The Middle Colonies
from the series
Making the 13 Colonies

Teacher's Guide by
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Making the 13 Colonies
The Middle Colonies

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The Middle Colonies
From The Series: Making The 13 Colonies
Grades 5-9
Viewing Time: 28 minutes with a two-minute, ten-question Video Quiz

INTRODUCTION TO THE SERIES

The video series Making the 13 Colonies examines the events surrounding the establishment of each of England's 13 American colonies. Every English colony possessed certain unique characteristics that set it apart from the other colonies. This series examines the motivations for founding the individual colonies: the reasons people wanted to settle in them, the problems they encountered, and the way in which each colony developed economically and politically. The relations with Native Americans and the various aspects of the institution of slavery are presented throughout the series.

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROGRAM

Out of the 13 colonies that became America's first states, only the Middle Colonies, those in between New England and the Southern Colonies, were not originally English colonies. These colonies, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, were first colonized by people from Holland and Sweden. This program looks at the way each of the middle colonies came into being, how they changed hands, how their political boundaries shifted, and how they matured during the colonial era of American history. This program also examines some of the most important consequences of European colonization in North America.
LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

National History Standards
This program meets the following National History Standards for United States History, Era Two, Colonization and Settlement (1585-1763)

Standard 1
Why the Americas attracted Europeans, why they brought enslaved Africans to their colonies and how Europeans struggled for control of North America and the Caribbean.

Standard 2
How political, religious, and social institutions emerged in the English colonies.

Standard 3
How the values and institutions of European economic life took root in the colonies, and how slavery reshapes European and African Life in the Americas.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM

This program is divided into seven major areas of knowledge presented as follows:

• The Colony of New Netherland, founded 1624
  The Patroon System
  The English Conquer New Netherland
• The Colony of New York, taken from Holland in 1664
• The Glorious Revolution, 1688-1689
• The Colony of New Jersey, founded 1664
  The Division and Reunification of New Jersey, 1676-1702
• The Colony of Pennsylvania founded in 1681
  William Penn and The Quakers
  A Grant for the Colony of Pennsylvania, 1681
  Pennsbury Manor: The Pennsylvania Home of William Penn
  Political Problems for William Penn, 1684-1699
  Philadelphia
  Benjamin Franklin
• The Colony of Delaware, founded as New Sweden in 1638
• Changes Brought About by European Colonization

INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

Before presenting these lessons to your students, we suggest that you preview the program, review the guide, and the accompanying Blackline Master activities in order to familiarize yourself with their content.

As you review the materials presented in this guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, additions, or deletions to meet the specific needs of your class. We encourage you to do so, for only by tailoring this program to your class will they obtain the maximum instructional benefits afforded by the materials.

PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST

Blackline Master #1, Pre-Test, is an assessment tool intended to gauge student comprehension of the objectives prior to viewing the program. Remind your students that these are key concepts upon which they should focus while watching the program.

Blackline Master #2, Post-Test, can be compared to the results of the Pre-Test to determine the change in student comprehension after participation in the activities and viewing the program.

STUDENT PREPARATION

Set up a Middle Colonies Learning Center with pictures from the region (landscapes, towns, products, historic buildings) and highlighted maps depicting important historic sites. Pictures relating to the Quakers would also be
useful. A diagram outlining the consequences of European colonization in America could be displayed.

**STUDENT OBJECTIVES**

After viewing the program and completing the follow-up activities, students should be able to:

1. List some of the main religious, political, and economic motives the free immigrants from Europe had for coming to the Middle Colonies and explain the difficulties they encountered in America.

2. Compare and contrast how each of the Middle Colonies was established and governed.

3. Describe Quaker beliefs and identify how they caused political troubles in both Europe and America.

**INTRODUCING THE PROGRAM**

This program can be introduced by pointing out on a map the boundaries of New Netherland, New Sweden, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania.

Discuss Holland's trading empire and the beliefs of the Quakers.

**VIEW THE PROGRAM**

Running Time: 28 minutes plus a two-minute, ten-question Video Quiz.

Distribute Blackline Master #1, Video Quiz, and Blackline Master #7, Map of the Middle Colonies, for the students to refer to while viewing the program. This map refers to the most important colonial sites referred to in this program.
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

The following are some suggested topics for post-viewing discussion:

• The Quakers and their search for religious freedom.
• The *Glorious Revolution*
• The *Patroons*
• Important events in the lives of William Penn and Benjamin Franklin.
• The changes caused by European colonization in America

DESCRIPTION OF BLACKLINE MASTERS

**Blackline Master #1, Pre-Test**, is an assessment tool intended to gauge student comprehension of the objectives prior to viewing the program.

