

# Founding the Middle and Southern Colonies

## MAIN IDEA

The founding of the Middle and Southern colonies provided settlers with many economic opportunities.

## WHY IT MATTERS NOW

America is still a place where immigrants seek freedom and economic opportunity.

## TERMS & NAMES

Peter Stuyvesant	William Penn
patroon	Quaker
Duke of York	royal colony
proprietary colony	James Oglethorpe

## CALIFORNIA STANDARDS

**8.7.1** Describe the development of the agrarian economy in the South, identify the locations of the cotton-producing states, and discuss the significance of cotton and the cotton gin.

**CST3** Students use a variety of maps and documents to identify physical and cultural features of neighborhoods, cities, states, and countries and to explain the historical migration of people, expansion and disintegration of empires, and the growth of economic systems.

**REP4** Students assess the credibility of primary and secondary sources and draw sound conclusions from them.

## ONE AMERICAN'S STORY

In 1624, the Dutch founded the colony of New Netherland (later New York) on the eastern coast of North America. **Peter Stuyvesant**, the new governor, arrived in the city of New Amsterdam in May 1647. Because of his rough manner, he lost the support of the Dutch colonists. In 1664, a British fleet ordered the city of New Amsterdam to surrender itself to British control. Unable to gain the support of the Dutch colonists, Stuyvesant surrendered. He then defended his decision to his superiors back in the Netherlands.

### A VOICE FROM THE PAST

Powder and provisions failing, and no relief or reinforcements being expected, we were necessitated [forced] to come to terms with the enemy, not through neglect of duty or cowardice . . . but in consequence of an absolute impossibility to defend the fort.

**Peter Stuyvesant**, quoted in *Peter Stuyvesant and His New York*

In this section, you will read about the founding of the Middle Colonies (such as New York) and the Southern Colonies.



Peter Stuyvesant, governor of the Dutch colony of New Netherland, lost his leg in 1644 during a military action against the island of St. Martin in the Caribbean.

## The Middle Colonies

The Middle Colonies were New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. They were located between New England to the north and the Chesapeake region to the south. (See the map on page 102.) Swedes, Dutch, English, Germans, and Africans were among the groups who came to these colonies.

Religious freedom attracted many groups, including Protestants, Catholics, Quakers, and Jews. The Hudson and Delaware rivers supported shipping and commerce. The river valleys had rich soil and mild winters. These conditions were favorable for farming and raising livestock.



### Taking Notes

Use your chart to take notes about the middle and southern colonies.

Virginia  
1607



## New Netherland Becomes New York

In 1624, Dutch settlers financed by the Dutch West India Company founded the colony of New Netherland. New Netherland included the Hudson River valley, Long Island, and the land along the Delaware River.

To attract more settlers, the Dutch West India Company employed the patroon system. A **patroon** was a person who brought 50 settlers to New Netherland. As a reward, a patroon received a large land grant. He also received special privileges in hunting, fishing, and fur trading on his land.

In the early years, many different kinds of people settled in New Netherland. Twenty-three Jewish settlers arrived in 1654, and others soon followed. Later, Africans were brought to the colony as slaves and indentured servants. Many Puritans also came.

Peter Stuyvesant, the colony's governor, wanted to add land to New Netherland. He attacked the nearby charter colony of New Sweden in 1655. This colony was located along the Delaware River. The main settlement was Fort Christina (later named Wilmington, Delaware). It had been settled by Swedes in 1638. After an attack by the Dutch, the Swedes surrendered Fort Christina.

England's King Charles II decided that his brother, the **Duke of York**, should drive the Dutch out of New Netherland. The Dutch colony was a threat to England because of its trade. It was also a threat because of its expanding settlements and its location. There were English colonies in New England to the north and Virginia to the south. As you have seen, when the duke's ships appeared off New Amsterdam in August 1664, the colony surrendered. New Netherland became the **proprietary colony** of New York. The Duke of York was now the proprietor, or owner, of the colony.

## New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware

The Duke of York had become the largest single landowner in America. He gave part of his claim, the province of New Jersey, to his friends Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley in 1664. They encouraged settlers to come by promising freedom of religion. They also promised large grants of land and a representative assembly.

