

# THE MIDDLE COLONIES

**New York**

# Settling the Middle

## [or “Restoration”] Colonies

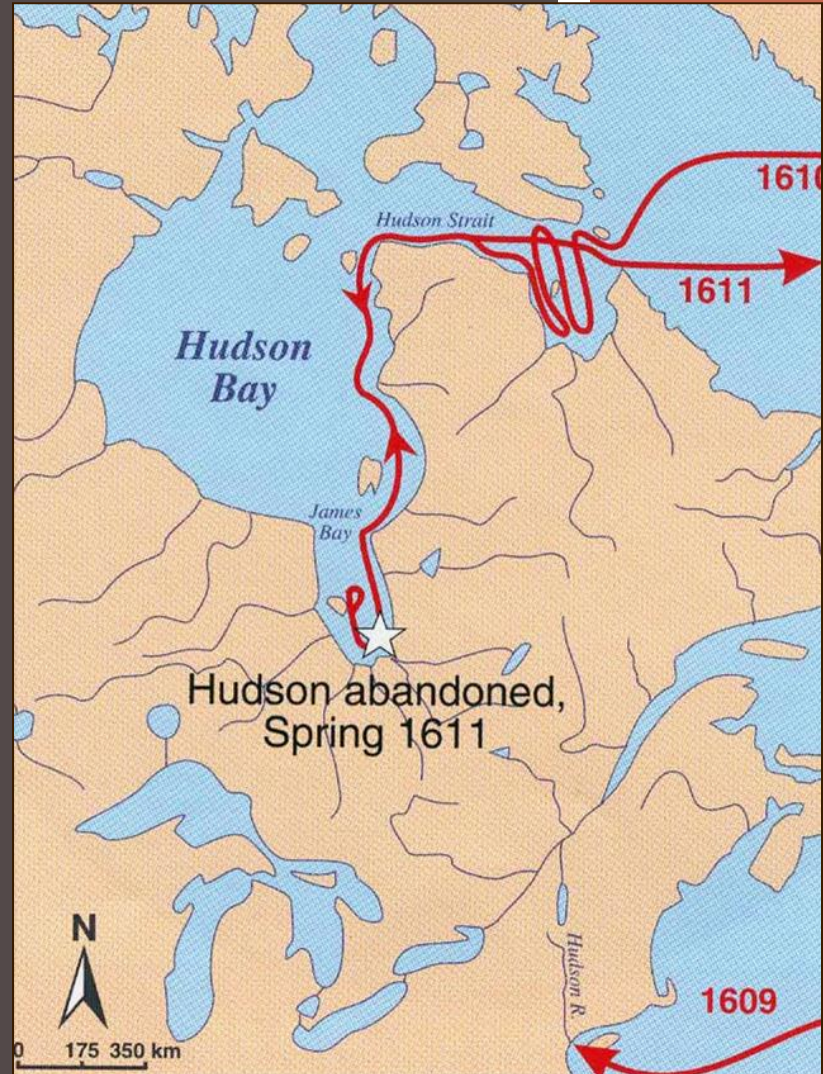


# Old Netherlanders at New Netherlands

 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.



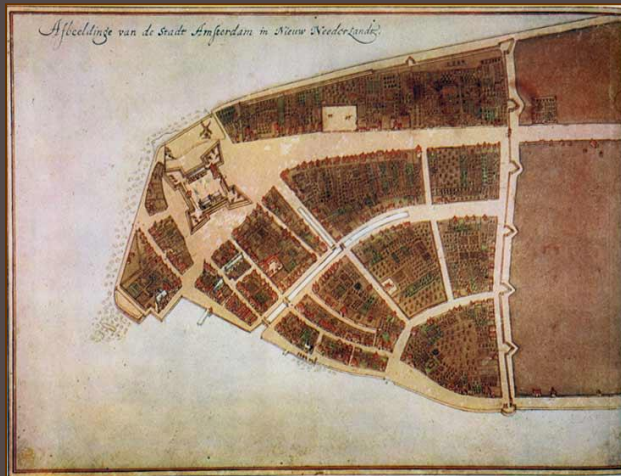
Religious dissenters against Dutch Reformed Church [including Quakers] were persecuted.



Local assembly with limited power to make laws established after repeated protests by colonists.



