatists would trade for beaver skins to repay the Merchant Adventurers.

It took the Separatists many months to get ready. They bought food and tools, and two ships, the *Mayflower* and the *Speedwell*. The *Speedwell*, however, had problems. Not once, but twice, water started to leak between her planks. She had to sail back to England for repairs. After the second

Early settlements in New England



time, some of the Separatists gave up. The rest of them crowded into the *Mayflower*. At last, after months of delay, 102 settlers, 30 sailors, and two dogs set out across the Atlantic Ocean.

A Difficult Trip

The ocean voyage was not easy. Most of the passengers lived in between decks, in a space that was less than five feet high. It was crowded and smelly. It was also dangerous, since a lantern or candle might set the wooden ship on fire. Storms made the ship rock violently; many of the passengers felt seasick. In the middle of the ocean, a large wave hit the ship so hard that it cracked one of her wooden beams. One woman even gave birth to a baby boy during the trip. She named him Oceanus, since he was born in the middle of the ocean.

stores: items, such as food, that are stored away

After two months at sea, the *Mayflower* arrived in the New World. However, she had landed in the wrong place. The Separatists were more than 200 miles northeast of where they had planned to land. Winter was beginning, and they had eaten most of their **stores**. So they decided not to sail south to the Hudson River. They would settle right where they were. But first, before coming to shore, they all signed an agreement about how to govern the new colony. This agreement is called the *Mayflower Compact*.

The next day was Sunday, and the Separatists stayed on their ship praying. On Monday, some of them landed in a little boat at what came to be known as Provincetown. There they found the graves of some Indians. They took some corn that the natives had left at the graves. Shortly afterwards, they met some local Indians, but they were not friendly. They shot arrows at the Separatists and chased them away.

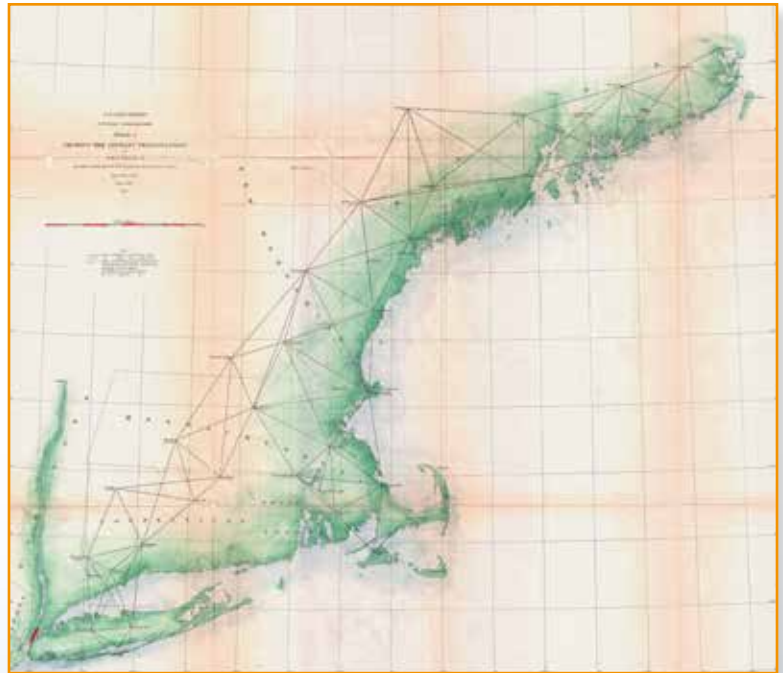
After meeting these unfriendly natives, the Separatists sailed across the bay. They chose a spot they named New Plymouth for their first settlement. Today this city, Plymouth, is about 30 miles southeast of Boston.

The Separatists disembark in Plymouth harbor. The *Mayflower* can be seen in the background.



