

II

THE CHARTER OF 1662

1662 - 1818

English Colony to Constitutional State



In Connecticut Colony**In England**

1660 The Restoration in England raised fears among Connecticut leaders that the Crown would not recognize the Colony and its existing government since the Fundamental Orders had never been officially recognized in England. Therefore, the General Court acted immediately to send a petition to the King asking for a patent to secure the land and the government of the colony set up by the Fundamental Orders.

John Winthrop, Jr. was appointed by the General Court to carry the petition to London, with detailed instructions as to what should be included in the patent or Charter.

Winthrop and a Committee of 8 appointed to assist him sailed from New Amsterdam (New York) on July 23, 1661. They worked for 8 months contacting members of the King's Privy Council, getting the necessary seals to make the Charter legal, and obtaining the consent of the King.

The Charter was finally officially enrolled among the King's Orders in Council on April 23, 1662. In the Charter the New Haven Colony was merged with the Towns governed by the General Court. October 9, 1662 the Charter was adopted by the General Court as Connecticut's fundamental law.

1665 New Haven sent its Deputies to the General Court.

1672 The General Court ordered a revision of the Code of 1650 to include all new legislation. Every household was required to have a copy.

1675 King Philip's War. CT. militia fought along side troops from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, defeating the Indian tribes allied under Philip.

Edmond Andros appointed Governor of New York by Charles 11. He demanded that Connecticut surrender to his jurisdiction under a patent granted by the King. Andros landed in Saybrook, but Connecticut militia under Capt. Thomas Bull prevented the reading of the patent claiming authority over Connecticut, and Andros withdrew to New York.

1686 Dec, 28 Andros demanded in a writ served on Governor Robert Treat that the Charter be surrendered to him. The General Court responded with a Proclamation of Opposition.

1660 Restoration of the monarchy of Charles II

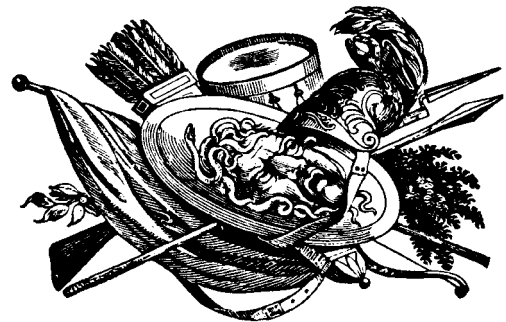


1685- James II. The King and Privy Council moved
1688 to consolidate the 6 New England Colonies into one, The Dominion of New England, with Sir Edmond Andros as Royal Governor.

- Oct. 31 Andros arrived in Hartford with a band of soldiers to take the Charter by force. Legend tells us the Charter was taken during his meeting with Connecticut officials by Joseph Wadsworth and hidden in an oak tree on the farm of the Wylls family.
- 1687 Andros formally declared Connecticut to be a part of the Dominion of New England, though he never succeeded in getting the Charter. Under Andros the General Court was abolished, taxes were imposed; and the capitol of the Dominion was placed in Boston. Connecticut's delegate to the Dominion Council was Robert Treat.
- 1688 Andros removed from power by William and Mary. The Dominion of New England was dissolved, and the Colonies again became separate entities under the King and Parliament.
- 1689 The General Court declared that "all the laws of this colony formerly made according to Charter and Courts constituted in this colony for administration of justice as they were before the late interruption, shall be of full force and virtue for the future..."
- 1690 Petition sent to William and Mary seeking approval of return to government under the Charter of 1662.
- 1690-1693 Two attempts by Governor of New York, Benjamin Fletcher, to assert military authority over Connecticut. Both failed, but the General Court sent Major Fitz John Winthrop, the Younger, to London to secure formal recognition of the Charter.
- 1694 Formal recognition of the Charter granted by the King.
- 1698 The General Court voted to divide into 2 Houses- The House of Deputies (representing Towns), and Assistants sitting with the Governor and Deputy Governor as an upper House. The name was changed to the General Assembly.
- The two Houses began meeting in separate places. Under those circumstances either House could stop legislation voted by the other.
- 1701 The General Assembly began meeting in New Haven and Hartford during alternate years. Thus the Colony had two capitals until 1875.
- 1754 Spanish Ship Affair, New London (Cohn, pp. 36-38)
- 1754-1773 Organization of the Susquehanna Company by a group of land speculators in Windham. Made plans to settle Wyoming Valley area. This was claimed by Connecticut under the Charter which set the Colony's western boundary at the Pacific Ocean. The same area, however, was also claimed by Pennsylvania, as well as by the Delaware Indians
- Struggles over the land continued for 30 years between settlers from Connecticut, from Pennsylvania and the Indians.
- 1773 The Connecticut General Assembly finally agreed to incorporate part of the Susquehanna territory as the Town of Westmoreland, though there continued to be disagreement over support for the western settlements. (Cohn p. 39-40)
- By 1774 there were 17 Connecticut Townships in the Susquehanna region. (See separate Time Line for the rest of the story.)

In England

- 1688 "The Glorious Revolution - James II fled from England to France, and Parliament offered the throne to William and Mary on condition they agree to a Declaration of Rights listing acts done by James which Parliament considered illegal.
- 1689 The Declaration of Rights was passed by Parliament in the form of statutes called the Bill of Rights. (See Evolution of Equal Rights section of this book.)



Revolt Against England

- 1763 Peace of Paris ended the 7 Years War. England won Canada and all American lands as far west as the Mississippi from France, and Florida from Spain.
- 1764 When it was learned in Connecticut that the English Parliament intended to lay new taxes on the Colonies to pay the expenses of protecting the new territories won from France and Spain, the General Assembly appointed a Committee to draw up "special reasons and objections" which were then sent to England. Governor Fitch also published a strongly argued protest. Parliament ignored these and other objections from the 13 Colonies, as well as from Colonial agents in London.

Organization of Sons of Liberty under leadership of Israel Putnam (Pomfret) to protest collections under the Stamp Act.

- 1765 Gov. Fitch took the oath agreeing to enforce the Stamp Act, in spite of protests from 8 of the Assistants and the Sons of Liberty. Fitch was soundly defeated in the 1766 election.
- 1766 Increasing support for the Sons of Liberty gave them control over the House of Deputies.
- 1767 Sons of Liberty forced resignation of Jared Ingersoll, Collector of Stamps for Connecticut, and in the election won a majority in the Council of Assistants.

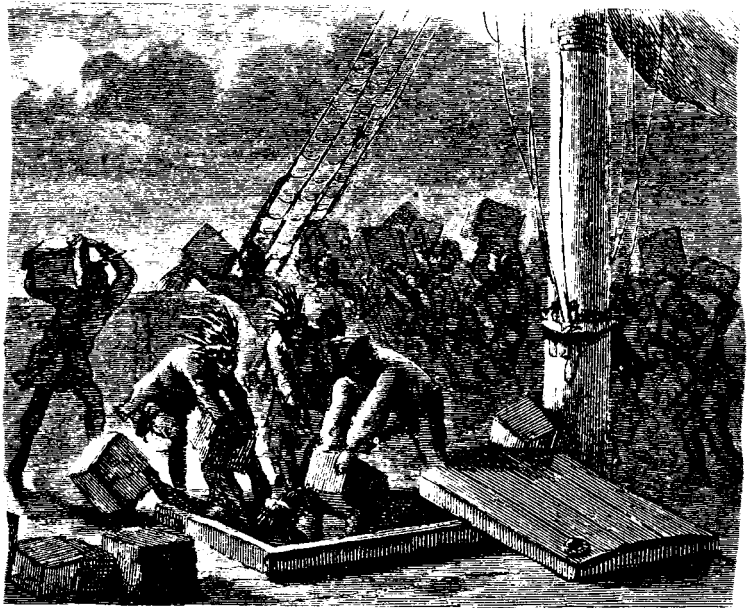
Response in Connecticut to Townshend Acts was widespread support for the Non-Importation movement during late 1760's and early 1770s. NonImportation worked as stimulus for local manufacturers in Connecticut.

Sons of Liberty were active participants on the Committees of Correspondence in response to Circular Letter from Massachusetts.

- 1774 Both official and unofficial support for Massachusetts following Boston Tea Party. General Assembly appointed delegates to the first Continental Congress. (Roger Sherman, Silas Deane and Eliphalet Dyer) Voted to strengthen militia, intensify training, and ordered Towns to provide double the supplies of powder and muskets.
- 1775 Battles of Lexington and Concord, April 18-19. 3,600 Connecticut militiamen sent to join the American forces in Cambridge.

In England

- 1764 Stamp Act passed by Parliament
- 1766 Parliament repealed the Stamp Act, but passed the Declaratory Act and the Quartering Act.
- 1767 Townshend Acts passed by Parliament
- 1770 Parliament repealed the Townshend Acts except for threepenny tax on tea.
- 1773 Tea Act passed by Parliament to benefit the East India Tea Company.
- 1774 Coercive Acts to punish Massachusetts for destruction of tea in Boston.



DESTRUCTION OF TEA IN BOSTON HARBOR.

1776 June- Connecticut delegates to the Second Continental Congress instructed by the General Assembly to "propose to that respectable body, to declare the United American Colonies Free and Independent States".

July 4-Declaration of Independence signed by Connecticut Delegates Roger Sherman, Oliver Wolcott, Samuel Huntington, William Williams on instructions of the General Assembly.

Connecticut was the only Colony at the time of the Declaration of Independence which had a Patriot Governor- Jonathan Trumbull.

The General Assembly proclaimed Connecticut to be a "free and independent State", absolved all residents from their allegiance to the King and dissolved all political connections between Connecticut and Great Britain. Loyalty to the king was declared treason, and an oath of fealty to the State was prescribed. These were revisions of the Charter of 1662. Thus amended, it served as Connecticut State Constitution until 1818. (See Documents Section for Acts)

General Assembly acted to identify, disarm and threaten with loss of property people known to have loyalist sympathies and connections. Many of these Tories lived around Stamford, Fairfield and Danbury. Approximately 1,000 fled across into New York where they were protected by the Royalist Governor there and the British Army. Many others were caught in Connecticut and imprisoned in "Old Newgate Prison" in East Granby.

General Assembly established a Council of Safety to direct the State's war effort. Directed by Governor Trumbull, his store in Lebanon was turned into Connecticut's War Office. On the Council with him were the Deputy Governor, 3 Assistants, 3 Deputies and 2 who were not members of the General Assembly. Under Trumbull's leadership, Connecticut came to be called "the Provision State" because of the flow of food, guns, gunpowder and troops sent to support Washington's Army.

Nathan Hale was captured in New York on September 21st after spying on the British forces on Long Island. He was executed without trial on September 22nd on orders of General Howe.

1777 Raid on Danbury by British troops under the Royal Governor of New York

During the winter at Valley Forge (1777-78) Connecticut was the major supplier of food for Washington's Army.

1778 July 9-Connecticut's Delegates at the 2nd Continental Congress signed the Articles of Confederation as instructed by the General Assembly. Roger Sherman was one of the signers- the only man to sign the Declaration, the Articles and the U.S. Constitution. The Articles did not become operative until the Delegates from Maryland finally signed them in 1781 since they required ratification by all 13 States.

1779 British raids on Greenwich, New Haven, Fairfield and Norwalk.

1781 Sept. 6 -Massacre of American troops at Fort Griswold, Groton, and destruction of New London by British troops under Bendict Arnold.

1783 Treaty of Paris ended the War for Independence. 1784 General Assembly passed a law emancipating all slaves in Connecticut who were born after March 15, 1784 when they reached the age of 25. But that did not end slavery for those born on march 14, 1784 or before. Those unlucky people stayed slaves for life unless privately emancipated. Slavery in the state was not completely ended by law until 1848.

