

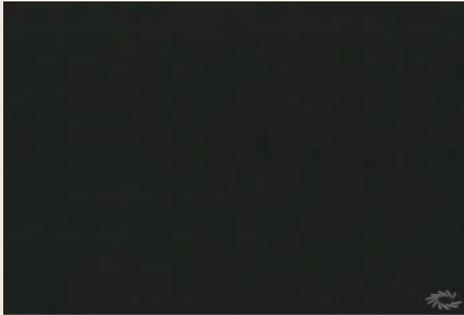


The Middle & Southern Colonies

By Mr. Cegielski



Video: "The Middle Colonies" (30 minutes)



Pay attention!!! A Quiz follows!

1

Name _____

The Middle Colonies from Making the 13 Colonies series

PRE-TEST

Directions: Answer each of the following statements either true or false:

1. People from Holland were the first Europeans to colonize the lands of New York. True False
2. The colony of Delaware was once part of the colony of Pennsylvania. True False
3. The colony of New Jersey was for many years privately owned. True False
4. Only people of the Quaker religion were allowed to settle in the colony of Pennsylvania. True False
5. Delaware was at one time part of a colony called New Sweden. True False
6. For many years New Jersey was divided into three separate colonies. True False
7. Before the Revolutionary War, Philadelphia was the biggest city in the American colonies. True False
8. Tobacco was the main export of the colony of Pennsylvania. True False
9. Wealthy Englishmen called Patroons controlled the government of New Jersey. True False
10. The Middle Colonies got their name because they were in between New England and Canada. True False

3

Name _____

The Middle Colonies from Making the 13 Colonies series

Video Quiz

Directions: Answer the following statements either true or false.

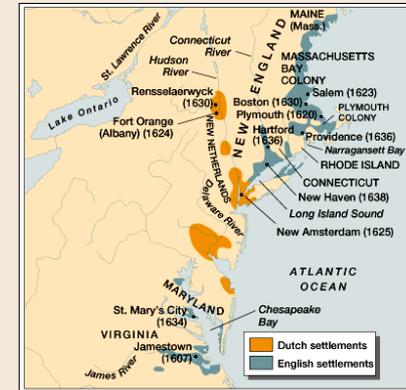
1. True or False? New Netherland was founded a long time before Pennsylvania.
2. True or False? England conquered New Netherland without bloodshed.
3. True or False? The violent beliefs of the Quakers caused them to be unpopular in England.
4. True or False? The colony of New Jersey was originally part of New York.
5. True or False? Pennsylvania and New Jersey were proprietorship colonies.
6. True or False? William Penn was a Puritan.
7. True or False? Patroons were poor Dutch settlers.
8. True or False? Sweden once had a colony in Delaware.
9. True or False? Philadelphia grew to be the biggest city in the English colonies.
10. True or False? The colony of Delaware was named for a Virginia governor.



New York



Settling the Middle [or “Restoration”] Colonies

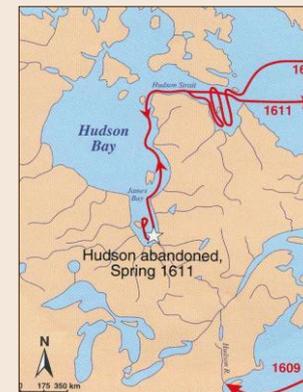


Old Netherlanders at New Netherlands

- 🏰 1600s → Golden Age of Dutch history.
- Major commercial and naval power.
 - Challenging England on the seas.
 - 3 major Anglo-Dutch Wars
 - Major colonial power [mainly in the East Indies].



Henry Hudson's Voyages





New Netherlands

- New Netherlands → founded in the Hudson River area (1623-1624)
 - Established by Dutch West India Company for quick-profit fur trade.
 - Company wouldn't pay much attention to the colony.
 - Manhattan [New Amsterdam]
 - Purchased by Company for pennies per (22,000) acre.



