

The Massachusetts Bay Colony () was an English settlement on the east coast of North America in the 17th century around the Massachusetts Bay, the northernmost of the several colonies later reorganized as the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

In 1629, English Captain John Smith sailed here and extensively explored the area. His writings provided the basis for the early Colonists to make their plans. Both were actually very small settlements that only just barely survived. There were a couple of settlements that either collapsed or were abandoned and the settlers returned to Europe. The next big colony push was John Winthrop leading a small flotilla in to settle near the area of present day Boston. It was named the Massachusetts Bay Colony after the name of the Indian tribes that lived in that area. A key catalyst for this big migration was the internal strife in England in the first half of the 17th Century. The Stuart dynasty has just come to power and aligned itself with the Church of England Anglican faith and began intense persecution of those who practised Catholicism the predecessor of Anglican church and Puritans, which was the intended to be an even more "pure" form of Christian faith than either the Catholic or Anglican church. There was also the rich acquiring up a lot of farmlands forcing the poor off their farms and into London. Governor Winthrop was a leading organizer of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and his principle motivation was to create the ideal Puritan community as an example to the world. Unlike the Pilgrims that settled Plymouth, this group enjoyed greater abundance of financial backing and starting supplies. Some sailed April 8, arriving June 13, and the following days, the others to sail in May, arriving in July. In John Winthrop organized a fleet of 11 ships to carry almost immigrants from England to America and founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Departing in two groups in April and May, they arrived at various dates in June and July. More immigrants followed afterwards to the tune of per year, mostly Puritans escaping religious persecution in England. Colony Founding Most early New England settlements were founded near where rivers reached the sea because of dependence on England for supplies and also river basins had the best farmland. This was despite being better supplied and financed than the early Plymouth Colony. First settlements were crude dugouts, Indian-style wigwams or simple cabins. Religious Life Puritans strongly believed their faith was the only true faith and the all others were incorrect, especially the Church of England, Roman Catholics and Quakers and other Protestant groups. They were quite intolerant expelled those disagreed with the established orthodoxy. In 1636, Harvard College was founded by the Puritans to help promote their ideals. By 1630s and 1640s, many colonists strayed away from their Puritan faith as they pursued material wealth and personal well-being. Many Puritan churches became Congregationalist Churches, since each congregation stood as the governing board of the church. It published the first book in America - the Bay Psalm Book. Another major industry was working the sea unlike Plymouth Colony. The Bay Colony produced many sailors, fishermen and shipwrights. The famous Marblehead fishing port grew up next to Salem. Another major business was timber. As early as 1630, Boston was becoming a major seaport, shipping food, timber and cattle to the West Indies sugar plantations at profitable rates. Woodlands were cleared to make farmland and thus disrupting hunting grounds and forcing native hunters to travel much further to find game to support their families. Some Puritans actively sought to convert and educate the natives. By 1630, there were some natives living in 14 "praying villages". They enjoyed free elementary schooling from the Puritans. An early exception was the Pequot Massacre in 1637. This native tribe living in the Connecticut area, grew to resent the English encroachment. Governor Winthrop organized a surprise attack on the main Pequot village in which resulted in the deaths of over 600 men, women and children. Raids by the natives continued into the Fall of 1637, targeting M. The Colonists lost over 100 killed and many more wounded. The Narragansetts lost over 1000 killed and wounded and therefore could no longer participate effectively in the war. However, come springtime, many of the Native warriors needed to turn to their spring hunting grounds and start providing for their families. The colonial militia meanwhile continued to prosecute the war and hunt down natives. Amnesty was offered freely to those who laid down their arms. This effectively ended organized warfare by the natives, but they did continue a number of raiding parties for a couple more years. Provincial Government Up until 1680, the M. This would

become a source of great friction which later developed into the American Revolution some 90 years later. However Massachusetts still retained control over much of present day Maine. Nova Scotia was split off in 1763. Previously New Hampshire had been part of M. C for and again for Salem Witch Trials - Hysteria over witchcraft had crossed over much of Europe more than century earlier, but in the late 17th century it surged again, this time including many of the American Colonies. But no where did reach such a level of excitement as in the Colonial town of Salem in the years of in an episode called the Salem Witch Trials. This episode is of quite some significance to family historians, since many of those prosecuted and put to death were elderly matriarchs of large colonial families and are survived today by a very great posterity. Many of them suffered because of their advanced age and accompanying senility in that they were unable to appreciate the gravity of charges leveled against them. Wild accusations were being made on a daily basis. The whole episode finally came to an abrupt end in when accusations were made against the wife of the governor. One participating judge would later issue a broad apology for his participation in the affair, but not until several years after at least 11 distinguished women had been put to death and many others pilloried in public stockades.

