

DOWNLOAD PDF THE PREMISES OF RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENT IN THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY

Chapter 1 : The Harsh and Humiliating Religious Persecutions in Colonial New England

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.

Reconstruction in Practice New England Colonies It has long been understood that the prime motive for the founding of the New England colonies was religious freedom. Certainly what those early colonists wanted was the freedom to worship God as they deemed proper, but they did not extend that freedom to everyone. Those who expressed a different approach to religious worship were not welcome. Puritans especially were intolerant toward those who held views other than their own. Much of the religious disaffection that found its way across the Atlantic Ocean stemmed from disagreements within the Anglican Church, as the Church of England was called. They argued that the Church of England was following religious practices that too closely resembled Catholicism both in structure and ceremony. The Anglican clergy was organized along episcopalian lines, with a hierarchy of bishops and archbishops. A more extreme view was held by the Separatists, a small group mainly from the English town of Scrooby, who opposed any accommodation with the Anglican Church. At first, the Separatists left England for the more tolerant atmosphere of the Netherlands, but after a while, their leaders found the Dutch a little too tolerant; their children were adopting Dutch habits and culture. When the opportunity arose to settle on land granted by the Virginia Company of London, the Separatists accepted the offer. In 1620, they set sail for America on the Mayflower. As a result of their migrations, the Separatists became known as the Pilgrims, people who undertake a religious journey. Instead of landing on Virginia Company land, however, the Pilgrims found themselves in what is now southern Massachusetts. Because they were outside the jurisdiction of the company and concerned that new Pilgrims among them might cause problems, the leaders signed the Mayflower Compact, an agreement establishing a civil government under the sovereignty of King James I and creating the Plymouth Plantation colony. The Pilgrims endured terrible hardships in their first years at Plymouth, with disease and starvation taking a toll. The infant colony grew slowly, raising maize and trading furs with the nearby Dutch as well as with the Indians. Plymouth Plantation was the first permanent settlement in New England, but beyond that distinction, its place in American history is somewhat exaggerated. The Massachusetts Bay colony. Almost overnight, they founded a half dozen towns, setting up churches on the congregationalist pattern under the Reverend John Cotton. These churches ran their own affairs, taxed the community to finance operations, and hired and fired ministers. Although church attendance was compulsory, not everyone was deemed worthy of membership. This intimidating test ultimately served to limit church membership and forced the next generation to modify procedures. Education was a high priority in Puritan society because literacy was essential to Bible study. Laws were passed calling for the creation of grammar schools to teach reading and writing, and Harvard College was founded in 1636 to train the clergy. The narrow views of the Puritan leaders regarding religious conformity provoked opposition. Roger Williams argued for the separation of church and state, and the right of privacy in religious belief, and against compulsory church service. Banished from Massachusetts Bay in 1633, he went south to Narragansett Bay and founded the Providence settlement. In 1639, Williams received royal permission to start the colony of Rhode Island, a haven for other religious dissenters. Anne Hutchinson was another critic of clerical authority. Puritan leaders called her and her supporters Antinomians—individuals opposed to the rule of law. Tried for sedition, Hutchinson was also exiled as a danger to the colony. She lived in Rhode Island for a time and then moved to New Netherland, where she was killed in 1637 during a conflict between settlers and Indians. The Puritans brought disease as well as their religion to the New World, and the impact on the native population was the same as it had been in the Caribbean, Mexico, and South America a century earlier. As settlements expanded beyond the coastal region, conflicts with the local tribes became common, with equally devastating results. Notably, for the colonists in Massachusetts Bay and New England, disease was less of a problem than it was in the

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southern colonies. The cold winters limited travel, and the comparatively small farming communities that were established limited the spread of infection. Death rates dwindled, and life expectancy rose. Improved survival combined with the immigration of entire families contributed to the rapid growth of the population. Massachusetts Bay was a theocratic society, or a society in which the lines between church and state were blurred. Church membership, for example, was required for men to vote for elected local officials. Single men and women could not live on their own. Disrespectful servants, errant husbands, and disobedient wives were subject to civil penalties, and rebellious children could even be put to death. The laws also provided a degree of protection for women by punishing abusive men and compelling fathers to support their children. Puritan efforts to maintain an intensely ideal religious community did not endure past the first generation. Their restrictive membership requirements in place made it difficult for the Puritan churches to maintain themselves. Without sainthood, however, they could neither vote on church matters nor take communion. Change was also imposed from outside. The New England Way was breaking down, and a consequence was the Salem witchcraft trials of 1692. What made the events in Salem Village unique was the extent of the hysteria, which led to the imprisonment of more than one hundred men and women and the execution of twenty. Historians attribute the outbreak to several factors—rivalries between families, a clash of values between a small farming community like Salem Village and the more cosmopolitan commercial center of Salem, and the ties between many of the accused with Anglicans, Quakers, and Baptists, whom the Puritans considered heretics. Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine. Connecticut was settled by colonists from Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay in the 1630s. Thomas Hooker, a minister from Cambridge who advocated less stringent views on religious conformity than other Puritan clergy, brought part of his congregation to the territory in New Haven, on the other hand, was founded two years later by Puritans who found even Massachusetts Bay too liberal. The Pequot War in 1637 largely wiped out the Pequot tribe and cleared away the last obstacle to the expansion of settlements in the Connecticut River Valley. Despite the Fundamental Orders, Connecticut was really without legal status until 1786, when it was chartered as a royal colony. New Hampshire and Maine were originally proprietorships granted not by the king but the Council of New England. Both colonies strove to maintain their independence but were only partly successful. Massachusetts effectively controlled New Hampshire until 1776, when it became a separate colony under a royal charter; Maine remained part of Massachusetts until 1820.

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Chapter 2 : Massachusetts Bay Colony | blog.quintoapp.com

The Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded by the Puritans, who wanted to create a perfectly religious community, or a 'city on the hill,' away from the Catholic influence in the Anglican Church.

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.

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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 1634. 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.