New Amsterdam Harbor, 1639

- Company town run in interests of the stockholders.
- No interest in religious toleration, free speech, or democracy.
- Governors appointed by the Company were autocratic.
- Religious dissenters against Dutch Reformed Church [including Quakers] were persecuted.
- Local assembly with limited power to make laws established after repeated protests by colonists.



New Amsterdam, 1660



- Characteristics of New Amsterdam:
 - Aristocratic → **patroonships** [feudal estates granted to promoters who would settle 50 people on them].
 - Cosmopolitan → diverse population with many different languages.



New York Manors & Land Grants

Patroonships





New Netherlands & New Sweden



Swedes in New Netherlands

Mid-1600s → Sweden in Golden Age settled small, under-funded colony [called "New Sweden"] near New Netherland.

1655 → Dutch under director-general **Peter Stuyvesant** attack New Sweden.

- Main fort fell after bloodless siege.
- New Sweden absorbed into New Netherland.



New Netherlands Becomes a British Royal Colony

Charles II granted New Netherland's land to his brother, the Duke of York, [before he controlled the area]

1664 → English soldiers arrived.

- Dutch had little ammunition and poor defenses.
- Stuyvesant forced to surrender without firing a shot.

Renamed "New York"

- England gained strategic harbor between her northern & southern colonies.
- England now controlled the Atlantic coast!



Duke of York's Original Charter





New Amsterdam, 1664



Dutch Residue in New York



Early 20^c Dutch Revival Building in NYC.



New York City seal.

- Names → Harlem, Brooklyn
- Architecture → gambrel roof
- Customs → Easter eggs, Santa Claus, waffles, bowling, sleighing, skating, *kolf* [golf].



Video: "The Building of New York (33 minutes)



- Directions:** As you watch the video, draw an illustrated timeline of the founding and building of New York, from past to present!



Pennsylvania



The Quakers

- 👤 Called Quakers because they "quaked" during intense religious practices.
- 👤 They offended religious & secular leaders in England.
 - Refused to pay taxes to support the Church of England.
 - They met without paid clergy
 - Believed all were children of God → refused to treat the upper classes with deference.
 - Keep hats on.
 - Addressed them as commoners → "thees"/"thous."
 - Wouldn't take oaths.
 - Pacifists.



William Penn

- 👤 Aristocratic Englishman.
- 👤 1660 - attracted to the Quaker faith.
- 👤 Embraced Quakerism after military service.
- 👤 1681 → he received a grant from king to establish a colony.
 - This settled a debt the king owed his father.
 - Named Pennsylvania ["Penn's Woodland"].
- 👤 He sent out paid agents and advertised for settlers → his pamphlets were pretty honest.
 - Liberal land policy attracted many immigrants.



Royal Land Grant to Penn



Penn & Native Americans

- 👤 Bought [didn't simply take] land from Indians.
- 👤 Quakers went among the Indians unarmed.
- 👤 BUT..... non-Quaker Europeans flooded PA
 - Treated native peoples poorly.
 - This undermined the actions of the Quakers!





Penn's Treaty with the Native Americans



Government of Pennsylvania

- 👤 Representative assembly elected by landowners.
- 👤 No tax-supported church.
- 👤 Freedom of worship guaranteed to all.
- 👤 Forced to deny right to vote & hold office to Catholics & Jews by English govt.
- 👤 Death penalty only for treason & murder.
 - Compared to 200 capital crimes in England!



Pennsylvanian Society

- 👤 Attracted many different people
 - Religious misfits from other colonies.
 - Many different ethnic groups.
- 👤 No provision for military defense.
- 👤 No restrictions on immigration.
- 👤 No slavery!!
- 👤 **"Blue Laws"** [sumptuary laws] → against stage plays, cards, dice, excessive hilarity, etc.



A society that gave its citizens economic opportunity, civil liberty, & religious freedom!!



