

Date:

Student Name:

Week 22 - Charters, Creeds, and the English Civil War

General Information for All Grades This week, you'll round out your study of New England by learning about the founding of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. Additionally, we'll note the growing diversity of early colonies in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Some of these colonies were founded by the English for religious reasons, and some were settled by countries other than England.

Americans usually use the phrase "civil war" to refer to their own civil war, fought from 1860-1865, but did you know that there was a civil war in England when the colonies were first developing? It was initiated primarily by the Puritans, some of whom we met last week as English settlers of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colony. Those Puritans who remained in England had a vision for their homeland, too, tirelessly trying to reform society to conform more to the Bible whenever and wherever they could. These efforts for reform were often done in the face of bitter persecution from their kings, who promoted the Anglican Church, which in turn supported their power as monarchs. As we will see this week, there came a time when the Puritans actively rebelled against their king, Charles I, executed him, and took over the government. The story of how the Puritans went about building a Christian nation, as well as their struggles to define the difference Christianity ought to make in people's daily lives, will spark much discussion this week.

Charles I unwisely attempted to rule as an absolute monarch, which cost him his life in the end. His father, James I, had ruled Scotland as such, so when Charles came to England, he was unpleasantly surprised at the long standing limits to his power in the form of the English Parliament and Common Law. In France, no similar traditions limited the development of absolutism. Rather, the French monarchs' power grew unchecked as her central government developed. During the Hundred Years' War, the Estates-General in France had given kings the power to raise taxes and armies at will, without convening an assembly, a trend that continued over the years. As we read about concurrent events in England and France this week, we will see how absolutism was firmly routed in England and just as firmly rooted in France during the reign of Louis XIII. Next week, we will see absolutism come to full flower in France during the long reign of Louis XIV, the Sun King.

The English Civil War had immediate and significant repercussions for the settlement of the American colonies. Over the course of nearly fifty years of civil strife in England (from 1640 to 1688), Puritans and Royalists each held power in turn. As political leadership swung in one direction and then another, various types of people fled England for the colonies, seeking safety and a new start. Thus, America was colonized in waves of English-speaking people who were often very different from one another.

As we saw last week, Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colony were settled by the first wave of immigrants who came as a result of this struggle—Puritans fleeing persecution under James I and his son, Charles I. Starting in 1640, the Puritans organized an army, defeated their king, and established first a commonwealth and then a protectorate. During this twenty-year period, many Englishmen (called Royalists or Cavaliers) who had supported the monarchy and persecuted Puritans now found their lives to be too difficult in England, and they fled to the colonies. While Puritans gravitated to New England, most of these Royalists settled in Virginia. As we will read next week, in 1660, English Royalists restored the monarchy, putting Charles II on the throne of England. It doesn't appear that he learned any lessons from his father's demise, as he too sought to assert absolutist policies and strongly promote the Church of England, sending another group of Puritans to the colonies in search of freedom. In Week 24, we will see that when Charles II died, his brother James II, who was also a proud and unpopular king, fathered a son in 1688 whom Englishmen feared would become a Roman Catholic king. James II was deposed and then fled to France, and William III (of Holland) and Mary (daughter of James II) were invited by Parliament to take the English throne. Royalists who had been loyal to James II felt it unwise to stay in England, and they, too, came to America.

Each new wave of immigrants brought special talents and viewpoints to America and contributed much to the rich and varied culture, opinions, and growth of this great nation.

READING

ALL UG and LG - - ENRICHMENT or READ ALOUD

- Streams of Civilization Vol 2 64-66, 98-104
- Story of the World Vol. 3 by Susan W. Bauer Chapter 2 (first two sections)
- Anything about the Puritans in the new world or Europe
- Kid's America Activities (Mrs. R. has)
- Stories of the Pilgrims, by Margaret B. Pumphrey (Mrs. R. has)

LG READING

- Anything about life in the 13 colonies

UG READING

- Blackthorn Winter by Douglas Wilson, chapters I-IV (Week 1 of 3)

DIALECTIC & RHET Reading

- Trial and Triumph by Richard Hannula, Chapters 28 and 29
- The Church in History by B.K. Kuiper, chapter 31 (sections 5-7), Chapter 32 (sections 6 and 7), chapter 39 (section 1), and chapter 41 (sections 5-6)
- This Country of Ours by H.E. Marshall Chapters XV, XXVIII – XXX, XXXV

• Lower Grammar Words

dissenter

minister

separate

traitor

providence

religion

Upper Grammar Words (All Lower Grammar Words +)

chaplain

magistrate

charter

banish

Baptist

treaty

Lower Grammar People

Roger Williams

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'Roger Williams', consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

Multiple sets of blank handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

John Cotton

Handwriting practice lines for the name 'John Cotton', consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

Multiple sets of blank handwriting practice lines, each consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

Peter Minuit

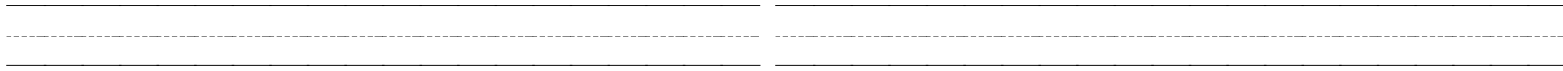
Upper Grammar People (All LG people +)

Oliver Cromwell

John Winthrop

Samuel Rutherford

Charles I



Thomas Hooker



Rhetoric and Dialectic Questions

Accountability Questions

1. How were the Connecticut settlements of New Haven and Hartford begun?
2. To what colony did the land that is now the state of Maine belong?
3. How was the colony of New Hampshire begun?
4. Who founded Rhode Island, and why?
5. Why was Maryland founded? Where was the first settlement located?
6. What is meant by the term “Scottish Covenanters”?
7. Prepare to discuss the English Civil War by answering these questions:
 - What were King Charles I’s ideas about government, and how did he carry them out?
 - What Parliament imprisoned and executed Charles’s ministers? How long did this Parliament last?
 - When the situation developed into armed camps, what were the popular names for the two sides, and what
 - kinds of people made up the two armies?
 - What was meant by the term “the Rump Parliament”?

Thinking Questions

1. What are some of the reasons Puritan communities were started in Connecticut?
2. Generally speaking, how were the governments of Connecticut settlements formed, in contrast to the eastern Massachusetts settlements?
3. What is meant by “tolerance” with respect to religion? Prepare to discuss the degrees of religious tolerance in each of these settlements:
 - Plymouth
 - Massachusetts Bay
 - Providence
 - St. Mary’s
4. Prepare to discuss the English Civil War by answering these questions:
5. What did Charles I do that caused Scotland to rebel against him?
6. What did Oliver Cromwell do for the English people?
7. What were the three phases of English government after King Charles I was beheaded, and who held true power in each phase?
8. List some faults of the Parliament and of Cromwell, based on your reading this week. Find specific Scriptures or events that support your opinion.