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Chapter 3 : Massachusetts Bay Company | Scholastic

Colonial Massachusetts Facts. There were many contributing factors leading to toleration of religion in Colonial America. A contributing factor was the over zealotry of the Puritans to create a City on the Hill in Colonial Massachusetts.

For its first governor they chose Sir William Phips. Phips came to Boston in to begin his rule, and was immediately thrust into the witchcraft hysteria in Salem. He established the court that heard the notorious Salem witch trials , and oversaw the war effort until he was recalled in Economy[edit] Concerning Evil Spirits Boston, by Increase Mather The province was the largest and most economically important in New England , and one where many American institutions and traditions were formed. Unlike southern colonies, it was built around small towns rather than scattered farms. The westernmost portion of Massachusetts, the Berkshires, were settled during the three decades following the end of the French and Indian War , largely by Scots. Sir Francis Bernard, the Royal Governor, named this new area The largest settlement in Berkshire County was Pittsfield, Massachusetts , founded in Newspapers became a major communications system in the 18th century, with Boston taking a leading role in the British colonies. Five Boston newspapers presented a full range of opinions during the coming of the American revolution. In Worcester, printer Isaiah Thomas made the Massachusetts Spy the influential voice of the western settlers. Most farming towns were largely self-sufficient, with families trading with each other for items they did not produce themselves; the surplus was sold to cities. Great quantities of cod were exported to the slave colonies in the West Indies. Most other manufactured products were imported from Britain or smuggled in from the Netherlands. Banking[edit] In , the Massachusetts Bay Colony became the first to issue paper money in what would become the United States, but soon others began printing their own money as well. The demand for currency in the colonies was due to the scarcity of coins, which had been the primary means of trade. Paper money quickly became the primary means of exchange within each colony, and it even began to be used in financial transactions with other colonies. The ban proved extremely harmful to the economy of the colonies and inhibited trade, both within the colonies and abroad. By , however, the colony recalled its paper currency and transitioned to a specie currency based on the British reimbursement in gold and silver for its spending in the French and Indian wars. The large-scale merchants and Royal officials welcomed the transition but many farmers and smaller businessmen were opposed. Boston responded, launching naval expeditions against Acadia and Quebec in both wars. The fortress was returned to France at the end of the war, angering many colonists who viewed it as a threat to their security. Disasters[edit] Boston was hit by a major smallpox epidemic in Some colonial leaders called for use of the new technique of inoculation, whereby a patient would get a weak form of the disease and become permanently immune. Puritan minister Cotton Mather and physician Zabdiel Boylston led the drive for inoculation, while physician William Douglass and newspaper editor James Franklin led the opposition. The first pulsations of the ground were followed for about a minute of tremulous motion. Next came a quick vibration and several jerks much worse than the first. Houses rocked and cracked; furniture fell over. Holyoke, of Salem , wrote in his diary that he "thought of nothing less than being buried instantly in the ruins of the house. The ocean along the coast was affected; ships shook so much that sleeping sailors awoke, thinking they had run aground. In Boston, the earthquake threw dishes on the floor, stopped clocks, and bent vane-rods on churches and Faneuil Hall. New springs appeared, and old springs dried up. Subterranean streams changed their courses, emptying many wells. The worst damage was to chimneys. In Boston alone, about a hundred were leveled; about fifteen hundred were damaged, the streets in some places almost covered with fallen bricks. Falling chimneys broke some roofs. Many wooden buildings in Boston were thrown down, and some brick buildings suffered; the gable ends of twelve or fifteen were knocked down to the eaves. Despite the danger and many narrow escapes, no one was killed or seriously injured. Aftershocks continued for four days. For example, each governor was ordered to enact legislation for providing permanent salaries

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for crown officials, but the legislature refused to do so, using its ability to grant stipends annually as a means of control over the governor. Gage was the last British governor of Massachusetts, and his effective rule extended to little more than Boston. Boston campaign Massachusetts was a center of the movement for independence from Great Britain, earning it the nickname, the "Cradle of Liberty". Colonists here had long had uneasy relations with the British monarchy, including open rebellion under the Dominion of New England in the s. His first victory was the Siege of Boston in the winter of 1776, after which the British were forced to evacuate the city. Boston Massacre[edit] Boston Massacre Boston was the center of revolutionary activity in the decade before, with Massachusetts natives Samuel Adams, John Adams, and John Hancock as leaders who would become important in the revolution. Boston had been under military occupation since 1768. When customs officials were attacked by mobs, two regiments of British regulars arrived. They had been housed in the city with increasing public outrage. In Boston on March 5, 1770, what began as a rock-throwing incident against a few British soldiers ended in the shooting of five men by British soldiers in what became known as the Boston Massacre. The incident caused further anger against British authority in the commonwealth over taxes and the presence of the British soldiers. Boston Tea Party[edit] Main article: Boston Tea Party Boston Tea Party One of the many taxes protested by the colonists was a tax on tea, imposed when Parliament passed the Townshend Acts, and retained when most of the provisions of those acts were repealed. With the passage of the Tea Act in 1773, tea sold by the British East India Company would become less expensive than smuggled tea, and there would be reduced profitmaking opportunities for Massachusetts merchants engaged in the tea trade. On December 16, 1773, when a tea ship of the East India Company was planning to land taxed tea in Boston, a group of local men known as the Sons of Liberty sneaked onto the boat the night before it was to be unloaded and dumped all the tea into the harbor, an act known as the Boston Tea Party. September Main article: They closed the port of Boston, the economic lifeblood of the Commonwealth, and reduced self-government. Local self-government was ended and the colony put under military rule. The Patriots formed the Massachusetts Provincial Congress after the provincial legislature was disbanded by Governor Gage. The suffering of Boston and the tyranny of its rule caused great sympathy and stirred resentment throughout the Thirteen Colonies. On February 9, 1776, the British Parliament declared Massachusetts to be in rebellion, and sent additional troops to restore order to the colony. With the local population largely opposing British authority, troops moved from Boston on April 18, 1776, to destroy the military supplies of local resisters in Concord. Paul Revere made his famous ride to warn the locals in response to this march. The city was quickly brought under siege. The British won the battle, but at a very large cost, and were unable to break the siege. The British made a desperate attempt by using biological weapons against the Americans by sending infected civilians with smallpox behind American lines but this was soon contained by Continental General George Washington who launched a vaccination program to ensure his troops and civilians were in good health after the damage biological warfare caused. Soon after the Battle of Bunker Hill, General George Washington took charge of the rebel army, and when he acquired heavy cannon in March 1776, the British were forced to leave, marking the first great colonial victory of the war. Ever since, "Evacuation Day" has been celebrated as a state holiday. Massachusetts was not invaded again but in the disastrous Penobscot Expedition took place in the District of Maine, then part of the Commonwealth. Trapped by the British fleet, the American sailors sank the ships of the Massachusetts state navy before it could be captured by the British. John Adams was a leader in the independence movement and he helped secure a unanimous vote for independence and on July 4, 1776, the United States Declaration of Independence was adopted in Philadelphia. Soon afterward the Declaration of Independence was read to the people of Boston from the balcony of the State House. Massachusetts was no longer a colony; it was a state and part of a new nation, the United States of America. We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the Great Legislator of the Universe, in affording us, in the course of His Providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or surprise, on entering into an Original, explicit, and Solemn Compact with each other; and of forming a new Constitution of Civil Government, for Ourselves and Posterity, and devoutly imploring His