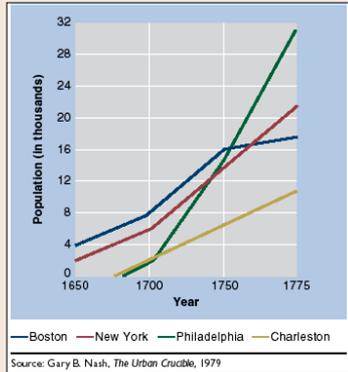
Philadelphia & Boston Compared



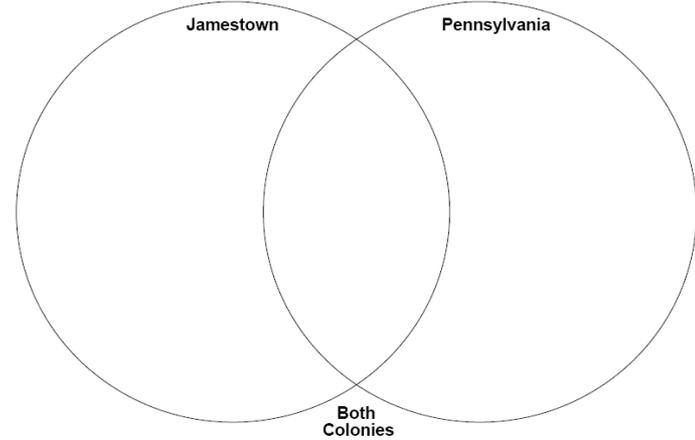
The grid pattern of Philadelphia's straight streets contrasts sharply with Boston's crooked and irregular roads and alleys. Topography had everything to do with this. Surrounded by water, which created an irregular shoreline, and dominated by three high hills, leveled in the nineteenth century, Boston's streets were laid out in the manner of goat paths. (Library of Congress Geography & Maps Division)



Urban Population Growth 1650 - 1775



Colony Comparison



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Colony Comparison

Phrase Bank

Show how Jamestown and the Pennsylvania colonies are the same and how they are different. Use the ideas from the list below. Write each idea in the correct place.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| wanted religious freedom | settled to trade with England |
| colony planned ahead of time | wanted political freedom |
| colonists didn't work hard | Middle Colony |
| settlers came from England | Indians are not friendly |
| Southern colony | many colonists died during voyage |
| colonists grew crops | land was very rich |
| wanted to make money | spent alot of time choosing a place to settle |
| Lenni Lenape Indians are friendly | colonists sold their goods to England |

Pennsylvania Cause-and-Effect Chart

Cause	Effect
William Penn was sent to prison for his Quaker beliefs.	
The King of England owed money to William Penn's father.	
William Penn wanted everyone in his colony to have equal rights.	
William Penn wanted to be friends with the Lenape.	
William Penn wanted to have people settle in his colony.	
William Penn planned his colony.	
William Penn and his colonists worked hard.	

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New Jersey



New Jersey — PA's Neighbor



1664 → aristocratic proprietors rcvd. the area from the Duke of York.

Many New Englanders [because of worn out soil] moved to NJ.

- 1674 → West NJ sold to Quakers.
- East NJ eventually acquired by Quakers.

1702 → E & W NJ combined into NJ and created one colony.



Delaware



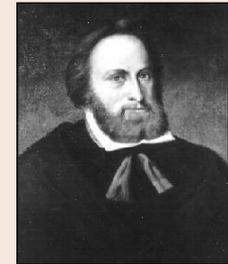
Delaware — PA's Neighbor

Named after Lord De La Warr [harsh military governor of VA in 1610].

Closely associated with Penn's colony.

1703 → granted its own assembly.

Remained under the control of PA until the American Revolution.



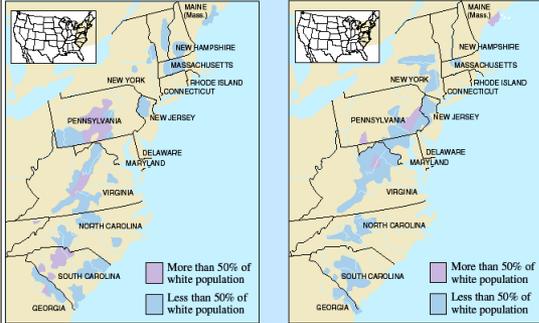


Ethnic Groups

German Settlement Areas, 1775

Scots-Irish Settlement Areas, 1775

Most German and Scots-Irish immigrants in the 1700s were farmers, and they quickly moved into the interior, where land was cheapest and most available.



