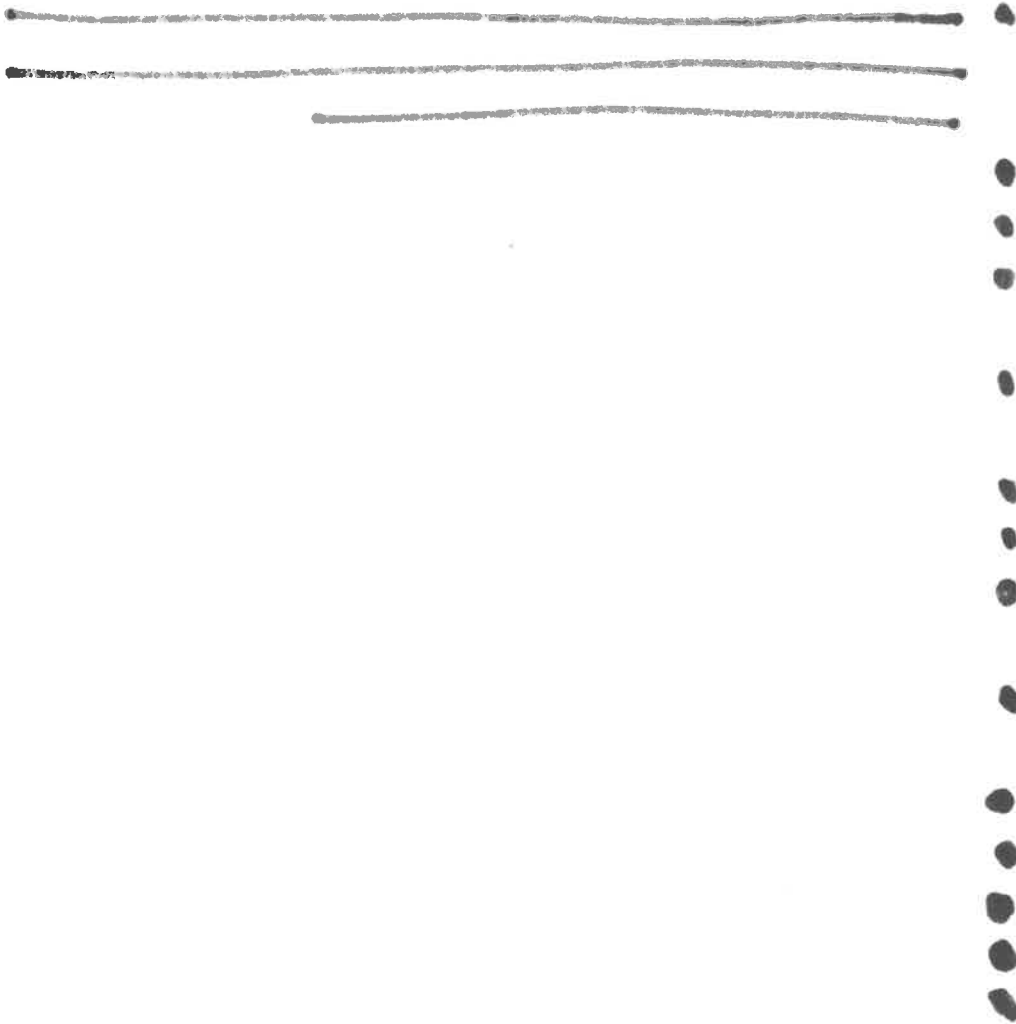


MIDDLE COLONIES

1. ~~Draw a map of the middle colonies. Label the map, include major cities, and color the map (each colony something different) Look at page 83 for help.~~
1. 2. What happened to King Charles and why? (82)
2. 3. Why was Charles II's reign called the Restoration? (83)
3. 4. In 1660, what divided England's two clusters of colonies? (83)
4. 5. What was the main Dutch settlement in New Netherland and where was it located? (83)
5. 6. Why did people not like Peter Stuyvesant? (83)
6. 7. How did New York get its name? (83)
7. 8. What is a proprietary colony and how was it different than the New England colonies? (83)
8. 9. How was New Jersey founded, and why was it not as successful as New York? (84)
9. 10. How did William Penn get control of Pennsylvania? (84-85)
10. 11. Name 3 beliefs of the Quakers? (85)
11. 12. What is a pacifist? (85)
12. 13. What does "Philadelphia" mean? (85)
13. 14. How did Delaware become a colony? (85)



Guide to Reading

Main Idea

People from many different countries settled in the Middle Colonies for a variety of reasons, including religious freedom.

