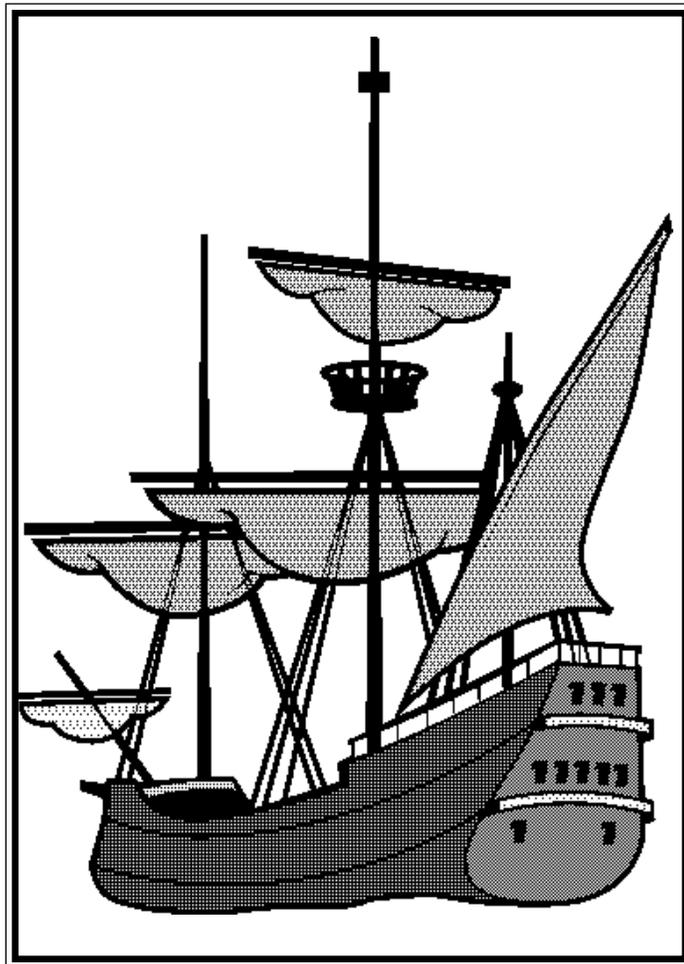


Pilgrims and Puritans

***The Struggle for Religious
Freedom in England
1517-1692***



Teacher's Guide

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catalog #2417

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PILGRIMS AND PURITANS

The Struggle for Religious Freedom in England 1517-1692

Teacher's Guide Table of Contents

Program Summary	1
Student Objectives	2
Teacher Preparation	2
Student Preparation.....	2
Introducing the Video	2
Follow-Up Discussion	3
Extended Learning Activities.....	3
Internet Activity	4
Blackline Masters/ Answer Key.....	4
Script of Recorded Narration	7

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PILGRIMS AND PURITANS

The Struggle for Religious Freedom in England

1517-1692

Grade Level 7-12

Viewing Time: 22 minutes

PROGRAM SUMMARY

This video examines the origin and history of the Puritans and their offshoot group, the Separatist Pilgrims. Much of the filming for this program was done in Europe in the places that the events actually occurred.

This program shows how a link formed between Europe and America because of a search for religious freedom. For this reason, the video is a useful teaching aid for both American and World History courses.

The video starts with the Protestant Reformation. Students learn how Martin Luther, Henry VIII, and John Calvin provided the elements needed for the birth of Puritanism, which was an attempt to “purify” the Church of England of all traces of Catholicism in accordance with Calvinist ideals.

Next we examine the birth of the Separatists: Puritans who felt they could not accomplish their religious goals as members of the Church of England. We return to the north of England and visit the places where they lived, worshipped, were educated and incarcerated. We follow these “Pilgrims” on the long journey that brought them to America and then visit the village of New Plymouth which they established in 1620.

Students learn about the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony by the Puritans and examine the English Civil War, which eventually resulted in the rule of England by a Puritan, Oliver Cromwell. The program concludes with a glimpse of the Salem witchcraft hysteria of 1692.

STUDENT OBJECTIVES

After viewing this video and participating in the lesson activities, students should be able to:

- Trace the chain of events that led to the creation of Puritanism, beginning with the life of Martin Luther.
- Outline the important events and the stages of the journey that culminated with the founding of the Plymouth Colony by the Separatists.
- Contrast the ideals of the Puritan faith to those of the established Church of England and explain why the Puritans had so much animosity toward Catholicism.
- Explain the importance of the Mayflower Compact.

TEACHER PREPARATION

We suggest that you view this video and review this guide and the accompanying blackline masters before presenting the video to your class.

You may also decide to duplicate some of the blackline masters and distribute copies to your students so they can reference them before they view the video.

As you review these instructional materials, you may choose to make some changes to fit the specific needs of your class. We encourage you to do so, for only by tailoring this program to your students will they obtain the maximum benefits offered by these materials.

STUDENT PREPARATION

Review textbook chapters on the Puritans and Pilgrims and their New England colonies.

INTRODUCING THE VIDEO

This program could be introduced with any one or all of the following topics:

- A brief review of the origins of the New England colonies.
- A description of the basic tenets of Calvinism.
- A simple statement of Puritan and Separatist ideals.

Present the video. The viewing time is 22 minutes.

FOLLOW-UP DISCUSSION

Essential Discussion Topics

- Compare and contrast Catholic, Church of England, and Puritan visions of Christianity.
- Discuss the state of the Catholic Church in the early 1500s and why its practices led to the Protestant Reformation.
- The Calvinist ideals embraced by the Puritans and Separatists were very stark and severe by modern standards. Discuss the powerful attraction that the ideas of Calvin had on so many people.
- Read the Mayflower Compact on Blackline Master 8 and discuss its historical significance.

Important Discussion Topics

- Discuss the fact that the Puritans are said to have established a theocratic form of government in the American colonies.
- Discuss the concepts the Puritans brought to American democracy (*freedom of opinion, freedom of religion, right to dissent, the principle of fair and open debate, the practice of electing governments, and the idea of having a written document establishing the rules and regulations of government*).
- Discuss the English Civil War and how the Puritan Oliver Cromwell became the ruler of England.
- Discuss the Salem witchcraft trials.