**Blackline Master #2, Post-Test**, is an assessment tool to be administered after viewing the program and completing additional activities. The results of this assessment can be compared to the results of the Pre-Test to determine the change in student comprehension before and after participation in this lesson.

**Blackline Master #3, Video Quiz**, is an assessment tool primarily intended to promote student attention to the video presentation.

**Blackline Master #4, Crossword Puzzle**, is a puzzle game based on information presented in the Vocabulary.

**Blackline Masters #5 and 6, Timeline**, a chronological list of events pertaining to the European colonization of North America with a focus on the Middle Colonies.
Blackline Masters #7 and 8, Vocabulary, important words and names pertaining to New England colonization.

Blackline Master #9, Map of the Middle Colonies, a resource that shows the location of important places in the Middle Colonies.

EXTENDED LEARNING ACTIVITIES

Field trips to historic sites in the 13 colonies are the best way to savor the flavor of colonial times.

Papers, oral reports, or presentations could be done on the following subjects:
• The Quakers
• The colony of New Sweden
• The colony of New Netherland
• The importance of the Glorious Revolution to the growth of democracy
• Daily life in the city of Philadelphia during the colonial era

ANSWER KEY

Blackline Master #1, Pre-Test
1. True
2. True
3. True
4. False, other religions were welcomed.
5. True
6. False, New Jersey was divided into east and west Jersey but never into three colonies.
7. True
8. False, wheat was the colony's main export.
9. False, patroons were wealthy Dutch land-owners in New Netherland.
10. False, they got their name because they were the colonies between New England and the Southern Colonies.
Blackline Master #2, Post-Test

1. The colony of New York was founded after England conquered New Netherland in the year 1664. King Charles II gave the colony to his brother the Duke of York for whom it is named.

2. The colony of New Jersey was founded in 1664. It was originally part of New Netherland then part of the colony of New York. The Duke of York decided to give the part of New York between the Hudson and Delaware to two friends, they became its proprietors and named it New Jersey. A little later New Jersey was split into two separate colonies, East and West Jersey. Many proprietors ruled and there was discontent. After that the two halves were reunited into a single colony.

3. The lands that became the Colony of Delaware were the site of a Dutch fur trading post founded in 1631. The Dutch left and, in 1738, it was colonized by settlers from Sweden. Holland conquered their colony called New Sweden in the mid 1650s and it became part of New Netherland for a brief period of time. After the English conquered New Netherland, the lands of Delaware became English possessions of the Duke of York and later the Colony of Pennsylvania until a separate Delaware colony was created.

4. The colony of Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn in 1681, by the king of England in payment for a debt the king owed Penn's father. William Penn was a Quaker, a religious group that was not well liked by the king. As the proprietor of Pennsylvania (which means Penn's Woods), Penn welcomed Quakers and people of many other religions to his colony.
Blackline Master #3, Video Quiz
1. True
2. False, Quakers were and still are pacifists.
3. True
4. True
5. False, Penn was a Quaker.
6. False, patroons were wealthy.
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. True

Blackline Master #4, Crossword Puzzle

Blackline Master #6, Timeline Activity
1. 1664 6. 1609
2. 1681 7. 1631
3. 1638 8. 1660
4. 1704 9. 1649
5. 1674 10. 1655
Blackline Master #8, Vocabulary Activity
1. proprietors
2. Patroons
3. Duke of York
4. Stuyvesant
5. charters
6. English Bill of Rights
7. Pacifists
8. Northwest Passage
9. New Amsterdam
10. New Sweden

SCRIPT OF NARRATION

The Middle Colonies: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware
Out of the 13 colonies that later became America's first states only the Middle Colonies, those that lay in between New England and the Southern Colonies, were not originally founded by England. These were the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. The stories of how the Middle Colonies came to be make up a fascinating chapter in the colonial history of the United States.

