Fitzgerald

**Worksheet - Characteristics of New England**

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| **Colonies** | After Massachusetts was settled, three colonies were formed by people who disagreed with the Puritans.  Read pp. 73-74 under the heading "New Colonies"  List the three colonies and after each briefly note what disagreement the founders had with the Puritans.  Colony   * Rhode Island   Disagreement   * Believed Puritans should split entirely from Church of England * Criticized taking of Native lands by force – believe should pay * Bought land of Rhode Island from Natives – which is why it is so small * Supported Anne Hutchinson, who questioned Puritan teachings * Allowed people of all faiths to worship freely in Rhode Island   Colony   * Connecticut   Disagreement   * Disagreed with Puritan leaders * Added in class   + Believed should not have to be a member of the church to vote   + Believed government should not punish people for not attending church   + In Connecticut – established a separation of church and state   Colony   * New Hampshire   Disagreement   * Agreed with Anne Hutchinson’s disagreements with Puritan teaching |
| **Physical Geography** | On p. 71, read the second and third paragraphs under the heading "Geography of New England" and make a bulleted list all the physical characteristics of this region that are mentioned.   * Hills and low mountains * Narrow coastal plains * Jagged coastline   + Added in class – creates natural harbors * Large areas covered with forest * Thin, rocky soil * Long, cold winters * Short, warm summers * Richest fishing grounds just off shore   + Added in class – whaling |
| **Settlement** | We have already studied the two groups who settled New England, the Pilgrims and the Puritans. The Puritans overwhelmed the small group of Pilgrims who had settled in the area without a charter ten years before them.  On pages 72 and 73, reread the information under the heading "Puritans in Massachusetts Bay" and complete the following skeleton notes.  **Puritans**   * Wanted to reform (change) the church of England * Important professionals, such as merchants, lawyers, and landowners * Arrived in 1630 * Had a charter * 900 arrived in first group on 11 ships * By 1643, about 20,000 lived in the colony * Believed their colony would be a "City on a Hill"   + meant that their way of life would provide an example to others |
| **Government** | Read the first two paragraphs on page 75 under the heading "Growth and Change," to answer the following questions.  What did Puritans believe about towns and churches?   * Churches and towns should govern themselves * Added in class – * Each church had a town * Church on a town square in the center of the town, with shops around the square and small farms around the center of town * When the congregation reached a certain size, the church and town were closed to new members * A new town had to be started * So no cities and no villages ( a correction of the textbook)   Below make a bulleted list of details that describe a New England town meeting.   * Towns people assembled to decide local issues   + Taxes   + Elect town leaders   + Added – elect representative of the town to send to the General Court * Added in class – met in the church * All could speak their minds * Encouraged growth of belief in democratic ideas – people participated in government   + Added in class - the people ruled not a king * Goal – size of town and meetings guaranteed that all citizens knew each other |
| **Farming** | Reexamine the list of physical characteristics you made above.  Below, make a bulleted list the physical characteristics from that list that you think would have an impact on farming.   * Hills and low mountains * Narrow coastal plains * Large areas covered with forest * Thin, rocky soil * Long, cold winters * Short, warm summers   From your world history studies last year, you should know what it means to be a "Subsistence farmer." If you do not remember, look it up on the Internet when you get home. Explain what the term means below.   * Subsistence – farm provided enough for the family, with none left over to trade * Added in class –   + These farms were nice – barn with a cow for meat milk and meat, a pig, some chickens for eggs and meet, a variety of crops – beans, corn, squash, potatoes, and orchard – apples, could gather wild blueberries and cranberries   + Could do some extra work and trade with others – make saddles, weave cloth, tailor or dressmaker   + Could trade some extras with others - eggs, butter, cheese, orchard fruit, offspring of cow, pig, chickens |
| **Economic Activity** | Examine the map on pages 74 and read the third paragraph under the heading "Growth and Change" on page 75, then make a bulleted list below of the economic activities in New England.   * Fishing * Whaling (for whale oil) * Lumber * Shipbuilding * Trade * Early days (later dropped) – furs, rum * Correct – not grain, not cattle (These were raised but not sold for a profit.) |
| **People** | What country were the people of New England from?   * England   What social class would you say most people were in?   * Middle   What common characteristic had led to the formation of each of the four colonies?   * Religion |
| **Where People Lived** | On page 75, under the heading "Growth and Change," it says that New England became a region where people lived in   * Towns and ~~villages~~ * BUT CORRECT – NOT VILLAGES! |