Maryland

Get ready!
You will teach yourself!



The Settlement of Maryland

- A royal charter was granted to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in 1632.
- A **proprietary** colony created in 1634.
- A healthier location than Jamestown.
 - Tobacco would be the main crop.
- His plan was to govern as an absentee proprietor in a feudal relationship.
 - Huge tracts of land granted to his Catholic relatives.



Colonization of Maryland





St Mary's City (1634)



Currency in Early Maryland



A Haven for Catholics

- Colonists only willing to come to MD if they received land.
- Colonists who did come received modest farms dispersed around the Chesapeake area.
 - Catholic land barons surrounded by mostly Protestant small farmers.
 - Conflict between barons and farmers led to Baltimore losing proprietary rights at the end of the 17^c.
- In the late 1600s, black slaves began to be imported.

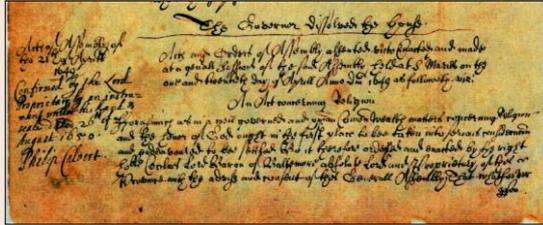


A Haven for Catholics

- Baltimore permitted high degree of freedom of worship in order to prevent repeat of persecution of Catholics by Protestants.
 - High number of Protestants threatened because of overwhelming rights given to Catholics.
- **Toleration Act of 1649**
 - Supported by the Catholics in MD.
 - Guaranteed toleration to all CHRISTIANS.
 - Decreed death to those who denied the divinity of Jesus [like Jews, atheists, etc.].
 - In one way, it was less tolerant than before the law was passed!!



MD Toleration Act, 1649



The Toleration Act of 1649

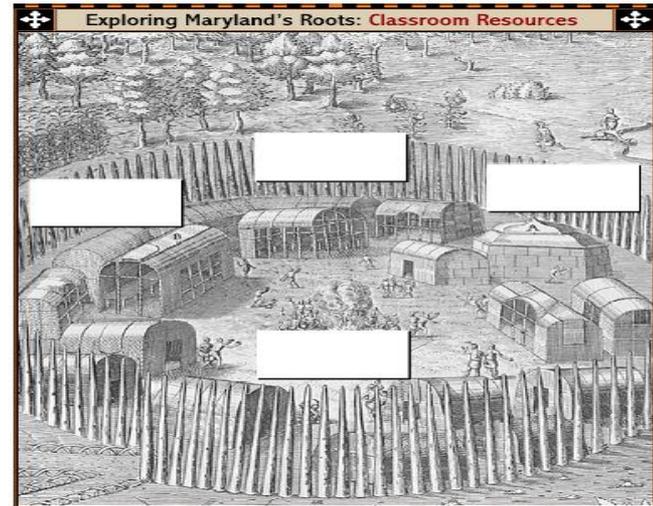
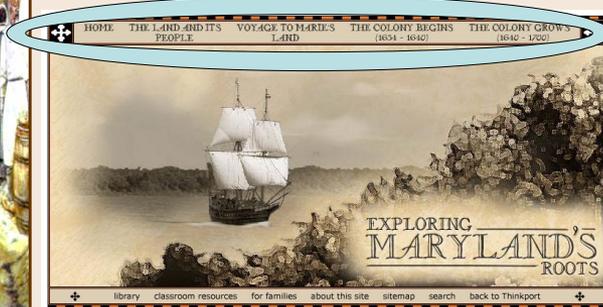
...whatsoever person or persons shall from henceforth upon any occasion of offence otherwise in a reproachfull manner or way declare call or denominate any person or persons whatsoever inhabiting, residing, trafficking, trading or comering within this province or within any ports, harbours, creeks or havens to the same belonging, an Heretick, Schismatick, Idolator, Puritan, Independent Presbyterian, Antenonian, Barrowist, Roundhead, Separatist, Popish Priest, Jesuit, Jesuited Papist, Lutheran, Calvenist, Anabaptist, Brownist or any other name or term in a reproachful manner relating to matters of Religion shall for every such offence forfeit and lose the sum of ten shillings Sterling or the value thereof to be levied on the goods and chattels of every such offender and offenders...

