

The Middle and Southern Colonies

Chapter 2 Section 4

Directions: Read pages 72-77 and answer the following questions.

The English Civil War and the Colonies

1. Why were no English colonies established for more than 20 years?

The English Civil War – a conflict between Puritans/Parliament and the King of England.

2. What started the English Civil War?

The English Civil War began in 1642 when King Charles I sent troops into Parliament to arrest several Puritan leaders. In response, the Puritan-dominated Parliament organized its own army and fighting ensued.

3. Explain what happened in the colonies during the English Civil War. Specifically, what happened in the following colonies:

- Virginia

Supported the king until 1652, when a fleet sent by Parliament forced them to change sides.

- Maryland

Lord Baltimore and Maryland's governor supported the King. However, Protestants rebelled. To keep peace Lord Baltimore appointed a Protestant governor and created the Maryland Toleration Act in 1649.

- **Maryland Toleration Act: granted religious toleration to all Christians in Maryland and was intended to protect the Catholic minority from the Protestants.**

- New England

Puritan colonies backed Parliament, and their populations fell as settlers headed home to fight in the war.

4. What name was given to the time period when Charles II took over the throne in England?

Restoration

5. How did the view of colonization change during the Restoration period in England?

The English government took the lead in promoting colonization. English leaders viewed the colonies as vital sources of raw materials and as markets for manufactured goods.

New Netherland Becomes New York

6. Describe the founding of New Netherland. Who founded it? Who was the colony established?

The Dutch hired Henry Hudson (English sailor) to find a route through North America to the Pacific Ocean. He founded the Hudson River and encouraged Dutch merchants to settle the Hudson River Valley. The new settlement was named New Netherland and fur-trading posts were established there.

7. What did the Dutch do to increase the size of New Netherland?
Dutch allowed anyone to buy land in the colony.
8. Where did settlers come from?
France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, and other parts of Europe.
9. Why did King Charles II want to seize New Netherland from the Dutch?
He wanted to link the English colonies of Virginia and Maryland to New England.
10. Who seized New Netherland?
King Charles' brother, James, the Duke of York.
11. Explain the establishment of New Jersey. What was offered in order to attract settlers to New Jersey?
New Jersey was established after New Netherland was seized from the Dutch. In order to attract settlers, the proprietors offered generous land grants, religious freedom, and the right to elect a legislative assembly.

Pennsylvania and Delaware

12. Who was William Penn?
William Penn was a Quaker. He established the colony of Pennsylvania as a safe haven for Quakers.
13. Why did Penn want to establish a new colony in America?
British crown owed much money to the Penn family. William Penn petitioned King Charles II (1680) for a grant of land between New York and Maryland to settle the debt. Pennsylvania became the new colony named after Penn's father Admiral William Penn.
14. What dilemma did King Charles II face if he granted William Penn a colony?
King Charles had persecuted and banned Quakers due to their beliefs. William Penn was a Quaker.
15. Who are Quakers and what do they believe?
Quaker: Christian denomination believing that Christians are guided by an "inner light" and had little need for churches, ministers, or even the Bible; rejected authority of the government to tax or force people to serve in the military; advocated pacifism (opposition to war or violence)
16. Define pacifism.
Pacifism: opposition to war or violence as a means to settle disputes

17. Why were Quakers in conflict with the government and other religions?

Because of their belief in pacifism.

18. How did Pennsylvania get its name?

Pennsylvania was named for William Penn's father, William Penn.

19. Why was Pennsylvania regarded as "holy experiment" for Penn?

Unlike other English colonies, Pennsylvania would allow settlers complete political and religious freedom. William Penn also resolved to win the friendship of the Native Americans who lived in Pennsylvania.

20. Describe the Treaty of Shackamaxon and its significance.

Treaty of Shackamaxon: treaty signed by Penn and the Lenni Lenape Indian tribe that ceded territory to the colonists and established a long lasting peace between them and the Indians

Built Pennsylvania capital Philadelphia ("City of Brotherly Love") on the land ceded

21. Explain the charter William Penn established for Pennsylvania.

The charter created a legislative assembly elected directly by voters. The proprietor appointed the governor. The charter gave the right to vote to all colonists who owned 50 acres of land and professed a faith in Jesus Christ. The charter guaranteed all Pennsylvanians the right to practice their religion without interference.

New Southern Colonies

22. What name was given to the land south of Virginia and what does this word mean?

Carolina, Latin for "Charles"

23. Describe the North Carolina colony.

**Colony grew slowly and primarily consisted of tobacco farms
Later exported tar and turpentine**

24. Describe the South Carolina colony.

**First settlement named Charles Town (Charleston) after King Charles II
Attempted to grow sugar cane but failed
Deerskin became chief export**

25. Who was James Oglethorpe and what made him upset?

James Oglethorpe: a wealthy member of Parliament. He was appalled to find that many people in England were in prison simply because they could not pay their debts.

26. What were the advantages to the establishment of Georgia?

- a. **It would help England's poor**
- b. **It would provide a strategic buffer between South Carolina and Spanish Florida.**

27. What was banned in Georgia?

Slavery, rum, and brandy. Land grants were limited to 500 acres

28. Who settled in Georgia?

People from all over Europe: Scots, Welsh, Germans, Swiss, Italians, and a few Portugese

29. By 1775, how many people lived in England's American colonies?

2.5 million people

30. What was permitted in the English colonies?

The English government had permitted new patterns of land ownership, new types of worship, and new kinds of government in its colonies.

31. How will these practices plant a seed of rebellion in the colonists?

These practices became fixed principles in the colonies. The colonists became used to self-government and gradually came to think of it as their right. Inadvertently, the English government had planted the seeds of rebellion and laid the foundation for what would eventually become the United States.

32. Create a two column chart below. List every colony mentioned in this section and list the reasons each colony was founded. An example is provided below.

<u>Colony</u>	<u>Reasons Founded</u>
New York	King Charles wanted to link the English colonies of Virginia and Maryland to New England. He sent his brother James, the Duke of York, to claim the land for England.
New Jersey	- Some of the land in New York was separated and given to royal advisers - The proprietors offered generous land grants, religious freedom, and the right to elect a legislative assembly.
Maryland	Founded by Lord Baltimore (George Calvert) as a proprietary colony:

	colony owned by a proprietor or owner and could be managed and sold as the owner wished • Baltimore was a Catholic so Maryland became a religious haven for Catholics
Pennsylvania	• British crown owed much money to the Penn family • William Penn petitioned King Charles II (1680) for a grant of land between New York and Maryland to settle the debt • Pennsylvania became the new colony named after Penn's father Admiral William Penn
Delaware	• Penn later bought three additional counties that would unite to form the colony of Delaware
North Carolina	• Colony grew slowly and primarily consisted of tobacco farms • Later exported tar and turpentine
South Carolina	• First settlement named Charles Town (Charleston) after King Charles II • Attempted to grow sugar cane but failed • Deerskin became chief export
Georgia	• Founded by James Oglethorpe for the purpose of starting a colony strictly for the imprisoned poor of England that couldn't pay off their debts • Provided a buffer zone between British colonies and Spanish colonies in Florida • Named Georgia after King George II • Became a prison colony to harbor the overflow criminal population from the British prisons