

Study Guide

Chapter 3, Section 3



For use with textbook pages 82–85

MIDDLE COLONIES

KEY TERMS

patroon	Wealthy landowner in the New Netherland colony who brought at least 50 settlers to work the land given to him by the Dutch West India Company (page 83)
proprietary colony	Colony in which the owner, or proprietor, owned all the land and controlled the government (page 83)
pacifist	Person who refuses to use force or to fight in wars (page 85)

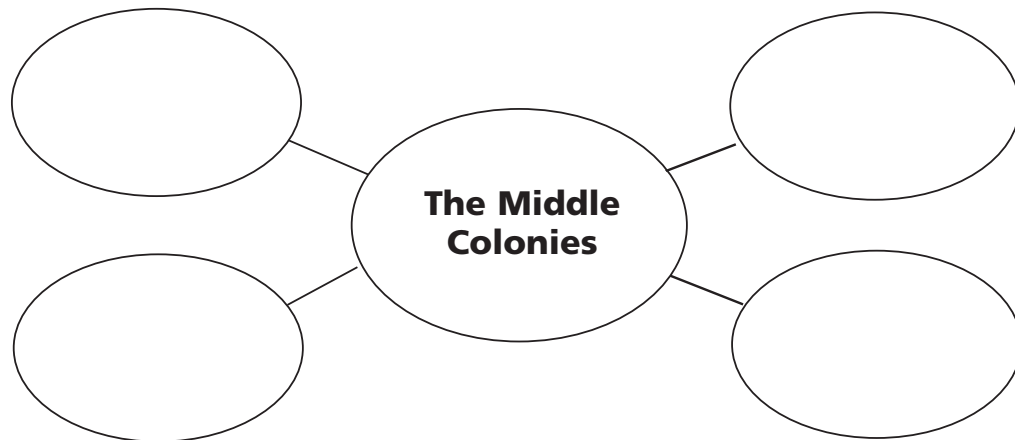
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What are some of your beliefs? What if you were told that you had to change your beliefs? Would you move to another place you had never been to before in order to keep your beliefs?

In the last section, you read about settling the New England colonies. This section focuses on the settling of the Middle Colonies.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about why each colony was settled.



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Chapter 3, Section 3 (continued)



READ TO LEARN

- **England and the Colonies** (pages 82–84)

A civil war in England led by a Puritan, Oliver Cromwell, defeated King Charles I, who was found guilty of treason and beheaded in 1649. Many Puritans left New England and returned to England during the war. The Virginia Colony was a royal colony settled by those who supported the king. After Cromwell died, Charles II became king in 1660, but his powers had limits placed on them by the government. By then, there were northern and southern English colonies in North America. The Dutch controlled the land in between Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island to the north and Maryland and Virginia to the south.

The trading posts belonging to the Dutch West India Company along the Hudson River grew into the colony of New Netherland. The largest settlement, New Amsterdam (later called New York City), became a major seaport for shipping goods to and from the Americas. Anyone who brought along at least 50 settlers to work the land was given a large estate along the Hudson River. These wealthy landowners were called **patroons**. They had their own courts and laws. Settlers provided the labor and gave a share of their crops to the patroon. Families from the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, and Finland settled in New Netherland.

Because of New Netherland's valuable seaport and river trade, England wanted the land. England sent a fleet of ships to attack New Amsterdam. Peter Stuyvesant, the governor, was unprepared and surrendered. The colony became a **proprietary colony**, owned and governed by the Duke of York, brother of King Charles II. Other colonies were run by companies under a royal charter. The Duke of York renamed New Amsterdam New York. The colonists were allowed to continue to choose their own religion and to own land. The Duke of York gave the southern part of the colony to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. They established the proprietary colony of New Jersey. When it did not make expected profits, New Jersey was sold. New Jersey turned back into a royal colony instead of a charter colony.

1. Why did New Netherland become New York?

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Chapter 3, Section 3 (continued)

- **Pennsylvania** (pages 84–85)

In 1680 William Penn accepted land in America to pay off a debt King Charles owed his father. This land, the new colony of Pennsylvania, was the size of England. Penn belonged to a group of Protestant dissenters called Quakers. Quakers were *pacifists*, people who refused to use force or go to war. They respected the views of others.

Quakers believed:

- A.** each person could experience religious truth directly
- B.** church services and officials were unnecessary
- C.** everyone was equal in God's eyes

Penn designed and supervised the building of the city of Philadelphia, which is called the “city of brotherly love.” He also wrote the city's constitution. The Native Americans respected William Penn because he believed the land belonged to them and that they should be paid for it. Penn advertised the settlement. English, Welsh, Irish, Dutch, and German settlers arrived. The lower counties formed their own government and operated like a second colony supervised by the governor of Pennsylvania. The lower counties were called Delaware.

2. What was the plan of government in Pennsylvania?