1786 The General Assembly declined to send delegates to the Annapolis Convention.

1787 In May the General Assembly reluctantly voted to send delegates to the Convention in Philadelphia. Appointed were Roger Sherman, Oliver Ellsworth and William Samuel Johnson.

In October the Governor and the General Assembly received the proposed U.S. Constitution and forwarded to the Towns to be read. Each Town was instructed to elect delegates for a State Convention to ratify the proposed Constitution - the same number of delegates as a Town had Deputies in the General Assembly.

1788 January 9- the Delegates at the Convention in Hartford voted 140-28 to ratify the Constitution.

In New Haven Colony

- 1661 Three English judges who had voted to condemn King Charles I to death fled from England to the Colonies when the monarchy was restored under Charles II. For several weeks they hid in Judges Cave in West Rock. Two of them (William Goffe and Edward Whalley) were later given refuge in the home of John Davenport

- 1662 The New Haven Colony lost its status as an independent Colony when the Charter gave to the General Court in Hartford title to all lands claimed by New Haven. The 5 Towns which were then part of the New Haven Colony were incorporated into the 11 Towns which were in the Colony of Connecticut, much to the dismay of New Haven leaders. (See Biography Section, John Davenport, and in Fundamental Orders Unit, New Haven Colony)

- 1665 New Haven finally agreed to send Deputies to the General Court in Hartford.

- 1701-1875 New Haven was joint capital of Connecticut with Hartford, and sessions of the General Assembly were held in alternating years in the two Towns.



CHARLES I

Susquehanna Settlements

- The problem of the Susquehanna settlements continued to fester during the War for Independence and after.

- 1778 British troops and their Indian allies massacred half of the settlers.

- 1781 Pennsylvania and Connecticut appealed to the Continental Congress to resolve the dispute over the land. 1782 This was the only case heard under the Articles of Confederation. Functioning under its judicial powers, the Congress appointed a 7-man panel of judges, called the Trenton Court to hear both sides of the dispute. John Hanson, then President of the Confederation, said "the peace of two States and consequently of the Union depended on a friendly, final resolution of the controversy." After a hearing which lasted 42 days, the Trenton Court ruled unanimously against the claims of Connecticut, and the General Assembly agreed to respect the decision.

- 1784 Roger Sherman and William Samuel Johnson agreed to a settlement negotiated by the Confederation Congress whereby Connecticut gave up all claims to the lands in Pennsylvania in exchange for a grant of territory just beyond the western border of Pennsylvania. The area became part of Ohio. It was called the "Western Reserve" and covered 3,250,000 acres.

- 1787 The area came under the Northwest Ordinance passed by the Confederation Congress. This provided for the division of the whole Northwest Territory into not less than 3 nor more than 5 states which would be equal in every respect to the original 13. Arrangements for governing the Territory included prohibition of slavery, and the process by which the Territory would be transformed into self-governing states.

- 1795 The General Assembly surrendered Connecticut's Western Reserve in return for a grant from Congress of \$1,200,000. The funds were used to establish the Public School Fund over which the General Assembly still has control.

Under The Charter of 1662

1. The basic system for governing the Colony continued as under the Fundamental Orders with only minor changes. The General Court was renamed the General Assembly, and its membership was specifically named in the Charter as follows:

The Governor, the Deputy Governor and 12 Assistants sat as the Council. Two Deputies elected by each Town sat as the Lower House, and elected their own Speakers of the House. There were 2 sessions each year - in May and October. New elections of Deputies by the freemen in each Town were held for each session.

The Assistants, Governor and Deputy Governor were elected once a year by special meetings of the freemen in each Town. A complicated system for these elections was prescribed in the Charter, and became increasingly entrenched in practice. Its main effect was to return year after year the same men to the office of Assistant. Some, like Jonathan Trumbull, sat on the Council for a total of 24 years.

In 1660 the freemen had voted to allow a Governor to succeed himself, and that practice continued, so that men held the office sometimes for a number of years. Their main duty was to preside over the Council. Governors or Deputy Governors had the sole power to convene the Assembly for any sessions beyond the 2 required each year, and the Governor had some control over the militia, but, except for those limited powers, they had none of the powers to initiate legislation or veto a bill which modern Governors hold.

2. There was still no separation of powers as we understand it. As late as 1795 in a Treatise on Connecticut government and law by Zephaniah Swift he wrote, in the General Assembly "resides the supreme and sovereign authority" which "can be bound only by the wants, the necessities, and the welfare of society". (Collier p. 21 - 27)

As a Legislature - the Assembly, according to the Charter, was "to take care for the best ... ordering of the general business and affairs of and concerning the lands... and the people ... of Connecticut", to "constitute such officers as they shall think fit and requisite for the ordering, managing and disposing of the affairs of the Colony", and to "make, ordain and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws, statutes and ordinances, directions and instructions not contrary to the laws of ... England".

Within those broad powers, the Assembly made laws which governed most details of life in the Colony - about cattle and fences, taverns and ferries, weapons, roads, bridges, schools, jails, boundaries of the Towns and their government, affairs of churches and clergy, and the Indians. It regulated prices and wages, measures and tolls, marriage and divorce, health and the ways to live a wholesome life, even the value of money, the operation of the ports and all foreign trade in and out of the Colony, and all actions of the militia.

It could also appoint all the officers and committees for carrying out its laws, as well as for the militia.

At first the Deputies and the Council of Assistants sat together and their votes were mingled, with a majority being sufficient to pass a law. Therefore, neither House had power to veto the votes of the other. Everybody's vote was equal, including the Governor's.

In 1698 the Assembly divided formally into an upper House, which included the Governor, the Deputy Governor and the Assistants, and a lower House, which included the Deputies. Thereafter, the two Houses met in different places so the votes were separated. Therefore, a majority of the quorum of either House could block an action by the other. There were many protests about that over time, especially when it happened that the Governor and 4 Assistants could veto actions passed by the House of Deputies, but voting separately has been the system used ever since.

As an Executive - The General Assembly could appoint and direct the work of the officers of the Colony such as the Treasurer and the Secretary, as well as the judges, justices of the peace, sheriffs, marshals, constables and officers of the militia. The Assembly even directed the functions of the Governor.

It also appointed committees (sometimes just one man) to carry out its laws. As under the Fundamental Orders, there were no standing committees. As soon as each task was completed, the committee dissolved. Therefore making appointments to committees to do particular tasks took up much of the Assembly's time.

Its control over the Colony's militia had few limits. It enlisted the companies, appointed their officers, provided funds for their upkeep and their weapons, directed their training, and decided which companies would go where in time of attacks against the Colony.

As a Judiciary the General Assembly sat as a Court. It could assign cases to a Particular Court made up of 3 Assistants who could hear a case on trial (original jurisdiction). It could hear cases of appeals from decisions of the Town courts, and from the County courts (established by the Assembly in 1664).

It maintained its full authority to intercede in any case at any level, and to review decisions made by any other court in the Colony. It heard both criminal and civil cases, as well as matters of probate and of "equity" (cases in which issues of fairness were involved but there was no applicable law).

The upper House gradually began to function as a Supreme Court, but its decisions could always be reviewed by the whole Assembly.

The Assembly could reverse the convictions of criminals. The Assembly, not the Governor, had the power to grant pardons.

3. Note that in the Charter there was no provision for a Royal Governor, nor for judges to be appointed by the King. Furthermore, the right to lay taxes on the settlers was given to the General Assembly. In those very important matters Connecticut continued its tradition of self-government, free from the burden of royal officials and royal taxes - the only Colony in the late 17th and 18th centuries to have such a large degree of independence from the crown.
4. In 1776 the Connecticut General Assembly opted to continue this system when in the Act of November, 1776 it voted "That the form of civil government in this State shall continue to be as established by Charter received from Charles Second, King of England, so far as an adherence to the same will be consistent with an absolute independence of this State from the crown of Great Britain; ... And that for the future all writs and processes in law or equity shall issue in the name of the Governor and the Company of the State of Connecticut".

In this regard the General Assembly did not follow the practice in 11 of the other States. When they declared independence from England, each of their legislatures voted to have a new State Constitution. Following a procedure developed in Massachusetts for its Constitution in 1780, these first State Constitutions were prepared by a committee, approved by the legislature and ratified by delegates elected by the voters to go to a special Ratification Convention. This practice reflected the ideas of the time about what a constitution should be:

- a written document setting out the fundamental plan for governing

- initiated by the elected representatives of the people through the legislature, prepared by an ad hoc committee, and submitted to delegates elected by the voters to a Ratification Convention meeting for that one purpose;

- as the fundamental law for a State, a constitution could not be altered just by an act of the legislature. Amendments could be initiated by the legislature, but had to be ratified by the voters through some special procedure, thus making it more difficult for a group of legislators to make basic changes in state government without the consent of the voters.

In addition to that consensus about a constitution, it was widely agreed in the other States that the fundamental plan ought to include the principle of separation of powers into 3 branches of government - legislative, executive and judicial. It was believed, after their experience with the English government, that was the way to protect the precious rights and liberties for which they had fought the Revolution.

In Connecticut that modern (for 1776) conception of a constitution and separation of powers was not generally accepted among those State leaders who sat in the General Assembly. By voting to continue state government under the revised Charter, they were voting to continue with traditional principles and practices.

5. The idea of protecting individual citizens against abuses of power by officials of the government was written into the Ludlow Code of 1650 at the beginning of the document; and other rights were added by acts of the General Assembly. For example, the Code of 1672 included protections in criminal cases, with stricter standards of evidence and prohibition against double jeopardy as well as self-incrimination. Revisions of the statutes in 1702, 1750, 1784, 1796 and 1808 further defined those rights but did not substantially add to them. And because they were statutes, not part of fundamental law, they could, in theory at least, be withdrawn by the General Assembly in other statutes. (See "The Connecticut Declaration of Rights Before the Constitution of 1818", Dr. Christopher Collier, in CONNECTICUT LAW REVIEW, vol. 15, #1, fall, 1982, pp. 87 - 98 for a full discussion of the evolution of individual rights in Connecticut before 1818).

Connecticut did not adopt a Bill of Rights as part of its fundamental law until 1818, when it copied the Mississippi Bill of Rights as Article First in its Constitution.

Settling Rival Claims to the Land and Establishing Firm Boundaries

As described, the General Court (later, the General Assembly) functioned as the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government during the period 1662-1818. Dr. Collier describes the multitude of details with which the Assembly concerned itself and its omnipotence:

"As the supreme authority after Independence, answering to no one but the electorate, the Assembly also regulated all the petty concerns of the little sovereign nation. For example, it directed the removal of persons waiting out their small pox inoculations in a guardhouse in Fairfield; licensed taverners; established prices and wages for most goods and services; granted a monopoly of sturgeon fishing on the Connecticut River to Walt Goodrich of Glastonbury; authorized selectmen to permit persons to enter private property in order to destroy barberry bushes in March, April, October and November; established the figure 5 as the brand for livestock in Winchester; permitted a new school district in Hartford; prevented a new road from crossing a certain farmer's field; and attended to countless other little chores of government." (p. 32) All that was in addition to levying taxes, reorganizing the militia, dividing towns, establishing new offices, hearing cases both on trial and on appeal, and regulating church affairs, schools and jails.

Of course the main crisis of this long period was the coming of the Revolution and statehood. However, there were three sets of major problems between 1662 and 1818 which occupied much time and attention in the General Assembly:

- settling the boundaries of Connecticut
- handling attacks from Indians, both in Connecticut and from tribes outside the Colony
- organizing local government.

