AP US History

Colonial Puritanism LEQ – Outside Information

Prompt: In what ways did ideas and values held by Puritans influence the political, economic, and social development of the New England colonies from 1620 through the 1660s?

“An hour’s idleness is as bad as an hour’s drunkenness”

Anglican Church

Antinomianism

Apprenticeship

*Arabella* covenant (Arbella)

Archbishop William Laud

Banishment of Roger Williams (1635)

Bay Psalm Book

Bible (Holy) Commonwealth

Blue Laws (sumptuary laws)

“Body of Liberties,” 1641

Bradstreet, Anne

Calvin, John

Charter colony

“City on a hill” (“light upon a hill”)

Congregational Church

Congregational rule

Connecticut

Conversion experience

Coverture

Dame schools

“Damned if you do, damned if you don’t”

Davenport, John

Deserving poor

Direct democracy

“Drunkenness”

Dyer, Mary

“Elect”

Eliot, John

Establishment of public education

“Fall of the cow” — economic recession, 1640s

Freedom of religion

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

General Court

“General Fundamentals” of Plymouth

“God’s barn”

“God versus cod”

Gorton, Samuel

Great Puritan migration, 1630–1643

Halfway Covenant/Cambridge Agreement

Harvard College

Heresy/heretics

High population density (compact settlements)

Homogeneous makeup of New England

Hooker, Thomas

Hutchinson, Anne (banished in 1638)

“Idle hands are the devil’s workshop”

Increase Mather (1639–1723)

Jeremiads

King Charles I

King Philip (Metacom)

Magistrates

Majority rule

Mason, John

Massachusetts Bay Company

Massachusetts School Laws of 1642 and 1647

Massachusetts tribe

Meetinghouse

Narragansetts

New England Confederation

New England Primer

New England town meetings

“New England Way”

New Hampshire

New Haven

Old Deluder Satan Law

Original sin

Paternalism

Patriarchal family

Pequot Wars (1637–)

Pilgrims (separatists/nonconformists)

Plymouth Plantation

Praying towns

Predestination

Profit motive (reasonable profit)

Protestant work ethic

Providence Plantation

Public education

Puritan Utopia

Pynchon, William

Quakers

Quasi-theocracy

Rhode Island

Rogue’s Island

“Sacred cod”

Salutary neglect

Separation of church and state

Shipbuilding

Social reciprocity

Standish, Miles

Theocracy

Town meetings

Township education system

Trade and Navigation Acts

Visible saints

Wampanoags

West Indian trade

Argument 1: Political

* Mayflower Compact
* Majority rule
* Direct democracy
* Town hall meetings
* Voting rights
* Church and state, and then the separation
* New charters – Plymouth absorbed by MA, RI founded for heretics, etc.
* Fundamental Orders of CT
* John Winthrop
* William Bradford

Argument 2: Economic

* Geography, explained
* Shipbuilding, lumber
* Fur trade
* Fishing
* Great ports – gives rise to trade, later industry
* Socialist principles (originally) – land
* Protestant work ethic
* Trade
* Mercantilism
* Native relations (in terms of economy)
* Puritan work ethic

Argument 3: Social

* Puritan Beliefs and Values

• Predestination:

o Doctrine of original sin.

o Man is saved by God’s grace alone.

• Success and good works were possible signs of salvation but not its cause.

• Passion for righteousness:

o Desire to know and do God’s will.

o Strong belief in themselves, their mission to the world and their morality.

• An insistence on keeping the Sabbath holy.

• Church hierarchy and ritual were unnecessary:

o Each Puritan congregation governed itself.

• One could lead a New Testament life and still profit financially.

• God dictated the Bible as a complete guide to life:

o Education was central to understanding the Bible and conducting business.

• The Trinity maintained a direct line of communication with individual Christians through their consciences.

• A yearning to approach God directly without intermediaries.

• Desire to establish a “community,” rather than a colony, through a covenant with God.

• Matrimony was a contract rather than a sacrament.

• Social reciprocity (the belief that the rich had an obligation to assist the poor and that the poor had

an obligation to obey):

o Social hierarchy was part of the natural order and divinely ordained.

• Protestant work ethic (idleness is a sin).

• Patriarchal family:

o Family played a critical role in the community by transmitting religious beliefs and maintaining order.

o Women played a subordinate role.

* Religious dissenters (or, could be political) - Hutchinson, Williams, Dyer; Quakers
* Issues with Natives, wars
* Satanic influence