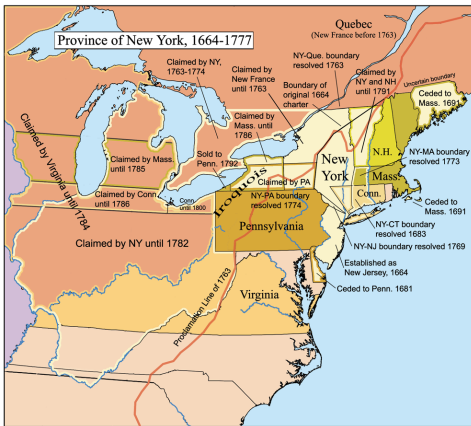


# SSUSH1: COMPARE AND CONTRAST THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AND COLONIZATION DURING THE 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY



***ELEMENT C: Explain the development of the Mid-Atlantic colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.***

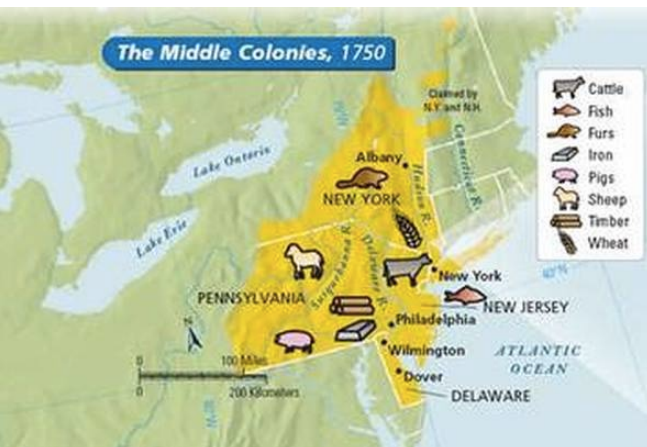
# Mid-Atlantic Colonies Motivations for Settlement



- ❑ The Dutch established the North American colony of New Netherland in 1614. The colony, held by one of England's European rivals, was founded as a private money-making venture by the Dutch.
- ❑ Trade was centered around New Netherland's port of New Amsterdam (present day New York City). The Dutch colony's location between England's Southern and New England colonies in North America made it attractive for English annexation.
  - England did seize control of New Netherland from the Dutch in 1664. New Netherland's governor, Peter Stuyvesant, negotiated the colony's transfer to English control without much resistance.
  - The Mid-Atlantic colonial region is noted for its significant cultural and religious diversity due to its unique transition to England as an already established colony.



# Mid-Atlantic Colonies Geography and Economic Activities



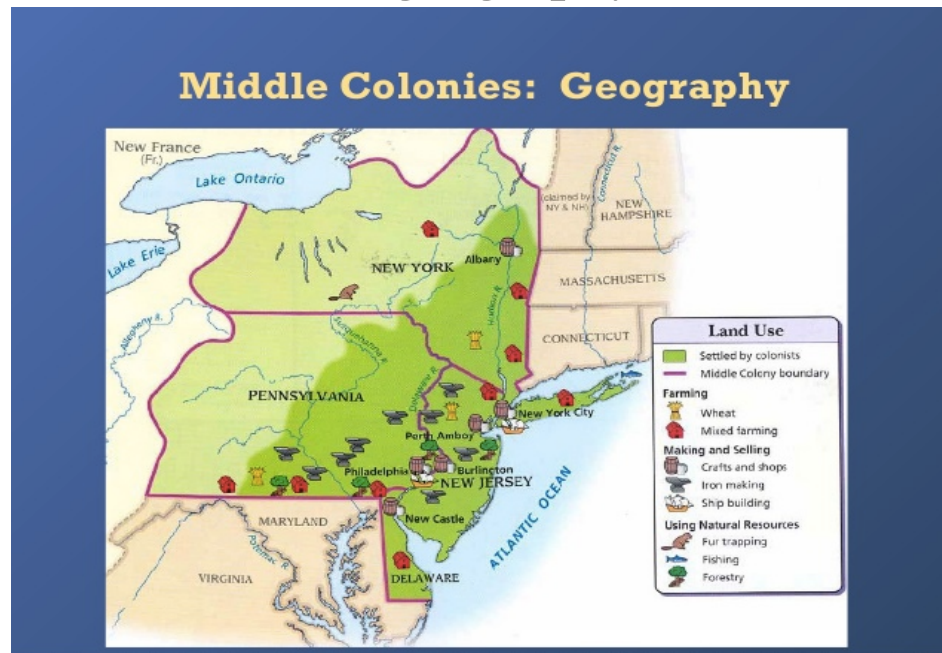
□ The English Mid-Atlantic Colonies (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware) that were created from the previous Dutch New Netherland colony were geographically fortunate to have good harbors and river systems that significantly shaped their development.

