

Document A:

Source: “*The Bloody Tenent of Persecution for Cause of Conscience.*” 1644. By Roger Williams of Rhode Island.

First. That the blood of so many hundred thousands souls of Protestants and Papists, split in the wars of present and former ages, for their respective consciences, is not required nor accepted by Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace.

Sixth. It is the will and command of God that a permission of the most pagan, Jewish, Turkish, or anti-Christian consciences and worships be granted to all men in all nations and countries. . .

Eighth: God requires not a uniformity of religion to be enacted and enforced in any civil state. . .enforced uniformity. . .is the greatest occasion of civil war, ravishing of conscience, persecution of Christ Jesus in his servants, and of the hypocrisy and destruction of millions of soul.

Twelfth. Lastly, true civility and Christianity may both flourish in a state or kingdom, not withstanding the permission of divers and contrary consciences, either of Jew or Gentile. . . the government of the civil magistrate extends no further than over the bodies and goods of their subjects, not over their souls, and therefore they may not undertake to give laws unto the souls and consciences of men. . .the Church of Christ does not use the arm of secular power to compel men to the true profession of the truth, for this is to be done with spiritual weapons, whereby Christians are to be exhorted and not compelled.

Document B:

Source: Gillon & Matson, *The American Experiment: A History of the United States.* (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 2002), pp 92-93.

Spain , the preeminent colonial power in the 1500s, set the model for imperial economic policy that other nations would follow.

English merchants sought extensive government intervention in the economy to protect now one, now another rising economic interest. Their thinking known (and criticized) as **mercantilism**, the term used in 1776 by the famous Scottish political economist Adam Smith.

. . .Within the nation, mercantilists said, inhabitants needed a wise government to harness production, to curb the greedy and destructive tendencies of competition, and to promote and channel the exchange of goods through regulation.

By the late 1600s, many mercantilists believed that wealth was not necessarily finite, but that expanding commerce with far-flung peoples helped create strong empires. A commercial empire they wrote, should have one center from which flowed finished goods and many widely distributed satellites that consumed the center’s manufactures and sent back raw materials for additional production in the “home country.”

Document C:

De Lamar Jensen, *Reformation Europe: Age of Reform and Revolution*. pp. 434-5

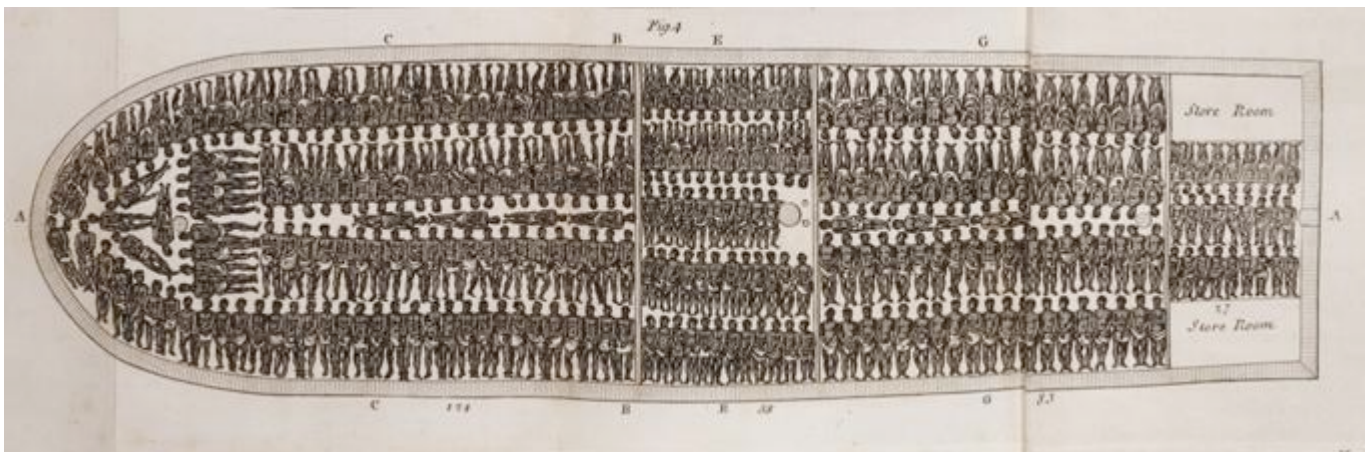
In the meantime, the first English penetration of the Spanish colonial monopoly launched English colonization ventures in America. More in spite of James I than through his support. London merchants organized a colonizing company for settling and trading in Virginia. In 1607 its first exploration planted a colony upriver from the Chesapeake Bay, naming Jamestown in honor of the king. Difficult weather, lack of food and little desire to grow their own, harassment by Indians, and rampant disease almost destroyed the colony. Most of the settlers died within the first two years. Reinforcements from the newly chartered Virginia Company, the gradual realization that any wealth acquired would have to come from the sweat and toil rather than from picking up gold nuggets, and introduction of tobacco cultivation, combine to salvage the colony and eventually make it a successful enterprise.

