

## Vocabulary Practice

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. sedition
2. heresy
3. covenant
4. tolerance
5. banished
6. chaos
7. refuge
8. anarchy
9. Separatist
10. enduring

## Vocabulary Practice **Definitions**

1. sedition--working against the government, an act promoting rebellion
2. heresy--opinion or doctrine that is contrary to a church or religious system
3. covenant--an agreement, usually formal, between two or more persons to do or not do something
4. tolerance—open-mindedness toward opinions and practices
5. banished—forced to leave
6. chaos--a total lack of organization or order
7. refuge- place free from danger, trouble, etc
8. anarchy--a society without government or law
9. Separatist--a person who separates or leaves from an established church.
10. enduring—lasting effect

## The Puritans Bring New Beliefs and Conflict to America

The Puritan (Separatist) movement grew because some people in England felt that the Church of England was no longer based on the Bible. Puritans wanted to “purify” the Church of England and to create a perfect society based on religious order. Puritans who wanted instant reform were called Pilgrims. They left England and Holland landing near Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. Because they had no legal right to land in Massachusetts, the Pilgrims drew up the Mayflower Compact creating their own government.

Forty-one men signed the Mayflower Compact that was modeled after a Separatist church covenant. They agreed to establish a temporary government and to be bound by its laws. The Mayflower Compact included fair and equal laws meant for the general good of the settlement. The signers believed that the covenants in the Compact were not only to be honored between God and man but also between each other. The enduring part of the Compact was that issues would be decided by voting. This is said to be the first written constitution.

A second group of Puritans arrived in America in 1630 and settled in Boston. They intended to build a “city on the hill.” This “city on the hill” would be a perfect place where everyone accepted the same church, the same beliefs, and the same God.

Roger Williams arrived in Boston in 1631. He immediately criticized the local leaders. He said that the local government should concern itself only with matters of civil order, not religious beliefs. He felt that the government had no business trying to enforce the commandments between God and persons. However, Roger Williams believed that the government could deal with crimes between people like murder, theft, and lying. Williams became a church teacher in the Salem, Massachusetts. In the next years, Williams continued to speak out against the government and laws that were created. Finally, in October 1635, Roger Williams was tried by the General Court and convicted of sedition and heresy.

He was banished to what became the state of Rhode Island. Williams based his settlement upon the principles of religious tolerance, separation of church and state, and political democracy (values that the U.S. would later be founded upon). Rhode Island became a refuge for people such as Anabaptists, Quakers, and Jews that were often persecuted for their religious beliefs.

Many of the people who lived at the same time as Williams were concerned that his ideas would lead to chaos and anarchy. Most of them believed that each nation must have its own church and that citizens had to belong. Allowing more than one religion would threaten the stability of society. Therefore, they did not grant religious liberty to anyone. The establishment of Rhode Island was so threatening to its neighbors that they tried for the next hundred years to extinguish the “lively experiment” in religious freedom that had begun in 1636.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ **The Pilgrims, Puritans, and the Mayflower Compact**

1. People who broke away from the Church of England were called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They broke away from the Church because \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The first group that sailed on the Mayflower was known as \_\_\_\_\_ and arrived in Plymouth in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What did the Mayflower Compact include?
5. Why is the Mayflower Compact important in American history?
6. The second group were known as \_\_\_\_\_, sailed from England in 1630, and settled in \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Why was Roger Williams forced to leave Massachusetts?
8. Where did he go to settle?
9. What rules were used to shape Roger Williams' new settlement?
10. What three crimes that Roger Williams felt were appropriate for the state to punish?
11. Why did people who lived at the time of Roger Williams think that each nation must have one church that everyone belonged to?

