

LEQ: What were the New England colonies?



The New England colonies at first were smaller than the current New England states. This map is courtesy of the National Park Service.

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Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire



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The New England Colonies



The British who settled in the New England colonies built rustic, square homes with details drawn from medieval Europe. Of course the American flag would not appear for approximately 150 years after Massachusetts was founded. This image is courtesy of architecture.about.com.

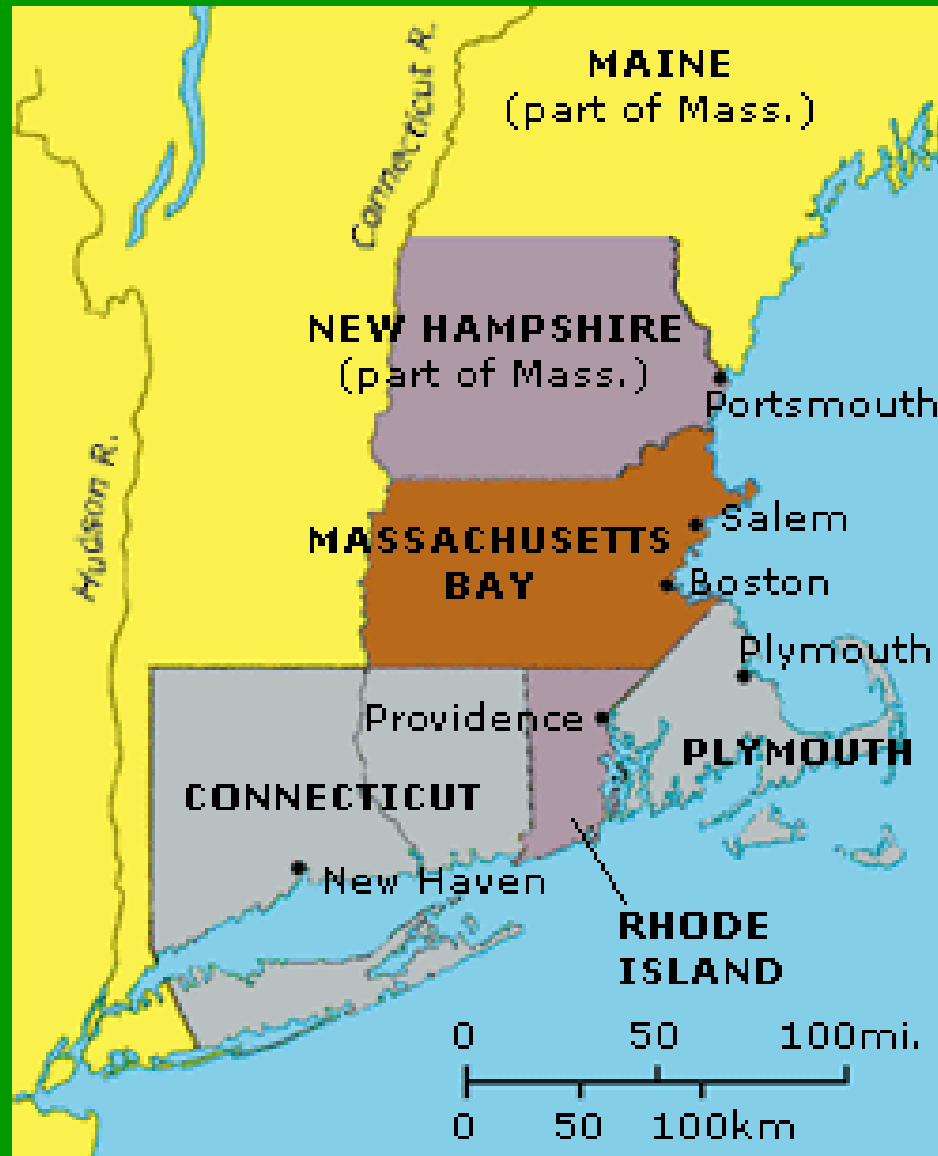
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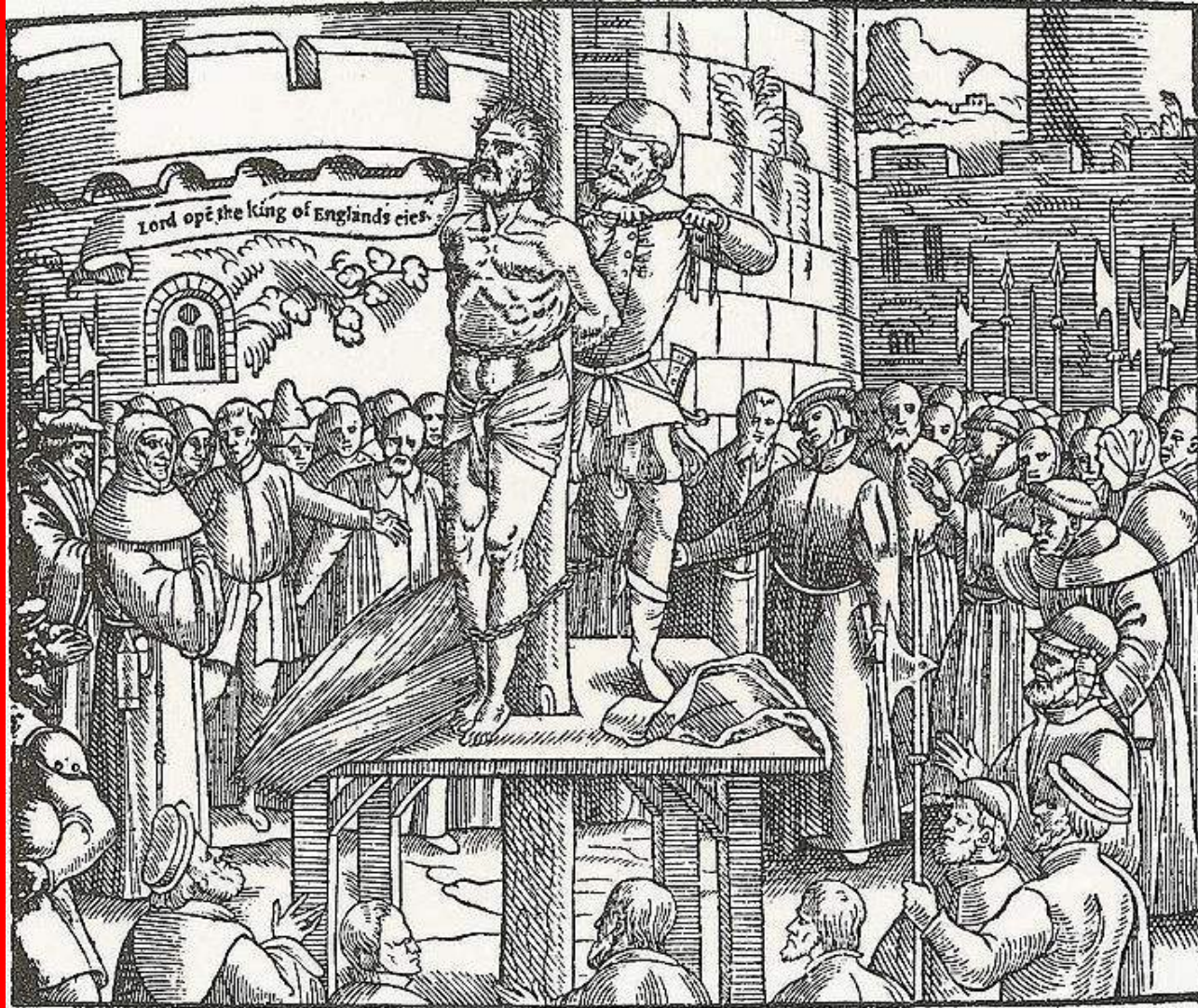
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The Separatists or Pilgrims that settled the Plymouth Colony were only a small portion of people who disagreed with practices of the Anglican Church.



This is a broadsheet or poster of people who disagreed with the practices of the Anglican Church. This image, titled "A Catalogue of the Severall Sects and Opinions in England and Other Nations: With a Briefe Rehearsall of Their False and Dangerous Tenents" was published in 1647. This image is located in the British Museum and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Puritans were also under continuous attack and punishment for criticizing the Anglican Church.



This image shows preparations to burn the body of William Tyndale in 1536. Tyndale, a Puritan, was the first to translate considerable parts of the Bible from the original languages (Greek and Hebrew) into English. This woodcut is from John Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*.

This pressure eventually forced many Puritans to seek religious freedom in the American colonies.



This image titled "Attempted Flight of the Puritans" was created circa 1876 for *A Popular History of the United States* by William Cullen Bryant and Sydney Howard Gay. It appears on page 377.

A new English king, Charles I, despised the Puritans and put more pressure on them.



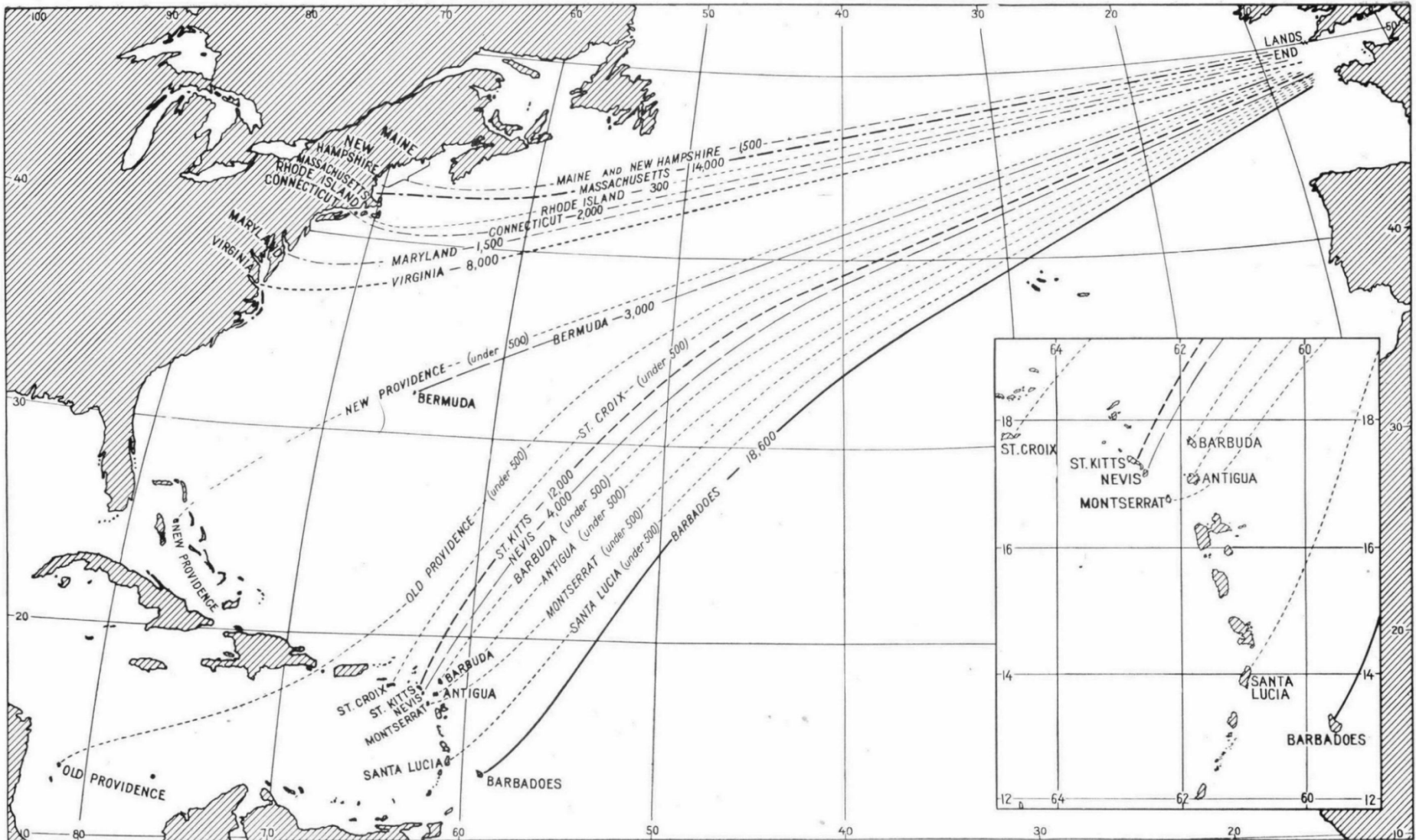
This painting shows King Charles I of England . His authority was constantly challenged by the Parliament which included numerous Puritans. He dissolved the Parliament in 1629. This image by Sir Anthony van Dyck (1599-1641) was painted in April, 1634 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

However, in 1629 the Puritans received a charter and formed the Massachusetts Bay Company.



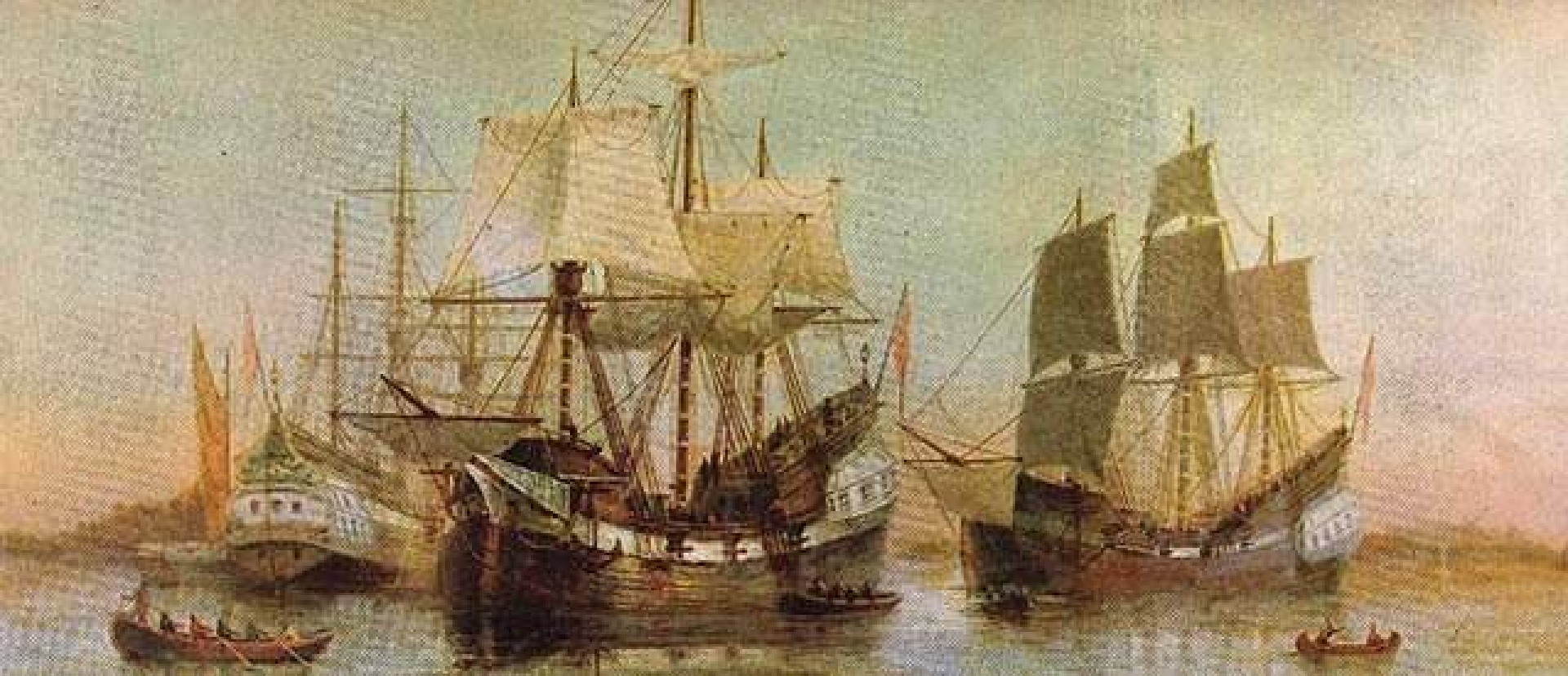
This is the first seal of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It depicts a dejected Indian/Native American with his arrows turned down. He is saying "Come over and help us." In the Bible, in Acts Chapter 16, Verse 9, Christians are told "And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia, and help us." This image, drawn before 1780, is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Their movement to North America and other parts of the Americas was known as the “Great Migration.”



