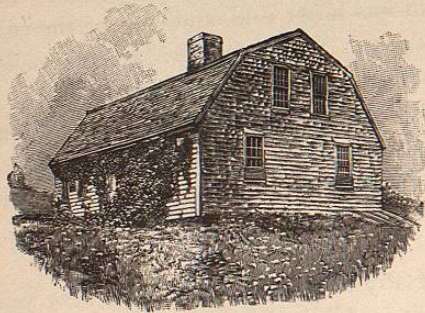


same cabin with the hostile chief and several of his braves, he gave a signal to his men to close the door. Then snatching a knife from one of the Indians, a desperate conflict followed, in which the chief conspirator and two other Indians in the room were killed, and one was taken prisoner. This bold act of Captain Standish alarmed the savages and their plot was broken up.



The Miles Standish House, Duxbury, Mass.

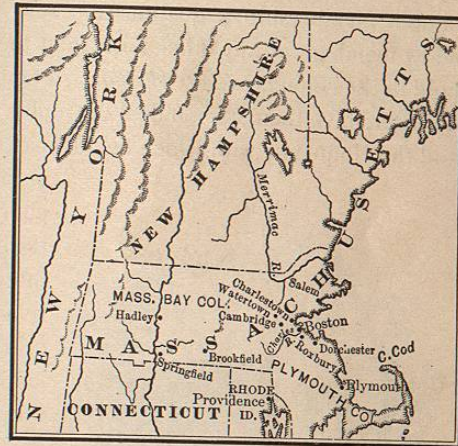
Afterward a treaty of peace was made with Massasoit, chief of the nearest Indian tribe, which lasted fifty-four years.

134. Union with Massachusetts Bay Colony.—After a separate existence of seventy years, the Plymouth Colony, in 1691, was united to the neighboring more populous and wealthy colony of Massachusetts Bay. In the new charter the name Massachusetts was applied to the colonies thus united.

II. MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

135. Settlement.—In 1628, six prominent English Puritans obtained from the Council for New England a grant of land extending from three miles north of the Merrimac to three miles south of the Charles. This "patent" embraced a strip of land about sixty miles wide, extending westward to the Pacific Ocean, which was then thought to be not much farther distant than the Hudson River. John Endicott, one of the six "patentees," with about one hundred colonists, made a settlement the same year at Salem, on the Massachusetts coast.

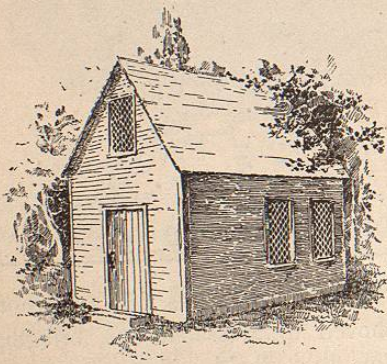
136. The Charter.—The next year the proprietors of this grant obtained a charter from King Charles. The object of the leaders was to establish in America a refuge from the oppression to which the Puritans were subjected in England. Yet it was thought best to say nothing about religion in the charter, and the enterprise was apparently for trading purposes. The stockholders were allowed to elect annually a governor, deputy-governor,



and eighteen assistants. Endicott acted as first governor. Soon the entire company moved to Massachusetts, bringing their charter with them. This was a bold and popular move, as it gave the *people* in the colony as members of the company a right to govern themselves.

137. Growth of the Colony.—New immigrants came in rapidly, and the colony of Massachusetts Bay soon surpassed its neighbor Plymouth both in wealth and population. Besides Salem, six other towns were established, of which Boston, founded in 1630 by Governor Winthrop, was the most important and became the seat of government. The colonists were originally Puritans, not Separatists, and as such adhered to the Church of England. But their independent position in civil matters and the influence of the Plymouth settlers led them to establish a separate church government.