The Charter of 1662 set boundaries for Connecticut as on the east at Narragansett Bay, where it bordered on Rhode Island Colony and the Providence Plantations, on the north at the line with Massachusetts, on the west at the South Sea (meaning the Pacific Ocean), and on the south at the Atlantic Ocean and New York.

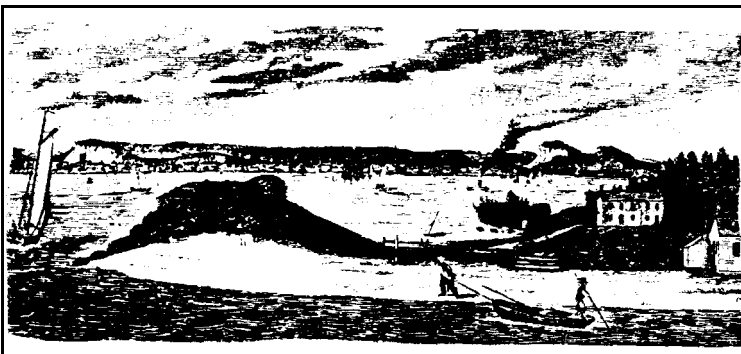
New Haven by the Charter, thus, ceased to exist as an independent Colony and was made part of Connecticut. Perhaps this was done by the king as punishment for giving refuge to 3 of the judges who had condemned his father to execution. In any case, New Haven protested bitterly and refused for 3 years to send delegates to the General Court. Finally in 1665 under the threat their land might be claimed by the Duke of York and made part of his royal Colony, the New Haven Towns decided they preferred to join their fellow colonists and sent their delegates to the General Assembly in Hartford.

Rival claimants to territory that Connecticut believed it had been granted in the Charter continued to appear from England, where the King had an unpredictable weakness for granting lands (patents) to his favorite courtiers.

- His brother, the Duke of York, was given a patent for part of the land belonging to New Haven in the early 1660s, as well as most of what is now New York. Though the Duke's soldiers threatened to take possession by force, the General Assembly won the king's agreement that the disputed territory in Connecticut belonged to that Colony. (See letter of November 1664 in Documents Section.)

- A grant made to the Marquis of Hamilton also threatened Connecticut's claim to land on the east side of the Connecticut River (in the New London area). Again, the General Assembly protested to the King, and the claims of the Marquis were withdrawn. (See Document Section - Letters from Commissioners Carr, Cartwright and Maverick of March 25, 1665 and reply from the General Assembly).

- In 1675 jurisdiction over Connecticut was claimed by Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, under a patent from King James II. His troops even landed at Old Saybrook with the intention of enforcing the claim. But Connecticut militiamen under Captain Thomas Bull prevented the reading of the patent and forced the troops to retreat to New York. (*See Time Line for the rest of the Andros episode.*)



In 1693 there was one more attempt by royal officials in New York to claim at least military jurisdiction over Connecticut. In that incident Governor Benjamin Fletcher (a Royal Governor appointed by the King) came to Hartford with his troops to compel Connecticut to accept his orders. The General Assembly, however, refused, claiming the Charter had guaranteed the independence of Connecticut as a separate Colony.

It is said that when Fletcher attempted to read his commission, the commander of the Connecticut troops, Captain Wadsworth, ordered the drummers to drown out his words. They did so successfully, and Fletcher went back to New York declaring, "I never saw magistracy so prostituted as [there in Connecticut]; the laws of England have no force in this colony; they set up for a free state." (Cohn, p. 25)

Thus by the late 1690s Connecticut's boundaries with its neighbors New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations were settled much as the Charter had stated; and, though Long Island and Fisher's Island off the coast had been granted to New York, Connecticut's claim to the Atlantic shoreline was not disputed.

The vague boundary to the west described in the Charter, however, continued to cause troubles for the General Assembly. The Charter granted Connecticut the lands "to the South Sea" on "the lyne of the Massachusetts Colony running from East to West." To the King, his councillors and the Colonists in the 1660s, the "South Sea" was the Pacific Ocean, but they had no notion at all of how much territory lay along that "lyne" to the west.

By the middle of the 1700s, however, a good number of explorers, surveyors and land speculators had seen the fertile lands west of the Appalachian mountains and recognized their enormous value. Settlers, too, moved westward. Connecticut was filling up, and those who couldn't find good cheap land for farming, or who were too restless or non-conformist to stay in the increasingly settled communities of Connecticut put their goods and families into wagons and crossed over into the beautiful, open valleys beyond the mountains. The General Assemblies between 1753 and 1795 had to deal with the problems and conflicts caused by this westward movement, especially in the Susquehanna Valley territory. See the Time Line for an outline of those events, and how the western boundary of the State was finally drawn. Students may be interested in *THE BLOODY COUNTRY* by James Lincoln Collier and Christopher Collier (Delacorte Press, 1980). By

reading the story of one family of settlers from Connecticut, they will understand the hardships endured by people in the Wyoming Valley area, and their despair when the General Assemblies back in Hartford gave them so little protection.

INDIANS

The Indians continued to be a problem for the settlers and therefore for the General Assemblies throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1637 Captain John Mason and his troops wiped out several of the main villages of the Pequots, the most warlike tribe in the area, thus removing threats of attacks on settlers along the lower part of the Connecticut River. But the General Assembly still had to send Connecticut militiamen to fight in King Philip's War in 1675-76 in Rhode Island and Massachusetts; and there were surprise raids on outlying settlements, as at Simsbury, through the 1670s.

When the King in England went to war against other European powers who held territory in the New World, chiefly France, Spain and the Netherlands, it was assumed they would use Indian tribes as allies. This was done throughout the French and Indian Wars especially, and did not end until 1763 when the French ceded the entire trans-Appalachian west and Canada to England.

Note that as early as 1665-66 when the King declared war on France, he wrote to the General Assembly to put the colonists "in the best way of defense you could against the assaults of the French and the Dutch and their allies in Canada." (See Documents, Letter from Charles II to Governor and Council of Connecticut 1665-66.)

Once settlers moved west of the Appalachians, the General Assembly could do little to protect them, even though it claimed the territory for Connecticut. They were on their own.

The General Assembly did use the militia to protect the Towns along the Connecticut River from the fate of such outlying settlements as Deerfield and Hadley (Massachusetts) in 1703 when the Abenaki Indians and their French allies killed a number of settlers and carried off the remaining men, women and children into captivity in Canada.

As late as 1745 the General Assembly had to set up a Council of Safety to protect the Colony from Indian attacks.

As for the Indian tribes still living inside the borders of the Colony, these became weaker and smaller as they succumbed to the white man's diseases of small pox and measles; and more and more they were persuaded to sign away their land to the settlers. The Indian and Colonial Research Center in Old Mystic has many copies of these old deeds showing the marks placed on them by tribal Sachems, who could not read, and who often did not understand the laws of white men that took away their land with the stroke of a pen. For example, sometimes Indians signed a document thinking it granted a kind of temporary trusteeship or joint-use arrangement. In other cases the Sachems complained that white men got Indians drunk and then persuaded them to sign a document selling their land.

It has taken a long time for title to some of these lands to be clearly established. Even in the 1980s descendants of Connecticut Indian tribes claimed land they believe was taken from their ancestors unfairly. In some cases federal courts have acted to restore ownership to them, leaving the current owners with no legal claim to their property.

In the 1660s the King did offer two solutions to the problems caused by the Indians. In the Charter he gave the General Assembly the responsibility to

"wynn and invite the Natives of the Country to the knowledge and obedience to the onely true God and Savior of mankind, and the Christian faith, which in our Royal intencons and the Adventurers (the colonists) free profession is the onely and principal end of this Plantacon."

Then, when missionary work seemed to have little effect, his Commissioners in New London in 1665 wrote to the General Assembly that " a place should be appointed betwixt the two rivers of Pawkatuck and Mohegan, for those Pequot Indians who now live on the eastern side of Pawkatuck River (the present Mystic-Stonington area), ...and that they be removed to that appointed place and leave the king's province free...

"That they may continue a distinct body of themselves not put under other Sachem, nor their own, but under an Indian Governor, appointed by the [General] Court, at least till the king's pleasure be known."

Here is a very early example of the reservation policy used again and again for dealing with the Indians and their claims to the land.

ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- 1662 When the Charter gave the 5 New Haven Towns to Connecticut it was agreed they would be equal in every respect to the 11 Towns which were then in the Colony.

- 1666 The General Court began a system of county government by designating Hartford, New Haven and Fairfield as counties. Each had a county court which heard cases not heard in the Town courts, and from which appeals went to the General Court.

- 1672 The Revised Code of 1650 in this year gave the Towns specific duties. Among these were taking care of their own poor, as well as the beggars and vagabonds that appeared, repairing roads and bridges, holding regular sessions of the Town court, and providing men and weapons to defend the commonwealth.

- In 1680 the report of the General Court written in response to the 27 queries from the Lords of the Council of Trade and Foreign Plantations concerning Connecticut (included in the Documents Section) gives a vivid, detailed picture of conditions in the Colony.

After 1701 the Town of New Haven was given special status when the General Assembly began meeting there in alternate years. Thus Connecticut had two capitals - Hartford and New Haven- an arrangement that lasted until 1875.

During this long period from 1662 to 1818 there was extraordinarily rapid growth in the number of Towns. When the State was called upon to consider ratification of the Constitution proposed for the United States in 1787, 96 Towns sent delegates to the General Assembly. (See list of Connecticut Officials in 1787 in the Documents Section).

With such tremendous increase in numbers, much of the time and attention of the General Assembly was filled with establishing local town lines, deciding between rival claims to land, settling disputes when one group in a Town decided to split away, and dealing with controversies over property and debts, not to mention the calls of new settlers for easy credit.

The Charter of 1662 was never ratified by a vote of the people. It was granted by King Charles II and accepted by the General Court. By the legal practices of the time, it was a charter given to a corporation and could not be changed by votes of the Deputies and the Assistants.

The Charter continued the tradition of election of officials by people who had the right to vote beginning with the Fundamental Orders.

Under the Charter those who had the right to vote were white adult males owning land and property worth 50 shillings, who were of "sober conversation and quiet, peaceable behavior", were certified by the Town officials and admitted by the General Assembly to freemen status.

It is estimated that by 1669 there were 1,789 qualified voters out of more than 3,000 adult white males in the Colony.

Dr. Christopher Collier writes of limited voter participation in "A Constitutional History of the Connecticut General Assembly: A Preliminary Sketch" (typed manuscript, p. 19): "Most of the people's concerns were local and were dealt with in town meetings [which any "inhabitant" was free to attend]. Traditionally meetings of freemen to vote for Deputies and Assistants were held at the conclusion of town meetings, and few men bothered to stay on after dark when they had miles to travel home. Colony affairs [as opposed to local affairs] and the election of delegates to the General Assembly were the business of a small proportion of the men, and very large numbers of those eligible to participate left matters in the hands of those -such as lawyers and merchants whose business gave them wider concerns, or others who lived close to the meeting house. Indeed, proximity to the meeting house was one of the major determinants of political participation until well after the colonial era."

It is important to note that most matters of importance to most men were local, or Town matters. These were dealt with at Town meetings where virtually all adult men could vote.

...WHO HAD NO RIGHT TO VOTE

As under the Fundamental Orders, this group included all women, all males under 21 years of age, all Negro slaves, all indentured servants and other "hired hands" who had no property, as well as men who had property of less value than 50 shillings, and of course the Indians. It also included those who, because of religious beliefs, would not take the required oath of allegiance.

While there was no religious qualification for voting, after 1727 in order to hold public office a man had to take an oath against a belief in transsubstantiation which eliminated Roman Catholics.

