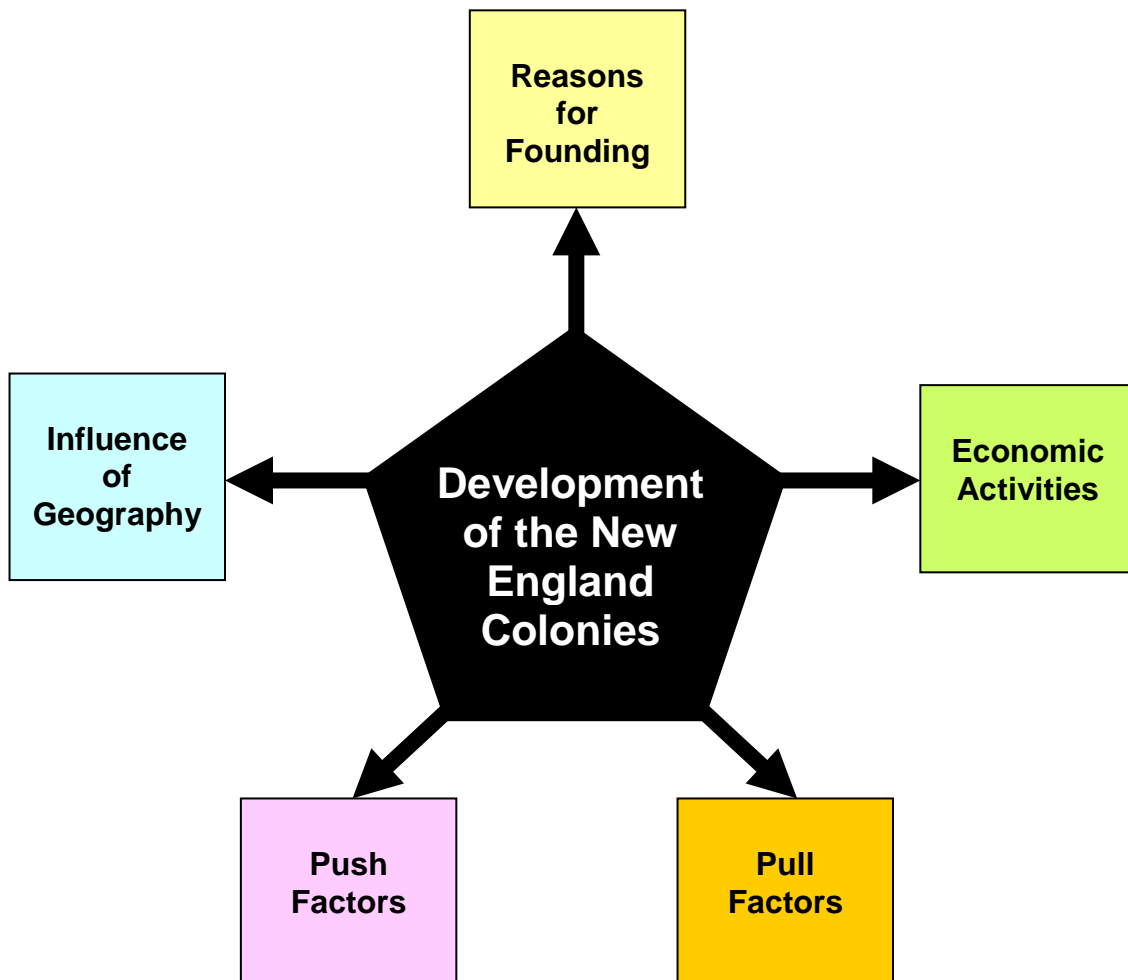


## Graphic Organizer



## Big Ideas Card

### Big Ideas of Lesson 5, Unit 3

1. A few years after the Plymouth Colony was founded, Puritans, looking for religious freedom, founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
2. Religious tensions in Massachusetts Bay led to the establishment of other colonies in New England. These included Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.
3. These colonies formed the region which was called New England.
4. The economies of these colonies were based on small farms, fishing, lumbering, ship building, and manufacturing.