138. Religious Disturbances.—The settlers of Massachusetts had braved the hardships and dangers of the New World in order to enjoy undisturbed their own religion. They made church membership a qualification for voting, and refused to allow members of any other faith than their own to gain a foothold in the colony. *Roger Williams*, a talented young Separatist minister, gave them a good deal of trouble by his peculiar beliefs and the eloquence with which he advocated them. He opposed



The Church in which Roger Williams Preached in Salem. It is still standing.

enforced attendance on church, and claimed that the government should not interfere with matters of religious belief. He was ordered to return to England, but fleeing southward he took refuge among the Indians and founded the colony of Rhode Island.

she urged, among other doctrines, that not an upright life, but a direct inward revelation proved a person to be saved, and that any one "justified" and "sanctified" was absolutely free from sin. Her teachings caused great excitement and gained many adherents. They were looked upon by the stern Puritans as dangerous to public morals, and she was banished from the colony.¹

139. The First Slave Ship.—The first American slave ship was built at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1636. It was used

¹ Mrs. Hutchinson was kindly received in Rhode Island by Roger Williams. Afterwards, having removed to New York, she was killed in an Indian massacre.

for transporting to this country slaves captured on the coast of Africa. Two years later this ship brought her first cargo of negro slaves into Massachusetts. This was the beginning of an extensive and profitable trade by which slaves were carried in New England ships to all the English colonies.

140. Indian Troubles.—Massachusetts, in common with her sister colonies, was engaged in two bloody Indian wars, the Pequod War and King Philip's War. These are described later (§§ 156–160).

141. The Witchcraft Craze.—The stern religious life of the Puritans and the intensity of their convictions led to a ready acceptance of the supernatural. In the latter part of the seventeenth century belief in witchcraft, which had long been accepted in the Old World, reached a climax of fanaticism in New England, and hurried the people into deeds of cruelty and bloodshed. In 1684, Rev. Increase Mather published a book called "A Record of Illustrious Providences," containing an account of the cases of witchcraft that had already occurred and describing the characteristics of the "deviltry" of the witches. A few years later the children of John Goodwin of Boston claimed to have been bewitched by an Irish servant-woman, against whom one of them had a spite. Among other symptoms, they barked like dogs, mewed like cats, and were struck dumb at the sight of the Shorter Catechism. The so-called witch was tried, convicted, and hanged. At Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692, a witchcraft craze seized the people. Twenty persons were executed as witches, hundreds were imprisoned, and a reign of terror prevailed. Rev. Increase Mather, then President of Harvard College, was a leading spirit in the prosecutions. He was heartily supported by the governor and highest judges of the colony. At last the people returned to their senses, and, after a few years had passed,

Massachusetts appointed a fast-day for the "errors into which magistrates and people had been led by Satan and his instruments."

142. Period of Oppression. — In 1678, the lawyers of King Charles II. declared that the charter of Massachusetts had been forfeited by the failure of her government to enforce the navigation laws of England. Petitions and remonstrances of the colonists were of no avail. A few years later (1684) the charter was declared to be null and void. The colony was left absolutely subject to the king, and the people were deprived of all political rights. King James II. appointed Edmund Andros governor of New England. This tyrant levied taxes on his own authority, and declared that all lands belonged to the crown; the colonists could establish their title only by paying fees to the royal officials. This despotic government continued until the news of the overthrow of King James reached Massachusetts. The people then rose against their rulers, put Andros in jail, and reestablished their old government.

143. Plymouth Joined to Massachusetts Bay. — As before related, the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay were united in one colony in 1691. The province of Maine and the territory of Nova Scotia were included in the new colony, thenceforth known as Massachusetts. The new charter of 1692 provided that the governor should be appointed by the king, and all acts of the legislature were to be sent to England for approval. The religious qualification for voters was no longer continued, but a property qualification was required.

144. Summary. — A congregation of English Separatists, to escape persecution in their native land, fled to Holland. Dissatisfied there, they resolved to settle in America. They obtained a patent from the London Company, and sailing by way of Plymouth, England, landed in 1620 on the Massachusetts coast. They named their settlement Plymouth. Finding themselves outside the territory of the London Company, they obtained a

patent from the Council for New England (successors to the Plymouth Company). John Carver was chosen as their first governor, and Miles Standish was their leader against the Indians.

Eight years later John Endicott and other prominent English Puritans obtained from the Council for New England a grant of territory lying north of Plymouth. Settlements were made at Salem, Boston, and other places. Endicott obtained from the king a charter designating his colony the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and giving to himself and his associates the powers of government. The "stockholders" having all moved to Massachusetts, the colony became a self-governing commonwealth. Roger Williams and Mrs. Hutchinson were banished on account of their religious teachings. Two Indian wars caused great loss of life and property. During the "witchcraft craze" many innocent persons were imprisoned and put to death. In 1684 the king annulled the charter of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and for five years the people were under the despotic rule of Governor Andros.