and if they could not pay, they were to be "publicly whipt and imprisoned without bail" until "he, she, or they shall satisfy the party so offended or grieved by such reproachful language...."



Activity: How was Maryland founded?

- **Directions:** Go to http://mdroots.thinkport.org/default_low.asp.
- Complete all activities and worksheets in order...



Exploring Maryland's Roots: Classroom Resources

EXPLORE THE GREAT SHELLFISH BAY

Name _____
 Class _____ Date _____

Directions: Write down one important thing you learn at each map marker.

- Compass Rose:
- Atlantic Ocean:
- Cape Charles and Cape Henry:
- Lower Chesapeake Bay:
- Potomac River:
- Islands:
- St. Mary's City:
- Patuxent River and Other Tributaries):
- Marshes:
- St. Clements Island
- Inland Woods
- Fish & Shellfish:
- Wildlife on Land:
- Climate:
- Indians:

Exploring Maryland's Roots

Solve the Mystery of the Three Lead Coffins
Gathering Clues

Archaeologists and historians need to gather lots of clues to figure out what happened long ago. As you read *The Mystery of the Three Lead Coffins*, you will need to gather your own clues to help them learn who was in the coffins.

Directions: Use clues from the story to fill in the Hidden Hints page below. If you find all the clues, you should know enough to solve the mystery!

Hidden Hints

The man must have died between the years _____ and _____.

The man's **religion** was _____.

Tests on the man's bones told forensic scientist and archaeologists he had probably been _____.

True or False (circle one) : The man did not work as hard as many of the other colonists.

True or False (circle one): The man was married.

True or False (circle one): Records from 17th century Maryland were very good. If the man had a child, there would definitely be a record of him or her.

(Circle one): If there was a child, it must have been a (BOY/GIRL).

The **order of death** was:

1) _____
 2) _____
 3) _____

The **man** died in the season of _____.

The **woman** died in the season of _____.

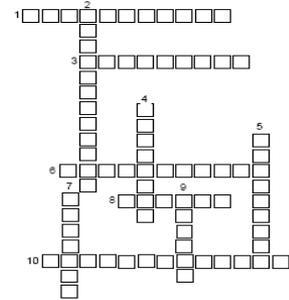
The **child** died in the season of _____.



**MIDDLE COLONIES
 WRAP UP**

The Middle Colonies
 from *Making the 13 Colonies* series
 Crossword

REVIEW:



Across

- Carteret and Berkley were _____ in the colony of New Jersey.
- This colony was split in half and then put back together again.
- This man founded the colony of Pennsylvania.
- Dutch Patroons created large estates along the river.
- Peter Stuyvesant was the governor of this colony.

Down

- The *City of Brotherly Love* was in this colony.
- The English Bill of Rights resulted from a revolution usually described by this word.
- The Dutch purchased this island from American Indians and built the city called New Amsterdam.
- People who belonged to the *Society of Friends* were also known by this title.
- In 1638, people from this nation started a colony in what is today Delaware.



2

Name _____

The Middle Colonies
 from *Making the 13 Colonies* series
 POST-TEST

Directions: Answer the following using complete sentences, try to include main points to back your answer.

1. Briefly describe the founding of the colony of New York.

2. Briefly describe the founding and early history of the colony of New Jersey.

3. Briefly describe the founding of the colony of Delaware.

4. Briefly describe the founding of the colony of Pennsylvania.



What about the Southern Colonies?