# New Amsterdam, 1660

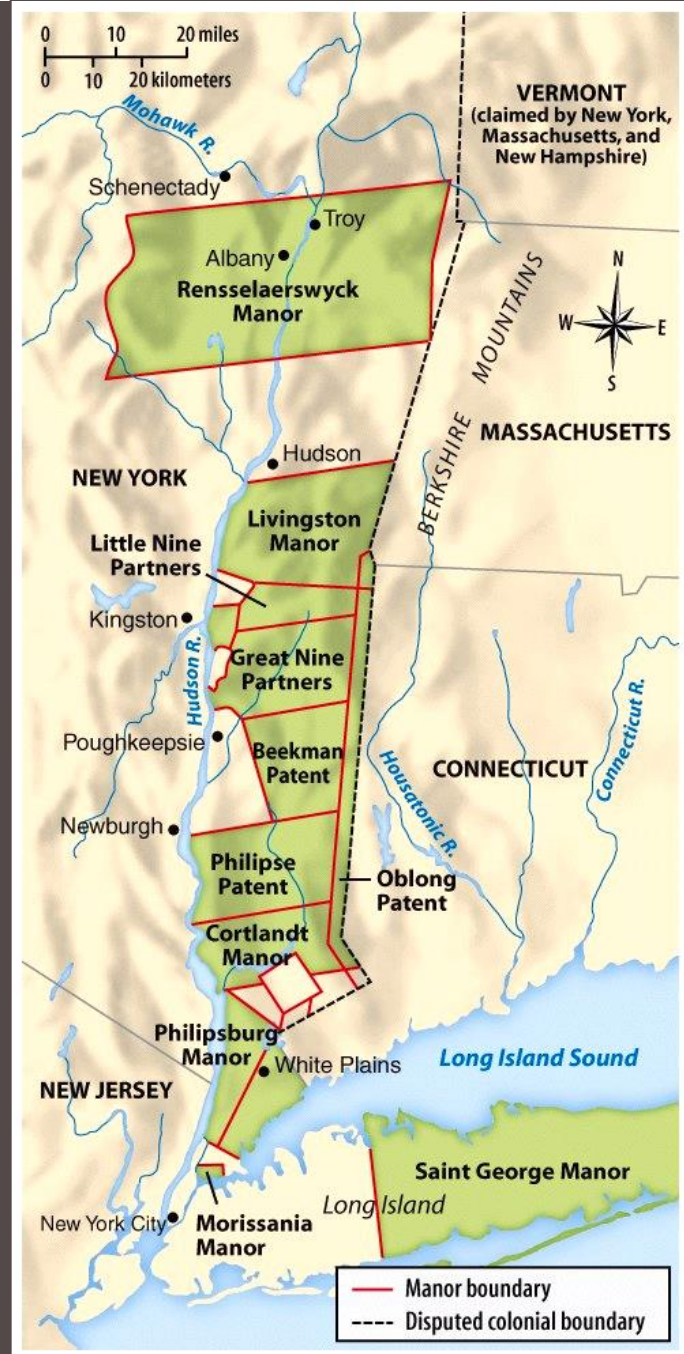


## Characteristics of New Amsterdam:

- 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



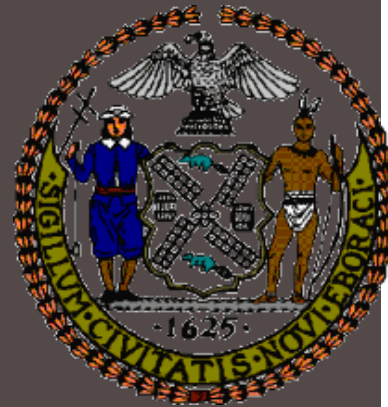
# New York City [1673]



# Dutch Residue in New York



Early 20<sup>c</sup> 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].



