Puritan New England

Terms and Names

**Puritans**  Members of a religious group known for its strict beliefs

**John Winthrop**  Leader of the first settlers at Massachusetts Bay Colony

**Separatists**  Members of a Puritan group who established their own congregations

**Plymouth Colony**  Second permanent English colony in North America founded by the Pilgrims

**Massachusetts Bay Colony**  Colony founded by Puritans in 1630

**Roger Williams**  Puritan dissenter who set up a new colony in Rhode Island

**Anne Hutchinson**  Puritan dissenter banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony who fled to Rhode Island in 1638

**Pequot War**  A 1637 conflict in which the Pequots battled Connecticut colonists

**Metacom**  Native American chief who fought against English colonists in the King Philip’s War

**King Philip’s War**  Conflict between settlers and Native Americans

Before You Read

In the last section, you learned about England’s first permanent settlement in the Americas. In this section, you will learn why the Puritans settled in North America.

As You Read

Use a chart to take notes on the cause-and-effect relationships discussed in this section.

**PURITANS CREATE A “NEW ENGLAND”** (Pages 49–52)

**Why did the Puritans come to America?**

A different group of English people settled north of Jamestown. They were members of a religious group that wanted to purify the Church of England by removing some of its Catholic practices. Because of this, they were known as **Puritans**.

Puritans believed in the idea of a “priesthood of all believers.” This meant that every worshipper should experience God directly through faith, prayer, and study of the Bible—instead of through services conducted by church priests.

Some Puritans believed in trying to change the Church of England. Other Puritans chose to leave the church and form their own congregations. They were known as **Separatists**.

The English king punished anyone who broke away from the Church of England. One Separatist group, known today as Pilgrims, decided to leave England. In 1620, they arrived in North America and founded **Plymouth Colony**.
In 1630, another group of Puritans sailed to North America. Like the Pilgrims, they came to practice their religion without fear of punishment. They started a settlement called the Massachusetts Bay Colony. By 1640, more than 20,000 English settlers lived there. The region would become known as New England.

Unlike the settlers in Jamestown, the Puritans were well prepared to live in this new land. They were organized and had many supplies. John Winthrop was the settlement’s first governor.

The Puritans wanted to create a society that all people would look up to. All adult male members of the Puritan Church could vote. The Puritans also placed great importance on families and church authority.

They also stressed hard work. No matter what one’s duties were, Puritans believed that God required men and women to work long and hard at them. This “Puritan work ethic” helped lead to the rapid growth and success of the New England colonies.

1. Why did the colonists at Massachusetts Bay fare better at the beginning than the colonists in Virginia?

2. Why did Puritan leaders force Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson to leave the colony?

NATIVE AMERICANS RESIST COLONIAL EXPANSION (Pages 53–54)

How did Puritans treat Native Americans?

At first, Puritans and the local Native Americans helped each other. As New England grew, however, settlers began to seize Native American lands. In addition, the settlers tried to force the Native Americans to accept Puritan laws and religion.

Many Native Americans saw the Puritans as a threat to their way of life. The tense relationship between the two groups soon led to war. In 1637, the Pequot tribe, who lived in what is now Connecticut, went to war with the colonists. The Pequot War ended in total defeat for the Native Americans. Most of the Pequot civilization was wiped out.
War between Native Americans and colonists broke out again in 1675. Chief Metacom, whom the English called King Philip, led an alliance of Native Americans against the settlers. King Philip’s War lasted over a year. In the end, the English won.

3. Why did Native Americans fight the Puritans?

_______________________________

_______________________________
As you read this section, fill out the chart below by writing notes that summarize the causes and results of the conflicts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CAUSES OF THE CONFLICT</th>
<th>RESULTS OF THE CONFLICT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Puritans vs. the Church of England</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Puritan leaders vs. Roger Williams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Puritan leaders vs. Anne Hutchinson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The Pequot War</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. King Philip's War</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>