**William Penn** became another large landowner in America. Born into a wealthy English family, Penn joined the **Quakers**, to his father's disapproval. The young Penn was attacked for his Quaker beliefs. King Charles II owed the Penn family money. In repayment, in 1681 he gave Penn a large piece of land in America that came to be called Pennsylvania. The name means "Penn's woods."

## America's HERITAGE

### THE LOG CABIN

Swedish colonists living in Delaware built the first log cabin in America in 1638. The log cabin was the perfect house to build where there were many trees. Settlers needed few tools to build such cabins, which were made of round logs with curved notches at the ends. After the ends were placed in the notches, the logs were secured. After 1780, the log cabin became the typical frontier home.



### Background

The Duke of York became King James II in 1685.

### ReadingHistory

#### A. Forming

**Opinions** Why might the promise of religious freedom encourage a diverse population in a colony?



**GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER**  
**Interpreting Maps**

- 1. Region** What geological feature formed a logical western boundary for the colonies?
- 2. Location** For approximately how many miles did the colonies extend along the eastern coast of North America?

Penn used this land to create a colony where Quakers could live according to their beliefs. Among other things, the Quakers believed that all people should live in peace and harmony. They welcomed different religions and ethnic groups. In Pennsylvania, Penn extended religious freedom and equality to all. He especially wanted the Native Americans to be treated fairly. In a letter to them in 1681, Penn said, “May [we] always live together as neighbors and friends.”

Penn’s policies helped make Pennsylvania one of the wealthiest of the American colonies. Many settlers came to Pennsylvania seeking religious freedom and a better life. In 1704, Penn granted the three lower counties of Delaware their own assembly. The counties later broke away to form the colony of Delaware.

**The Southern Colonies**

The new Southern Colonies were Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia. The Appalachian Mountains bordered parts of these colonies in the west. In the east, the colonies bordered the Atlantic Ocean. The soil and climate of this region were suitable for warm-weather crops such as tobacco, rice, and indigo.

**Maryland and the Carolinas**

Lord Baltimore established Maryland in 1632 for Roman Catholics fleeing persecution in England. To attract other settlers besides Catholics, Lord Baltimore promised religious freedom. In 1649, Maryland passed the Toleration Act.

Maryland based its economy on tobacco, which required backbreaking work. Every three or four years, the tobacco crop used up the soil, and workers had to clear new land. Most laborers came as either servants or slaves. Maryland attracted few women as settlers.

In 1663, Carolina was founded as a colony. English settlers from Barbados built Charles Town, later called Charleston, in 1670. They

**ReadingHistory**

**B. Comparing and Contrasting** How did Penn’s policies toward Native Americans compare with those of other colonies you have read about?

### Vocabulary

**Carolina:** The name of the colony is based on a Latin form of "Charles," in honor of King Charles II.

busied themselves cutting timber, raising cattle, and trading with the Native Americans. After 1685, Charleston became a refuge for Huguenots, French Protestants seeking religious freedom.

Carolina's colonists needed laborers to grow rice and indigo. The English settlers encouraged the use of enslaved Africans. They also sold local Native Americans into slavery. As a result, wars broke out between the settlers and the Tuscarora and Yamasee tribes. The settlers' taking of tribal lands also fueled the wars.

Carolina's proprietors, or owners, refused to send help to stop a threatened Spanish attack on Charleston. Because of this, the colonists overthrew the colony's proprietary rule in 1719. In 1729, Carolina became a **royal colony**. Then it was ruled by governors appointed by the king. The colony was divided into North Carolina and South Carolina.

## Georgia

In 1732, **James Oglethorpe** founded Georgia as a refuge for debtors. The English government wanted to use the colony as a military outpost against Spanish Florida to the south and French Louisiana to the west. In 1739, during a war between England and Spain, the Spanish tried to force the English colonists out of Georgia but were unsuccessful. English, German, Swiss, and Scottish colonists settled in Georgia. All religions were welcome. As the colony's leader, Oglethorpe set strict rules that upset the colonists. The king, in response to unrest, made Georgia a royal colony in 1752.

By the early 1700s, there were 13 English colonies along the eastern coast of North America. In the next chapter, you will read about how these colonies developed.



