



The Restoration 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



Hudson River Aristocrats in Colonial New York



New York City [1673]



NYC Coins
[17c - Early 18c]

Dutch Residue in New York




Early 20th 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.

Quakers vs. Church of England

QUAKERS	CHURCH OF ENGLAND


A Brief History of the QUAKERS

The Religious Society of Friends



George FOX

Founder
(17th c.)



The English Civil War

1642-1651



CHAOS

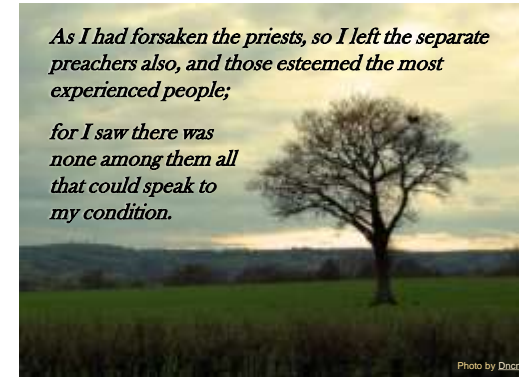




Photo by Ed
Mason



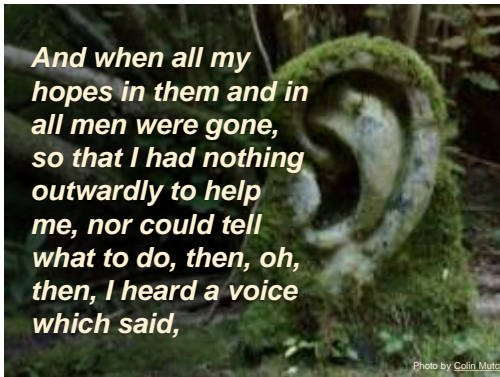
Photo by Dora



*As I had forsaken the priests, so I left the separate
preachers also, and those esteemed the most
experienced people;*

*for I saw there was
none among them all
that could speak to
my condition.*

Photo by Dora



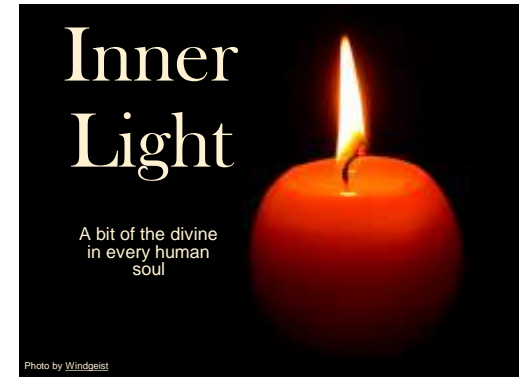
*And when all my
hopes in them and in
all men were gone,
so that I had nothing
outwardly to help
me, nor could tell
what to do, then, oh,
then, I heard a voice
which said,*

Photo by Colin Mutch



"Christ and the Rich Young Ruler" by Heinrich

**"There is one, even Christ Jesus,
that can speak to thy condition."**



Inner Light

A bit of the divine
in every human
soul

Photo by Windgeist

Religious Society of Friends

“Quakers”



Key Quaker Beliefs:

1. God is love
2. the light of God is in every single person
3. a person who lets their life be guided by that light will achieve a full relationship with God
4. everyone can have a direct, personal relationship with God without involving a priest or minister
5. redemption and the Kingdom of Heaven are to be experienced now, in this world

Source: http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/subdivisions/quakers_1.shtml

V
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PEACE
EQUALITY
FREEDOM
of conscience

WAR

HIERARCHY

STATE CHURCH

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PILLORIED



James Nayler (center) is shown in the pillory at a Quaker meeting in the 17th century. The illustration is from a historical document, likely a Quaker Yearly Meeting record, showing the public punishment of a Quaker for his beliefs. The text below the illustration reads: 'James Nayler (center) is shown in the pillory at a Quaker meeting in the 17th century. The illustration is from a historical document, likely a Quaker Yearly Meeting record, showing the public punishment of a Quaker for his beliefs. The text below the illustration reads: "James Nayler (center) is shown in the pillory at a Quaker meeting in the 17th century. The illustration is from a historical document, likely a Quaker Yearly Meeting record, showing the public punishment of a Quaker for his beliefs."'

Social Activism

Quaker social activism has included such causes as:

Antislavery
Prison Reform
Pacifism



Quaker Preacher James
Naylor
one of the "Valiant 60"

Elizabeth Fry



19th c. Quaker
Social Reformer

£5

Quaker Simplicity

Manners
Speech
Dress

Even Graves!

Photo by Mark Barker



YOU

In English, we pretty much address
everyone in the “usted” form
(whether we mean it or not).

Thee / Thou

This is the “tu” form that we never
use.

Thee / Thou

INformal

We’re all friends, here!