The second permanent English settlement was Plymouth Colony, established in 1620 by the Pilgrims, a voluntary joint-stock company composed of religious separatists from London, Southampton, and Leiden, Holland. It was later annexed to the larger Massachusetts Bay Colony, founded a few years later by Puritans from England. Neither colony produced the economic wealth that it expected to, but they did plant a legacy of representative self-government in the colony with the Mayflower Compact, by which its signatories agreed to unite in a political-religious society and obey the Laws that would subsequently be made.

From an economic point of view, other ventures were proving to be more profitable. This period was one of commercial expansion for England as well as France and the Netherlands. The American colonies were only a small part of that activity. The Spanish monopoly in the West Indies was penetrated by English seamen and merchants in the first three decades of the seventeenth century. Saint Kitt was settled in 1624. . . Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, Trinidad, and Tobago, [sometime later]. Barbados, that hidden jewel of the Caribbean was claimed in 1625. It also produced quick wealth from the sale of cotton, tobacco, and sugar.

Document D:

Source: Historical Society of Southern England. Slave Ship Drawing. Date: Unknown



Document E:

SOURCE: Gerald N. Grob and Robert N. Beck, *American Ideas*. Vol. I, New York: Free Press, 1963. P.63

Puritanism was largely a middle-class movement that had economic as well as political implications.

There is little doubt that Puritanism was closer to medieval theory than the material goals and values of a growing middle class that was becoming prominent in England and Western Europe after the fifteenth century. While the Puritan never thought of his religion in economic terms, he did emphasize the fact that man could serve God not by withdrawing from the world, but rather by following an occupation or calling that served the world. The Puritan emphasis on industry and enterprise appealed to the middle class in a way that could not appeal to the peasantry or nobility. Although it is difficult to show a causal relationship between capitalism and Puritanism it is probably safe to assert that both movements tended to move closer together because of the affinity and attraction of each toward the other. Undoubtedly Puritan and capitalist ideas went into the formation of the American doctrine of Laissez-faire individualism, a theory that was destined to have momentous repercussions for subsequent economic and social development.

In spite of the proximity of certain Puritan values to the rising capitalistic ethic, Puritanism was more medieval than modern in its economic theory and practice. The idea of unrestrained economic individualism would have seemed a dangerous notion to any self-respecting Puritan. The statute books and court records of seventeenth-century Massachusetts abound in examples of price and wage controls instituted by the government of the colony. The Puritans, furthermore, always looked upon wealth as a gift from God given in the form of a trust; and they emphasized not only the benefits that accrued from work and wealth, but also their duties and responsibilities. In 1639, for example, one of the richest merchants in the colony was fined by the General Court (the highest legislative body) for excessive profiteering, despite the fact that there was no statute against the practice. The Puritans could never separate religion and business, and they often reiterated the medieval conception of the "just price."

Document F:

Source: John Winthrop, *A Model of Christian Charity* (Written aboard the *Arbella* on the Atlantic Ocean, 1630)

God Almighty in his most holy and wise providence hath so disposed of the condition of mankind, (that) in all times some must be rich, some poor, some high and eminent in power and dignity, other mean and in subjection....(Yet) we must be knit together in this work as one man. We must entertain each other in brotherly affection, we must be willing to abridge ourselves of our superfluities for the supply of others' necessities. We must uphold a familiar commerce together in all meekness, gentleness, patience, and liberality. We must delight in each other, make others' conditions our own, rejoice together, mourn together, labor and suffer together, always having before our eyes our commission and community in the work, our community as members of the same body. So shall we keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.....We must consider that we shall be as a city upon a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us, so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken, and so cause him to withdraw his present help from us, we shall be made a story and a by-word through the world. We shall open the mouths of enemies to speak evil of the ways of God,....shall shame the faces of many of God's worthy servants, and cause their prayers to be turned into curses upon us.