In the case of free Negroes, there were no specific prohibitions against voting, except the lawful qualifications for all voters. But few could meet those, and in practice probably even fewer voted.

In 1784, the General Assembly passed an Act which emancipated all Negroes who were born after March 15, 1784 when they reached the age of 25. But that did not end slavery for those born on March 14, 1784 or before. Those unlucky people stayed slaves for life unless privately emancipated by their owner. Slavery was not completely outlawed until 1848.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUN-away from the subscriber on the night of the 27th instant, a Negro Man named **FORTUNE**; a stout well built fellow, about 26 years old, speaks good English, and is supposed to have pushed for Boston---Any person that shall take him and give information thereof, or return him to his master, shall have the above reward and all charges paid, by **JOHN OLCOTT.**
N. B. Said Negro has very wide feet.
Hartford, June 28, 1784.

Robert Treat

Born: 1624 in Somersetshire, England

Died: 1710 in Milford, Connecticut

In the 1630s the family moved to the Colonies and settled in Wethersfield. There the father, Richard Treat, rapidly rose to a position of leadership, serving as a deputy to the General Court and an Assistant in the government established under the Fundamental Orders. In 1662 when the Charter was granted by King Charles II, he was named one of the Grantees, spelling his name Richard Treat.

By 1639 Robert Treat, the son, had settled in the New Haven Colony, and was occupied with laying out the land of the Town of Milford.

- 1653 He was chosen delegate from Milford to the New Haven Colony General Court; then elected an Assistant in 1659. He was an important leader of the New Haven Colony militia during those years also. He was chosen Lieutenant of the Milford troop in 1654, and in 1661 he became Captain.
- 1665 After the Charter forced the merger of the New Haven Colony into Connecticut, Treat was faced with a difficult decision. Should he accept the merger? Or should he join those in New Haven who bitterly resented losing their independence as a Colony, with its special relationship between the Congregational Churches and the government as well as its own laws? Choosing neither course, Treat, along with several other New Haven men, moved his family to the new settlement of Newark in the Colony of New Jersey. There too he became a leader, serving as Town Clerk (1668 - 1672), and representative for Newark to the East Jersey Assembly.
- 1672 He returned to Milford, where he had held onto his substantial holdings in land. The old quarrel between New Haven and Connecticut had by now been settled; and Treat was elected to public office as Assistant in the Connecticut General Court and commissioned Commanding Officer of the New Haven County militia - a troop of 120 men.

- 1675 When Connecticut was called upon to send militia forces to fight in King Philip's War with Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Treat was appointed by the General Court to be Commanding Officer of the Connecticut troops. After defeating Indian attackers in the upper Connecticut River Valley at Springfield and Hadley, the Connecticut troops took part in the battle against the Narragansett Indians in the Great Swamp (near the present Kingston, Rhode Island) on December 19, 1675. That was the decisive action which ended the threat to settlements in Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut by the Narragansetts.
- 1683 Elected Governor. Treat was Governor when Sir Edmund Andros arrived in Hartford to take Connecticut's Charter, and almost certainly knew of the plot to keep the precious document guaranteeing Connecticut's right to govern itself from Andros and his troops. However, faced with the reality that Andros had royal authority from King James II to establish the Dominion of New England, Treat cooperated with the royal decrees. He continued in office as Governor and was representative to the Dominion Council in Boston.
- 1688 When the Glorious Revolution in England brought an end to the Dominion of New England, political leaders in Connecticut divided into 3 factions. Some people wanted to continue with a royal government; a second group wanted to draft a new charter and remove from office all those who, like Governor Treat, had cooperated with the Andros government; the third group wanted to return to the way things were before Andros seized control. Treat belonged to this group, and their solution was finally accepted. The Charter of 1662 was re-confirmed and colonial and local government went on as if there had been no "interruption" at all. Treat continued in positions of political leadership for another 10 years, finally retiring as Governor in 1698.

Jonathan Trumbull

Born: 1710 in Lebanon
Died: 1785 in Lebanon

Graduated from Harvard College in Cambridge in 1727, 28th in a class of 37 members

After graduation he returned to Lebanon to help with the family's farm and commercial ventures. They had a thriving trade with ships that went to ports in the West Indies, Newfoundland, Liverpool, Bristol and London.

1735 elected to the General Assembly as Representative from Lebanon and thereafter continued in public service without a break for 50 years. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives, an Assistant for 24 years, a judge of the County court, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Colony and Deputy Governor before being elected Governor in 1769. He held that post for the next 14 years.

1776 When the War for Independence began in 1776, he was the only colonial Governor who was not either an appointee of the King or a loyalist. Englishmen said of him they would as soon kill him "as they would a rattle snake".

When news of the battles at Lexington and Concord reached Connecticut, Governor Trumbull turned his store in Lebanon into the rallying place for all militia-men in the area. Thereafter it was the War Office for Connecticut, and the Governor was officially appointed head of the Council of Safety by the General Assembly.

1776- Washington's Army was in constant need of food
1783 supplies, the clothes and blankets, the powder, bullets and guns produced by Connecticut people and sent by Trumbull's men and wagons. He also organized the state's militia men to support the War, and raised over \$9,000,000 to pay for their services as well as the supplies. His correspondence with General Washington during the War is now preserved in the State Library.

He lived to see victory for the American cause and then retired in poor health to Lebanon. Among those who came there to pay their respects to him were General Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and the Marquis de Lafayette.

Trumbull's home and "War Office" may be seen on the green in Lebanon.

Israel Putnam

Born: 1718 in Salem, Mass. (now Danvers)
Died: 1790 in Pomfret, Connecticut

A farmer and "born leader of soldiers" Putnam served with Connecticut volunteers in the expeditions against Fort Ticonderoga in 1758. There he was taken prisoner by the French and sent to Quebec. After he was exchanged, he returned to Connecticut where he was appointed a Lt. Colonel of the militia.

1760's When tension between the Colony and England built up during the 1760s - first over the Stamp Act, then the Townshend Acts and the Boston Tea Party Putnam was one of the first Sons of Liberty in Connecticut. During the next years he was active in recruiting and organizing popular support for the revolutionary cause. Eventually the Sons and their sympathizers dominated both Houses of the General Assembly. Putnam was their leader when they forced Jared Ingersoll, Connecticut's Stamp Master, to resign in 1765.

1775 When Putnam received news of the battle at Lexington, it is said he left his plough standing in his field and rode the 100 miles to Cambridge without stopping in 18 hours. Within a week he had been appointed a commander of the Minutemen, and in June he led them in the battle of Bunker Hill. He is remembered there for telling his men, "Don't fire `till you see the whites of their eyes." He fought in the Continental Army under Washington in the defense of New York in 1776. He was appointed one of Washington's Major Generals, but in New Jersey he was not successful in holding Fort Montgomery and Fort Clinton, so was ordered by Washington to return to Connecticut.

At home he worked ceaselessly with Governor Trumbull on recruiting and training troops and finding supplies for the Army.

1779 On his way to rejoin the Army in December, he suffered a paralyzing stroke. That ended his military career but not at all his vigorous support for America independence. The rest of his life he was confined to his home and farm, but treasured letters and visits from Revolutionary Army leaders including General Washington.

Too often students look at people who lived during the Revolutionary War period either as "the good guys" - the Americans like Putnam and Trumbull- or "the bad guys" - those who wanted to remain a part of Great Britain and to keep on being "Englishmen".

The two biographies which follow may help them understand that decisions about which side to support were very difficult and complicated choices for some people.

Thomas Fitch

Born: 1700 in Norwalk, Connecticut

Died: 1774

1721 - received an M.A. degree from Yale College, 8th in his class of 14.

Fitch followed the practice of law in Norwalk until he entered public service as representative to the General Assembly from Norwalk in 1726.

1726- He served 4 terms as Representative, 6 terms as justice of the peace, and 2 terms as Assistant while continuing an active law practice in Norwalk. In 1750 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and in 1754 Governor.

One of his special Committee assignments while he was in the General Assembly was to write a new Code of the laws passed by the General Assembly since the last revision in 1704 (the same kind of task Roger Ludlow had done in 1650). Fitch did most of the work himself, taking nearly 4 years to complete it. When the Fitch Code was published in 1748, it was regarded by both English and Colonial judges as the finest one ever published in the Colonies.

He was a popular, successful public leader throughout the French and Indian Wars, and was serving as Governor of the Colony in 1764 when Parliament passed the Stamp Act. When that happened, he faced a hard choice. What was he to do as Governor when popular resentment against the Act built up during the months that followed? As Governor under the Charter, he had legal obligations to carry out the laws

of England in Connecticut. But as a member of the General Assembly he was also under increasing pressure to carry out what seemed more and more to be the will of those who had elected him. He himself opposed the Act and published a vigorous protest against it while Parliament was debating it. But when it became the law of the land, he had a difficult choice.

1765 He certainly realized how strongly many Connecticut colonists felt against the Stamp Act in September, 1765, when a crowd of the Sons of Liberty, Israel Putnam at their head, in a stormy confrontation in Wethersfield forced Jared Ingersoll, the Stamp Master appointed by the King for Connecticut, to resign.

As Governor, however, he had to post a bond of L 100 and then take an oath by November 1, 1765 to enforce the Stamp Act. Failure to do that would cost the Governor a fine of L1000, plus forfeiture of his bond. As the deadline approached, he asked the Council of Assistants for their advice. He also asked the General Assembly to prosecute the Sons of Liberty as rioters. But it turned out that the majority of delegates chosen in the October elections were Sons of Liberty or their sympathizers, so the House of Representatives ignored his request. The Assistants did also until finally, on October 31st, Fitch called them together to witness his taking his oath. Only 4 of the 12 Assistants were at the ceremony, the other 8 having refused to be present, but Fitch took the oath anyway. What was he to do- follow the protesters and rioters against the law? Or follow the law as an Englishman was supposed to do?

1766 In the Connecticut Towns it proved to be impossible to enforce the Act as the Sons of Liberty continued with their protests. Ingersoll wrote the government in England that "no one dares and few in power are disposed to punish any violences offered against the Authority of the Act"; and Israel Putnam told Governor Fitch if he did not turn over to the Sons of Liberty all stamped papers he received, his house would be "leveled with the dust in five minutes."

Fitch, still Governor, published a booklet in which he explained his decision to take the required oath, and appealed to the fairness of the voters. Most did not sympathize with his reasons, however, and he was defeated for re-election in May, as were the 4 Assistants who had stood by him when he took the oath to uphold the law. He was never elected to public office again.

What should he have done? Shouldn't public officials uphold the laws?

Jared Ingersoll

Born: 1722 in Milford

Died: 1781

1742 - graduated from Yale College. 1751 - appointed as King's Attorney for New Haven County

1758 - 1761 - Represented Connecticut in England as Special Agent (a position similar to that filled by Benjamin Franklin).

1764- Stamp Act crisis. When asked by the Lord Treasurer 1766 of England about the proposed new Stamp Act, Ingersoll wrote him that any kind of tax "other than such as shall be laid by the Legislative body here (in Connecticut) would go down with the people like chopt hay".

Though not a member of the General Assembly in 1764, Ingersoll served on the Committee which drew up the "Book of Reasons" stating the objections of the Assembly to the new tax.

In December, 1764 he went with Franklin to call on the Prime Minister (Grenville) and other members of Parliament to present the protests of the colonists; but when they saw their protests were futile, Franklin persuaded Ingersoll to accept the appointment to be Stamp Master General for the New England Colonies. Better a friend and man widely respected by the colonist in that critical position than an over-bearing official from England - they thought.