New England's Rugged Coast

The Separatists built their settlement of New Plymouth on one of the numerous bays found on the coast of what became the colony of Massachusetts. This bay, called Plymouth Bay, is one of the smaller bays on this coast. The two largest bays are Massachusetts Bay (on which Boston now sits) and Cape Cod Bay, formed by **Cape Cod**, a great hook of land sticking out into the sea. From Massachusetts Bay, the coastline runs north and east into Maine. The Maine coastline is rocky, with many peninsulas, bays, and narrow bays, called **fjords**. From Cape Cod, the coast turns to the south and west. This coast has one very large bay, called Narragansett Bay, and many smaller bays on the coast of Connecticut. Just south of the Connecticut coast lies a long island called Long Island, now part of New York. The long finger of sea lying between Long Island and Connecticut is called the Long Island **Sound**.



An 1864 map showing the New England coastline from the Long Island Sound in the south to the Maine coast in the north

cape: a large land area that sticks out into the sea
fjord: a narrow passage of sea between high cliffs or steep hill or mountain sides

sound: a sea passage surrounded by land or which connects two larger areas of sea

Thomas Morton and His Maypole

Not long after the Separatists started their colony, other Englishmen arrived. They established a settlement not far away, near where Boston is today. These colonists came to trade, not because of religion. Before long, they clashed with the Separatists.

Thomas Morton and Captain Wollaston were the leaders of this new colony. They hoped to buy furs, for the profit of Ferdinando Gorges and his associates. Morton and Wollaston were in charge of 30 men. These men were “indentured servants”—they had agreed to work for some years in exchange for a free trip to the New World. After their ship, *Unity*, landed in Massachusetts, they set up a village called Mount Wollaston. They traded with the natives: guns, liquor, and tools in exchange for furs and supplies. They also grew grain and other crops.

Not long afterwards, Captain Wollaston began taking trips to Virginia in order, Morton realized, to sell the indentured servants to wealthy tobacco

growers there. Morton and the indentured servants had not agreed to this, so Morton urged them not to obey Wollaston. Together, Morton and the indentured servants forced Wollaston to leave Mount Wollaston.

Now that he was in charge of the colony, the first thing Morton did was to change the settlement's name to Mare [Sea] Mount or Merry Mount. He said this was what the Indian name for the place meant.

The inhabitants of Merry Mount were friendly with the Indians. Morton was an Anglican; he hoped the natives would become Christians. He gave them salt and taught them to preserve their food so it would not spoil.

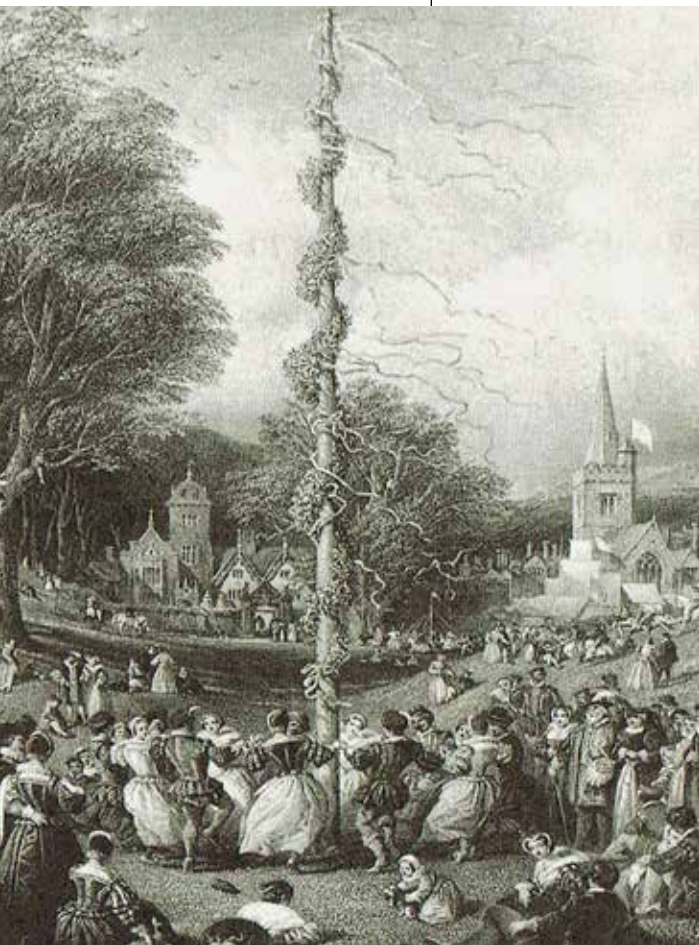
No Refrigerator? Use Salt!

