

# WARMUP

- On your paper, compare the clothing of these two individuals.





**Jamestown**

# PLYMOUTH COLONY







RAND McNALLY  
United States  
M Series





CANADA

QUÉBEC

NEW BRUNSWICK

MAINE

Plymouth

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW JERSEY

Jamestown

ATLANTIC OCEAN

St. Augustine

RAND McNALLY  
United States  
M Series

Legend:  
- Limited Access Highway  
- Other Major Highway  
- Time Zone  
- National Capital  
- State Capital  
- Other City  
- Mountain Peak  
- National Park, Monument, Recreation Area  
Scale: 0 25 50 75 100 Miles / 0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers

- **STANDARD VUS.2**
- **The student will describe how early European exploration and colonization resulted in cultural interactions among Europeans, Africans, and American Indians.**

# The Main Idea

The pilgrims founded colonies in Massachusetts based on Puritan religious ideals, while dissent led to the founding of other New England colonies.

- Why did the Puritans flee England?
- How did dissent among the Puritans threaten the New England colonies?
- What was life like in New England?

# Let's get some terms straight...

- **Church of England** =  
Anglican Church =





# Let's get some terms straight...

- **Church of England = Anglican Church =**
  - **The official church for England.** You had to be part of it and nothing else.
  - If you tried to worship differently, you were fined or put in prison.



# Let's get some terms straight...

- Church of England =  
Anglican Church =  
– The official church

**Anglican Church**



**The official church for England.**

in prison.



# Plymouth Colony

- The King of England, Henry VIII rebelled against the Roman Catholic Church and started his own Church called the Church of England.
- These people became known as Protestants. (because they were “protesting” the Catholic church)





# Let's get some terms straight...

- **Puritans**

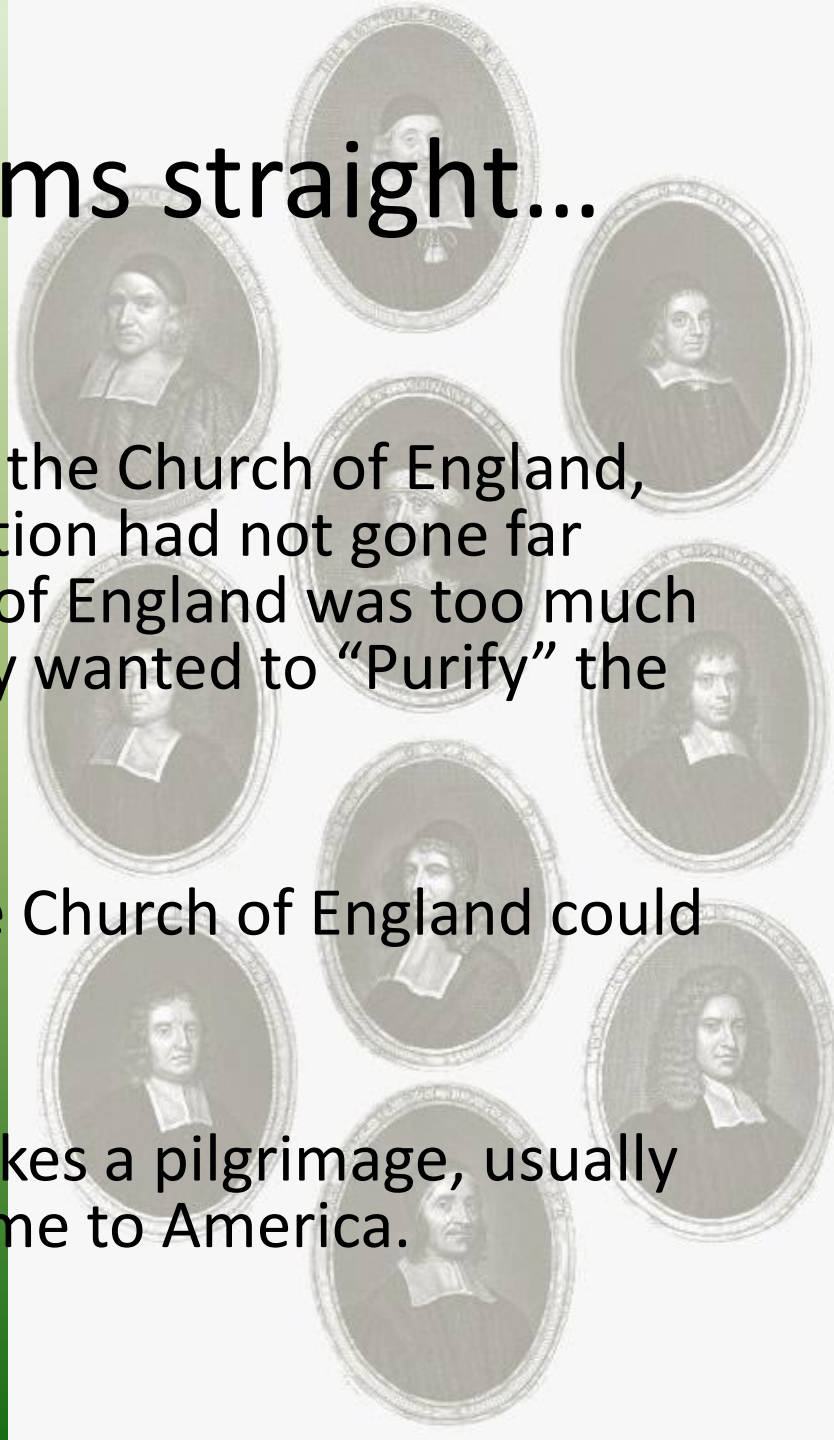
- An activist movement within the Church of England, felt that the English Reformation had not gone far enough and that the Church of England was too much like the Catholic Church. They wanted to “Purify” the church.

- **Separatists**

- Puritans who didn't think the Church of England could change so they broke away.

- **Pilgrims**

- A pilgrim is one who undertakes a pilgrimage, usually religious. Separatists who came to America.



## **Puritans**

**An activist movement within the Church of England. They wanted to “Purify” the church.**

## **Separatists**

**Puritans who didn't think the Church of England could change so they broke away.**

## **Pilgrims**

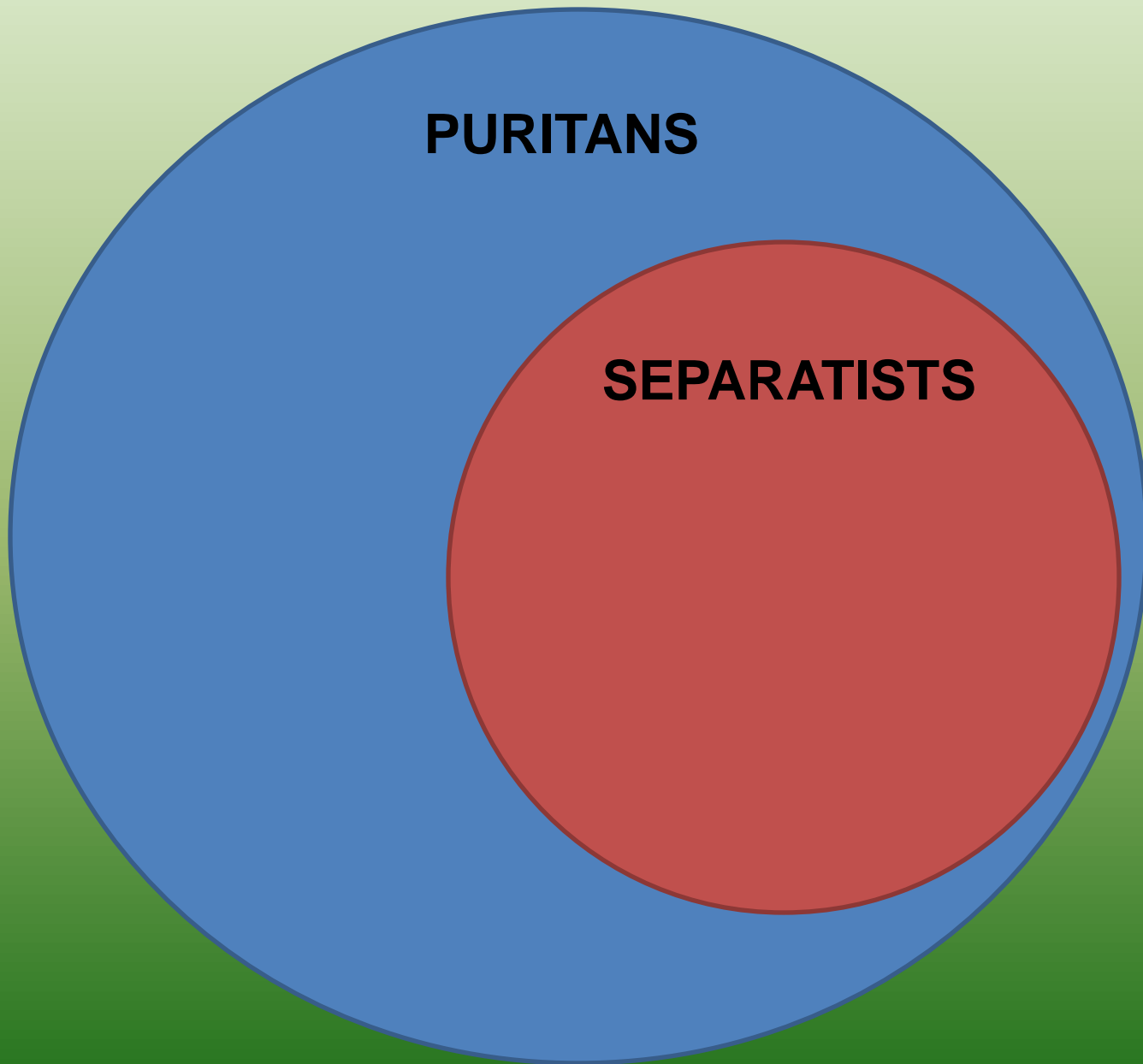
**Separatists who came to America.**

- A visual demonstration...