1765 Ingersoll returned to New Haven in July, 1765. There, two groups besieged him with conflicting views. Many men wanted him to appoint them to be a local Deputy Commissioner to carry out the Stamp Act. It was a lucrative position, and they had no qualms about carrying out the laws of England. Among that group was William Samuel Johnson, who asked to be appointed Commissioner for the town of Stratford - and he was a signer of the U.S. Constitution for Connecticut 22 years later! That group, like Ingersoll and Fitch, believed the Act, however distasteful, was the law of the land and had to be enforced. Besides, many argued, the Stamp tax was a legal way of raising money in the colonies to defend their frontiers and open the huge expanse of territory to the west which had been ceded by France in 1763. Ultimately, they said, the colonists would benefit from paying British troops to make the territory safe from attacks by the Indians and the Spanish - something the colonial militias could not do by themselves. Another group, however, organized to protest the new tax on stamps. Saying it was "taxation without representation" because no colonists were members of Parliament in

England, these men became increasingly vocal and even violent in their protests. Israel Putnam and the Sons of Liberty were the active leaders of this second group. They burned an effigy of Ingersoll in several town.

1765 By September their protests had become so violent, Governor Fitch called a special session of the General Assembly in Hartford; and Ingersoll set out from New Haven for the session, having ordered that all stamps prepared for Connecticut be held in New York.

By the time he reached Wethersfield on September 19th, he was accompanied by 500 colonials, every man equipped with "pretty long and large new-made staves." Putnam and his Sons of Liberty were ready there to stop him, by force if need be. The two men, watched by their followers, held a 3-hour parley in front of the home of Colonel John Chester on the Wethersfield green. As the crowd of men around them become more restless, Ingersoll decided "the cause was not worth dying for", and offered to resign his post. He was then forced to read his resignation to the mob - numbering about 1,000 milling, jostling men, according to the records - and to give 3 loud cheers for Liberty and property "in a voice loud enough to be heard by those in the General Assembly."

1774 He became involved in the Susquehanna dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, taking the side of Pennsylvania against the settlers from Connecticut. That increased the resentment against him in Connecticut, of course.

1776 When war was declared, Ingersoll remained loyal to England. He was arrested in Philadelphia as a "tory" in September, 1777, put on parole and sent back to Connecticut as a prisoner of war. Governor Trumbull, however, granted him generous treatment and allowed him to take up residence in New Haven with his son Jared, who had supported the American cause from the beginning. He died there in 1781, still a paroled prisoner.

At the end of his life Ingersoll seems to have become somewhat more sympathetic to the American cause. Yet his life-long loyalty to England and his unyielding respect for the law and established authority meant it was not at all easy for him to see the traditional order under attack. His was the searing personal dilemma of Englishmen in the Colonies in 1776.

Silas Deane



Born: 1737 in Groton

Died: 1789

Deane's experiences are another example of how difficult life could become for a man during the War for Independence, but for different reasons.

1758 graduated from Yale College, and went into school teaching while he prepared for a career as a lawyer. 1761 - admitted to the bar, and also began an export/import business in Wethersfield.

1768 elected a Representative from Wethersfield to the General Assembly. There he protested vigorously against England's restrictions on colonial trade, such as the Stamp Act, the Sugar Act and the Townshend Acts.

Became Secretary of the Connecticut Committee of Correspondence.

1774 and 1776 - was one of Connecticut's three delegates to the first and the second Continental Congresses.

was responsible for the arrangements to finance the expedition against Fort Ticonderoga.

1776 As a member of the second Continental Congress, he served on the Committee which formulated the rules for the U.S. Navy and purchased its first vessel. He was also on the Committee of Secret Correspondence which was authorized by the Congress to buy arms and equipment for the American army from European powers.

He was appointed the first American Commissioner to France. Through his negotiations with the French government, money, cannon, small arms and ammunition for 25,000 Americans were sent to Washington's army. Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee joined Deane in Paris in 1777, and ultimately a formal alliance between France and the United States was signed in 1778.

Because of very inadequate accounting procedures during that period, Deane was accused by Arthur Lee of enriching himself in the course of transactions with the French government, and Deane was recalled to America to answer the charges before Congress in 1778. Congress never filed formal charges against him, but he lost his appointment as Commissioner and he was never paid for his services in France.

1780 He returned to France as a private citizen and spent much of the rest of his life trying to secure an audit of his accounts with the French government to clear the accusations against him, even though the French government had sent formal notice to Congress that the supplies he had arranged for were legally purchased.

Finally in 1842, 53 years after his death, Congress appropriated \$37,000 to give to his estate on the ground that the accounts given of Deane's transactions by Arthur Lee were "erroneous and a gross injustice to Silas Deane."

The Silas Deane House, which he built with the profits from his trading, is now maintained as a museum and is open to the public.

Roger Sherman

Born: 1721 in Newton, Massachusetts

Died: 1793 in New Haven

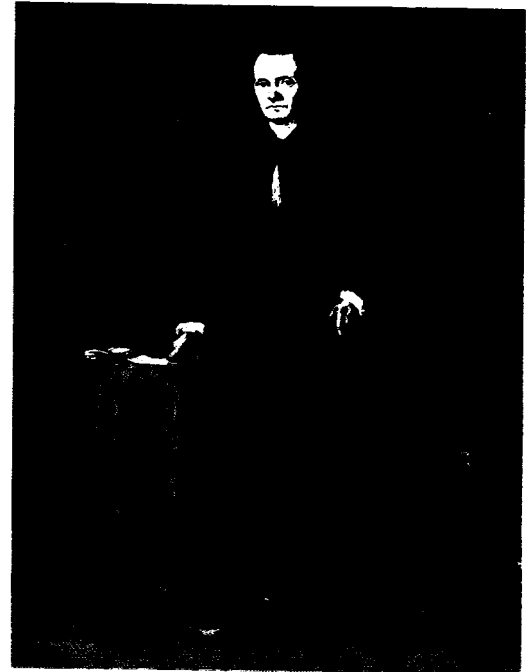
His father was a moderately prosperous farmer and shoemaker, owning 77 acres in what is now Canton, Massachusetts. As a boy growing up, he had to work hard with his parents and six brothers and sisters tending to the endless farm chores and shoemaking business. There was little time for formal education, but he became an avid reader and so educated himself.

When his father died in 1741, he, as the oldest son at home, had to take on the responsibility of caring for his mother and younger brothers and sisters. In 1742 he moved the whole family from Canton to New Fairfield, Connecticut, where his brother William had already settled. The trip by foot and wagon took 14 days so rough were the roads through the wilderness.

- 1744 The family moved to the town of New Milford. Once settled there, Sherman taught himself to be a surveyor, opened a store with his brother and began to read seriously in the law. By the 1750s he was a well established land-owner, county surveyor, lawyer, shoemaker, and, over the years, owner of stores in New Milford, New Haven and Wallingford. Always active in town affairs, he was a Selectman and town clerk.
- 1761 moved to New Haven
- 1765 appointed Treasurer of Yale College, and elected Representative from New Haven to the General Assembly. In 1766 he was elected an Assistant, and continued to serve in the General Assembly during the following years.
- 1774 appointed by the Assembly to be one of the 3 Connecticut delegates to the First Continental Congress. Re-appointed in 1775 as delegate to the Second Continental Congress and stayed in that position through the War. All told, he served in the Continental Congresses for 8 years- longer than any other delegate.
- 1776 He was one of the Committee of Five who drafted the Declaration of Independence (with Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams and Robert Livingston), and he signed the document for Connecticut.

He was the Connecticut member of the Committee of Thirteen (one from each state) which prepared the Articles of Confederation.

During the War he worked on a number of Committees appointed by the Congress, including the Board of



- War, and the Committee responsible for finding ways and means to finance the War.
- 1784 elected Mayor of New Haven, a position he held until his death.
- 1787 appointed by the General Assembly to be one of Connecticut's 3 delegates to the Constitution Convention in Philadelphia.
- At the Convention he was the first to propose "that the portion of suffrage in the first branch (the House of Representatives in Congress) should be according to the respective numbers of free inhabitants, and that in the second branch, or Senate, each State should have one vote and no more. Though this "Connecticut Compromise" was changed in some details, the plan Sherman proposed was a crucial break-through in the deadlock between claims by the small states and the large ones.
- 1789 Sherman was elected Representative from Connecticut to the first U.S. Congress (one of 5). In 1791 he was appointed U.S. Senator by the General Assembly, and served there until his death in 1793.

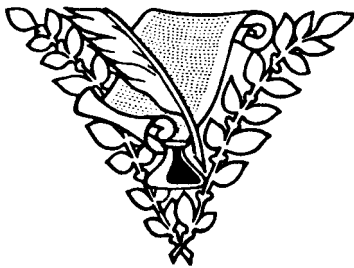
Roger Sherman was the only man who signed all 4 documents that brought the United States into being - the Association of Colonies in 1774, the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation in 1776, and the U.S. Constitution in 1787.

II

(Elementary Level Reading)

**THE CHARTER OF 1662
1662-1818**

The Fundamental Orders were the rules for the settlers of Connecticut for many years. During that time Connecticut was a colony of (belonged to) England. That meant that the King had the highest power and authority over the settlers, but the settlers still had a great deal of control over their lives. For one thing, there was a war in England, and the King had better things to do than to worry about a handful of settlers in the Connecticut colony.



After the war was over there was a new King, Charles II (the son of Charles I). The Connecticut settlers wanted to make sure that the new King would not make any changes in Connecticut, so they sent Governor John Winthrop Jr., on a trip to England to visit the King.

Governor Winthrop talked to ministers of King Charles and convinced them that Connecticut could still govern itself without him. Winthrop returned to Connecticut with an agreement from the King in writing: the Royal Charter of 1662. It became Connecticut's second Constitution.

For over 100 years the Charter was the Constitution for Connecticut. The colony changed a great deal during those hundred years. Many more people came to Connecticut - some from other countries. Many more towns were added to the original three, and Connecticut grew bigger.

Finally all thirteen colonies (including Connecticut) decided that they wanted to be completely free from England and the King. So they declared their freedom in the famous Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. They fought the Revolutionary War after that and became free at last.

But even after the Revolutionary War, Connecticut kept the Charter of 1662. This was a bit odd, since they didn't need an agreement with the King after they were free from England. But the people in Connecticut felt: "why change something that works?" So they just scratched out the words about the King in the Charter and kept the same rules - even the same piece of paper!

Connecticut's Constitution was not to be changed again until 1818 - over 150 years later.

11

(Secondary Level Reading)

**THE CHARTER OF 1662
1662-1818**

On the eve of the American Revolution in 1776, eight of the thirteen colonies were governed by royal governments. Three were proprietary colonies which were owned and controlled by English lords. Connecticut and Rhode Island were self-governing. Connecticut was able to resist the influence of royal authority through the fate of historical events and the determination of Connecticut's leaders.

Although the Fundamental Orders established the authority of the elected leaders to govern the people of Connecticut, it was not the highest source of authority. Until 1649, Charles I was the legitimate authority over the North American colonies. As you read in the last unit, Charles I was defeated in a civil war by Puritan leader, Oliver Cromwell. Although Connecticut's right to exist still came from England, Cromwell had many more important things to attend to than to be concerned with a tiny remote colony in the wilderness. However, in 1660, Charles II assumed the English throne after Cromwell's death. Needless to say, Charles II was not too fond of Puritans since they were the ones who revolted against and beheaded his father. Connecticut being settled and governed by Puritans had good reason to make friends and alliances with the new monarch. The General Court of Connecticut therefore sent Governor John Winthrop Jr. to England seeking royal permission for Connecticut's right to exist as a self-governing colony. As King of

England, Charles II had the authority to dissolve the colony Connecticut and create his own royal government. What Winthrop wanted and received was a Royal Charter, a legal agreement or contract between the leaders of Connecticut and the king. Although Connecticut would be under the authority of the king, the people could govern themselves as long as they obeyed English law. The Charter of 1662 became Connecticut's higher law and the second Constitution. It should be noted that the Fundamental Orders and the Law Code of 1650 were not thrown out but incorporated into the Connecticut law under the Charter of 1662. The Colony of New Haven was also incorporated under the authority of the Connecticut Colony and the Charter.