Neither the natives nor the settlers of New England could keep food cool in the summer. In the winter, food would freeze; but in the summer and fall, when most of the crops ripened, it was warm.

Some food (wheat, for example) does not need to be kept cool. Other food, including meat, fish, and some fruits, could be dried. Meat and fish could also be smoked.

For the Europeans, however, salting was one of the most important ways to preserve food. They soaked food in salt water or packed it in salt. This preserved it. With salt, the English could pickle not only cucumbers, but also onions, beets, walnuts, cauliflower, and cabbage, and even hard-boiled eggs, meat, oysters, and fish.

People dancing around a maypole



After Wollaston had sailed away to Virginia, Morton and the other settlers had a party. They invited the Indians. As part of the celebration, they set up a maypole, a traditional way of celebrating springtime in England. Morton's maypole was a pine tree 80 feet tall, with a pair of antlers attached to the top. Morton, the settlers, and the Indians all danced around it on the first day of May.

When the Separatists found out about Morton's celebration, they were angry. The maypole had been a way to celebrate spring when England was a Catholic country, so the Separatists disapproved of it. They accused Morton and his friends of worshiping idols. Moreover, they did not like Morton selling guns to the Indians. They feared the Indians and did not want them to learn how to use guns. So the Separatists sent soldiers to chop down the maypole. Then they arrested Morton. They changed the name of Merry Mount again, calling it Mount Dagon. Dagon was a pagan god, so the new

name meant that the Anglican inhabitants of Merry Mount were living like pagans.

Some New Arrivals: The Puritans

About eight years after the Separatists had established the Plymouth colony, another religious group called the Puritans began to arrive in Massachusetts. While the earlier colonists had wanted to separate themselves from the Anglican Church, the Puritans did not. Instead, they wanted to purify the Anglican religion. They made the sermon the most important part of their worship. They also wanted to get rid of bishops. Instead of clergy ordained by bishops, people would choose their own pastors. Soon outnumbering the Separatists, the Puritans established several settlements near Boston, not far from the site where Wollaston and Morton had lived.

Some colonists were driven out of Massachusetts because the Puritans thought they were not Puritan enough. One of these colonists was Roger Williams, a Puritan minister. Williams had criticized the leaders of Massachusetts because, he said, they had stolen Indian lands. Even when the colony's leaders removed Williams from the ministry, he did not stop his attacks on them. At last, when they tried to arrest Williams, he fled to live with the Indians.

Williams later moved to the Narragansett Bay, where he founded the settlement of Providence. Williams believed in religious tolerance, so at Providence, everyone could practice whatever religion he wished without



King Charles I of England and Scotland. This painting of Charles by Sir Anthony Van Dyck shows the king in three different positions.

Parliament: the elected body that, along with the king, helped govern England

hindrance. (Williams, however, was not always tolerant in his attitudes; he especially disliked Catholics and Quakers.) In 1644, **Parliament**, which was at war with King Charles I, made Williams' "Providence Plantation" an official colony. It was later called the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Other Puritans who left Massachusetts did it for other than religious reasons. Many just wanted to find new lands to settle because they felt cramped in Massachusetts. Following the Connecticut River southward, they founded several settlements that eventually formed the colony of Connecticut. In the 1620s, a fishing and trading settlement was founded that became the basis for a colony called New Hampshire. From 1641 to 1679, New Hampshire was governed by Massachusetts. In 1679, the king made New Hampshire a separate royal province.