EXTENDED LEARNING ACTIVITIES

- From the Timeline on Blackline Masters 4 and 5, students should create a mini-timeline of the most important events leading to the creation of Puritanism and Separatism. This timeline should continue on with the sequence of events that brought the Separatists and Puritans to America.
- Have students prepare research papers and/or oral reports on the following:
The Salem Witchcraft Trials
Calvinism
Puritan Ideals and the American Democracy
The English Civil War
Congregationalism and Puritanism
Daily Life in an Early New England Colony
The Voyage of the Mayflower
The Early Days at Plymouth
The Establishment and Early History of the Puritan Colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Haven

INTERNET ACTIVITY

- Have students access America's Homepage (<http://media3.com/plymouth>) on the Internet. This Website provides information on various aspects of Plymouth, Massachusetts, including historical references, museums, and local recipes. Valuable links to other Websites include information on the first Thanksgiving. Use the museum's link to access virtual tours (including photographs) of the most significant locations in Plymouth.

BLACKLINE MASTERS/ANSWER KEY

BLACKLINE MASTERS 1-3, VOCABULARY, will help students with unfamiliar words pertaining to the subject of this program.

BLACKLINE MASTER 4-5, TIMELINE FROM 1483-1692, is an information sheet which students can use for reference.

BLACKLINE MASTER 6, CROSSWORD PUZZLE, challenges students to use new ideas and vocabulary from this program. Following is the solution to the puzzle.

BLACKLINE MASTER 7 is a VOCABULARY MATCH which tests student comprehension of some of the terms presented in the program. Following are the answers.

1. I 6. H
2. D 7. C
3. B 8. J
4. E 9. F
5. A 10. G

BLACKLINE MASTER 8 is a DATE MATCH which is intended to help students retain the significance of the events presented in the program. Following are the answers.

1. G 6. J
2. F 7. H
3. I 8. B
4. C 9. D
5. A 10. E

BLACKLINE MASTER 9 is the QUIZ for this video presentation. The following is the list of answers to the quiz.

Fill in the blank:

1. Catholicism
2. John Calvin
3. King Henry VIII
4. Virginia
5. Mayflower
6. Separatist
7. indentured servants
8. Spanish
9. parliament
10. Bible

True or False:

1. F Elizabeth was anti-Catholic
2. F They were both anti-Puritan, anti-Catholic, and anti-Separatist.
3. F Sinners were not welcomed
4. T
5. F Calvin's belief in predestination stated that only a few people, "the elect," were to be saved.

- 6. T
- 7. F In 1640, the Plymouth Colony had a population of 2500. The Massachusetts Bay Colony had a population of 20,000.
- 8. T
- 9. F Henry VIII, enraged with the pope for denying him a divorce, declared himself head of the Church of England.
- 10.T

BLACKLINE MASTER 10, THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT, is for student information.

SCRIPT OF RECORDED NARRATION

During the month of September in the year 1620, crew members of the Mayflower prepared their ship for a long and dangerous voyage. The crew was getting ready to transport 102 passengers from the port of Plymouth, England to North America where the passengers hoped to establish a new colony.

This ambitious undertaking was being financed by a company of merchant adventurers who hoped to make money by exploiting both the colonists' energy and the untapped riches of the New World. And while some who traveled on the Mayflower simply wanted to come to a place where they could farm their own land, most of the others came looking for religious freedom, believing themselves to be "pilgrims" on a sacred journey. But in reality, the pilgrims were "Separatists": members of a small group of religious exiles whose strict beliefs had caused them to break away from England's established church.

Just seven years after the Mayflower landed on what is now the Massachusetts shore, the results of the colonists' efforts were easy to see, for by now a fine little village called New Plymouth, with a population of 180 souls, stood alongside the bay.

Soon the pilgrims were joined in the New World by a large number of Puritan settlers – religious reformers whose beliefs closely resembled those of the Plymouth colonists. So that by 1650, the new Puritan colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Haven, and Rhode Island were rapidly expanding all around Plymouth.

The Puritans and the Separatist Pilgrims made important contributions to American history and culture. In order to find out who they were, how they developed, and where they came from, let us now return to 16th century Europe.

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

The Puritans and Pilgrims were Protestants, but in the year 1500, Protestantism did not exist. At that time, virtually every Christian living in Western Europe was a Roman Catholic – a faith whose forms of worship and doctrines did not allow for much individual religious interpretation.

But during this era, the leadership of the Catholic Church was experiencing serious problems with corruption, and the Church had done little to correct them.

The first steps toward reform in what would later be called the “Protestant Reformation” were taken here in Wittenberg, Germany in 1517 when a priest named Martin Luther posted his list of 95 criticisms of Catholic practices on the door of the castle church, and through this act of defiance, and others that followed it, Lutheranism, the first Protestant denomination, was born.

When Luther preached, his differences with Catholic doctrine were immediately obvious, for Luther taught that only the Bible, and not the pope, was a valid source of religious truth; that priests should be replaced by a priesthood of all believers; and that salvation was possible by faith in God alone. And as a result of events that followed, many of Luther’s beliefs would find their way into the religious ideals of the New England colonists.

THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND

The first of these events occurred in the year 1534, when a second Protestant denomination, called “The Church of England,” was born. That was the year that King Henry VIII became so outraged with the pope for denying an annulment to his marriage, that he declared himself to be the head of the English Church.

However, because King Henry’s conflict was with the pope, not with Catholic dogma, the services and sacraments of the new “Church of England” were hard to distinguish from those of the Roman Catholic Church. For, instead of bringing theological changes, as Luther had done, Henry really just wanted to increase his power and wealth; so in 1536, he began dismantling all of the monasteries in England and taking their land and riches for himself.

THE CALVINISTS

Around this same time, the French theologian John Calvin published a book called “Institutes of the Christian Religion” that incorporated many of Martin Luther’s ideas and would later come to exert a powerful influence on many Europeans, including those who settled in New England.

Calvin believed very strongly in the “inherited sinfulness” of mankind, and in God’s absolute power to rule over human beings, and in “Predestination” – Calvin’s belief that, even before birth, God already knows whether a person will go to heaven or to hell and that nothing, including living a good life, can influence God’s decision.

Wherever Calvinism was embraced, members of Calvin’s “Reformed Church” tried to wipe out all traces of “pagan idolatry” they believed had crept into Christianity by smashing religious statues and destroying stained glass windows, for the Calvinist ideal was one of plainness, simplicity, and strict morality in all aspects of life.

MARY AND ELIZABETH TUDOR: CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT QUEENS

In 1553, after years of robust growth, Protestantism received a major setback when Henry VIII’s daughter, Mary Tudor, became Queen of England and reinstated Catholicism as the official religion of the land.

