

2.3

The Middle Colonies



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- Explain how Dutch New Netherland became English New York.
- Describe William Penn's relationship with the American Indians in Pennsylvania.
- Compare and contrast the Pennsylvania Colony with other colonies.
- Analyze the importance of religious and ethnic diversity in the Middle Colonies.

New Netherlands!

**Dutch Merchants travel to New World to
trade furs with American Indians**

**Eventually, they set up New Amsterdam
on Manhattan Island**

**New Amsterdam tolerates various religious
groups**

**This draws in immigration from France,
Germany, & Norway**

PUSH & PULL FACTORS

Push Factors- Motivators that “push” people away from a country.

Example: England pushed the Puritans out of England

Pull Factors- Motivators that “pull” people to a country

Example- Better life, new farmlands in New World

New Sweden

**Founded on the Delaware River, The
Dutch begin trade with American
Indians & farming the land**

They adapt quickly, invent log cabins!

**They eventually surrender to Dutch
neighbors**

Tensions & New Jersey

**English traders force Dutch to surrender
New Amsterdam, turning it to New
York!**

**Duke of York grants lands between Hudson
& Delaware into New Colony- New Jersey**

Religion in Pennsylvania

Colony established as a debt paid to
William Penn by King Charles II.

He embraces the **Quaker** faith- a radical
form of Protestantism.

Quakers sought “Inner Light” to
understand the Bible.

Quakers also pacifists who saw women as
equals.

Pennsylvania Grows!

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s Woods” & William Penn establishes Philadelphia- “City of Brotherly Love.”

Quakers cultivate peace with local American Indians & gave them respect.

The middle colonies were a mixing pot of backgrounds & faith, violating traditional beliefs that order comes from uniformity.