

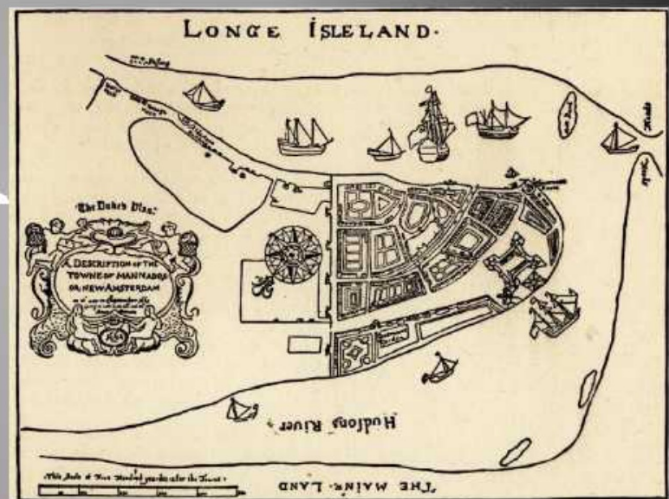
Middle Colonies and Quebec

SSUSH1.C&D



Dutch Settlement of New Amsterdam

- ▶ The Dutch founded the colony of New Amsterdam in ~~1625~~.
- ▶ The colony had settlers from many different nations.
- ▶ They wanted to trade with the Native Americans instead of conquer them.
 - Indians liked the Dutch a lot more than the English.



New Amsterdam Taken by the English



- ▶ England wanted to take New Amsterdam because it separated their Southern colonies from their New England colonies.
- ▶ 1664 – The Dutch surrender the colony to England.
 - ▶ Renamed to New York

Pennsylvania and the Quakers



Pennsylvania and the Quakers

- ▶ Quakers – believed that God’s “inner light” was inside everyone, so everyone was to be respected.
 - Including indians
- ▶ Led by William Penn
 - Believed in equality, cooperation, and religious tolerance



French Quebec



- ▶ French settlers came to Quebec to trade furs with the Native Americans and convert them to Catholicism.
- ▶ Indians like the French more than the English.

North American, Spanish, French and British Territories circa 1700



Constructed Response: The Settlement of Pennsylvania

Prompt:

How was the settlement of Pennsylvania, a mid-Atlantic colony, different from the settlements in New England?

Directions: Read the primary source by William Penn below. After reading Penn's "Letter to the Indians", respond to the prompt. Think about the following:

- What does Penn say about religion? How does that compare to England?
- How do Penn's beliefs about Native Americans compare to colonists' interaction with Native Americans in New England?

Remember: Your response must be written in complete sentences and fully answer the prompt above. You must have at least 5 sentences in your response.

Penn's Letter to the Indians

[Primary Source Document]

My friends—There is one great God and power that hath made the world and all things therein, to whom you and I, and all people owe their being and well-being, and to whom you and I must one day give an account for all that we do in the world; this great God hath written his law in our hearts, by which we are taught and commanded to love and help, and do good to one another, and not to do harm and mischief one to another. Now this great God hath been pleased to make me concerned in your parts of the world, and the king of the country where I live hath given unto me a great province, but I desire to enjoy it with your love and consent, that we may always live together as neighbours and friends, else what would the great God say to us, who hath made us not to devour and destroy one another, but live soberly and kindly together in the world? Now I would have you well observe, that I am very sensible of the unkindness and injustice that hath been too much exercised towards you by the people of these parts of the world, who sought themselves, and to make great advantages by you, rather than be examples of justice and goodness unto you, which I hear hath been matter of trouble to you, and caused great grudgings and animosities, sometimes to the shedding of blood, which hath made the great God angry; but I am not such a man, as is well known in my own country; I have great love and regard towards you, and I desire to win and gain your love and friendship, by a kind, just, and peaceable life, and the people I send are of the same mind, and shall in all things behave themselves accordingly; and if in any thing any shall offend you or your people, you shall have a full and speedy satisfaction for the same, by an equal number of just men on both sides, that by no means you may have just occasion of being offended against them. I shall shortly come to you myself, at what time we may more largely and freely confer and discourse of these matters. In the mean time, I have sent my commissioners to treat with you about land, and a firm league of peace. Let me desire you to be kind to them and the people, and receive these presents and tokens which I have sent to you, as a testimony of my good will to you, and my resolution to live justly, peaceably, and friendly with you.

I am your loving friend,

WILLIAM PENN

Take A Side

Take on the point of view of the Native Americans in Pennsylvania. Would you trust the contents of William Penn's letter? Would you attempt to live at peace with the Quakers despite the violent history of European settlers?

Trust Penn's letter



Do not trust Penn's letter



Colony Comparison Chart

	Reasons for founding (Who were the settlers and why did they come?)	Where are they located? (Describe relative location of each region and list specific colonies)	Major Settlements in this colonial region	Transportation	Climate	Economic Activities
Southern colonies	<p>-Make \$</p> <p>-Growing tobacco</p> <p>-Take land</p>	<p>Relative location: Virginia, south to Georgia Colonies: VA, NC, SC, GA</p>	Jamestown	Poor roads and coastal shipping	Long, hot growing seasons	Farming
Middle Colonies	<p>-Settle a peaceful, utopian society.</p> <p>-Quakers</p>	<p>Relative location: In between the north & south Colonies: New York and Pennsylvania</p>	<p>New York</p> <p>Pennsylvania</p>	Road network and some natural harbors	Long enough growing season to farm, but many trade	A mix of farming and trading
New England	<p>Search for religious liberty.</p> <p>-Puritan church</p>	<p>Relative location: Northeast. Colonies: Mass., R.I., Conn., Maine, NH</p>	<p>Massachusetts Bay</p> <p>Rhode Island</p>	<p>Mostly shipping.</p> <p>Good, natural harbors</p>	Long winters and short growing season	<p>Most people make \$ by trade.</p> <p>Farmed for food.</p>