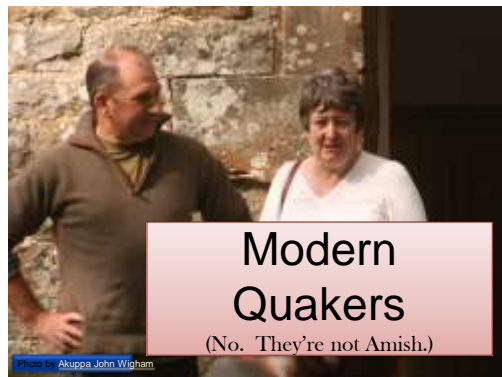
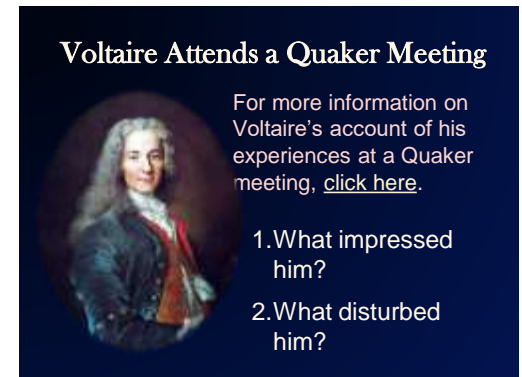
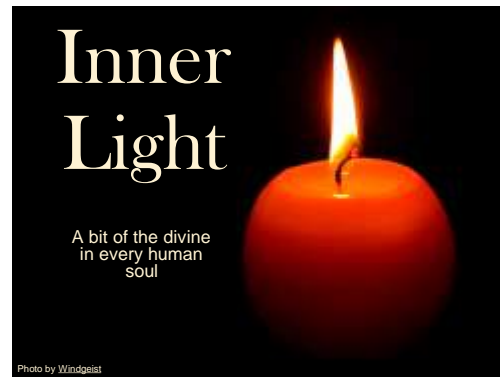
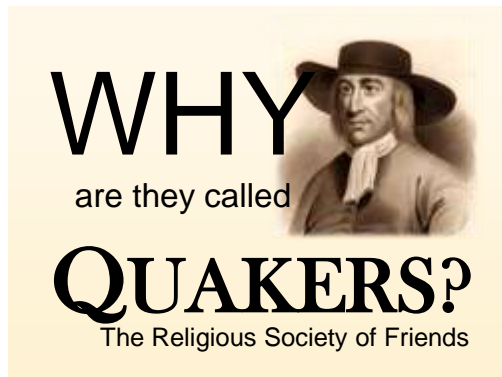
Thee / Thou

INsulting

You’re no better than me!



Anglicans and Quakers Compared	
CHURCH OF ENGLAND 17 th c.	SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
Sacraments (Baptism & Communion)	Inner Light (Direct Connection)
Creed	Shared Values
Services	Meetings
Clergy and Hierarchy (All Male in 17 th c.)	Priesthood of All Believers (Even Women)
Social Conformity	Social Activism



William Penn



Quaker
Convert

Son of an
English
Admiral

A Stuart always pays his debts...



The Birth of Pennsylvania, 1680, by Jean Leon Gerome

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



PENNSYLVANIA
(1682)

"Penn's Woods"

Photo by Nicholas A. Tonelli

PROPRIETARY
Colony

He Owns It!

Photo by Nicholas A. Tonelli

Frame of Government



COMPLETE
Religious
Toleration

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!

Indian Treaty



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



Declaration of Indulgence

James II (1687)

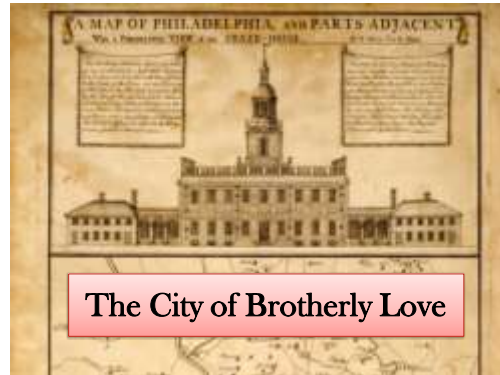
COMPLETE

Christian Toleration



Pennsylvania

- William Penn
 - Society of Friends
 - aka: “Quakers”
- “Penn’s Woods”
 - Philadelphia
- TOLERATION
- Indian Treaty

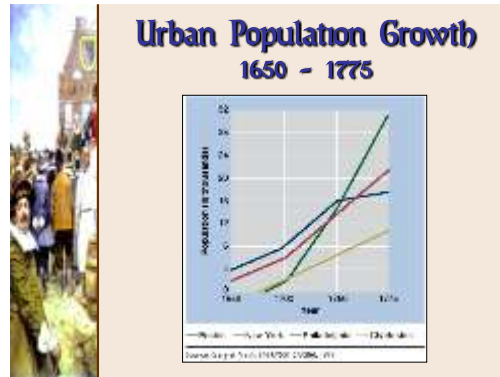


Pennsylvanian Society

- 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 streets contrasts sharply with Boston's crisscross and irregular roads and alleys. Topography had everything to do with this. Surrounded by water, which created an irregular shoreline, and dominated by the six high hills, located in the northeast corner, Boston's streets were laid out in the manner of giant spider webs. (Library of Congress Geography & Map Division)



