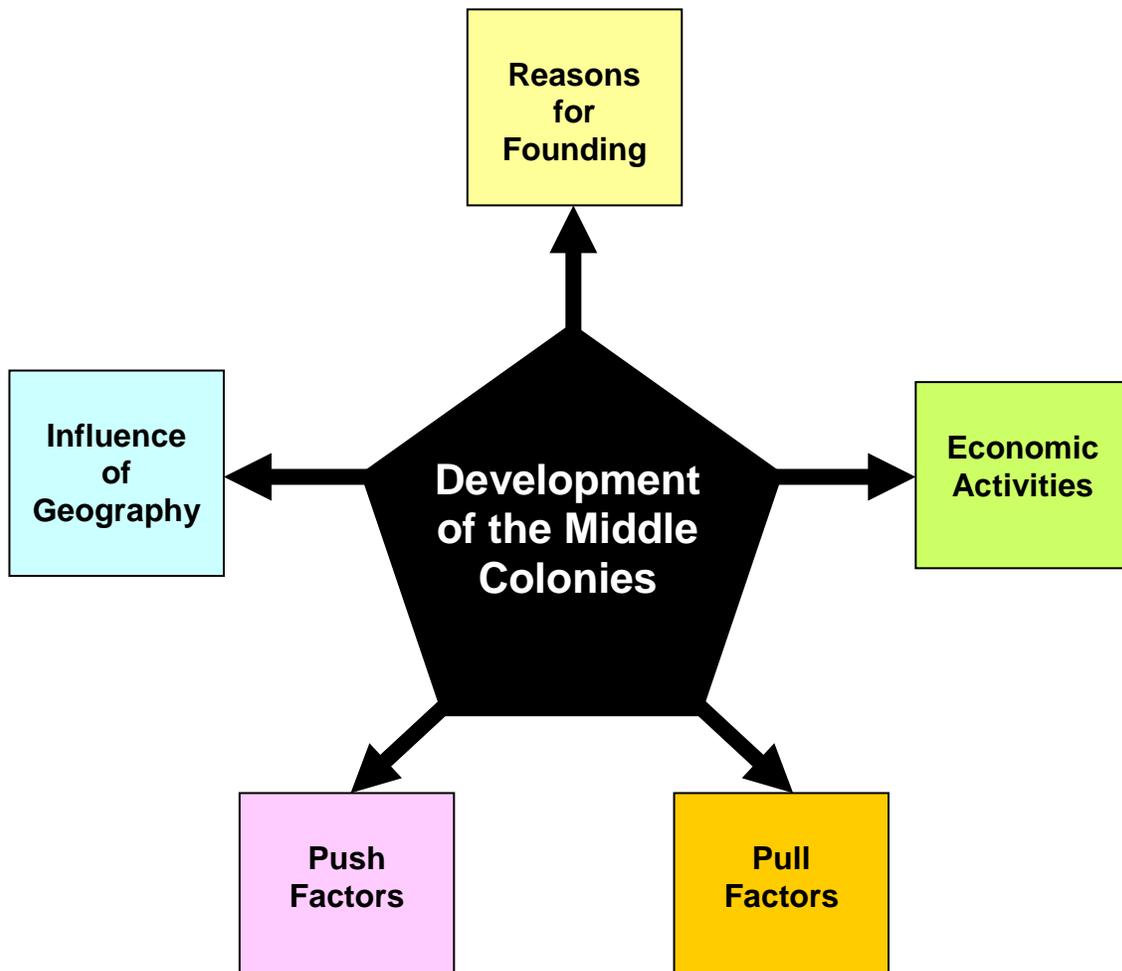


Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 7, Unit 3

1. Thinking that New Netherland was a threat, England declared war on Holland and took over its colony.
2. New Netherland became the colonies of New York and New Jersey.
3. Quaker settlements begun by William Penn developed into the prosperous colony of Pennsylvania.
4. A part of Pennsylvania that had once been New Sweden became the colony of Delaware.
5. These four colonies became the region of the Middle Colonies, a region of rich farmland where many grain crops were grown.

Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Push Factors – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- Pull Factors – Word Card #4 from Lesson 1
- Colony– Word Card #5 from Lesson 1
- Settlement – Word Card #6 from Lesson 1
- Charter – Word Card #11 from Lesson 2
- Royal Colony – Word Card #17 from Lesson 3
- Proprietor – Word Card #18 from Lesson 3
- Proprietary Colony – Word Card #19 from Lesson 3
- Freedom of Religion – Word Card #22 from Lesson 4

