**Reading notes over Puritans and Quakers**

1. The Great Migration was when 20,000 settlers came to New England from England.
2. The New England Way is the Puritan ideal society.

* Self-governing congregations were the government. They chose a minister and set up a town. The meetinghouse was the most important building and it was used for everything. All people had to attend church services.

1. Puritans valued:
   1. **Hard work** because this honored God.
   2. **Education-** All had to people had to be able to read the Bible on their own. The laws required that all children were able to read.
   3. **Representative Government**-Puritans had town meetings and local self government.
2. Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson were controversial because they went against what the Puritan’s felt was socially acceptable.

Williams:

* + Williams felt that colonists had no right to take land forcibly from Native Americans
  + He didn’t feel it was right to force people to go to church or to believe what the Puritans believed (remember, the Puritans were persecuting and sometimes killing those who believed differently than themselves).
  + He felt that church and state should be separate. At this time, the church was the governing body.

Hutchinson:

* + Believed that clergy were not chosen by God
  + Challenged the church authority by holding classes in her home and speaking about the Bible. Women were not allowed to have a voice in the Puritan church.

Williams was banished and founded Rhode Island (an "island” of dissenters) Hutchinson and her family joined him there when she was found guilty of going against the teachings of the church.

1. The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut extended voting rights to non-church members. The church was finding it hard to get things accomplished, so allowed that men who were not members could vote.
2. Puritans persecuted and sometimes killed the Quakers because they believed that women could serve as preachers and missionaries. They felt that God could be known directly, and they allowed all people (men and women) to talk openly about their faith.
3. The democratic tradition was enacted by the colonists through self government, elected government, voting rights expanding in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and towns continued their own business. Town meetings became a tradition in the region and New England became famous because colonists could vote, while their counter-parts in England could not.