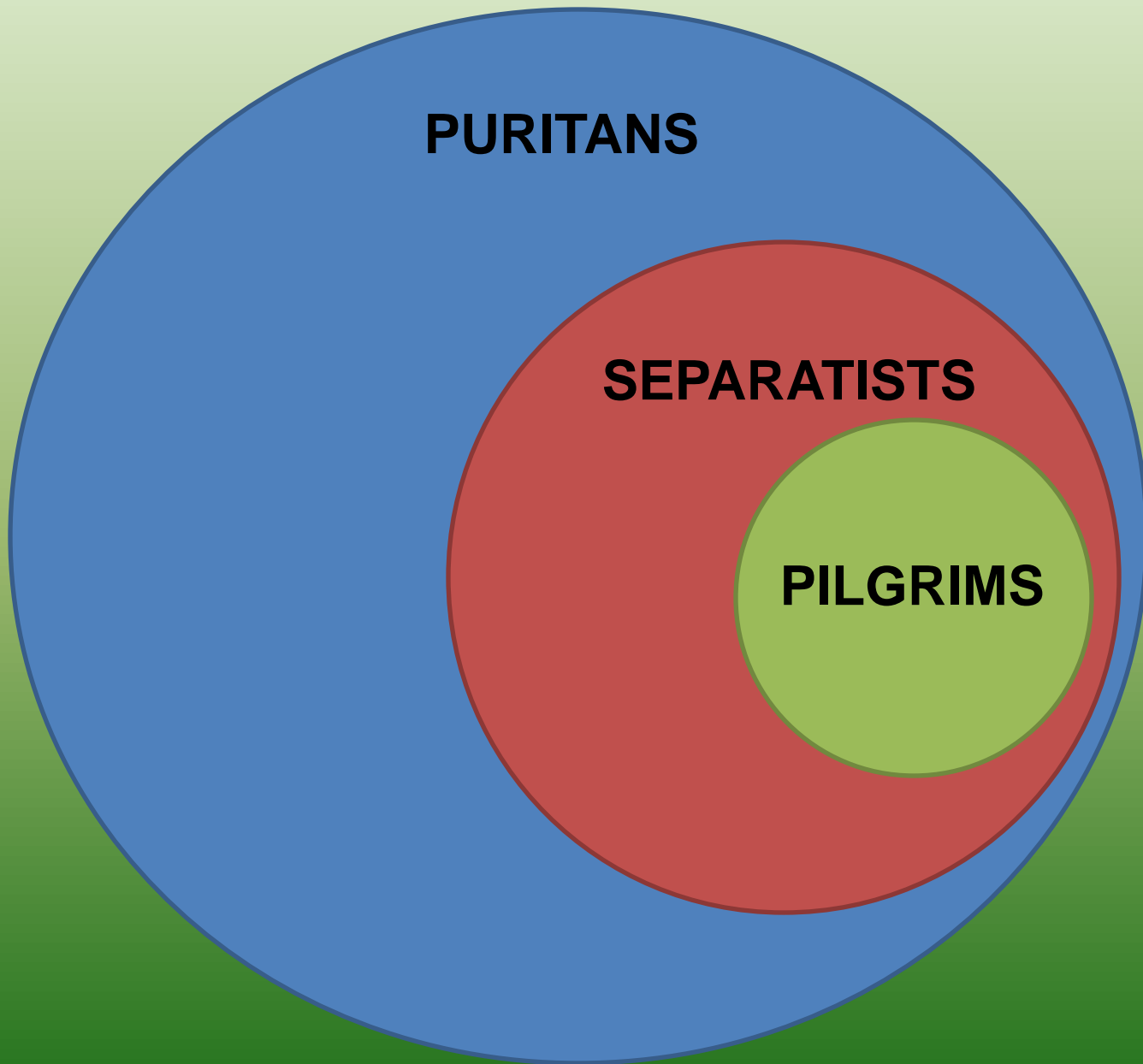


**PURITANS**



**PURITANS**

**SEPARATISTS**



**PURITANS**

**SEPARATISTS**

**PILGRIMS**





- Puritans wanted to “purify” the Church of England.
  - Wanted simpler church service
  - Objected to the wealth and power of bishops

- Puritans wanted to “purify” the Church of England.
  - Wanted simpler church service
  - Objected to the wealth and power of bishops
- Separatists were more strict Puritans.
  - Wanted to remove all traces of Catholicism from their religion
  - Wanted total separation from the Church of England

# Puritans going to America

- **Pilgrims** (travelers)
  - “Separatist”  
Puritans who didn't wish to save England
  - Ran away to Holland (now known as The Netherlands)
  - Things were changing there. They returned to England to sail to America.





# Puritans going to America

- Pilgrims (travelers)
  - The group sought a land grant for property in the Americas.
  - The King of England (James) agreed.



# Why did they leave England?

- From the journal of William Bradford...Describing the Pilgrims' Separatist religious beliefs :

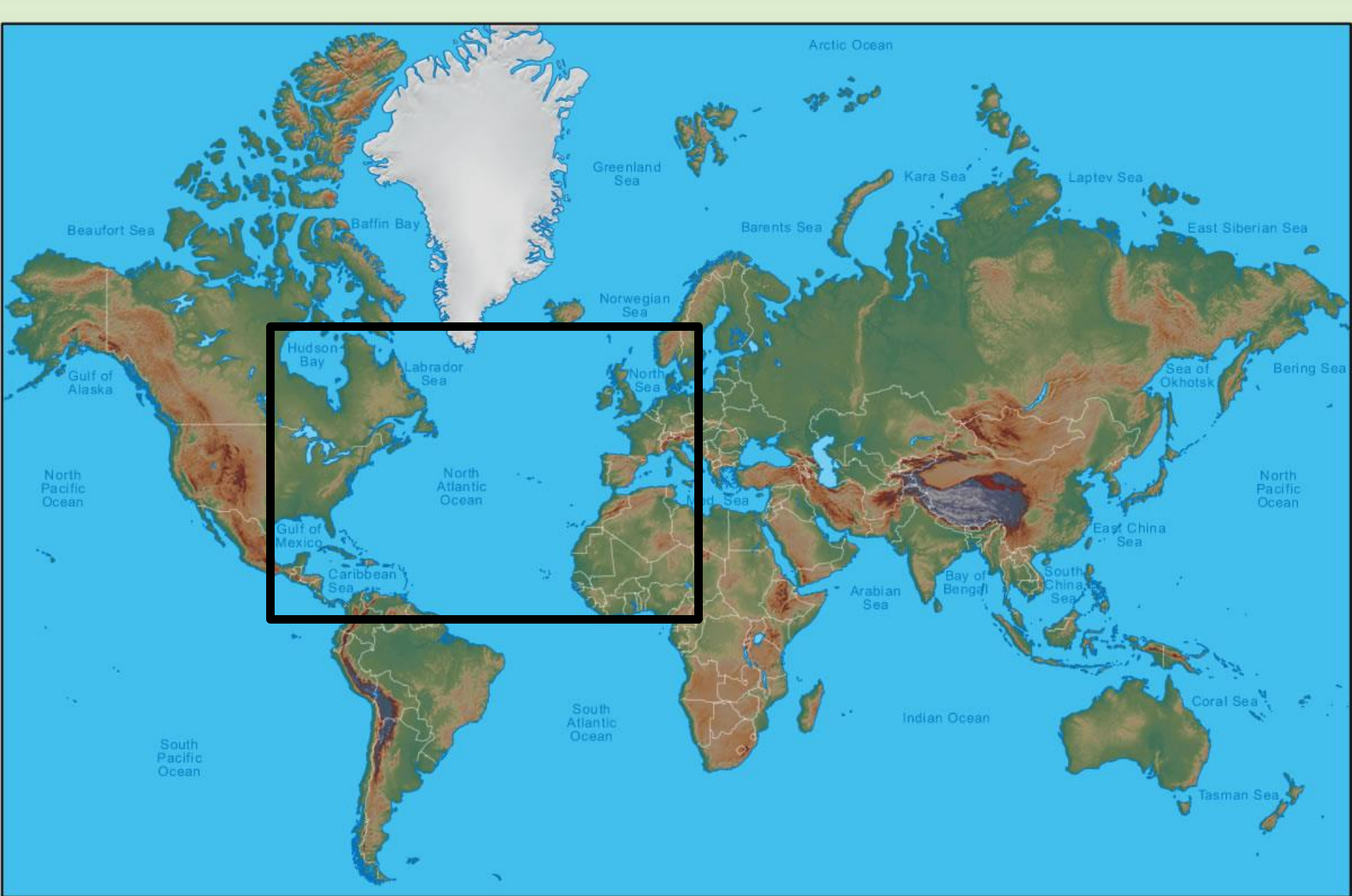
"The one side [the Reformers] laboured to have ye right worship of God & discipline of Christ established in ye church, according to ye simplicitie of ye gossell, without the mixture of mens inventions, and to have & to be ruled by ye laws of Gods word, dispensed in those offices, & by those officers of Pastors, Teachers, & Elders, &c. according to ye Scripturs. The other partie [the Church of England], though under many colours & pretences, endeavored to have ye episcopall dignitie (affter ye popish maner) with their large power & jurisdiction still retained; with all those courts, cannons, & ceremonies, togeather with all such livings, revenues, & subordinate officers, with other such means as formerly upheld their antichristian greatnes, and enabled them with lordly & tyranous power to persecute ye poore servants of God."



