



### The Great Migration

- ✦ Catholic King James I was oppressing Puritans in the 1620's
- ✦ Puritans feared that their children were losing their way and leave to the New World



0. THE GREAT MIGRATION - Story Preface

**1. THE GREAT MIGRATION**

2. WHO WERE THE PURITANS?

3. HISTORY of the PILLORY

4. THE PILLORY in AMERICA

5. HAWTHORNE and THE SCARLET LETTER

6. PURITANS and RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE

This image, regarding the Puritans' "Great Migration," is online courtesy SlideShare.net. Click on it for a better view.

When Henry could not get his way, he created the Church of England (*Anglicana Ecclesia*). That move was ironic because a mere twelve years earlier, Henry had denounced Martin Luther and his Protestant Reformation.

The King's written statement against Luther caused Pope Leo X to confer on Henry the title *Defender of the Faith*. Now Henry himself had launched the English Protestant Reformation, which freed a king with wandering eyes to divorce Catherine, the first of his six wives.

Henry married Anne Boleyn (mother of the future Queen Elizabeth I) and closed all Catholic monasteries in Britain. Their wonderful treasures were now Henry's. Former Catholics became Protestants. The Pope, and the Catholic Church, no longer had authority in England.

With Parliamentary support, Henry declared himself head of the Anglican Church.

While Henry lived, Catholic resentment seethed under the country's religious surface. When Henry died, and his daughter with Catherine of Aragon (Mary I, a Catholic) became Queen (after her frail stepbrother, Edward VI, failed to survive an illness and the reign of his handpicked successor, Lady Jane Grey, lasted nine days), Catholics were emboldened.

Taking revenge, they and their queen (nicknamed "Bloody Mary" for obvious reasons) created political chaos and caused the deaths of approximately three hundred Protestants. Mary's five-year reign ended with her death (possibly of cancer) in 1558. Elizabeth I, Mary's half-sister, thereafter ascended Britain's throne.

By 1570, religious disagreements in Britain turned on how to free the Church of England from its remaining vestiges of Catholicism. (Henry VIII's church, after all, was essentially Catholic without a Pope.)

In 1608, one group of people - the Pilgrims - believed they had to completely break with the Anglican Church. Also called "Separatists," the Pilgrims left England and, by way of The Netherlands (where they remained twelve years), eventually sailed on the Mayflower (where the men on board signed the Mayflower Compact). They landed at Plymouth Rock in 1620.

Another group of people - the Puritans - believed the Church of England could be "purified" from within. In other words, they thought it was acceptable to remain members of the Anglican faith, although many thought it best to leave the country.

Thousands of Puritans left Great Britain in what has been called "The Great Migration." Some went to the West Indies. Those who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony intended to form "a city on a hill" which would become a model for people still living in England.

Such far-reaching religious hopes of the Puritans, however, never fully blossomed from the seeds Henry VIII had unwittingly sown.

See Alignments to State and Common Core standards for this story online at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicAlignment/THE-GREAT-MIGRATION-Puritans-and-The-Scarlet-Letter>

See Learning Tasks for this story online at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicActivities/THE-GREAT-MIGRATION-Puritans-and-The-Scarlet-Letter>

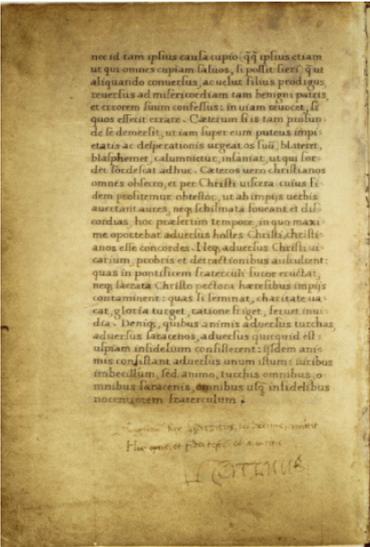


## Martin Luther - Protestant Reformation

Image online, courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

View this asset at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Martin-Luther-Protestant-Reformation>



## Henry VIII: Written Statement

Image online, courtesy U.S. Library of Congress.

PD

View this asset at:

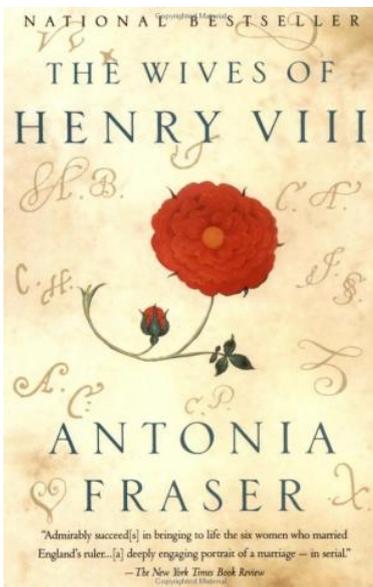
<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Henry-VIII-Written-Statement>



## Pope Leo X

Image online, courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Pope-Leo-X>



## The Wives of Henry VIII - by Antonia Fraser

Image online, courtesy [amazon.com](http://amazon.com) website.

View this asset at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/The-Wives-of-Henry-VIII-by-Antonia-Fraser>



## Mary I

Image online, the [National Portrait Gallery](http://NationalPortraitGallery.com) website.

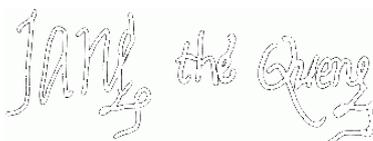
View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Mary-10>



## Edward VI

Image online, courtesy the [National Portrait Gallery](http://NationalPortraitGallery.com) website.

View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Edward-VI>



## Successor: Lady Jane Grey

Image online, courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Successor-Lady-Jane-Grey>



### Jane Grey

Image online, courtesy Some Grey Matter website.

View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Jane-Grey>



### Bloody Mary

Image online, courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Bloody-Mary>



### Portrait of Princess Elizabeth I

Image online, courtesy Wikimedia Commons.

View this asset at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Portrait-of-Princess-Elizabeth-I>



### Mayflower

Image online, courtesy [mybigadventure.com](http://mybigadventure.com) website.

View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Mayflower>



### Plymouth Rock

Image online, courtesy the U.S. Library of Congress.

View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Plymouth-Rock>



### Map Depicting the Massachusetts Bay Colony

Image online, courtesy the Spartacus website.

View this asset at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Map-Depicting-the-Massachusetts-Bay-Colony>



### Portrait of Henry VIII

Image online, courtesy the National Portrait Gallery website.

View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/Portrait-of-Henry-VIII>