A Rocky Land

One reason Puritan settlers set off from Massachusetts Bay was to find better land for farming. Just west of Boston, the land is flat and rocky, with thin topsoil: not very good for farming. This is one reason that people on the Massachusetts coast tried to make their living from the sea and, later, from manufacturing, instead of farming.

A view of the Oxbow, a portion of the Connecticut River, as seen from Mount Holyoke, Northampton, Massachusetts, 1836



Massachusetts, however, did have some good farmland. If one continued to go west, he would cross a land of rolling, forested plains until he reached a wide valley, through which ran a large river—the Connecticut River. This river begins far to the north and today forms

the border between New Hampshire and Vermont. It flows through Massachusetts and Connecticut and empties into the Long Island Sound. Where it passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut, the land is good for farming.

West of the Connecticut River Valley in both Massachusetts and Connecticut, the region becomes hilly and the soil is rocky but still provides good land for farming. These hills form part of the Appalachians, a much larger mountain range that runs from the northern part of Maine, through New Hampshire and Vermont, and continues south all the way to northern Alabama—far from New England's rocky lands.

We Used To Be Such Good Friends

When the English settlers first arrived in Massachusetts, the Wampanoag helped them in many ways. At the very beginning, Massasoit and Squanto had saved the Separatists from starvation. In return, the settlers had given the Wampanoag gifts and helped them fight their enemies. Once, when Massasoit was sick, a colonist named Edward Winslow went to him and took care of him until he was well.

But many years passed. The Indians and the settlers became less friendly. The English had traded guns and other goods for a lot of the Indians' land. Because the English cleared the land for farming, wild animals upon which the natives depended for food had fewer forest lands to live in. There was less game for the Indians to hunt.

Eventually, Massasoit, who had done so much for the first settlers, grew old. After his death, around 1661, the leaders of the Wampanoag began thinking the English had treated them unfairly. The settlers, for their part, did not care as much about the Indians' friendship. Finally, the English settlers in Massachusetts and Connecticut fought a bloody war against the original inhabitants of the land. The Rhode Island colonists, however, tried not to fight in this war.

King Philip's War

In January 1675, some Puritans were walking near a pond in southern Massachusetts. It was bitter cold. Only the evergreens had leaves. Looking at the frozen water, the Puritans saw something shocking: a dead body floated under the ice.

They pulled the corpse out of the water. They knew this man: John Sassamon. Sassamon was a Wampanoag whose parents had died from smallpox. A Puritan family had raised him and taught him English; afterwards, he had studied at Harvard College.

Like his parents, Sassamon was a Christian. He had often preached to the other Indians in their own language and had helped the Puritans translate the Bible into the Wampanoag language. He had also tried to keep peace between his own people and the Puritans, and he helped the Puritans and the natives communicate with one another by **interpreting** their words.

Sassamon was a Praying Indian—a Christian. Although the Puritans sometimes fought the Indians and enslaved some of them, they wanted to teach them about Christ. Many English settlers, as well as some Jews of the time, believed the Native Americans were descended from the “lost tribes” of Israel—the ten tribes who in 720 B.C. had been taken from their homeland into captivity in Assyria and became lost to history. This belief made the Puritans especially eager to convert the Indians. Some Puritans thought that, after the Indians' conversion, Jesus would come again. However, the

interpret: to explain or tell the meaning of foreign, spoken words



An engraving of
Metacombet ("King Philip")
by Paul Revere

Puritans thought the Indians needed to give up their own way of life to become Christian. They needed to live in villages like the Europeans. Even their clothes and hairstyles needed to change. The natives who did these things lived in Praying Towns and were called Praying Indians.