# NOVAE INSULAE, XVII-NOVA TABVLA.



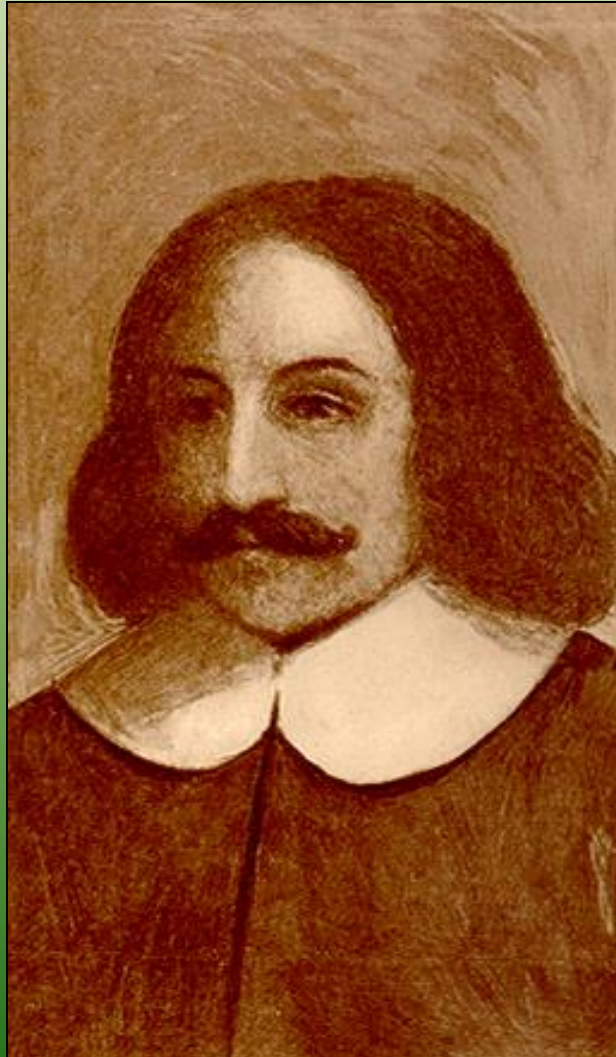








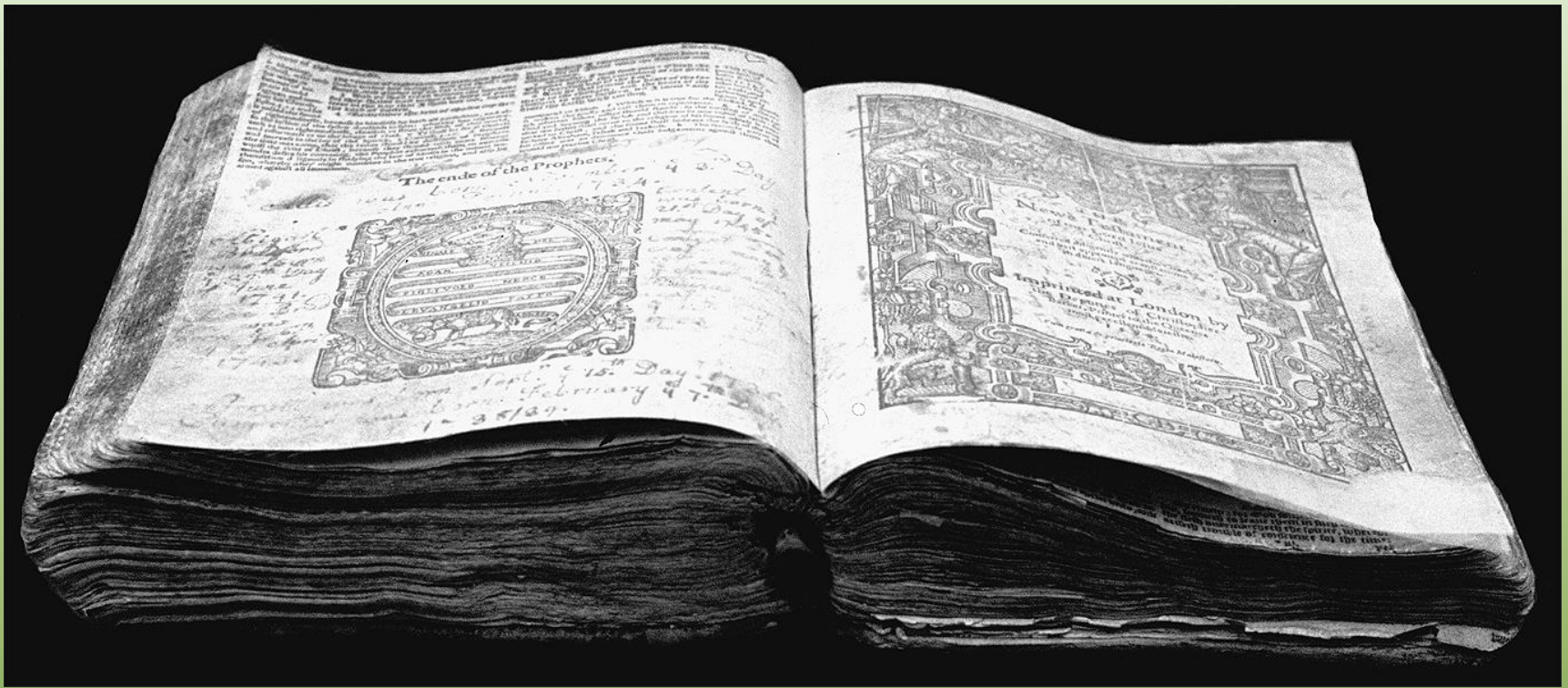
# William Bradford



- A puritan leader of the Pilgrims
- Every thing we know about the Pilgrims is because of him!
- He wrote extensive journals during his time as a Puritan.

**amazon.com**

Early Americas Digital Archive



**This 1592 Geneva Bible belonged to Pilgrim William Bradford. It journeyed with him from England to Holland and eventually to Plymouth.**

# The Trip





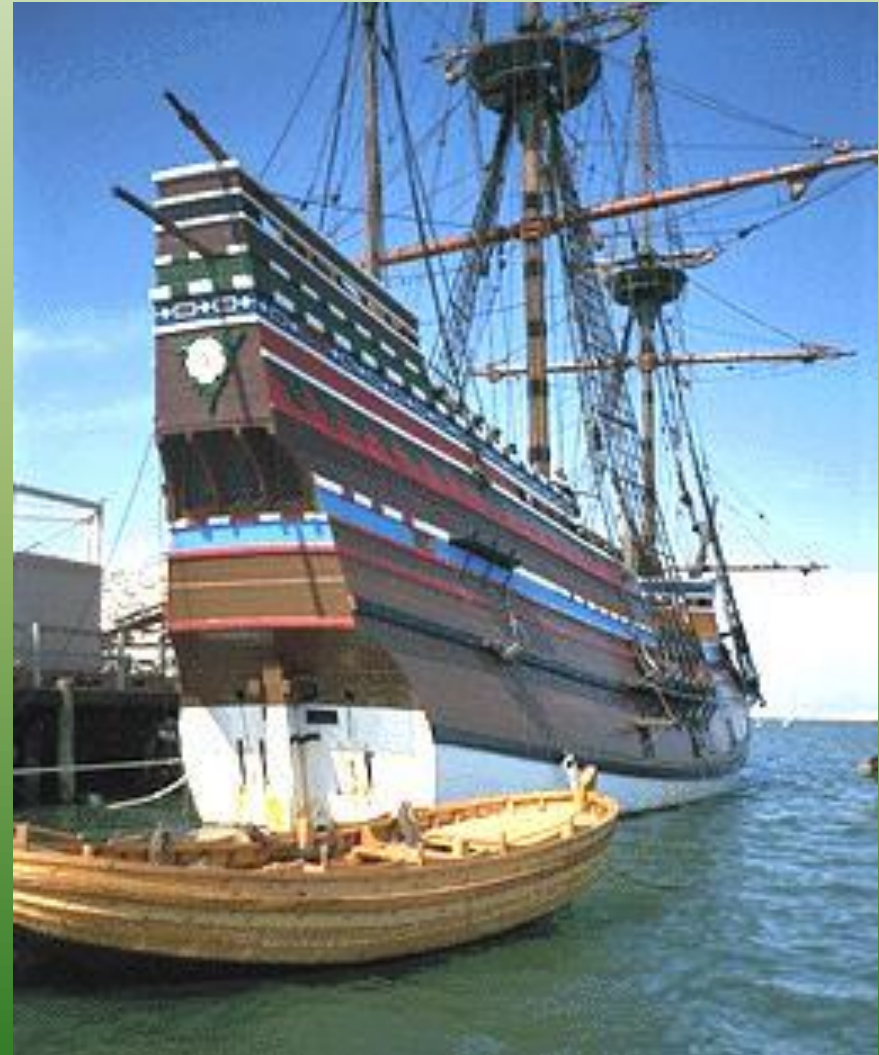
*Detail from: Mayflower & Speedwell in Dartmouth Harbor by Wilcox*

***"The dangers were great, but not desperate; the difficulties were many, but not invincible... their ends were good & honorable... and therefore they might expect the blessing of God."***

***William Bradford***

# Puritans in America

- 1620 New Plymouth
  - Pilgrims left for America
    - Mayflower ship with 102 people
    - heading for Jamestown Virginia



**The 66-day voyage was frequently stormy.**

**At one point, a main beam cracked and had to be repaired using a large iron screw.**

**When the passengers sighted Cape Cod, they realized that they had failed to reach Virginia, where they had permission to settle. The season was late, however, and supplies of food and water were low. They could go no further.**

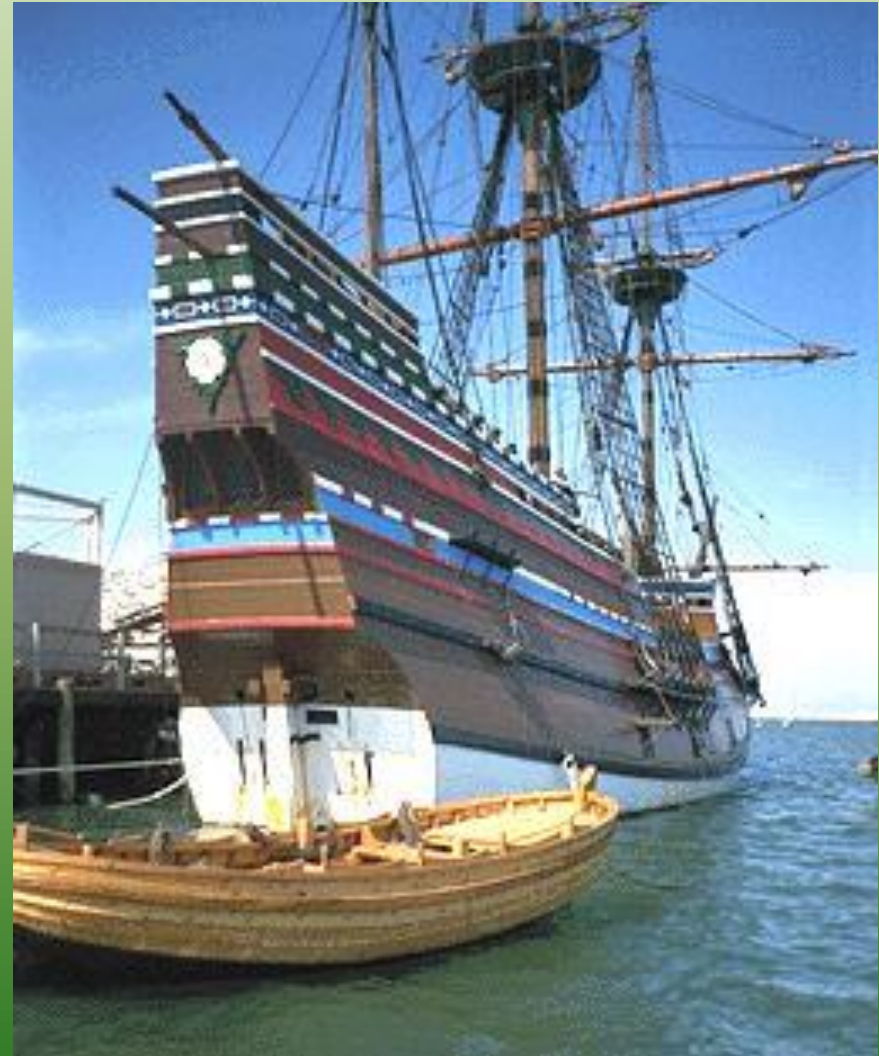
**The Pilgrims safe arrival at Cape Cod aboard the Mayflower**