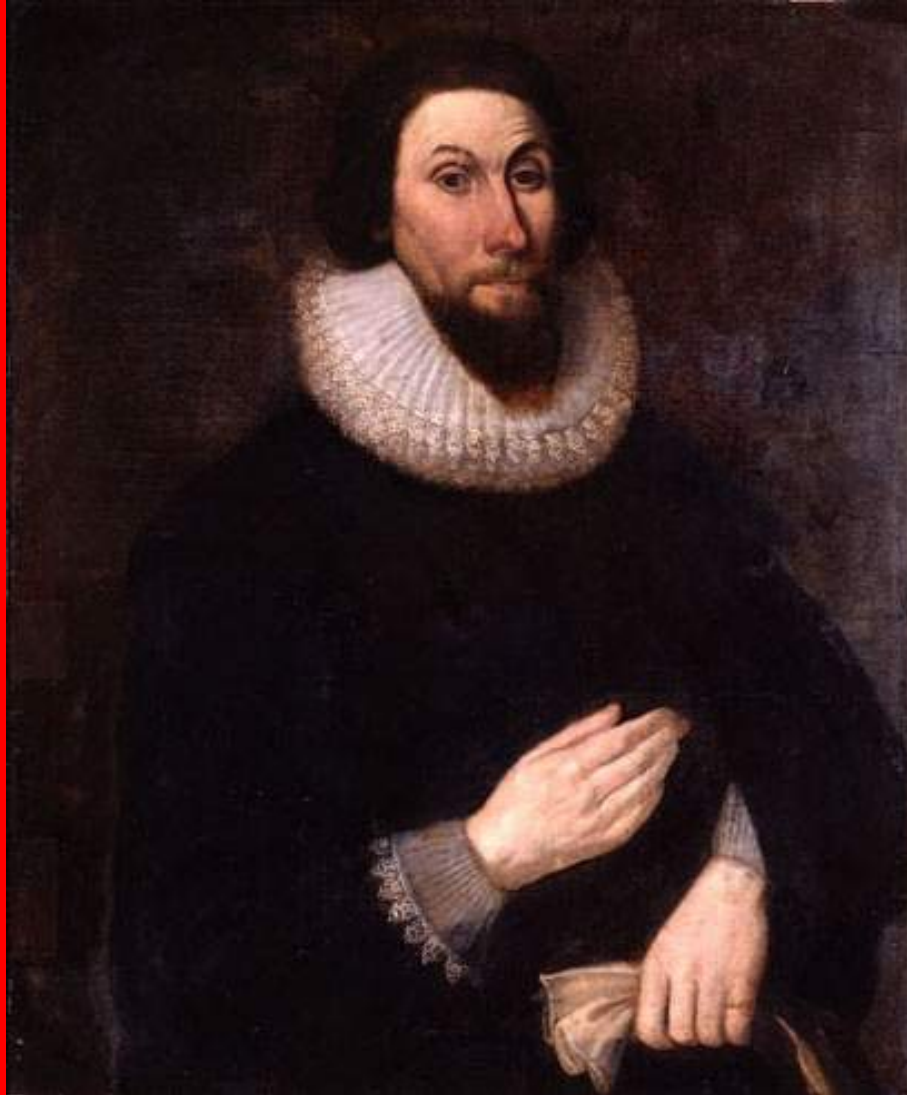
This map shows that while we in the United States are familiar with the Puritans migrating to New England, most of the Puritans migrated to the Caribbean. The map, titled “Streams of Emigration from England, 1620-1642” was produced circa 1921 and is from the book *The Founding of New England* by James Truslow Adams, page 120.

Seventeen ships with more than 1000 Puritan settlers left England to establish the Massachusetts Bay Colony.



Five ships and 300 colonists led by Francis Higginson left for New England on May 1, 1629. The Winthrop Fleet left England on April 8, 1630 with 12 ships and over 700 people. This image titled "Arrival of the Winthrop's Ships in Boston Harbor" was created circa 1880 by William F. Halsall (1841-1919). The ships are just coming to anchor, with the flagship in the foreground. The flagship, named the *Arbella* after one of her passengers, Lady Arbella Johnson, weighed 350 tons and carried 23 cannon. The ship in the right background is the *Jewel*. The ship in the left background is the *Talbot*.

The Puritans' expedition was better organized than the Jamestown or the Plymouth trips.



John Winthrop (circa 1587-1649) led the first large wave of Puritans to New England in 1630. He was the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This image, produced in the 1600s is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

These expeditions were made up mostly of families,
instead of mostly males.



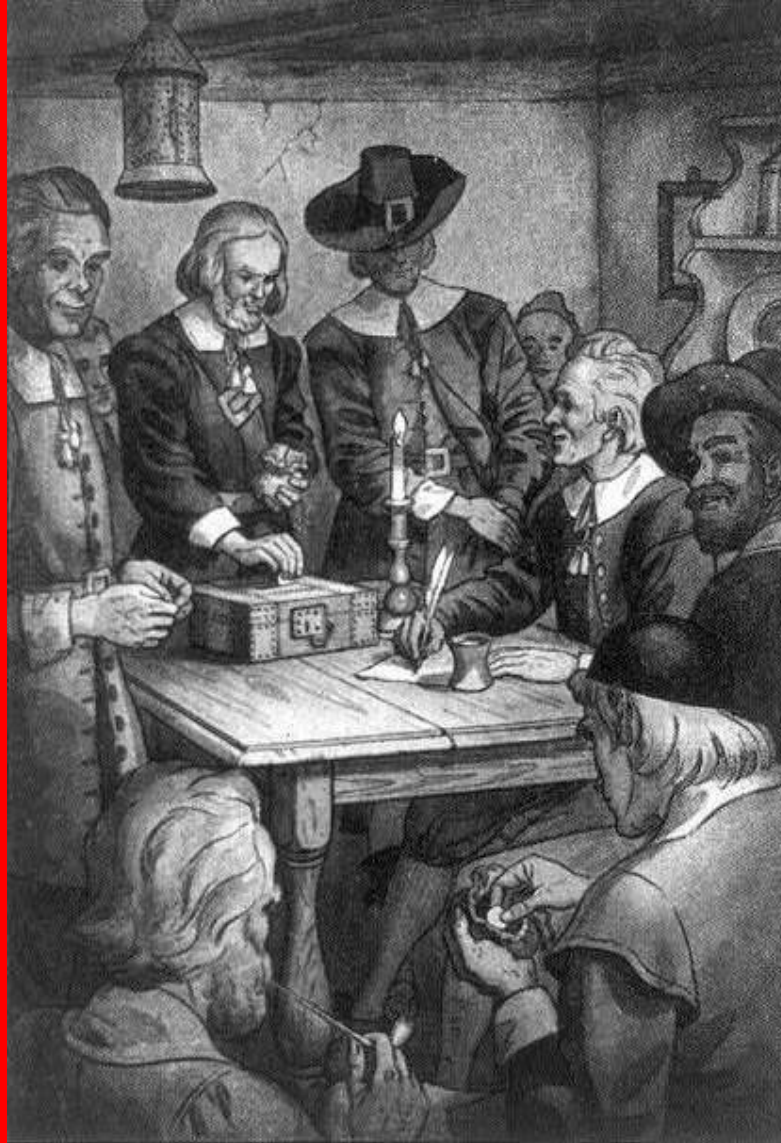
In this image of a Puritan family, a father is teaching his children religious songs instead of “vain and trifling ballads.” This image is from the frontispiece of “Tenor of the whole Psalmes in Four Parts” which was published in London, England in 1563.

The Puritan settlers brought large amounts of food, clothing, tools, and livestock with them.



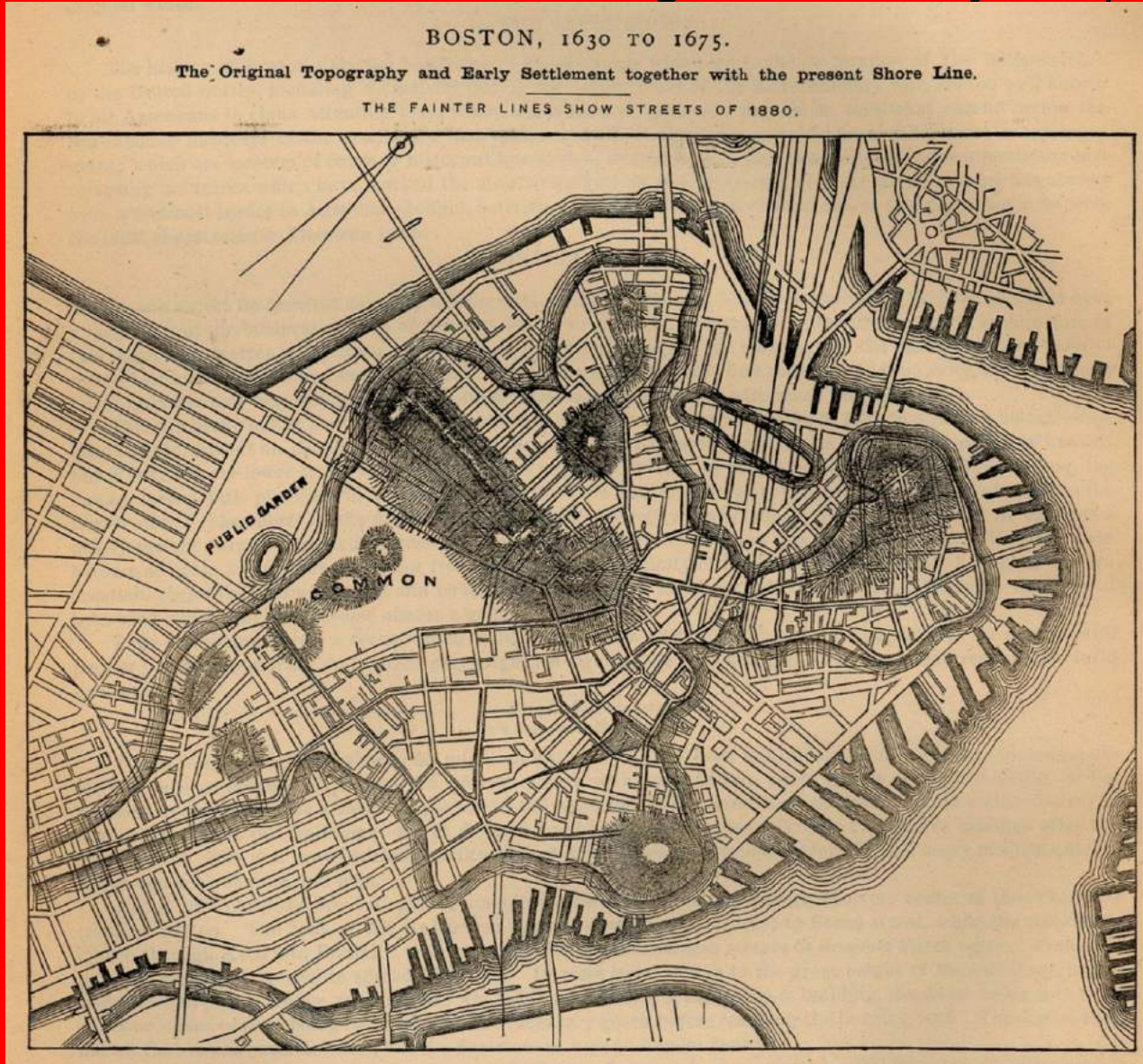
This image, titled "A Puritan Wedding Procession," was created circa 1911 for the series *Baldwin's Readers*.

In Massachusetts Bay, the Puritans hoped to build a Christian society that would be a model for the rest of the world.



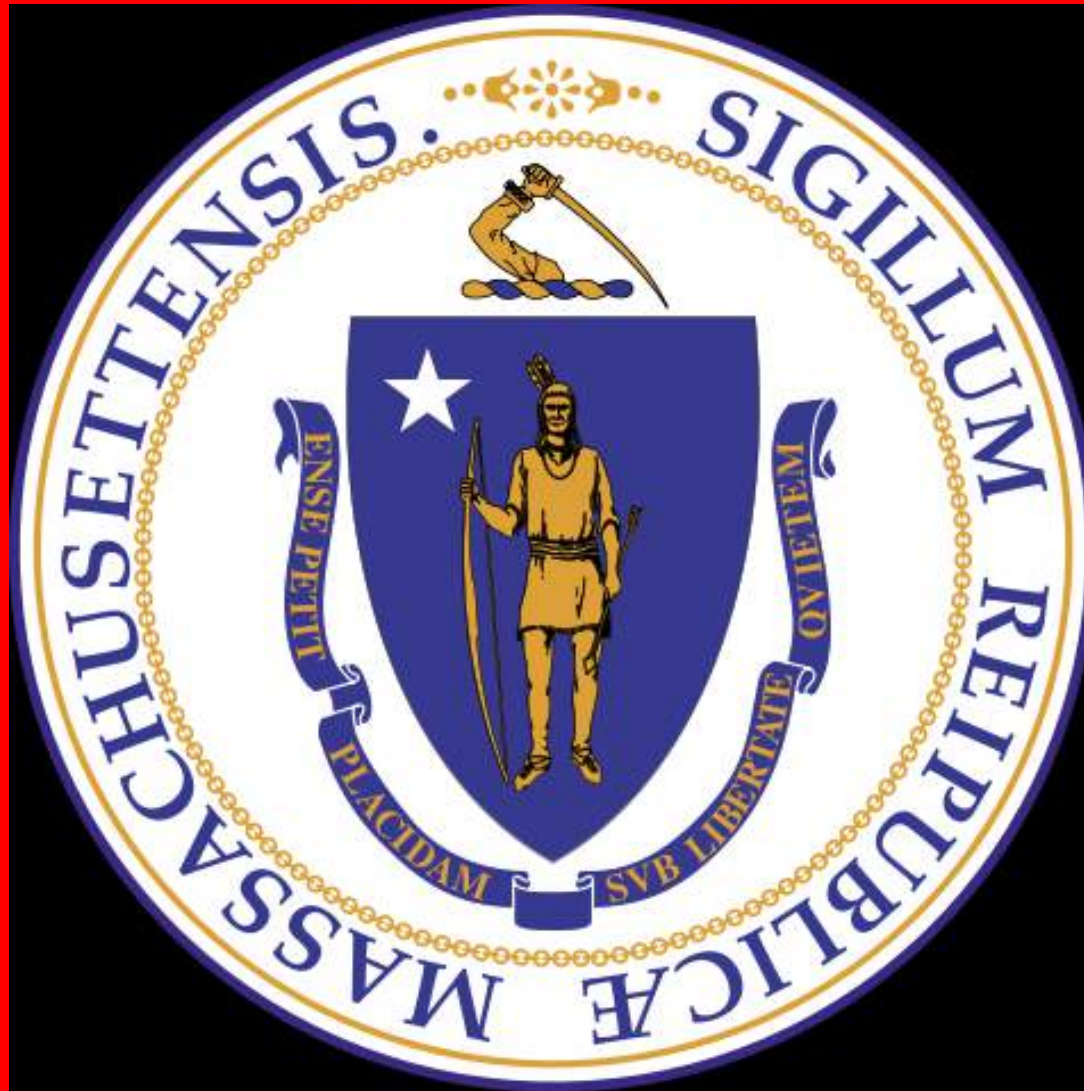
The first private charity in New England was the Scots Charitable Society. It was formed in Boston in 1657. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Soon some 16,000 colonists were living in the colony's capital, Boston.



In the early 1640s Boston's population reached 16,000. This map is titled "Boston, 1630 to 1675. The Original Topography and Early Settlement together with the present Shore Line." It was published in 1886 as part of the "Report on the Social Statistics of Cities, Compiled by George E. Waring Jr., United States Census Office."