The Colony of New Netherland, founded 1624
The origin of all the middle colonies can be traced back to a man named Henry Hudson who in 1609 sailed up the great river that now bears his name. Like many other early explorers Hudson was searching for a Northwest Passage: a northern trade route from Europe to Asia that avoided the long journey around the tip of South America. The Dutch employed Henry Hudson at the time and his voyage gave Holland a claim to the region. Twelve years after Hudson's voyage a group of merchants from Holland created the Dutch West India Company to develop fur trading in North America.
In 1624, thirty families of Dutch settlers came to America and some of them established Fort Orange, the site of today's city of Albany, New York, and the colony of New Netherland began. New Netherland grew as more colonists arrived from Europe and by the mid-1620s for about $24 in trade goods the Dutch purchased Manhattan Island. Now Manhattan is where the center of the largest city in the United States stands. But before it became the city of New York it was a Dutch town called New Amsterdam. It was the capital of New Netherland and the main port for shipping goods into and out of the Americas.

The Patroon System
The Dutch West India Company wanted to increase the permanent population of New Netherland and so they came up with an unusual plan for colonization known as the Patroon System. Under this plan wealthy people who could afford to bring in 50 new colonists from Europe over a period of four years time were granted huge tracts of land along the Hudson River. However, the Patroons had to be repaid their expenses so colonists who agreed to come were expected to work the lands almost like the serfs in medieval times. In the end only five patroonships were ever granted because very few people were willing to give up their personal freedom to live in Holland's American colony.

The English Conquer New Netherland
By the 1630s, English Puritans had begun to settle in parts of New Netherland that are now the eastern part of Long Island, N.Y. and western Connecticut. The Puritans got along with their Dutch neighbors but remained English subjects. At that time including these English settlers there were 8000 inhabitants in New Netherland; most were Dutch but there were Germans, Swedes, and American Indians living there as well. In fact it was such a diverse place that about 20 different languages were spoken there.
Over time Holland increasingly competed with England's shipping business between Europe and America. By the year 1664, King Charles the Second had grown tired of Dutch interference with his country's trade and decided to take military action against New Netherland. The king sent a fleet of warships to New Netherland with orders to seize the colony for England. But when the ships arrived the Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant, was unable to convince his people to put up a fight and so the colony was surrendered to England without bloodshed.

The Colony of New York, taken from Holland in 1664
Once he had taken New Netherland the king decided to make a present of it to his brother James, The Duke of York, and it was he who renamed the colony New York. As the owner or proprietor of the new colony the duke could do as he pleased. And so he let the Dutch settlers keep their property and allowed freedom of religion. But he severely limited the colonist's ability to govern themselves. When King Charles died 20 years later his brother the Duke of York became England's King James the Second. After that, New York automatically became a royal colony and in the years that followed, New York City grew to be the second largest city in the English colonies.

The Glorious Revolution, 1688-1689
If he could have, King James the Second would have preferred to rule his kingdom from here in London by himself as an absolute monarch without any limits on his power and without the help of Parliament. James kept a large private army to protect himself. And Parliament, which represented both the lords and common people, feared the king's troops might be used to force them from government. To prevent this from ever happening a bloodless rebellion occurred in the years 1688 and 1689. As a result of what came to be called the Glorious Revolution unpopular King James was forced to give up his throne. But an even more important outcome was that an English Bill of Rights was adopted. This set of laws gave Parliament more power than the monarch. And, because
it represented such a victory for democracy, the English Bill of Rights served as a major inspiration to the framers of the Constitution of the United States.

The Colony of New Jersey, founded 1664
Shortly after New Netherland became New York in 1664, the Duke of York decided to give all the land between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to two loyal friends. It is interesting to note that both of them were already among the eight proprietors of the colony called Carolina that had recently been founded to the south. The colony created by splitting-up New York was named New Jersey in honor of the English Island of Jersey, a place where one of its proprietors, George Carteret, had served as a high government official.

Unlike the New England colonies that were created for religious reasons, the proprietors of New Jersey intended to make money in the business of real estate, through the selling and renting of property. And in order to attract settlers to their lands the proprietors decided to allow a great deal of religious and political freedom to exist in the colony.

The Division and Reunification of New Jersey, 1676-1702
Ten years after New Jersey was founded, one of its proprietors, Lord John Berkeley, decided to sell his half of the colony to a group of Quakers that included William Penn, the future proprietor of the colony of Pennsylvania. In 1676, New Jersey was divided into two separate colonies: Quakers controlled West Jersey and East Jersey was under the control of George Carteret. At this time many Quakers were eager to leave England and settle in New Jersey because of religious persecution. Four years after New Jersey was divided proprietor Carteret, died and his colony of East Jersey was sold off. Eventually it ended up in the hands of 24 different Quaker proprietors who tried to rule at one time; this created tremendous discontent among the colonists. To create political stability in the two Jerseys, the proprietors gave up their claims of ownership.
and in 1702 the king reunited the colonies into the single royal colony of New Jersey. Up until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, New Jersey continued to have two capital cities. One was Perth Amboy, the old capital of East Jersey, and the other was Burlington, the old capital of West Jersey.