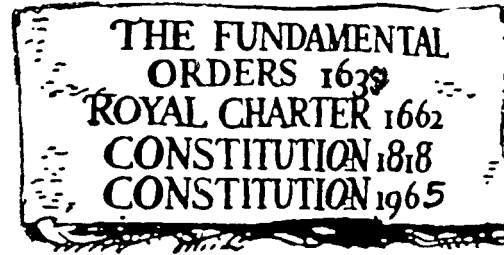
All seemed well for Connecticut until Edmond Andros was appointed as royal governor for the royal colony of New York. King



Charles II and his successor James II wanted to tighten their control over the colonies. Andros claimed that Connecticut was not being ruled in a manner agreeable to the crown and demanded that the Charter be surrendered to him. Andros would then assume authority over Connecticut making and enforcing his laws in the name of the King.

The legend of the Charter Oak claims that when Andros arrived in Hartford to collect the Charter it was snatched from the meeting room by Joseph Wadsworth and hidden in an Oak Tree. So Andros did not capture the Charter, but it did not stop him from taking control of Connecticut's government. In 1687, the General Court was dissolved and Connecticut became included in the Dominion of New England with a capital in Boston. This royal incorporation only lasted for eighteen months because in 1688 William and Mary assumed the English throne and fired Andros. After much pleading and political maneuvering, the new crown recognized the Charter of 1662 as Connecticut's "official" document of government. Connecticut was once again a self-governing colony.

As the tide of opposition by the thirteen American Colonies rose against the crown of England, Connecticut willingly and effectively resisted increased royal authority. In 1776 the General Assembly (changed from the General Court in 1698) instructed its delegates to the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia "to declare the United American Colonies Free and Independent States" and to sign the Declaration of Independence. The long tradition of self-government in Connecticut thus moved into a new era in which the higher authority of government rested within state boundaries - at least until 1787, when the thirteen states united.



Although independence from royal authority had been declared, Connecticut did not create a new constitution to outline this newly acquired power as did eleven other states of the union. The General Assembly simply struck out all words and phrases relating to the English crown in the Charter of 1662 and continued governing under its established procedures.

There was no separation of powers as outlined in the U.S. Constitution and in many other state constitutions. The General Assembly had an upper and lower house that convened separately but had to agree upon what laws were passed. The governor was a member of the upper house which also served as the state court. In its exclusive governing role, the General Assembly not only controlled and maintained the militia but heard appeals from local town courts, and even had the authority to reverse convictions of criminals.

The modern concept of constitutionalism as outlined in the Massachusetts and United States Constitution did not emerge in Connecticut until the Constitution of 1818. In 1776, the people of Connecticut had been governing themselves for over one hundred and forty years. The thought of the day was: why change something that works? It is this conservative philosophy that caused Connecticut to be known as "the land of steady habits".

COMPREHENSION CHECK- Elementary

A. Fill in the blanks:

1. The _____ had the ultimate power and authority over the settlers in early Connecticut.
2. The Governor who talked King Charles II into letting the Connecticut colonists have a Charter was Governor _____.
3. When the colonies declared that they wanted to be free from England, they signed the famous _____.
4. The second constitution of Connecticut is called the _____ of _____.

B. Write the answers to these questions in your constitution Journal:

1. Why did the settlers send their Governor to England to meet with King Charles II?
2. What did the people of Connecticut do to change the Charter after the Revolution, when they were finally free from the King?

C. Write the definition of the following words in your Constitution Journal:

colony
agreement

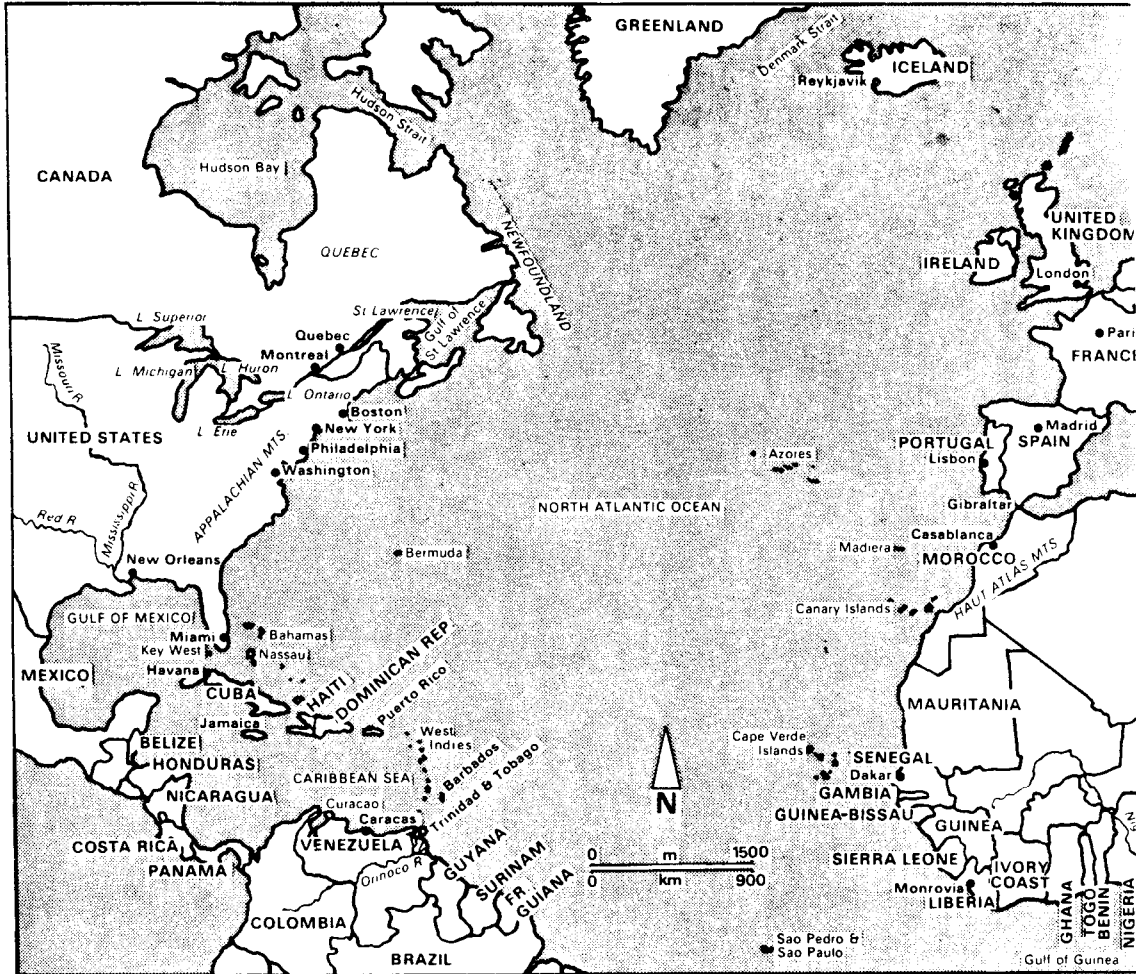
convince
Charter

WRITING ACTIVITY

D. Look up the lives of the people in the reading (See "Movers, Shakers and Colorful Characters" in the Teacher's Guide for some of these). Choose one person to write about in your Connecticut Constitution Journal.

MAP SKILLS

Below is a map showing the colony of Connecticut in America and England in Europe:



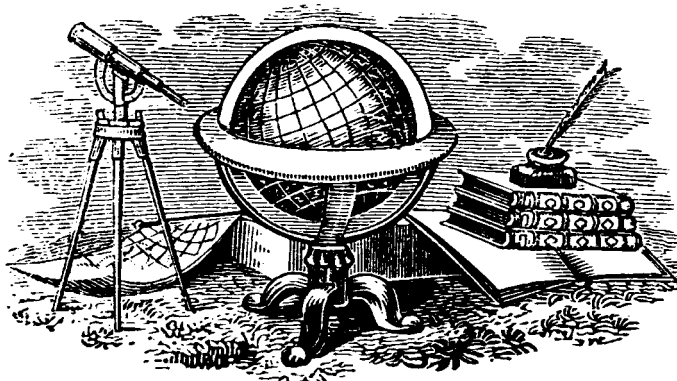
Answer the following questions about the map:

1. The colony to the north of Connecticut is: _____.
2. England is _____ miles away from Connecticut.
3. In 1662, the easiest way to get to Connecticut from England was by _____.
4. England is nearest to which continent: Europe or North America? _____
5. Name two other countries in Europe: _____ and _____.

**IDEAS FOR WRITING IN YOUR CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION *JOURNAL*
OR *THINK UP YOUR OWN!***

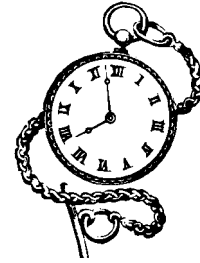


1. Pretend you are Governor Winthrop writing a letter to King Charles II asking that Connecticut be allowed to continue governing itself. You have to be tactful (polite) and not make him think that you don't like him - or he might just do the opposite of what you want! Explain your reasons.
2. Tell the story of the Charter Oak in your own words. Why do you think the Charter was so important to the people of Connecticut?
3. Research and write about a famous person from this era of Connecticut history. Tell why they were important to the story of the constitutions of Connecticut.



It's Just a Matter of Time

Review of Events from the Timeline (Secondary)



Fill in the blanks using the "*Connecticut Timeline: 1660 - 1818*"

In 1660, the King had not officially recognized the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. To remedy this problem, _____ was appointed by the General Court of Connecticut to obtain a Royal _____ which gave the people of Connecticut the right to rule themselves. The Charter of 1662 became the second _____. _____ also wished to be an independent colony but the king wanted them to combine with and under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Colony.

In 1675, _____ was appointed Royal Governor of New York by King Charles II and the king gave him permission to rule Connecticut. The Royal Governor of New York claimed that he was the "official" governing authority of Connecticut and demanded that the elected Connecticut Governor _____ turn over the Charter to him. He refused and _____ took the Charter and hid it in an _____. This tactic did not work however, and Connecticut's elected government, the General _____, was abolished. _____ now became the capital and seat of government for Connecticut.

William and Mary came to the English throne after the _____ Revolution in 1688. Edmond Andros was removed from office and once again the New England colonies were ruled under their separate governments. In (year) _____ the original Charter allowing self-government in Connecticut was renewed by the crown.

The General Court at this time consisted of _____ houses instead of one. One of the houses represented the towns through elected representatives known as _____. The upper house was made up of 12 _____, the _____, and deputy governor. The General Court also changed its name to the _____. Because there were many hard feelings about the incorporation of the New Haven Colony into the Connecticut Colony, the General Assembly also decided to conduct colonial business from two capitals, _____ and _____.

It's Just a Matter of Time

The Connecticut Charter granted by the King of England gave Connecticut all the land as far west as the _____ Ocean. Connecticut was to have many conflicts and a war over this land because it was also claimed by _____ and _____.