In 1691 Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay were united in one colony, known as Massachusetts. The population and wealth of Massachusetts gave her a preëminence among the Northern colonies corresponding to that of Virginia in the South.

CONNECTICUT.

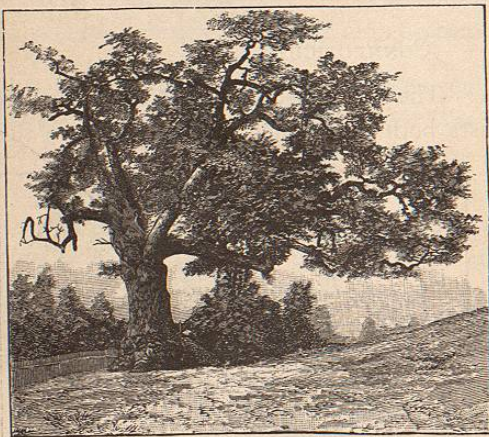
145. Settlement. — The Dutch settlers of New York and the Plymouth colonists both established trading posts on the Connecticut River at an early date; but the real founders of the Connecticut colony came from Massachusetts. In 1635 John Winthrop, the younger, built Fort Saybrook at the mouth of the Connecticut River. The next year Hartford was founded by Thomas Hooker, a Puritan minister, who had marched through the woods from Massachusetts with his entire



congregation. John Davenport, another minister, with a company of immigrants, settled New Haven.

146. Union of the Settlements.—Around the towns of Hartford and New Haven as centers, numerous settlements sprang up. For a while there were three colonies, Saybrook, Connecticut, and New Haven. In a few years these were reduced to two by the union of the Saybrook and Connecticut colonies. The Connecticut colony was conspicuous for the liberal and democratic government established by its people. The New Haven colony was less tolerant in religious matters. After a separate existence of about thirty years the New Haven colony was absorbed by Connecticut. The three original colonies were thus reduced to one.

147. The Charter.—The charter of Connecticut, which was obtained through the efforts of Winthrop, gave a great deal of liberty to the people, allowing them to elect all their officers. Consequently they prized it highly, and when the English government demanded the surrender of their charter, they put off compliance until Andros with a large escort came to Hartford



The Charter Oak.

to enforce the king's order. Andros held a conference in the evening with the governor and council of the colony. Tradition says that the lights in the room were suddenly extinguished,

and the charter was hidden in a hollow oak-tree. Andros, however, took control of affairs, and for a few years the charter government was overthrown. With the downfall of Andros (§ 162) the old charter (or a duplicate) was brought from its concealment, the government under it was reorganized, and continued in force until the Revolution.

148. Summary.—The first settlers of Connecticut came from Massachusetts. Settlements were formed at Hartford by Thomas Hooker, and at New Haven by John Davenport. For a time three colonies existed, the Connecticut colony, the New Haven colony, and the Saybrook colony. Finally these were combined into the Connecticut colony. The charter of Connecticut was liberal in its provisions, and was much prized by the people. During the period of Andros's rule over New England the charter government of Connecticut was overthrown, but was restored with the downfall of James II.

RHODE ISLAND.

149. Settlement.—When Roger Williams was driven from Massachusetts (§ 138), he fled southward through the woods, and with a few followers established a settlement which he called Providence at the head of Narragansett Bay (1636). The following year a party of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson's followers made a settlement on an island in the bay, afterward known as Rhode Island. These settlements and others near them were subsequently united under the name of "The Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations."

150. Government.—Roger Williams declared that in his colony no one should ever be disturbed on account of his religious belief. The settlers were chiefly refugees from other colonies. They were independent thinkers in politics as well as in religion, and they did not get along peaceably together. For twenty-seven years there were quarrels between the different settlements with only a weak government over them. Finally a charter was secured which united the different settle-

ments, granted entire religious freedom, and allowed the people to elect their own officers.

