

The Rise of Puritanism

Chapter 2 Continued

- all puritans shared the conviction that the Church of England retained the many elements of Catholicism, in its religious rituals and doctrines.
- Puritans followed the ideas of **John Calvin**-pre destination, your destination is determined by God.
- the first puritans to immigrate to America were a group of separatists the **PILGRIMS**-puritans who wanted to purify the Anglican Church
- Looking for religious freedom

The Pilgrims @ Plymouth

- Mayflower Compact- which the adult men going ashore agreed to obey the "just and equal laws" enacted by the representative of their own choosing.
- First written Frame of government in what is now the US
- predecessor of the US Constitution

Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Chartered 1629, Mass. Bay Company was founded by a group of London Merchants
- Most settlers came in FAMILIES
- Compared w/ the colonists in Virginia and Maryland, they were much older and much more prosperous, and the # of men and women were more equally balanced STABLE GROWTH

NEW ENGLAND- 4 colonies (Mass., Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire)

Virginia Colonists-

- risky, think of themselves, mostly young single men

Government and Society in Mass.

- Unlike the Chesapeake with the plantation owners in power, the leaders of Mass. Organized the colonies in self-governing towns (made \$\$\$ by SHIPPING/BUILDING)
- didn't need a lot of slaves and indentured servants
- each town had its congressional church, each town established a school

(1st school HARVARD in 1636 to train an educated ministry)

- Shareholders of the Mass. Bay Company immigrated to America unlike Virginia, whose governors were appointed from the company, the freemen of Mass. Appointed their governor.

LEADERS in New England and BOSSES in Chesapeake

New England:

- **Roger Williams** "we cannot purify the church we must make a new church"
- lies in Mass. Insisted that congregations withdraw from the Church of England
- That Church/State should be separate.
- Religious leaders and politics should be separate, because the embrace of government corrupted the purity of the Christian faith and drew believers into an endless religious war.
- Williams denied that God had singled out any single group as special favorites
- Mass. villainized him and banished him to RHODE ISLAND WHERE HE CREATED THE RI COLONY

RI and Connecticut

- Roger Williams banished from Mass. In 1636- created colony of RI
- RI became a beacon of religious freedom, and haven for dissenters (disagrees)
- RI frame of government was also more democratic, assembly was elected twice a year, the governor annually, had more town meeting than anywhere else in N. E.
- religious disagreement also led to the creating of the Connecticut colony.
- Every colony established was more democratic, and free

The Trials of Anne Hutchinson

- Devout puritan
- masterless woman
- did not believe that salvation could be earned by good works, but by the grace of God.
- What sets her apart is her charge that nearly all the ministers in Mass. were guilty of faulty preaching for distinguishing the “damned” and the “saints”, because it is not the priests place to say who goes to heaven or hell but God
- Hutchinson would be banished so she went to Rhode Island and got banished from there too.
- Went to N.Y. with family where the whole family was killed by Natives except Anne
- gave the idea that if individuals challenged status quo they would end up like Anne

Roger Williams

- showed how the Puritan belief in each individual's ability to interpret the Bible could easily lead to enticement of the religious and political establishments
- Only when you educate yourself and act upon that education

Religion, Politics, and freedom

- 1215 the MAGNA CARTA listed a series of liberties granted by the king to all of the freemen of our realm
- the principle beneficiaries of the Magna Carta were the barons who obtained the right to oversee the king's conduct and even revolt if he violated their privileges

The English Civil War

- civil war broke out in 1642 resulting in the victory for the forces of parliament Charles I was beheaded in 1649
- this revolutionary parliament is the one who granted Roger Williams his charter
- Oliver Cromwell takes power in 1649 until his death in 1658. In 1660 the monarchy is restored under Charles II, but by then the breakdown