## Word Cards

### Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Push Factors – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- Pull Factors – Word Card #4 from Lesson 1
- Colony– Word Card #5 from Lesson 1
- Settlement – Word Card #6 from Lesson 1
- Charter – Word Card #11 from Lesson 2
- Royal Colony – Word Card #17 from Lesson 3
- Freedom of Religion – Word Card #22 from Lesson 4

### 28 Puritans



the group of English settlers who founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

**Example:** The Puritans came to North America looking for religious freedom.

(SS050305)

### 29 New England Colonies



the region of four colonies located in the northern part of the land claimed by England

**Example:** The New England Colonies included Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.

(SS050305)

## English Settlers in New England



Source: <http://ushistoryimages.com/new-england-colonies.shtm>

## The Massachusetts Bay Colony

In 1629, a group of Puritans joined other people in England to form the New England Company. The same year, the King granted the company a charter. This allowed them to settle in the region called “New England.” The first group of Puritans sailed to New England that year. They began a settlement named “Salem” on Massachusetts Bay.

In 1630, John Winthrop brought a second and much larger group of Puritans from England to settle in the same area. The group included nearly one thousand colonists traveling on eleven ships. He decided Salem was not the perfect place and went to a nearby area called Shawmut, which he renamed Boston after his hometown in England.

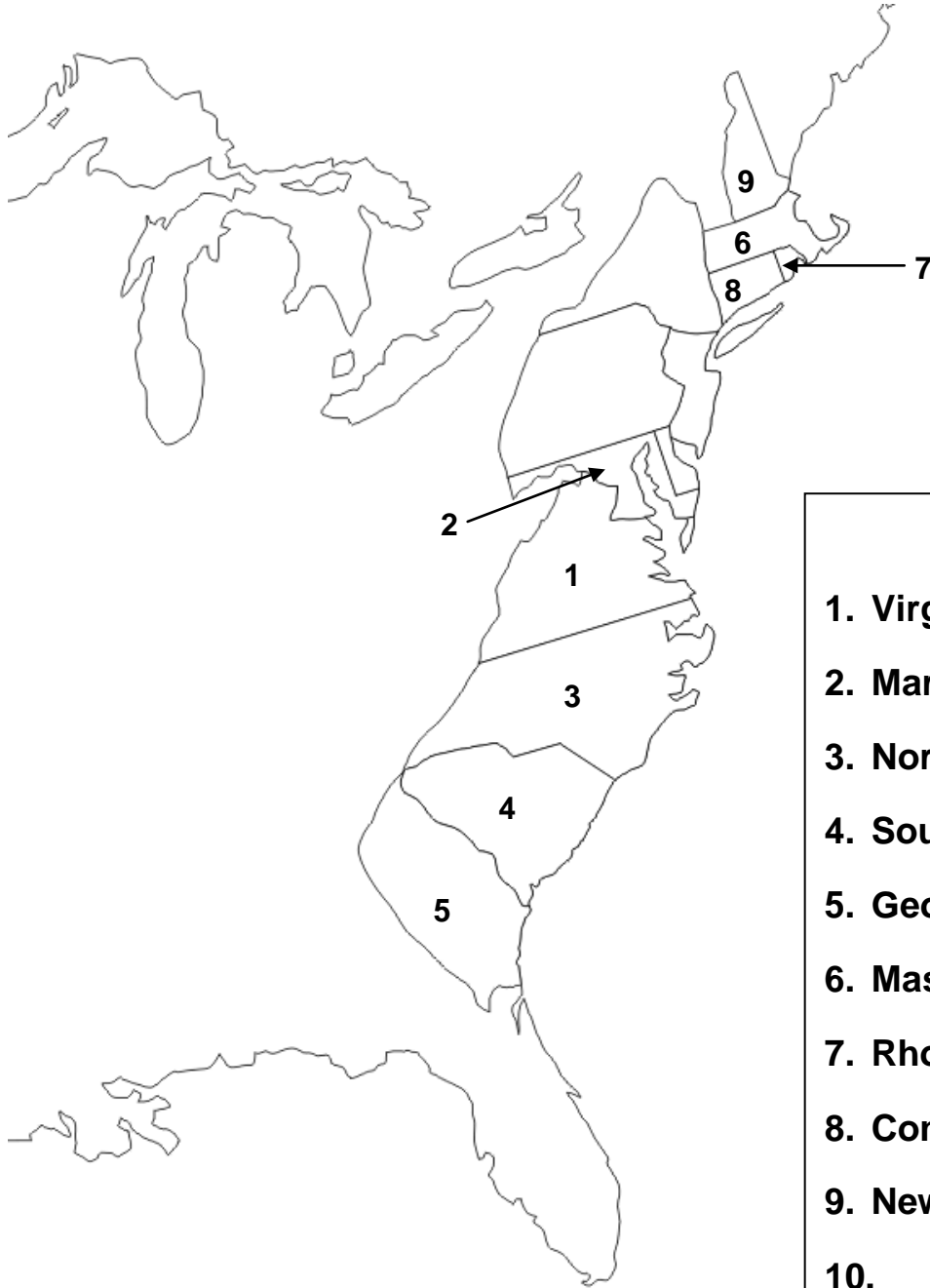
Just like in Plymouth, the first year was very difficult and about 200 settlers died. Another 200 returned to England in the spring of 1631. Things improved and during the next 20 years more than 20,000 people settled in the colony. They were mostly Puritans.