The Colony of Pennsylvania founded in 1681: William Penn and The Quakers
The lands to the west of New Jersey gave birth to the Quaker colony of Pennsylvania. It was the twelfth of England's 13 American colonies and was the last one to be founded in the seventeenth century. For the most part, the story of how the Pennsylvania colony came to be revolves around the life of its founder William Penn. William Penn was born in the year 1644 into a very wealthy English family. Penn was raised in the Church of England but became a Quaker at the age of sixteen. And it was the religious beliefs of the Quakers that led him to the colonies of America.

The Quakers or Society of Friends was a religion founded in England in the mid-seventeenth century and it was at this meetinghouse just outside of London that William Penn worshipped and is buried. Quaker meetinghouses were similar to those of the Puritans in that they were quite plain and had no altars, stained glass, or religious images. But the Quakers themselves were considerably different from the Puritans because they didn't follow a definite set of religious beliefs and they didn't have ministers. And even today, Quakers do not believe in using force or going to war. Because they are pacifists they refuse to perform in military combat. Back in Penn's time they also refused to bow and take their hats off to higher-ups, as was the English custom of the day and they would not pay taxes that went to support the Church of England. So it is no surprise that their religious beliefs often got them locked up in jail.
In the 1670s, Quakers began immigrating to America to find religious freedom. Some established meetinghouses especially in the Jersey colonies and in Rhode Island. But William Penn wanted to start a new colony of his own where people of all faiths could come and freely practice their religions.

A Grant for Colony of Pennsylvania, 1681
It was because William Penn's father had once loaned King Charles the Second a large sum of money that the colony of Pennsylvania came to be born. For, to repay the debt, William Penn received a grant from the king in 1681 for a huge area of land that the king had already given to his brother the Duke of York. It lay between the colonies of Maryland, West Jersey, and New York and was as large as England itself. Because the new colony's land was covered with dense forests Penn named it Pennsylvania, a word which means Penn's Woods.

William Penn thought of Pennsylvania as what he called a "Holy Experiment": a place where Quaker ideals of tolerance and equality could be put into practice. Penn had a magnificent vision for his colony, which he spelled out in "The Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania in America". When he completed this document in 1682, Penn had laid out a plan for government in which two groups that were elected by male landowners, would work to write the colony's laws. William Penn, also made sure that in Pennsylvania, American Indians were treated with fairness and were not cheated out of their land.

Pennsbury Manor: The Pennsylvania Home of William Penn
Sixteen eighty-two was an extremely busy year for William Penn, for that autumn, after composing Pennsylvania's Frame of Government, he arrived in America to supervise the laying out of the colony's new capital city which he named Philadelphia, meaning the "City of Brotherly Love," A place that rapidly grew to become the largest and most important city in the
American colonies.

During the small amount of time he spent in America, Penn lived here at Pennsbury Manor, situated just upstream from Philadelphia on the banks of the Delaware River, looking out at the colony of West Jersey.

This fine estate shows just how well the proprietor of an American colony lived in the seventeenth century. Naturally the heart of the estate was Penn's home. It was a comfortable place with fine furniture and spacious bedrooms in which could be found special stands to hold the wigs that were so fashionable with both men and women back then. In Penn's large dining room hung a portrait of the man who had made him proprietor of Pennsylvania, King Charles the Second. And in an adjacent building, Penn even had a good-sized brewery for making beer.

Political Problems for William Penn, 1684-1699

In 1684, after barely a year at Pennsbury Manor, William Penn had to return to England in order to solve a border dispute with the neighboring colony of Maryland. And 15 years were to pass before he was able to return to Pennsylvania. That was because the Glorious Revolution occurred during Penn's stay in England during which he saw his friend King James the Second forced from the throne and Parliament gain supreme power in the English government. Because he was a great supporter of the deposed king he was arrested twice for treason but was never convicted. Nonetheless, during that time William Penn was not allowed to return to Pennsylvania. Penn got into trouble again when war broke out with France and New York asked Pennsylvania for help protecting its border with French Canada. At first, the peace loving Quakers of Pennsylvania refused to fight to help their fellow English colonists and as a result Penn lost his proprietorship. However, after Pennsylvania agreed to supply the needed troops Penn regained control and returned to the colony.
To encourage Europeans to settle there, William Penn advertised the advantages of living in Pennsylvania in many parts of Europe. The great religious freedom he offered immediately attracted people from a variety of Protestant religious sects. These hard-working immigrants helped to turn Pennsylvania into a very prosperous colony. In fact Pennsylvania became the "breadbasket" of America and large quantities of the wheat raised there were exported to Europe.