18c Southern Colonies



The Southern Colonies
 from *Making the 13 Colonies* series

PRE-TEST

Directions: Fill in the blanks from the words listed below. Some of the words may be used more than once and others may not be used at all.

1. _____ was the first English colony founded in America.
2. _____ was the last English colony founded in America.
3. Catholics were important leaders in the early days of the colony of _____.
4. _____ was founded to promote humanitarian goals.
5. Privately operated colonies were called _____ colonies.
6. The English made their first attempts at American colonization on _____ which is today in North Carolina.
7. The main export of the colony of South Carolina was _____.
8. The main export of the colony of Virginia was _____.
9. _____ was the first colony to establish a representative government.
10. _____ was the first colony to enact a law promoting religious freedom.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------------------|
| Maryland | Florida | Roanoke Island |
| Virginia | rice | proprietorship |
| North Carolina | tobacco | indentured servant |
| Maine | rum | wheat |
| Georgia | | |



Video: "The Southern Colonies"



- Pay Attention! Your assignment follows!!!

from Making the 13 Colonies series

POST-TEST

Short Answer

Directions: Choose two of the following subjects and write a paragraph on a separate piece of paper. Write your answer using complete sentences and try to include at least three key points for each answer.

1. The founding and early years of Jamestown, Virginia.
2. The founding of Maryland and goals of the colony.
3. The founding of Georgia.
4. Events that led up to the founding of Carolina.

Multiple Choice

Directions: Circle the correct answer or answers.

1. In the early days of the colony of North Carolina which three of the following were important exports?

furs
tobacco
cotton
manufactured goods
slaves
gunpowder
forest products for wooden ships

2. Which two of the following were main export crops in the colony of South Carolina?

wheat
coffee
rice
indigo
citrus crops
corn

3. Which of the following men was a Catholic colonial proprietor?

James Oglethorpe
Cecil Calvert
Captain John Smith
John Rolfe
King Charles the First

4. Which southern colony originally outlawed slavery?

Virginia
Georgia
Maryland
North Carolina
South Carolina

3

Name _____

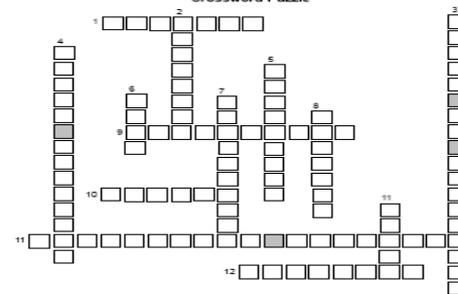
The Southern Colonies from Making the 13 Colonies series

Video Quiz

Directions: Answer the following statements either true or false.

1. True or False? Virginia was founded by men seeking religious freedom.
2. True or False? Cotton was the main export of the Virginia colony.
3. True or False? The first proprietor of Maryland was a Catholic.
4. True or False? Indentured servants provided cheap labor in Maryland.
5. True or False? The first tries at colonizing Roanoke Island failed.
6. True or False? North Carolina's assembly met at Tyron Palace.
7. True or False? South and North Carolina were once a single colony.
8. True or False? Rice was raised on the big slave plantations of South Carolina.
9. True or False? Georgia was the last English colony founded in America.
10. True or False? James Oglethorpe was one of the trustees of the Georgia colony.

The Southern Colonies from Making the 13 Colonies series Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Men with this last name were the proprietors of Maryland.
9. The wealthiest city in the Southern Colonies.
10. A plant raised to make dye in South Carolina.
11. These people worked for no wages for years to pay for their transportation to the colonies.
12. Colony with first act promoting religious freedom.

Down

2. The first slaves in America were used in this colony.
3. The first representative government in the American colonies.
4. England's first attempt at American colonization occurred on an island in this state.
5. The first English settlement in America.
6. The main export of South Carolina in 1710.
7. A man with this last name was the founder of Savannah, Georgia.
8. The first successful export from the English colonies in America.
11. When Georgia was founded in 1732, Florida was a possession of this European nation.