Document G:

Source: Historical Society of Southern England. *Ship's List of Emigrants Bound for New England.* John Porter, Deputy Clerk to Edward Thoroughgood. Weymouth, England. 20th of March, 1635

<p>1. Joseph Hull, of Somerset, a minister, aged 40 years 2. Agnes Hull, his wife, aged 25 years 3. Joan Hull, his daughter, aged 15 years 4. Joseph Hull, his son, aged 13 years 5. Tristram, his son, aged 11 years 6. Elizabeth Hull, his daughter, aged 7 years 7. Temperance, his daughter, aged 3 years 8. Grissel Hull, his daughter, aged 3 years 9. Dorothy Hull, his daughter, aged 3 years 10. Judith French, his servant, aged 20 years 11. John Wood, his servant, aged 20 years 12. Robert Dabyn, his servant, aged 28 years 13. Musachiell Bernard, of Batcombe, clothier in the county of Somerset, aged 24 years 14. Mary Bernard, his wife, aged 28 years 15. John Bernard, his son, aged 3 years 16. Nathaniel, his son, aged 1 year ***** 21. Timothy Tabor, in Someret of Batcombe, tailor, aged 35 years 22. Jane Tabor, his wife, aged 35 years 23. Jane Tabor, his daughter, aged 10 years 24. Anne Tabor, his daughter, aged 8 years 25. Sarah Tabor, his daughter, aged 5 years 26. William Fever, his servant, aged 20 years</p>	<p>27. John Whitmarke, aged 39 years 28. Alice Whitmarke, his wife, aged 35 years 29. James Whitmarke, his son, aged 5 years 30. Jane, his daughter, aged 7 years 31. Onseph Whitmarke, his son, aged 5 years 32. Rich Whitmarke, his son, aged 2 years ***** 74. Robert Lovell, husbandman, aged 40 years 75. Elizabeth Lovell, his wife, aged 35 years 76. Zacheus Lovell, his son, aged 15 years 77. Anne Lovell, his daughter, aged 16 years 78. John Lovell, his son, aged 15 years 79. Elyn, his daughter, aged 1 year 80. James, his son, aged 1 year 81. Joseph Chickin, his servant, 16 years 82. Alice Kinham, aged 22 years 83. Angell Hollard, aged 21 years 84. Katheryn, his wife, 22 years 85. George Land, his servant, 22 years 86. Sarah Land, his kinswoman, 18 years 103. John Hoble, husbandman, 13 104. Robert Huste, husbandman, 40....</p>
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Document H:

Source: Historical Society of Southern England. Ship's list of immigrants bound for Virginia - July 30, 1635

These underwritten names are to be transported to Virginia, embarked in the ship Merchant's Hope, Hugh Weston, Master, per examination by the minister of Gravesend touching their conformity to the Church discipline of England, and have taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

Edward Towers 26	Nathan Braddock 31	Wm. Baldin 21
Henry Woodman 22	Jeffrey Gurrish 23	Wm. Pen 26
Richard Seems 26	Henry Carrell 16	Jo. Gerie 24
Vyncent Whatter 17	Tho. Tyle 24	Henry Baylie 18
James Whithedd 14	Gamaliel White 24	Rich. Anderson 50
Jonas Watts 21	Richard Marks 19	Robert Kelum 51
Peter Loe 22	Tho. Clver 16	Richard Fanshaw 22
Geo. Brocker 17	Jo. Kitchin 16	Tho. Bradford 40
Henry Eeles 26	Edmond Edwards 20	Wm. Spencer 16
Jo. Dennis 22	Lewes Miles 19	Marmaduke Ella 22
Tho. Swayne 23	Jo. Kennedy 20	
Charles Rinsden 27	Sam Jackson 24	Women
Jo. Exston 17	Allin King 19	Ann Swayne 22
Wm. Luck 14	Rowland Sadler 19	Eliz. Cote 22
Jo. Thomas 19	Jo. Phillips 28	Ann Rice 23
Jo. Archer 21	Daniel Endick 16	Kat. Wilson 23
Richard Williams 25	Jo. Chalk 25	Maudlin Lloyd 24
Francis Hutton 20	Jo. Vynall 20	Mabell Busher 14
Savill Gascoyne 29	Edward Smith 20	Annis Hopkins 24
Rich. Bulfell 29	Jo. Rowledge 19	Ann Mason 24
Rich. Jones 26	Wm. Westlie 40	Bridget Crompe 18
Toh. Wynes 30	Jo. Smith 18	Mary Hawkes 19
Humphrey Williams 22	Jo. Saunders 22	Ellin Hawkes 18
Edward Roberts 20	Tho. Barcherd 16	
Martin Atkinson 32	Tho. Dodderidge 19	
Edward Atkinson 28	Richard Williams 18	
Wm. Edwards 30	Jo. Balance 19	