The Massachusetts Bay Company was changed from a trading company into a commonwealth, a self-governing political unit.



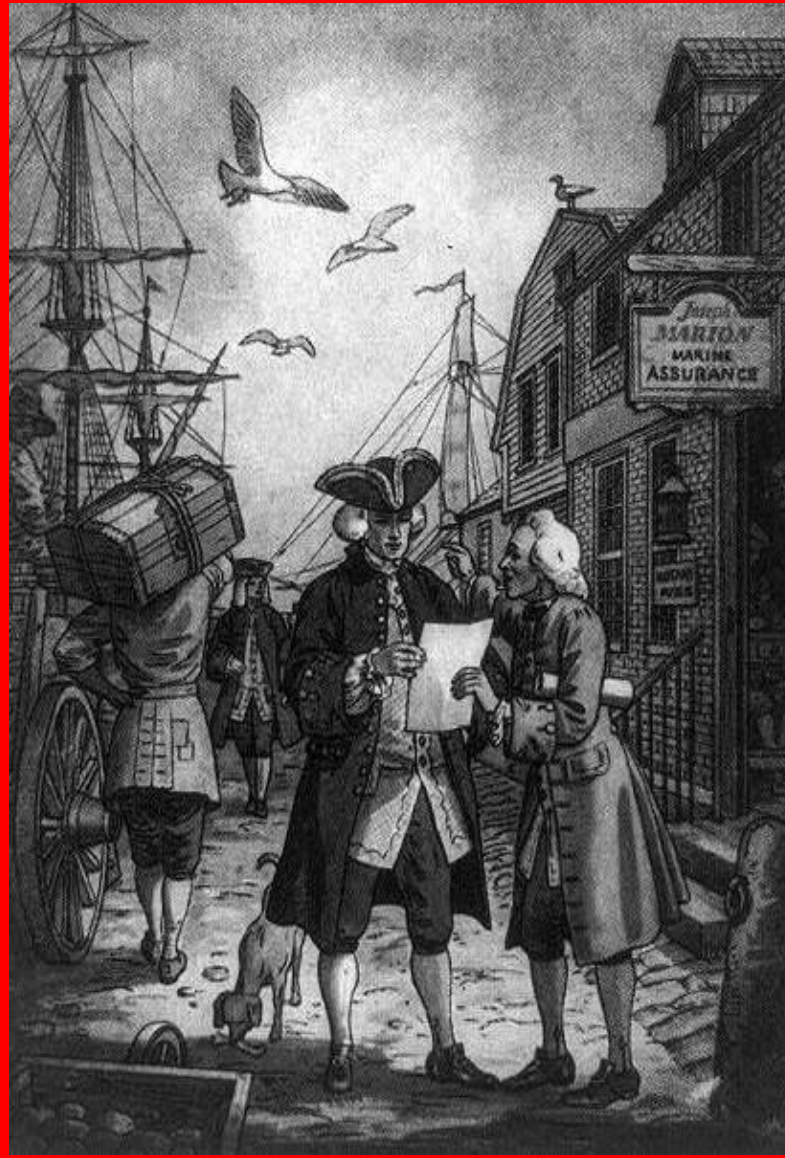
The seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was adopted on June 4, 1885. In Latin, around the figure holding the bow is the following phrase: "By the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty." This image of courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts were created by a group of representatives.



The legislative body was called the General Court, which is still the name of Massachusetts' state legislature. This image of the Senate Chamber of the Massachusetts General Court is courtesy of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The representatives, which made the laws, at first included only those who were investors in the Massachusetts Bay Company.



To vote, one must also be a Puritan. The first private insurance company opened in Boston in 1724. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Later all adult freeman (not bonded servants or slaves) could make decisions for the company (vote) provided that they were church members.



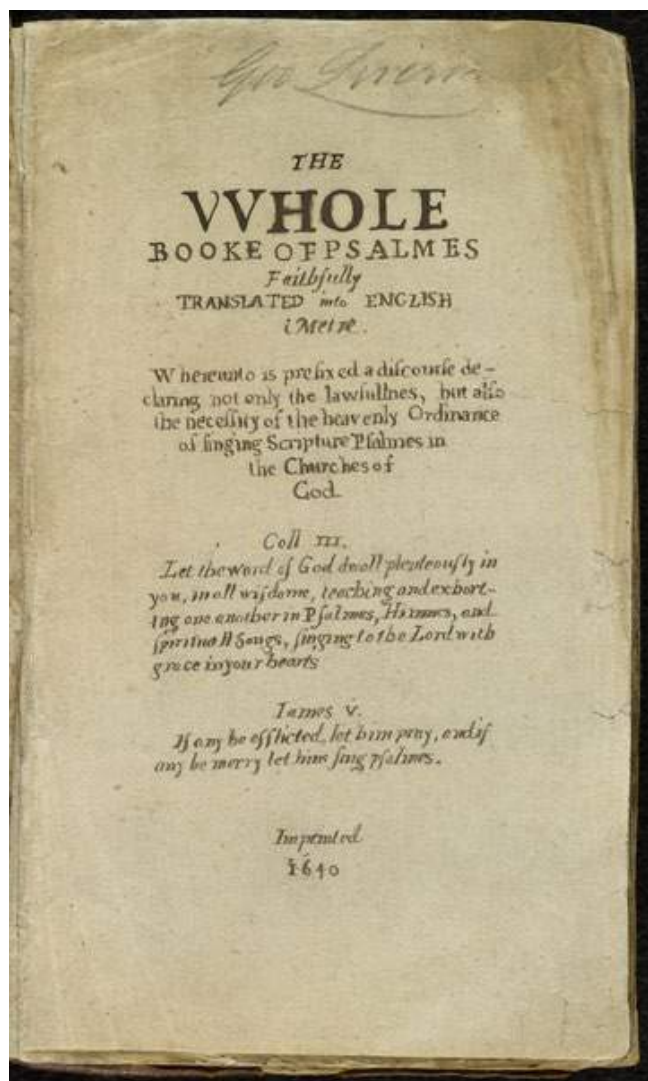
This painting of the Westminster Assembly of Divines was painted in 1844 by John Rogers Herbert. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

By law everyone, even people who were not members of the Puritan church, had to attend long Sunday church services.



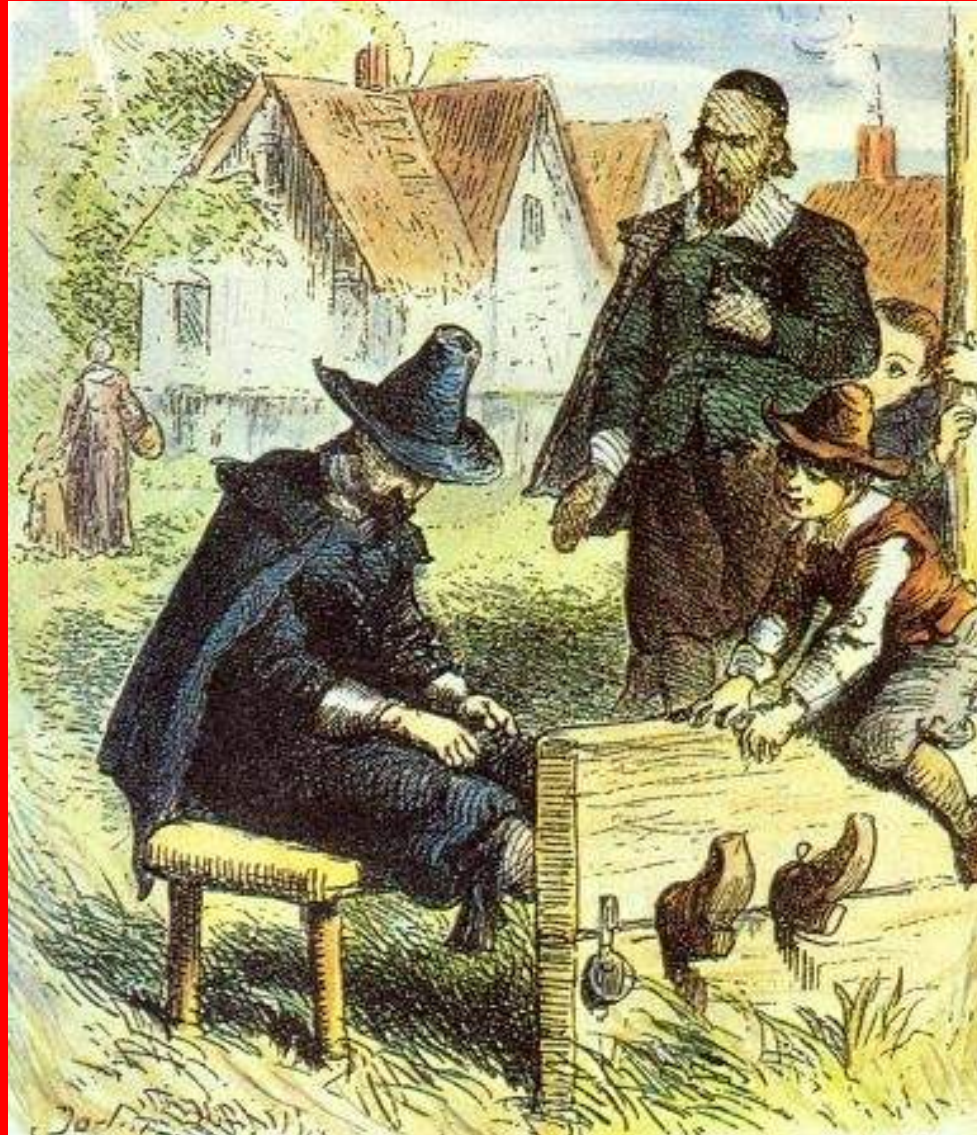
This photograph shows Box pews in the Colonial Meeting House in Millville, Massachusetts. This image was taken by Paul Wainwright of paulwainwrightphotography.com and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

A copy of the first book printed in what is now the United States, the Bay Psalm Book (1640), sold at an auction on November 26, 2013 for \$14.16 million.



There were 1700 editions of this book published. Only 11 are known to be in existence. The book is a translation of the Biblical psalms (poems and songs) by the Puritans. The Congregationalists Puritans wanted to translate and produce a version of the Book of Psalms closer to the Hebrew original than the one they had brought over from England. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Although the Puritans came to Massachusetts to find freedom for their own beliefs, they did not believe in religious toleration-- the acceptance of different beliefs.



This image of a man in the stocks who did not obey Puritan law is titled "Puritan Morality Enforced." This is a colorized version of the original which appeared in Benjamin Lossing's *Our Country: A Household History For All Readers*.... Page 387.

The Puritans harshly treated those who disagreed with them.



This painting shows the Old Boston Town House Square about 1637. This image is courtesy of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Rhode Island



This painting shows a view of the harbor of Providence, Rhode Island in 1858. This hand colored lithograph by John Bachelder is courtesy of the Library of Congress and Wikimedia Commons.

Roger Williams did not believe that Church members in Massachusetts should control the government.



A picture is of a statue of Roger Williams from the publication, *Boston, the Place and the People* . This image was created circa 1903 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Government officials, Roger Williams said, should not punish people for following their consciences.



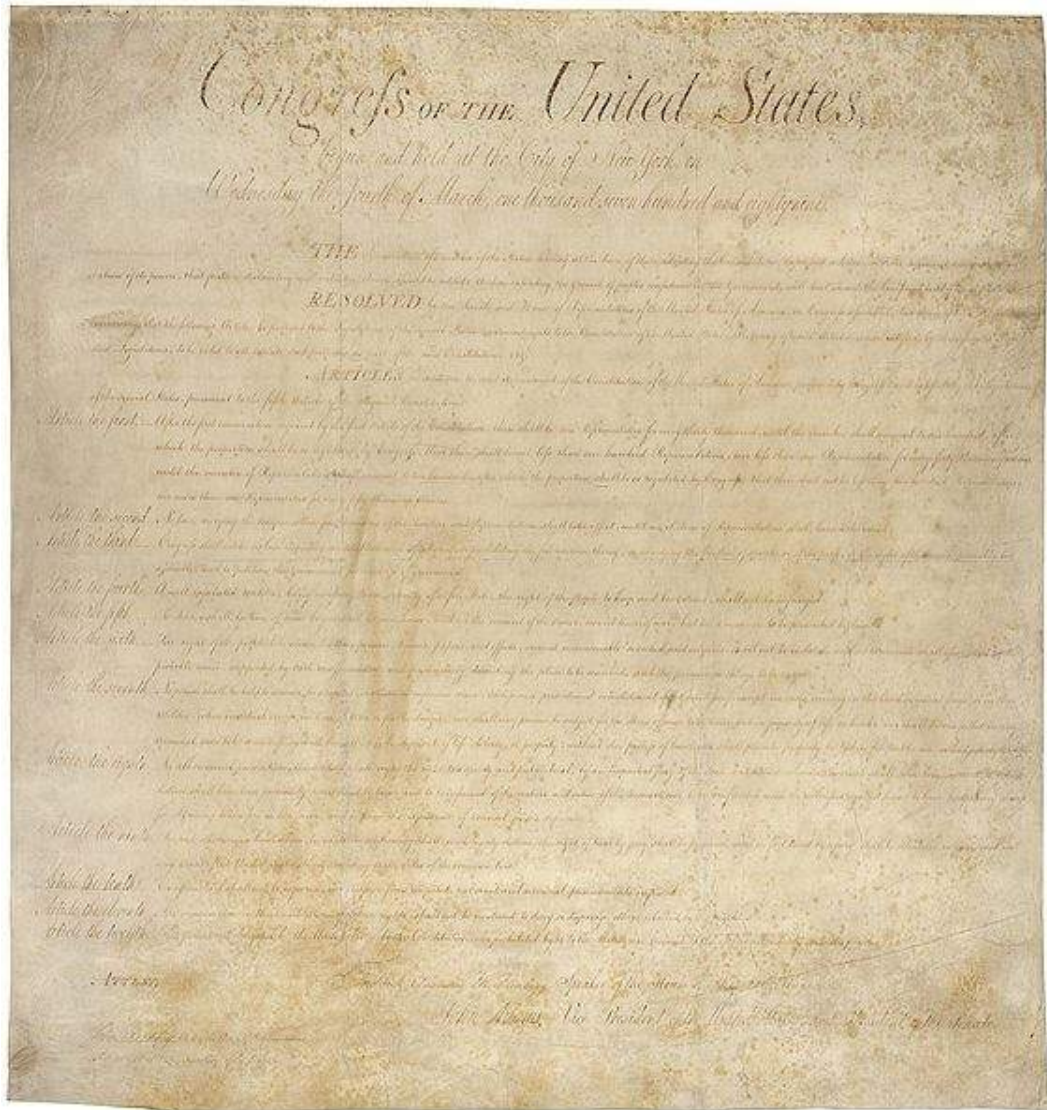
“The Trial of George Jacobs” was held on August 5, 1692 in Salem, Massachusetts. In this scene, George Jacobs is accused of witchcraft by his granddaughter. This image was painted by Thompkins H. Matteson (1813-1884) in 1855. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Williams said the church and the government should be separate.



This photograph shows the interior of the Old South Meeting House in Boston, Massachusetts. This image was taken on May 11, 2010 by Erwin Bernal and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The idea of “Separation of Church and State” would later become a basic principle of the United States Government.



The first amendment to the United States Constitution includes the following: “Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.” This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

But that would be over a hundred years later. At this time, the Puritans believed their government was controlled by the rules of their church.



This photograph shows the interior of Old Ship Church in Hingham, Massachusetts. Old Ship Church was built in 1681 and is the only remaining Puritan meeting house in the United States. This photo was taken on October 14, 2006 by Michael Carter. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts and spent a winter with Native Americans (Wampanoags).