The Carolinas

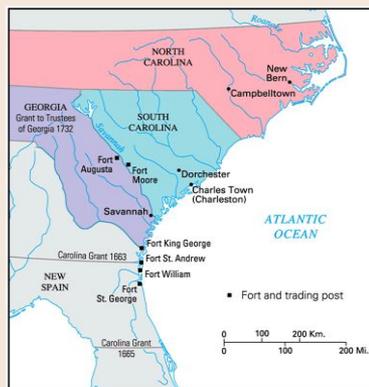


The West Indies → Way Station to Mainland America

- 1670 → a group of small English farmers from the West Indies arrived in Carolina.
 - Were squeezed out by sugar barons.
 - Brought a few black slaves and a model of the Barbados slave code with them.
- Names for King Charles II.
- The King granted Carolina to 8 supporters [Lord Proprietors].
 - They hoped to use Carolina to supply their plantations in Barbados with food and export wine, silk, and olive oil to Europe.



Settling the “Lower South”



Colonizing the Carolinas

- Carolina developed close economic ties to the West Indies.
 - Many Carolinian settlers were originally from the West Indies.
 - They used local Savannah Indians to enslave other Indians [about 10,000] and send them to the West Indies [and some to New England].
- 1707 → Savannah Indians decided to migrate to PA.
 - PA promised better relations with whites.
 - Carolinians decided to “thin” the Savannahs before they could leave → bloody raids killed most of them by 1710.



Port of Charles Town, SC



- Also named for King Charles II of England.
- Became the busiest port in the South.
- City with aristocratic feel.
- Religious toleration attracted diverse inhabitants.



Crops of the Carolinas: Rice

- The primary export.
- Rice was still an exotic food in England.
 - Was grown in Africa, so planters imported West African slaves.
 - These slaves had a genetic trait that made them immune to malaria.
- By 1710 → black slaves were a majority in Carolina.



American Long Grain Rice



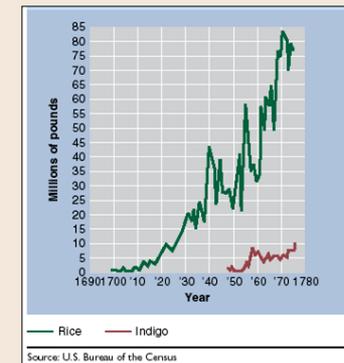
Crops of the Carolinas: Indigo



- In colonial times, the main use for indigo was as a dye for spun cotton threads that were woven into cloth for clothes.
- Today in the US, the main use for indigo is a dye for cotton work clothes & blue jeans.



Rice & Indigo Exports from SC & GA: 1698-1775





Conflict With Spanish Florida

- Catholic Spain hated the mass of Protestants on their borders.
- Anglo-Spanish Wars
 - The Spanish conducted border raids on Carolina.
 - Either inciting local Native Americans to attack or attacking themselves.
- By 1700 → Carolina was too strong to be wiped out by the Spanish!



The Emergence of North Carolina

- Northern part of Carolina shared a border with VA
 - VA dominated by aristocratic planters who were generally Church of England members.
 - Dissenters from VA moved south to northern Carolina.
 - Poor farmers with little need for slaves.
 - Religious dissenters.
- Distinctive traits of North Carolinians
 - Irreligious & hospitable to pirates.
 - Strong spirit of resistance to authority.
- 1712 → NC officially separated from SC.



Colonial America Acrostic Poem

An acrostic poem is one where you choose a word or name and use each letter in the name as the beginning of a word or line that tells something about that person or topic.

Example: An acrostic poem using the word "friend."

Frank from my class

Really helped me when I got hurt. He ran to the nurse and got

Ice for my leg

Even when I lost

Nelly my pet frog, his mom

Drove us all around looking for her.

Write an Acrostic Poem using the word below.