During her brief reign, hundreds of English Protestants were executed, while many others, fearing for their lives, fled to Calvinist Holland. However, England returned to Protestantism after Mary’s death five years later when her half-sister Elizabeth became Queen.

Elizabeth was as ruthless to Catholics as her sister had been to the Protestants and banished Catholic priests from her country upon pain of death.

Under Elizabeth, the Protestants who had fled to Holland during Queen Mary’s rule were able to come back home and, as a result, Calvinist beliefs gained their first real foothold in England.

The returning Protestants approved of Elizabeth’s hard line against Catholicism, but the most devout among them wished to make the Church of England more like the reformed churches they had attended in Holland. It was because they desired to purify the English Church of all traces of Catholicism that people started to call them “Puritans.”

THE PURITANS

The Puritans sought to do away with bishops and church hierarchy, for they put their faith strictly in the teachings of the Bible.

Puritans believed strongly in Calvin's notion of predestination and also wanted only plain services held in buildings that had no religious art.

The Puritan notion of a church differed from that of the Church of England in another important way, because the Puritans did not welcome sinners, whereas the established church considered anyone born in England to be a member automatically.

While most Puritans had no desire to abandon the Church of England, seeking only to simplify and purify it from within, a more extreme faction among them, called the "Separatists," felt that they could not attain their religious goals as members of the established Church.

THE SEPARATISTS

Many Separatists, including a large percentage of those who founded the Plymouth Colony, came from a rural part of England located about 150 miles to the north of London near the towns of Babworth, Gainsborough, Austerfield and Scrooby.

In fact, William Brewster, the man who became the beloved elder of the Plymouth Colony, attended this church in the tiny village of Scrooby fifty years before presiding over religious services in New England – services usually held on the ground floor of the colony's fort in this simple room, while the man who was destined to become the second governor of the Plymouth colony, William Bradford, was baptized in this church in the nearby village of Austerfield.

It was 100 miles to the south of these towns, here at the University of Cambridge, that Calvin's ideas of religious freedom were being promoted during the 1570s and 80s, and it was while receiving an education here that William Brewster first became acquainted with Puritanism and its more extreme offshoot, Separatism.

ENGLAND AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY: 1588-1603

The last part of the 16th century was an important time for England, because in 1588, her defeat of Spain's invading Armada brought worldwide naval supremacy. And William Shakespeare, the most famous writer in the English language, was turning out plays that were attracting considerable attention. And while Shakespeare's plays were being performed before enthusiastic crowds in London, England's disapproving Puritans continued to increase in number.

In 1603, the people of England got a new monarch, King James I. Soon after his coronation, James banned all private religious services and religious books other than the Book of Common Prayer and Sacraments, and when the religious non-conformists – the Puritans and Separatists – pleaded for freedom to worship as they saw fit, the king threatened to drive them out of England unless they conformed to his commands.

THE SEPARATIST SEARCH FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Because of the strict policies of King James, the Separatists were forced to leave their churches and meet illegally in private homes.

During the first decade of the 17th century, this large manor house was the center of Separatist activities in the town of Gainsborough.

The house was owned by this man, William Hickman, a Puritan merchant who had lived in Holland during the bloody reign of the Catholic queen, Mary Tudor.

Some of the Mayflower pilgrims, including William Bradford and William Brewster, occasionally met in the rooms of Hickman's house as well, but it was after being arrested in the village of Scrooby for conducting private religious services in his home, that Brewster's Separatist group decided to sell off their land and go to Holland where they could freely practice their religion.

In 1607, they set off on foot across 60 miles of countryside to the coastal town of Boston where a ship was supposed to transport them across the North Sea. However, this attempt failed when the Separatists were betrayed by the ship's master. As a result, they were imprisoned in this building – the Boston Guildhall – and both Brewster and Bradford were forced to stay here for one month before being released.

But the Separatists did not give up, and in 1608, they made it to Calvinist Holland.

However, living in Holland eventually proved to be unsatisfactory, and by 1617, Brewster's group of Separatists had decided to re-settle in the new English colony of Virginia. They compromised their principles and agreed to accept the king as the head of both church and state, and from here in London, the Separatists gained the backing of a company of merchant adventurers who guaranteed financial support for the undertaking in exchange for half of their assets after seven years time.

Once all the arrangements were complete, the pilgrims left Holland and headed back to England, and in September of 1620, they finally sailed on the Mayflower from the port of Plymouth to the New World.

The crossing took two months, and the ship veered further north than they had intended. As a result, the first land they saw was not Virginia, but Cape Cod in New England.

And it was while anchored offshore that 41 male passengers signed what has come to be known as “The Mayflower Compact,” a document regarded as a cornerstone of American democracy, in which they pledged to obey all decisions made for the common good, thereby establishing a simple form of democratic self-government.

A year later, the colonists celebrated their first harvest with a feast, even though half of them had died the winter before; and so, the American holiday of Thanksgiving was born.

Over the next few years, other Separatists arrived, and they worked hard to create a community that was healthy both spiritually and economically.

New Plymouth’s little houses had a decidedly English appearance, with thatched roofs made from reeds that they cut from the marshes and then laid out carefully to dry, and walls made from boards fashioned from the hardwood trees that grew all around the village. On the inside, the houses were cozy and reasonably comfortable.

The Plymouth colonists raised crops and fertilized them using fish which they caught in the Bay. They kept cattle, raised sheep, they grew vegetables in their gardens, and thus, the residents of New Plymouth came to be fairly self-sufficient.

ENGLAND UNDER KING CHARLES I

In 1625, just five years after the establishment of the Plymouth Colony, a new king, Charles I, was ruling England.

Charles, like his father King James before him, insisted on absolute royal power. He was contemptuous of his parliament and supported an extreme anti-Puritan element within the English Church.

In 1629, Charles entered an 11-year period during which he ruled over England without the aid of parliament – an action that turned many people against him.

And, also in the year 1629, the king granted a charter to a Puritan named John Winthrop to establish a new colony along the forested shore of Massachusetts Bay, just to the north of New Plymouth.

Eleven years later, there were 20,000 colonists living in the Puritan "Massachusetts Bay Colony," while only 2500 resided at the Separatist colony of Plymouth.

For those who settled in the Puritan colonies, life was bound by strict moral codes, ministers held positions of political power, and their interpretations of the Bible often were taken as law.

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

In the meantime, back in England during the early 1640's, insurrection was brewing, and this man, a Puritan named Oliver Cromwell, was about to play a leading role in what would soon erupt into a full-blown civil war.

