**Colonial Era 1.1**

**SSUSH1 Compare and contrast the development of English settlement and colonization during the 17th Century.**

**c. Explain the development of the New England Colonies including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.**

**Development of the New England Colonies**

The **New England Colonies** (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire) were marked by poor, thin, rocky soils and a relatively short growing season that made farming difficult. However, plentiful forests and proximity to the sea led New Englanders to eventually develop a thriving ship building industry. Fishing, whaling, and commercial trade from harbors such as Boston became important economic engines for the region. New Englanders became the merchants of the colonies and New England-based ships were the carriers of colonial goods in the trans-Atlantic trade.

Whereas England’s Southern Colonies were developed for primarily economic gain, the New England Colonies developed initially as religious outposts by various subjugated groups. In particular, **Calvinists** in England faced increased persecution for their desire to reform the **Anglican Church** (also known as the Church of England) and their opposition to the growing power of the English monarchy. These religious dissenters, known as **Puritans**, disagreed with the Protestant Anglican Church’s continued use of **Catholic** rituals and traditions. The Puritans wanted to “purify” their Protestant sect of its heavily entrenched Catholic features. Although the Puritans came to North America for religious reasons, they were not religiously tolerant of those who did not fully comply with their views of religion.

American Indians were viewed by the Puritans as needing to be saved from their sinful ways since they were not Christians. In the early years of English colonization, the relationship between the American Indians and the Puritans was based primarily on trade and diplomacy given that the Englishmen were greatly outnumbered. The Puritans did not openly embrace the American Indians but relied on them for help in the difficult early years for survival. As the English population increased, so did the conflict with natives of the area. A series of bloody wars (**King Philip’s War** and the **Pequot Wars**) ensued during the colonial period between the Puritans and the American Indians of New England.

Development of the New England Colonies

24. What future states made up the New England Colonies?

25. However, plentiful forests and proximity to the sea led New Englanders to eventually develop a thriving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade from harbors such as Boston became important economic engines for the region.

27. Why were the New England Colonies established (developed)?

28. Who were the Puritans?

29. How did the Puritans view American Indians?

30. What was the name of the series of bloody wars between the Puritans and the American Indians?