Philadelphia

Just before the outbreak of the War for Independence, Philadelphia had surpassed the older cities of Boston, New York, and Charleston to become the largest city in the American Colonies. In 1770, Philadelphia had a population of 28,000 people compared to the 25,000 living in New York City. And Philadelphia's port on the Delaware River was always filled with ships that sailed the "triangular" trade routes between Europe, Africa, and the West Indies. At that time the most important building in the city was the Pennsylvania State House where the colony's legislature met. Today the Old State House is considered to be the most historically important building in the United States and is known as Independence Hall because before, during, and after the Revolutionary War it was the center of the political activity that shaped the United States. It was the home of the first and second Continental Congresses, the original attempts at forming a unified American government; it was the place where the Declaration of Independence was signed; it served as one of the first capitol buildings of the United States after the war.

And it was where the Constitutional Convention took place that produced the United States Constitution. The old statehouse bell, now known as the Liberty Bell rang out to proclaim America's declaration of Independence from Great Britain in 1776.
It cracked many years later and has been a cherished national symbol ever since.

Benjamin Franklin
During the late colonial period, Philadelphia was also home to Benjamin Franklin, a man who played many important roles in American history as a great statesman, inventor, and scientist. Franklin, a Quaker, was one of the main civic leaders in Philadelphia. In fact, he served as its deputy postmaster, helped found its public library, its first militia, a hospital, an insurance company, and the American Philosophical Society, housed in the building seen here, a group that worked to promote the study of science in the United States.

The Colony of Delaware, founded as New Sweden in 1638
For many years the land that became the colony of Delaware was actually part of Pennsylvania. However, Delaware had begun to be colonized by Europeans half a century before Pennsylvania came into existence and its story is very interesting. The land south of the Delaware Bay and east of Maryland upon which the colony was established was named for a man named Baron De La Warr, an early governor of Virginia and who sent a ship into the bay in 1610. However, a year earlier the bay had been explored by Henry Hudson working for Holland as he searched for a Northwest Passage to Asia, so it was Holland not England that first laid claim to Delaware.

In 1631, the Dutch established a fur-trading outpost on this riverbank not far from the Delaware Bay. No trace of the original Dutch outpost remains today because it was burned down by Native Americans shortly after it was built. But in nearby Lewes, Delaware, a fine copy of a Dutch building of that time commemorates this period of Delaware's history.

The first permanent European settlers of Delaware arrived seven years after those from Holland. These people came in two ships from Sweden. The one seen here
is a copy of the Kalmar Nyckel that was provided to the settlers by the Swedish Royal Navy. The Swedes sailed farther up the bay and into the Delaware River. They established Fort Christina here along the riverbank in what is today the city of Wilmington, Delaware, where the colony they called New Sweden began. At first the Swedes worked as fur traders but as time passed some settled northward up the Delaware River where they established farms and towns. The first colonists in New Sweden built small cabins out of interlocking logs that were similar to their homes back in Europe. Later on this style of building was adopted in frontier settlements all across America.

Several years after New Sweden was founded the Dutch built a fort near here at New Castle, Delaware, in an attempt to get the land that they believed belonged to New Netherland back from the Swedish settlers and after four years of fighting they succeeded. Then, after the English seized New Netherland, Delaware automatically became part of the colony of New York. However, when King Charles the Second granted Pennsylvania to William Penn the grant included the Delaware region. That was because Penn had requested that his colony have an open route to the Atlantic Ocean.

As a result the Delaware region was turned into the three southern or "lower" counties of the colony of Pennsylvania. But William Penn, out of respect for the large cultural differences between the English Quakers of Pennsylvania and the Swedish Lutherans and Dutch Calvinists of Delaware, allowed Delaware's residents to be governed only by laws agreed upon by themselves or their representatives.

When England went to war with France in 1689, Pennsylvania's Quakers refused to help protect its Delaware counties from French attacks just as they had refused to help New York. This upset the people of the Delaware region and in 1704 they broke away from Pennsylvania. The courthouse building at New Castle
seen here served as the colony’s statehouse for many decades before the Revolutionary War. Flying on it today are the flags of the four nations that have ruled in Delaware: the United States, Great Britain, Sweden, and Holland.