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direction in so interesting a design, Do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government, as the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Bostonian John Adams , known as the "Atlas of Independence", was an important figure in both the struggle for independence as well as the formation of the new United States. John Adams The new constitution[edit] Massachusetts was the first state to abolish slavery. The new constitution also dropped any religious tests for political office, though local tax money had to be paid to support local churches. People who belonged to non-Congregational churches paid their tax money to their own church, and the churchless paid to the Congregationalists. Baptist leader Isaac Backus vigorously fought these provisions, arguing people should have freedom of choice regarding financial support of religion. Adams drafted most of the document and despite numerous amendments it still follows his line of thought. He distrusted utopians and pure democracy, and put his faith in a system of checks and balances; he admired the principles of the unwritten British Constitution. He insisted on a bicameral legislature which would represent both the gentlemen and the common citizen. Above all he insisted on a government by laws, not men. Still in force, it is the oldest constitution in current use in the world. The economy of rural Massachusetts suffered an economic depression after the war ended. Merchants, pressured for hard currency by overseas partners, made similar demands on local debtors, and the state raised taxes in order to pay off its own war debts. Efforts to collect both public and private debts from cash-poor farmers led to protests that flared into direct action in August Rebels calling themselves Regulators after the North Carolina Regulator movement of the s succeeded in shutting down courts meeting to hear debt and tax collection cases. By the end of a farmer in western Massachusetts named Daniel Shays emerged as one of the ringleaders, and government attempts to squelch the protests only served to radicalize the protestors. In January Shays and Luke Day organized an attempt to take the federal Springfield Armory ; state militia holding the armory beat back the attempt with cannon fire. A private militia raised by wealthy Boston merchants and led by General Benjamin Lincoln broke the back of the rebellion in early February at Petersham , but small-scale resistance continued in the western parts of the state for a while. The event led nationalists like George Washington to redouble efforts to strengthen the weak national government as necessary for survival in a dangerous world. Massachusetts, divided along class lines polarized by the rebellion, only narrowly ratified the United States Constitution in

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Chapter 4 : History - Colonial Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY. Established under the aegis of the New England Company, Massachusetts Bay Colony was first established by a group of Puritan merchants in The merchants had obtained their initial charter from the Council for New England in Wary of the validity of that document.

Many colonists lived in fairly crude structures, including dugouts , wigwams , and dirt-floor huts made using wattle and daub construction. Construction improved in later years, and houses began to be sheathed in clapboard , with thatch or plank roofs and wooden chimneys. These houses were the precursors to what is now called the saltbox style of architecture. The group leaders would also be responsible for acquiring native title to the lands that they selected. Outside a town center, land would be allocated for farming, some of which might be held communally. Farmers with large plots of land might build a house near their properties on the outskirts of the town. Church services might be held for several hours on Wednesday and all day Sunday. Puritans did not observe annual holidays, especially Christmas , which they said had pagan roots. Marriage and family life[edit] Many of the early colonists who migrated from England came with some or all of their family. Infant mortality rates were comparatively low, as were instances of childhood death. Older widows would also sometimes marry for financial security. It was also normal for older widowed parents to live with one of their children. Due to the Puritan perception of marriage as a civil union, divorce did sometimes occur and could be pursued by both genders. Sex outside of marriage was considered fornication if neither partner was married, and adultery if one or both were married to someone else. Fornication was generally punished by fines and pressure to marry; a woman who gave birth to an illegitimate child could also be fined. Adultery and rape were more serious crimes, and both were punishable by death. Rape, however, required more than one witness, and was therefore rarely prosecuted. Sexual activity between men was called sodomy , and was also punishable by death. Women were almost exclusively responsible for seeing to the welfare of the children. Children were baptized at the local meeting house within a week of being born. Names were propagated within the family, and names would be reused when infants died. If an adult died without issue, his or her name could be carried on when the siblings of the deceased named children in his memory. Towns were obligated to provide education for their children, which was usually satisfied by hiring a teacher of some sort. The quality of these instructors varied, from minimally educated local people to Harvard-educated ministers. Government[edit] The structure of the colonial government changed over the lifetime of the charter. 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 beliefsâ€”including Roger Williams of Salem and Anne Hutchinson of Boston, as well as unrepentant Quakers and Anabaptistsâ€”were banished. By the mid Massachusetts Bay Colony had grown to more than 20, inhabitants. Its first meeting in America was held in October , but it was attended by only eight freemen. The deputies learned of the provisions that the general court should make all laws, and that all freemen should be members of the general court. They then demanded that the charter be enforced to the letter, which Governor Winthrop pointed out was impractical given the growing number of freemen. The parties reached a compromise, and agreed that the general court would be made up of two deputies elected by each town. A legal case in brought about the separation of the council of assistants into an upper house of the general court. Judicial appeals were to be decided by a joint session, since otherwise the assistants would be in the position to veto attempts to overturn their own decisions. Laws and judiciary[edit] In , the colony formally adopted the Massachusetts Body of Liberties , [60] written or compiled as its first code of laws by Nathaniel Ward. These included sleeping during church services, playing cards, and engaging in any number of activities on the Sabbath. The lower courts were also responsible for issuing licenses and for matters such as probate. Juries were authorized to decide questions of both fact and law, although the court was able to decide in the event that a jury failed to reach a decision. For example, the "ordeal of touch" was used in , in which