In 1760, _____ became King of England. Connecticut, as many of the colonies, was growing in population, becoming economically self-sufficient, and developing a sense of local pride and independence. The King, however, was losing money in the colonies. He kept troops in the colonies for protection from the French and the Indians and this was very expensive. He believed England did not receive enough tax revenue from the colonies. After all, the king believed the main reason the colonies existed was to support the mother country. So, the British Parliament, in cooperation with George III, imposed several new taxes upon the colonies. Connecticut governor _____ tried to enforce these taxes but was defeated by popular election in 1766. Connecticut and the other colonies protested these new taxes through political action committees. Israel Putnam was the leader of such an action committee known as the _____.

As opposition to the British government and policies grew, the colonists began to organize by calling the First Continental Congress. The General Assembly sent _____, _____, and _____ to the Continental Congress to represent Connecticut's interests. In 1776, three delegates were chosen to declare Connecticut's independence from England along with the twelve other colonies. These delegates were _____, _____, and _____. During the revolution _____ was the governor of Connecticut. The General Assembly passed many laws in opposition to the King of England and his followers who were known as _____.

To direct the war effort against the British, the Assembly established the Council of _____. Connecticut played a critical role in the war against England by supplying food, guns, gunpowder, and troops. Connecticut was so successful in this effort that it became known as the "_____".

Connecticut's _____ became a hero of the revolution for independence and has been acclaimed as the State Hero by the 1986 session of the General Assembly. Finally in 1783, the Treaty of _____ ended the war between England and the United States of America.

In 1787, Connecticut sent three delegates to Philadelphia to form a new national government and to insure Connecticut's interests were represented in the new government. The three delegates were: _____, _____, and _____. Connecticut ratified the new Constitution on _____ which made it the fifth state to do so. Under the Constitution of the United States, the citizens of Connecticut agreed to relinquish some self-governing authority to a national government: a government not ruled by a king or parliamentary elite, but a republic of states.

The King, Governor Andros and the General Court Who's In Charge Here?

OBJECTIVES:

- I. Review the rights and freedoms granted to the citizens of Connecticut under the Charter of 1662.
- II. Imagine what it was like for the citizens of Connecticut in 1687 to have their right to selfgovernment threatened.
- III. Evaluate the importance of individual liberty and freedom.

Pretend your class is a group of Connecticut leaders assembled to meet Edmond Andros, (your teacher), the Royal Governor of New York. He is coming to Hartford to take over the government of this state in the name of King Charles H. Knowing that the citizens of Connecticut colony might rebel against him, he has agreed not to take away all of your rights but will allow you to keep five (5) of your rights and freedoms. Below is a list of rights and freedoms enjoyed by the people of Connecticut in 1687. Which of these will you keep and which of these will you give up to Governor Andros? Be prepared to defend your choice with reasoned opinions.

As a citizen and freeman of the colony you have the right to:

1. vote for colonial governor
2. vote for town officials (selectmen, sheriffs, etc.)
3. vote for Assistants & Deputies to make laws for the colony that are not contrary to the laws of England or the Dominion of New England
4. make local laws in town meetings that are not contrary to the laws of England or the Dominion of New England
5. own property and sell the products you produced
6. own and carry weapons
7. free speech & press as long as it does not defame the King, incite riots, and blaspheme the name of God or the Puritan church
8. a trial by jury of peers
9. worship as a Puritan and not forced to be a member of the Church of England
10. travel to other towns and colonies
11. privacy from unreasonable searches from the King's army
12. reasonable royal taxes
13. be formally charged with a crime as a condition of imprisonment
14. petition the King to change unfair and unjust laws without fear of punishment
15. be free from excessive bail or cruel and unusual punishment

Journal Activity II Organizing Authority



Use the information contained in the *"Basic Principles and Practices under the Charter of 1662"* to list the duties of each of the three functions of government: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

Property Rights and Uniting The States The Trenton Court Case: A Case for Mediation

Background

The Charter of 1662 granted land to the Connecticut colony bordered on the east by Narragansett Bay at Rhode Island. Connecticut's northern boundary extended to Massachusetts and to the west to the "South Sea" (Pacific Ocean). Charles II wasn't too good at geography because he gave the same western land to his brother, the Duke of York, in 1664 and another piece to William Penn in 1681.

Connecticut eventually made boundary settlements with New York, thereby settling Connecticut's western border until 1753 when group of Connecticut land investors wished to make a profit from selling land in Pennsylvania. They said the Charter of 1662 made Connecticut the legal owner of the land known as the Susquehanna area of Pennsylvania. But Pennsylvania citizens were already living in the Wyoming Valley as were the Delaware Indians, who also claimed ownership of this area. The Connecticut / Pennsylvania / Delaware Indian land claim in the Wyoming Valley region became the site of bitter conflict and bloodshed.

Claiming the land under the Charter of 1662, members of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company purchased the Wyoming Valley land from the original owners, the "Indians of Six Nations". The Delaware Indian tribe was a member of this group. The western land was then resold to Connecticut settlers who renamed the territory Westmoreland. The Delaware Tribe was bitter over the sale since they said they had not given permission to the "Indians of Six Nations" to sell their land. They also claimed that the land sale was illegal because the Susquehanna purchasers got the Native Americans drunk in

order to force the sale. The Delawares then waged war against the Connecticut settlers who bought the land from the Susquehanna Company.

Pennsylvania residents also did not recognize the Susquehanna Company's right to the Wyoming Valley property and they tried to prevent Connecticut settlers from moving onto their land. There were several bloody land battles between the citizens of Pennsylvania and the settlers from Connecticut. Eventually seventeen Connecticut townships were established in the Wyoming Valley, but the bitter fighting continued during the American Revolution. Both the British and the Delaware massacred half of the Connecticut settlers.

After the Revolution, the states of Connecticut and Pennsylvania were virtually at the brink of war over this land. The dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut was a serious threat to the new American Republic. How could the United States remain united if states were going to war over conflicting land claims? The two states agreed to have their dispute and land claims settled by the United States Confederation Congress. There were seven judges appointed to hear the case and settle the dispute. A Congressional Court, known as the Trenton Court, was convened in 1782.

The Trenton Court: A Case for Mediation

OBJECTIVES:

- I. Review the land conflict background on the previous page.
- II. Demonstrate an effective process to settle interstate disputes generated by the Articles of Confederation.
- III. Evaluate the need for justice, cooperation, and compromise among state governments under the national government.

Procedure:

The class should be divided into four groups representing Congress, Pennsylvania, the Delaware Indians, and Connecticut. Pennsylvania, the Delaware, and Connecticut groups should prepare to give testimony before the Trenton Court of Congressional judges as the judge group prepares questions to ask each group. Each of the three disputing parties presents their case to the judges for up to five minutes without interruption from other groups. They must make all their comments to the panel of judges. The presenting group may confer with any other member of their group during the five minute presentation and the judges may ask questions at any time. After each of the three groups present their case they may, in turn, have one minute for rebuttal and conclusion. The judges then individually suggest one resolution to the dispute. After all resolutions have been made, the judges individually vote for the resolution they favor. The decision of the court must be by majority so compromise may be necessary. According to the Articles of Confederation, the judgment of this court over land disputes is binding.

United States Confederation Congressional judges: should identify the important facts and issues involved with this dispute and prepare questions to ask those testifying before their panel. They should try to remain

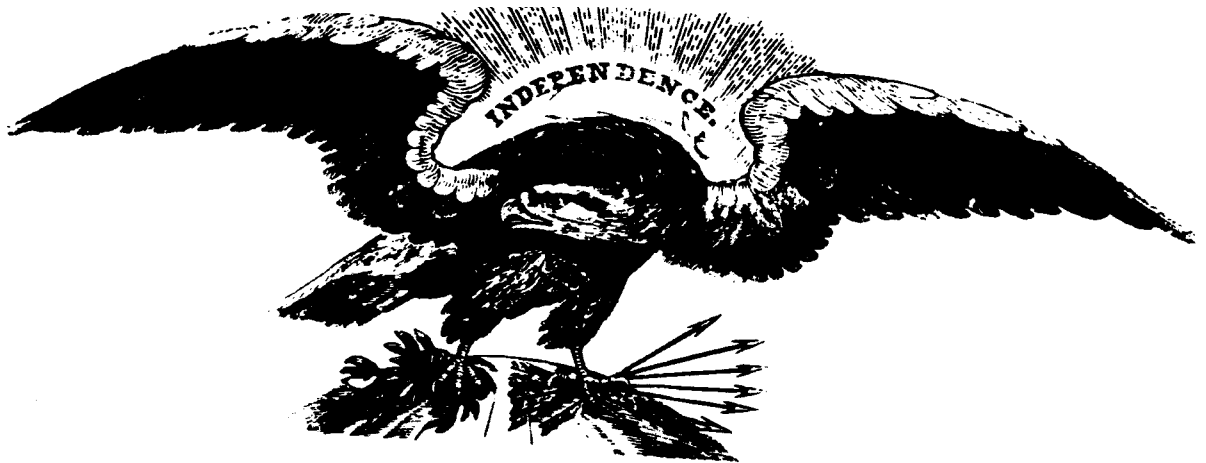
uncommitted until the end when they vote and explain their reasoning. The seven judges should identify their main objective when ruling on this dispute: to protect the interests of the United States of America by settling a very dangerous conflict which may lead to a civil war between Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Delegates from Pennsylvania: should identify the facts and issues from their perspective. They are to present their case to the panel of judges in hope of reclaiming their territory through mediation. Their claims may include: the 1681 Royal Charter legally gave Pennsylvania the Wyoming Valley; parts of the land, the size of which was one-third of the state, was already settled by Pennsylvania's citizens; and Connecticut's western claims ended at the boundary with New York.

Delegates from the Delaware Indian Tribe: did not attend the Trenton Court hearing but is included here to give a balance of perspectives and a sense of justice. The Confederation Congress does have jurisdiction over the Delaware Tribe according to the powers granted in the Articles of Confederation although that may be open to debate from a Native American's perspective in 1782. This group wishes to have this territory granted to them as their birth right and original inhabitants. They may wish to consider the following: the "Indians of Six Nations" had no right to sell their ancestral land; the King of England can not give away land that is not his in the first place; and the Native Americans were cheated by greedy land speculators from Connecticut who got them drunk in an effort to force the sale of their land.

Delegates from Connecticut:

Should identify the facts and issues that will help their cause. The land claim in Pennsylvania was not originally a claim by Connecticut but by a private company of Connecticut citizens. Connecticut was forced to deal with this issue when many of its citizens were being killed and the General Assembly voted to incorporate Westmoreland. Perhaps this group could try to establish that: Connecticut had first claim to the land in 1662; the boundary settlement with New York made no mention of the land to the west of New York; the Pennsylvania settlers of the territory were trespassing on Connecticut land; and the "Indians of Six Tribes" was recognized by the Delaware Tribe as their leaders and therefore had the right to sell the land and perhaps a right also extended to Congress.



How Does Voting Guarantee the Common Good?

OBJECTIVES:

- I. Identify who was eligible to vote in Connecticut in the 1700's;
- II. Speculate problems caused by limited suffrage;
 - 111. Analyze the concept of democracy in 17th century Connecticut;
- IV. Evaluate the authority given to citizens by suffrage.

The right of citizens to vote is perhaps the single most important right granted under a democracy. It is this one act that separates a democracy from a totalitarian government. Can you reason why voting is so important?

Answer the following questions in groups of two:

1. How can voting by the people determine if a government is democratic or totalitarian?
 - A. What should the people be able to decide and vote on in their local communities and what things should be decided by government leaders? (in your town or city today)
 - B. Who should have the right to vote in local elections? (List the qualifications of good voter.)
 - C. What should people be able to decide and vote on in state matters and what should be determined by state leaders? (List the things that are different from question A.)
 - D. Who should have the right to vote on state government matters? (List the differences, if any, from local voters.)
3. In the Connecticut colony in 1700, white male property owners twenty-one years old or older could vote for colony leaders to the General Assembly. These men also had to be

"of sober conversation and quiet, peaceable behavior". They also had to be certified by town officials through an oath of allegiance to Puritan beliefs and had to be educated, good and faithful people. These voters were called freemen. More people were eligible to vote in town meetings but they had to be white males. The voters were called inhabitants. All women, certain followers of other religions, slaves and indentured servants, native Americans, anyone under twenty-one, and anyone who didn't own property couldn't vote.