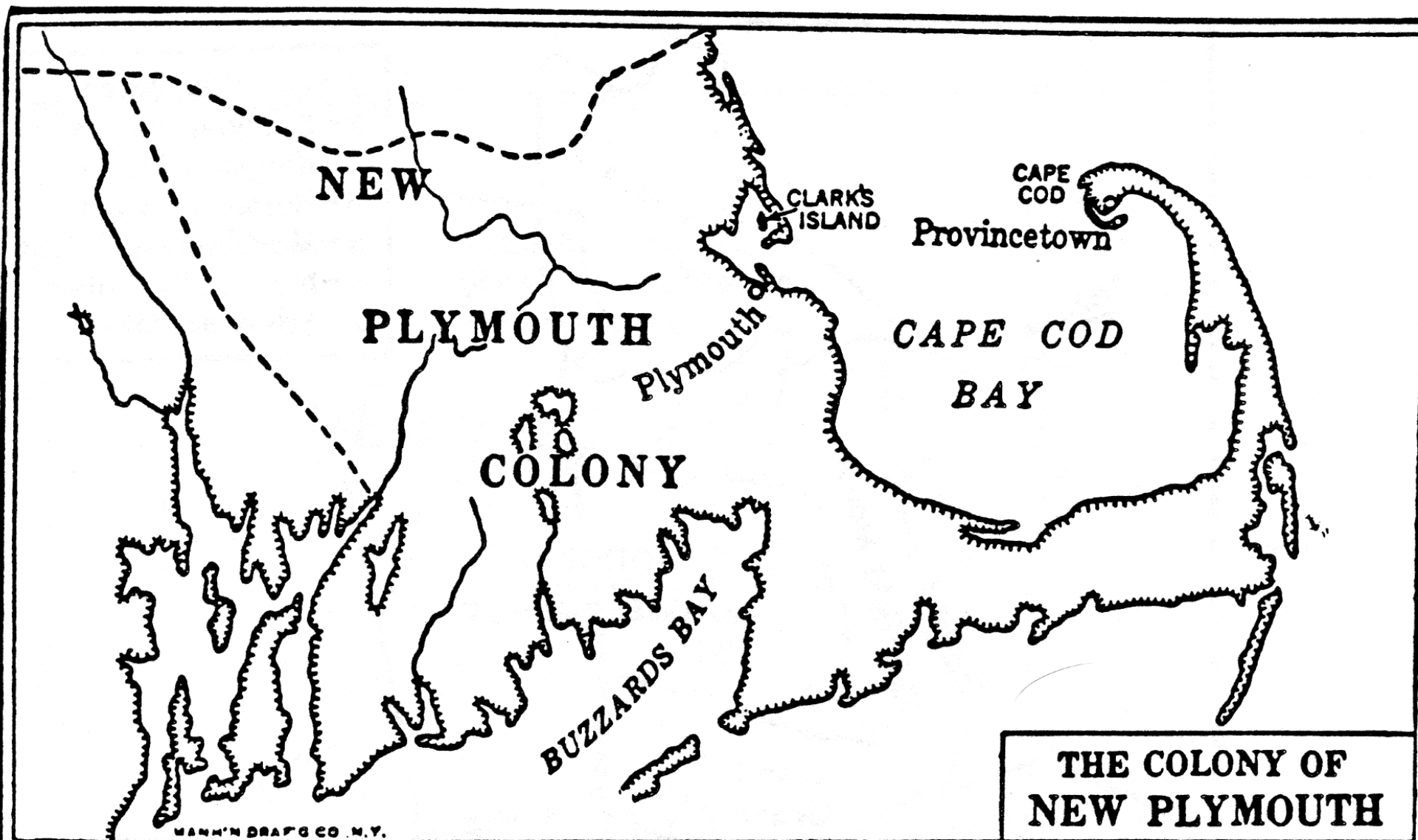


# Puritans in America

- 1620 New Plymouth
  - off course, ended in Cape Cod near Boston
  - 2 1/2 months - arriving in November (cold)







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**THE COLONY OF  
NEW PLYMOUTH**

# The Mayflower Compact

## November 11, 1620

In y<sup>e</sup> name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten,  
the loyall subjects of our dread Soueraigne Lord King James  
by y<sup>e</sup> graco of god, of great Britaine, franc, & yreland king,  
defondor of y<sup>e</sup> faith, &c  
Hauing undertaken, for y<sup>e</sup> glorio of god, and aduancements  
of y<sup>e</sup> christian <sup>faith</sup> and honour of our king & countrey, a voyagd to  
plant y<sup>e</sup> first Colonie in y<sup>e</sup> Northernd parts of Virginia. Dod  
by these presents solemnly & mutually in y<sup>e</sup> presence of god, and  
one of another, Couenant, & combine our selues together into a  
Ciuilt body politick; for <sup>our</sup> better ordering, & preservation & fur=  
therance of y<sup>e</sup> ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof, to enacte,  
constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordinances,  
Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought  
most meete & conuenient for y<sup>e</sup> generall good of y<sup>e</sup> Colonie: vnto  
which we promise all due submission and obedienc. In witnes  
whereof we haue hereunder subscribed our names at Cap=  
Codd y<sup>e</sup> 11. of Nouember, in y<sup>e</sup> year of y<sup>e</sup> raigne of our soueraigne  
Lord king James of England, franc, & yreland y<sup>e</sup> eighteenth  
and of scotland y<sup>e</sup> fifth. fourth. An<sup>o</sup>. Dom. 1620.]



# THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT

- In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are under-written, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.
- Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith, and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine our selves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod, the eleventh of November [New Style, November 21], in the year of the reign of our sovereign lord, King James, of England, France, and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. Anno Dom. 1620.

# Mayflower Compact

- Colonies in British North America needed permission, in the form of a **charter**, from the king or from a company authorized by him.

**Charter**

**Document from the King stating  
permission to settle specific land**



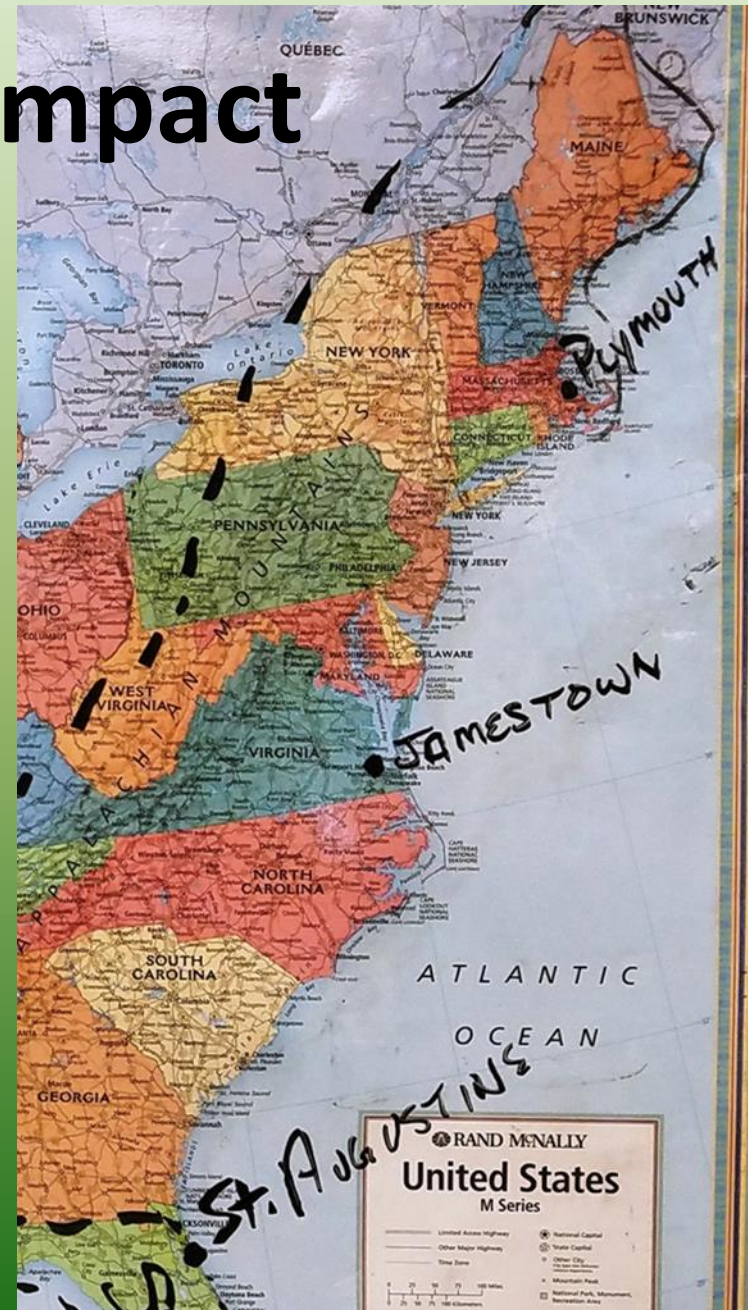
# Mayflower Compact

- Colonies in British North America needed permission, in the form of a **charter**, from the king or from a company authorized by him.
- Before the Mayflower sailed, the Pilgrims obtained a charter for a settlement in the northern part of the Virginia Colony.
- The Pilgrims landed north of the charter's boundaries.



# Mayflower Compact

- When the Mayflower reached Cape Cod, anchoring in today's Provincetown Harbor, in November of 1620, some passengers questioned the authority of the group's leaders.
- That authority had been granted by the charter for a settlement in the northern part of the Virginia Colony. The Charter was not valid in New England.





- The pilgrims drew up an agreement that the passengers would stay together in a “civil body politic.”
- That agreement, known as the “*Mayflower Compact*,” was signed on November 21, 1620.

*Signing the Mayflower Compact by Moran*



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## Mayflower Compact

Colonial document that is widely considered to be the first written constitution of the world





# Mayflower Compact

- Written and signed before the Pilgrims disembarked from the ship.
- *Not a constitution*, but an agreement to form a crude govt. and submit to majority rule. It was called a “Covenant Community”
  - Signed by 41 adult males.

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**Covenant Community** males.