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someone accused of murder is forced to touch the dead body; if blood appears, the accused is deemed guilty. This was used to convict and execute a woman accused of murdering her newborn child. She was hanged in for murdering her daughter, as the common law of Massachusetts made no distinction at the time between insanity or mental illness and criminal behavior. In , one of the most notable instances was English Quaker Mary Dyer who was hanged in Boston for repeatedly defying a law banning Quakers from the colony. Executions ceased in when King Charles II explicitly forbade Massachusetts from executing anyone for professing Quakerism. Certain businesses were quick to thrive, notably shipbuilding, fisheries, and the fur and lumber trades. As early as , ships built in the colony began trading with other colonies, England, and foreign ports in Europe. Many colonial authorities were merchants or were politically dependent on them, and they opposed being required by the crown to collect duties imposed by those acts. The fishery was important enough that those involved in it were exempted from taxation and military service. Some income-producing activities took place in the home, such as carding , spinning , and weaving of wool and other fibers. Bridges were fairly uncommon, since they were expensive to maintain, and fines were imposed on their owners for the loss of life or goods if they failed. Consequently, most river crossings were made by ferry. Notable exceptions were a bridge across the Mystic River constructed in , and another over the Saugus River , whose upkeep costs were subsidized by the colony. On several occasions, it passed laws regulating wages and prices of economically important goods and services, but most of these initiatives did not last very long. The colony set standards governing the use of weights and measures. Items of personal adornment were frowned upon, such as lace and costly silk outerwear in particular. Many of the colonists came from the county of Lincolnshire and East Anglia , northeast of London, and a large group also came from Devon , Somerset , and Dorset in the southwest of England. These areas provided the bulk of the migration, although colonists also came from other regions of England. They brought with them apprentices and servants, the latter of whom were sometimes in indentured servitude. In the following years, most of the immigrants came for economic reasons; they were merchants, seamen, and skilled craftsmen. Following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in , the colony also saw in an influx of French Protestant Huguenots. During the period of the charter colony, small numbers of Scots immigrated, but these were assimilated into the colony. Some Indians captured in the Pequot War were enslaved, with those posing the greatest threat being transported to the West Indies and exchanged for goods and slaves. Geography of Massachusetts The Massachusetts colony was dominated by its rivers and coastline. Major rivers included the Charles and Merrimack, as well as a portion of the Connecticut River , which has been used to transport furs and timbers to Long Island Sound. Northern boundary of Massachusetts The colonial charter specified that the boundaries were to be from three miles 4. The colony also claimed additional lands by conquest and purchase, further extending the territory that it administered. The southeastern boundary with the Plymouth Colony was first surveyed in and accepted by both colonies in This was found not to be the case and, in , Governor Endicott sent a survey party to locate the northernmost point on the Merrimack. When extended eastward, this line was found to meet the Atlantic near Casco Bay in present-day Maine. Following this discovery, the colonial magistrates began proceedings to bring existing settlements under their authority in southern New Hampshire and Maine. In , the colony purchased the claims of the Gorges heirs, gaining control over the territory between the Piscataqua and Kennebec Rivers.

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Chapter 5 : New England Colonies

The Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded by the owners of the Massachusetts Bay Company, which included investors in the failed Dorchester Company that had established a short-lived settlement on Cape Ann in The colony began in and was the company's second attempt at colonization.

The protracted struggle for supremacy between monarch and Parliament reached new heights in , when Charles I disbanded the rival body and ruled alone for 11 years. Official pressure was also applied on religious dissenters, notably the Pilgrims and the Puritans. Some were imprisoned for their nonconformist views and others lost lucrative official positions. In , a group of distinguished Puritan businessmen formed a venture named the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, which was initially conceived as a profit-making endeavor in the New World. A land grant was received from the Council of New England, the successor to the ineffective Virginia Company of Plymouth, providing rights to the area between the Charles and Merrimack rivers and westward to the Pacific Ocean. Preliminary voyages were made in and , and resulted in the establishment of a small colony on Cape Ann and later at Salem. The careful Puritan businessmen sought additional protection for their scheme by requesting and receiving a charter from the king , who had apparently been misinformed about their religious views. The charter took a generous view of the geography involved: The charter also expressed an optimistic view of the prospects for finding precious metals: While still in England, the company members signed the Cambridge Agreement , in which they agreed to undertake the rigors of the Atlantic voyage if full authority over the charter and colony would be vested in the members themselves. Those stockholders who did not wish to migrate sold their shares to emigrants. Through this action the Massachusetts Bay venture was transformed from a trading company into an organization dominated by staunch Puritans with a religious agenda. Political power in the new colony was limited to fellow believers, effectively creating a theocracy a government run by religious officials who would enforce religious principles. The Great Migration Beginning in , Governor John Winthrop , with the company charter tightly in hand, guided the arrival of nearly colonists to the New World. The initial parties stopped first at Salem, but soon established a permanent settlement on the Shawmut Peninsula of Massachusetts Bay later to be called Boston. Initially, circumstances were extremely difficult - approximately settlers died the first year and a similar number returned to England in the spring of Gradual improvements in living conditions led to an influx of new colonists, mainly English Puritans, that totaled more than 20, over the next decade. New settlements soon fanned out from Boston " Newtown later Cambridge , Lexington, Concord , Watertown, Charlestown, Dorchester, and others dotted the map. Massachusetts differed markedly from Plymouth, its neighbor 40 miles to the south. The Puritan immigrants, as a whole, had been more prominent in England and were more highly educated. All classes, from gentleman to common laborer, were represented. The stamp of Puritanism was felt throughout the entire community. The Puritans of Massachusetts Bay were Calvinists , but with their own points of emphasis. They held the traditional belief that all mankind merited eternal damnation, but a merciful God had graciously granted salvation to a few, the Elect. Failure to do so would result in stern punishment, much as the Biblical Hebrews, an earlier chosen people, had been disciplined. Good behavior would not win salvation for the Massachusetts Puritans, but it would help them in their current lives to avoid wars, famines, and other forms of divine wrath. Religious orthodoxy was challenged from time to time by various members of the community. More thoughtful challenges came from Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson. As time passed, church membership declined as fewer people were able to offer proof of a conversion experience, which would convince themselves and others of their inclusion among the elect. This troublesome situation was remedied by the adoption of the Half-Way Covenant by many New England congregations. Puritanism opposed sinful frivolities, but there was some disagreement as to what role dancing might play in the social life of the colony. Concerning the Controversy about Dancing, the Question is not, whether all Dancing be in itself sinful. It is granted, that Pyrrhical or Polemical Saltation: Nor is the question,

