The Restoration Colonies

New York

Settling the Middle [or "Restoration"] Colonies

Old Netherlands 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
- 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.

Swedes in New Netherlands
- 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)

Dutch Residue in New York

Pennsylvania

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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 → "th seas"/"thous."
  ➢ Wouldn't take oaths.
  ➢ Pacifists.

Quakers vs. Church of England

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUAKERS</th>
<th>CHURCH OF ENGLAND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

George FOX

Founder
(17th c.)

The English Civil War
1642-1651

CHAOS

A Brief History of the
QUAKERS
The Religious Society of Friends
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.

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

PEACE
EQUALITY
FREEDOM
of conscience

WAR
HIERARCHY
STATE CHURCH

PILLORIED

Social Activism
Quaker social activism has included such causes as:
Antislavery
Prison Reform
Pacifism

Quaker Preacher James Nayler
one of the “Valiant 60”
Elizabeth Fry
19th c. Quaker Social Reformer
£5

Quaker Simplicity
Manners
Speech
Dress
Even Graves!

Photo by Mark Baker

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!
A Quaker Meeting
“Waiting Worship”

Anglicans and Quakers Compared

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHURCH OF ENGLAND 17th c.</th>
<th>SOCIETY OF FRIENDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacraments (Baptism &amp; Communion)</td>
<td>Inner Light (Direct Connection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creed</td>
<td>Shared Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clergy and Hierarchy (All Male in 17th c.)</td>
<td>Priesthood of All Believers (Even Women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Conformity</td>
<td>Social Activism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHY are they called **QUAKERS?**

The Religious Society of Friends

---

**Inner Light**

A bit of the divine in every human soul

---

Voltaire Attends a Quaker Meeting

For more information on Voltaire's account of his experiences at a Quaker meeting, click here.

1. What impressed him?
2. What disturbed him?

---

Modern Quakers

(No. They’re not Amish.)

---

The Pennsylvania Colony
A Stuart always pays his debts...

William Penn
Quaker Convert
Son of an English Admiral

The Birth of Pennsylvania, 1681 by Jean Leon Gerome

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”

Proprietary Colony

He Owns It!
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!!
**New Jersey — PA’s Neighbor**

- 1664: aristocratic proprietors received 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**

- 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**

- 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.

**The West Indies → Way Station to Mainland America**
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.

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

- 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.
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 into 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEW ENGLAND COLONIES</th>
<th>MIDDLE COLONIES</th>
<th>SOUTHERN COLONIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Key Colonies</td>
<td>Massachusetts,</td>
<td>New York,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Figures</td>
<td>Roger Williams,</td>
<td>William Penn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anne Hutchinson, Jonathan Edwards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why Settle?</td>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Religious Freedom&quot;</td>
<td>(Staple Crops) Religious Tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Activities</td>
<td>Fishing, Shipbuilding, Timber, Distilling Rum</td>
<td>Staple Crops (Wheat, Corn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Predominant Religions</td>
<td>Congregational (Puritan), Baptists (RI)</td>
<td>Church of England (Established)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Outlook</td>
<td>Fanatical</td>
<td>Tolerant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>