151. Separate Position. — Rhode Island was the first colony to establish the great principle of complete religious freedom.¹ Because of her independent position in religion, as well as on account of her unsettled government, Rhode Island was viewed with suspicion and dislike by the other New England colonies, and was not allowed to join the New England Confederation (§ 157).

152. Summary. — Rhode Island was founded by Roger Williams, who, when banished from Massachusetts, established the first settlement at Providence in 1636. The next year a party of Mrs. Hutchinson's followers settled "Rhode Island," in Narragansett Bay. Roger Williams enforced the great principle of religious freedom, and his colony became a refuge for the oppressed. The government of Rhode Island was at first turbulent and unsettled. Finally a charter was obtained uniting the different settlements. After this better order prevailed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

153. Some of those who suffered from religious persecution in the older New England colonies, went to New Hampshire, where settlements had been made as early as 1623. The population in this colony increased very slowly, owing to confusion in land titles and disputes about government. It was too weak for independence and was several times united to Massachusetts; it finally became a separate colony in 1741. New Hampshire had no charter, but was subject directly to the king. Vermont was claimed as part of her territory.



¹ Maryland gave equal freedom to all *Christians*.

154. Summary. — New Hampshire was settled by immigrants from other New England colonies. Its growth was slow. In 1741 it became a separate colony, subject directly to the king.

NEW ENGLAND AS A WHOLE.

155. Close Relation of the Colonies. — The region embraced by the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire was first called "New England" by Captain John Smith, on a map of his explorations. The "Council for New England," to whom the land was granted in 1620, adopted the name in their title. The early history of these colonies is in many respects similar. We have seen that Massachusetts was the parent colony of all the others. The character, occupation, and religion of the settlers, their mode of local government, their dangers, and their interests, were much the same.

The following topics relate to events which to some extent affected all these colonies.

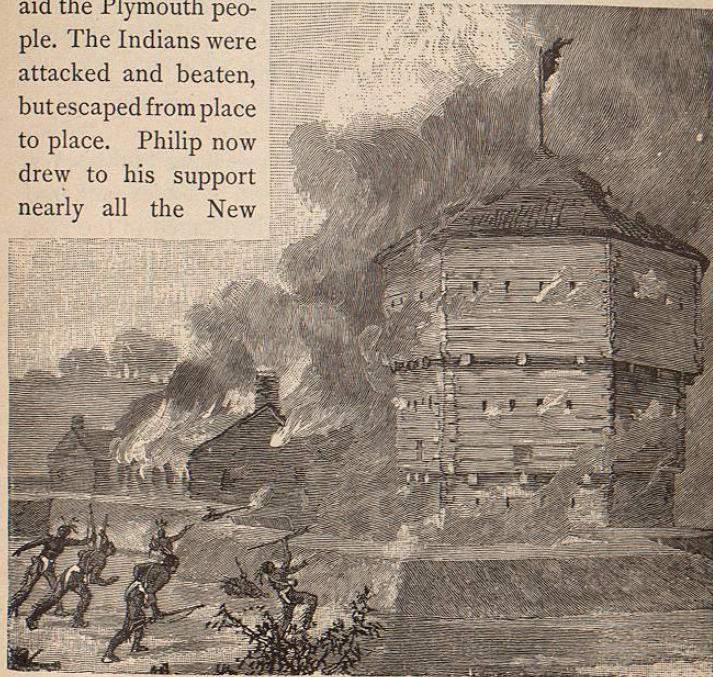
156. The Pequod War. — The Pequods, one of the strongest and fiercest Indian tribes of New England, came in conflict with the settlers in the Connecticut valley, soon after the first settlements were made in that region. They tried to get the help of the powerful Narragansetts of Rhode Island, but through the influence of Roger Williams, the Narragansetts refused aid. The weak Connecticut people, in their distress, appealed to Massachusetts. A little army of five hundred men was raised by the two colonies. Under Captain John Mason, they attacked the leading Pequod village on the Mystic River in Connecticut. The Indians were completely routed, and seven hundred, including women and children, were slain, and two hundred taken prisoners. The captives were sold as slaves, and the great tribe of Pequods was extinguished.