New Jersey



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

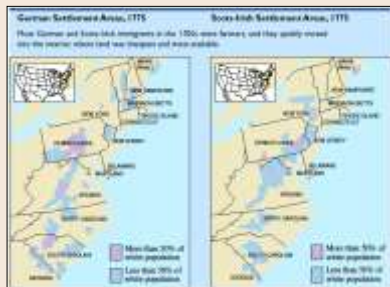


Delaware — PA's Neighbor

- 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



The Carolinas



The West Indies → Way Station to Mainland America

- 1670 → a group of small English farmers from the West Indies arrived in Carolina.
 - Were squeezed out by sugar barons.
 - Brought a few black slaves and a model of the Barbados slave code with them.
- Names for King Charles II.
- The King granted Carolina to 8 supporters [Lord Proprietors].
 - They hoped to use Carolina to supply their plantations in Barbados with food and export wine, silk, and olive oil to Europe.

Settling the "Lower South"



Colonizing the Carolinas

- Carolina developed close economic ties to the West Indies.
 - Many Carolinian settlers were originally from the West Indies.
 - They used local Savannah Indians to enslave other Indians [about 10,000] and send them to the West Indies [and some to New England].
- 1707 → Savannah Indians decided to migrate to PA.
 - PA promised better relations with whites.
 - Carolinians decided to "thin" the Savannahs before they could leave → bloody raids killed most of them by 1710.

Port of Charles Town, SC



- Also named for King Charles II of England.
- Became the busiest port in the South.
- City with aristocratic feel.
- Religious toleration attracted diverse inhabitants.

Crops of the Carolinas: Rice

- The primary export.
- Rice was still an exotic food in England.
 - Was grown in Africa, so planters imported West African slaves.
 - These slaves had a genetic trait that made them immune to malaria.
- By 1710 → black slaves were a majority in Carolina.



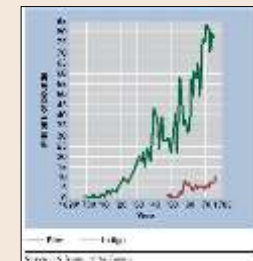
American Long Grain Rice

Crops of the Carolinas: Indigo



- In colonial times, the main use for indigo was as a dye for spun cotton threads that were woven into cloth for clothes.
- Today in the US, the main use for indigo is a dye for cotton work clothes & blue jeans.


Rice & Indigo Exports from SC & GA: 1698-1775





Conflict With Spanish Florida

- ☞ Catholic Spain hated the mass of Protestants on their borders.
- ☞ Anglo-Spanish Wars
 - The Spanish conducted border raids on Carolina.
 - Either inciting local Native Americans to attack or attacking themselves.
- ☞ By 1700 → Carolina was too strong to be wiped out by the Spanish!



The Emergence of North Carolina

- ☞ Northern part of Carolina shared a border with VA
 - VA dominated by aristocratic planters who were generally Church of England members.
 - Dissenters from VA moved south to northern Carolina.
 - Poor farmers with little need for slaves.
 - Religious dissenters.
- ☞ Distinctive traits of North Carolinians
 - Irreligious & hospitable to pirates.
 - Strong spirit of resistance to authority.
- ☞ 1712 → NC officially separated from SC.



Georgia



Georgia

- James Oglethorpe
 - General
 - Philanthropist
- Penal Colony
- Buffer Colony






18c Southern Colonies




Late-Coming Georgia

- ☞ Founded in 1733.
- ☞ Last of the 13 colonies.
- ☞ Named in honor of King George II.
- ☞ Founded by James Oglethorpe.



Georgia--The "Buffer" Colony

Chief Purpose of Creating Georgia:

- As a "buffer" between the valuable Carolinas & Spanish Florida & French Louisiana.
 - Received subsidies from British govt. to offset costs of defense.
- Export silk and wine.
- A haven for debtors thrown in to prison.

Determined to keep slavery out!


- Slavery found in GA by 1750.



The Trustees of Georgia [1734]



The Port City of Savannah



Diverse community.

- All Christians except Catholics enjoyed religious toleration.

Missionaries worked among debtors and Indians → most famous was John Wesley.

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER 1.3

	NEW ENGLAND COLONIES	MIDDLE COLONIES	SOUTHERN COLONIES
KEY COLONIES	Massachusetts, Rhode Island	New York, Pennsylvania	Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia
KEY FIGURES	Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, Jonathan Edwards	William Penn	John Smith, John Rolfe, Lord Baltimore, James Oglethorpe
WHY SETTLE?	Commerce "Religious Freedom"	AGRICULTURE (Staple Crops) Religious Toleration	AGRICULTURE (Cash Crops)
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	COMMERCE Fishing, Shipbuilding, Timber, Distilling Rum	STAPLE CROPS (Wheat, Corn)	CASH CROPS (Tobacco, Rice, Indigo)
PREDOMINANT RELIGION(S)	Congregational (Puritan) Baptists (RI)	Church of England (NY) Quakers (PA)	Church of England (Established) Catholic (Maryland)
RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK	Fanatical	Tolerant	Casual