James Oglethorpe was the founder of Georgia.

### Reading History

#### C. Reading a Map

Use the map on page 102 to check the location of Georgia in relation to the Spanish territory of Florida.

## Section 3 Assessment

### 1. Terms & Names

#### Explain the significance of:

- Peter Stuyvesant
- patroon
- Duke of York
- proprietary colony
- William Penn
- Quaker
- royal colony
- James Oglethorpe

### 2. Using Graphics

Identify an effect for each cause listed in the chart below. (HI2)

Cause	Effect
New Netherland threat to English	
English attacked Quakers	
Laborers needed in Carolinas	
Oglethorpe too strict in Georgia	

### 3. Main Ideas

- What were the goals of the patroon system? (HI1)
- What three Middle Colonies offered religious freedom? (HI1)
- What were three crops grown in the Southern Colonies? (HI1)

### 4. Critical Thinking

**Analyzing Causes** Why did colonists in Maryland and the Carolinas enslave Native Americans and use African slaves? (HI2)

#### THINK ABOUT

- the crops being grown
- the nature of farm work

### ACTIVITY OPTIONS

#### LANGUAGE ARTS

#### SCIENCE

What are the health effects of tobacco? Write a **news article** or give a **television report** for a science show about the effects of tobacco on the body. (REP4)

# Chapter 3 ASSESSMENT

## TERMS & NAMES

Briefly explain the significance of each of the following.

1. joint-stock company
2. Jamestown
3. John Smith
4. House of Burgesses
5. Pilgrims
6. Mayflower Compact
7. Great Migration
8. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
9. proprietary colony
10. William Penn

## REVIEW QUESTIONS

### Early Colonies Have Mixed Success (pages 85–91)

1. What were the reasons given by Richard Hakluyt that England should start a colony? (HI1)
2. Why were Jamestown and Plymouth financed by joint-stock companies? (HI1)
3. How did John Rolfe change the Virginia colony? (HI2)

### New England Colonies (pages 92–99)

4. What was John Winthrop's vision for Massachusetts Bay? (HI1)
5. What was the system of government in the Massachusetts Bay Colony? (HI1)
6. What were some effects of King Philip's War? (HI2)

### Founding the Middle and Southern Colonies (pages 100–103)

7. Why did Charles II want New Netherland? (HI2)
8. What were relations like between Native Americans and settlers in Pennsylvania? (HI1)
9. What was the Toleration Act of 1649? (HI1)
10. What ethnic and racial groups settled in the Middle Colonies and why did they do so? (HI2)

## VISUAL

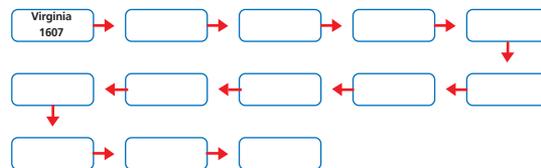
## SUMMARY

### The 13 Colonies (CST1)

		<i>Important Early Dates</i>	<i>Founder(s)</i>
New England Colonies	Massachusetts	Plymouth, 1620; Mass. Bay, 1630	Pilgrims; Puritans
	New Hampshire	Portsmouth, 1623	Proprietors
	Rhode Island	Providence, 1636	Roger Williams
	Connecticut	Hartford, 1636	Thomas Hooker
Middle Colonies	New York (New Netherland)	Dutch settlers arrive, 1624	Dutch West India Company
	Delaware	Fort Christina, 1638	Swedes
	New Jersey	Duke of York establishes, 1664	George Carteret, John Berkeley
	Pennsylvania	Charles II bestows land, 1681	William Penn
Southern Colonies	Virginia	Jamestown, 1607	Virginia Company of London
	Maryland	Founded as religious haven, 1632	Lord Baltimore
	North Carolina	Founded, 1663	Proprietors
	South Carolina	Founded, 1663	Proprietors
	Georgia	Founded as debtors' refuge, 1732	James Oglethorpe

## CRITICAL THINKING

### 1. USING YOUR NOTES: SEQUENCING EVENTS



Using your completed chart, answer these questions: (CST2)

- a. Which was the earliest successful settlement in Virginia?
- b. Which colony was founded last?