After the War for Independence, Delaware became the first state in the new country of the United States of America to ratify its constitution and the capitol was moved from New Castle to Dover, a city that continues to be the seat of Delaware’s government today.

Changes brought About by European Colonization
The colonization of North America by European nations brought about huge changes not only in the four middle colonies but in the other nine English colonies as well. For example, in New England alone the number of American Indians dropped from 100,000 in 1600 to about 10,000 only 75 years later. In fact some tribes were completely wiped out. And of the approximately one million American Indians living east of the Mississippi River at the time Jamestown was settled in 1607, only 150,000 remained a century and a half later. The decline in the native population was in part due to warfare but it was mostly the result of epidemics of European diseases such as smallpox and measles.

As the native population declined, the immigrant population of the English colonies rose from 143,000 whites and 7,000 blacks in 1680, to 2,157,000 whites and 569,000 mostly enslaved blacks a century later. And so the greatest consequence of colonization was a massive transplanting of people from the continents of Europe and Africa to the continent of North America across thousands of miles of ocean.

The transplanted people changed the landscape of the new continent. They cut down dense forests across thousands of square miles of countryside and replaced them with cultivated fields. The small, mostly temporary, vil-
lages of Native Americans were often replaced by large colonial cities and towns, with permanent buildings of brick and stone, built in the architectural styles of Europe. European technology came with the immigrants too, and it was used to tame the land and create a new country. Technology was a by-product of Europe's long fascination with science and had produced very sophisticated tools and machines, chemicals, navigational instruments, devices for keeping time, guns and so forth: Items that were virtually unknown to the native cultures of America before the colonists arrived.

For the colonists the biggest changes came not just from living in a mostly untamed land but from being thrown into the American cultural "melting pot" that was made up of people from many different parts of the world. And it was from the combination of so many differing ideas and customs that the diverse and amazing culture of the United States was to emerge.

Video Quiz
1. True or False? New Netherland was founded a long time before Pennsylvania.
2. True or False? England conquered New Netherland without bloodshed.
3. True or False? The violent beliefs of the Quakers caused them to be unpopular in England.
4. True or False? The colony of New Jersey was originally part of New York.
5. True or False? Pennsylvania and New Jersey were proprietorship colonies.
6. True or False? William Penn was a Puritan.
7. True or False? Patroons were poor Dutch settlers.
8. True or False? Sweden once had a colony in Delaware.
9. True or False? Philadelphia grew to be the biggest city in the English colonies.
10. True or False? The colony of Delaware was named for a Virginia governor.
The Middle Colonies
from Making the 13 Colonies series

PRE-TEST

Directions: Answer each of the following statements either true or false:

1. People from Holland were the first Europeans to colonize the lands of New York.  True  False

2. The colony of Delaware was once part of the colony of Pennsylvania.  True  False

3. The colony of New Jersey was for many years privately owned.  True  False

4. Only people of the Quaker religion were allowed to settle in the colony of Pennsylvania.  True  False

5. Delaware was at one time part of a colony called New Sweden.  True  False

6. For many years New Jersey was divided into three separate colonies.  True  False

7. Before the Revolutionary War, Philadelphia was the biggest city in the American colonies.  True  False

8. Tobacco was the main export of the colony of Pennsylvania.  True  False

9. Wealthy Englishmen called Patroons controlled the government of New Jersey.  True  False

10. The Middle Colonies got their name because they were in between New England and Canada.  True  False
POST-TEST

Directions: Answer the following using complete sentences, try to include main points to back your answer.

1. Briefly describe the founding of the colony of New York.

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2. Briefly describe the founding and early history of the colony of New Jersey.

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3. Briefly describe the founding of the colony of Delaware.

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4. Briefly describe the founding of the colony of Pennsylvania.

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Video Quiz

Directions: Answer the following statements either true or false.

1. True or False? New Netherland was founded a long time before Pennsylvania.

2. True or False? England conquered New Netherland without bloodshed.

3. True or False? The violent beliefs of the Quakers caused them to be unpopular in England.

4. True or False? The colony of New Jersey was originally part of New York.

5. True or False? Pennsylvania and New Jersey were proprietorship colonies.

6. True or False? William Penn was a Puritan.

7. True or False? Patroons were poor Dutch settlers.

8. True or False? Sweden once had a colony in Delaware.

9. True or False? Philadelphia grew to be the biggest city in the English colonies.

10. True or False? The colony of Delaware was named for a Virginia governor.
Across
1. Carteret and Berkley were ______________ in the colony of New Jersey.
3. This colony was split in half and then put back together again.
6. This man founded the colony of Pennsylvania.
8. Dutch Patroons created large estates along the river.
10. Peter Stuyvesant was the governor of this colony.

