US History: Chapter 3 Lesson 3 The Middle Colonies

New York and New Jersey:

1660: England had 2 groups of colonies, the New England colonies, Virginia and Maryland (settled 1634)

The Dutch had control of the lands in between called New Netherland

Main settlement of New Netherland: New Amsterdam, located present day Manhattan Island.

New Amsterdam: access to the Hudson River which acted as a major transportation hub to rich farming areas, forests and furs. Became a center of shipping to and from the Americas.

Dutch West India Co controlled New Netherland. To increase the population offered large grants of land to anyone who could bring at least 50 settlers to work the land. These landowners were called **patroons**. The patroons ruled like kings with their own courts and laws. Settlers owed the patroons labor and a share of the crop

New Netherland Becomes New York

England wanted control of the Dutch colony. 1664 sent a fleet to attack New Netherland. Peter Stuyvesant, the governor, surrendered without a fight. England’s King Charles gave the colony to his brother the Duke of York, who renamed it New York. New York was a proprietary colony, where the owner owns all the land and controls the government. In 1691 citizens are finally allowed to elect their legislature.

New York had a diverse population: Dutch, German, Swedish and Native Americans. It’s also where the first Jews settled in North America. 1664 about 8,000 residents and in 1683 about 12,000 people. One of the fastest growing colonies.

Founding New Jersey

Duke of York divided his colony giving the land between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. They named this area New Jersey. To attract settlers, the proprietors offered large tracts of land, freedom of religion, trial by jury and a representative assembly.

New Jersey also had a diverse population of many different ethnic groups. There were no natural harbors so no major ports or major cities developed. Proprietors made few profits and sold their shares to the colony. Became a royal colony in 1702, however colonists still made local laws

Pennsylvania and Delaware

Quakers, a protestant group, founded Pennsylvania, “Penn’s Woods”. In 1680, William Penn received land in payment for a debt King Charles owed his father. New colony almost has big as England. Penn treated the colony as a “holy experiment”, putting Quaker’s beliefs into practice. They believed everyone was equal, people could have their own relationship with god rather than the teachings of a religious leader, and they were **pacifists,** people who refuse to use force or fight in wars.

1682, William Penn sailed to America to supervise the construction of Philadelphia, “the city of brotherly love”. He also wrote the first constitution, believed that colonists should pay Native Americans for their land. 1683 more than 3,000 English, Welsh, Irish, Dutch and German settlers had arrived. 1701, the Charter of Privileges, Penn grants colonists the right to elect representatives. Philadelphia quickly becomes America’s most prosperous city and most popular port.

People from Sweden had settled land in southern Pennsylvania before the Dutch or English. Penn allowed these southern counties to form their own legislature. This area worked as a separate colony known as Delaware. Delaware remained under the authority of Pennsylvania’s governor.