Chapter 2 : Massachusetts Bay Colony

Massachusetts Bay Colony, one of the original English settlements in present-day Massachusetts, settled in by a group of about 1, Puritan refugees from England under Gov. John Winthrop and Deputy Gov. Thomas Dudley.

It was founded by the investors of the Massachusetts Bay Company and its colonists were mainly puritans. It quickly became the largest colony in New England and was the mother colony of Rhode Island and Connecticut. By the time of the Revolution, the colony of Plymouth had been absorbed and the city of Boston was the largest port in the colonies. Massachusetts Bay Colony Facts: The Beginning Massachusetts was established by the Puritans in The Puritans wanted to purify the church of England, however, after years of persecution, they opted to found a new colony and start fresh. The Puritans were much different from the Pilgrims. The Pilgrims wanted complete separation from England, while the Puritans wanted to purify the church. The Pilgrims were simple men and women who were not well-educated, the Puritans were well-educated men and some were influential. They also differed theologically. These differences were clear in their founding. Plymouth Colony was successful but only succeeded throughout tremendous hardship. Massachusetts Bay was well-organized which led to the population exploding and absorbing Plymouth as its own. Winthrop was a well-learned man who had acquired a substantial amount of wealth. He and other wealthy Puritans secured the land from King Charles. He served as Governor four different times and was one of the strongest and most successful pioneers of Colonial America. This caused congregations to pick up their possessions and leave for the New World away from the persecution of England. Find out if you are related to any of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Settlers? Government The government originally was placed in the hands of a Governor and Deputy Governor. These governors were to be elected annually by the company. As governor, John Winthrop melded the company and colonists into one unit. This helped create a self-governing community that was not governed by England, but rather the people of Massachusetts Bay. The Puritans form of government would go on to influence the forms of government in Connecticut colony , Rhode Island Colony , and the Province of New Hampshire since those three colonies were offshoots of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. They would eventually be called the New England Colonies. The second step to fusing the colonists and the company was the issue of becoming a freeman. When one was a freeman the right to vote for local government officials was granted. By admitting colonists into the company, the company ceased to be a private trading company and became a body politic. Once this was accomplished the fuse was complete. The freemen of Massachusetts Bay Colony eventually found it inconvenient to all meet in one place and chose to elect representatives to represent their interests. It was apparent that even at the beginning there was a democratic tendency to the government. The Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay Colony were highly influential in the mindset of future colonists. The process of the government had many similarities to the current United States of America. Each town would elect two representatives and these along with the Governor and assistants would make up the General Court. The General Court acted as a legislative and a judicial branch of government. The freeman would meet annually to elect a governor, at one point they voted John Winthrop out of office because of his aristocratic tendencies. This process also became troublesome and eventually, the use of ballots was introduced to tally the vote. Growth By Massachusetts Bay Colony had grown to more than 20, people who were easily the most successful colony of the New England Colonies. Quaint cabins were replaced with well-built homes with animals grazing. Trade began to thrive and many in the colony became wealthy. Colonists were not coming over from England as individuals, but rather congregations and these congregations were founding cities and falling into line with the government already established. The colony was thriving, much to the dismay of King Charles I who did not care for the Puritans. King Charles planned on stifling the freedom of the colony but had more pressing issues to deal with in England and did not have the time to worry with such things, leaving the colony to remain independent and thrive. Harry Vane was a radical and his policies caused a severe rift in the colony between he and a minister named Roger Williams. He believed that the church and state should remain separate. His beliefs were radical during his time and caused tremendous upheaval in the colony. The colonists of Massachusetts Bay were