Down
2. The City of Brotherly Love was in this colony.
4. The English Bill of Rights resulted from a revolution usually described by this word.
5. The Dutch purchased this island from American Indians and built the city called New Amsterdam.
7. People who belonged to the Society of Friends were also known by this title.
9. In 1638, people from this nation started a colony in what is today Delaware.
### The Middle Colonies

**from Making the 13 Colonies series**

**Timeline 1492-1775**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1492</td>
<td>On October 12th Christopher Columbus reaches an island in the West Indies. Spanish colonization of the New World begins a short time later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1521</td>
<td>Cortez conquers the Aztec kingdom in Mexico.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1524</td>
<td>Italian Navigator, Giovanni da Verrazano, explores the coast around New Jersey and New York.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1585</td>
<td>First attempt at English colonization in America, at Roanoke Island.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1588</td>
<td>England defeats the Spanish Armada.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1607</td>
<td>The English found Jamestown in Virginia. Popham Plantation in Maine is founded by the English and then abandoned after one winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1608</td>
<td>The French found Quebec in Canada.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1609</td>
<td>Henry Hudson explores the coastal area from Maine to Cape Hatteras for the Dutch East India Company. Hudson's voyage gave Holland a claim to the region that later became New Netherland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1610</td>
<td>The Spanish found Santa Fe, New Mexico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1611</td>
<td>Henry Hudson is abandoned in Hudson's Bay by mutineers and dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1614</td>
<td>Dutch explorer Cornelius Mey sails up the Delaware River.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1624</td>
<td>The Dutch establish the colony of New Netherland. They found Fort Orange on the Hudson River at the site of present-day Albany, New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1625</td>
<td>The Dutch start building New Amsterdam (it later becomes New York City.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1626</td>
<td>The Dutch buy Manhattan Island for $24 worth of trade goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1629</td>
<td>Massachusetts Bay Colony is chartered. The lands of New Hampshire and Maine are divided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Boston is founded by Puritans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1631</td>
<td>The Dutch found Zwaanendael at present day Lewes, Delaware. It is wiped out by American Indians not long after being founded and is abandoned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1632</td>
<td>The colony of Maryland is founded. It is the first proprietorship colony and is governed by Cecil Calvert, a wealthy Catholic nobleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1633</td>
<td>The Dutch build a fur-trading post on the Connecticut River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Providence, Rhode Island, is founded by a Puritan minister named Roger Williams after he was banned from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Harvard College (the first college in the English Colonies) is founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Connecticut Colony is established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1638</td>
<td>The colony of New Sweden is founded along the Delaware River when settlers from Sweden build Fort Christina at present-day Wilmington. They go on to settle on lands that will become Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1641</td>
<td>The Society of Friends, the Quaker religion, is founded in England by George Fox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1642</td>
<td>English Civil War begins between Puritan Parliamentarians and the Royalist forces of the king.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1649</td>
<td>King Charles the First of England is beheaded for treason. The English monarchy is abolished by Parliament. Maryland institutes a law called the Act Concerning Religion that allows religious toleration of different Christian denominations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1651</td>
<td>The Dutch build Fort Casimir at present-day New Castle, Delaware, to prevent the expansion of New Sweden.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1652</td>
<td>English Civil War ends. Oliver Cromwell rules England as its &quot;Lord Protector.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1654</td>
<td>Swedish colonists capture Fort Casimir in Delaware.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1655</td>
<td>The Dutch capture New Sweden and make it part of New Netherland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>The Restoration of the Monarchy under Charles the Second begins. The Dutch build the first town called Bergen (Jersey City) in lands soon destined to become New Jersey.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on Blackline Master 6)
1663 King Charles the Second establishes the colony of Carolina and makes eight loyal friends its "Lord-Proprietors." Carolina is later divided into two colonies: North and South Carolina.

1664 England captures New Netherland and turns it in to the colony of New York.

The colony of New Jersey is created from part of New York.

1674 New Jersey is split into two colonies: East and West Jersey. Quakers buy West Jersey, making it the first Quaker colony in America.