Cromwell was a Puritan whose beliefs had been fostered inside the walls of Sydney Sussex College here at the University of Cambridge, for this particular college was a stronghold of Puritanism during his student years.

During the first part of the civil war, Cromwell lived in this house in the town of Ely, not far from Cambridge, and no doubt its kitchen was a good place for him to think over the difficult problems that confronted him until his duties as a military leader finally took him away.

Cromwell's parliamentary forces captured London and its royal fortress early in the war, so for four years time, the court of the king was based here at Oxford.

But eventually, in 1649, King Charles was tried for treason, sentenced to death, and then beheaded. Thereafter, the monarchy was abolished and Oliver Cromwell, a Puritan, assumed the title of "Lord Protector" and ruled over England for five years time.

Back in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1650, the Saugus Iron Works, seen here, was manufacturing iron products with the help of Scottish prisoners of war captured by Cromwell's forces – men he had ordered to be sold as indentured servants.

Some of the indentured servants operated and repaired the huge water wheels that powered the bellows for the forges, while others manned the heavy drop-hammer that was used to shape the iron bars.

Meanwhile, far to the south of New England in the Caribbean Sea, Oliver Cromwell acquired the sugar-producing island of Jamaica from Spain to be another new colony in England's rapidly-expanding overseas empire.

A short time after Cromwell's death in 1658, the monarchy was restored in England, and under King Charles II, the power of the Puritans began to decline, and by the end of the 17th century, Puritanism was waning in the American colonies as well. But a lasting reminder of its severity can be seen today in the town of Salem, Massachusetts, where carved stones commemorate the deaths of 19 women who, in 1692, were ordered to be hung by Puritan judges who believed them to be witches.



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**Pilgrims and Puritans:
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Freedom in England**
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PILGRIMS AND PURITANS**Vocabulary**

ACT OF SUPREMACY (1534): A law by which King Henry VIII declared himself to be the supreme head of the Church in England.

ANGLICAN: Pertaining to the Church of England.

ANNULMENT: The act of annulling or invalidating a marriage. An annulment is not the same as divorce and can only be granted if an acceptable reason exists for the invalidation.

AUSTERE: Simple, plain, rigid. This word is often used to describe the ideals of the Puritans.

BISHOP: Originally a spiritual overseer in the Christian Church. Bishops rule over dioceses, which are made up of a number of different parishes; they have higher rank than priests but a lower rank than cardinals.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM: Second governor of the Plymouth Colony from 1621-1657.

BREWSTER, WILLIAM (c1566-1643): Leading religious elder of the Plymouth Colony.

BROWNE, ROBERT TROUBLECHURCH: An important early Separatist. He preached violent sermons at Cambridge University in 1578 advocating that people break away from the Church of England to find religious freedom. He was jailed and later fled to Holland.

BROWNISTS: The followers of Robert Browne; Separatists.

CALVIN, JOHN: French theologian (1509-1564) and author of the book "Institutes of the Christian Religion" that was very influential during the Protestant Reformation.

CALVINISM: The religious system established by John Calvin, whose main doctrines were those of predestination, the absolute sovereignty of God, the inherited sinfulness of all people and the eternal doom which accompanies that sinfulness, and the salvation of the "chosen few."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: Along with Oxford University, Cambridge is a great and ancient university in England. During the late 16th and early 17th centuries, Cambridge University was a major center of Puritan ideas.

CARDINAL: A senator of the Roman Catholic Church who acts as the pope's counselor. Following the death of the pope, the College of Cardinals meets to select his successor from among their own ranks.

CATHOLIC CHURCH: A term meaning "universal" church, used since 160 A.D. The Roman Catholic Church has always used this title claiming to be the only pure channel of the Christian faith.

CAVALIER: Literally means a horseman or knight. A Royalist supporter of King Charles I during the English Civil War.

CHARLES I (1600-1649): Charles Stuart, unpopular King of England 1625-1649. Under the rule of Charles I, England fought a civil war between the supporters of the king and the supporters of parliament. Charles was executed in 1649 and parliament abolished the monarchy.

CHARLES II (1630-1685): Charles Stuart II, King of England after the monarchy was restored, 1660-1685.

CHARTER: In government and law, a formal document by which the monarch or state grants and acknowledges certain rights, liberties, or powers to a colony or group of people.

COLONIAL SYSTEM: In government, the pattern of relationships between a dominant nation and its dependent territories. Together a ruling country and its colonies constitute an empire.

COLLEGE: In general, an association of persons organized for specific purposes. Universities such as Cambridge and Oxford are made up of many different colleges.

COUNCIL OF TRENT (1545-1563): A church council formed by Pope Paul III to deal with problems caused by the Protestant Reformation.

COVENANT: A contract, often sacred; a promise to do or not do a certain thing.

CREED: A statement of religious beliefs.

CROMWELL, OLIVER (1599-1658): English general and Puritan statesman who ruled England from 1653-1658 as its Lord Protector.

DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES (1536-1539): The abolition of all the Roman Catholic monasteries in England, as ordered by King Henry VIII.

DIET OF WORMS: An assembly of representatives from all the nations making up the Holy Roman Empire. The meeting of the Diet was called by Emperor Charles V for April 16-26 of 1521 to deal with Martin Luther's heretical activities.

DOCTRINE: Teachings; something taught as the principles or creed of a religion.

DOGMA: A tenet or belief.

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR (1642-1652): A war between supporters of the parliament and the supporters of the king.

THE ELECT: According to Calvin, "The Elect" are those pre-chosen by God to go to heaven.

ELIZABETH I (1533-1603): Elizabeth Tudor, daughter of King Henry VIII. As Queen (1558-1603) she returned England to Protestantism.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH): The self-governing American branch of the Anglican Church.

EXCOMMUNICATION: Banishment from the Roman Catholic Church.

FATALISTIC: An outlook characterized by fatalism, that is that everything is predetermined by fate. The Calvinist idea of Predestination is fatalistic.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY: The oldest university in the U.S.; founded by the Puritans in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1636.

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS Vocabulary (continued)

HENRY VIII (1491-1547): Henry Tudor, King of England from 1509-1547. Founded the Church of England in 1534.

HERESY: A doctrine or belief that is contrary to fundamental doctrines or creeds of one's church.

HERETIC: One who holds doctrines or opinions that are contrary to the fundamental doctrines of one's church.

IDOL: An image of a god used as an object of worship.