Key Terms

patron, proprietary colony, pacifist

Reading Strategy

Classifying Information As you read the section, re-create the diagram below and describe how the Middle Colonies were founded.

Colony	Founder	Why settlers came
New York		
New Jersey		
Pennsylvania		

Read to Learn

- why the Middle Colonies had the most diverse populations in colonial America.
- who was America's first town planner.

Section Theme

Individual Action Leaders such as Peter Stuyvesant and William Penn helped the Middle Colonies grow.

Preview of Events

1600

1650

1700

1626

Manhattan Island purchased from the Manhatas people

1664

New Amsterdam becomes New York

1681

William Penn founds Pennsylvania

1702

New Jersey becomes a royal colony



English royal plate

A
European Story

In 1649, 17-year-old Philip Henry stood near the back of the crowd gathered around a public platform near Whitehall Palace in London. There he watched Charles I, the king of England, prepare to die. The king made a short speech, prayed silently, and then knelt with his head on the block.

With just one blow, the executioner severed the king's head from his body. At that moment, the crowd uttered "such a groan as I never heard before, and desire I may never hear again," Henry wrote in his diary.

England and the Colonies

In England the Puritans who controlled Parliament were engaged in a struggle for power against King Charles I. In 1642 a civil war began. Led by Oliver Cromwell, a Puritan, the Parliamentary forces defeated the king. Charles I was beheaded in 1649 after a parliamentary court declared him guilty of treason.

A new government was established with Cromwell as Protector. During these years of unrest, many Puritans left New England and returned to England to fight with Parliament's forces. After the war ended, English men and women loyal to the king went to royal colonies like Virginia.

After Cromwell died in 1658, Parliament brought back the monarchy, but placed new limits on the ruler's powers. Charles II, son of Charles I, became king in 1660. His reign is called the *Restoration* because the monarchy had been restored.

In 1660 England had two clusters of colonies in what is now the United States—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island in the north and Maryland and Virginia in the south. Between the two groups of English colonies were lands that the Dutch controlled.