31 Middle Colonies

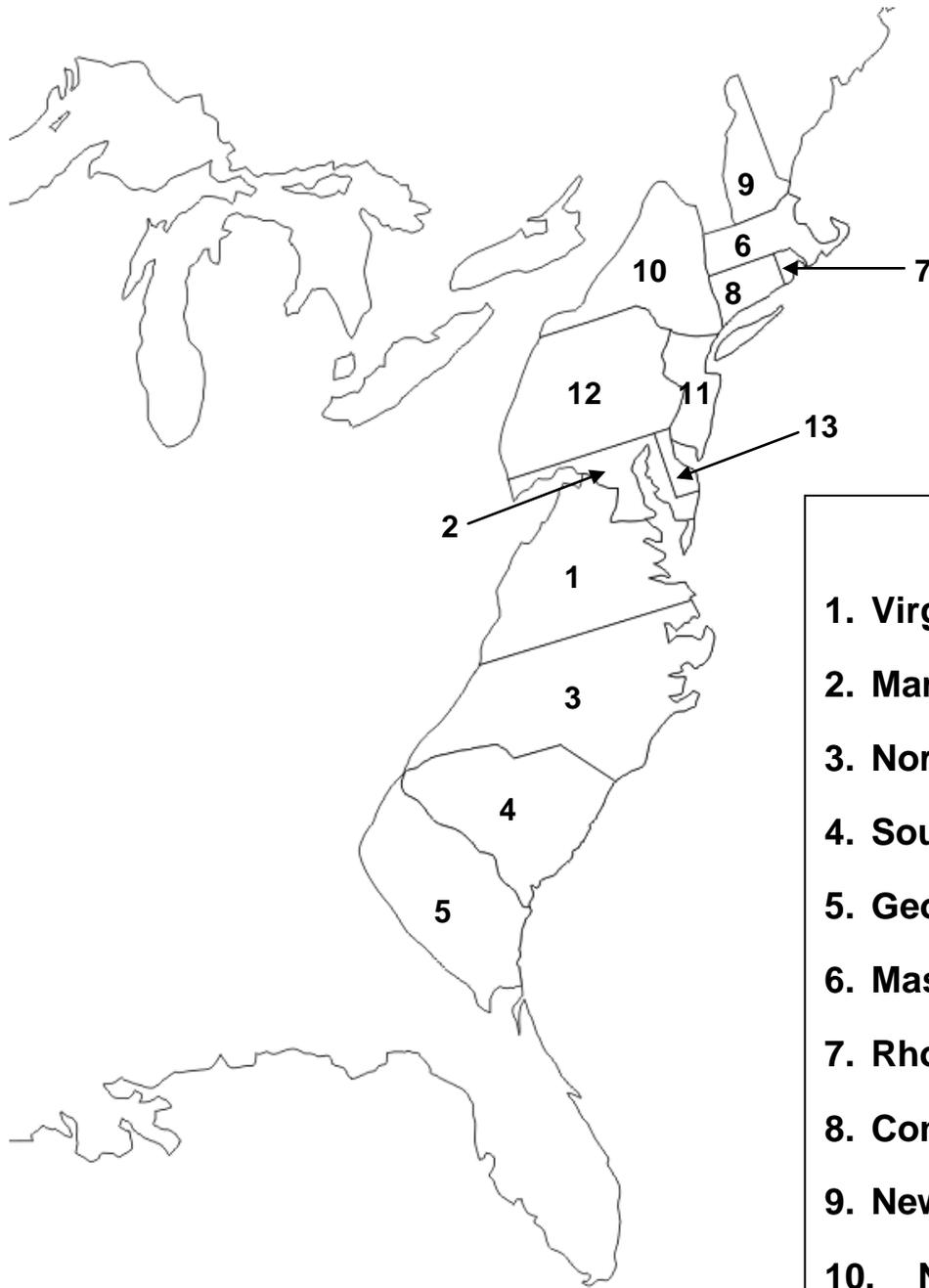
The region of four colonies that developed between New England and the Southern Colonies.



Example: The Middle Colonies included New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware,

(SS050307)

English Colonies Map – Teacher Reference Sheet



Map Key	
1.	Virginia
2.	Maryland
3.	North Carolina
4.	South Carolina
5.	Georgia
6.	Massachusetts
7.	Rhode Island
8.	Connecticut
9.	New Hampshire
10.	New York
11.	New Jersey
12.	Pennsylvania
13.	Delaware

Analyzing Illustrations



Source: <http://www.sonofthesouth.net/revolutionary-war/colonies/new-netherland.htm>



Source: <http://americanmilitaryhistorymsw.devhub.com/blog/558692-new-netherland-becomes-new-york/>

The English Confront the Dutch

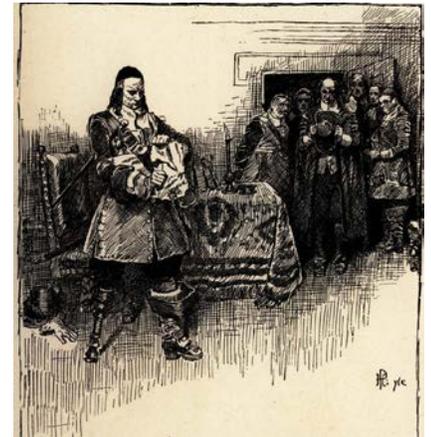
In 1646, Peter Stuyvesant became leader of New Netherland. At this time, there were lots of problems in the colony. He solved some but created others. He expanded the colony by taking over parts of what are now New Jersey and Delaware, including a small Swedish colony called New Sweden.