IDOLATRY: The worship of idols.

INDENTURED SERVANT: A person bound by contract to serve for a period of 2-7 years, usually in the American colonies. Some people volunteered to be indentured servants in order to pay for their transportation to America. Others were criminals or paupers sentenced to deportation. At the end of the contract, they generally became accepted members of society.

INDEPENDENTS: Another name for the Separatists.

INDULGENCE: In the Roman Catholic Church, a remission or elimination of the punishment still due for a sin after the guilt has been forgiven in the Sacrament of Penance. Indulgences are normally obtained by making large spiritual sacrifices, but in Luther's time, they were sold for cash.

INFALLIBILITY: The dogma that the pope is divinely guarded from making errors when speaking officially on matters of faith or morals.

INFALLIBLE: Incapable of error.

JAMES I (1566-1625): James Stuart, King of England 1603-1625; staunch believer in the divine right of kings and enemy of Puritans and Presbyterians. James I was also King James VI of Scotland.

KNOX, JOHN (1505-72): A Scotsman who studied under Calvin. Knox returned to Scotland and drove out the Catholics in 1560. He founded the Protestant denomination called Presbyterianism.

LEIDEN: A city in Holland that was home to the Mayflower Separatists from 1608-1620.

LORD PROTECTOR: After the abolition of the monarchy, Oliver Cromwell ruled England from 1653-1658 as its "Lord Protector."

LUTHER, MARTIN (1483-1546): A German monk whose religious beliefs and stubbornness brought about the Protestant Reformation.

LUTHERANISM: A system of Christian doctrine based on the principles taught by Martin Luther. Lutheranism is the world's largest Protestant denomination.

MARY I (1516-1558): Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VIII, wife of King Phillip II of Spain. As Queen from 1553-1558, Mary brought Catholicism back as the official religion of England. She burned 300 Protestants at the stake, thus earning the name "Bloody Mary."

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY: Puritan Colony chartered by John Winthrop in 1629.

MAYFLOWER COMPACT: A document signed by 41 male passengers of the Mayflower on November 21, 1620, prior to landing in New England. Through this document, they bound themselves to form a "body politick" and agreed to abide by certain laws. Because it foreshadowed the idea of government by consent, it is considered one of the basic American documents.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS: A group of London investors who financed the Plymouth Colony in exchange for one half of their assets after seven years time.

MONASTERY: A place where monks live.

MONK: A person who lives in accordance with certain religious vows.

MYSTICAL: Doctrines based on mysticism which state that it is possible to achieve communion with God through contemplation and love without the medium of human reason.

NINETY-FIVE THESES: Luther's 95 criticisms of Catholic doctrine and practices that were posted on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg, Germany on October 31, 1517. This event started the Protestant Reformation.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: One of the two leading universities in England. Christ Church College at Oxford University was the site of the Court of King Charles I during the English Civil War.

PAPACY: The rank of pope; popes collectively. The period of time during which a pope rules. The succession of popes. The government of the Roman Catholic Church.

PAPAL BULL: A formal decree made by a pope.

PARLIAMENT: An official council concerned with government. Today in England, parliament consists of those elected to the House of Commons and those who, by hereditary right, belong to the House of Lords. In the early days of England, the royal sovereigns governed with the help and consent of parliament.

PARLIAMENTARIAN: During the English Civil War, a person serving the parliament against the Royalist forces of King Charles I.

PEASANTS REBELLION (1524-1525) German rebellion of poor peasants, that was inspired by Luther's writings. Peasants rebelled against extra taxation imposed by the manorial lords. The revolt failed partially because Luther condemned it and, as a result, about 100,000 people died.

PILGRIMS: English Separatist settlers who founded the first permanent colony in New England at Plymouth in 1620.

PLYMOUTH COLONY: The first successful New England colony founded on December 21, 1620, mostly by Separatist Pilgrims. It consisted of Cape Cod and lands to the west in Massachusetts. It was absorbed by the larger Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691.

POPES: Supreme rulers of the Roman Catholic Church from St. Peter to the present day. Roman Catholics believe that the pope is infallible, that is he cannot make an error in matters of doctrines of faith and morals.

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS

Vocabulary (continued)

PREDESTINATION: A doctrine preached by Calvin describing his belief that God chooses in advance which souls are to be saved and which are to be damned.

PRESBYTERIANISM: A system of church government by presbyters, or elders, that dates from ancient and apostolic times and was revived by John Calvin during the Reformation.

PRIEST: Originally, in the early Christian Church, a priest was a presbyter, or elder. In the Catholic Church, priests say the Mass and perform the sacraments of the Church.

THE PROTECTORATE (1653-1659): The period during which Oliver Cromwell was protector of England.

PROTESTANT: A word that began to be used as a result of the protest which arose among Lutheran princes who were required by the Diet of Speyer in 1529 to tolerate Catholic minorities in their territories.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION: A movement for reform of the Catholic Church initiated by Martin Luther around 1517. The Reformation is considered to be an important part of the cultural renewal of the Renaissance.

PURITANS: Members of a group in the Church of England during the 1500s and 1600s who wanted similar forms of worship and stricter morals.

RECAANT: To make a formal public withdrawal or renunciation of formerly-held beliefs, statements etc.

RENAISSANCE: Literally "new birth." The great period of revival of art, literature, and learning that occurred in Europe during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The Protestant Reformation was a key event of the Renaissance.

THE RESTORATION: The period after 1660 when the monarchy was re-established in England under King Charles II.

ROUNDHEADS: A member or supporter of the Parliamentary or Puritan Party during the English Civil War. This term was derisive and was adopted because most Puritans had short hair, whereas most Royalists or Cavaliers wore their hair long.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH: Same as the Catholic Church.

ROYALISTS: Supporters of the monarchy during the English Civil War.

SACRED: Dedicated to religious use; made holy; consecrated to God; relating to religious rite and practices.

SACRAMENT: In Christianity, any of certain rites ordained by Jesus. Catholics and Eastern Orthodox Christians recognize seven sacraments: Matrimony, Penance, Extreme Unction, Baptism, Confirmation, Ordination, and the Holy Eucharist.

SACRIFICE: An offering to God; to suffer loss of, give up, renounce, injure or destroy for an ideal or belief.

SAUGUS IRON WORKS: An iron works started by John Winthrop, Jr. (1606-1676), son of the founder of the Mas-

sachusetts Bay Colony. During the 1650s, its operation depended heavily on Scottish indentured servants captured as prisoners of war by Cromwell's forces at the Civil War Battle of Dunbar. Today these iron works near Boston have been restored as a National Monument.

