

Name _____

Date _____

The Massachusetts Story
Chapter Three, Lesson three Questions

1. In some ways, the Puritans and the Pilgrims were alike. Both groups were made up of immigrants, or people who move to a new country to live. Both groups came from England. Both groups were seeking religious freedom. (page 98)

2. However, the Pilgrims separated from the Church of England. The Puritans wanted to purify the church, or clean it out and make it pure again. (page 98)

~~3.~~ They believed that churches should be plain/simple/pure so they did not take people's minds away from the religion. (page 98-99)

~~4.~~ The king of England grew angry at the Puritans. He put some of them in jail and hanged or killed other people. (page 99)

5. They decided to go to America. They liked the idea of setting an example of good living for the rest of the world. (page 99)

6. The leader of the Puritans was John Winthrop. He led a group of 16 ships across the ocean. The ship he sailed on was called the Arabella. (page 99)

7. About 1,000 Puritans made the trip to America. (page 99)

8. John Winthrop knew about the hard times that the Pilgrims had when they first came to America. Because of this, the Puritans brought many more important supplies/tools like hammers, saws, and axes with them than the Pilgrims brought. (page 99)

9. The Puritans also brought plenty of food, goods to trade and even cattle, which could be used for milk, meat, or as work animals on farms. (page 99)

10. John Winthrop gave a speech to the Puritans that said they would build a "city on a hill" that would set a good example for the people around the world. (page 100)

11. The Puritans first settled in what is now called Salem. Later, a group of Puritans traveled south and started another settlement in Boston. They chose the name because so many of them came from a town of the same name back in England. (page 102)

12. Before long, thousands of Puritans were coming to America. They rushed their lives to get here. They joined other Puritans living in Salem and Boston. New towns were started in Lynn, Dorchester, Medford, Watertown, and Roxbury. (page 102)

13. The center of a Puritan town had the Town Green or Common. It was pasture/grazing land covered in grasses that horses, cattle, and sheep could eat. (page 104)

14. The land around town was divided into strips for farming. Large families were given large more strips than small families. Every family had a plot of land around the town green. They built a house facing the village green. (page 105)

Name _____

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The Massachusetts Story
Chapter 3, Lesson 4 Questions

1. A group of leaders from each town made up the General Court. They met to make laws for the whole colony. (page 106)
2. Puritans made strict laws for their community. There were serious punishments if you broke the law. Some punishments included whipping, being locked in the stockade on the town green, branding, or even hanging. (page 106-107)
3. Town Meetings were a type of local government. Once a year the men met to vote on new laws and choose who would lead the town. (page 107)
4. The Puritans came here for religious freedom, but they didn't let others have the same freedoms. A group called Quakers were punished for having different religious ideas. Some were even banished, or sent away from the colony. (page 108)
5. One woman who was banished for having different religious thoughts was Anne Hutchinson. She spoke her mind and was then forced to move to Rhode Island with her family. (page 108)
6. Meals were similar every day. Breakfast was a steaming bowl of porridge. The mid-day meal was called dinner, and it was usually a stew called succotash. The evening meal was called supper. Adults ate cold meat and bread, and the children ate "hasty pudding" made from cornmeal and milk. (page 109)
7. A young Puritan girl learned things she would need to know to take care of her home and family one day. (page 110)
8. A young Puritan boy must think about what he wanted to do for a living by the time he was 10 or 12 years old. (page 110)

9. All men between the age of 16 and 60 had to join the militia, which was a group of men who protected the town in case of an emergency. (page 111)

10. Children still had time to play. They made their own toys. They had dolls made from cornhusks or apples. They played nine pins, which was a game like bowling. They played games such as tag, marbles, leapfrog, and hopscotch. (page 111)

11. The Puritans went to church services in the morning, they went home for a cold lunch because cooking (work) was not allowed on Sunday, and they went back to church. (page 111)

12. The Puritans set up the first public school in America, called (Boston) Latin School. There, boys learned Greek and Latin so that they could be ready for college. It is still open today. Girls could go to a dame school, which was run by an older woman in the town. (page 112 and 113)

13. America's first poet was a woman named Anne Bradstreet. She wrote about the love of her family and never thought her poems were good enough to publish. (page 112)

14. The Puritans started the first college in America in 1638. It was called Harvard College and is still open today. (page 113)

15. Most Puritan men were farmers, but there were also merchants who traded goods on ships and became wealthy. (page 114-115)

16. There were also people who were skilled in a particular craft in the colonies. They were called craftsmen. Examples include blacksmiths, coopers, tanners, cobblers, and millers. (page 116)

17. Sadly, there were also slaves in Massachusetts Bay Colony, who were taken from their homes in Africa and brought here to be the property of an owner. Massachusetts became the first state to make this illegal in 1783. (page 117)

Name _____

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The Massachusetts Story
Chapter 3 – Lesson 5 questions

1. For the colonists, the Massachusetts Bay Colony was a huge success. For the Native Americans, it was different. Their lives changed for the worse. (page 118)
2. Often, the spot that colonists chose for towns had once been Native American villages. They took the corn and anything else that was left. (Page 118)
3. The Puritans thought the Native Americans would give up their way of life and live like Europeans. (page 118)
4. During the Pequot War, colonists attacked a village and killed hundreds of people. They took prisoners and sold them as slaves. (page 119)
5. One of Massasoit's sons was named Metacom, but the colonists called him King Philip. He did not like seeing his home land destroyed. He worked hard to bring other tribes together to fight for their land. (page 120)
6. King Philip's War lasted for more than a year. The Native Americans' families and communities were destroyed. When Metacom was killed, the war came to an end. (page 120)
7. England decided to take more control over the colonies. The king gave the colony a new charter (a special piece of paper that allows people to settle in a piece of land). This combined Plimoth and Massachusetts Bay Colony into one colony. (page 121)
8. The king also sent a royal governor to lead the colony. This meant that the people could not choose one for themselves any more. The colonists didn't like this at all. (page 121)

9. In 1692, in Salem, many people were accused of being witches. They were taken to court and found guilty, even though there was no proof. The punishment was hanging. (page 122-123)

10. Nearly 300 years later, scientists learned that there could be a cause for the strange behavior seen in some people in Salem. A study showed that the fits could have been caused by a fungus (a mold or yeast) called ergot, which grows in rye and wheat. (page 123)

11. As the 1700s began, many settlers began moving west in the colony. They followed roads that were once Native American trails. Along the roads, people built taverns and inns for the travelers. (page 124)

12. Many forests were cut down at this time. Wood was needed to build ships, farmers cut down trees for land, and lumber was sold to other other colonies. (page 124)

13. Like England, France also claimed land in North America. They didn't like England. They joined with the Native Americans to make surprise attacks called raids on many English settlements. (page 125)

14. The biggest raid came at Deerfield in 1704. Many English were killed, and over 100 were taken captives. They were forced to walk through the snow all the way to Canada. (page 125)

15. The Native Americans decided to team up with the French to force the English out of North America. The French and Indian War lasted for about nine years. England won, and got control of all of the land stretching west to the Mississippi River. (page 127)