

The Middle and Southern Colonies

Chapter 2 Section 4

The Middle and Southern Colonies

The Main Idea

Events in England during and after the English Civil War led to a new wave of colonization along the Atlantic coast south of New England.

Reading Focus

- What brought about a new era of colonization in America?
- Why were new southern colonies founded?
- Why did the Quakers settle Pennsylvania?
- Why was Maryland founded?

A New Era of Colonization

- After the English Civil War, the reign of Charles II was called the Restoration because it restored the English monarchy.
- Charles repaid political favors by establishing proprietary colonies, grants of land to loyal friends. Four new colonies were established: New York, New Jersey, Carolina, and Pennsylvania.
 - Colonies were governed by their Lords Proprietors.
- The king granted the Duke of York land that included the area already claimed by the Dutch as New Netherland. Their town, New Amsterdam, was thriving.
- In 1664 an English fleet sailed into the harbor and demanded New Netherland's surrender. Gov. Stuyvesant surrendered.
- By 1674 New Netherland was firmly in English hands.
- The duke renamed it New York.

A New Era of Colonization

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 - Grants of land to loyal friends
- Four new colonies were established:
 - New York
 - New Jersey
 - Carolina
 - Pennsylvania.
- Governed by Lord Proprietors
- King granted Duke of York New Netherland (Dutch)
- New Amsterdam thriving
- 1664 English forced Gov. Stuyvesant to surrender New Netherland
- 1674 New Netherland in English hands
- Duke renamed it New York



Puritans Flee to Freedom

New York

- Had a diversified population: English, Dutch, Scandinavians, Germans, French, Native Americans Grew and prospered under English rule
- , and enslaved Africans
- A treaty with the Iroquois protected the fur trade.
- The Duke of York gave the land south of the Hudson River to two of his political allies. They named it New Jersey.
- By early 1700s, New York and New Jersey became royal colonies.

Puritans Flee to Freedom

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 - Dutch
 - Scandinavians
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 - Native Americans
 - Enslaved Africans
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- Early 1700s, New York & New Jersey became royal colonies

New Southern Colonies

The Carolinas

- Was co-owned by eight men
- Gave themselves large estates
- Some people had to pay to bring in boatloads of settlers.
- Southern Carolina
 - Had a port in Charles Town
 - Had prosperous estates of aristocrats
 - Plantation owners from West Indies moved there with their enslaved Africans.
- Northern Carolina settlers were small farmers without slaves.
- They did not have a good harbor.

Georgia

- James Oglethorpe, humanitarian and member of English Parliament, wanted debtors to have a new start in life instead of going to prison.
- He and 20 other trustees received a charter to settle Georgia.
- In 1733 he founded city of Savannah, Georgia, with a boatload of colonists.
- The trustees governed but did not own land or expect a profit.
- Georgia's population included former debtors, impoverished British craftspeople, religious refugees from Germany and Switzerland.
- By 1770 nearly half of the population was made of enslaved Africans.

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Quakers Settle Pennsylvania

- Of all the Nonconformist groups, the Quakers upset people the most.
- They believed in direct, personal communication with God; they had no ministers or hierarchy of priests and bishops.
- They had simple meetings where their members rose to speak.
- They believed in the equality of all men and women.
- They were pacifists who refused to fight in wars.
- They were only welcomed in Rhode Island.

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William Penn



Quakers Settle Pennsylvania

A tolerant colony

- William Penn named his colony Pennsylvania and named the city Philadelphia, Greek for “City of Brotherly Love.”
- In the 1600s, wars in Europe ruined farms and trade, and religious clashes caused social upheaval.
- Penn offered refuge for Quakers and others suffering religious persecution. He offered opportunities and land at reasonable prices.
- German Protestant sects such as the Amish and Mennonites moved to Pennsylvania. French Protestants, called Huguenots, settled there, too.

Quakers Settle Pennsylvania

A tolerant colony

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- Philadelphia
 - Greek for "City of Brotherly Love."
- Refuge for Quakers
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- Land at reasonable prices
- German Protestant welcome
 - Amish
 - Mennonites
- French Protestants- Huguenots, settled there

Delaware

- In 1638 small colony of Swedes settled near present-day Wilmington, Delaware
- In 1655 the Dutch took over New Sweden.
- Later the colony was seized by England.
- William Penn persuaded the duke of York to make him the proprietor of an area along the Delaware River and bay.
- This was the area that would later became the colony of Delaware.
- Control of this waterway gave Pennsylvania access to the Atlantic Ocean



Delaware

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- Colony then seized by England
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- Area became colony of Delaware
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The Founding of Maryland

- The founding of the Church of England as the nation's official church made life difficult for Roman Catholics living there.



- Some English Catholics were influential.
- George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, converted to Catholicism, and it ended his career.
- He wanted land in America, as a haven for Catholics and for personal wealth.



- Calvert founded a settlement in Canada, but it was too cold for him.
- He tried to move to Jamestown, but was banned because of his religion.
- He asked King Charles for land around Chesapeake Bay.
- Calvert died before the land was granted, but his son received the rights and founded Maryland.
- Because of clashes between Catholics and Protestants, the Toleration Act was passed to protect the right of all Christians to practice their religion in Maryland.



The Founding of Maryland

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- George Calvert Lord Baltimore became Catholic Ended his career
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 - Passed Toleration Act
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THE ENGLISH COLONIES IN AMERICA

QUICK
FACTS

Joint-stock colonies were established by groups of investors who pooled their money hoping to make a profit.

Royal colonies were under the direct control of the king of England, who appointed a governor.

Proprietary colonies were founded by private individuals, or Lord Proprietors, who were granted the power to make and execute laws.

Self-governing colonies were run independently of the king or of any joint-stock company.

Virginia* (1607)
Massachusetts* (1620)

Delaware (1664)

New Hampshire* (1639)
New Jersey* (1630)
Pennsylvania* (1634)
Maryland* (1632)
North Carolina* (1655)
South Carolina* (1670)
New York (1685)
Georgia* (1733)

Connecticut (1634)
Rhode Island (1636)

* Later became a royal colony