SALEM WITCHCRAFT TRIALS: Held in Salem, Massachusetts in 1692, Puritan judges ordered 19 people hung for practicing witchcraft.

SECULAR: Pertaining to the laity rather than to religious persons; non-clerical; non-religious activities.

SEPARATISTS: Also called Brownists or Independents. An offshoot of the Puritans who believed that only by separating from the Church of England was it possible to find true religious freedom. Separatist Pilgrims founded the Plymouth Colony.

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM (1564-1616): Playwright and poet considered by many to be the greatest writer in the English language.

SPANISH ARMADA: A great force of Spanish ships sent from Catholic Spain to attack the forces of Protestant England. The Spanish Armada was destroyed by the English in 1588, bringing England world naval superiority.

SYDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE: The Cambridge University College where Oliver Cromwell studied and which was a center of Puritan supporters.

TERRIBLE MAJESTY OF GOD: Calvin coined this phrase. The word "terrible" originally meant to strike terror. Majesty means greatness; the power of a king, so "The Terrible Majesty of God" means a king whose greatness is such as to strike terror in the hearts of human beings, because, according to Calvin's doctrine of Predestination, God knows before birth whether a person goes to hell or to heaven, and even leading a good life will not save you if you are not one of God's "Chosen Few."

THANKSGIVING: The American holiday of Thanksgiving can be traced back to the harvest festival feast celebrated at New Plymouth in November of 1621. In 1789, President George Washington made November 26th a day of national Thanksgiving.

THIRTY YEARS' WAR (1618-1648): A war between Catholics and Protestants which ended up as purely a political struggle to reduce the power of the Hapsburg rulers. This war was limited to certain areas of central Europe. It eventually involved most of the European powers and their colonies and brought great devastation.

VIRGINIA COLONY: First English colony in America, Jamestown, Virginia, was settled in 1607.

WANING: A lessening, weakening, fading.

WINTHROP, JOHN (1588-1649): Puritan colonist and governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony who shaped the theocratic policy of the colony.

ZWINGLI, ULRICH (1484-1531): German reformer who fostered Protestantism in the Swiss city of Zurich during the 1520s.

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS Timeline 1483-1692

- | | | | |
|---------|--|---------|---|
| 1483 | Martin Luther is born in Eisleben, Germany. | 1539 | Spain claims the lands of the American South west. |
| 1492 | On October 12th, Christopher Columbus reaches an island in the West Indies. | 1540-41 | Coronado explores the American Southwest. |
| 1505 | Luther enters the Augustinian monastery in Erfurt, Germany. | 1545 | Beginning of the Council of Trent at Trento, Italy and the start of the Catholic Reformation. |
| 1507 | Luther is ordained a Catholic priest. | 1546 | Martin Luther dies in Eisleben, Germany on February 18th. |
| 1509 | John Calvin is born in France. | 1547 | Henry VIII dies. His young son, Edward VI rules. |
| 1512 | Luther becomes a doctor of theology. | 1553 | Edward VI dies. Mary Tudor becomes Queen and abolishes Protestantism. Persecution of English Protestants begin; some flee to Holland, Switzerland, and Germany. |
| 1513 | Machiavelli writes "The Prince," a classic Renaissance book on how to rule and stay in power. | 1556 | In late January, an earthquake kills 830,000 people in China; the worst earthquake in history. |
| 1514 | Nicholas Copernicus theorizes that the sun, not the earth, is at the center of the solar system. | 1558 | Death of Mary Tudor. Elizabeth Tudor rules as Queen of England and re-establishes Protestantism. |
| 1517 | Martin Luther initiates the Protestant Reformation by posting his 95 theses on the door of Wittenberg Castle Church. | 1560 | John Knox establishes his Calvinist denomination called Presbyterianism in Scotland. |
| 1520 | Turkeys and maize are imported into Europe from the New World. Luther burns the papal bull threatening his excommunication. | 1562 | Witchcraft is punishable by death in England. |
| 1521 | Cortez conquers the Aztec kingdom in Mexico. January 3rd, Martin Luther is excommunicated from the Catholic Church. April 17th and 18th, Luther appears before the Imperial Diet at Worms to answer charges of heresy. | 1563 | End of the Council of Trent; Catholics decide not to give in to the Protestants; instead they reaffirm all their traditional doctrines. |
| 1522 | Ulrich Zwingli promotes the Reformation in Zurich, Switzerland. Luther completes his translation of the New Testament into German and comes out of hiding at Wartburg Castle. | 1564 | William Shakespeare is born in England. Michelangelo and John Calvin die. |
| 1523 | First Protestant hymns are composed. | 1565 | The first potatoes arrive in Europe from South America. |
| 1525 | Luther marries Katerina von Bora. Peasants War in Germany causes the deaths of 100,000 people. | 1578 | Robert Browne preaches violent Separatist sermons at Cambridge University. |
| 1534 | King Henry VIII of England, through the ACT OF SUPREMACY, declares that he is the head of the Church in England. Pizzaro captures the Inca Empire in Peru. Luther completes his translation of the Bible into German. | 1582 | William Brewster is a student at Cambridge University. |
| 1536 | Calvin publishes his famous book "Institutes of the Christian Religion." | 1586 | Walter Raleigh imports tobacco to Europe. |
| 1536-39 | King Henry VIII closes all the monasteries in England and seizes their property through an act called the DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES. | 1588 | England defeats the Spanish Armada. John Winthrop, founder of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, is born. |
| | | 1592 | Galileo invents a primitive thermometer. |
| | | 1598 | Edict of Nantes. French king grants civil rights to Protestants. |
| | | 1603 | Elizabeth I dies. James Stuart, King James VI of Scotland, becomes King of England. King James is anti-Puritan and anti-Presbyterian. |

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS Timeline 1483-1692 (continued)