simply not ready to hear what Williams was proposing. The colony was thriving and the colonists were happy with the current system of government. The people of Massachusetts Bay Colony had labored hard and sacrificed to establish their system and were proud of their theocratic government. It was undoubtedly the right fit for the Puritans at this time and one cannot blame the colonists for not accepting Williams. Roger Williams teaching was deemed to be so radical that he was banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony. He and his followers left Massachusetts Bay and established a colony in what is now Rhode Island. It was called Providence Plantations and the colony would eventually become part of the New England Confederation which Massachusetts Bay was a part of. Williams should be applauded for his ideas, for they were much ahead of his own time. However, his application of these ideas was impractical at the time and one can see that his banishment was justified. Shortly after the episode of Roger Williams had quieted, a new problem arose in the form of a woman named Anne Hutchinson. At this time the men would meet in a meeting house to discuss political and theological issues and the women were not permitted to attend. Anne Hutchinson found this to be offensive and an insult to her sex. She organized meetings at her house with some of the women of the colony and they would put forth views that disagreed with the magistrates and ministers of the colony. She argued that she and her followers were under the covenant of grace while the others were under the covenant of works. Winthrop disagreed with her views, but Governor Vane agreed with her so she was permitted to continue until Winthrop was re-elected as governor and Vane sailed back to England. The colonists became increasingly annoyed with the issue so Hutchinson was exiled from the colony and would end up in Rhode Island. Her story would end in tragedy. The episodes of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson were not separated by much time, but after their banishment the colony continued to thrive without any major problems for about 20 years when the Quakers began to arrive. The Quakers were pacifists and refused to take an oath which caused problems. In order to live in Massachusetts Bay, one was required to take an oath and adhere to the religious principles that governed the colony, but the Quakers would not. The few that first came were quickly sent back to England and laws were enacted that prohibited them from coming to the colony in the future. However, the Quakers were defiant and continued to emigrate over. Laws were passed that ordered a death sentence for any persons returning to the colony after being banished. In response, the Quakers not only returned to the colony but returned in a nude state. They denounced the laws and religious practices of the Puritans. The Puritans never anticipated actually enforcing the laws that required the death penalty for banishment, instead, they were meant more like a bluff. However the defiance of the Quakers continued and the Puritans were left with two options, To repeal the law Put the Quakers to death Four Quakers were hanged and public opinion shifted in favor of them which led to the repeal of the law. With the sacrifice of four, the Quakers were able to repeal the law. Once the incident came to a head and the laws were repealed the Quakers lived in peace with the Puritans. They settled in the frontier and developed a good relationship with the Indians. It had become a successful independent commonwealth largely due to the internal strife within England. That changed during the reign of King Charles II. King Charles became jealous of the increasingly valuable Massachusetts Bay and sought to bring them under submission. He accused them of violating the Navigation Acts and continued to pursue the end of their independence up until the final years of his life when he finally succeeded on a writ of quo warranto. This put a temporary end to the commonwealth of Massachusetts Bay. However, the years of Independence were not forgotten and it is no coincidence that the first shots fired in the American Revolutionary War were those in Massachusetts Boston Massacre and The Battles of Lexington and Concord. For when one knows no freedom he does not know what he has lost, but when he has freedom and loses it he will die to taste it again. Massachusetts Bay had tasted freedom and success for decades and as generations passed, they did not forget that. Key Figures in the Revolution By the time of the American Revolutionary War, the colonies were split into 13 different colonies. The puritanical ideas of the past influenced these men significantly and their ideas of government. Massachusetts would continue to influence the political spectrum throughout the revolution and into the Constitutional Convention. It would ratify the Constitution and abandon its title as a colony in favor of the title, Commonwealth.

Chapter 3 : Massachusetts - HISTORY

Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded by the Massachusetts Bay Company during the Great Puritan Migration. The Massachusetts Bay Company, which was strongly Puritan, had been conducting business in the New World for a few years as the New England Company.