C
O
L
O
N
Y



Georgia



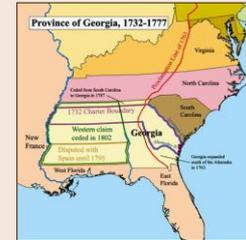
Late-Coming Georgia

- Founded in 1733.
- Last of the 13 colonies.
- Named in honor of King George II.
- Founded by James Oglethorpe.

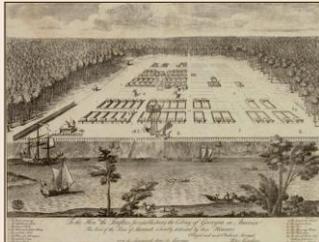


Georgia--The "Buffer" Colony

- Chief Purpose of Creating Georgia:
 - As a "buffer" between the valuable Carolinas & Spanish Florida & French Louisiana.
 - Received subsidies from British govt. to offset costs of defense.
 - Export silk and wine.
 - A haven for debtors thrown in to prison.
- Determined to keep slavery out!
 - Slavery found in GA by 1750.



The Port City of Savannah

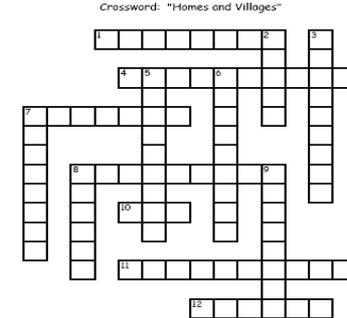


- Diverse community.
 - All Christians except Catholics enjoyed religious toleration.
- Missionaries worked among debtors and Indians → most famous was John Wesley.



Unit Assessments

	Name of Colony	Date /Location of Colony	Reasons Colony was Settled
Spain			
France			
England			
Netherlands			



- Across**
1. Roofs of the first colonial houses were either _____ or had wood shingles.
 4. The southern colonies are most remembered for the _____ mansions that had many rooms.
 7. Each plantation was run like an independent _____.
 8. The fancier homes in the middle colonies had beds that opened like _____ in the walls.
 10. The first colonial homes had only _____ long room that served as the kitchen, bedroom, and living room.
 11. Plantations use forced _____ in order to produce their cash crops.
 12. Most Southern Colonists lived in small _____ homes with wood shingles.
- Down**
2. The _____ introduced a fancier home in the middle Colonies; one that had one-and-a-half stories.
 3. Colonists in the New England colonies made simple _____ houses.
 5. Colonists in the middle colonies built _____ because of the plentiful wood in the forests.
 6. The first colonists had to make _____ shelters until permanent homes could be built.
 7. The small _____ grew into towns.
 8. Most plantations harvested _____ and tobacco crops.
 9. Colonists along the eastern _____ cleared land to build their villages.

FINAL ASSESSMENT ON THE EARLY AMERICAN COLONIES: USE GOOGLE SKETCH UP TO RECREATE AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OR A SLAVE SHIP!

DIRECTIONS: For this final assessment which will count as an exam grade, you will use the three-dimensional computer program Google Sketch Up to accurately recreate an early settlement which we studied OR a slave ship used for the Middle Passage. You will use early paintings, sketches and modern-day photos (if the settlement or slave ship has been preserved) to render your model. **REQUIREMENTS:**

- 1) If not rendering the slave ship, the model must be a recreation of one of the following settlements: Jamestown, St. Mary's City, Massachusetts Bay, Boston, New Salem, Providence, New Haven, New Amsterdam (New York), Charleston. Another possible option: Design an early Native American settlement, such as a Powhatan village. Other choices must be approved by me first.

See the map below for the geographic locations of the European settlements:



- 2) Your model must be to scale (as accurate as possibly known from your research).
- 3) Use colors and shading for maximum 3-D effect
- 4) Choose one home from your settlement to design the inside as well! If doing the slave ship, you must design the upper and lower decks of the ship!
- 5) Use the orbiting tools and zoom-in/zoom-out features of the program to present your project to the class! You can also prerecord a video tour of your model. It would help if you had background historical knowledge to present to the class as well!