4. Why do you think the Connecticut colonists put such restrictions on voting? (Explain your thoughts. Perhaps the following questions will help you create your answer.)

Why did freeman have to own property? Why only males? Why restrict voting for General Assembly leaders? Why do you think an Oath of Allegiance was necessary? What does "sober conversation" mean?
5. Why did they allow inhabitants vote in town meetings but not for colonial government leaders?
6. What problems could be caused by restricting the voting to only freeman?
7. Can colonial Connecticut be called a democracy if all citizens can not vote?
8. One of the reasons for the 13 American Colonies revolting against the British government was the lack of representation in the English Parliament. Should the women, non property owners, slaves, indentured servants, non-Puritans, and native Americans in colonial Connecticut have revolted against the General Assembly because they were not allowed to vote? Explain your reasoning.

Comparing the U.S. Constitution with Connecticut's Charter

In 1788 the citizens of the states of the United States ratified a new Constitution that created a new national government. This new government was to work alongside the state governments but was to have authority over the states. Many of the states wrote new constitutions after the American Revolution but the citizens of Connecticut decided to keep the organization of government as outlined in the Charter of 1662. The name of the king was eliminated from the state constitution and Connecticut continued to be ruled by the Charter of 1662 until 1818. Below is a diagram of the national government under the Constitution of the United States and the Connecticut government under the revised Charter.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CONNECTICUT 1789

State Government or people have all powers not specifically given to national government

UPPER HOUSE
GOVERNOR
DEPUTY GOVERNOR
12 ASSISTANTS
- makes state laws
- administers state law
- acts as state court
LOWER HOUSE
192 DEPUTIES
(1 /more PER TOWN)
- makes state laws with upper house
- hears petitions on appeal from lower courts w/upper house

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1787

Federal government has only enumerated powers

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
CONGRESS
Upper House
24 Senators (2 per state)

Lower House
65 Representatives
- makes national laws

EXECUTIVE BRANCH
PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENT
CABINET MEMBERS
- administers national laws

JUDICIAL BRANCH
SUPREME COURT
6 Justices
CIRCUIT COURT
DISTRICT COURT
- settles national disputes
-settles disputes between states and hears appeals

Comparing the U.S. Constitution with Connecticut's Charter

Answer the following questions in your Constitution Journal:

1. List the major differences between the national government and Connecticut's government in 1789 using the diagrams on the previous page.



2. The executive of the national government (the president) and the executive in the state government (the governor) is responsible for making sure laws are carried out and enforced. Looking at the two diagrams, do you think the governor or the president has more power in administering the law. Can you explain your reasoning?

3. The General Assembly has the power to make state laws, to administer state laws, and to settle disputes. Why do you think Congress was not given the power to administer national laws and settle disputes?

- Can you reason why the people of Connecticut choose not to separate the powers of government in 1798?

- What would be the advantages and the disadvantages to separating the powers of government?

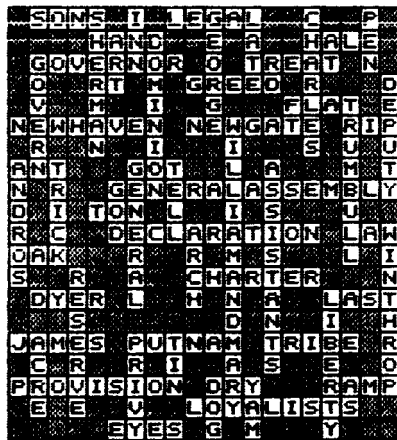
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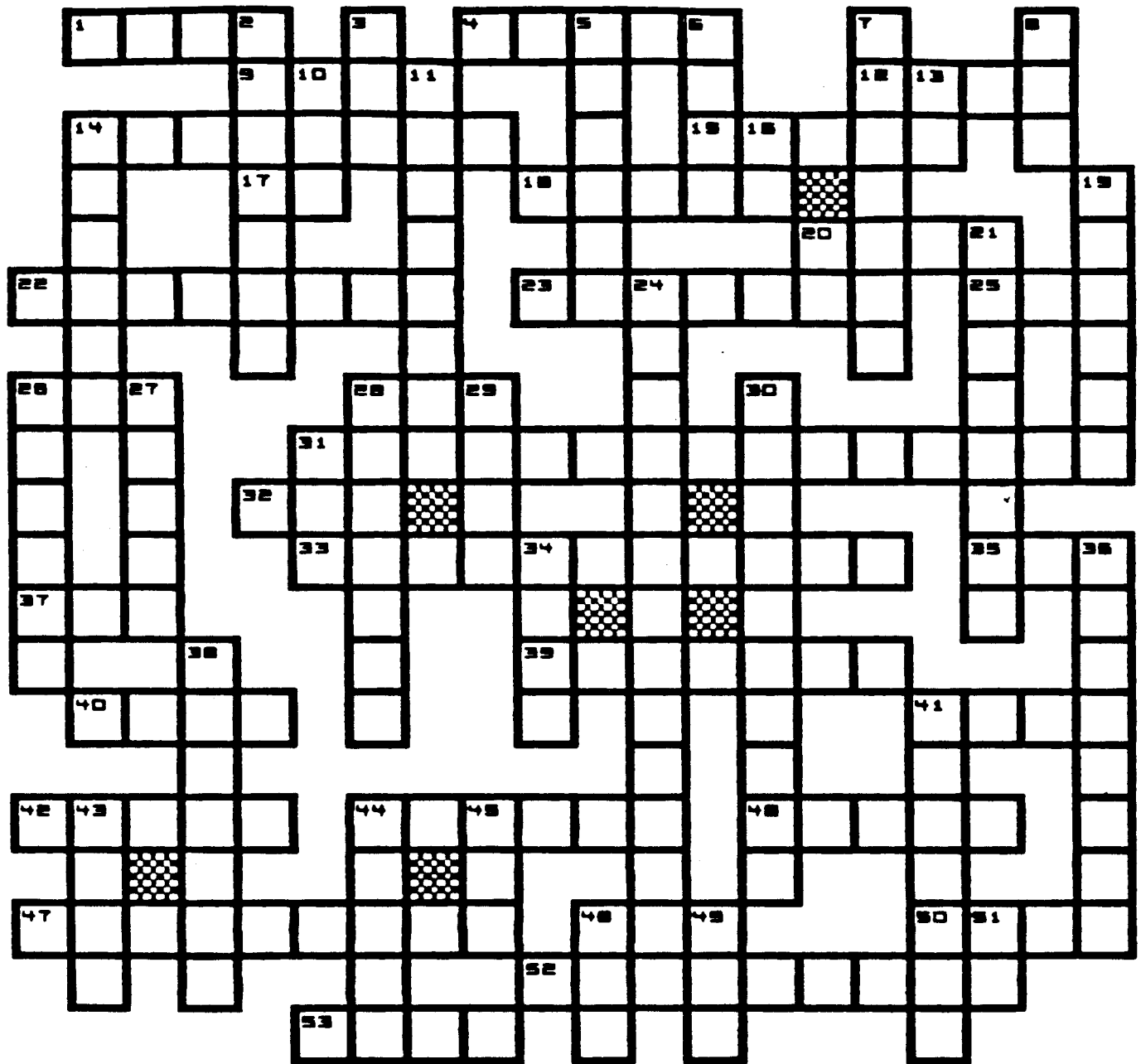
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 WILLIAM AND MARY
 WINTHROP
 YAM

ANSWERS: CHARTER 1662



CHARTER 1662



<p>1. _____ of Liberty; Colonial patriots of the revolution against England</p> <p>4. according to the law; authorized by the government</p> <p>9. a grasping device at the end of a human arm</p> <p>12. State Hero; a patriot of the American Revolution</p> <p>14. a member of the General elected Assembly every year by freemen; chief executive of the colony</p> <p>15. Governor of Connecticut who refused to give Edmond Andros the Charter of 1662</p> <p>17. route (abbreviation)</p> <p>18. an excessive desire for power or wealth; wanting more than one needs</p> <p>20. having a smooth level surface</p> <p>22. colony incorporated into the Connecticut colony by the Charter of 1662</p> <p>23. a prison for the enemies of the American Revolution</p> <p>25. to tear</p> <p>26. a small Insect</p> <p>28. past tense of get</p> <p>31. the name of Connecticut's colonial government changed from General Court to _____ in 1662</p> <p>32. two thousand pounds</p> <p>33. _____ of Independence; an exclamation of fact</p> <p>35. a rule of behavior; what legislatures make</p> <p>37. the type of tree where Joseph Wadsworth hid the Charter of 1662 from Andros; the state tree</p> <p>39. the second constitution of the colony and state of Connecticut</p> <p>40. one of Connecticut's delegates to the First Continental Congress</p> <p>41. not first; Johnathan Trumbull was the _____ colonial governor and the first state governor</p> <p>42. King of England who created the Dominion of New England</p> <p>44. Connecticut leader of the Son's of Liberty and famous Revolutionary War general</p> <p>46. a family unit of native Americans</p> <p>47. nickname given to CT during the Revolution because of Its supply of war material</p> <p>48. not wet</p> <p>50. an Inclined plane</p> <p>52. colonists who wished to remain Englishmen and subjects of the King during the Revolution</p> <p>53. organs of sight</p>	<p>2. 1st & 2nd Cont.Congress delegate & signer of the-Declaration of Ind & the U.S. Constitution</p> <p>3. home for a colonial traveler</p> <p>5. King of England during the Revolution</p> <p>6. not early; past the expected time</p> <p>7. King of England who granted the Charter of 1662 to Connecticut leaders</p> <p>8. a writing Instrument; a feather was used for this purpose in 1662</p> <p>10. an Item of cultural beauty</p> <p>11. _____ of New England; Royal government over Ct & ruled by Edmond Andros In Boston</p> <p>13. In the location of; on or near</p> <p>14. to control; the power to make & enforce law and administer Justice</p> <p>16. road (abbr.)</p> <p>19. a town representative elected to the lower house of the General Assembly</p> <p>20. foot (abbr.)</p> <p>21. governor of Connecticut during and after the revolution</p> <p>24. King & Queen of England who fired Andros, restored the Charter,& made Ct self-governing again (3)</p> <p>26. Royal governor of NY & the Dominion of New England</p> <p>27. Joseph Wadsworth was able to _____ the King's agents by hiding the Charter In an oak tree</p> <p>28. Common good means the same as the _____ welfare; a commander of colonial troops</p> <p>29. to speak or explain</p> <p>30. members of the upper house of the General Assembly; formally called Magistrates</p> <p>31. the "highest" authority in Purltan Connecticut</p> <p>34. an architectural design Invented by the Romans</p> <p>36. the governor of CT who acquired the Charter of 1661 from Charles II</p> <p>38. western land granted to CT through the Charter of 1662 was known as the 'Western _____'</p> <p>41. "Give me _____ or give me death"</p> <p>43. a plot of land measuring approximately 200 X 200 feet</p> <p>44. a council of ministers to the King who assisted In enforcing English law</p> <p>45. a metal commonly used In colonial CT to make lanterns and pewter</p> <p>48. one of the earliest domesticated animal</p> <p>49. a yellow sweet potato</p> <p>51. to the same extent; _____ red _____ an apple</p>
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