

JOHN WINTHROP



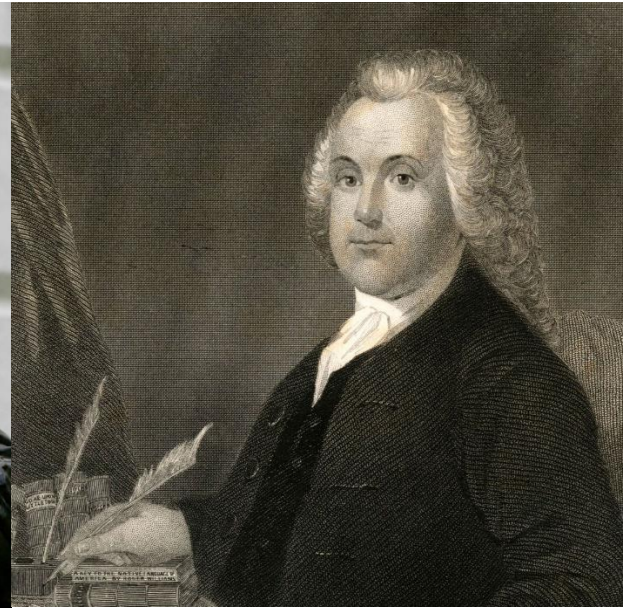
His descendants include John Kerry

ANNE HUTCHINSON



Her descendants included George Bush, Franklin D Roosevelt, Mitt Romney, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ted Danson, and Stephen Douglas. Her gt-gt-grandson was loyalist Thomas Hutchinson

ROGER WILLIAMS



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Brief synopsis of beliefs

*Highly restrictive beliefs.
Thought Puritans were to create a Utopia*

*Believed in religious toleration
Supported central tenets of Puritanism, but took liberties on other related matters
Believed that God spoke directly to the people, even to woman, without intervention of clergy*

*Complete religious freedom, including separation of church-and-state.
He believed people could worship as they chose without fear of oppression.*

Brief overview of their personal life

Born 1587
Puritan minister; lawyer; wealthy
To America in 1630, leading a group of colonists
One of the leading figures in the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the first major settlement in New England
He led a totalitarian religious utopia which executed or banished those who were not like-minded. He was an authoritarian figure

Born 1591, mother of 15
Well educated by dad (unusual for women)
Raised in England, at age 42 accompanied preacher John Cotton to Colonies in 1634 with 11 living children
She was a midwife, helping women, and hosted sermons from her home; very popular.
She criticized the other ministers

Born 1603 England
Christian minister converted to Puritanism; dad disapproves
Emigrated to Colonies in 1631, fleeing persecution in England for having been an outspoken advocate for freedom to worship.
6 children, all born in America.
Offered an assistant minister position immediately upon arrival, and shocked all by declining it because it did not embrace his beliefs.
Greeted warmly by John Winthrop and installed as pastor in Salem, but after three years tension emerges between he and Puritan authorities

Major ideas

Referred to his Colony as a Puritan "city upon a hill"
He resisted attempts to widen voting and other civil rights beyond a narrow class of religiously-approved individuals.

- (1) Believed God kills Native Americans for the White Man (whom God prefers)
 - ↳ He points to smallpox as a reason, and counts the 50 Indians who remained and put themselves under the settlers' protection as evidence.
- (2) Any man who does not believe in Puritan God shall be put to death.
He authorized the execution of four Quakers between 1659-61
- (3) Slavery is ok and Biblically-based. He approved of sending captured Natives to the West Indies for slavery.

1641, he helped write the Massachusetts Body of Liberties, the first legal document sanctioning slavery in North America

- (1) She did not embrace the idea that good works and faith together were necessary for personal salvation, claiming that faith alone was enough.
 - ↳ She wrestles with the question "If God has pre-determined me for salvation or damnation, how could any behavior of mine change my fate?"
 - ↳ This sort of thinking was seen as dangerous. It would cause the public to ignore church authority.

- Two ideas got him into trouble:
- (1) He insisted that the Boston church renounce its ties to the Church of England. These ties were required by the colony's charter, meaning William's stance endangered the authority of the colony's Puritan rulers.
 - ↳ He preached separation of church and state. He believed in complete religious freedom, so no single church should be supported by tax dollars.
 - ↳ As Puritan believed they had the one true faith, such talk was intolerable.
 - (2) Williams claimed that taking land from the Native Americans without proper payment was unfair.
 - ↳ He questioned the right of the King of England to have granted land to the colony, saying it was not his land to give.

First outspoken abolitionist in North America
Studied Native American languages

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At trial,
and afterwards

Died 1669

Argued intelligently with John Winthrop.
Banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1637 and excommunicated.
 Went with followers to Rhode Island by foot in the snow for two weeks.
 She and another follower each had failed pregnancies, which the Puritans in Boston rejoiced over (saying it was God's punishment).
 Husband died 1641.
 Fearing an invasion by Massachusetts and Plymouth Colony, she fled to Dutch land (NYC)
 Permanent home was being built for her by supporters on land contested by Native Americans.
 August 1643, Hutchinson was attacked and massacred by Native Americans, who were upset at the Dutch treatment of them.

 Hutchenson's followers were called "Antinomians"

By 1635 John Winthrop was no longer governor of the colony. He and Williams were friends, and Winthrop tolerated the William's dissent out of that friendship. The new governor, Thomas Dudley, was not as sympathetic to Williams.

The court ruled that Williams would be deported to England, where he would be punished by a Bishop; therefore, Williams and his followers fled the colony in winter (January 1636), where they bought land from Native Americans and set up a new colony at Rhode Island.

At Rhode Island, there was complete religious freedom, and dissenters from elsewhere fled to there, such as Quakers, Baptists and Jews.
 Williams passed in 1683

Legacy,
Significance,
and "Why does it
matter"

Winthrop's "city upon a hill" became an enduring symbol in American political discourse.

He has been referred to as our "lost Founding father", and that he embodies America's best and worse impulses, with his calls for charity and public participation offset by rigid intolerance, exclusionism and judgementalism.

Components of his ideals are found in many parts of American society today, from political discourse to evangelical religious groups.

Hutchenson may have been persecuted because she was preaching, but her punishment was in stepping beyond the gender role then considered appropriate for a woman. She fell victim to contemporary mores surrounding the role of women in Puritan society. "The force of the female heretic vastly exceeds her heresy" the court said.

The popularized the notion that the saved could sin freely without endangering their salvation

Williams' conception of religious freedom influenced the Framers as they argued in support of a prohibition against any pro-state-religious foundation in the US Constitution (1787), and in their support for the freedom of religious clause in the First Amendment (1791).

He was an outspoken advocate in defense of Native Americans. He insisted England pay for Native American land

Thomas Jefferson used Williams' "wall of separation" phrase in a letter to the Danbury Baptists in 1802