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whether a sober and grave Dancing of Men with Men, or of Women with Women, be not allowable; we make no doubt of that, where it may be done without offence, in due season, and with moderation. The Prince of Philosophers has observed truly, that Dancing or Leaping, is a natural expression of joy: So that there is no more Sin in it, than in laughter, or any outward expression of inward Rejoycing. But our question is concerning Gynecandrical Dancing, or that which is commonly called Mixt or Promiscuous Dancing, viz. Now this we affirm to be utterly unlawful, and that it cannot be tollerated in such a place as New-England, without great Sin. The Massachusetts Bay Company and the colony were one and the same until , when the charter was taken away. Later, in , a new royal charter was granted to Massachusetts; the Plymouth Colony and Maine were absorbed. Still referring to itself as the "Colony of Massachusetts Bay," the General Court declared on January 23, , that the royal governor Gage was no longer in charge and that the colony would be responsible for its own management until the King appointed an acceptable governor. Near the end of the war, Massachusetts produced a constitution for the "Commonwealth of Massachusetts," which is the name it has retained to the present time. That constitution, ratified on June 15, , remains the oldest written constitution in continuous use in the world. The word Massachusetts is taken from a Native American word for "great hills," referring to the Blue Hills near Boston. The eyes of all people are upon us, so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken, and so cause Him to withdraw His present help from us, we shall be made a story and a byword through the world.

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Chapter 6 : What role did religion play in the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony? | Yahoo Answers

Roger Williams, founder of the colony of Rhode Island, is famous as an apostle of religious tolerance and a foe of religious establishments. In Separating Church and State, Timothy Hall combines impressive historical and legal scholarship to explore Williams's theory of religious liberty and relate it to current debate.

Massachusetts Bay Colony The Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, were a small religious group that was part of a larger Puritan movement the Puritans preferred to describe themselves as "the godly," not as the "Puritans". The Puritan movement denoted a loose collection of religious beliefs, not a particular denominational sect. Puritans believed that all institutions, including government, schools, families, communities, and the Church of England, should be "purified" by cleansing away all cultural characteristics regarded by the Puritans as ungodly. After the Pilgrim Puritans encountered religious persecution in England, they fled to Holland. Subsequently the Pilgrims sailed to what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts. From about 1630 onward, other Puritans organized the much larger Massachusetts Bay Colony under the auspices of the Massachusetts Bay Company. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was located where Boston now stands, and along with Plymouth formed the first two colonies of Massachusetts. The Puritan movement in Massachusetts and elsewhere had some internal variations based upon theology, geography, local group organization, and colonial culture. For example, the Plymouth Pilgrims, headed by Governor William Bradford, tended to be of the working class. Pilgrims wanted to separate from the Church of England. They had no professional clergy, their leaders were elected, and their leadership was considered bound by the rules of the Mayflower Compact. The Plymouth colony had only a small population. In contrast, the much larger Massachusetts Bay Colony was constituted of more affluent, educated people who identified with high church culture, professional clergy, and English political philosophy. The Massachusetts Bay Colony did not wish to separate from England or the Church of England, but instead advocated internal institutional reform. Massachusetts Bay leaders were not elected, but were considered emissaries of God who were not to be second-guessed by commoners. John Winthrop, a trained lawyer and former government official in England, presided over the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Massachusetts Bay Colony in the modern Boston area eventually came to dominate the economy, politics, legal system, and educational system of the Massachusetts Commonwealth. Modern Massachusetts is much more a reflection of Boston than of Plymouth. In their new home, the Puritans implemented many of the same onerous legal restrictions upon religious liberty that had vexed them while living in England. For example, John Cotton, a leading Massachusetts cleric, implemented a law that no man could vote unless he was both a Puritan church member and a property owner non-Puritans were dispossessed of their private property. Additionally, all colonists were legally required to attend austere Puritan church services. This approach was widespread and long-lasting in Puritan society. The Plymouth court convicted defendant Joseph Boardman of "unnecessary absence from [Puritan] worship" and "not frequenting the publick worship of God. During their first three years in the New World, the Puritans abolished private property and declared all land and produce to be owned in common a commonwealth. In Plymouth over half the colonists promptly died from starvation. Governor William Bradford observed that the collectivist approach "was found to breed much confusion and discontent and retard much employment that would have been to their benefit and comfort. For his part, John Winthrop delivered a famous speech in that articulated the prevailing contemporary Bay Colony ethic of social collectivism: Community in the work, our Community as members of the same body[. Each statement reflected an expansive element of social policy, pressed to its logical end and enforced by the Puritans with deadly seriousness. The leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony openly espoused rule by the elite. A democracy is, amongst civil nations, accounted the meanest and worst of all forms of government. If the people be governors who shall be governed? Internally, the Puritans persecuted and even tortured non-conforming Christians. In Boston Common, dissenters were hung or buried alive. In 1633, Roger Williams, who became a Baptist, was banished in the dead of winter and led some religious dissidents away to