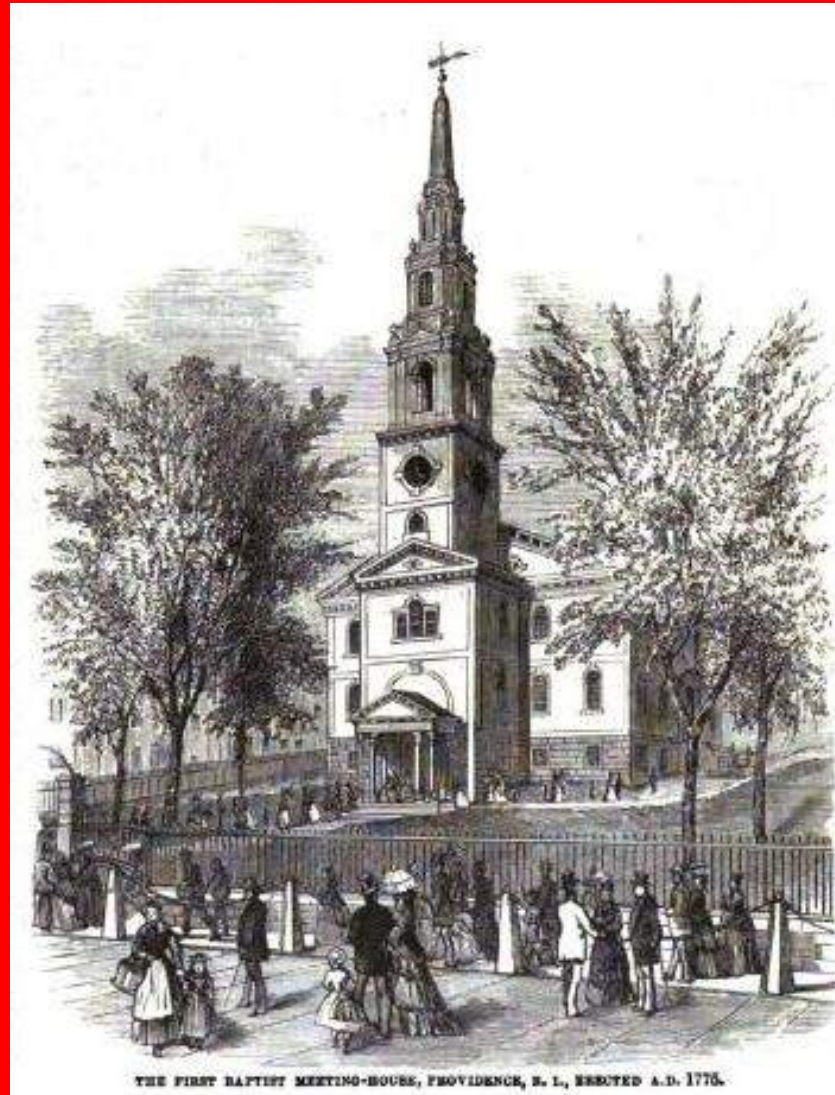
This image is titled "Roger Williams and Narragansetts." Williams, although recently ill, walked 105 miles through a deep snow from Salem, Massachusetts to Narragansett Bay. He was taken by the Wampanoags to the winter camp of their chief, Massasoit. This image was created by James Charles Armytage circa 1856. It is courtesy of the New York Public Library and Wikimedia Commons.

Williams purchased land from the Native Americans for a settlement that he would name Providence.



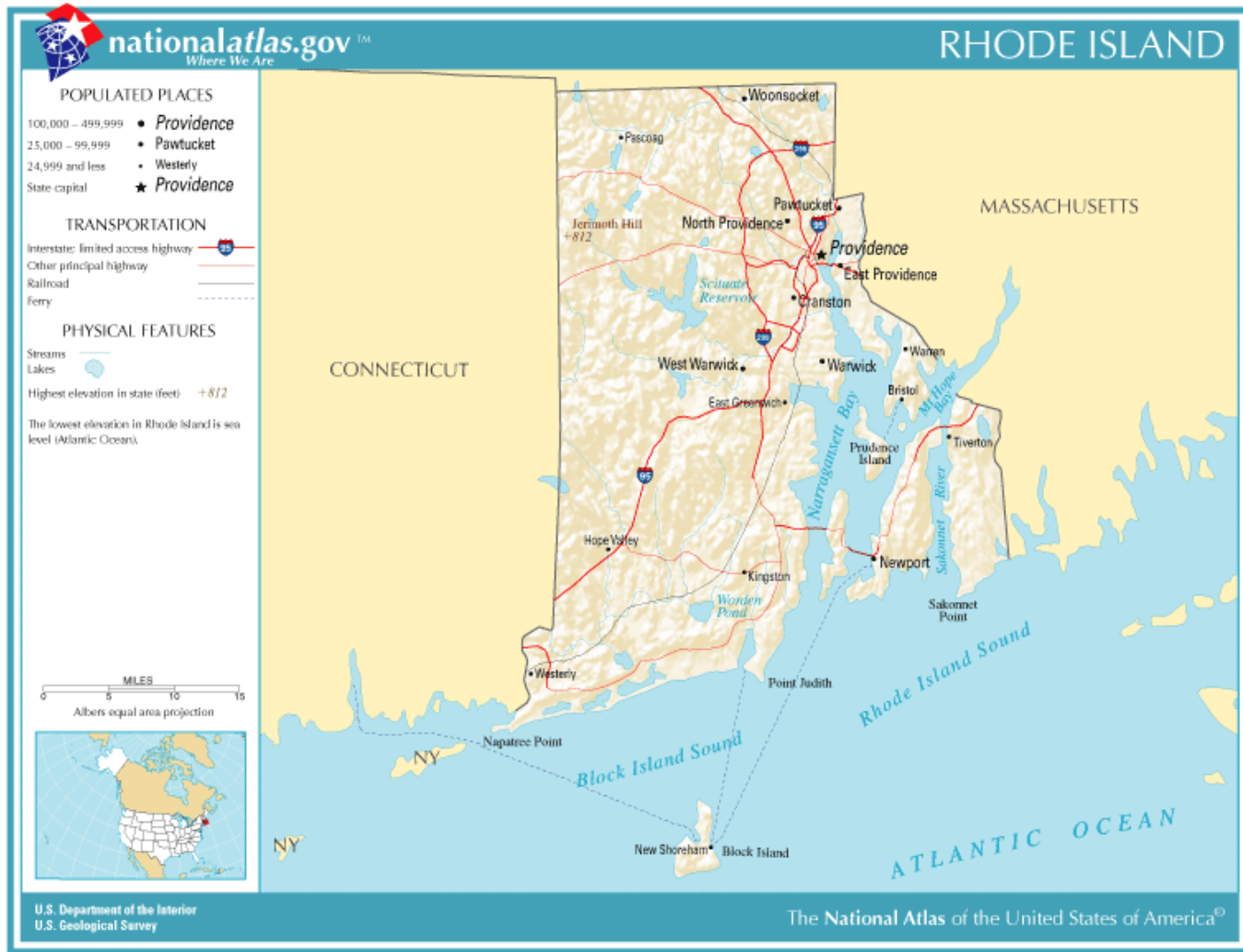
Roger Williams being received by Indians in Rhode Island-1635. This painting was created by Alonzo Chappel in 1858. It hangs in the Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design.

People who were unhappy with the strict laws of the Massachusetts Bay Colony were welcome in Providence.



The First Baptist Church in America was established by Roger Williams in Providence, Rhode Island in 1638. This building for the First Baptist Church was erected in 1776. This image first appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated News in 1877. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Nearby settlements eventually joined Providence, and started the colony of Rhode Island.



Despite its name, most of Rhode Island is on the mainland of the United States. Its official name is “Rhode Island and Providence Plantations” because of the merger of Roger Williams Providence colony and an English colony in the area of Newport on Aquidneck Island. The official and historical name of Aquidneck Island is Rhode Island, from which the state acquired its name. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The smallest of the English colonies, Rhode Island held on to the ideas that set it apart from its neighbors.



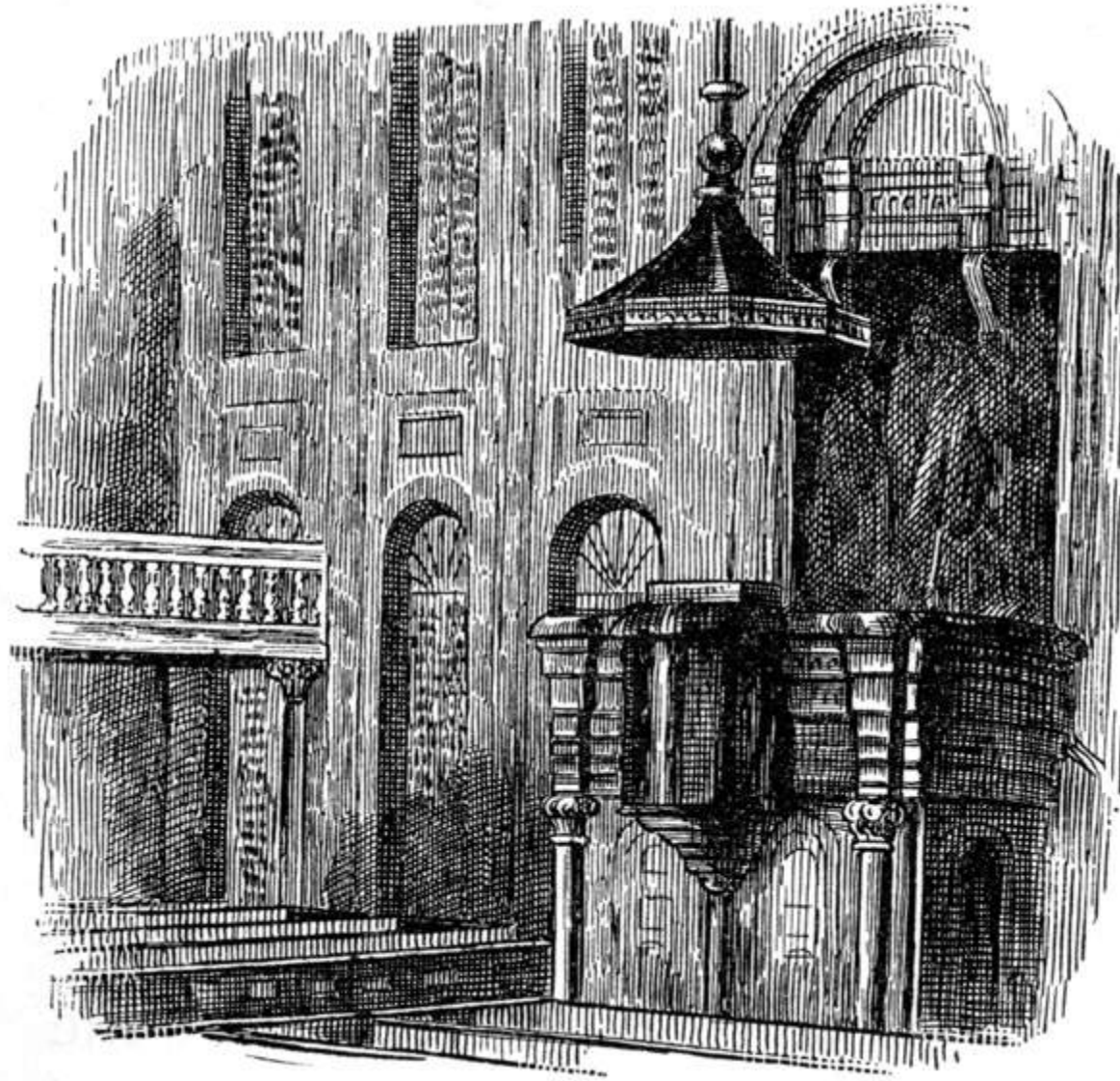
One of the main ideas was the ability for people to worship almost any Christian religion that they chose. The Baptist Church in Jamestown, Rhode Island was built in 1890. The building has been remodeled, including the tower. This image is courtesy of rootsweb.com.

One of those who came to Rhode Island seeking the ability to worship as she chose was Anne Hutchinson.



This is a statue of Anne Hutchinson at the Massachusetts State House in Boston, Massachusetts. It was erected in 1922. This image was taken by Michael E. Ray on June 30, 2005. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Instead of attending the Puritan Church, Anne Hutchinson invited people to her home for religious meetings.



This image shows the interior of the First King's Chapel in Boston, Massachusetts. This image is from Mara L. Pratt's *American's Story for America's Children: The Early Colonies*. The book was published in 1901 by the D.C. Heath & Company in Boston, Massachusetts.

At these gatherings, Hutchinson announced her belief that people should speak to God themselves, not through ministers or the church.



This image of Anne Hutchinson Preaching in Her House was created by Howard Pyle in 1901. It is in the Library of Congress and the Granger Collection in New York, New York.

Hutchinson spoke boldly that a more powerful place in society and in the church should be given to women.



Mary Dyer (circa 1611-1660) was friend of Anne Hutchinson. Dyer was an English Puritan who eventually turned to the religion of the Quakers. She was hanged for repeatedly defying a Puritan law banning Quakers from Massachusetts. This image, titled *Mary Dyer led to Execution on Boston Common, 1 June 1660* was created by an unknown artist in the 1800s. It is courtesy of the Brooklyn, New York Museum and Wikimedia Commons.

The Puritans put her on trial for believing that faith in God allowed people to enter “heaven,” not good works. The Puritans banished her from Massachusetts.



Anne Hutchinson was brought to civil trial in 1637. She was forty-six years old and pregnant for the fifteenth time. This image titled *Anne Hutchinson on Trial* was created by Edwin Austin Abbey in 1901 for Scribner's *Popular History of the United States*. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

She and her family lived in Rhode Island until her husband died.



Anne Hutchinson (1591-1643) lived in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Netherland (New York). She held Bible meetings for women that soon appealed to some men. Eventually she went beyond Bible study to proclaim her own interpretations of sermons. Her beliefs would cause trouble with the Puritans who controlled Massachusetts. This image is courtesy of the Public Broadcasting System.

She moved to the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, and was killed there by the Native Americans.



Massacre of Anne Hutchinson.

The massacre of Anne Hutchinson and her family took place near what is now Pelham Bay, New York in 1643. This image is a wood engraving from the 1800s found in the Granger Collection of New York, New York.