Winthrop thus belonged to a class—the gentry—that became the dominant force in English society between 1600 and 1700, and he early assumed the habit of command appropriate to a member of the ruling class in a highly stratified society. At age 15 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. At age 17 he married the first of his four wives—Mary Forth, daughter of an Essex squire—and the next year the first of his 16 children was born. Like many members of his class, Winthrop studied law, served as justice of the peace, and obtained a government office; from 1623 to 1629 he was an attorney at the Court of Wards and Liveries. For more than 20 years Winthrop was primarily a country squire at Groton, with no discernible interest in overseas colonization. He was an ardently religious person. When, in 1629, the Massachusetts Bay Company obtained a royal charter to plant a colony in New England, Winthrop joined the company, pledging to sell his English estate and take his family to Massachusetts if the company government and charter were also transferred to America. The other members agreed to these terms and elected him governor October 1629. Some critics have seen Winthrop as a visionary utopian while others have seen him as a social reactionary, but most obviously he was urging his fellow colonists to adopt the combination of group discipline and individual responsibility that gave Massachusetts such immediate and lasting success as a social experiment. For the remaining 19 years of his life, Winthrop lived in the New England wilderness, a father figure among the colonists. In the annual Massachusetts elections he was chosen governor 12 times between 1630 and 1649, and during the intervening years he sat on the court of assistants or colony council. His American career passed through three distinct phases. On first arrival, in the early 1630s, he did his most creative work, guiding the colonists as they laid out a network of tightly organized towns, each with its church of self-professed saints. Winthrop himself settled at Boston, which quickly became the capital and chief port of Massachusetts. His new farm on the Mystic River was much inferior to his former estate at Groton, but Winthrop never regretted the move, because he was free at last to build a godly commonwealth. He was nettled when the freemen voters insisted on electing a representative assembly to share in decision making. And he took it as a personal affront when numerous colonists chose to migrate from Massachusetts to Connecticut. Conflict with Anne Hutchinson The greatest outrage to Winthrop by far, however, came when Anne Hutchinson, a mere woman, gained control of his Boston church in 1636 and endeavoured to convert the whole colony to a religious position that Winthrop considered blasphemous. It was he who led the counterattack against her. His victory was complete. The Court charged her with diverse matters, as her keeping two public lectures every week in her house and for reproaching most of the ministers viz. Cotton for not preaching a covenant of free grace, and that they had not the seal of the Spirit, nor were able ministers of the New Testament; which were clearly proved against her. And, after many speeches to and fro, at last she vented her revelations; among which that she had it revealed to her that she should come into New England, and should here be persecuted [presented], and that God would ruin us and our posterity, and the whole state, for the same. So the Court proceeded and banished her. Later Hutchinson was tried before the Boston church and formally excommunicated. She established a settlement on Aquidneck Island now Rhode Island in 1639 and four years later, after the death of her husband, settled on Long Island Sound. By 1640 Winthrop had become the custodian of Massachusetts orthodoxy, suspicious of new ideas and influences and convinced that God favoured his community above all others. In 1641 Winthrop went against the recent trend of accepting Native Americans and Africans into the church an outgrowth of the Great Awakening and helped write the Massachusetts Body of Liberties, the first legal sanctioning of slavery in North America. As slavery grew in New England, it was more typical for Native American slaves to be sent to the West Indies, where they were exchanged for enslaved Africans. Winthrop, however, stayed in America, and he criticized the course of the Puritan Revolution. But Winthrop was never a petty tyrant, and the colonists respected and loved him to the end. His tender side is best revealed by the loving letters he exchanged with his

third wife, Margaret, who was his helpmate from to The most notable of his sons, John Winthrop the Younger
â€”76 , was a talented scientist and governor of Connecticut. Later descendants have figured prominently in
American politics, science, and business. By force of character Winthrop had persuaded the colonists to adopt
manyâ€”though by no means allâ€”of his pet social and political ideas. The detailed journal that he kept
during his years in America is a prime source for the early history of Massachusetts, and his copious file of
correspondence and memoranda gives an exceptionally full impression of his activities and personality.

Chapter 4 : Massachusetts Bay Colony - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The Massachusetts Bay Company and the colony were one and the same until 1630, when the charter was taken away. Later, in 1691, a new royal charter was granted to Massachusetts; the Plymouth Colony and Maine were absorbed.

