

Chapter 5

The New England Colonies



Student Notes Packet

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Lesson 1 – Settling New England

A City on a Hill

- In 1628, a small group of settlers arrived in New England with a _____ **(permission to start a colony)**.
- They started the colony of _____ near _____.
- They came to New England to _____ and to _____.
- These people were called _____ – they wanted to change the church to make it more _____.
- _____ was the governor of a second Puritan colony called the _____.
- Puritans wanted to _____ to others of how Christians should live.

New Ideas, New Settlements

- Puritan leaders kept _____ over life in the colony.
- They did not welcome people who had _____.
- They thought _____ **(disagreement)** would hurt their colony.
- Some colonists did disagree with Puritan Leaders.
 - **Roger Williams**
 - Believed church should be _____
 - Believed Puritan leaders shouldn't punish people for having _____
 - Believed settlers should _____
 - Puritan leaders voted to _____ him from the colony.
 - He founded his own settlement, _____, where people had _____. The settlement was based on _____ **(agreement)**.
 - **Anne Hutchinson**
 - Questioned the _____ of Puritan leaders
 - Started holding _____ in her home

- Puritan leaders thought women should _____ and follow the _____.
- She was accused of _____ (**speaking in ways that caused others to work against the government**).
- She was found guilty and _____.
- She also started her own colony that later joined with _____ to form the colony of _____.

New England Grows

- Other settlers moved away from Massachusetts to find better farmland in the _____.
- _____, a Puritan minister, left Massachusetts because he _____ with the way its leaders ruled.
- He founded his own settlement called Hartford, which later became part of the colony of _____.
- In 1639, the leaders of Connecticut wrote the _____, a plan of government that allowed voters to _____ their own leaders.
- However, the only people who could vote were _____ who owned land.

Growth Brings Conflict

- Colonists were settling where _____ already lived and hunted.
- _____ – Pequot Indians tried to stop Connecticut colonists from taking their land. The Connecticut settlers defeated the Pequot.
- The settlers and Indians had different ideas about land ownership.
 - Indians – believed no one could _____, and that “selling” land meant _____.
 - Colonists – expected the Indians to _____.
- _____ (**King Philip to the colonists**) was the leader of the Wampanoag Indians.
- **King Phillip’s War**
 - Metacomet decided the Indians needed to _____ against the colonists to stop them from _____.

- Lasted one year
- Both sides suffered terrible losses
 - ____ out of every ____ colonists died in battle.
 - At least _____ American Indians, including Metacomet, died.
 - Some tribes were nearly wiped out, and most were forced to give up their lands.
- Settlers began moving into new lands to the _____.
- _____ = the lands beyond the areas already settled by colonists.

Lesson 2 – Life in New England

A Religious Life

- Puritans followed the _____ very strictly.
- Before doing anything, they considered how they might be _____
_____.
- Their _____ determined how they lived, worked, and spent their free time.
- Church
 - Every person had to _____ on Sunday.
 - No paintings, statues, or bells in church – Puritans believed _____.
 - Puritan church services lasted _____, with a break for lunch.
 - Hard, uncomfortable _____
 - A person could be punished for _____.
 - One could be punished severely for missing church. The punishment would be to spend several hours in the _____.
- Puritans lived by _____.
- Not allowed to play card games because they wasted time and _____.

A New England Town

- Most towns were _____, which helped people feel that they belonged to a _____.
- Small towns also made it easy for people to _____.
- _____ = grassy area in the middle of the town that belonged to _____.
- Houses and other buildings were built around the _____.
- Most towns used the _____, where people traded goods and services instead of exchanging money.
- _____ = most important building where church services and town meetings were held.
- Everyone could attend a _____, but only male church members were _____.
- Some people were elected to hold _____, or jobs for the community (constable, town crier, grave digger, fence viewer).

Home Life

- Main room of a Puritan house had a large fireplace in which a fire was _____.
- Women and Girls
 - Prepared _____
 - Made _____
 - Made everyday items like _____ and _____
 - Took care of the children (most Puritan families had at least _____ children!)
- Men and Boys
 - Hunted for _____, _____, and _____
 - Cut firewood and made _____
 - Worked in the _____
- Life was _____ for the early Puritans.
- At night, families sat around the fire to _____ or other religious books.

Schools

- _____ was very important to Puritans.
- They believed everyone should _____.
- Typical schools had one _____ and one _____.
- Teachers were _____ – students could be _____ for bad behavior or even a wrong answer!
- _____ = used to learn the alphabet and simple Christian prayers
- _____ = Puritan schoolbook
- Few Puritan children went to school for very long because their parents wanted them to _____.
- Some boys continued their education to _____.

Lesson 3 – New England's Economy

New England Farming

- Most colonists lived in _____ towns surrounded by _____.
- Farming was difficult because of the _____ and the _____.
- Eventually, farmers found ways to _____ to the environment.
- Farmers traded or sold larger _____ of livestock, grain, wool, fruit, and firewood in port cities.
- _____ = colonists had the freedom to choose the goods and services they bought and produced. People were free to _____ for business.

Logging and Shipbuilding

- _____ = all the businesses that make one kind of product or provide one kind of service
- The _____ industry made up a large part of the colonists' free-market economy.
- New England forests provided wood for _____, _____, _____, and _____.

- By the late 1700's, nearly _____ of all English ships were built in New England.

Fishing and Whaling

- Many coastal towns in the New England Colonies prospered because of _____.
- The fishing was so good that fishermen could _____.
- Surpluses of fish were dried and then _____ or _____.
- Whales were hunted for _____ to obtain oil, which was used for lamps.

Colonial Trade

- Because so many ships were built in New England, _____ became the center of the region's economy.
- England set up _____ for trade.
- _____ = products leaving a country
- _____ = products brought into a country
- England insisted the colonists send their exports _____, and it expected the colonists to _____.
- Trading ships left New England with _____, _____, _____, whale oil, and dried fish. They returned from England with _____, _____, shoes, and paper.
- _____ = trade routes connecting England, the English colonies, and _____
- Trade ships often carried captured Africans who were taken to the colonies to _____.
- _____ = the terrible ocean journey Africans took on slave ships