**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.

# Quaker Meeting



# 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



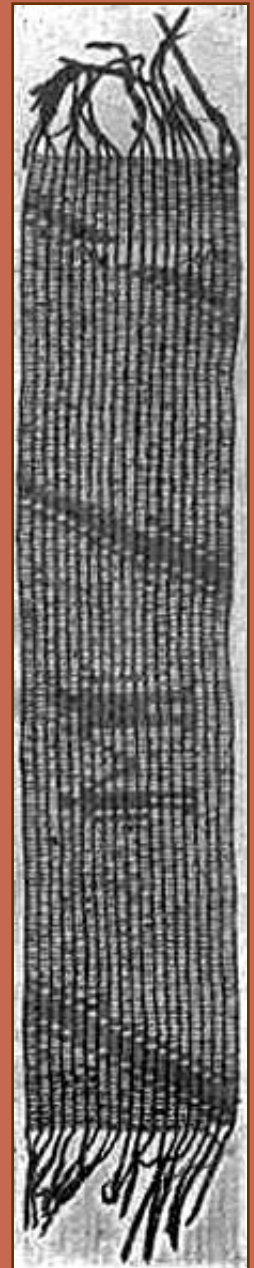
The Great God, who is the power and wisdom that made you and  
 me, has put your heart to kind our best love and peace. This I said to  
 you if my love, and it desires your love as my friend, and when the Great  
 God thought us among you. I intend to order all things in such manner that  
 we may all live in love and peace one with another, which I hope the Great  
 God will further both me and you to do. I seek nothing but the honor of his  
 name, and that we who are his workmen may do that which is well pleasing  
 to him. The man which delivers this unto you, is my special friend, John  
 White and loving, you may believe him. I have already spoken here that none  
 use of any people among you, by good Lord I have provided for that purpose,  
 we will not have allow any of our people to sell Rumme to make your people  
 drunk. If anything should be out of order, report when I come, it shall  
 be remedied, and I will bring you some things of our country that are  
 useful and pleasing to you. I rest In love of our God  
 England 25: 2: 1682

Your Loving Friend



Wm Penn

I read this to the Indians  
 by an interpreter the  
 6 mo 1682 The Notary



# 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!!

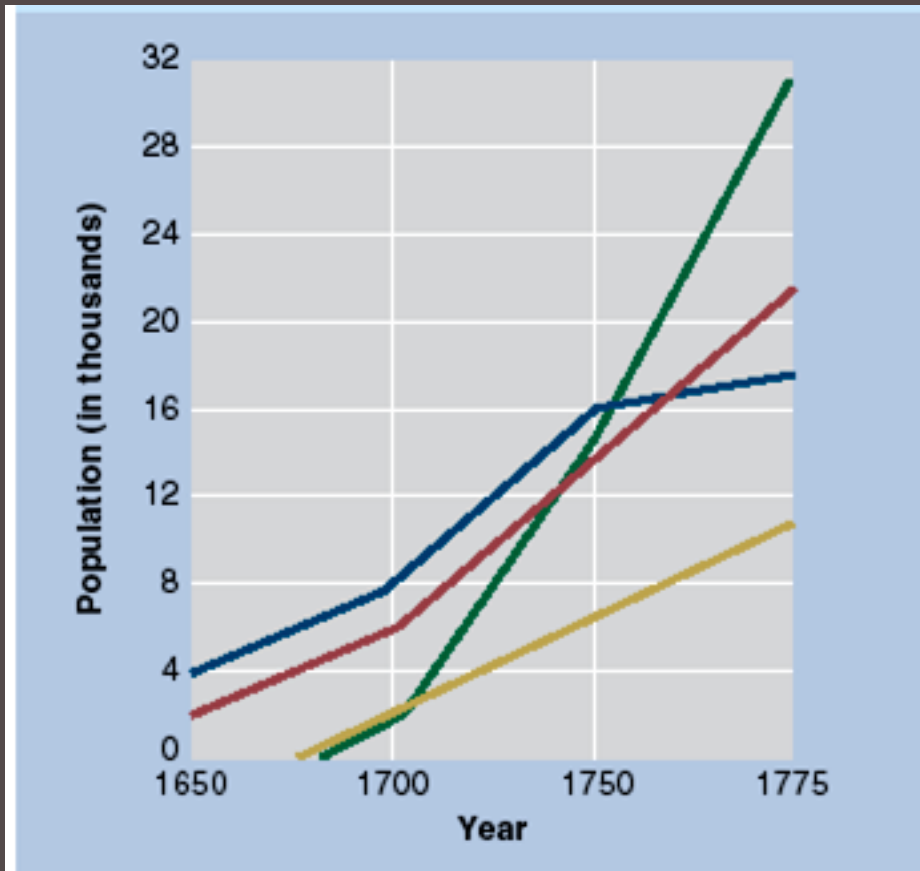
# Philadelphia & Boston Compared



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




— Boston — New York — Philadelphia — Charleston


Source: Gary B. Nash, *The Urban Crucible*, 1979

# 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 — 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.