Established under the aegis of the New England Company, Massachusetts Bay Colony was first established by a group of Puritan merchants in 1629. The merchants had obtained their initial charter from the Council for New England in 1620. Wary of the validity of that document, the company reorganized, secured a modified royal charter, and renamed itself the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay. The charter, which ceded lands from three miles south of the Charles River to three miles north of the Merrimack, allowed the company to establish its own government for the colony, subject only to the king. In the face of mounting tensions in England—constricting economic opportunities, an increasingly corrupt Anglican Church, the dissolution of Parliament by Charles I, and the jailing of prominent Puritan leaders—settlement in America grew ever more attractive. Winthrop began the arduous task of raising money, locating and provisioning ships, and attracting a range of passengers interested in participating in the "holy experiment." In New England they would plant the seeds for a godly colony where the congregants themselves would shape their religious institutions. Not all of those immigrants attracted to the mission, however, were devout Puritans. Winthrop and the other Company leaders took pains to ensure that the colony would include settlers with the skills necessary to ensure its success—craftsmen, doctors, servants, and laborers—regardless of the depth of their religious commitment. The Company pointedly assured those they left behind that they were not Separatists; from aboard their ship the *Arbella*, they published a written public statement proclaiming their allegiance to the Crown and Church of England. Unlike their brethren who had abandoned the Church to establish a Separatist colony in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, the members of the Bay Company intended instead to plant the seeds for a pure church that would in turn spark the continued reformation of the church in England. On 8 April the *Arbella* and three other ships set sail with some four hundred men, women, and children. Though the ships initially made land at the small settlement at Salem, where eighty people had died during the previous harsh winter, Winthrop and the other Company officers encouraged their band to settle new land south of Salem, on the bay. Concerns about the Salem settlement went beyond its limited resources: Seeking to escape that branding, the new colonists established plantations in towns around the bay, including Charlestown, Newtown, Roxbury, and Dorchester. Winthrop eventually settled in Boston. The first winter in the colony tested the mettle of the settlers. Starvation and disease took the lives of two hundred people, and another two hundred returned to England in the spring. The task of not only protecting colonists but also ensuring the economic stability of the colony fell to Winthrop and his officers. Aided by a steady stream of immigrants who continued to flee England and arrived with fresh supplies, including window glass, cooking tools, guns and powder, and cloth and clothing, by the colony had attained a level of economic equilibrium. In spite of that limitation, by so doing the Court extended franchise to more men than would have had that right in England. The Court recognized that a covenanted people would be more inclined to accept their leadership if they had participated in the process of establishing the government. A religious commonwealth, Massachusetts Bay established Puritanism as the state-supported religion, and made it clear that no other faiths would be tolerated in the colony. At its session in May, the Court enfranchised men. By the following year, the Court decided to turn the election of the governor over to freemen rather than the assistants. Winthrop and the majority of the original assistants were reelected in each of the first few years of the colony. The original settlers of Massachusetts Bay implemented laws designed to create communities that capitalized on broadly based franchise; they sought to avoid a society ruled by a few wealthy landowners, typical of that which they had left behind in England. Though property ownership was and remained the primary ingredient in the Puritan recipe for godly communities, for the most part the colony took pains to ensure equitable distribution of that essential resource. The Bay Colony government deeded title for townships to groups of male settlers. These proprietors distributed the land among themselves. And though proprietors made land grants reflecting the current wealth and status of town leaders—men of the highest rank received the largest plots—all

proprietors received enough land to support their families. Moreover, all men participated in the central governmental organ, the town meeting. Each year the town meeting chose selectmen, passed ordinances, and levied and collected local taxes. Each town elected its own representatives to the General Court, which soon assumed a greater authority in colonial politics than the governor and magistrates. Colonists recognized the centrality of their holy covenant with God and each other. As regenerate Christians, it was their duty to monitor the purity of their political leaders, their spouses and children, their neighbors, and even the very clerics who instructed them in the path to a godly life and community. Though the governor, deputies, and assistants did not always agree on the extent to which the government should control behavior—resulting in an almost constant legal battle over laws governing everything from dress to alcohol consumption—all colonists were wary of behavior perceived to be outside of accepted definitions of pious conduct and demeanor. On several occasions those disputes resulted in attempts to purge the community of people who put into practice controversial religious beliefs. Roger Williams, minister of the church in Salem, condemned the legal establishment of the Puritan church in Massachusetts Bay, advocating instead the separation of church and state the Pilgrims had instituted in the Plymouth Colony. The government, he claimed, had no authority over the spiritual lives of the settlers. In the face of mounting tension, the magistrates banished Williams from the colony in 1637. He settled with his followers in Rhode Island, where they established the town of Providence. Hutchinson, a midwife of some renown in England, mother of seven children, and wife of a prominent merchant, held prayer meetings for as many as sixty women in her home following church services. Though she defended herself before the judges with courage and no small amount of skill, they found her guilty and banished her from the colony. Hutchinson followed Roger Williams to Rhode Island. Other religious dissidents left Massachusetts Bay of their own volition. In search of both greater religious freedom and the opportunity to acquire more land, one hundred Puritans led by Thomas Hooker left the colony in 1636 to settle in the Connecticut River Valley, establishing the town of Hartford. Others established Wethersfield, Windsor, and New Haven. With three thousand miles separating Massachusetts Bay from mother England, the colony considered itself an independent commonwealth. In 1689, on his ascent to the throne, Charles II established a committee to gain control of British colonial resources. The Lords of Trade and Plantation oversaw colonial commerce. The Crown responded by sending troops to the colony to enforce compliance. Andros banned town meetings, dismissed the assembly, and questioned the validity of all land titles filed under the original charter. The Bay Colony asked for the restoration of its original charter. Instead, they created a new colony of Massachusetts, under a royal charter established in 1780. Plymouth and Maine were absorbed into Massachusetts Bay. The charter also gave the Crown the right to appoint the governor. The government established by the charter existed for the next seventy years. University of North Carolina Press, New England Society from Bradford to Edwards. The Story of John Winthrop.

