

APUSH

PowerPoint #2.1 (Part 3 of 4)

Unit #1 - Transformations of North America

Unit #2 - British North America & the
Atlantic World

Chapters 1-3

BFW Textbook

New England Indians

Cultural Interactions

Strategies of Indians

- Many Indians fought the extension of European settlement on their land.
- Others sought to trade and even came to rely on Europeans.

English objectives

- The English, unlike the French and Dutch, manipulated and exploited Indian cultures and sought subordination and dominance.

New England Indians



Indian Society

Dependence of Nature

- Indians in the region depended on nature for their survival and helped shape their religious beliefs.

Religion

- Their belief system centered around a Creator which provided the resources they needed to survive.

Epidemics

- Many Indians died of smallpox as entire communities were annihilated.

Pequot War



Background

- Those Indians who survived the epidemics and refused to compromise with the English often were met with force.
- In 1636, a Pequot was accused of murdering a colonist in Massachusetts.

Massacre of Indians & Result of War

- In response, the colonists from Connecticut and the Massachusetts militia killed nearly everyone in a Pequot village.
- Those that survived were sold into slavery.
- Under the terms of the Treaty of Hartford, the Pequot Nation was dissolved.

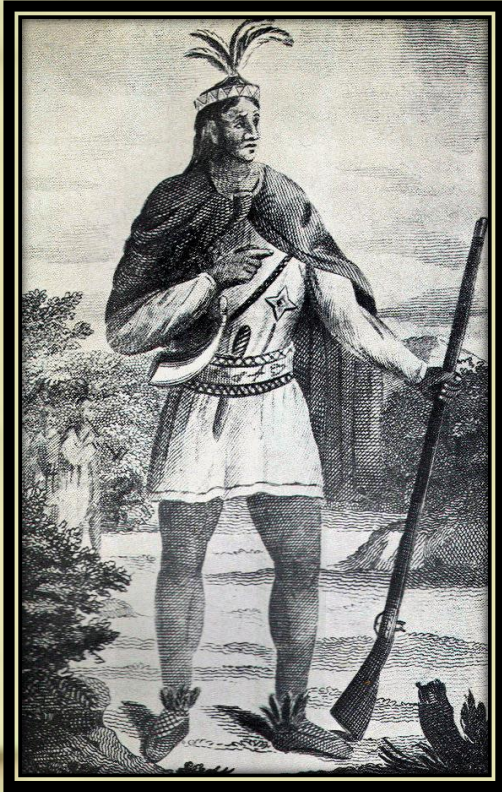


King Philip's War

Background of the War

- As the fur trade began to fall into decline and the lands of the Wampanoags were being encroached upon by the settlers of Massachusetts, the Indian populations began to be reduced to poverty.
- Indians were forced to convert and lived in towns close to settlements.
- In 1675, King Philip (Metacom or Metacomb) formed an alliance with other Indian tribes.

King Philip's War



- When an Indian (a spy for the English) was killed, three Wampanoags were executed by the Plymouth Colony.
- The immediate response was the attacking and burning of colonial settlements throughout Massachusetts.
- In 1676, Philip was killed and the victory over the Indians secured control over the most of New England.