Many colonists began to complain about Stuyvesant. They wanted a stronger voice in the government, but Stuyvesant disagreed. He became unpopular with many people.

As New Netherland grew, England decided that the colony had become a threat, so England declared war on Holland. The king of England told his brother, the Duke of York, he could have the Dutch colony if he could take it over. In 1664, the Duke sent English warships into the harbor at New Amsterdam.

The English sent Peter Stuyvensant a letter demanding he surrender New Amsterdam to them. He supposedly tore it up and refused to surrender. He tried to convince the Dutch to fight the English, but they refused.

When Stuyvensant announced he intended to open fire on the English warships waiting in the harbor, residents of New Amsterdam pleaded with him not to fire. Eventually New Amsterdam surrendered without a shot being fired and England took over New Netherland.



England split up New Netherland, giving it the names of New Jersey and New York. New Jersey was further divided into East Jersey and West Jersey and would stay under the control of the colony of New York for many years.

New Amsterdam itself was re-named New York City.

Early New Jersey Map



THE COLONY OF PENNSYLVANIA DEVELOPS

The People of Pennsylvania

English

Although English Quakers were the main group of English people living in the colony, many English settlers belonged to the Church of England. The English settled heavily in the southeastern counties, which soon became the center of a **prosperous** farming and trade area. Philadelphia became the major city of the English colonies and a center of learning and trade.

Germans

German immigration increased after 1727 and in the end, thousands of Germans were attracted to the colony. The Pennsylvania Germans settled most heavily in the interior counties of the colonies. They helped turn this area into a rich farming area, contributing greatly to the expanding prosperity of the colony.

Scotch-Irish

Another important immigrant group was the Scotch-Irish, who migrated beginning in about 1717. They came mainly because of a series of hardships in the country of Ireland. They mainly settled in frontier areas first in the Cumberland Valley region and then farther into central and western Pennsylvania.

African Americans

Despite Quaker opposition to slavery, about 4,000 slaves were brought to Pennsylvania by 1730, most of them owned by English, Welsh, and Scotch-Irish colonists.

Others

Many Quakers were Irish and Welsh, and they settled in the area just outside of Philadelphia. French and Jewish settlers, together with Dutch, Swedes, and other groups, contributed in smaller numbers to the development of colonial Pennsylvania. The mixture of various national groups in the Quaker colony helped to create its **diversity and tolerance for differences**.

The Economy of Pennsylvania

Agriculture

From its beginning, Pennsylvania ranked as a leading agricultural area and produced surpluses for export, adding to its wealth. By the 1750's, an exceptionally prosperous farming area had developed in southeastern Pennsylvania. Wheat and corn were the leading crops, though rye, hemp, and flax were also important.

Manufacturing

The abundant natural resources of the colony made for early development of industries. Sawmills and gristmills were usually the first to appear, using the power of the numerous streams. Textile products were spun and woven mainly in the home, though factory production was not unknown. Shipbuilding became important on the Delaware River. The colony early gained importance in iron manufacture, producing pig iron as well as finished products. Printing, publishing, and the related industry of papermaking, as well as tanning, were significant industries.

Trade and Transportation

The rivers of the colony were important as early arteries of trade and were soon supplemented by roads in the southeastern area. Trade with American Indians for furs was important. Later, the transport and sale of farm products to Philadelphia and Baltimore, by water and road, formed an important business. Philadelphia became one of the most important centers in the colonies for trade.

Determining Meaning

Directions: Read the informational piece on the Pennsylvania colony carefully and then write the meaning of these words and phrases which were underlined in the text.

became the center of a prosperous farming and trade area.

Despite Quaker opposition to slavery,

to create its diversity and tolerance for differences.

abundant natural resources

rivers of the colony were important as early arteries of trade

Determining Meaning – Sample Answers

Directions: Read the informational piece on the Pennsylvania colony carefully and then write the meaning of these words and phrases which were underlined in the text.

became the center of a **prosperous** farming and trade area.

Farming and trade were going very well in the area

Despite Quaker opposition to slavery,

Quakers thought slavery was wrong and it should not be allowed.

to create its **diversity and tolerance for differences.**

There were a lot of different people in the colony and people got along despite the differences

abundant natural resources

lots of natural resources

rivers of the colony were important as **early arteries of trade**

rivers created a network for trade that moved things along like the arteries in the body move blood along

The Middle Colonies Assessment

Reasons for Founding	
Influence of Geography	
Economic Activities	
Push Factors	
Pull Factors	

**The Middle Colonies
 Assessment – Sample Answers**

Reasons for Founding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious freedom • Opportunity • Farm land
Influence of Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many rivers and other natural resources. • The land was good for farming • The climate was healthier than that of the Southern Colonies. • Settlements grew along rivers and the ocean.
Economic Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both small farms and large farms – growing mainly grain • Some manufacturing
Push Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quakers had been persecuted for their religious beliefs in England and New England. • Lack of land and opportunity in countries like England, France and Germany. • Hardships in countries like Ireland
Pull Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good farmland was available • There was the hope for religious freedom. • Religious and ethnic diversity