**A group signs a contract to work together in government to support the community.**

# Mayflower Compact

- Written and signed before the Pilgrims disembarked from the ship.
- *Not a constitution*, but an agreement to form a crude govt. and submit to majority rule. It was called a “Covenant Community”
  - Signed by 41 adult males.
- Led to adult male settlers meeting in assemblies to make laws in town meetings.

# Mayflower Compact

- Potential for democratic ideas
- Beginning of democracy
- “Single civil body politic”
- Majority rule - voluntary
- Helps set up some form of government at later date
- 1st representative government in New World



**Compact**

**Contract**

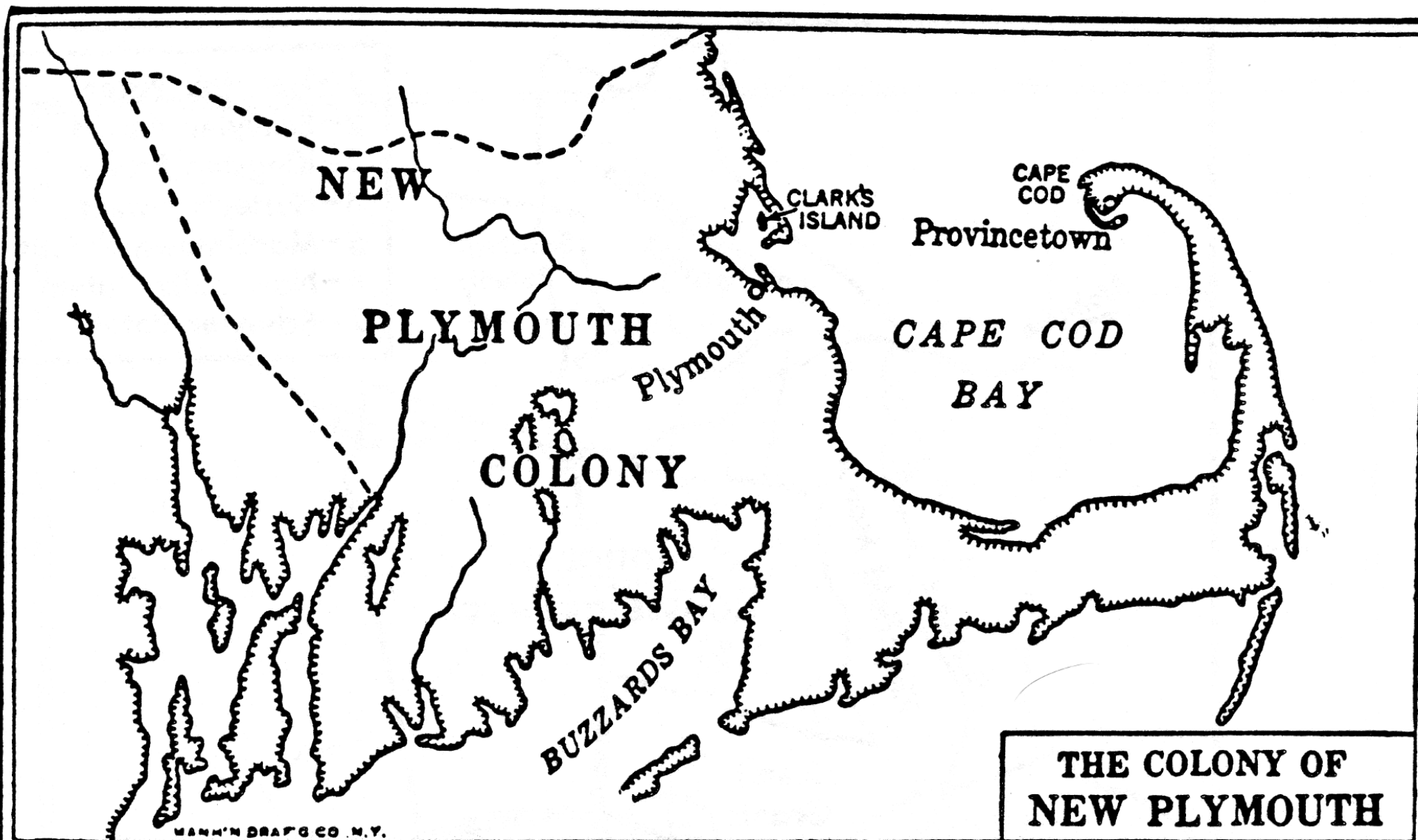
**Civil body politic**

**People politically organized under a  
single governmental authority**

# Puritans in America

- 1620 New Plymouth
  - Landed at Provincetown on Cape Cod, then moved across the bay and established the town of Plymouth





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# The Native People



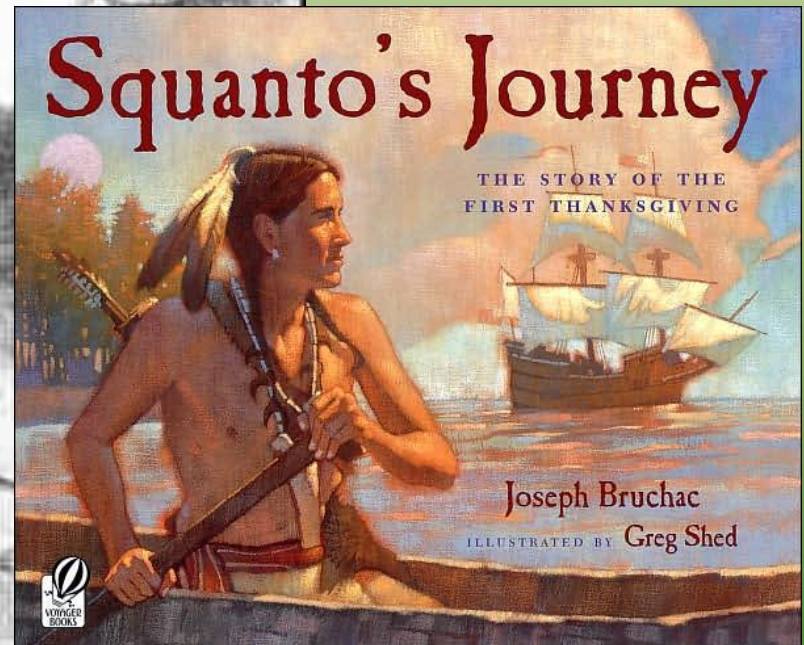
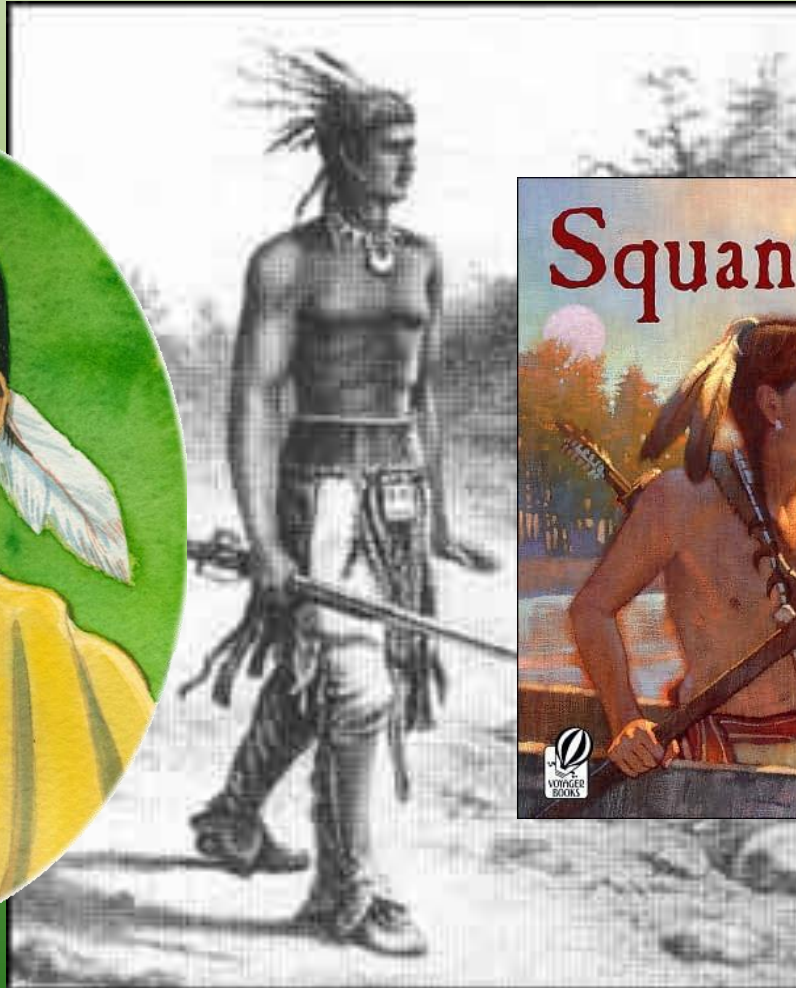
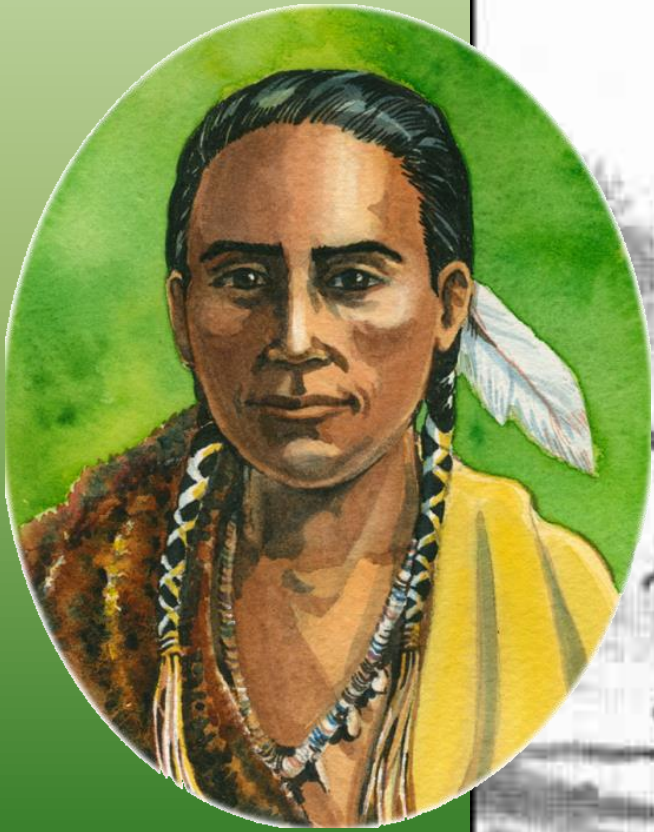


# Native Americans of New England

- Indians greeted them in English
  - helped them through winter
  - Squanto
- The Native Americans had a sachem or leader.
- Massasoit was the leader of the Wampanoag.
- Samoset was the first Native American to greet the Pilgrims. He spoke English.
- Squanto and Samoset helped the Pilgrims survive the first hard years.