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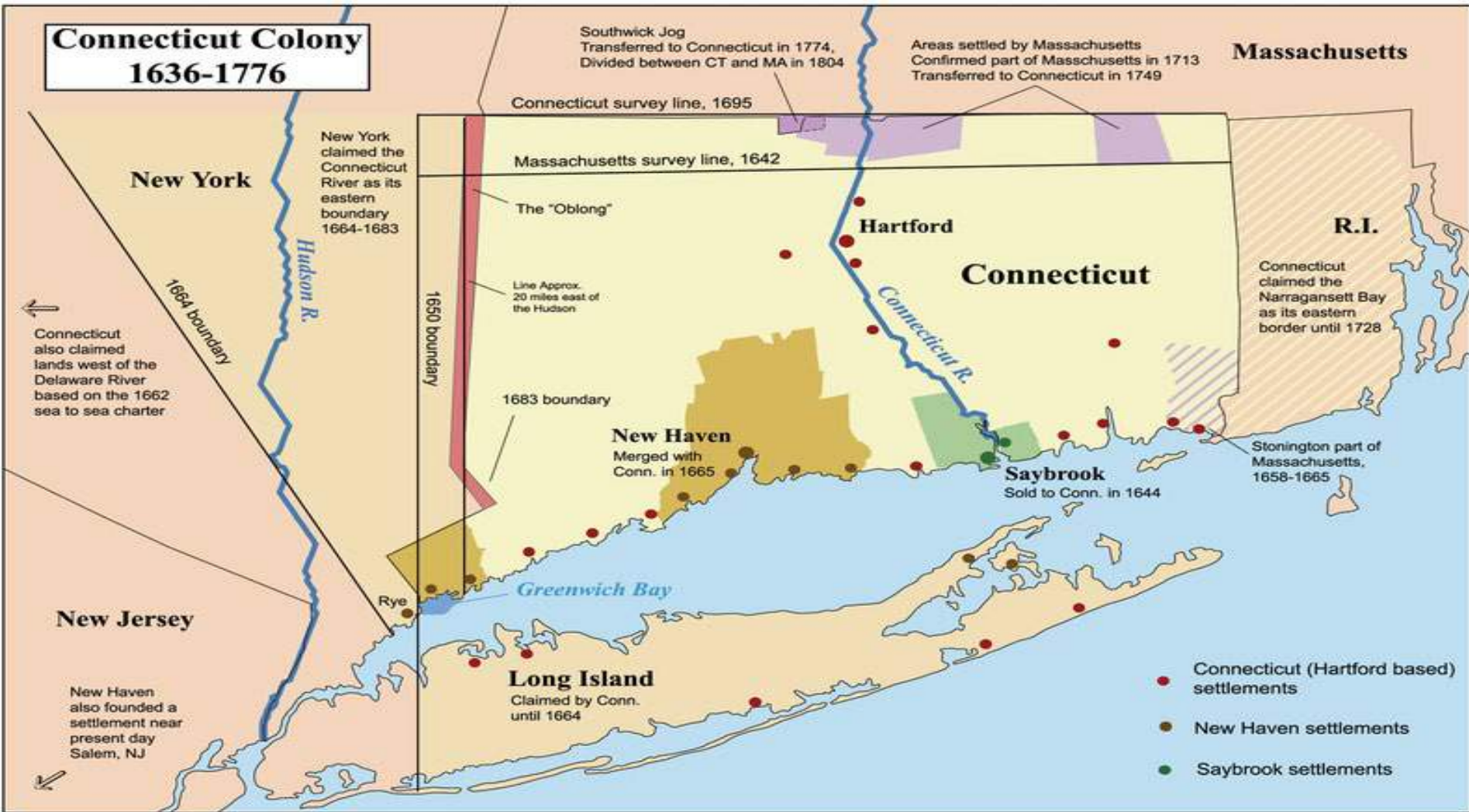
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Connecticut



The British colony of Connecticut was formed from the colonies of New Haven, Saybrook, and Connecticut. Rhode Island borders it to the east. Massachusetts borders it to the north. New York borders it to the west. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Thomas Hooker had his own ideas about running a colony and limiting the powers of government.



This statue of the Reverend Thomas Hooker is from the book, *Thomas Hooker: Preacher, Founder, Democrat*, by George Leon Walker. It was published by the Dodd, Mead and Company, New York City in 1891. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

He was one of those who believed that most adult freeman (not bonded servants or slaves) should be able to vote, even if they were not church members.



Thomas Hooker (1586-1647) founded both the city of Hartford and the colony of Connecticut. This image is titled *Hooker's Company Reach the Connecticut*. This image is courtesy of thecontinuingwitness.com.

Thomas Hooker and his followers left Massachusetts and settled in the Connecticut River Valley.



Thomas Hooker and his followers arrived in the Connecticut River Valley in 1636. This painting by Frederic Church in 1846 is titled *Hooker and Company Journeying Through the Wilderness from Plymouth to Hartford, in 1636*. This painting is courtesy of the Wadsworth Athenaeum in Hartford, Connecticut, and Wikimedia Commons.

The Connecticut settlers established a constitution (plan of government) known as the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut.



The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut established some rights later contained in the United States Constitution, such as government is based on the rights of the individual, and the *powers and limits of government*. *It also stated that all free men were able to elect their magistrates and specified the use of secret, paper ballots.* This mural, titled *the Signing of the Fundamental Orders 1638-1639* hangs in the Connecticut Supreme Court Chamber. It was painted by Albert Herter in 1913, and is courtesy of the Connecticut State Library.

The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut was the first constitution in what is now the United States.



This image of the Fundamental orders of Connecticut is courtesy of the University of Pittsburgh Law School.

New Hampshire



New Hampshire is bordered by Canada to the north, Maine to the east, Vermont to the west, and Massachusetts to the south. This map is courtesy of nationalatlas.gov and Wikimedia Commons.

No one knows for sure who were the first European settlers in New Hampshire.



This painting shows the Saco River in northeastern New Hampshire. It was created by Albert Bierstadt circa the 1860s. This image is courtesy of hoocher.com.

The area of what is now New Hampshire was established by the English as a fishing colony.



This image, showing Fort Pannaway, at what is now Odiorne Point State Park, near what is now Rye, New Hampshire. David Thomson and eight others settled this area in 1623 and constructed a small fort. This fort and trading post for fishermen and fur traders was the first English settlement in New Hampshire. Farming, of course, will also be prominent in this area. This artist conception of the fort was produced by Matthew Thompson, circa 1973 and is courtesy of the Odiorne Point State Park wayside marker.

Cod fish were salted and dried so that they could be preserved ...



This image shows the fishing industry in Newfoundland. It is from *Le Costume Ancien et Moderne*, Volume II, plate 36 by Jules Ferrario. It was published circa 1823.

...for the long trip back to England and other parts of the world where they were sold.



This image showing salt cod barrels is courtesy of the Maritime History Archive , Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Maine remained part of Massachusetts until 1820.



This map shows Maine in the upper right of the map as a part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Vermont was also not one of the thirteen original British colonies. It is shown as being claimed by both New Hampshire and New York. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

One of the largest wars against the local Native Americans was the Pequot War which lasted from 1634 to 1638.



This image shows Massachusetts Bay Colonist John Endecott and approximately 90 of his men landing on Block Island, Rhode Island in August, 1636. His men attacked members of the Eastern Niantic tribe who were allied with the Pequots. The Eastern Niantics had killed a respected Boston trader, John Oldam, on Block Island earlier that summer. Endecott destroyed the villagers' crops, villages and canoes. He claimed to have killed 14 Indians. The Native Americans claimed that his men only killed one. This incident escalated the Pequot War. This image was drawn circa 1880 by Alfred R. Waud (1828-1891) for *Scribner's Popular History of the United States Volume II*, page 3. The image was engraved by Andrew Varrick Stout Anthony (1835-1906).

Before the arrival of the Europeans, Native American groups competed with each other to control the lands and resources of southern New England.



This map shows the tribal or Indian nation territories of southern New England. It is courtesy of the Pokanoket Tribe of the Wampanoag Nation.

When the Europeans arrived, the Indians nations had a choice of which European nation that they wanted to trade with and to become allies.



This image known as "Captain Goswold Trades with the Indians" is probably Bristol, England merchant John Guy trading with Native Americans in Newfoundland in 1612. This image was created circa 1634 by Johann Theodore DeBry. This image is courtesy of the Virginia Historical Society.

The Pequots and their allies mostly traded with the Dutch who had settled in what is now New York and the Hudson River Valley.



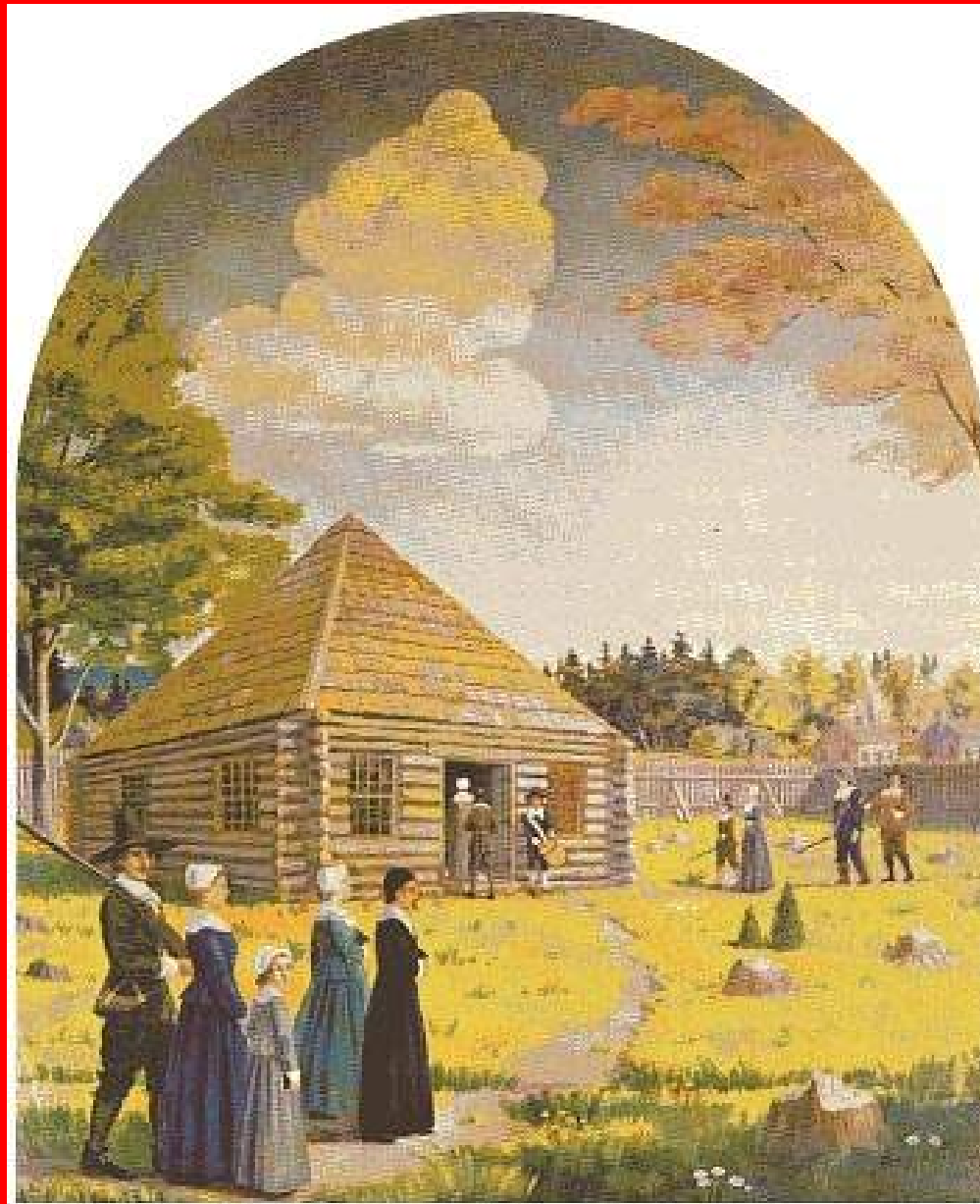
The Netherlands (the Dutch) controlled the Hudson River Valley from 1609-1664. They established New Netherland, a series of trading posts, towns, and forts up and down the Hudson River. This image is courtesy of Columbia County, New York.

The Narragansetts, the Wampanoags and their allies mostly traded and allied themselves with the English.



This map shows early English colonization in red, and mostly along the Atlantic Ocean. Dutch colonization is shown in blue. The Dutch settled near what is now New York Harbor and the Hudson River Valley. This map is courtesy of the National Park Service.

As more settlers arrived in New England, they took over Native American lands.



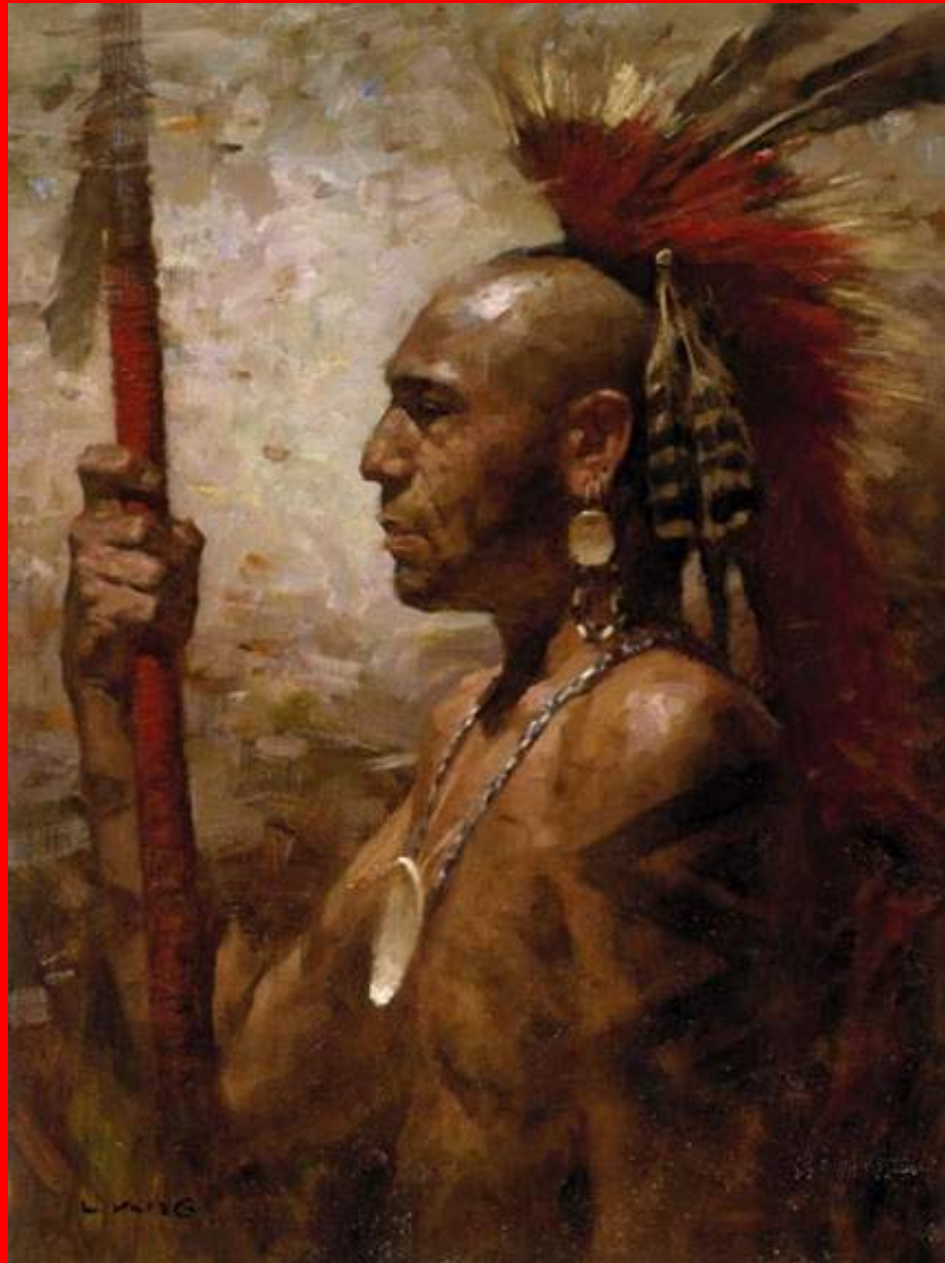
This image, "Settlers Observe the Sabbath" depicts Puritans in Stamford Connecticut in the Spring of 1642. This mural depicts the Stamford Meeting House surrounded by a stockade. It is courtesy of Stamfordhistory.org.

Hoping to stop the English invasion, and save their heritage, Native Americans fought back.



