

# Middle Colonies

APUSH 2017

Middle Colonies:  
NY, PA, NJ, DE



Area claimed by New York and New Hampshire



# Characteristics

- Farming→ bread colonies
- Three Rivers-->fur trade, exploration
  - Susquehanna
  - Delaware
  - Hudson
- Less aristocratic (except NY)
  - Smaller land holdings
- Fewer industries than NE, less than South
  - Shipbuilding
  - Lumbering
  - Shipping
  - Commerce
- Religious tolerance



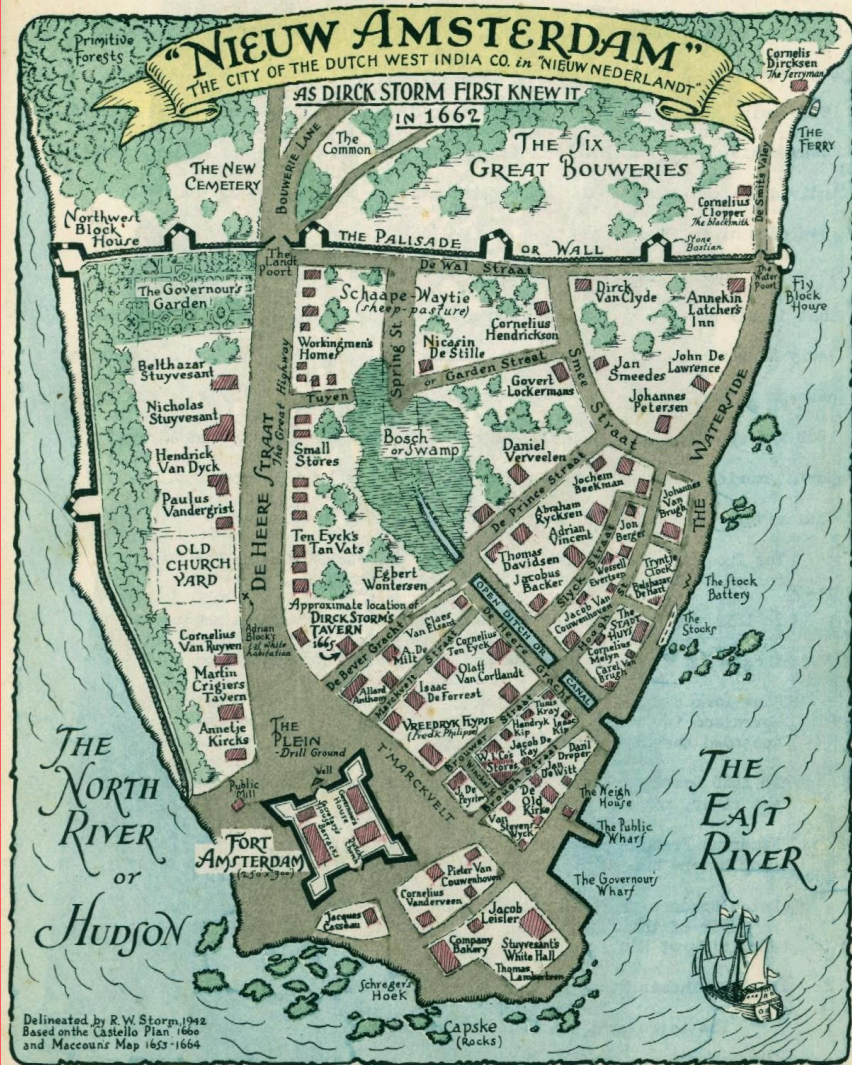
New York

# NY → Rise of the Dutch

- Henry Hudson → travelled Hudson river
- New Netherlands 1623
  - Dutch West India Company
  - Manhattan Island --> bought by Dutch for \$30
- New Amsterdam
  - Later NYC
  - Run by and for Dutch Company
  - Patroonship--social aristocratic structure
    - Big feudal estates







Delineated by R. W. Storm, 1942  
 Based on the Castello Plan, 1660  
 and Maccouns Map 1653-1664

# NY → Fall of New Netherland

- Resistance:
  - Indians threaten
  - British New England hostile
  - Swedes colonizing on Delaware River
- 1664 Fall of New Netherlands
  - Dutch leader Peter Stuyvesant surrenders to british forces
  - British Duke of York given land
  - Now British own from Maine to Carolinas
  - Renamed New York
- The Dutch live on
  - Easter eggs
  - Santa Claus
  - Waffles, sauerkraut
  - Bowling, sleighing, skating, golf







Dutch surrender to the English

# NY Chapter of Liberties 1683

- Religious tolerance to all Christian religions
- All free holders a right to vote
- A step towards democracy
- Limits:
  - Few landowners
  - More feudal than any other colony

# Other NY Stuff

- Royal Colony in 1685 when the Duke of York became king
- Leisler's Rebellion
  - Aristocratic suppression, crowds out poor white farmers
  - Led by Jacob Leisler
  - Revolt failed, giving out land/estates to rich whites continued



Pennsylvania  
1681

# PA → Quakers

- “Religious Society of Friends”
- Non-conformist, radical
  - Refused to support Anglican church with taxes
  - Took no oaths
  - Pacifists: refused military services
- Simple, democratic
- “Inner light”
  - No scripture or bishop
  - All men equal in the eyes of god
  - No elaborate church service or minister





# PA → William Penn

- 1681 \$\$\$ grant to form colony
- Primary motive: Haven for Quakers
- Secondary Motive: “Holy Experiment”
  - Religious toleration between denominations
  - Liberal government ideas
  - Profit
- Advertisement
  - Pamphlets
  - Promise of land, freedom of religious, representative government
  - Attracted immigrants and merchants

*Classic*  
RECIPE



INSTANT OATMEAL



# PA → Quakers and their Neighbors

- Squatters → had no legal land claims through charter or colony
- Penn and assembly pass a law → all Swedes, Finn and Dutch squatters were now Pennsylvania colonists legally
- Indians and Quakers get along, buy land, trade goods, etc.
- Representative Government
  - Landowners have voting rights
  - No tax supported churches
  - Freedom of worship
  - No money to military defense
  - Against Slavery

New Jersey



**JERSEY  
SHORE**





- Originally Quaker territory
- 2 areas given to proprietors from Duke of York
- Duke of York becomes King of England
  - 2 Jerseys united and made royal colony 1702



Delaware

# DE

- Government assembly formed 1703
- Many Quakers
- Under provision of Pennsylvania until American Revolution

# Class Struggles

# Class Struggles in the Middle Colonies

- Egalitarian on frontier
- Upper class takeover mostly failed
  - Common people too numerous
  - Middle class rising (merchants)
  - Democratic institutions

# Colonial Lifestlye

# Colonial Lifestyle

- 80% farmers
- Roles
  - Women: wove cloth, cooked, cleaned, children
  - Men: cleared land, planted, harvested, firewood, livestock
  - Children: helped with all tasks and some school when possible
- Higher Standard of Living (for the most part)
  - Cheap land, available in middle colonies (not in South b/c of plantations)
  - Wages were up compared to europe



# Review

Gather all notes and Henretta  
Outlines we have done so far.

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