# SQUANTO



# SQUANTO

- **Tisquantum** was a native of Patuxet, living at present-day Plymouth
- 1614, Captain John Smith and some of other ships under his command arrive to map Cape Cod and vicinity.
- Smith leaves behind Captain Thomas Hunt, to trade with the Indians.
- Thomas Hunt, however, had other plans.

# SQUANTO

- Offering to trade beaver, Hunt lured 24 Nauset and Patuxet Indians onboard his ship and took them captive.
- John Smith would later write that Master Hunt "most dishonestly, and inhumanely, for their kind usage of me and all our men, carried them with him to Malaga, and there for a little private gain sold those silly salvages..."



# SQUANTO

- Friars in Malaga discovered that they had been brought from America, they took custody of the remaining Indians, and instructed them in the Christian faith.
- He found himself passage from Malaga, Spain into England, where he lived with John Slaney in London, and began picking up the English language.

# SQUANTO

- Slaney employed Tisquantum as an interpreter and expert on North American natural resources.
- He was sent to Newfoundland (now Canada) and worked there.
- In 1619 Captain Dermer and Tisquantum set off for New England to make peace and re-establish trade with the Indians

# SQUANTO

- Upon arriving, they discovered Tisquantum's town, all the Patuxet, were dead from a plague.
- Tisquantum's return in 1619 was just in time for the *Mayflower* Pilgrims.
- The Pilgrims used the opportunity to negotiate a peace treaty and to establish trading relations.

# That First Year

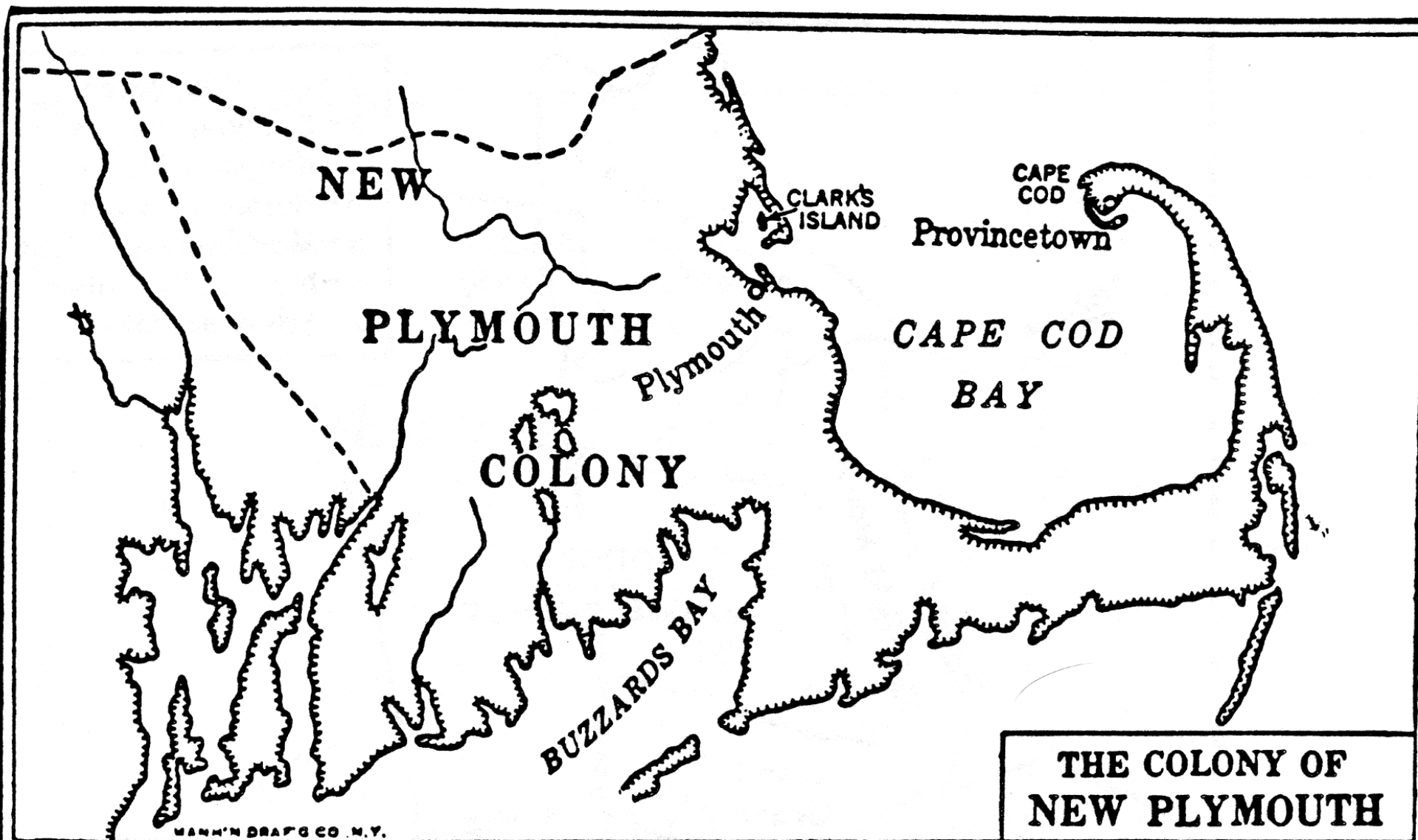
William Bradford was the leader of the colony.



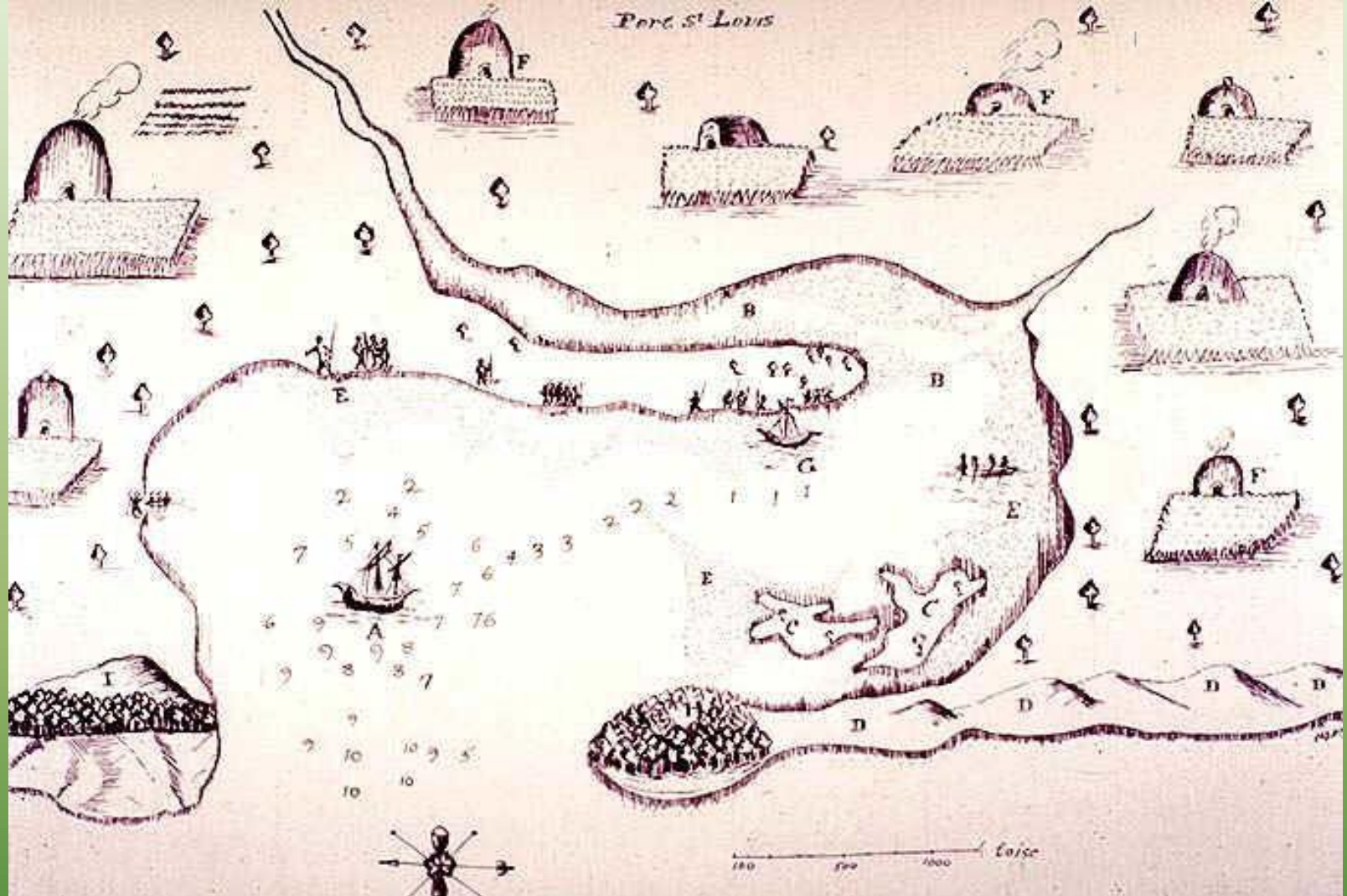
Picture Credit:

<http://www.kirtland.cc.mi.us/honors/amlit/alcolonial.htm>





**THE COLONY OF  
NEW PLYMOUTH**



### Map of Plymouth Harbor by Samuel de Champlain, 1605

- A. (beneath ship in center of harbor) Anchorage with depths in fashoms [1 fathom = about 6 feet]
- B. The Channel    C. Islands    D. Dunes [Duxbury Beach today]    E. Shoals.
- F. Indian wigwams and cultivated fields    G. Where Champlain's ship ran aground
- H. (in trees, lower half, center) Wooded land
- I. (in trees, lower half, left side) Promontory [Manomet Hill today]



## Plymouth

Plymouth's site, on high ground in a protected harbor, was chosen after the Pilgrims spent months searching the shores of Cape Cod Bay.

**Coastal Farms** In 1627, settlers were given farmland along the coast. As the population grew, settlers formed separate communities such as this one at Duxbury.