- The Hudson and Delaware Rivers provided highways to the interior of North America. Furs acquired from American Indians through trade for European goods, such as iron tools and firearms, were transported toward the coast along swift rivers.
- Later, the region's farmers were able to use the rivers to ship wheat and other agricultural goods to markets in other colonies and Europe. The rivers also provided the colonists of the mid-Atlantic region with access to manufactured goods imported from European markets.

- Harbors in cities such as Philadelphia and New York City allowed the Mid-Atlantic Colonies to grow into major commercial hubs for all of England's American colonies.

# Mid-Atlantic Colonies Geography and Economic Activities

- The Mid-Atlantic Colonies geographic position united the American coast line under English control. Economically, the region's colonies developed into strong merchant centers similar to their New England neighbors to the north.
  - However, the Mid-Atlantic Colonies also farmed significant quantities of wheat and corn, similar to the cash crop production of their southern neighbors.
  - The Mid-Atlantic Colonies were truly a bridge between the large scale farmers of the Southern Colonies and the merchants of the New England Colonies due to the geography and climate of the mid-Atlantic region.



# Mid-Atlantic Colonies Early Relations with Native Americans



□ American Indians of two major language groups, Algonquian and Iroquois, resided in England's Mid-Atlantic Colonies. The natives who resided there were typically relied upon for trade with the English and not the target of war, as was often the case in the other English colonial regions.

- Pennsylvania, in particular, treated the American Indians with more respect as evidenced by William Penn's insistence on compensating the natives for their land.



# New York Colony's Motivations for Settlement



□ King Charles II gave the recently acquired New Netherland colony to his brother James, the Duke of York, as a proprietary colony in 1664. The colony and port were renamed New York in honor of the new proprietor.

- **Organization of Society:** The original settlers from the previous Dutch colony were allowed to remain in residence, speak their own languages, and worship as they pleased. Thus, the cultural and religious diversity of New York was preserved.
- **Economic Activities:** The colony and New Amsterdam continued to grow as a leading trade center. Colonial maps of New York City reflect some elements still found in the modern layout of the city.
  - Wall Street, location of the United States' modern financial center, was literally a twelve-foot wall that ran the width of Manhattan Island during the colonial period. The wall's purpose was to keep the natives out of the settlement at the tip of the island.
  - Broad Way is another well known modern street in New York City today that was also prominent in the colonial New York settlement. The modern city plan of gridded streets and avenues begins north of Wall Street. South of Wall Street the old colonial city plan can still be detected.



Broad Way

Wall Street

[Colonial Map of New York City](#)

# New Jersey Colony's Motivations for Settlement



- James, the Duke of York who had received the New York colony from his brother, believed the colony was too large to administer.
  - He gave two friends, Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, part of the land from which the New Jersey colony was created. Land in New Jersey was sold at low prices to attract settlers.



# Pennsylvania Colony's Motivations for Settlement



- ❑ William Penn was granted land in North America as repayment of a debt the king owed his father, an admiral in the English navy.
- ❑ William Penn belonged to a religious group known as the Quakers.
  - The Religious Society of Friends, as the Quakers were formally known, were persecuted in England for their beliefs. The basic ideology followed by Quakers is that everyone possesses an “inner light” through which individuals are capable of their own religious interpretation without the need for formal clergy.
  - Penn and Quakers sought to create the “Holy Experiment” or an attempt to establish a community for themselves and other persecuted minorities.
  - Women also were afforded full participation in the faith, as they too possessed an inner light. Pennsylvania was established as a Quaker colony in 1682.





# Pennsylvania Colony's Organization of Society



- ❑ The Quakers believed in religious toleration and fair treatment of the American Indians in the area.
- Penn advertised his colony throughout Europe and quickly attracted over 1000 settlers in the first year.
- Philadelphia rapidly grew to be a vibrant port city engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade of goods. Because of the religious and cultural tolerance practiced by Penn and the Quakers, Pennsylvania exemplifies the diversity for which the Mid-Atlantic Colonies are known.



# Delaware's Colony's Motivations for Settlement

- ❑ Delaware was originally the North American colony of New Sweden. The Swedish owned colony was taken by the Dutch and absorbed into New Netherland in 1631, prior to England taking possession of the region.
  - The area known today as Delaware remained under the control of the Duke of York until he transferred the land to William Penn in 1682.
  - It remained a part of Pennsylvania until 1704, when Delaware became a separate colony and allowed to govern itself through a legislative assembly.