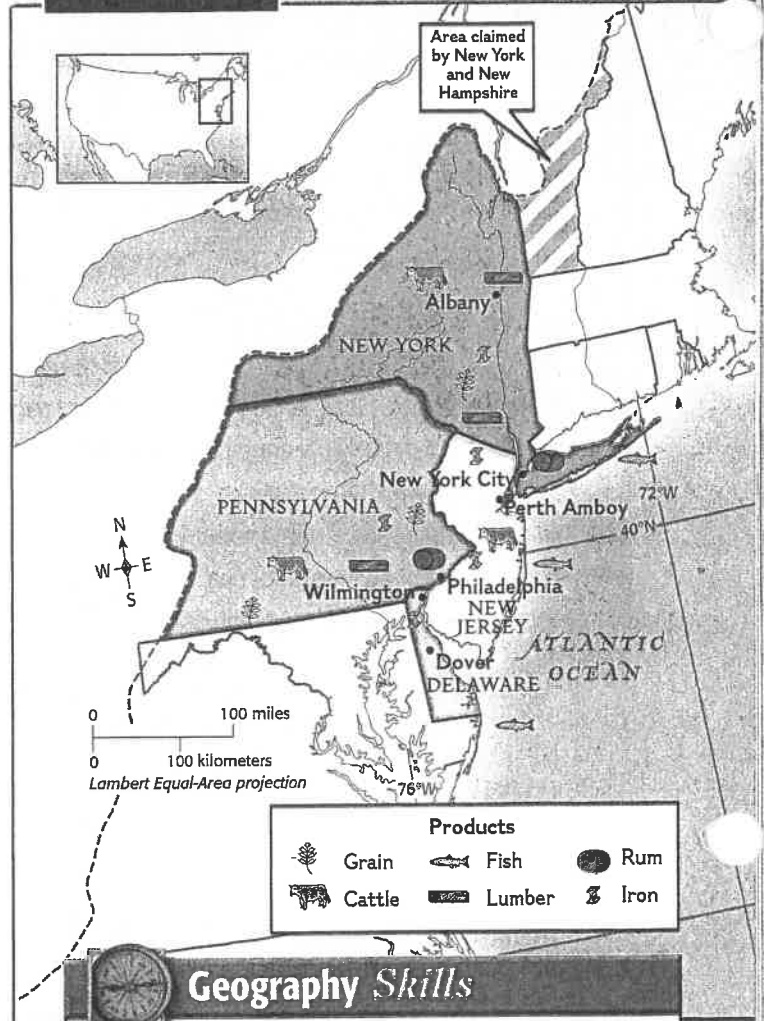
In 1621 a group of Dutch merchants had formed the Dutch West India Company to trade in the Americas. Their posts along the Hudson River grew into the colony of New Netherland. The main settlement of the colony was **New Amsterdam**, located on **Manhattan Island**. In 1626 the company bought Manhattan from the Manhates people for small quantities of beads and other goods. Blessed with a good seaport, the city of New Amsterdam soon became a center of shipping to and from the Americas.

To increase the number of permanent settlers in its colony, the Dutch West India Company sent over families from the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, and Finland. The company gave a large estate to anyone who brought at least 50 settlers to work the land. The wealthy landowners who acquired these riverfront estates were called **patroons**. The patroons ruled like kings. They had their own courts and laws. Settlers owed the patroon labor and a share of their crops.

England Takes Over

New Netherland boasted an excellent harbor and thriving river trade. The English wanted to acquire the valuable Dutch colony that lay between England's New England and Southern Colonies. In 1664 the English sent a fleet to attack New Amsterdam.

At the time **Peter Stuyvesant** was governor of the colony. His strict rule and heavy taxes turned many of the people in New Netherland against him. When the English ships sailed into New Amsterdam's harbor, the governor was unprepared for a battle and surrendered the colony to the English forces.