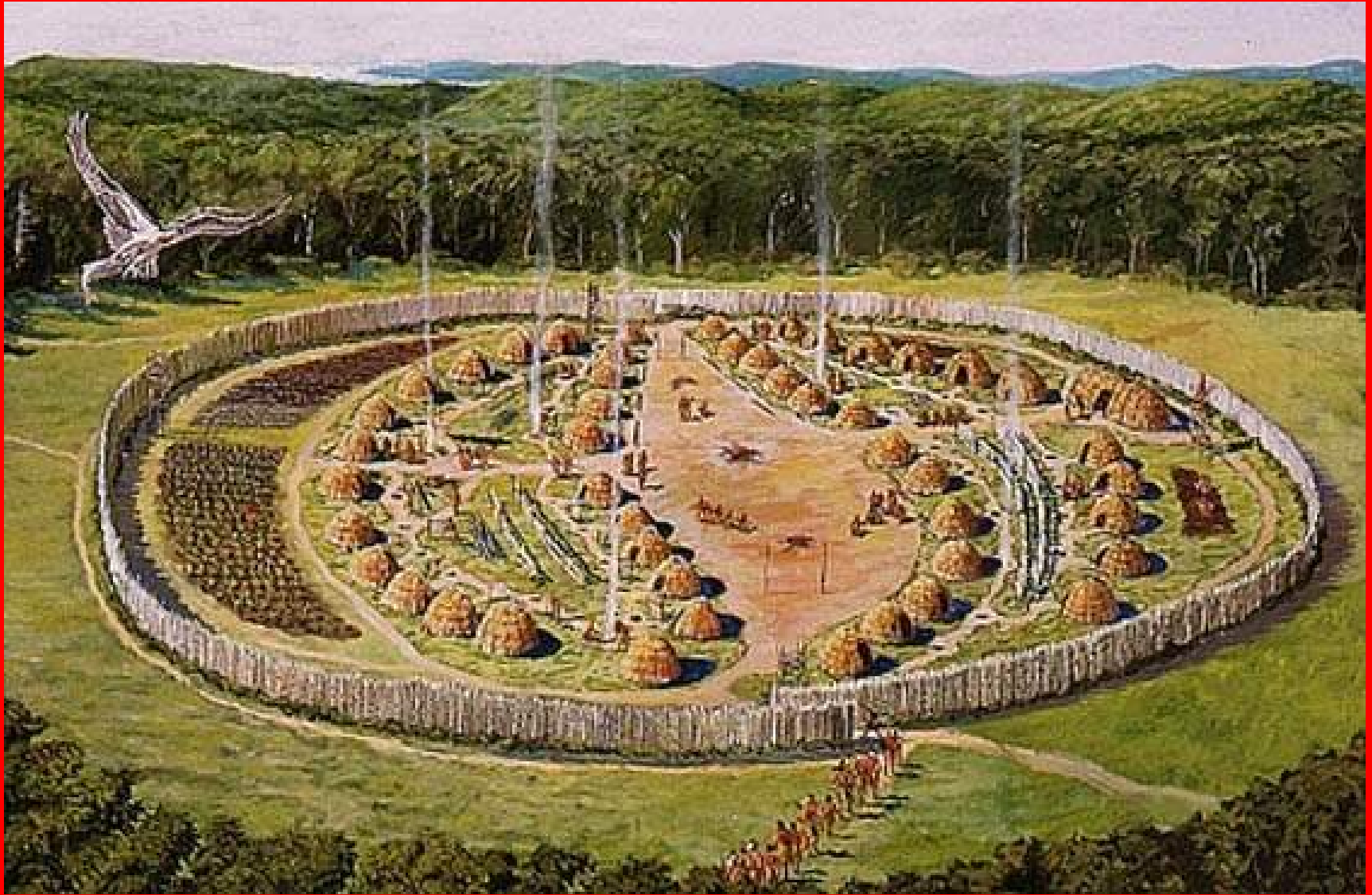
This watercolor shows English military engineer Lion Gardiner (1599-1663) in the Pequot War. It was painted by Charles Stanley Reinhart circa 1890 and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Clashes broke out and colonists were killed in Indian raids.



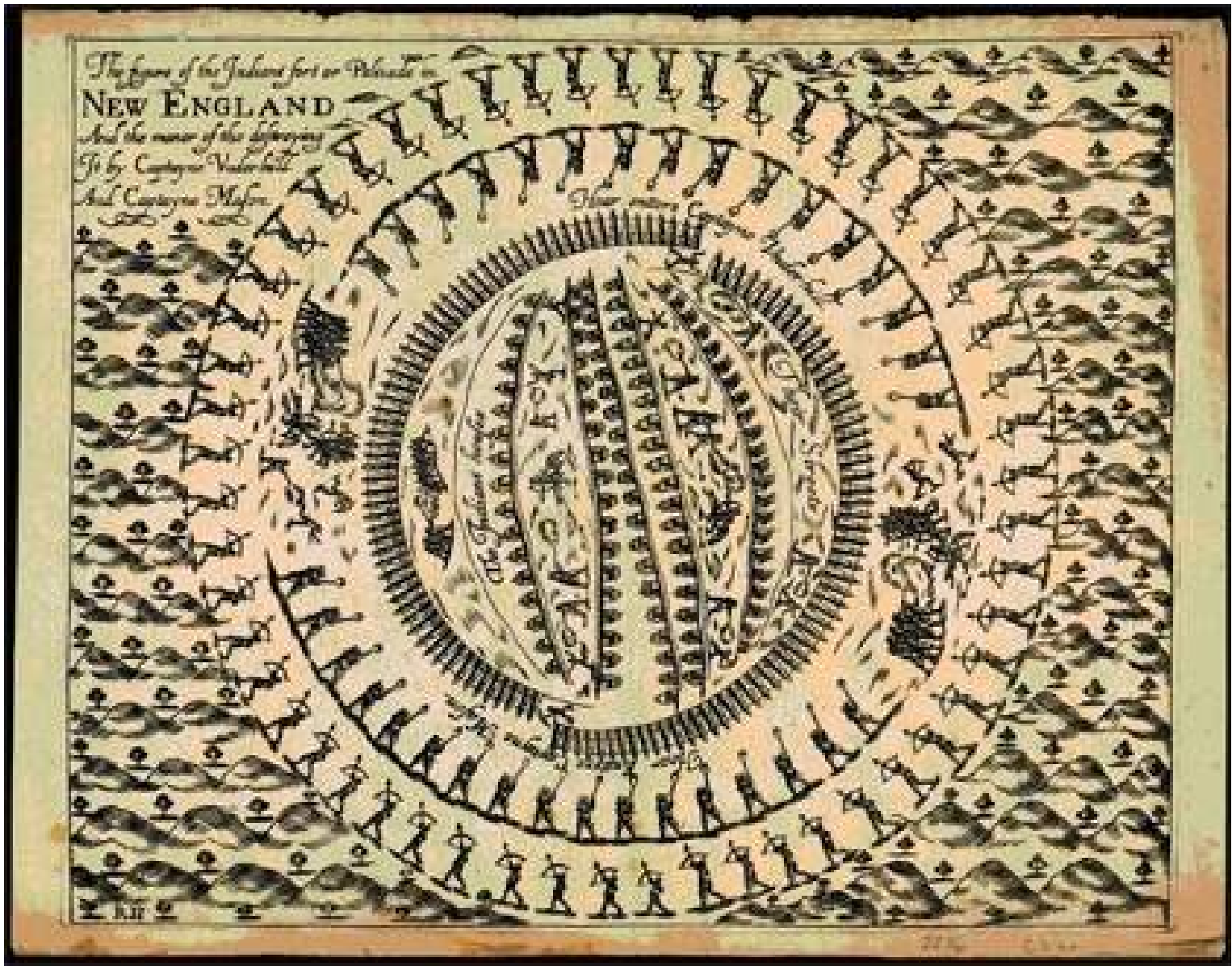
This image by Z.S. Liang (1953-) shows a Pequot Warrior. This image is courtesy of the Artifacts Gallery.

In 1637 English settlers and their Native American allies surprised the Pequots with an attack on their main fort.



This is an artist rendering of what was described as a “typical Pequot village.” This image is courtesy of historum.com.

Englishmen under Captain John Mason set fire to the fortified Pequot village near the Mystic River. They shot any people trying to escape the fire.



This image shows the English and their Indian allies surrounding a Pequot fort near the Mystic River. It was drawn circa 1638 by John Underhill for his book *Newes from America* and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Of the 600-700 mostly women and children in the fort, seven survived to be taken prisoner. Seven escaped to the woods. The rest were killed.



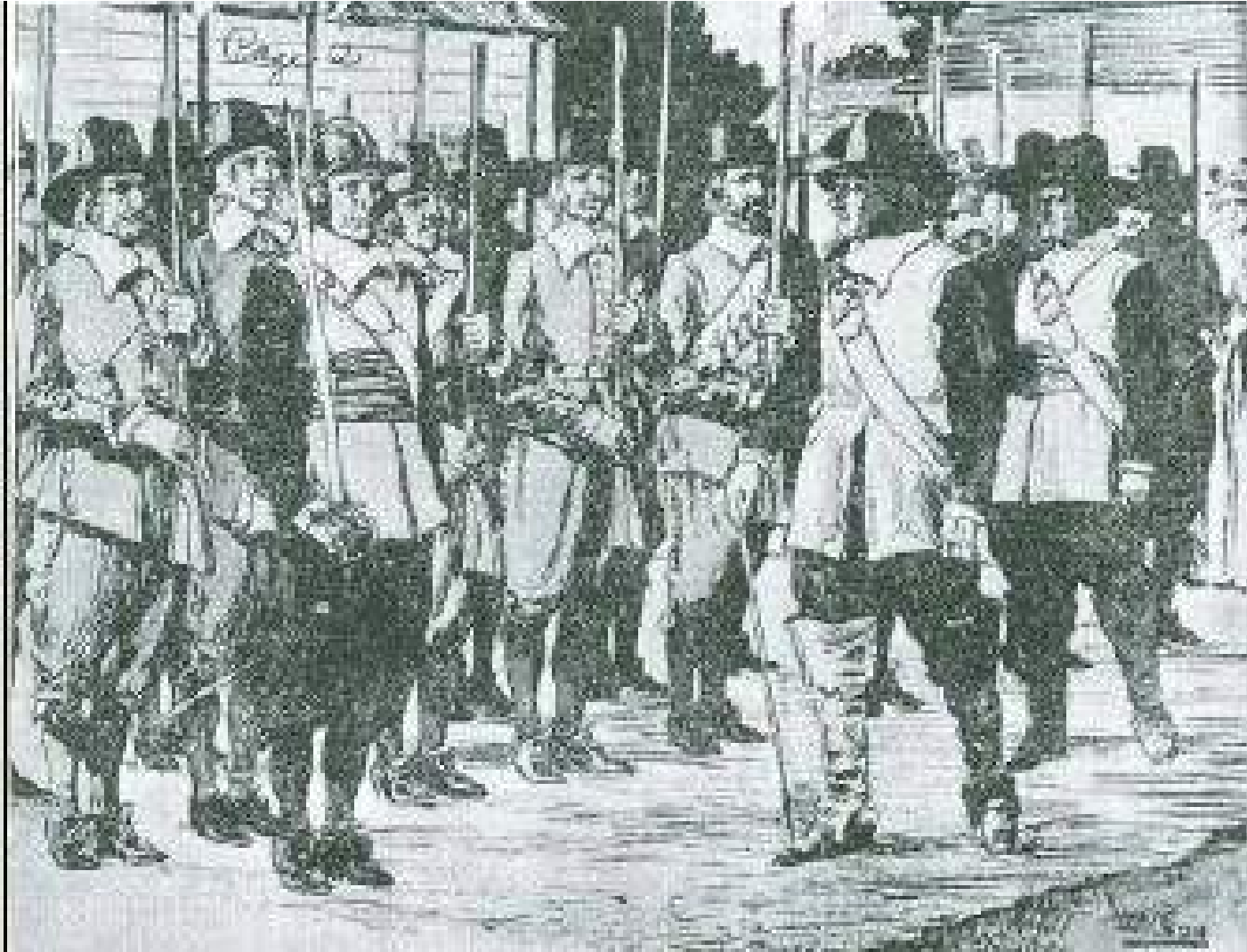
The English commander John Mason declared that the attack against the Pequot was the act of God who "laughed his Enemies and the Enemies of his People to scorn making [the Pequot] as a fiery Oven . . . Thus did the Lord judge among the Heathen, filling [Mystic] with dead Bodies. "The Narragansett and Mohegan warriors with the English were horrified by the actions and "manner of the Englishmen's fight . . . because it is too furious, and slays too many men." The Narragansett returned home and no longer participated in the war. This image is courtesy of forquignon.com.

This event, known as the “Mystic Massacre,” was the turning point of the Pequot war. The remaining members of the Pequot nation were hunted down and killed or made slaves by the English and their remaining Indian allies.



The English, the Mohegans, and the Narragansetts signed the Treaty of Hartford was on September 21, 1638 and ended the Pequot War. The Pequot lands and remaining people were divided up between the three groups. The few Pequot who managed to evade death or slavery were later assigned to reservations in Connecticut .This image, titled “The Pequot War,” is courtesy of the Library of Congress and Wikimedia Commons.

The Pequot War was one of the first events in which Native Americans in southern New England encountered European-style warfare and the idea of “total war.”



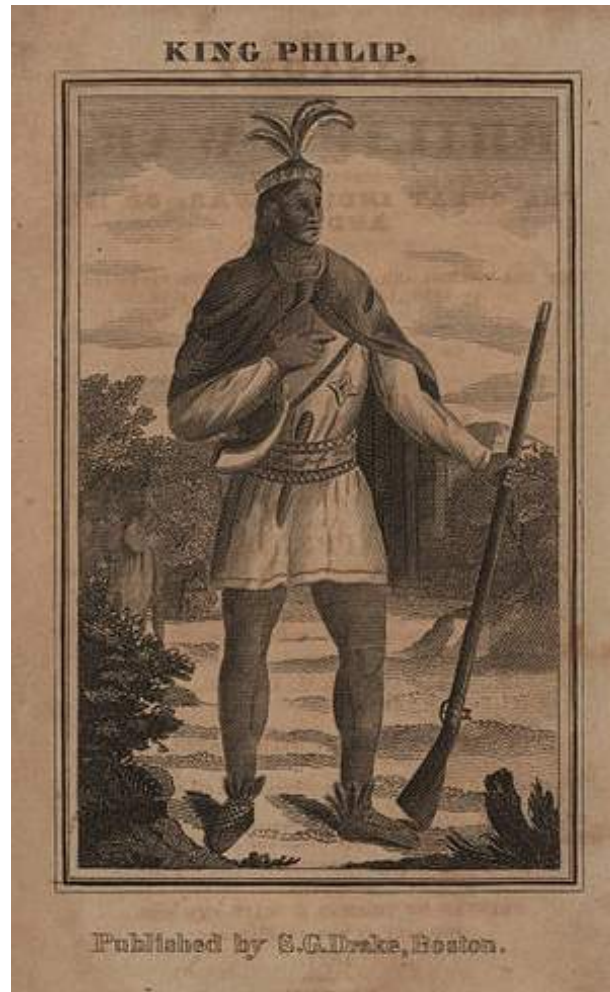
On December 13, 1636, the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony ordered the organization of that colony's militia. All males between the ages of 16 and 60 were required to possess arms and participate in the defense of the community. These early colonial militia units drilled once a week and provided guard details each evening to sound the alarm in case of an attack. This image of a colonial militia unit is courtesy of the Indian and Colonial Research Center, Old Mystic, Connecticut.

After the Pequot War, an uneasy peace existed for almost 40 years between the English colonists and their Native American neighbors.