157. The New England Confederation.— The Pequod War taught the colonies the advantage of union in time of danger. In 1643, Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven determined upon a permanent Confederation to be known as "The United Colonies of New England."¹ The object of the Confederation was to gain better protection against foreign and domestic enemies. Each colony was left perfectly free to manage its own internal affairs, while external matters pertaining to the good of all were entrusted to eight commissioners, two chosen by each colony. This is important as the first confederation of British colonies in America. It lasted more than forty years. Besides affording protection against the Indians it brought the New England colonies into closer sympathy with each other, and showed the other colonies the advantages of union.

158. King Philip's War; Cause.— On the death of Massasoit, who for so many years had been a friend of the whites, his eldest son, Alexander, became chief of the tribe of Wampanoags, who lived near the head of Narragansett Bay. As Alexander was suspected of plotting against the settlers, a company of men from Plymouth surprised him in his hunting lodge, and took him prisoner. This insult made the proud Indian furious. He was seized with a dangerous fever, from which he died soon after his release from captivity. His brother, Philip, succeeded him as chief. Philip possessed unusual ability and wielded a great influence over the New England tribes. He hated the whites and awaited an occasion for an outbreak. When three Indians of his tribe were accused of murder, found guilty, and put to death by the colonists, Philip called his warriors to arms, and a bloody war began (1675).

¹ For exclusion of Rhode Island see paragraph 150.

159. Battles and Massacres.— One Sunday as the people of the village of Swanzey in the Plymouth colony were returning from church, they were attacked by the savages and a number of them were killed. Troops were sent from Massachusetts to aid the Plymouth people. The Indians were attacked and beaten, but escaped from place to place. Philip now drew to his support nearly all the New



Indians attacking a Settlement.

England tribes and the war spread into all the colonies. According to a secret plot, a number of different settlements were attacked at the same day and hour. Hadley, Massachusetts, was surprised while the people were at church. In the fight that followed it is said that a strange man with long beard rushed to the front, rallied the hard-pressed colonists, and led them to victory. This was Goffe, the "regicide," one of the judges who condemned King Charles I. to death (§ 93),

and who, having fled to America, was living in concealment among the Puritans of Massachusetts. In a Rhode Island swamp a severe battle was fought with the Narragansetts, in which the savages were completely defeated. Philip's allies began to desert him. His wife and little son were captured. "My heart breaks!" he cried, "I am ready to die." He was at last shot by a faithless Indian. By his death, the power of the Indians was broken.

160. Results of King Philip's War. — King Philip's War was the severest blow the New England colonies suffered. The struggle lasted two years, and while it resulted in the complete overthrow of the Indians, yet it was long afterward before the colonies recovered from the losses which it caused. Over six hundred men were killed. Thirteen towns were destroyed, six hundred houses were burned, half a million dollars worth of property was destroyed, and a heavy debt was contracted, requiring the taxes to be greatly increased.

161. The Great Revival. — A reaction against the stern theology of the early days began in New England during the early part of the eighteenth century, and there was much looseness of religious belief and conduct. Then followed a period of intense religious excitement, known as the "Great Awakening." Beginning in the church of Jonathan Edwards, in Massachusetts, the revival reached its highest point in 1740, under the preaching of George Whitefield. There were conversions in nearly every town in New England. Many, however, objected to the great excitement that accompanied the revival. Controversies followed, and a division in the churches was the result. There was much difference of opinion as to the general good effect of the revival. It certainly exerted a great influence upon subsequent religious thought in New England.

162. New England under One Governor. — King James II. made Sir Edmund Andros (§ 142) governor of the New England

colonies, afterward adding New York and New Jersey to his jurisdiction. The charters were either taken away or declared annulled, and Andros ruled in a most despotic manner. When the people of England banished King James, the New England colonists immediately followed their example by deposing Governor Andros. The colonies were then allowed to resume their old forms of government.

163. Summary. — A close relation existed among the New England colonies. Important events that affected one, affected all. The war with the Pequod Indians originated in Connecticut. Massachusetts came to the aid of her sister colony and the savages were completely routed. The New England Confederation, formed for mutual defense against the Indians, included all the New England colonies except Rhode Island and lasted forty years. King Philip's War began in Massachusetts. There were numerous battles and massacres, resulting in great loss to the colonists. At last Philip was killed, and the power of the Indians overthrown. Under the preaching of Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield, there was a memorable religious awakening in New England. King James II. placed all the New England colonies under one governor. When King James was banished by his subjects, the old colonial governments were restored.