Massachusetts Bay Colony was settled in by a group of Puritans from England under the leadership of Governor John Winthrop. The grant empowering the group to create a colony in Massachusetts was granted by King Charles 1 to the Massachusetts Bay Company. While the company was intended to.

Contact Us Jamestown and Plymouth: This was the first permanent English settlement in the New World. Thirteen years later, settlers aboard the Mayflower landed in Massachusetts at a place they named Plymouth. With these two colonies, English settlement in North America was born. Warm climate and fertile soil allowed large plantations to prosper. Plymouth provided good anchorage and an excellent harbor. Cold climate and thin, rocky soil limited farm size. New Englanders turned to lumbering, shipbuilding, fishing and trade. Organizers of the company wanted to expand English trade and obtain a wider market for English manufactured goods. They naturally hoped for financial profit from their investment in shares of company stock. Freedom from religious persecution motivated the Pilgrims to leave England and settle in Holland, where there was more religious freedom. However, after a number of years the Pilgrims felt that their children were being corrupted by the liberal Dutch lifestyle and were losing their English heritage. Poor Indian relations, disease, and the initial absence of the family unit compounded the problems. Nevertheless, they too were plagued with hunger, disease, and environmental hazards. It was here that our American heritage of representative government was born. English relations with the Powhatan Indians were unstable from the beginning. Vast differences in culture, philosophies, and the English desire for dominance were obstacles too great to overcome. After the Indian uprising in , the colonists gave up attempts to christianize and live peacefully with the Powhatans. Several survivors befriended and assisted the colonists. Good relations ended in when the Massachusetts Bay Puritans declared war on the Pequot Tribe and Plymouth was dragged into the conflict. Some erroneously believe John Smith did. In actuality, she married John Rolfe, an Englishman who started the tobacco industry in Virginia. The records do not mention Standish ever courting Priscilla. In the fall of , the Pilgrims held a celebration to give thanks to God for his bounty and blessings. This occasion was the origin of the traditional Thanksgiving as we know it today. As Governor Bradford of Plymouth stated, "Thus out of small beginnings greater things have been produced by His hand that made all things of nothing, and gives being to all things that are; and as one small candle may light a thousand, so the light here kindled hath shown unto many, yea, in some sort, to our whole Nation. Oxford University Press, The First 17 Years. Virginia th Anniversary Celebration Corporation, The Invasion of America. University of North Carolina Press,

Chapter 6 : What is the Massachusetts Bay Colony? History & Map of New England Colony

The Massachusetts Bay Colony was a colony located near modern-day Boston and Salem Massachusetts. It was founded by the investors of the Massachusetts Bay Company and its colonists were mainly puritans.