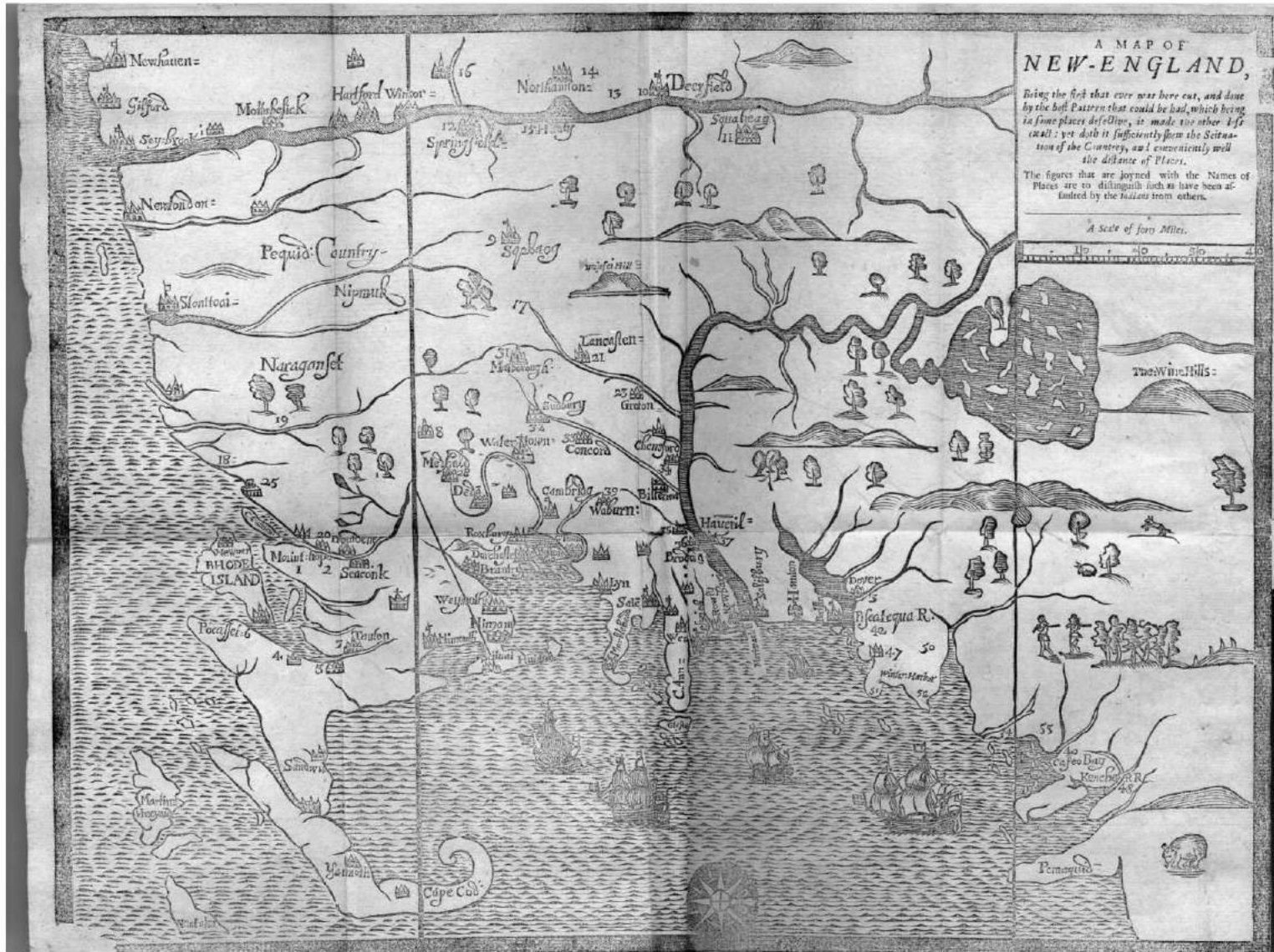
The Fairfield Swamp Fight occurred from July 13-14, 1637 and was the last battle of the Pequot War. It was located at what is now the city of Fairfield, Connecticut. Most if not all of the 110-200 Pequot Warriors were killed in the engagement. A few English colonists were wounded and survived. This image, titled "Battle at Fairfield Swamp" is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The decisive war in New England against Native Americans was King Philip's War.



King Philip's War lasted from 1675-1676. Metacomet (1639-1676) was the second son of Massasoit, Sachem or Chief of the Wampanoags. Like his father, at first Metacomet was a friend of the English colonists. He traded with the English colonists and took the Christian name "Philip." He sometimes dressed as a European and bought some clothes in Boston, Massachusetts. Metacomet began to distrust the colonists, after his brother, Wamsutta, the Grand Sachem of the Wampanoags, died a suspicious death after returning from peaceful negotiations with the English. This image is from *The History of Philip's War, Commonly Called the Great Indian War, of 1675 and 1676*. The book was by Benjamin Church and was printed circa 1825 by Samuel Gardner Drake in Boston, Massachusetts.

By 1660 the English population of New England increased dramatically, and the Indians/Native Americans resented the amount of land the English colonists were taking.



A MAP OF
NEW-ENGLAND,

Being the first that ever was here cut, and done
by the best Pattern that could be had, which being
in some places defective, is made up by other
calls: yet doth it sufficiently show the Situation
of the Country, and conveniently well
the distance of Places.

The figures that are joyned with the Names of
Places are to distinguish such as have been ac-
quired by the Indians from others.

A Scale of forty Miles.

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The settlements were along the Atlantic Coast and the Connecticut River Valley. This map titled "A Map of New England," was created by clergyman and historian William Hubbard (circa 1621-1704) for his book *The History of the Indian Wars in New England*. The book was published in London and Boston in 1677.

The Indians/Native Americans also resented the colonial government that tried to make them obey English laws.



This miniature room is titled *Massachusetts Living Room and Kitchen, 1675-1700*. It is of the scale one inch equals one foot and was created circa 1940 by Mrs. James Ward Thorne (1882-1966). It is located in Gallery 11 of the Art Institute of Chicago.

The Wampanoag chief Metacomet (called by the English “King Philip”)
retreated with his followers and allies to a swampy area of Massachusetts.



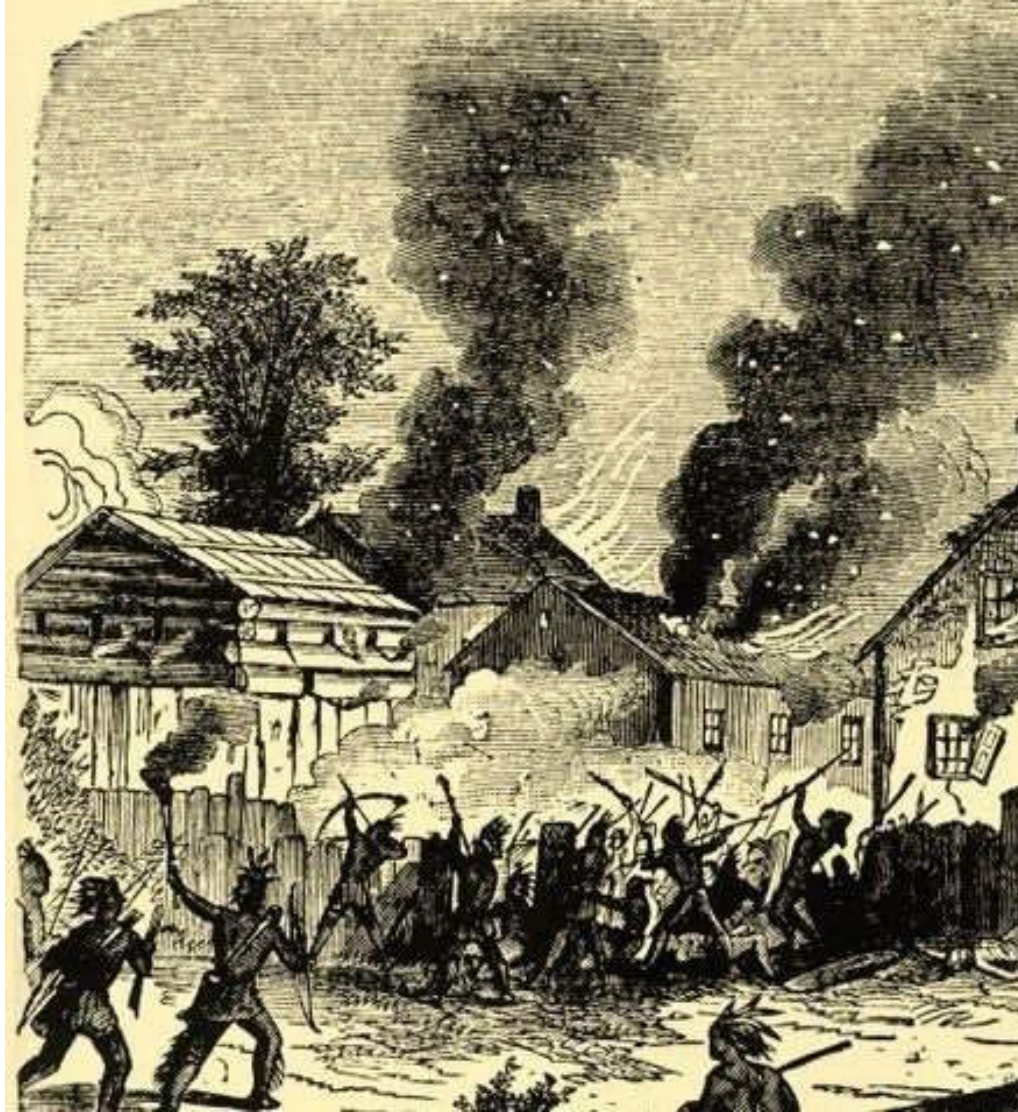
Metacomet (circa 1639-1676) before the war sold land to the English, but decided not to sell land for a period of seven years. The English began to take his land anyway. Some estimates have his Wampanoag tribe having only 300 warriors versus 10,000 English militiamen at the beginning of King Philip’s War. Later in the war, he had thousands of warriors as allies. This image was created by the Boston Silversmith, Paul Revere (1735-1818), for the 1772 edition of *The Entertaining History of King Philip’s War* by Benjamin Church. This line engraving, colored by hand, is in the Mabel Brady Garvan Collection of the Yale University Art Gallery. It is courtesy of Yale University and Wikimedia Commons.

King Philip (Metacomet) began to gather other Indian allies. They attacked English frontier settlements, then they went back into the swamps to hide.



This image shows that the Native Americans have set a cart of hay or straw on fire, and are pushing it towards the wooden structure to also set it on fire. This image probably shows Indians attacking the Haynes Garrison at Sudbury, Massachusetts on April 21, 1676. The image is titled *Indians Attacking a Garrison House, from an Old Wood Engraving*, and is courtesy of the Dover Public Library in Dover, New Hampshire.

In what was one of the bloodiest and costliest wars in New England, over half of the English towns were assaulted by Native Americans.



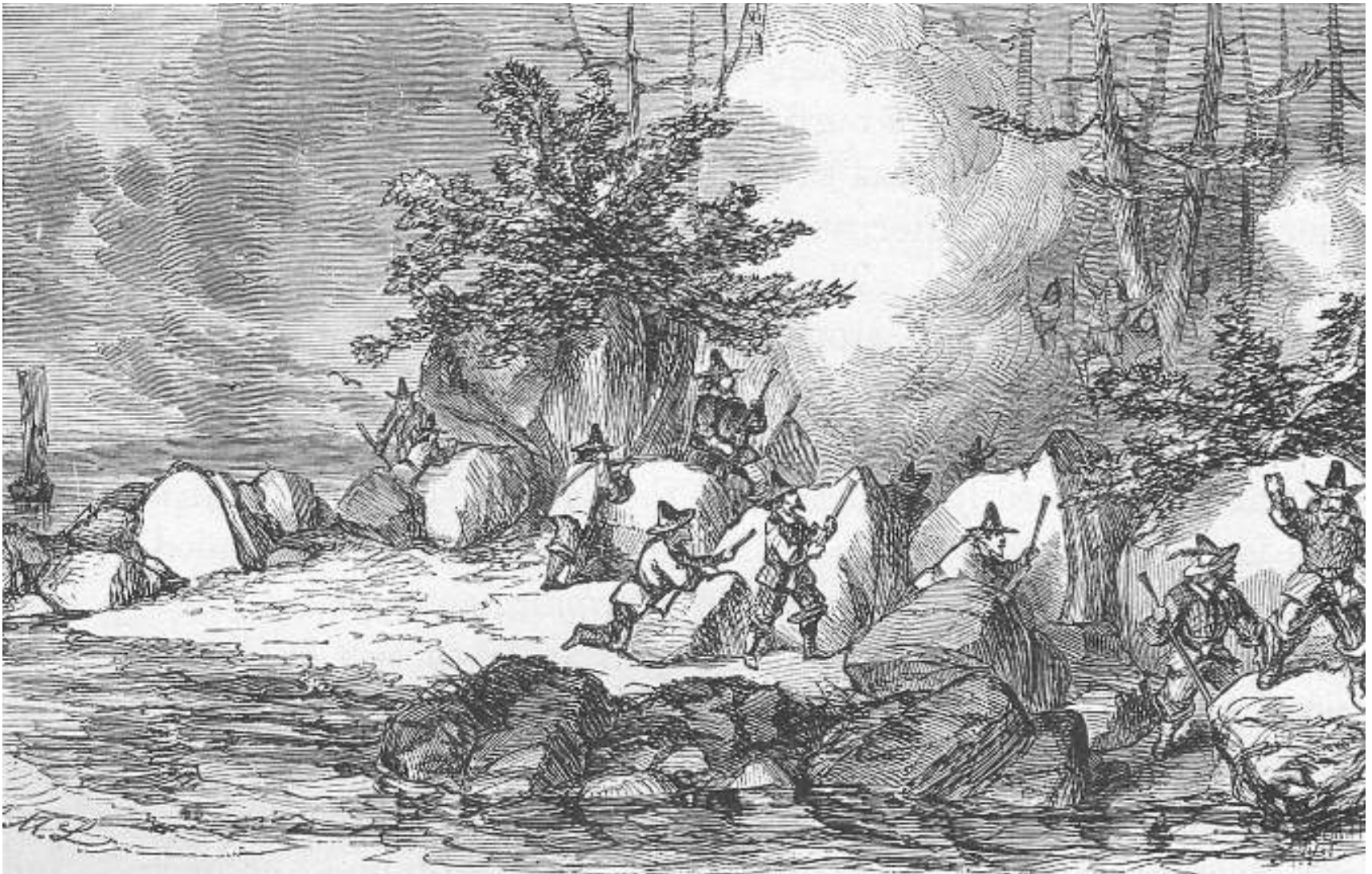
This drawing shows Native Americans attacking Lancaster, Massachusetts on August 22, 1675. Eight of the English inhabitants were killed. The image is titled "Indian Raid in 1675" from the publication *History of the town of Lancaster, Massachusetts: From the First Settlement...* by Abijah Perkins and Marvin Thomas Sawyer.

A turning point in the war came when the English defeated the Narragansetts at the Battle of Great Swamp.



At the Battle of Great Swamp on November 2, 1675, 1000 colonial militia and their Indian allies attacked a large fort constructed by the Narragansett Indians near Southport, Connecticut. The English won after a fierce fight, and the fort was burned. Some sources believe 300 Narragansetts were killed, and the rest had to attempt to survive in the swamp over the winter. The Narragansetts never fully recovered from this battle. This image is from the Harpers Magazine, published in 1857, and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

As the English colonists became more organized, they gained victories, and many Native Americans began to leave King Philip's forces.