1605	In England, Sir Francis Bacon argues against magic and encourages the development of scientific methods.	1642	English Civil War begins between Puritan Parliamentarians and the Royalist forces of the king. Galileo dies. Blaise Pascal invents a machine that can add and subtract. Isaac Newton is born.
1607	Separatists at Scrooby arrested for conducting private religious services. The English founded Jamestown in Virginia.	1643	The New England Confederation is formed. Its members are of the colonies Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Haven, and Plymouth.
1609	Scrooby group of Separatists settle in Holland. The telescope is invented by Dutch scientist Hans Lippershey. Galileo builds an improved telescope.	1646	John Winthrop, Jr. becomes governor of the Connecticut Colony.
1610	First textbook of chemistry instead of alchemy is published. Santa Fe, New Mexico is founded.	1648	End of the Thirty Years' War.
1611	King James publishes his new translation of the Bible.	1649	King Charles I is beheaded for treason. The monarchy is abolished by parliament.
1616	Shakespeare and Miguel de Cervantes die. Pocahontas arrives in London.	1652	English Civil War ends. Oliver Cromwell rules England as its "Lord Protector."
1618	Outbreak of the "Thirty Years' War" in central Europe between Catholics and Protestants.	1657	Last year that William Bradford governs Plymouth.
1620	Mayflower Compact is signed. Plymouth Colony is founded.	1658	Oliver Cromwell dies; the "Protectorate" ends.
1621	William Bradford begins to govern Plymouth. The first harvest feast is held at the Plymouth Colony.	1660	The restoration of the monarchy under Charles II begins.
1625	James I dies. Charles Stuart becomes King Charles I of England. Charles is anti-Puritan and anti-Parliament.	1665	Black Plague ravages London. Robert Hooke describes the first living cells in his book "Micrographia."
1630	Massachusetts Bay Colony is founded. Great migration of Puritans to New England begins.	1680	Clocks are equipped with minute hands for the first time.
1633	Galileo is forced by the Catholic Church to recant his Copernican view that the earth moves around the sun. The Catholic Church continued to officially deny Copernican theory until 1922.	1681	King Charles II grants the lands of Pennsylvania to the Quaker William Penn, making Penn its absolute lord for an annual royal rent of two beaver skins.
1634	Emigrants from the Massachusetts Bay Colony under Thomas Hooker settle in Connecticut.	1685	Charles II dies. Johann Sebastian Bach is born.
1638	Self-governing constitution for Connecticut is prepared and the colony of New Haven is founded. Laws of the Old Testament become the legal code and citizenship is restricted to Puritans only.	1687	Isaac Newton publishes "Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica," considered by many scholars to be the greatest book in the history of science. This is considered to be the starting date for the period of history called "The Age of Reason."
1636	Harvard University is founded. Roger Williams, having been banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, establishes the first European settlement in Rhode Island.	1688	"The Glorious Revolution" establishes the Supremacy of Parliament over the monarch in England.
		1691	Plymouth Colony is incorporated into the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
		1692	Salem witchcraft trials.

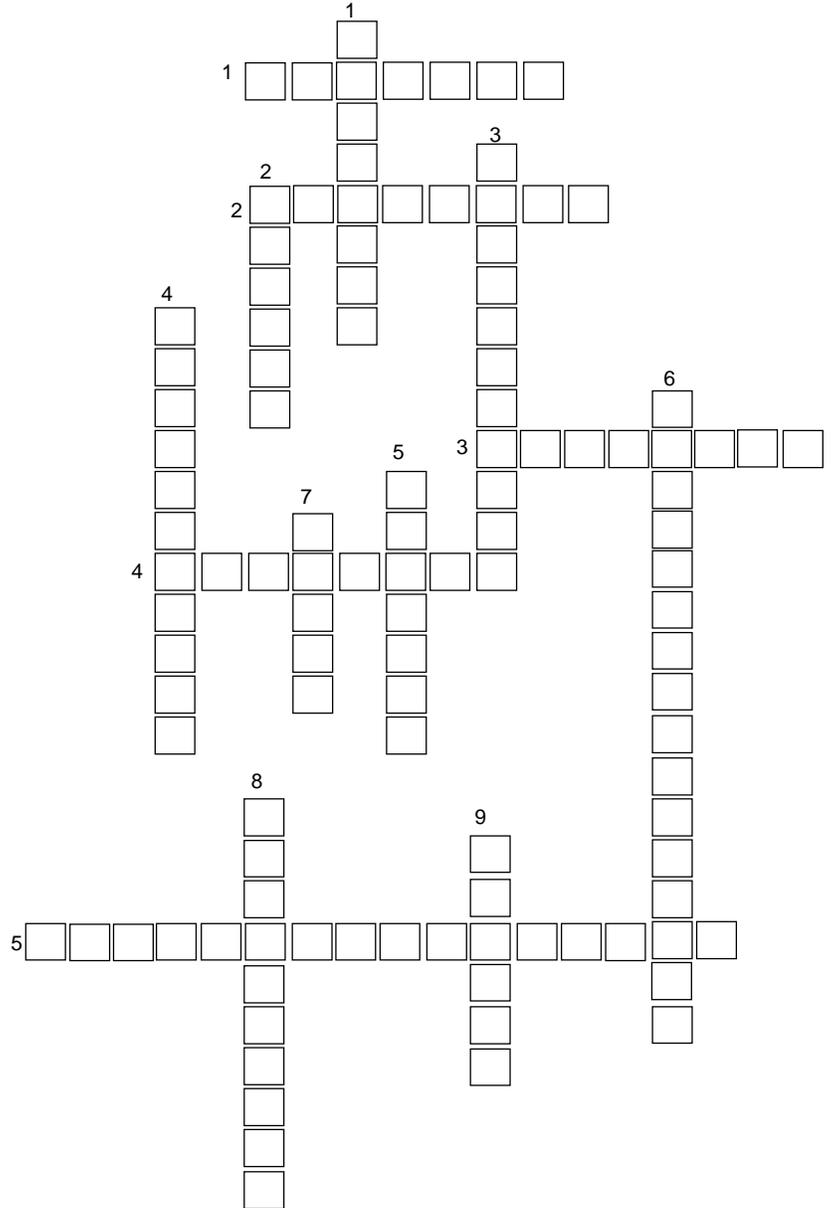
PILGRIMS AND PURITANS
Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS

1. From 1608 to the early 1620s, the Pilgrims lived in the country of _____.
2. A man named Oliver _____ ruled England for five years.
3. Catholic statues were smashed by religious rebels because they felt such images promoted the pagan practice of _____.
4. A religious group called the _____ sought to reform the Church of England from within.
5. The second to be founded, and the most powerful, of the New England colonies was the _____ Colony.