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found Rhode Island. The same year, Thomas Hooker, another preacher at odds with the Bay Puritans, founded Connecticut with a separate breakaway group. Native American tribes, some of whom were suffering from the onslaught of European diseases, also developed a hostile, violent, and deeply distrustful relationship with the Puritans. The Puritans abducted some of the Native Americans to ship to England. In a law was passed to require that Native Americans would only receive "allotments" and "plantations" if they "civilized" themselves by becoming Puritans and accepting English customs of agriculture and living: For the settling the Indian title to lands in this jurisdiction is declared and ordered by this Court and authority thereof, that all the lands any of the Indians have in this jurisdiction have improved by subduing the same, they have a just right unto, according to that in Gen. I, 28, and Chapter IX, I, and Psalms CXV and 16, and for the civilizing and helping them forward to Christianity, if any of the Indians shall be brought to civility and shall come among the English and shall inhabit their plantations and shall there live civilly and orderly, that such Indians shall have allotments among the English, according to the custom of the English in like cases. Laws of Massachusetts, Edition of , at Unfortunately, this Puritan legal concept later inspired Captain Richard Henry Pratt to instigate a devastating nationwide ethnic cleansing program against Native Americans from , which was designed to civilize the tribes and remove them from their lands. Pratt forced Native Americans all over the United States to attend and participate in Christian church services in the Massachusetts tradition. See also Removing Classrooms from the Battlefield: As a colony, early Rhode Island contended against early Massachusetts for more religious liberty, democracy, and individualism. Rhode Island pointedly refused to accept the Massachusetts educational model of schooling, compulsory education compulsory attendance did not debut until , and affiliated college integration. By about , the Massachusetts culture of education had spread northward to absorb New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and the rest of New England. The Massachusetts Bay Colony attempted to curtail further dissent by utilizing a tightly-controlled system of schooling and neighborhood monitoring. In , the first "public school" was established in With Harvard established as the capstone of their system of social control, the Puritans then set about to construct supporting strictures. The Puritan paradigm utilized certain aspects of the Platonic paradigm of community child raising, including indentured servitude: United States, F. The rich indeed are left at their own option[. Later, Captain Richard Henry Pratt reinstated this practice by separating Native Americans and Native American children, subjecting the youth to involuntary servitude for little or no compensation, and considerably enriching the Northeast economy in the process. A controlling, punitive culture gradually emerged. The Puritans enacted laws that curtailed parental rights, created community schools, established Puritan precepts as a civic requirement, imposed community taxation for majoritarian schooling, and encouraged citizens to report upon non-conforming relatives and neighbors. By separating children from their parents, community leaders could monitor all family members. No family member could rebel against the community scheme or the official dogma without putting other family members at risk of reprisal. Children became more vulnerable to various forms of abuse. The Massachusetts Education Law of re-enacted with a preamble and local taxation features in was a natural extension of the Puritan requirement that all citizens had to attend Puritan church services. School was, like church, an institution designed to inculcate a particular world view. Puritans thought that their world view should be sanctioned and disseminated under government auspices. This same precept necessarily underpins the enactment of every compulsory education statute, Puritan or otherwise. The Massachusetts Education Law read as follows: They are to take care of such as are sett to keep cattle be set to sime other implyment withall; as spinning upon the rock, knitting, weaving tape, etc. They are also to privde that a sufficient quantity of materialls, as hemp, flaxe, etc. The version of the law additionally directed that "The Selectman of every town. Also that all masters of families doe once a week at the least catechize their children and servants in the grounds and principles of Religion. Such a son shall be put to death. Towns of fifty families or more were required to hire a schoolmaster who would teach children to read and write. Towns of a hundred families or more were required to have a grammar schoolmaster. The schoolmasters were to prepare children to attend Harvard College: To some degree, the Massachusetts system of social control

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spread to Connecticut. Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any commonwealth, and whereas many parents and masters are too indulgent and negligent of their duty in that kind: It is therefore ordered by this Court and the authority thereof, that the selectmen of every town, in the several preceincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors, to see first: And further that all parents and masters do breed and bring up their children and apprentices in some honest, lawful calling, labor, or employment, either in husbandry or some other trade profitable for themselves and the commonwealth, if they will not, nor can not, traim them up in learning to fit them for higher employments: Of course, legal codes are only a partial reflection of the facts on the ground in the various Puritan communities. Social norms were even more important, because community acceptance was key to survival in the tightly-knit social networks. Failure to comply with social norms could result in harassment, banishment, economic deprivation, and other difficulties, regardless of whether a norm also happened to be formally incorporated into the legal code of a Puritan community. In Connecticut, Yale filled the same role as Harvard did for Massachusetts. As the Massachusetts Puritan society became more overbearing, it developed a psychotic quality. Furtive adults coped with an environment in which due process and freedom of expression were denied. A dark era of suspicion and fear took hold, culminating most famously in the Salem Witchcraft Trials of -- 1 2. Salem is located near present-day Boston. The aim of the trials was to eliminate individuals with "heretical" views or conduct. In practice, heresy included political criticism of the colonial government, eccentric personal behavior, and criticism of the witchhunt itself. During the purge, nineteen men and women were executed as witches along with two dogs thought to be accomplices. About two hundred other nonconformists were imprisoned, and four accused witches died in prison. One man who refused to submit to trial was killed using an European torture technique, *peine forte et dure*, whereby heavy stones are placed upon a man until he is crushed and suffocated. Plymouth held witchcraft trials as well, but the defendants were acquitted. As the bloodlust ebbed, a general sense emerged amongst colonial leaders that their entire community had gone terribly awry. To their credit, judges and jurors issued public apologies for their errors in judgment. Reverend Samuel Parris was replaced as minister after reluctantly admitting to some mistakes. Unfortunately, Chief Justice William Stoughton, the most culpable actor in the bloodfest, refused to apologize. He was subsequently elected to be the next governor of Massachusetts a feat emulated by Earl Warren, who was elected governor of California after the internment of Japanese Americans. For example, home-educated Benjamin Franklin, one of the most influential Framers, frequently clashed with the officials and clerics in Boston. As a youth, Franklin bridled under the Puritan strictures in Boston, defied the Puritan culture of indentured servitude, fled to make his home in Quaker-dominated Philadelphia, and published criticisms of perceived Puritan bigotry. Franklin also wrote a scathing criticism of Harvard.