164. Thought Questions. — Is there any persecution on account of religion in the United States to-day? Do you know of any religious intolerance? What circumstances of their history make the intolerance of the colonists seem inexcusable? What explanation can you offer for their conduct in this respect? Compare John Smith and Miles Standish? Why did the Plymouth Colony have a patent instead of a charter? Why did Massachusetts Bay Colony outstrip Plymouth? How was slavery regarded 250 years ago? Does slavery exist anywhere to-day? Why did Connecticut prize her charter so highly? What colonies may be considered off-shoots of Massachusetts? Fill out the following table:

COLONY.	First Settlement.	Date.	By Whom Founded.	Religion of First Settlers.	Motive of Founders.
Mass.	{ Plymouth Salem	1620	Brewster and others	Separatist Puritan }	Religious freedom.
Connecticut . . .		1628	Endicott and others		
Rhode Island . . .					
New Hampshire					

TOPICAL ANALYSIS (NEW ENGLAND COLONIES).

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|----------------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| MASSACHUSETTS. | } PLYMOUTH COLONY. | 126. Founders of Plymouth. | { Their religion.
Flight from England.
Dissatisfaction with their new home. | | |
| | | 127. Looking toward America. | { Authority to form settlement.
Means for the voyage. | | |
| | | 128. The Voyage. | { The ships.
First land seen. | | |
| | | 129. Settlement. | { Failure to reach destination.
Landing and settlement. | | |
| | | 130. Government. | { Agreement signed.
First governor. | | |
| | | 131. First Colonists. | { Classification.
Sufferings. | | |
| | | 132. Growth of Colony. | { New immigrants.
New patent.
London stockholders. | | |
| | | 133. Capt. Standish: | Successful dealings with Indians. | | |
| | | 134. Union with Massachusetts Bay Colony. | | | |
| | | } MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY. | } PLYMOUTH COLONY. | 135. The Beginning. | { Founders.
Patent.
Settlement. |
| | | | | 136. Government. | { Purpose of founders.
Charter.
Removal of stockholders to America. |
| | | | | 137. Growth of Colony. | { New settlements.
Church government. |
| | | | | 138. Religious Disturbances. | { Roger Williams.
Mrs. Hutchinson. |
| | | | | 139. First Slave Ship. | |
| 140. Indian Wars. | | | | | |
| 141. Witchcraft. | { Belief in witches.
Increase Mather's book.
Persecutions.
Repentance of the people. | | | | |
| 142. Period of Oppression. | { Charter annulled.
Rule of Andros. | | | | |
| 143. Union with Plymouth. | { Territorial limits.
New charter. | | | | |

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| CONNECTICUT. | } PLYMOUTH COLONY. | 145. Settlement. | { Dutch trading posts.
Saybrook, Hartford and New Haven. |
| | | 146. Union of Settlements. | |
| | | 147. The Charter. | { Its liberal nature.
Demand for its surrender.
The Andros government. |
| RHODE ISLAND. | } PLYMOUTH COLONY. | 149. Settlement. | { Providence.
Rhode Island. |
| | | 150. Government. | { Roger Williams' views.
Disturbances.
Charter. |
| | | 151. Relations with other New England Colonies. | |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE. | } PLYMOUTH COLONY. | 153. | { Settlement.
Growth.
Separate Colony. |
| | | 155. Relation of the Colonies. | { Name, "New England."
Common interests. |
| | | 156. Pequod War. | { Attack on Connecticut settlers.
Position of the Narragansetts.
Overthrow of Indians. |
| NEW ENGLAND AS A WHOLE. | } PLYMOUTH COLONY. | 157. New England Confederation. | { Object.
Management.
Importance. |
| | | 158, 159, 160. King Phillip's War. | { Cause.
Battles and massacres.
Results. |
| | | 161. The Great Revival. | { Origin.
Climax.
Results. |
| | | 162. The Andros Government. | { N. E. under one governor.
Old governments restored. |

THE MIDDLE COLONIES.

NEW YORK.

165. Settlement.— All the colonies thus far considered were settled by people of English birth. New York, however, owes its settlement to the Dutch. By virtue of Henry Hudson's dis-