The English Civil War &
the Colonies

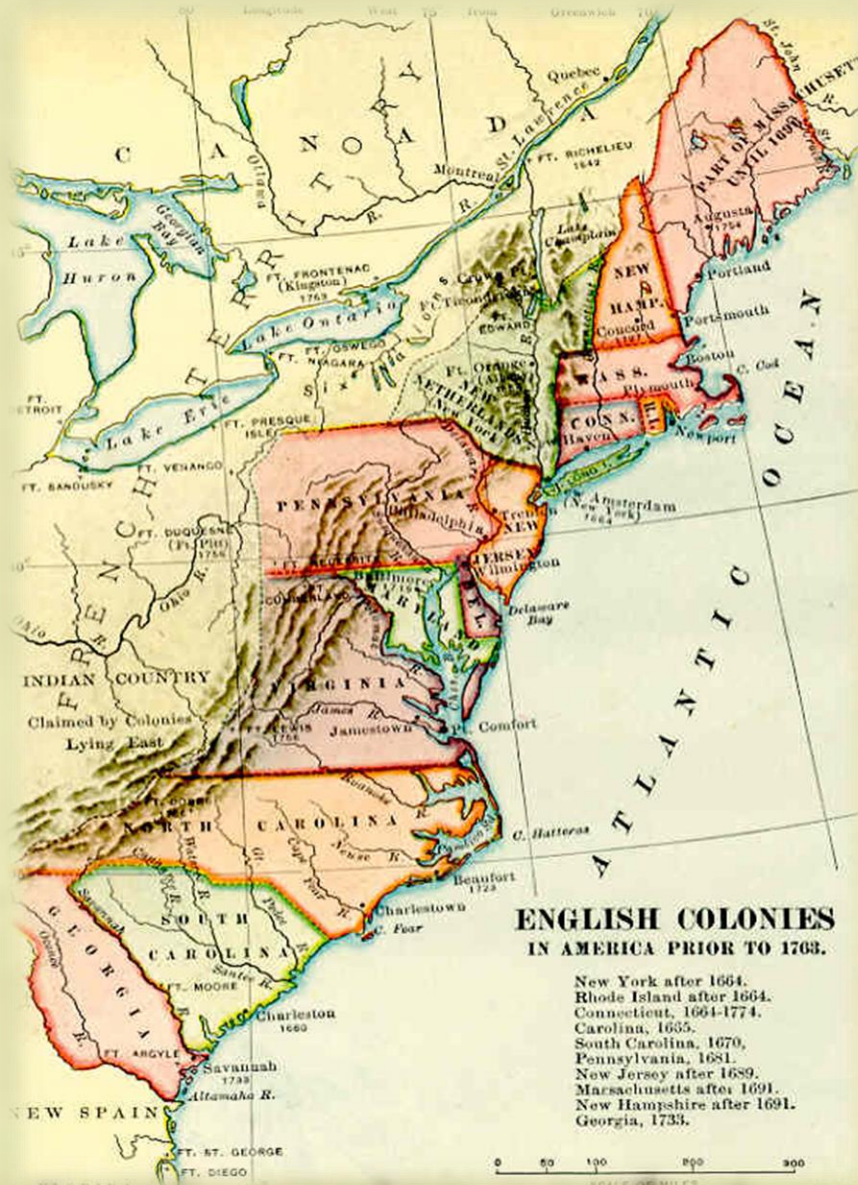
Reduced Immigration

Immigration in the Americas

- Due to the war in England, the colonies saw a drop in the number of immigrants from 1640 until the Restoration in 1660 as ships and men were summoned for military use.



English Neglect of Colonies



Cromwell's England

- Under the rule of Oliver Cromwell, the colonies were left to themselves.
- Governing, especially in New England, became increasingly provincial and fostered a growing sense of independence.

Formation of New England Confederation

Confederation of Colonies

- In 1643, Massachusetts Bay, New Haven, Connecticut and Plymouth formed the New England Confederation.
- The confederation entered treaties and declared war, but was resolved in 1684.



Controversy over Toleration in Maryland

Maryland Toleration Act of 1649

- Maryland's Catholic-support came under scrutiny during the Puritan rule.
- At the governor's suggestion, the Maryland Assembly passed the Maryland Toleration Act to assure that both Catholics and Puritans would live together peacefully.
- Parliament sent representatives to Maryland which revoked the Toleration Act and took away the rights of the Catholic Lord Baltimore as proprietor.

Maryland Toleration Act of 1649

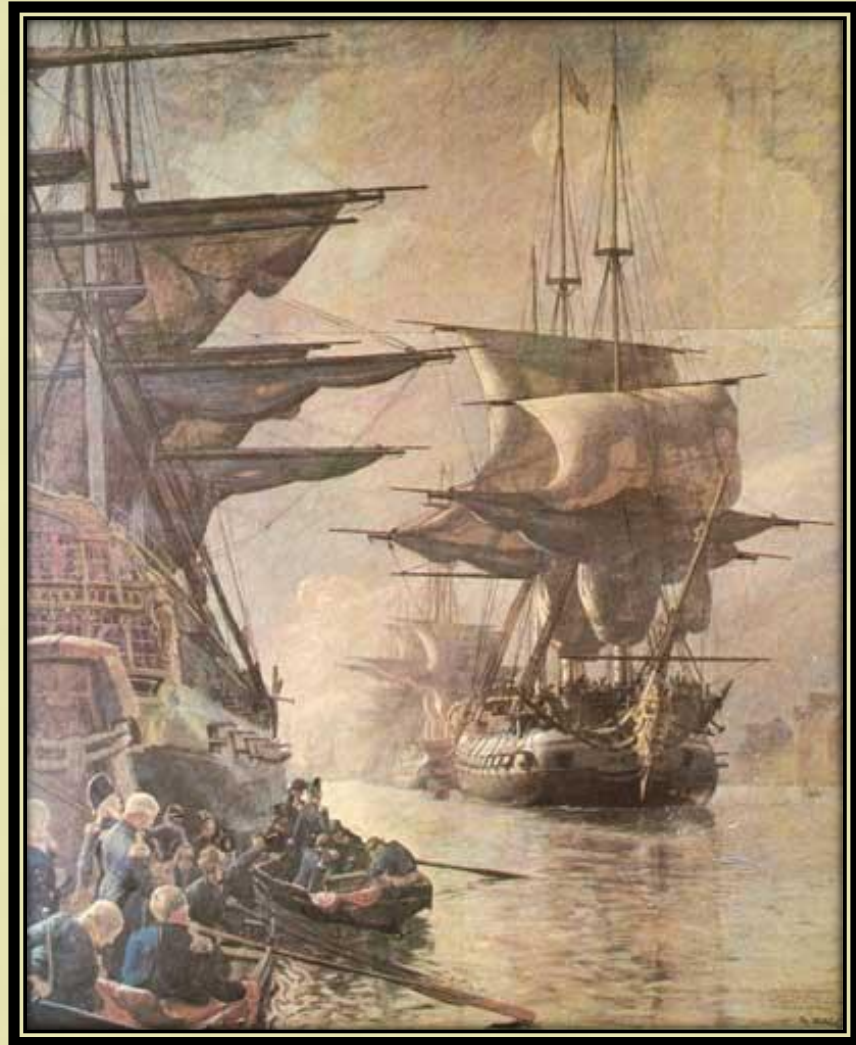


- In a twist of irony, Cromwell came to defend Lord Cecilus Baltimore and restored his rights in 1657.
- The Toleration Act was reinstated in the same year and stands as a benchmark for religious freedom and liberty.

Cromwell's Defense of the Colonies

Cromwell's Leadership

- Cromwell fought wars with the Dutch over trade in North America and he had the English navy harass the Spanish in the Caribbean.



Limited Impact of the Restoration



Restoring Charles II

- When the new king was restored to the throne in 1660, immigration increased (especially in Virginia and Maryland).
- The transformation from Cromwell to Charles II in the colonies was painless.

END

- ❑ This is the end of PPT 2.1 (Part 3).
- ❑ See PPT 2.1 (Part 4) to complete this topic.