### 2. ANALYZING LEADERSHIP

Why do you think William Penn was a more successful leader than Peter Stuyvesant? (REP4)

### 3. APPLYING CITIZENSHIP SKILLS

What were some of the common ideals that link the Mayflower Compact, the establishment of the House of Burgesses, and town meetings? (REP4)

### 4. THEME: IMPACT OF THE INDIVIDUAL

How did individual effort help ensure the success of England's colonies in America? (HI2)

### 5. ANALYZING CAUSES

What were the political, economic, and social causes for the founding of the different British colonies in North America? (HI2)

## Interact with History

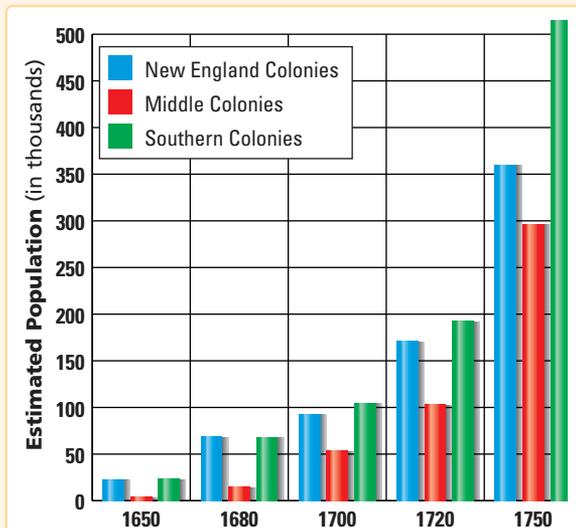
How do the dangers you discussed before you read this chapter compare with the dangers people actually faced?

## STANDARDS-BASED ASSESSMENT

Use the graph and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer questions 1 and 2.

Additional Test Practice, pp. S1–S33.

### Population of the Colonies



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*, series, Z 1–20.

1. About how much did the population of the Southern colonies increase between 1720 and 1750? (8.1)
  - A. 100,000
  - B. 200,000
  - C. 300,000
  - D. 500,000

2. Between what time periods was the increase in the population of the New England colonies greatest? (8.1)
  - A. between 1650 and 1680
  - B. between 1680 and 1700
  - C. between 1700 and 1720
  - D. between 1720 and 1750

This quotation is from Peter Stuyvesant, Dutch governor of New Amsterdam, about his encounter with British forces. Use the quotation and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 3.

#### PRIMARY SOURCE

Powder and provisions failing, and no relief or reinforcements being expected, we were necessitated [forced] to come to terms with the enemy, not through neglect of duty or cowardice . . . but in consequence of an absolute impossibility to defend the fort.

Peter Stuyvesant, *Peter Stuyvesant and His New York*

3. The passage best supports which conclusion? (8.1)
  - A. Stuyvesant surrendered to the British.
  - B. The citizens of New Amsterdam did not want to use their supplies.
  - C. Stuyvesant feared the British forces.
  - D. The people of New Amsterdam refused to surrender to the British.



TEST PRACTICE  
CLASSZONE.COM

## ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

### 1. WRITING ABOUT HISTORY

How would an attorney have defended an accused woman during the Salem witchcraft trials? Write a **statement** to the court defending the woman. (REP5)

- You can do research for your statement in books about the Salem witchcraft trials.
- Other sources of information include historical societies, archives, and museums.
- Your statement should persuade a jury of the time.

### 2. COOPERATIVE LEARNING

With a few of your classmates, write and perform a play about the “lost colonists” of Roanoke. Depict colonists dealing with food shortages, illness, and relations with Native Americans. (HI1)

## INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

### DOING INTERNET RESEARCH

The Mayflower Compact was devised in response to the need for some sort of government. Use it as a model for planning a government for your class. (REP4)

- Use the Internet or other library resources to learn more about the Mayflower Compact.
- Adapt ideas from the Mayflower Compact that might work for your class.
- Make decisions about what rules are needed, who will hold office, how they will be selected and how long they will serve, and whether or not there should be limits on majority rule.

For more about the Mayflower Compact . . .



INTERNET ACTIVITY  
CLASSZONE.COM