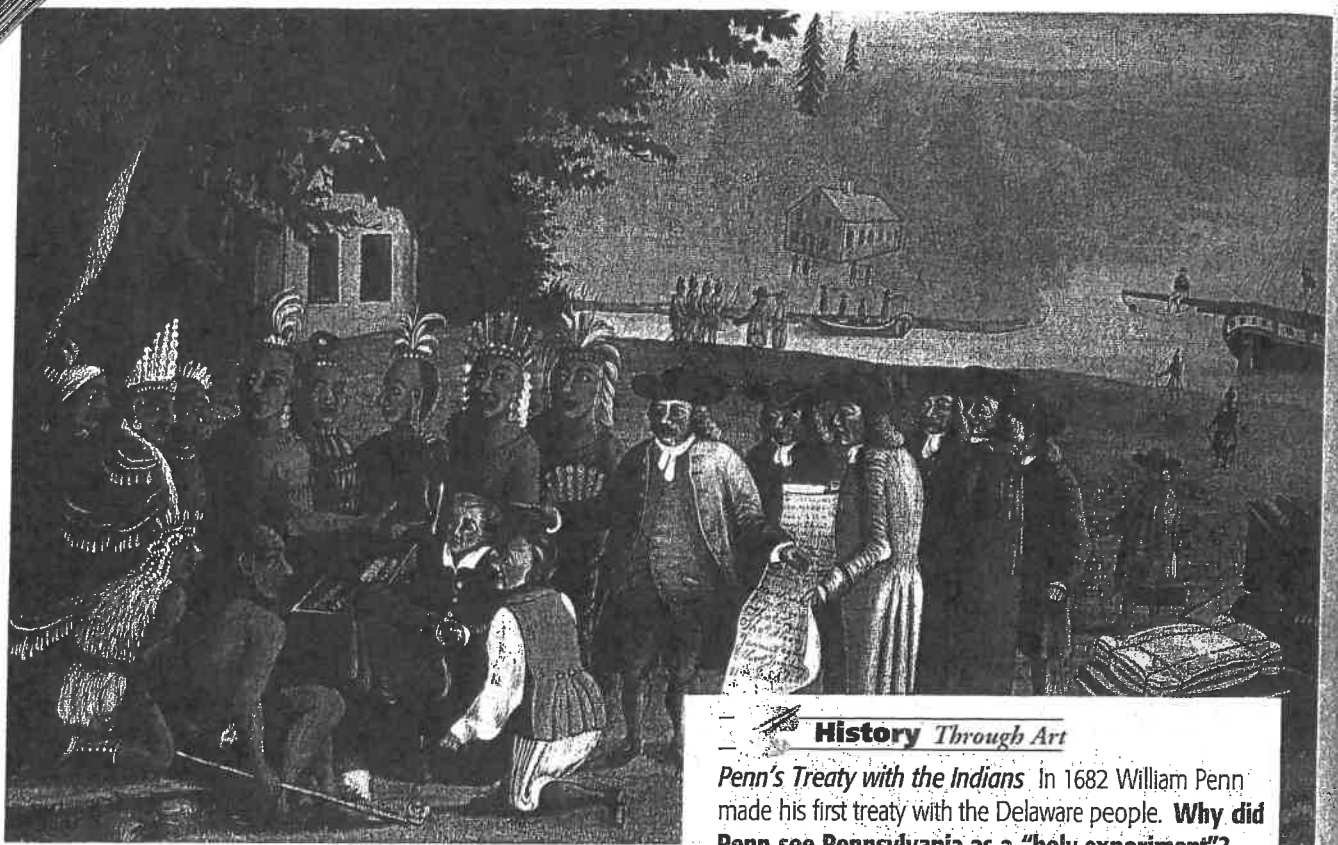
Geography Skills

The Middle Colonies were settled by people from many different countries and ethnic backgrounds.

- 1. Region** What were the four Middle Colonies and what were their main products?
- 2. Drawing Conclusions** What geographic features made Philadelphia and New York City centers for trade?

King Charles II gave the colony to his brother, the **Duke of York**, who renamed it **New York**. New York was a **proprietary colony**, a colony in which the owner, or proprietor, owned all the land and controlled the government. It differed from the New England Colonies, where voters elected the governor and an assembly.

Most of New York's settlers lived in the Hudson River valley. The Duke of York promised the diverse colonists freedom of religion. In 1654, 23 Brazilian Jews had settled in New Amsterdam.



History Through Art

Penn's Treaty with the Indians In 1682 William Penn made his first treaty with the Delaware people. **Why did Penn see Pennsylvania as a "holy experiment"?**

They were the first Jews to settle in North America. In 1664 New York had about 8,000 inhabitants. Most were Dutch, but Germans, Swedes, Native Americans, and Puritans from New England lived there as well. The population also included at least 300 enslaved Africans. New Amsterdam, which was later called New York City, was one of the fastest-growing locations in the colony.

By 1683 the colony's population had swelled to about 12,000 people. A governor and council appointed by the Duke of York directed the colony's affairs. The colonists demanded a representative government like the governments of the other English colonies. The duke resisted the idea, but the people of New York would not give up. Finally, in 1691, the English government allowed New York to elect a legislature.

New Jersey

The Duke of York gave the southern part of his colony, between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, to **Lord John Berkeley** and **Sir George Carteret**. The proprietors named their colony New Jersey after the island of Jersey in the English Channel, where Carteret was born.