Kmusser Creative Commons The Massachusetts Bay Colony was a settlement established by the English along the east coast of North America during the seventeenth century; it is the area which is known as present-day Boston along with parts of Salem. The local officials claimed to own the territory, although it was never governed by colonialists. The area that were part of New England include: At that time, the territory is believed to have extended all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Dorchester Company was given the rein to manage Cape Ann, a fishing village at that time, the venture proved to be unprofitable that people who financially supported the Dorchester Company, no longer backed the company by Four years later, in , people began migrating to New England which made the settlement successful. The influx of were composed mostly of Puritans. The government was influenced by Puritan religious leaders. Although the governor was elected by the people, the election was said to have been influenced by religious officials. Voters were being questioned about their religious views before they were permitted to cast a vote. The colony officials were not open to other religious views, which included Quakers, Baptists and Anglicans. Puritans did not celebrate holidays, not even Christmas, because of their belief that these holidays had pagan roots. They were involved in trade with England and the West Indies. Political challenges became a hindrance for the people that, in , King James II established the Dominion of New England which placed the colonies under the control of the crown. The relationship with the native population offered hope and colonial officials gave them the respect expected. But because of cultural differences, two wars emerged from their misunderstandings: In the second war between the native Americans and the colonizers, the natives living in the southern part of New England were killed and driven out. Early colonizers lived in rudimentary structures such as dugouts, wigwams and huts with dirty floors made from daub and wattle. After a few years, there was a marked improvement in the construction of homes. They began to use materials which included clap boards, flat timber roofs, and wooden chimneys. People with money added convenience to their homes, such as a lean-to, which provided additional space for a bigger kitchen. They included extra rooms and an attic. The interior designs of the colonizers improved over the years. Plaster walls and wainscoting were used as more expensive homes began to be built.

Chapter 7 : Dissent in Massachusetts Bay [calendrierdelascience.com]

The Massachusetts Bay Colony was a settlement established by the English along the east coast of North America during the seventeenth century; it is the area which is known as present-day Boston along with parts of Salem.

See Article History Massachusetts Bay Colony, one of the original English settlements in present-day Massachusetts, settled in by a group of about 1, Puritan refugees from England under Gov. John Winthrop and Deputy Gov. The grant was similar to that of the Virginia Company in , the patentees being joint proprietors with rights of ownership and government. The intention of the crown was evidently to create merely a commercial company with what, in modern parlance, would be called stockholders, officers, and directors. By a shrewd and legally questionable move, however, the patentees decided to transfer the management and the charter itself to Massachusetts. By this move, they not only paved the way for local management, but they established the assumption that the charter for a commercial company was in reality a political constitution for a new government with only indefinable dependence upon the imperial one in England. In King Charles I of England granted the Massachusetts Bay Company a charter to trade in and colonize the part of New England that lay approximately between the Charles and Merrimack Rivers, and settlement began in Boston was made the capital in The charter was revoked in , and two years later all the New England colonies were united into the Dominion of New England. A new charter was issued in that joined the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the Plymouth Colony, and the Maine Colony as the Province of Massachusetts Bay and placed it under a royal governor. Learn more about Charles I. What was the purpose of the Massachusetts Bay Colony? The self-governing, self-reliant colony was first governed by John Winthrop and organized under principles laid out by John Cotton. The colonists made their living through farming, fishing, and trade. Learn more about Puritanism. What is the importance of the Massachusetts Bay Colony? The General Court was made into a bicameral assembly in In addition, Puritans believed that churchgoers should read the Bible for themselves, and thus the education of children was required. Learn more about Harvard University. The Puritans established a theocratic government with the franchise limited to church members. Winthrop, Dudley, the Rev. John Cotton, and other leaders zealously sought to prevent any independence of religious views, and many with differing religious beliefs— including Roger Williams of Salem and Anne Hutchinson of Boston, as well as unrepentant Quakers and Anabaptists — were banished. By the mid-17th century the Massachusetts Bay Colony had grown to more than 20, inhabitants.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded by the Puritans, a religious minority group who migrated to the New World seeking to create a model religious calendrierdelascience.com