At first, the settlers thought Sassamon might have fallen into the pond by accident. Maybe he had gone walking at night and tripped. But when they looked at his body more carefully, they saw his neck was broken. It looked like someone had attacked him, twisted his neck, and killed him. He must have been murdered!

Not long afterwards, an Indian told the settlers he had seen the murder. He named three Indians who had killed Sassamon. The colonists held a trial. The jury, six Christian Indians and 12 Englishmen, condemned the three men to death for the murder.

Trial by Jury

Along with the English language, the settlers brought English law with them to the New World. One important feature of English law is the trial by jury. Instead of the judge deciding whether someone accused of a crime is guilty, a group of ordinary people have that duty. They are the jury.

The three who were put to death were friends of Massasoit's son, Metacombet, whom the English called King Philip. A few weeks before his death, Sassamon had accused Metacombet of trying to convince other sachems to attack the English. At the time, no English settlers had believed Sassamon (probably because he was not English). After his death, however, his words seemed true.

King Who?

The Native Americans did not govern themselves like the Europeans. Sachems were not kings. They did not have the same authority, and their children did not always inherit their position. However, because the English were used to being ruled by kings and queens, they did not understand these differences. They gave native leaders names like King Philip, King Alexander, and the Emperor of Canada.

At that time, the Wampanoag were angry with the settlers for several reasons. They blamed the English for the death of Metacombet's elder brother, called King Alexander. The English had forced him to travel to Plymouth,

where they accused him of selling land illegally. On his way home he died suddenly. The trial of Sassamon's murderers also displeased the Wampanoag. Since Metacomet had succeeded Massasoit as sachem, he thought it was his job to see that justice was done to his people.

The war between the Wampanoag and the English settlers, called King Philip's War, was one of the bloodiest wars fought between the Indians and the English. The Indians destroyed 12 of the settlers' villages and killed many men. The English killed many Indians as well. They burned Indian fields, too, so that many Indians starved to death after the war.

The war began in 1675 and lasted over a year. Even when Metacomet himself was defeated in the summer of 1676, war continued in northern New England for two years more. During the war, most of the English colonists became very suspicious of all Indians. They even mistrusted Praying Indians. They forced them to stay in five villages and did not allow them to travel. Even worse, in August 1676, four English soldiers murdered two women and their children, all of whom were Praying Indians. In this case, the soldiers were found guilty by the jury and put to death.

In the summer of 1677, some sailors were fishing in the waters off Marblehead, Massachusetts, when a group of Indians paddled out in their canoes and took over the ship. At first, the Indians tied up the sailors, but then they let them loose so they could sail the ship. The Indians used the captured ship to chase other sailing ships and capture them. Every time they caught a new ship, most of the Indians went on board. After a while, there were only a few Indians left on the first ship.

When it was evening, one of the sailors refused to obey his captor. The Indian attacked the sailor, but another sailor helped him, and the two men threw the Indian into the ocean. After fighting a while longer, the sailors managed to take back their ship. They tied up the other two Indians and brought their captives to the town of Marblehead.



Natives attack an English settlers homestead during King Philip' War

The residents of Marblehead were especially angry with the Indians. Some of them came from villages the Indians had destroyed. Many had relatives who had been killed by natives. When the sailors led the captives through the town, it was Sunday. A crowd of women was leaving the meetinghouse (as New Englanders called their churches) and saw the Indians. First, the women called them names. Next, they attacked the prisoners. When some of the sailors tried to protect the natives, the women threw stones at the sailors and chased them away. Then they beat the Indians to death with stones and chunks of wood.

But even though so many of the English mistrusted and hated the Indians, they would not have been able to win the war without native help. The Indians understood the forest and swamp lands better than the settlers and knew how to fight in the woods. At the beginning of the war, the English would march in a group while the Indians would spread out and shoot them from hiding places. Luckily for the settlers, some of the Indians were their friends. These Indians taught them how to fight. Some of them even agreed to fight and scout for the English. The Praying Indians also helped the colonists fight—it was a Praying Indian who shot and killed Metacomet himself. Because the Indians fought so well, some of the Puritans learned to trust them more.