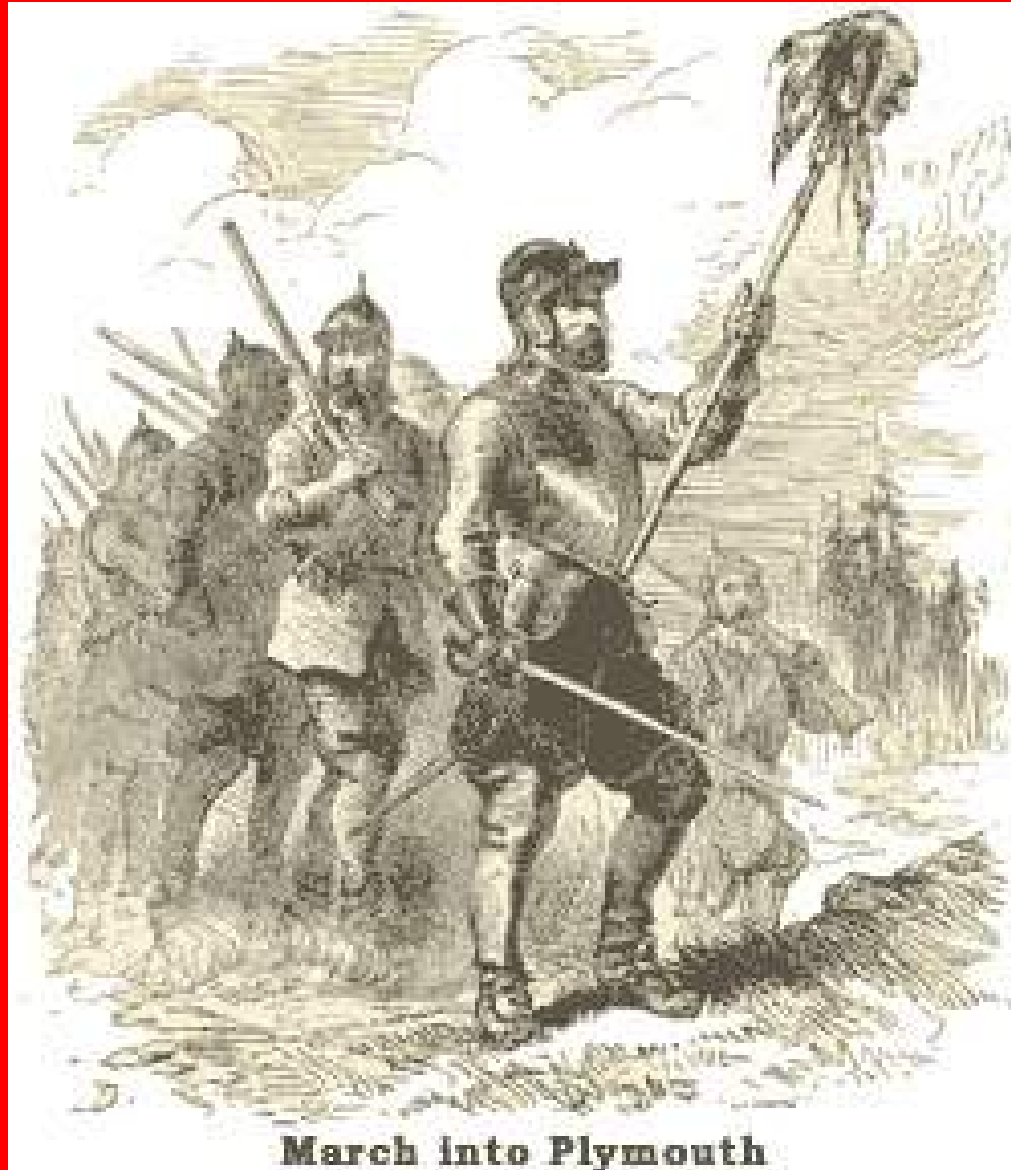
On July 8, 1675, Captain Benjamin Church, known as the first American "Ranger," and his 36 men were attacked by approximately 300 Indians at Tiverton, Rhode Island. Church and his men held off the Indians until they were rescued. Forces under Church later killed King Philip. This image is an illustration from "Adventures of the Early Settlers of New England," in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Vol. 15, 1857, page 31.

In 1676, Metacomet was shot and killed by another Indian/Native American.



The Indian, John Alderman, was upset that his brother, who served under Metacomet, was killed in a previous battle. This image is courtesy of google.com/site/nativeamericanhistory.

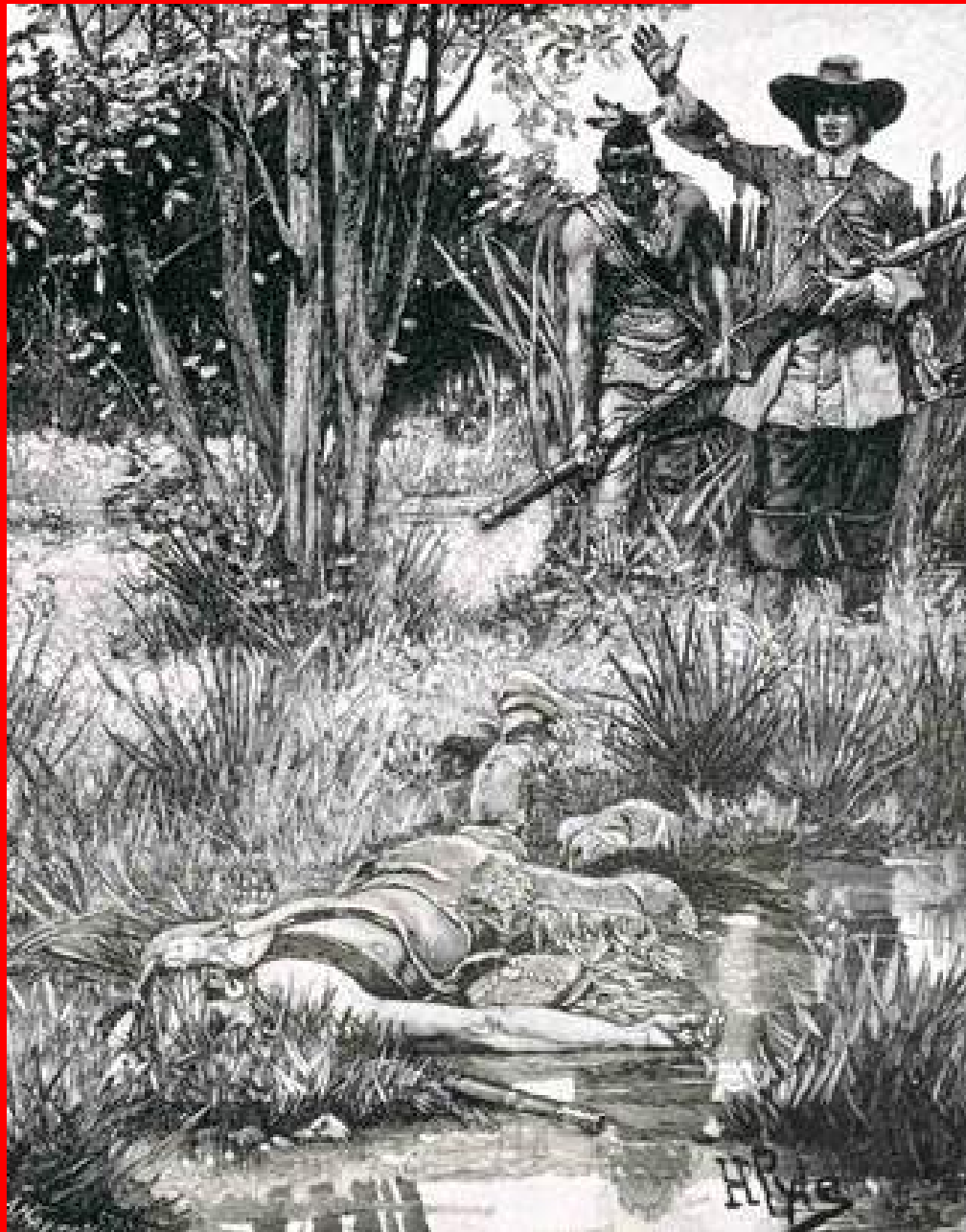
King Philip's body was beheaded, and his head was displayed in Plymouth, Massachusetts for twenty years.



March into Plymouth

This image shows the militia who had fought Metacomb's forces bringing his head to Plymouth, Massachusetts. This image is courtesy of southcoastghost.weebly.com.

With the death of Metacomet, King Philip's War came to an end.



This image titled "The Death of King Philip" was published in *Harper's Magazine*, in 1883.

The English colonists now took much more land from the Native Americans, who had fled to other areas, or who had been sold into slavery.



During King Philip's War, over 600 English colonists, and 3000 Native Americans died. Many Native Americans were sold as slaves to plantations in Bermuda. The Narragansetts and the Wampanoags were virtually eliminated as organized groups. This image titled "Early American Conflict" was published in the 1800s. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The English colonists, who had won the war without much help from the British government, now began to feel more independent, and to slowly think of themselves as Americans.



William Goffe (circa 1605-circa 1679) was born in England, and was the son of a Puritan clergyman. He came to Boston in the summer of 1660, and became a Major-General in 1665. Tradition says that when the town of Hadley, Massachusetts was under attack by Indians on either June 12, 1676 or September 1, 1676 (depending on the source), Goffe suddenly appeared among the panicked residents. He took command, and helped them to repulse the Indians. He then disappeared. This image is titled, "Goffe Rallying the Men of Hadley" was created for *The Romance and Tragedy of Pioneer Life* by Augustus L. Mason. It was published in 1883 by Jones Brothers and Company of Cincinnati, Ohio. The illustration appears on page 133. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

LEQ: What were the New England colonies?



The New England colonies at first were smaller than the current New England states. This map is courtesy of the National Park Service.

LEQ: What were the New England colonies?

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire



The New England colonies at first were smaller than the current New England states. This map is courtesy of the National Park Service.

While there are many good things
of which Americans can be proud...



F R E E D O M

It is not just a symbol or a title.

...we have also made our share of mistakes.



I think the worst of which is American
Slavery.



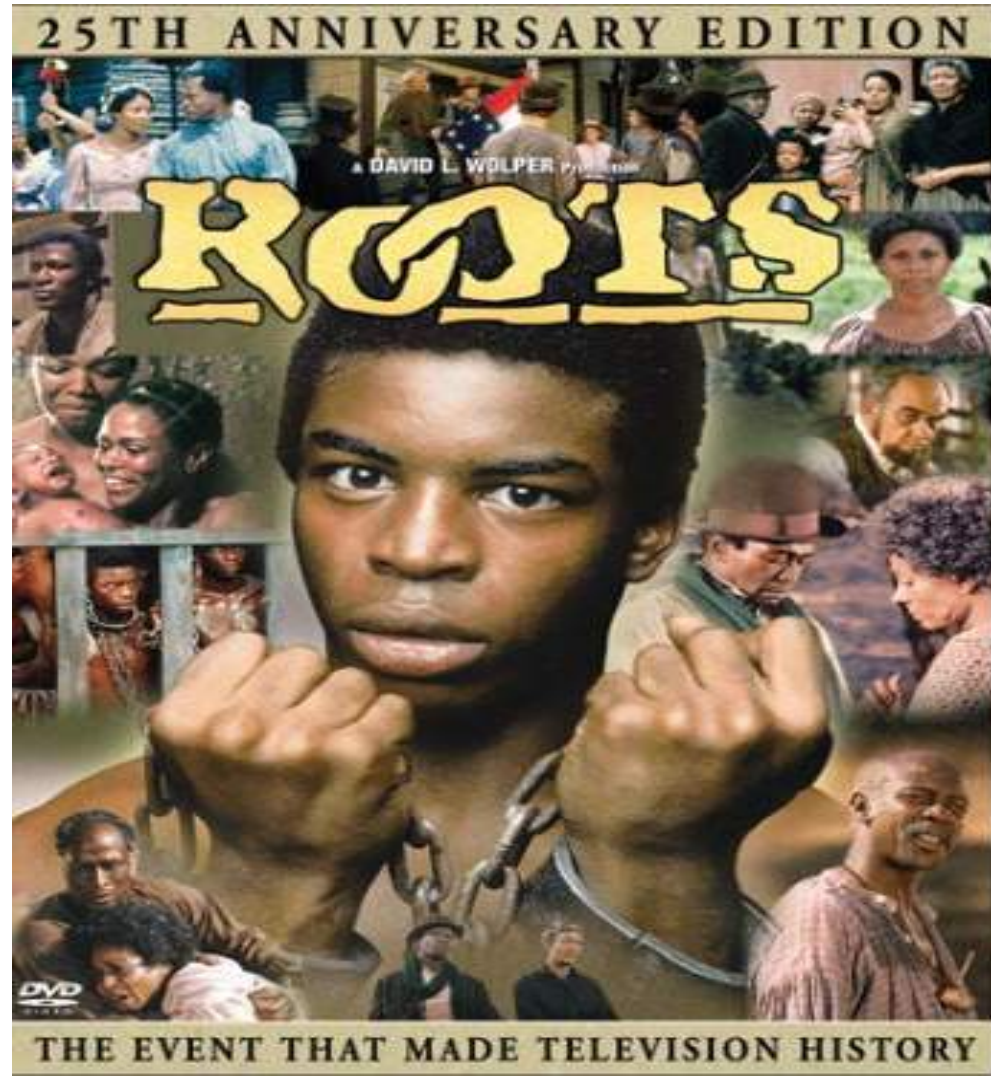
For the most part, Europeans came to America because they wanted to.



Africans did not have a choice.



During American Cultures we will follow the life of an African American family in a video titled “Roots”



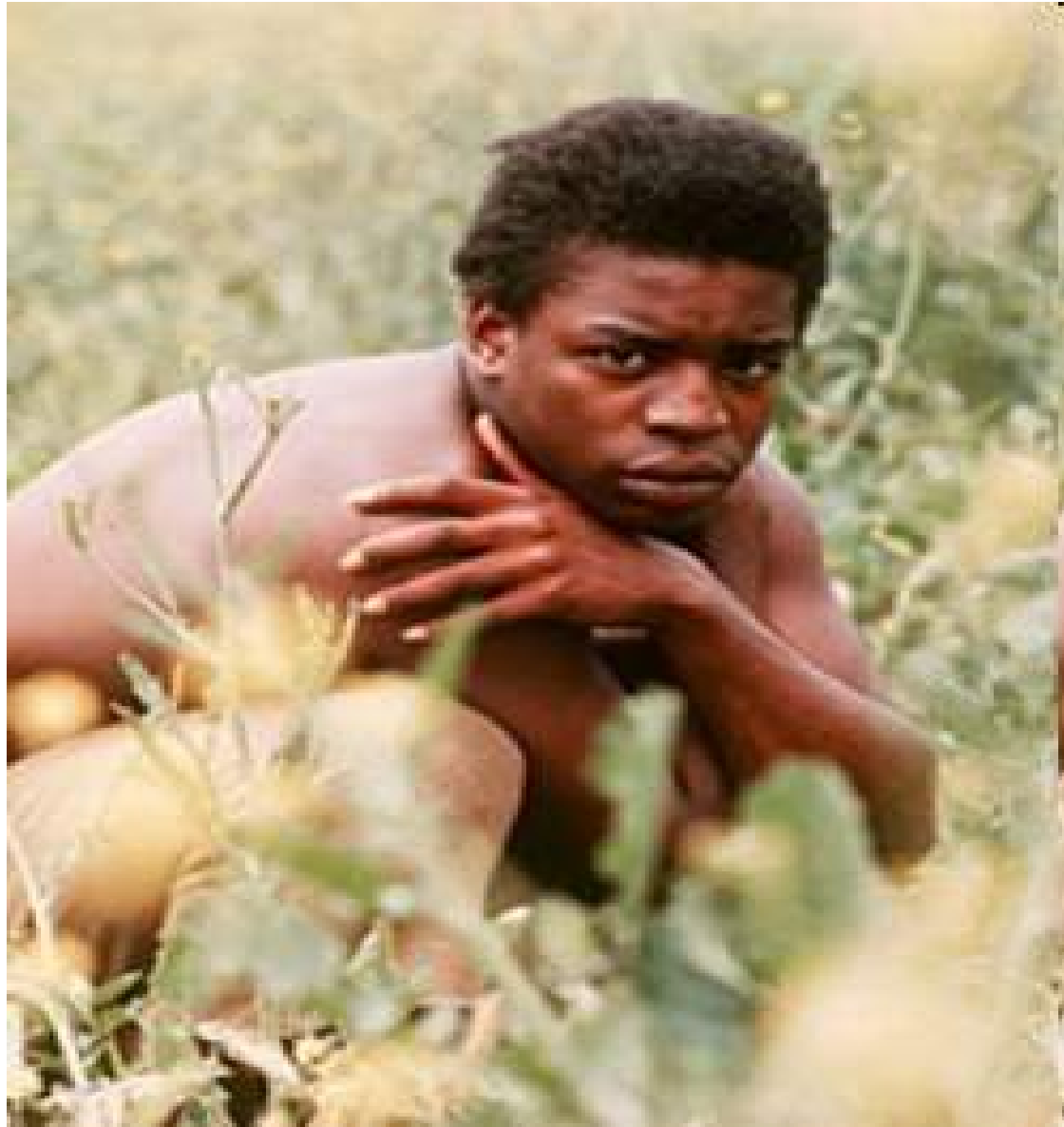
Omoro is the father.



Binta is the mother.



Kunta Kinte is their oldest son.



Our story begins in 1750 in Gambia, West Africa...



At this time, Europe, the Americas, and Africa were involved in the “Triangular Trade”



Omoro is waiting for the birth of his first son...