This is a picture of a women who lived in Massachusetts Bay Colony. She is a pilgrim. Pilgrims lived in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and had religion beliefs. Massachusetts is in the New England Colonies. This is a map of the New England Colonies. People in the Massachusetts Bay Colony interacted with the natives as well as with their people. The Puritans who moved to settle in the Massachusetts Colony were smart. Before everyone started heading over to Massachusetts, a few people went there first to get things started. They built minor settlements and started planting seeds and plants. After the colony was kind of started, more people started heading over. This is the main reason why the Massachusetts Bay Colony was so successful. Depending on what "class" you were in, you would have certain abilities and disabilities. Some jobs for anyone would be blacksmiths, coopers, shoemakers, weaving wool, manual workers, servants, apprentices, and sailors. There were many more jobs, those are only a few of them. People who were in the lower classes were indentured servants. This meant that someone would work for someone else for a certain amount of time. There were very few slaves in the low class. The middle class was able to vote, lower class people could not and very few people could work in the government and be in charge. Others were skilled tradesmen or had certain jobs and professions. People in the highest "class" were able to own land and plantations. People in this colony could harvest and take corn, beans, squash, rye, sheep, cattle, and timber. The Massachusetts Bay Colony would also trade everything they harvested: They also trade fur with others. They traded with different parts of Europe and other colonies. He founded Massachusetts because the Puritans wanted religious freedom from England. They thought that the way they lived was the best way. It was settled by a group of Those people needed to make the village by their self. They need to have a lot of experience. The people that did have experience a lot of work. In when the Massachusetts Bay Colony was officially established, Boston was made the capital city of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. In , the four year war with Pequots began. This war was a success for the Massachusetts bay Colony, for the tribe was nearly wiped out. In , Roger Williams was banished from the colony due to his opinions. In , Harvard College was established at Cambridge. In , a ship that held many slaves arrived in Salem, Massachusetts from the Nicaraguan Coast. This man is named John Winthrop. He founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony in They brought a royal charter with them. This charter allowed them to set up a government in the small colony. According to the charter, freemen were to meet and choose any elected official for the council. People in the "middle class" and "highest class" could vote. The people in the "low class" were usually indentured servants or slaves, and they could not vote. In May , at the second meeting of the general court, there were about men attending the meeting. That was just about all the adult males in the colony. So they could decide who was the council was. The rules of the colony are made by the puritans in the meeting house. One of the laws are you have to tech your child to read the bible. Another one is if there are 50 or more children in the colony you have to have as school. It is jagged hills is next to the Atlantic Ocean. The Puritans had Christian belief. There was no religious freedom where the Puritans lived. They were very religious. Thomas Hooker was a Puritan minister, and was also a Quaker. Thomas Hooker led a group of separatists out of Massachusetts, so they could have religious freedom. What is now called Massachusetts was first explored by John Cabot in After that, Bartholomew Gosnold and Samuel de Champlain explored the area. Powered by Create your own unique website with customizable templates.

Chapter 9 : Puritan New England: Massachusetts Bay (article) | Khan Academy

The settlement of Massachusetts Bay, like the Colony of Plymouth, was commenced by non-conformists, for the purpose of enjoying greater religious liberty in matters of worship. Among the most active in this enterprise were Mr. Endicott and Mr. White; the latter a pious and active minister of Dorchester, England.

The mapmaker showed west at the top with north to the right. The passengers of the Arbella who left England in with their new charter had a great vision. They were to be an example for the rest of the world in rightful living. Future governor John Winthrop stated their purpose quite clearly: It was the largest original venture ever attempted in the English New World. The passengers were determined to be a beacon for the rest of Europe, "A Modell of Christian Charity," in the words of the governor. John Winthrop travelled to the New World aboard the Arbella. He was elected and dismissed as governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony several times. Puritans believed in predestination. This doctrine holds that God is all-powerful and all-knowing; therefore, the fate of each individual soul is known to God at birth. Nothing an individual can do or say could change their ultimate fate. Puritans believed that those chosen by God to be saved "the elect" would experience "conversion. Only the elect could serve as Church members. If a person were truly saved, he would only be capable of behavior endorsed by God. These "living saints" would serve as an example to the rest of the world. During the early years, ministers such as John Cotton carefully screened individuals claiming to have experienced conversion. The colony needed more than a fervent church to survive. Many dissenters "Christian men and women who were not converted" also lived within the ranks of Massachusetts Bay. Towns such as Marblehead were founded by non-Puritan settlers. The Puritans allowed this for the sake of commerce. Many skills were necessary for a vibrant economy. This engraving shows the Harvard campus as it looked during the 18th century. An elected legislature was established, echoing the desire for self-government already seen in other English colonies. Although ministers were prohibited from holding political office, many of the most important decisions were made by the clergy. In , Harvard College was instituted for the purpose of training Puritan ministers. By the end of the s, as part of a "Great Migration" of Puritans out of England, nearly 14, more Puritan settlers came to Massachusetts, and the colony began to spread. In , Plymouth colony, still without a charter, was absorbed by their burgeoning neighbor to the West. The great experiment seemed to be a smashing success for the first few decades. In the end however, worldly concerns led to a decline in religious fervor as the s grew old.