DOWN

1. The first New England colony, founded in 1620, was the _____ Colony.
2. The Frenchman, whose book called "Institutes of the Christian Religion" inspired religious reformers all across Europe, was named John _____.
3. _____ pilgrims founded the Plymouth Colony.
4. The great poet and playwright William _____ lived during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth I and King James I.
5. King _____ I was beheaded for treason.
6. Forty-one male colonists of the first successful colony in New England signed the _____ by which they agreed to form a "body politick" and to abide by certain laws.
7. The Royalists and Parliamentarians battled each other from 1642-52 in the English _____ War.
8. Nineteen people were hanged in 1692 in the New England town of Salem for practicing _____.
9. The man who started the Protestant Reformation in Germany in 1517 was named Martin _____.



7

Name _____

Date _____

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS Vocabulary Match

Directions: Match the correct definition on the right with the term it defines on the left by placing the correct alpha character in the blank.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. ____ Puritans | A. A system of Christian doctrine based on the principles taught by Martin Luther. The world's largest Protestant denomination. |
| 2. ____ Pilgrims | |
| 3. ____ Calvinism | B. The religious system whose main doctrines were those of predestination, the absolute sovereignty of God, the inherited sinfulness of all people and the eternal doom which accompanies that sinfulness, and the salvation of the "chosen few." |
| 4. ____ Separatists | |
| 5. ____ Lutheranism | |
| 6. ____ Catholic Church | C. A movement for reform of the Catholic Church initiated around 1517. |
| 7. ____ Protestant Reformation | |
| 8. ____ Mayflower Compact | D. English Separatist settlers who founded the first permanent colony in New England at Plymouth in 1620. |
| 9. ____ Plymouth Colony | E. An offshoot of the Puritans who believed that only by separating from the Church of England was it possible to find true religious freedom. |
| 10. ____ Thanksgiving | F. The first successful New England colony. |
| | G. Can be traced back to the harvest festival feast celebrated at New Plymouth in November of 1621. |
| | H. A term meaning "universal" church used since 160 A.D. claiming to be the only pure channel of the Christian faith. |
| | I. Members of a group within the Church of England during the 1500s and 1600s who wanted new forms of worship and stricter morals. |
| | J. Because it foreshadowed the idea of government by consent, it is considered one of the basic American documents. |

8

Name _____

Date _____

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS

Date Match

Directions: Match the correct event on the right with the date it matches on the left by placing the correct alpha character in the blank.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. ____ 1517 | A. England defeated the Spanish Armada and brought about worldwide naval supremacy. |
| 2. ____ 1534 | |
| 3. ____ 1536 | B. Colonists in the New World celebrated their first harvest with a feast and Thanksgiving was born. |
| 4. ____ 1553 | C. Mary Tudor became Queen of England and abolished Protestantism, reinstating Catholicism as the official religion of the land. |
| 5. ____ 1588 | |
| 6. ____ 1603 | D. Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded and a great migration of Puritans to New England begins. |
| 7. ____ 1620 | E. Salem, Massachusetts witchcraft trials held. Puritan judges ordered 19 people hung for practicing witchcraft. |
| 8. ____ 1621 | |
| 9. ____ 1630 | F. King Henry VIII became so outraged with the pope for denying an annulment to his marriage, that he declared himself to be the head of the English Church, and so a second Protestant denomination called "The Church of England" was born. |
| 10. ____ 1692 | G. Martin Luther posted his list of 95 criticisms of Catholic practices on the door of the castle church, and through this act of defiance, and others that followed, Lutheranism, the first Protestant denomination, was born. |
| | H. Pilgrims sailed on the Mayflower to the New World. Mayflower Compact was signed. Plymouth Colony was founded. |
| | I. John Calvin published his famous book "Institutes of the Christian Religion," which incorporated many of Martin Luther's ideas and would later come to exert a powerful influence on many Europeans, including those who settled in New England. |
| | J. King James I became King of England and banned all private religious books other than the Book of Common Prayer and Sacraments, and when religious non-conformists, the Puritans and Separatists, pleaded for freedom to worship as they saw fit, the king threatened to drive them out of England unless they conformed to his commands. |

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS Quiz

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The movement called Puritanism sought to purge the English Church of all traces of _____.
2. Puritan ideals were derived largely from the work of the French theologian _____.
3. The Church of England was founded in 1534 by _____.
4. _____ was the first successful English colony in America.
5. In 1620, a ship call the _____ was headed to Virginia and accidentally ended up at Cape Cod.
6. William Brewster and William Bradford were both members of the _____ movement that wanted to break away from the Church of England.
7. Oliver Cromwell sold Scottish prisoners of war to be _____ in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
8. England came to rule the seas by destroying the _____ Armada in 1588.
9. King Charles I had great contempt for his _____ and ruled without its help for over a decade.
10. To Puritans, only the _____ was considered to be a valid source of religious truth.

TRUE OR FALSE

1. _____ Mary and Elizabeth Tudor were English queens who both wished to improve the plight of the Catholics in England.
2. _____ James Stuart and his son Charles were English kings who both actively promoted freedom of religion.
3. _____ Puritans always welcomed sinners into their congregations.
4. _____ Puritan ideals were promoted by teachers at Cambridge University much more than by teachers at Oxford University.
5. _____ The Calvinist teachings embraced by the Pilgrims and Puritans offered everyone hope for salvation.
6. _____ Oliver Cromwell did not start the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
7. _____ By 1640, the Plymouth Colony had ten times the population of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
8. _____ Catholics were strongly disliked by Puritans.
9. _____ The founder of the Church of England was inspired by Martin Luther to break off from the Catholic Church.
10. _____ Presbyterian and Puritan beliefs were both largely inspired by the same man.

PILGRIMS AND PURITANS

The Mayflower Compact

In September of 1620, the Pilgrims sailed on the Mayflower from the port of Plymouth to the New World. The crossing took two months and the ship veered further north than they had intended. As a result, the first land they saw was not Virginia, but Cape Cod in New England. And it was while anchored offshore that 41 male passengers signed what has come to be known as "The Mayflower Compact," a document regarded as a cornerstone of American democracy, in which they pledged to obey all decisions made for the common good, thereby establishing a simple form of democratic self-government. The text of that document is provided below:

In ye name of God Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, Franc, and Ireland king, defender of ye faith, & c. Haveing undertaken, for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye Christian faith and honour of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutuallly in ye presence of God, and one another, covenant, & combine ourselves together into a Civill body politick; for our better ordering, & preservation and furtherance of ye ends afore-said; and by vertue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of ye colonie: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witnes whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at ye Cap-Codd ye-11-of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our soveraigne Lord King James of England, Scotland, France, & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. Ano Dom. 1620.