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Chapter 7 : Massachusetts Bay Colony - Wikipedia

What role did religion play in the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony? The colony was formed by groups trying to avoid religious persecution and gain religious freedom. What led to religious disagreements among the Puritans, and what was the result?

Religious Tolerance in Colonial America Freedom, liberty, and democracy did not appear suddenly with the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution. These rights and the institutions and laws which established and protected them developed as part of the American political tradition over time. To understand their development we must consider the how selected ideas, institutions, and practices from Europe, and particularly from Great Britain, were adapted by colonists and transformed into American ideas, institutions, and practices. At the same time we must recognize the possibility of the non-British origins of some of our most cherished values and ideas. For example, some historians believe that the Iroquois Confederation influenced the authors of the Constitution. Religious tolerance was an important but often misunderstood contribution of the colonial era. Tolerance developed only after time. Groups such as the Pilgrims and Puritans who left Europe to escape religious persecution often were intolerant of religious diversity themselves once they established themselves in the New World. Religion and government, far from being separate, were viewed as intrinsically connected by the early colonists. The Pilgrims were Separatists and radical Puritans who sailed aboard the Mayflower in and founded Plymouth Colony near what is now Provincetown Massachusetts. They had originally left England for the religiously tolerant Netherlands, but left there for economic reasons and because their children were becoming more Dutch than English. The Pilgrims had originally intended to go to Virginia controlled by the London Company, but ended up at Cape Cod Bay when they were blown off course. Pilgrim leader William Bradford and others wrote and signed the Mayflower Compact to establish a self-governing colony based on the majority rule of male church members. This established the precedent for local government based on written agreements and consent of the governed. Bradford was elected the first governor of the colony. During the first winter half the Pilgrims died due to the cold climate, disease, and hunger. Native Americans helped the remaining Pilgrims to survive and taught them where to fish and how to grow corn. The first Thanksgiving was celebrated when the Pilgrims invited the Native Americans to a harvest feast. Most ended in the West Indies, but 10, to 20, settled in Massachusetts. They left England for economic reasons and due to religious persecution under King James and his son King Charles. After Oliver Cromwell and the Puritans defeated the Royalists in a civil war in England, Puritan emigration to America almost ceased between In the Massachusetts Bay Colony was established with 1, settlers. They did not wish to cut all ties with the Anglican church or England. The colony was established as a Bible commonwealth guided by English law and scripture. Freemen were adult men who were church members and property owners. The General Court or legislature made the laws for the colony, and the special relationship between church and state was called the New England Way. Church and religion were central to Puritans. The soil was rocky and difficult to farm, so some New Englanders turned to fishing, trade and business, selling fish, rum, grain, meat, naval stores, and lumber to England and the West Indies. Roger Williams, a Puritan minister founded a new colony Rhode Island in after purchasing land from the Narragansets. He was forced to leave Massachusetts Bay Colony because his questioned the New England Way and believed in a strict separation of church and state. Consequently the colony attracted many people who held unpopular beliefs. One of these people was Anne Hutchinson who was a nurse and a midwife who was critical of the established Puritan teachings and claimed she received her religious insights directly from God. This set the individual above the community and was intolerable to Governor Winthrop and the Puritan ministers and leaders. She was banished in found refuge in Rhode Island. They began to identify members of the community as witches and in a matter of months over persons were named as witches. Fifty-nine were tried, 31 convicted, and 19 hanged. Most of the accused were women and the young accusers might have been

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mentally ill. Recent historians emphasize how the trials were rooted in the social and cultural climate of New England which fostered an environment in which witchcraft fears flourished and people used accusation as a way to deal with personal conflict and community tensions. The early settlers brought with them European traditions of established churches and religious conflict. Religious diversity in the Middle Colonies prevented the establishment of any one Church except for the Anglican Church in part of New York. Established churches were supported by taxes, church attendance was required, and one often had to belong to a church in order to vote. The church and religion were viewed as the moral bedrock of any community. Since good government was impossible without good morals, and since religion was essential for morality, reasonable people concluded that good government required the strong influence of religion. Consequently Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson were ostracized and forced out of their communities due to religious intolerance. Their freedom was sacrificed for the greater good of the community. Others were jailed and even hanged for their religious beliefs. John Wise of Massachusetts was one of the first who questioned the conventional wisdom. According to Wise religion corrupted government. Even more important for Wise the Puritan concerned about salvation, government corrupted religion. Roger Williams helped to found Rhode Island where church and state were separate. Lord Baltimore in Maryland and William Penn made religious toleration part of the basic law in their colonies. Maryland gave no protection to Jews and others who did not profess to believe in Jesus Christ. Pennsylvania gave protection only to those who believed in God. Only Christians could take part in the government. Other colonies began to follow lead of Rhode Island, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Often they did so to serve the practical purpose of stimulating settlement and increasing population to increase profits for the King and shareholders. As people of different religions began to settle side by side tolerance increased. Over time the established churches weakened. Although they continued to exist in New England and the South until after the Revolutionary War, America moved toward the separation of church and state. The influence of Church remained strong in early America. Some would claim it continues to be strong today. This contrasts with much lower figures for most European Democracies.

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Chapter 8 : Separating church and state : Roger Williams and religious liberty (Book,) [blog.quintoapp.com]

However, the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony didn't tolerate any opposing religious views. Catholics, Quakers and other non-Puritans were banned from the colony. ADVERTISEMENT.