The Puritans built many new villages, many were near Boston. Life in these villages was centered around the Puritan church which had strict rules. In the beginning, Puritan settlers got along fairly well with the Native Americans of the area. However, as the Puritans began to spread out in the region, conflicts with Native Americans increased.

The region supported many different economic activities. Although the soil was rocky, some people were still able to grow crops on small farms. Other people cut lumber and used it to build houses and ships. Fishing was also important in the colony.

The colony leaders enforced strict Puritan ways of life and laws. People who did not follow Puritan ways were told to leave the colony. As a result of this, new colonies were founded in the region.

### English Colonies Map – Teacher Reference Sheet



Map Key	
1.	Virginia
2.	Maryland
3.	North Carolina
4.	South Carolina
5.	Georgia
6.	Massachusetts
7.	Rhode Island
8.	Connecticut
9.	New Hampshire
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____

### Making Inferences: What Do You Think is Happening in These Illustrations?

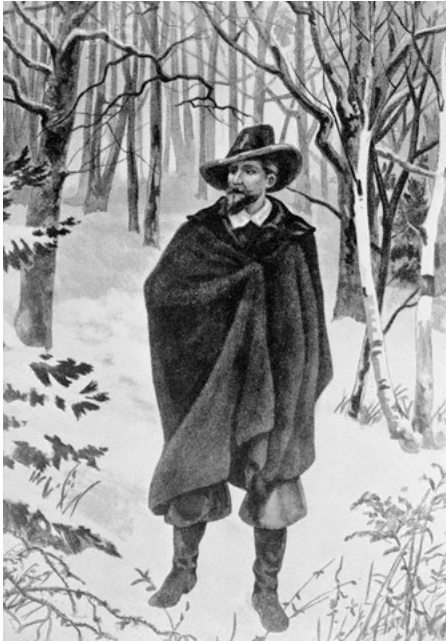


<b>Before Reading</b>
<b>After Reading</b>



<b>Before Reading</b>
<b>After Reading</b>

## Making Inferences: What Do You Think is Happening in These Illustrations? *Sample Answers*



### Before Reading

*A man is walking alone in the forest. He looks like he might be lost or worried.*

### After Reading

*This is Roger Williams after he was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony and he was looking for a new place to live.*



### Before Reading

*This looks like a proud woman who is speaking to a group of men who think she is unusual.*

### After Reading

*This shows the trial of Anne Hutchinson when she was accused of speaking out and acting against the Puritan leaders.*



## Rhode Island

Roger Williams left England in 1631 and settled in Salem in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Soon after, he became a minister. He was popular among the people and had many followers. He began to speak out against some Puritan ways. For example, he did not think it was fair for people to be punished if their beliefs were different from the Puritan leaders.



He stated his beliefs in his sermons at church and also in a letter he wrote to Governor Winthrop. He became very unpopular with other ministers and with the Governor. In 1635, the Puritan leaders voted to force him to leave the colony.

Roger Williams fled from Salem to an area known as Narragansett Bay. There he was helped by Narragansett Native Americans.

In 1636, many of his followers from the Massachusetts Bay Colony left and joined Williams. He bought land from the Native Americans and began a settlement he called “Providence.” He set up a government that was based on the agreement of the settlers and religious freedom.

Soon after Roger Williams was forced to leave the Massachusetts Bay Colony, another person began to speak out against strict Puritan practices. Her name was Anne Hutchinson. She began to hold meetings in her home where she criticized the Puritan ministers. These meetings began to attract many followers.