King Philip's War made a big difference for the future of New England. First, the English settlers killed and enslaved many of the natives. Other natives left their homelands and joined other tribes. As a result, the Indians who remained were less friendly to the colonists. At the same time, more land was available for English settlers. Second, the war led the colonists

America's First Poet

Surviving in a new country was not easy for the English settlers. Still, they did not spend all their time farming, praying, and fighting Indians. Anne Bradstreet (1612–1672), an early settler of Massachusetts Bay Colony, was not only the first American to publish poems, but the first woman to publish poems in English. She wrote poems about many things: God, her eight children, her husband and how much she loved him, and her house burning up in a fire. This poem is about being sick:

distemper: sickness

replete: full of

bedrenched: drenched, soaking wet

main: an ocean or sea

Upon Some Distemper of Body

In anguish of my heart **replete** with woes,
And wasting pains, which best my body knows,
In tossing slumbers on my wakeful bed,
Bedrenched with tears that flowed from mournful head,
Till nature had exhausted all her store,
Then eyes lay dry, disabled to weep more;
And looking up unto his throne on high,
Who sendeth help to those in misery;
He chased away those clouds and let me see
My anchor cast i' th' vale with safety.
He eased my soul of woe, my flesh of pain,
And brought me to the shore from troubled **main**.

to think of themselves as separate from the country of their birth. They had defended themselves without any help from England. They were New Englanders, not just Englishmen. Third, the Puritan settlers were badly weakened by the war. In 1686, King James II abolished the governments established by the New England colonies and created the Dominion of New England, with Sir Edmund Andros as governor. Because they were so weak, the New Englanders were not able to revolt or resist the move of the king.

King James II and the Boston Revolt

For Sir Edmund Andros, governor of the Dominion of New England, the spring of 1689 was a time of great disquiet. He had been governor for three years, and he had never been popular with the Puritans. But until recently, he had not feared actual rebellion. Now, however, big trouble seemed about to come his way.

There were several reasons why the Puritans resented Andros. One reason was that he was the king's governor, and they did not want the king telling them what to do. Another reason: Andros was an Anglican and not a Puritan. Soon after his arrival in Boston, he had asked the different Puritan pastors if they would let the Anglicans have services in their meetinghouses. They all said no. Andros then forced one of the Puritan pastors to give him the keys to a meetinghouse. Furthermore, Andros collected taxes to pay for the expenses of his government. Even though these taxes were lower than the taxes of the Puritan government, many Puritans in Massachusetts refused to pay them. And when Andros celebrated the king's birthday, the Puritans fasted. Because the Puritans gave him so much trouble, Andros tried to stop them from having town meetings. Of course, this only made them angrier.



King James II

Why Didn't the King Mind His Own Business?

Before King Philip's War, the English government had not bothered the Puritans very much. For much of that time, the English were just too busy in England.

First, there was the English Civil War. From 1642 until 1651, the English Puritans fought against King Charles I. Then, under their leader, Oliver Cromwell, they ruled England. Some of the New England Puritans even went back to England, where they helped overthrow and kill the king. After Cromwell's death, Charles I's son, Charles II, became king. Five years later, in 1665, a plague killed many thousands in London. The next year,

much of London burned. The king and his brother James helped direct the firefighting.

After Charles' death in 1685, his brother became King James II. James was unpopular with many in England, not only because he wanted to expand his power and weaken Parliament but because he was a Catholic.

Many English feared he would make the Anglican Church Catholic again.

At this time, the English government realized that trade and industry in New England were beginning to compete with English trade and industry. The king wanted the colonies to make England richer, not to become wealthy themselves. So he combined nine separate colonies in the Northeast Region into the Dominion of New England. Six of the colonies were already part of New England: the Puritans' Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Separatists' colony at Plymouth, another Separatist colony in Connecticut, and the Provinces of New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island. The other colonies were New York and New Jersey (which at the time was two separate colonies, East Jersey and West Jersey).