Williams then moved south and founded Rhode Island. Rhode Island became the first colony with no established church and the first to grant religious freedom to everyone, including Quakers and Jews. Religion was mentioned only once in the U. S. Constitution prohibits the use of religious tests as qualification for public office. This broke with European tradition by allowing people of any faith or no faith to serve in public office in the United States. First Amendment In , Virginia statesman and future president James Madison argued against state support of Christian religious instruction. Madison would go on to draft the First Amendment , a part of the Bill of Rights that would provide constitutional protection for certain individual liberties including freedom of religion, freedom of speech and the press, and the rights to assemble and petition the government. The First Amendment was adopted on December 15, 1791. The Fourteenth Amendment, adopted in 1868, extended religious freedom by preventing states from enacting laws that would advance or inhibit any one religion. Missouri governor Lilburn Boggs ordered that all Mormons be exterminated or expelled from the state. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the U. S. At these schools, Native American children were prohibited from wearing ceremonial clothes or practicing native religions. While most states followed federal example and abolished religious tests for public office, some states maintained religious tests well into the twentieth century. Landmark Supreme Court Cases Reynolds v. This Supreme Court case tested the limits of religious liberty by upholding a federal law banning polygamy. The Supreme Court ruled that the First Amendment forbids government from regulating belief but not from actions such as marriage. The Supreme Court upheld a Pennsylvania law requiring stores to close on Sundays, even though Orthodox Jews argued the law was unfair to them since their religion required them to close their stores on Saturdays as well. The Supreme Court ruled that states could not require a person to abandon their religious beliefs in order to receive benefits. In this case, Adell Sherbert, a Seventh-day Adventist, worked in a textile mill. When her employer switched from a five-day to six-day workweek, she was fired for refusing to work on Saturdays. When she applied for unemployment compensation, a South Carolina court denied her claim. This Supreme Court decision struck down a Pennsylvania law allowing the state to reimburse Catholic schools for the salaries of teachers who taught in those schools. Ten Commandments Cases In , the Supreme Court came to seemingly contradictory decisions in two cases involving the display of the Ten Commandments on public property. In the first case, Van Orden v. In McCreary County v. Supreme Court ruled that two large, framed copies of the Ten Commandments in Kentucky courthouses violated the First Amendment. Muslim Travel Bans In , federal district courts struck down the implementation of a series of travel ban orders by President Donald J.

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Chapter 9 : Untitled Document

- King Charles gave the Puritans a right to settle and govern a colony in the Massachusetts Bay area. The colony established political freedom and a representative government Great Migration.

Some Puritans were motivated by Calvin to break off from England and the rest of their religious group to start brand new lives. Explain the factors that contributed to the success of the Plymouth colony. Leaders such as William Bradford also kept the colony in order. Why did the Puritans come to America? How democratic was the Massachusetts Bay Colony? The colony was far from being a democracy, giving most rights exclusively to Puritan men or in some cases all men. For example, only Puritan men were allowed to vote in the colony. What happened to people whose religious beliefs differed others in Massachusetts Bay Colony? The most common consequences for not having Puritan beliefs in the colony were fines, floggings, and as in the case of Anne Hutchinson, banishment. It was very rare that someone would be hanged but it did happen in extreme cases. How was Rhode Island different than Massachusetts? Rhode Island had complete freedom of religion, and was a safe haven for people of any religion to seek refuge. This religious tolerance made the colony very unique and independent. In what ways did the British North American colonies reflect their mother country? English influence is shown in the New England farming communities, Massachusetts becoming a fishing colony because most settlers had been fishermen in England, town names, and some political practices such as ruling with an iron hand. Describe how Connecticut, Maine, and New Hampshire were settled. Connecticut was settled by a group of Boston Puritans, attracted by the valley of the Connecticut river. Maine had been settled by some fishermen and fur traders for sometime before the establishment of the Plymouth colony, was then purchased and kept as a part of Massachusetts until years later. New Hampshire had also been settled for fishing and trade and was made a royal independent colony by the king. Why did hostilities arise between Puritans and Native Americans? What was the result? The epidemic was started by Europeans which already had the remaining Indians worried about the settlers. Assess the following statement, "The British colonies were beginning to grow closer to each other by The united colonies could also defend themselves together against the major threats of the Indians, the French, and the Dutch. England imposed many changes and restrictions on the colonies. The Glorious Revolution angered the colonies caused them to fight back, and even tighter laws were re-enforced in return. Explain how settlement by the Dutch led to the type of city that New York is today. New York had always been a sort of aristocratic colony with a lot of life and diversity, and being owned by the Dutch West India Company, business and stock were an important role. Do the Dutch have an important legacy in the United States? The Dutch have an important legacy mainly when it comes to New York because it seems to be the colony that absorbed the most Dutch influence. What had William Penn and other Quakers experiences that would make them want a colony in America? They wanted to come to America to be able to have religious freedom within their own piece of land to live in. Why was Pennsylvania attractive to so many Europeans and Native Americans? Pennsylvania was such an attractive colony because it was very liberal. There was freedom of religion in this Quaker haven, and the quality of life was very good. What do the authors mean when they say that the middle colonies were the most American? These middle colonies had good abundant soil to grow crops on and sustained other important resources. The rivers were also a key within these colonies. Another characteristic of these colonies was that they were racially diverse and religiously tolerant than the rest. This statement shows how far America had come from the time of the beginning of colonization, and how many changes have been brought about to shape America into its current state. The Pilgrims Leave Holland: This shows how the Pilgrims had difficulty at first adjusting to their new lives in the colonies, especially because of the natives. They would have many conflicts with the Indians but would eventually be able to grow into their new land. Framing the Mayflower Compact: The main idea and goal of the Mayflower Compact was to create fair and equal laws to all. This would establish the colony inhabited by the Pilgrims with the religious tolerance they came to America for.

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Anne Hutchinson is Banished: This is an example of only one major case regarding religious issues and shows how everyone within the colony had to be careful with expressing their faith in the correct form. Puritan Mistreatment of Quakers: This document shows how severe the hatred Puritans had towards the Quakers was, with varying punishments. Since Quakers did not take oaths, they would be fined, which shows that even their simplest belief could have put them in trouble with the Puritans. Mary Rowlandson is Captured by Indians: This story also shows how dangerous the Natives were and what horrible things they had done to the colonists.