

# Study Guide



## Chapter 3, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 76–80

### NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

#### KEY TERMS

<b>dissent</b>	To disagree (page 76)
<b>persecute</b>	To treat harshly (page 76)
<b>Puritan</b>	Protestant who wanted to reform the Anglican Church (page 77)
<b>Separatist</b>	Person who wanted to leave the Anglican Church and form his or her own church (page 77)
<b>Pilgrim</b>	Person who makes a religious journey (page 77)
<b>Mayflower Compact</b>	Formal document in which the Pilgrims pledged their loyalty to England, promised to obey the laws, and declared their goal of forming a governing body (page 77)
<b>toleration</b>	Recognition of the rights of individuals and groups to disagree, especially on religion (page 79)

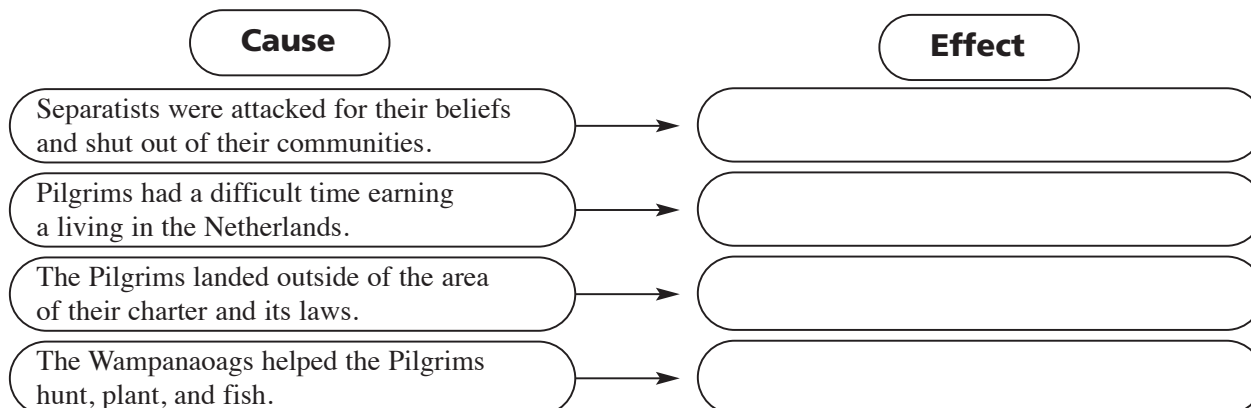
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever wondered what beliefs separate one religion from another? Do you have friends who go to different churches or temples, or to none at all? Do people respect others' rights to religious freedom, or are those with different views mistreated?

In the last section, you read about the difficulties the English had settling in North America. This section focuses on the religious differences in England that led to the establishment of colonies in America.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the cause-and-effect diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the reasons the Pilgrims founded the Plymouth Colony.



# Study Guide

## Chapter 3, Section 2 (continued)



### READ TO LEARN

- **Religious Freedom** (pages 76–78)

After King Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Catholic Church and formed the Anglican Church in 1534, there were people who disagreed, or **dissented**, with the views of the new Protestant Church. People who disagreed were often treated badly, or **persecuted**. Many groups of people wanted religious freedom without interference. Among these groups were:

- A.** English Catholics, who still recognized the pope as the head of the church.
- B.** **Puritans**, a group of Protestants, who wanted to see some changes made in the Anglican Church.
- C.** **Separatists** (also Protestants) who wanted to break away from the Anglican Church and form their own churches.

Seeking religious freedom, many Separatists moved to the Netherlands. There were still problems. In 1620 a group of Separatists who wanted to go to the colonies in America made an agreement with the Virginia Company. In exchange for a share of any profits they made in the colonies, they were allowed to practice their own religion in the Virginia Colony. Thirty-five out of 102 people who sailed on the *Mayflower* in 1620 were actually **Pilgrims**, people making a religious journey.

The *Mayflower* landed north of the Virginia Colony in a place called Plymouth on Cape Cod Bay. Because it was outside of the Virginia Company and its laws, the Pilgrims wrote a formal contract, the **Mayflower Compact**. They pledged their loyalty to England, promised to obey the laws, and declared their intention to set up a system of government. This document was the beginning of the representative government in America.

Half of those who sailed on the *Mayflower* died that first winter. The Pilgrims could not grow crops during the winter months, so they starved. In the spring, the Native Americans Squanto and Samoset taught them how to farm the land and hunt and fish for food. They also helped them ensure peace with the Wampanoag people who lived nearby.

**1.** How did the Wampanoags help the Pilgrims?

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# Study Guide



## Chapter 3, Section 2 (continued)

### • New Settlements (pages 78–80)

When King Charles I became King of England, the Puritans, who wanted to make changes in the Anglican Church, were persecuted. A group of Puritans formed the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1629 and received a royal charter to establish a colony north of Plymouth. John Winthrop, the governor, led about 900 people to Massachusetts Bay. Most of this group settled in Boston.

Puritans faced religious persecution and financial difficulty in England during the 1630s. More than 15,000 Puritans left England and sailed to Massachusetts. This became known as the Great Migration.

The Massachusetts Bay Company was governed by a colonial legislature. Adult male church members were allowed to vote for the governor and representatives to the General Court. The Puritans wanted religious freedom for themselves, yet had little *toleration* for those who had different religious beliefs.

This lack of toleration led to the establishment of new colonies. The colony of Connecticut was established by Thomas Hooker, a minister dissatisfied with the way Massachusetts was run. He and a group went to Connecticut and adopted a plan of government called the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. This was the first written constitution in America.

The colony of Rhode Island was settled by people forced out of Massachusetts for their religious differences. Their leader, Roger Williams, established the colony to separate church and state completely and to worship freely. The Rhode Island Colony was the first place in America where people of all faiths were welcome.

Throughout the colonial period, English settlers and Native Americans competed for rights to land.

A war broke out between settlers and the Pequot people in 1636. Another war occurred in 1675, called King Philip's War. The settlers fought the Wampanoag people for land in the Massachusetts area. Metacomet, the Wampanoag chief, was known as King Philip to the settlers. Over three years, the Wampanoag had attacked and killed several thousand settlers. The settlers joined with the Mohawk to fight and finally defeat the Wampanoag. The colonists then took over more land in Massachusetts.

### 2. How was the Massachusetts Bay Company governed?

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