Because the king appointed a governor to control the Dominion of New England, the Puritans could no longer have things their own way.

Fortunately for the Puritans, however, King James did not have long to reign. In November 1688, his own **son-in-law**, William of Orange, invaded England in what is called the Glorious Revolution. James II fled to France, and the English parliament declared William and his wife, James II's daughter, Mary, king and queen of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

A Horrid Popish Plot

Andros was troubled when he heard of the Glorious Revolution. Since James had put Andros in power, this was not good news. Even worse, while he was leading an army of English soldiers and colonial **militia** in Maine, Andros had heard that Puritan leaders were meeting in Boston. This made him afraid the colonists would rebel. He knew they resented him. They wanted their old government and their old legal charter back.

So in April, Andros left Maine, where he had been building forts to defend against the French. He hurried back to Boston. As soon as he arrived



King William III

son-in-law: the husband of a person's daughter
militia: citizens trained to fight as soldiers when needed

Those Terrible Papists!

English Protestants, especially the New England Puritans, mistrusted Catholics very deeply. Because loyalty to the pope was one of the things that separated Catholics from every kind of Protestant, the Protestants called the Catholics “papists” (from one of the Pope’s Latin titles, *Sanctus Papa*, “Holy Father”). They also used the words “popery” and “popish” to refer to the Catholic religion in an insulting way.

in Boston, the Puritan militia abandoned him. They had heard false rumors that Andros was part of a “Popish” (Catholic) plot to set the city on fire.

But the militia did more than refuse to obey. On Monday, April 18, they gathered near Boston. The revolt had begun! First, the Puritan rebels took away the drums the English army used for signaling. Then they came to arrest the captain of the English warship, *Rose*. The captain demanded to



Sir Edmund Andros
taken prisoner

arrest warrant: legal paper giving permission to arrest someone

see their **arrest warrant**, but the rebels did not have any warrant. Instead, they drew swords, grabbed the captain, and took him to prison. Next, they arrested military and political leaders. They also arrested a number of Anglicans who were not involved with the government at all. They did this quickly but without killing even one person. Finally, they raised an orange flag on Beacon Hill, pledging their loyalty to the new English King, William of Orange. Their revolt, they said, was because of the “horrid popish plot” they had discovered.

While this was happening, Governor Andros was in Fort Mary, in the south part of Boston. He was not going to give up. First, he tried to escape by boat to the *Rose*; but the militia blocked the small boat before it could bring him to the ship. Finally, the council that had taken control asked Andros to meet with them. The militia promised him safe conduct; they would not harm him if he agreed to come with them. However, after bringing him to meet with the council, the militia arrested him.

The *Rose* did not surrender right away. She was a warship with cannons, so the rebels could not easily attack her. However, the next day, the crew heard that the captain planned to sail to France and join King James. The Protestant sailors became very angry, and they cut the ropes holding up the sails and masts. Without any sails, the *Rose* could not move. The ship’s officers had no choice but to surrender.

After the colonists had driven out Andros, the Dominion of New England no longer existed. King William joined the original Separatist colony at Plymouth to the rest of Massachusetts, to which he added the Province of Maine, as well as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (which are now part of Canada). These formed the Province of Massachusetts Bay. King William gave this new colony a new charter. Yet, when they saw this charter, the Puritans were not happy, for it allowed non-Puritans to vote and practice their religion, and it still let the king appoint governors.