In 1637, Anne Hutchinson was brought to trial for speaking out and acting against the Puritan leaders. She was found guilty and ordered to leave the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

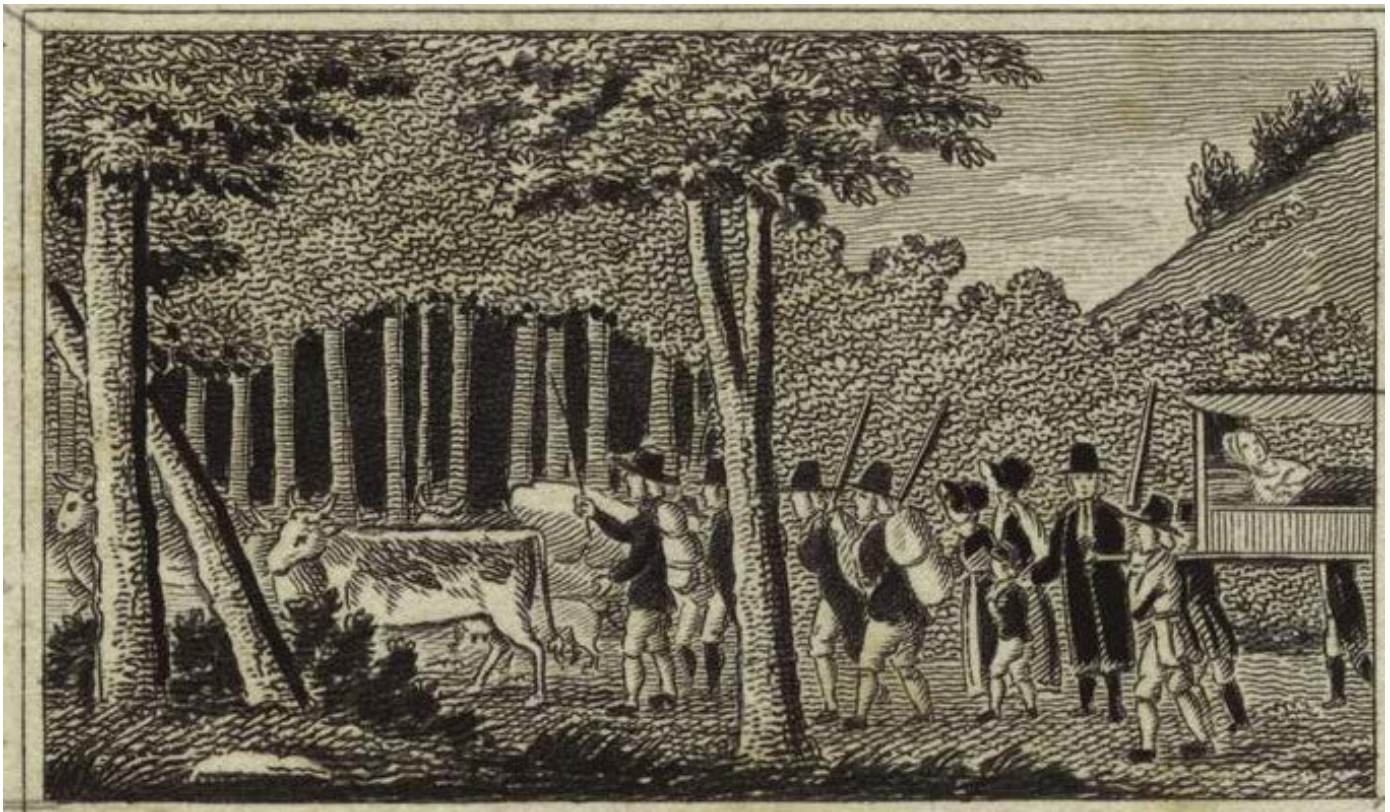
She moved with her family and many of her followers to the area of Narragansett Bay and began a settlement on an island near Providence.

Later, her settlement joined with the one Roger Williams had founded. This became the Rhode Island Colony.



## Illustration #4

### What is Happening in this Illustration?



### The New England Colonies Assessment

<b>Reasons for Founding</b>	
<b>Influence of Geography</b>	
<b>Economic Activities</b>	
<b>Push Factors</b>	
<b>Pull Factors</b>	

**The New England Colonies  
 Assessment – Sample Answers**

<p><b>Reasons for Founding</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious freedom</li> <li>• Better farmland</li> </ul>
<p><b>Influence of Geography</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Winters could be very harsh</li> <li>• The land was rocky and not very good for farming.</li> <li>• The climate was healthier than that of the Southern Colonies.</li> <li>• Settlements grew along rivers and the ocean.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Economic Activities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some small farms</li> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Lumbering in some areas.</li> <li>• Ship building</li> </ul>
<p><b>Push Factors</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Separatists and Puritans had been persecuted for their religious beliefs in England. This pushed them out of England.</li> <li>• Some people were expelled from Massachusetts Bay for not following Puritan rules.</li> <li>• The poor soil of the Massachusetts Bay colony caused some people to seek better farmland.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pull Factors</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmland was available in areas like Connecticut and New Hampshire.</li> <li>• There was the hope for religious freedom.</li> </ul>