To attract settlers, the proprietors offered large tracts of land and generous terms. They also promised freedom of religion, trial by jury, and a representative assembly. The assembly would make local laws and set tax rates.

Like New York, New Jersey was a place of ethnic and religious diversity. Because New Jersey had no natural harbors, however, it did not develop a major port or city like New York.

The proprietors of New Jersey did not make the profits they had expected. Berkeley sold his share, West Jersey, in 1674. Carteret's share, East Jersey, was sold in 1682.

By 1702 New Jersey had passed back into the hands of the king, becoming a royal colony. The colonists still continued to make local laws.

Reading Check Explaining Why did no major port develop in New Jersey?

Pennsylvania

In 1680 **William Penn**, a wealthy English gentleman, presented a plan to King Charles. Penn's father had once lent the king a great deal of money. Penn had inherited the king's promise to

repay the loan. Instead of money, however, Penn asked for land in America. Pleased to get rid of his debt so easily, the king gave Penn a tract of land stretching inland from the Delaware River. The new colony, named Pennsylvania, was nearly as large as England.

William Penn belonged to a Protestant group of dissenters called the Society of Friends, or **Quakers**. The Quakers believed that every individual had an "inner light" that could guide him or her to salvation. Each person could experience religious truth directly, which meant that church services and officials were unnecessary. Everyone was equal in God's sight. Though firm in their beliefs, the Quakers were tolerant of the views of others.

Many people in England found the Quakers' ideas a threat to established traditions. Quakers would not bow or take off their hats to lords and ladies because of their belief that everyone was equal. In addition they were **pacifists**, people who refuse to use force or to fight in wars. Quakers were fined, jailed, and even executed for their beliefs.

William Penn saw Pennsylvania as a "holy experiment," a chance to put the Quaker ideals of toleration and equality into practice. In 1682 he sailed to America to supervise the building of **Philadelphia**, the "city of brotherly love." Penn believed that

"Many government is free to the people under it . . . where the laws rule, and the people are a party to those laws."

Penn had designed the city himself, making him America's first town planner. Penn also wrote Pennsylvania's first constitution.

Penn believed that the land belonged to the Native Americans and that settlers should pay for it. In 1682 he negotiated the first of several treaties with local Native Americans.

To encourage European settlers to come to Pennsylvania, Penn advertised the colony throughout Europe with pamphlets in several languages. By 1683 more than 3,000 English, Welsh, Irish, Dutch, and German settlers had arrived. In 1701, in the Charter of Liberties, Penn granted the colonists the right to elect representatives to the legislative assembly.

The southernmost part of Pennsylvania was called the Three Lower Counties. Settled by Swedes in 1638, the area had been taken over by the Dutch and the English before becoming part of Pennsylvania. The Charter of Privileges allowed the lower counties to form their own legislature, which they did in 1704. Thereafter the counties functioned as a separate colony known as Delaware, supervised by Pennsylvania's governor.

Reading Check Summarizing How did William Penn encourage self-government?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT



Study Central™ To review this section, go to tarvo1.glencoe.com and click on **Study Central™**.

Checking for Understanding

- Key Terms** Write a short paragraph in which you use the following key terms: **patroon**, **proprietary colony**, **pacifist**
- Reviewing Facts** What did the Charter of Liberties grant to Pennsylvania colonists?

Reviewing Themes

- Individual Action** How did William Penn earn the respect of Native Americans?

Critical Thinking

- Compare and Contrast** How was the Quaker religion different from that of the Puritans?
- Organizing Information** Re-create the diagram below and describe how each of the Middle Colonies was governed.

Colony	Type of government
New York	
New Jersey	
Pennsylvania	

Analyzing Visuals

- Geography Skills** Review the map on page 83. What is the title of the map? What items are shown in the key? What products were important to Pennsylvania?

Interdisciplinary Activity

Art Design a flag for one of the Middle Colonies. Decide what symbols and colors would be appropriate to represent that colony. Display your flags in class.