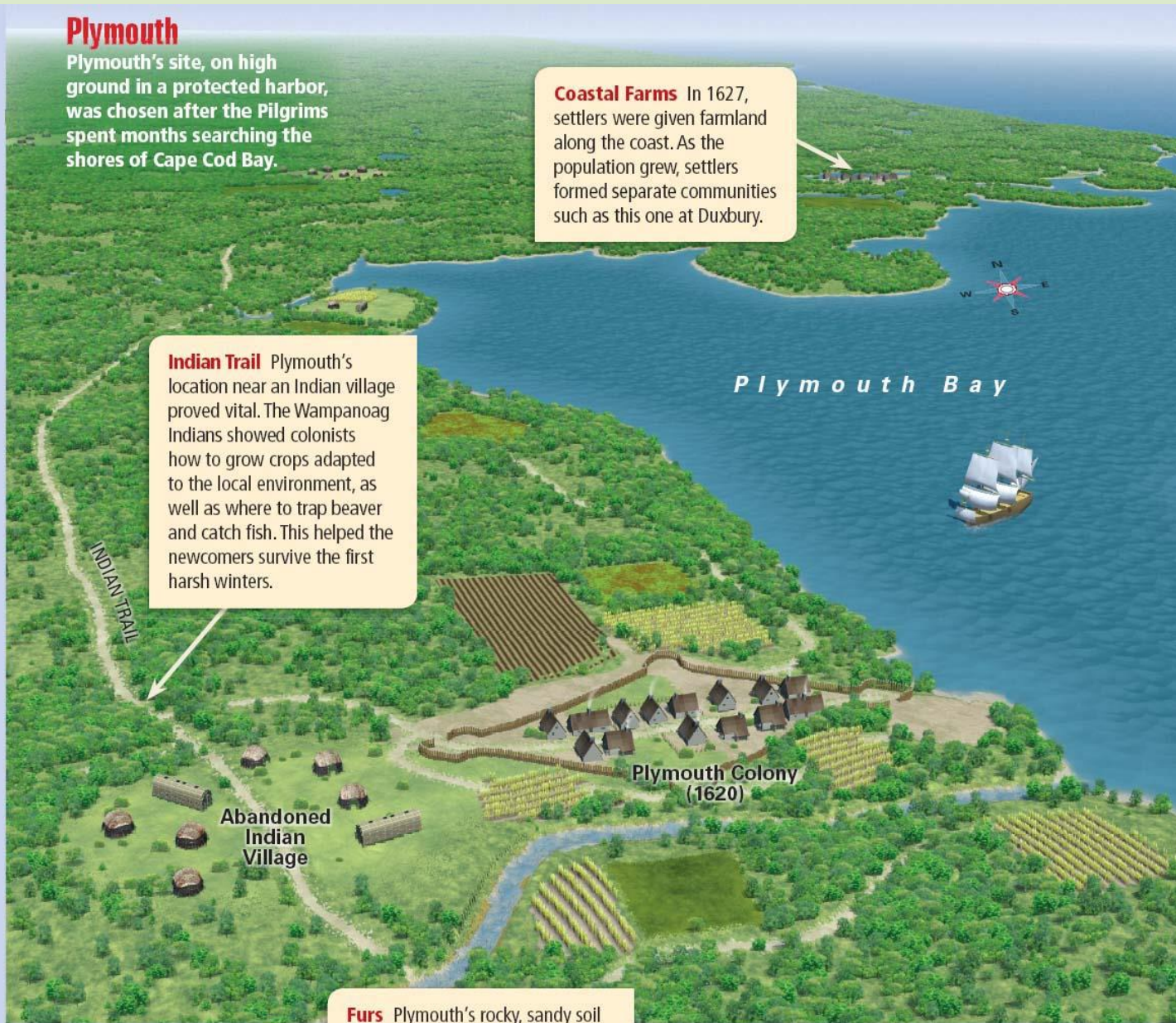
**Indian Trail** Plymouth's location near an Indian village proved vital. The Wampanoag Indians showed colonists how to grow crops adapted to the local environment, as well as where to trap beaver and catch fish. This helped the newcomers survive the first harsh winters.

Plymouth Bay

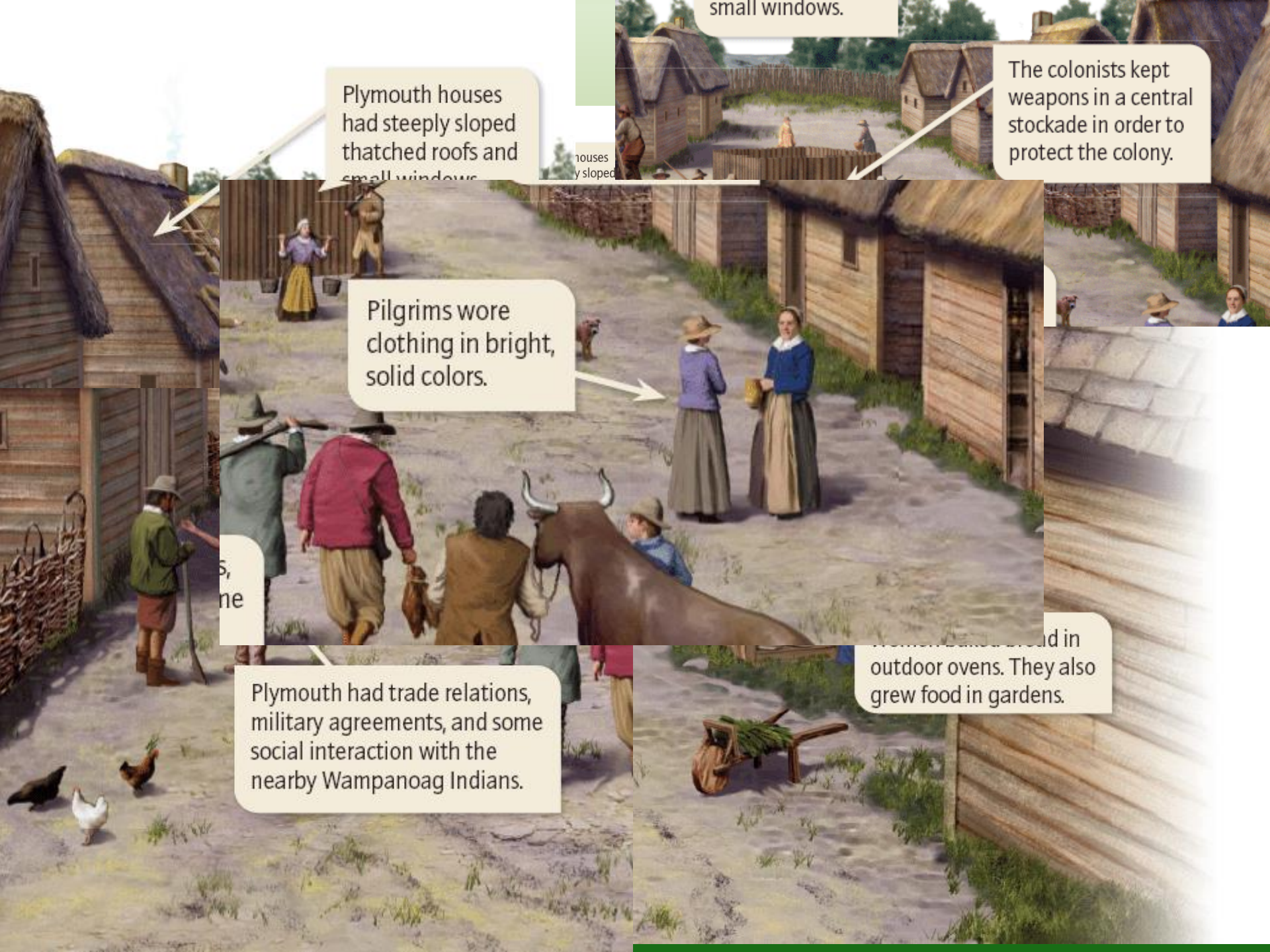
Plymouth Colony  
(1620)

Abandoned  
Indian  
Village

**Furs** Plymouth's rocky, sandy soil meant that colonists could not grow enough crops for export. Instead, they supplied England with beaver fur for hatmaking.







small windows.

Plymouth houses had steeply sloped thatched roofs and small windows.

The colonists kept weapons in a central stockade in order to protect the colony.

Pilgrims wore clothing in bright, solid colors.

S,  
ne

Plymouth had trade relations, military agreements, and some social interaction with the nearby Wampanoag Indians.

Women baked bread in outdoor ovens. They also grew food in gardens.



# Plymouth Plantation



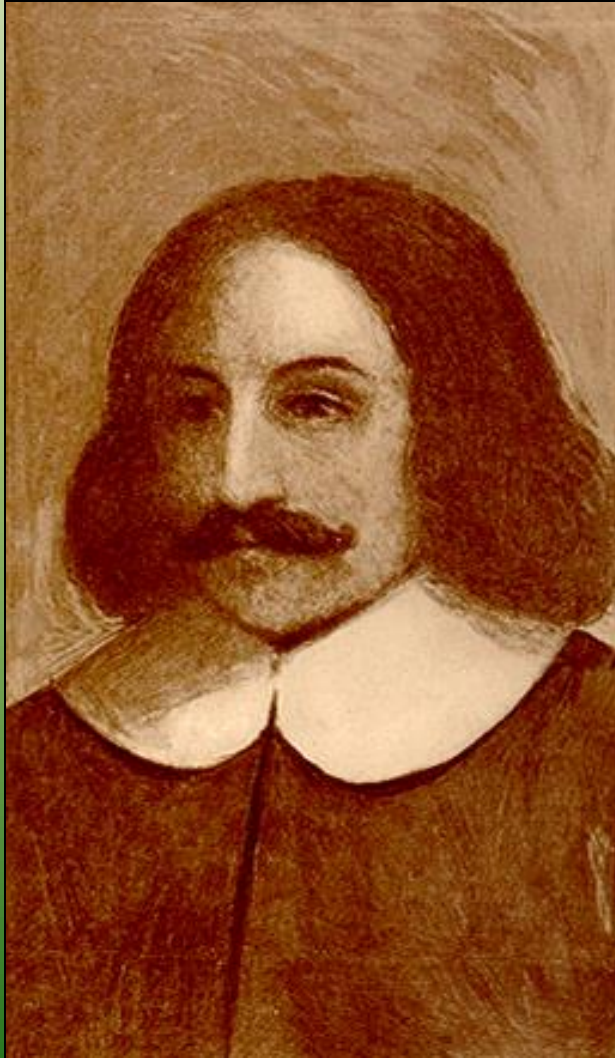


***The Pilgrims' First Religious Service by Allelbe***

# That First Year...

- Winter of 1620-1621
  - Only 44 out of the original 102 survived.
- None chose to leave in 1621 when the Mayflower sailed back.
- Fall of 1621 → First “Thanksgiving.”
  - Colony survived with furs, fish, and lumber.
- Plymouth stayed small and economically unimportant.
  - 1691 → only 7,000 people
  - Merged with Massachusetts Bay Colony.