## The Pilgrims, Puritans, and the Mayflower Compact Answer Key

1. Separatists, Puritans
2. They felt the church had strayed from teaching the Bible. The religion was no longer “pure.”
3. Pilgrims, 1620
4. The Compact included fair and equal laws meant for the general good of the settlement.
5. Issues would be decided by voting. It is said to be the first written constitution.
6. Puritans, Boston
7. He disagreed with local leaders. He said government should only concern itself with civil laws not religion. He was guilty of heresy and sedition.
8. He fled to Rhode Island.
9. The rules used to shape Rhode Island were based upon principles of complete religious toleration, separation of church and state, and political democracy
10. The government could make punish people for theft, murder, and lying. The government could punish people for hurting other people.
11. People thought having religious freedom would lead to chaos and anarchy. People thought having religious freedom would make society unstable.

Mayflower Compact" as written by Mayflower passenger William Bradford into his manuscript History of Plymouth Plantation about 1630.

In y<sup>e</sup> name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten,  
the loyall subjects of our dread soueraigne Lord King James  
by y<sup>e</sup> graco of god, of great Britaine, franc, & Ireland king,  
defondor of y<sup>e</sup> faith, &c  
Haueing undertaken, for y<sup>e</sup> glorio of god, and aduancements  
of y<sup>e</sup> christian<sup>faith</sup>, and honour of our king & countrie, a voyag<sup>e</sup> to  
plant y<sup>e</sup> first Colonie in y<sup>e</sup> Northward parts of Virginia. Dod  
by these presents solemnly & mutually in y<sup>e</sup> presence of god, and  
one of another, Couenant, & Combine our selues together into a  
Ciull body politick; for <sup>our</sup> better ordering, & preservation & fur=  
therance of y<sup>e</sup> ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof. to enacte,  
constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordinances,  
Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought  
most meeke & conuenient for y<sup>e</sup> generall good of y<sup>e</sup> Colonie: vnto  
which we promise all due submission and obedienc<sup>e</sup>. In witness  
whereof we haue hereunder subscribed our names at Cap=  
Cott y<sup>e</sup> 11. of Nouember, in y<sup>e</sup> year of y<sup>e</sup> raigne of our soueraigne  
lord king James of England, franc, & Ireland y<sup>e</sup> eighteenth  
and of scotland y<sup>e</sup> fifth. fourth. An<sup>o</sup>. Dom. 1620.]

## Translation of the Mayflower Compact

**In ye name of God Amen We whose names are vnderwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soueraigne Lord King James by ye grace of God, of great Britaine, franc, & Ireland king, defender of ye faith, &c**

**Haueing vndertaken, for y<sup>e</sup> glorie of God, and aduancements of y<sup>e</sup> christian <sup>^</sup>faith and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant y<sup>e</sup> first colonie in y<sup>e</sup> Northerne parts of Virginia· doe by these presents solemnly & mutuallly in y<sup>e</sup> presence of God, and one of another, couenant, & combine our selues together into a ciuill body politick; for y<sup>e</sup> our better ordering, & preservation & furtherance of y<sup>e</sup> ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof, to enacte, constitute, and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & conuenient for y<sup>e</sup> generall good of y<sup>e</sup> colonie: vnto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness wherof we haue herevnder subscribed our names at Cap=Codd y<sup>e</sup> 11 of Nouember, in y<sup>e</sup> year of y<sup>e</sup> raigne of our soueraigne Lord king James of England, France, & Ireland y<sup>e</sup> eighteenth and of Scotland y<sup>e</sup> fiftie fourth. An<sup>o</sup>: Dom 1620**

In the name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten--the loyal subjects of our Sovereign, Lord King James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

Having undertaken; for the Glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith and in honor of our king and country; a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern part of Virginia do by these presence solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil political body; for the better ordering and preservation and furtherance of the ends mentioned before; and by virtue here of to enact, constitute, and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices from time to time, as shall meet most convenient for the general good of the colony: into which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have here under subscribed our names at Cape Cod the 11 of November in the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King James of England, France, and Ireland the eighteenth and of Scotland the fifty-fourth. A.D. 1620