Chapter 2 Review

Summary

- The first Europeans to come to New England were members of a Protestant religious group called Separatists, though they called themselves the Saints, and we often call them the Pilgrims. They had left England in August 1620 because they wanted to separate from the Church of England. Receiving aid from the local Wampanoag people, they made an alliance with them in which they pledged to live in peace with one another.
- Some Separatists sought refuge in Holland. Finding, however, that life in Holland did not suit them, they received permission from the English government to settle in the New World. They set sail from England on the ship, *Mayflower*. On Plymouth Bay on the coast of Massachusetts they established their first settlement, New Plymouth.
- Not long after the Separatists started their colony, other Englishmen who were not Separatists arrived. Captain Wollaston and Thomas Morton,

Chapter 2 Review (continued)

their leaders, established a new colony, first called Mount Wollaston but, later Mare or Merry Mount. There they traded with the natives and grew grain and other crops. After Morton became sole leader of the colony, the Separatists accused him and his friends of worshipping idols. They were upset with Morton for selling guns to the Indians. Thus, the Separatists arrested Morton.

- About eight years after the Separatists had established the Plymouth colony, the Puritans began to arrive in Massachusetts. Soon outnumbering the Separatists, the Puritans established several settlements near Boston.
- Roger Williams, a Puritan minister, had criticized the leaders of Massachusetts because, he said, they had stolen Indian lands. When the colony's leaders tried to arrest Williams, he fled to live with the Indians, later moving to the Narragansett Bay, where he founded the settlement of Providence. Providence provided for complete religious tolerance. It was later chartered as Providence Plantation, later called the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation.
- From Massachusetts, settlers founded several settlements that eventually formed the colony of Connecticut. In the 1620s, a fishing and trading settlement was founded that became the basis for a colony called New Hampshire. It became a royal province in 1679.
- Though they had at first been friendly, New England's European settlers and the natives eventually fell out of friendship. This loss of friendship at last in 1675 erupted into a war called King Philip's War. Under Metacomet (whom the English called King Philip), the Wampanoag and Narragansett waged war on the English settlers until 1676, though war continued in northern New England for two years more. Though ultimately victorious, the English Puritans of New England were greatly weakened by the war.
- In 1686, King James II abolished the governments established by the New England colonies and created the Dominion of New England, with Sir Edmund Andros as governor. Because they

were so weak, the New Englanders were not able to revolt or resist the move of the king. The New Englanders objected to Andros for laying taxes on them and other matters. In April 1689, colonists in Boston rose up against Andros, ultimately driving him from power.

Chapter Checkpoint

1. Why did the Separatists leave England? Why didn't they get to America sooner?
2. Who was a key leader of the Separatists?
3. What is the Mayflower Compact?
4. The Separatists clashed with other Englishmen who arrived in the new colony. What were the two main reasons for the disagreements between the groups?
5. Some of the Puritans who arrived did not continue to live near the Separatists. Why not?
6. The natives helped the English settlers when they first arrived. What changed in their relationship to make these two groups fight against each other?
7. Explain who Praying Indians were and what other people thought about them.
8. What were the results of King Philip's War?
9. King William was a popular change over King James, but why were the Puritans in New England unhappy with King William?

Geography Challenge

1. Looking at a map or globe, identify the body of water that the Separatists had to cross to leave England and land in America.
2. Draw a picture of a cape, a fjord, a sound, and a peninsula. Label each picture and provide the definition for each.
3. Using a line map of New England, label the following places or waterways: the Hudson River, Connecticut River, Long Island Sound, Cape Cod, Boston, Plymouth, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island.

Chapter 2 Review (continued)

Vocabulary and Important Names

1. What two names identify the group that left England to practice their religious beliefs?
2. Who helped to save the original colonists from starvation and illness?
3. Name one of the main leaders and organizers of the Separatist group?
4. Who were the men who wanted to make money and founded the settlement later called Merry Mount?
5. Who became king of England after King James II was forced out?

Chapter Extra: Make a Compact

Directions: The Mayflower Compact set up the agreement for how to govern the new colony. Create a top ten list of rules that must be in place for a colony you would like to create.

Create your individual list of 10–15 rules that you think would be important for a new colony to have in place. Then, get together in a small group and collaborate on the top 10 rules that you would have in your new colony. Try to have everyone agree on the completed list.