# William Bradford

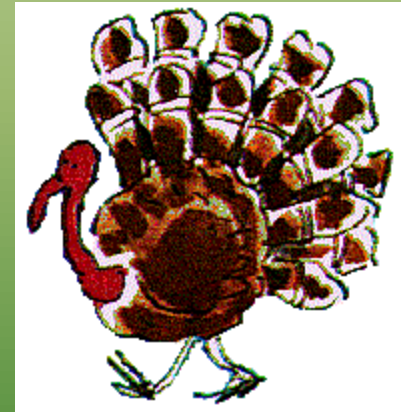


- Chosen governor of Plymouth 30 times in yearly elections.
- Worried about settlements of non-Puritans springing up nearby and corrupting Puritan society.



# First Thanksgiving

- October 1621, The Pilgrims invited the Native Americans to a 3 day feast to thank them for helping them make it through a difficult year.
- The first national Thanksgiving was in 1777 for the 13 colonies.
- George Washington proclaimed a National Day of Thanksgiving in 1789.



# The First Thanksgiving?



In 1863, President Lincoln proclaimed Thanksgiving an official US holiday.

# The First Thanksgiving at Plymouth



PRIMARY SOURCES FOR  
"THE FIRST THANKSGIVING"  
AT PLYMOUTH

# The Puritan Way

- Religion played an important role in Puritan life. The Puritans felt that they were chosen by God for a special purpose and that they must live every moment in a God-fearing manner.
- There was strict order in the church
- The Puritans were very intolerant towards any who worshipped different



# Dissent among the Puritans

- Dissenter
  - Someone who disagrees
- The Puritans were very intolerant of other views of religion!
- Many people will begin to go against Plymouth's Puritan intolerance of other beliefs.

# Great Migration

- “Great Migration” of the 1630s
  - Turmoil in England [leading to the English Civil War] sends thousands to America
  - Not all were Puritans
  - 20,000 came to MA.

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## Great Migration

**Mass migration of some 60,000 English people to the Americas in the 1600s**

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# **The Great Awakening!**

- 1720-1750

## **Great Awakening**

**When many people began moving to the colonies and expanding their religious views**

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## **Great Awakening**

**When many people began moving to the colonies and expanding their religious views**

- This sparked many to step up their involvement in religion.
- It was a religious revival!

# **The Great Awakening!**

- Characterized by many new denominations of Christianity such as Baptists!
- It also helped influence the ideas of religious freedom and greater democracy

# New England Spreads Out

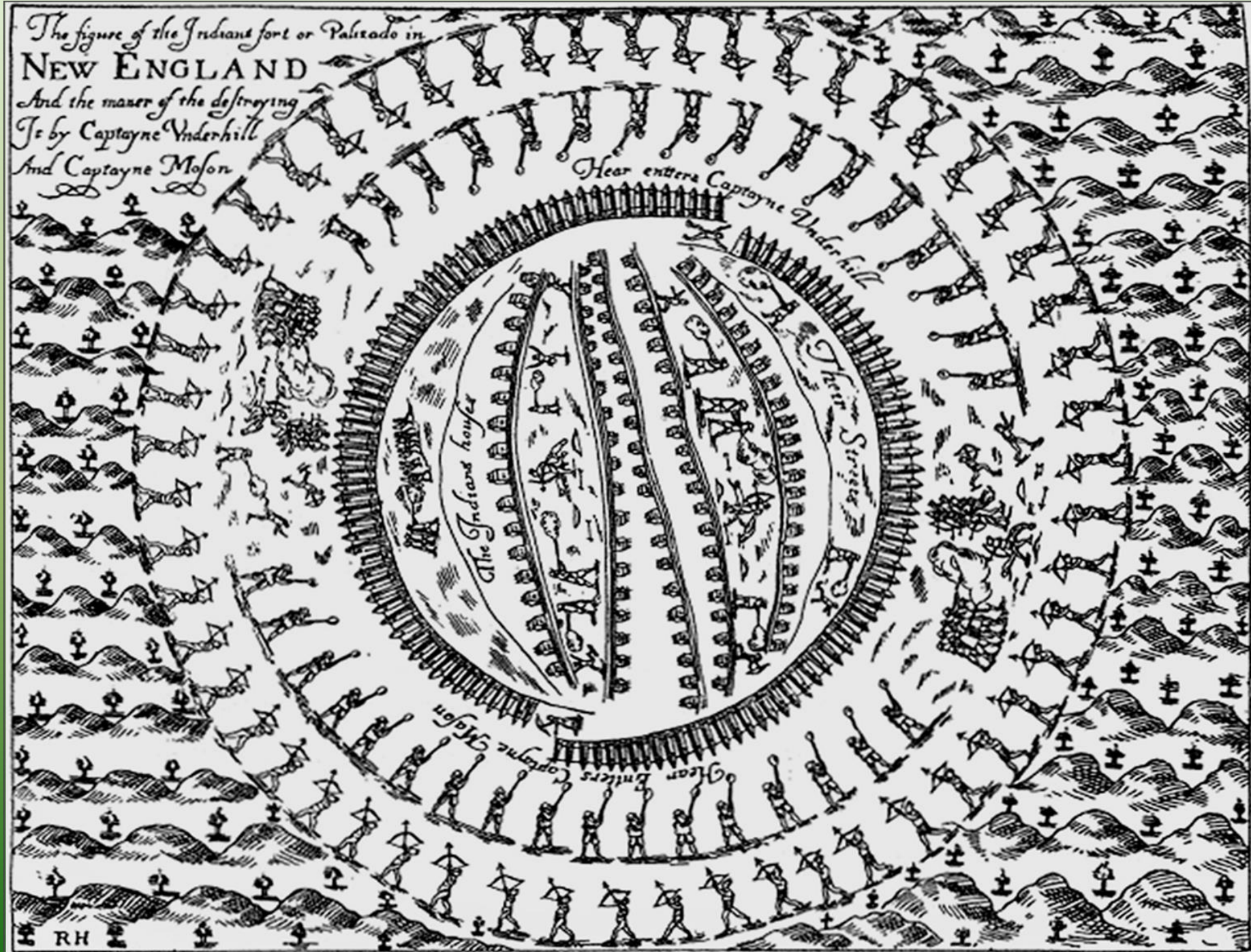


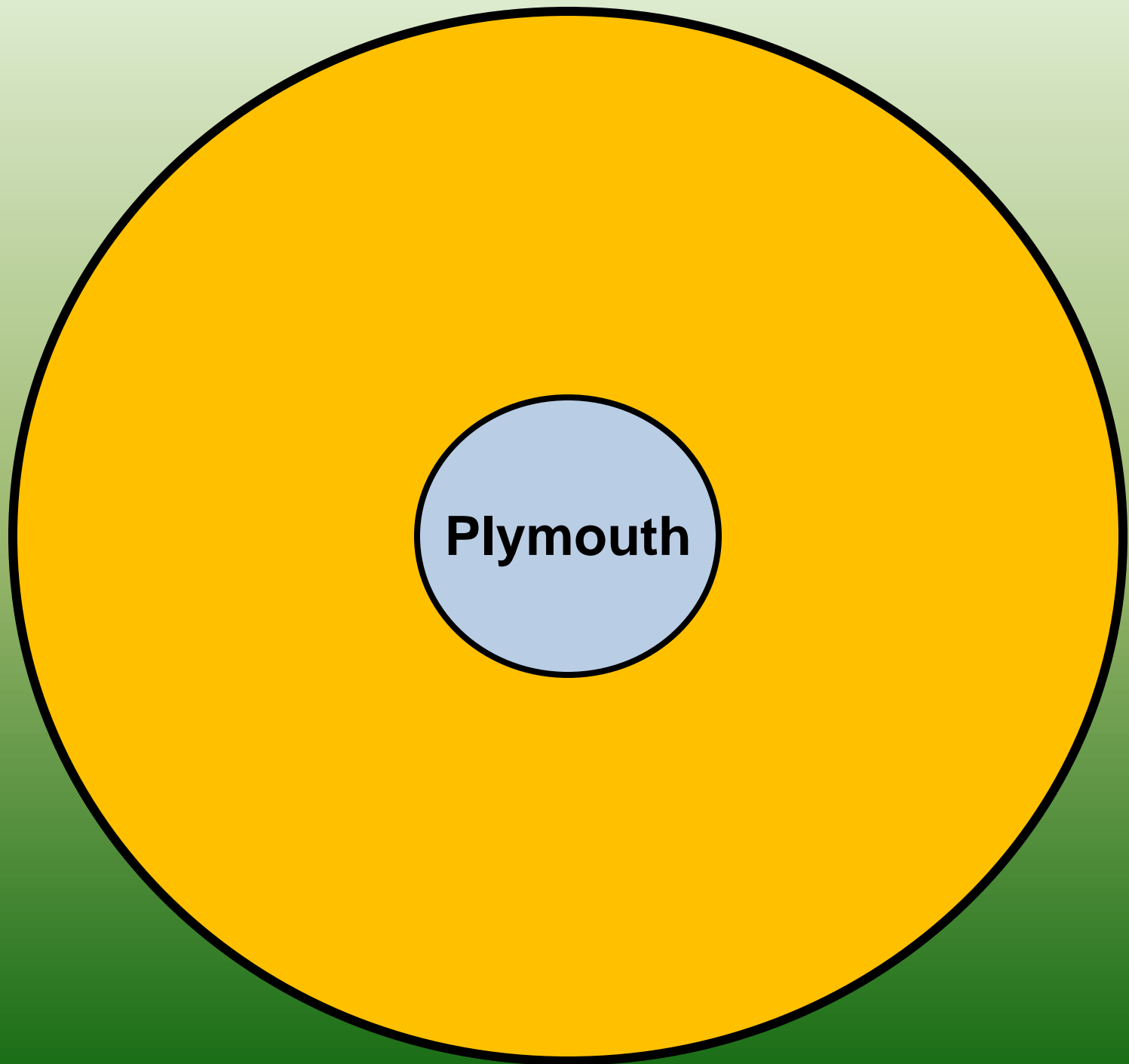


# New England Colonies, 1650



The figure of the Indians fort or Palisado in  
**NEW ENGLAND**  
 And the manner of the destroying  
 It by Captayne Underhill  
 And Captayne Mofon





**Plymouth**