1677 The Quaker proprietors of West Jersey write the "Laws, Concessions, and Agreements" of West Jersey. This document reflects Quaker ideals of equality and puts a lot of the power of colonial government in the hands of the common people.

1680 New Hampshire becomes a separate English royal colony.

The proprietor of East Jersey, George Carteret, dies and the colony is sold off to a group of 12 Quakers that includes William Penn.

1681 The colony of Pennsylvania is established.

1682 Twenty four proprietors buy East Jersey; William Penn takes over the Delaware as part of Pennsylvania.

1684 King Charles the Second dies, James II (The Duke of York) becomes king.

1689 The Glorious Revolution establishes the supremacy of Parliament over the monarch in England.

Deposed King James's daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange (a Dutchman) become rulers of England.

Colonial revolutionaries take control of the government of New York.

1691 Plymouth and Martha's Vineyard are combined into the Massachusetts Bay Colony when a new royal charter issued.

1702 East and West Jersey are reunited.

1704 Delaware's first independent legislature meets.

1732 A charter is granted for the colony of Georgia, the 13th colony.


1775 Revolutionary War begins at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts.

Timeline Activity
Directions: From the Timeline, place the dates in the blanks.

1. The colony of New Netherland was conquered by England in ________.
2. The colony of Pennsylvania was chartered to William Penn in ________.
3. The colony of New Sweden was founded in ________.
4. The legislature of the colony of Delaware met for the first time in ________.
5. The colony of New Jersey was divided into two separate colonies in ________.
6. Henry Hudson explored the coast south of Maine in ________.
7. The first attempt is made by Holland to colonize lands that are today in Delaware ________.
8. The first Dutch town in lands that became New Jersey was begun in ________.
9. The King of England was beheaded for treason in ________.
10. The Dutch captured New Sweden in ________.
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from Making the 13 Colonies series

Vocabulary List

The following are important words and names pertaining to middle colonization. Try to listen for these terms while viewing the program, pay close attention so you can later include them in your writing assignments.

Berkeley, Lord John - One of the two proprietors of New Jersey, as well as one of the eight proprietors of Carolina.

Carteret, Sir George - One of the two proprietors of New Jersey, as well as one of the eight proprietors of Carolina.

Charles the Second 1630-85 - Charles Stuart II, son of Charles the first, King of England 1660-85, after the monarchy was restored in 1660. Charles the Second established the Carolina colony in 1663, and gave it to eight loyal friends who had helped put him on the throne. After English forces conquered New Netherland he gave it to his brother the Duke of York.

charter - In government and law, a formal document by which the monarch or state grants and acknowledges certain rights, liberties, or powers to a colony or group of people.

colonial system - In government the pattern of relationships between a dominant nation and its dependent territories. Together a ruling country and its colonies constitute an empire.

colony - A settlement made by people who leave their own country to settle in another land, but who still remain citizens of their original country. After Columbus, many European countries began to found colonies all over the world.

De La Warr, Lord - Early governor of Jamestown, Virginia for whom the Delaware Bay was named.


Dutch West India Company - The trading company founded in 1621 that established the colony of New Netherland. Its headquarters were in New Amsterdam.

Dutch East India Company - A powerful trading company that had a government monopoly on trade between Asia and Holland. This company hired Henry Hudson to find a Northwest Passage to Asia. That voyage of discovery led to the Dutch claim to what later became New Netherland.

English Bill of Rights - A document that banned Roman Catholics from the English throne. It allowed Parliament the right to control succession to the throne, made it illegal for a monarch to suspend laws, keep an army in peacetime, or levy taxes without the consent of Parliament. It was a direct result of the "Glorious Revolution" by which Parliament for the first time gained powers that surpassed those of the monarch.

Fox, George (1624-1691) - The founder in 1641, of the Society of Friends (Quakers).

Franklin, Ben (1706-1790) - Great Quaker scientist, printer, publisher, and statesman who resided in Philadelphia for much of his life.

French and Indian Wars - Four wars, fought one after another in America from between 1689 and 1763, between the French and their Indian allies and the English and their Indian allies. As a result of these wars, England gained control of almost all French land in North America.

The Glorious Revolution - A revolution in 1688 that ended the unpopular rule of Catholic King James the First. It occurred when Parliament invited the Protestant husband of the king's daughter Mary, King William of Holland, to invade England. After driving James from England, Parliament declared William and Mary co-rulers over England and Ireland.

Hudson, Henry (died 1611) - English explorer who made four voyages searching for a Northwest Passage to Asia in the early 1600s.

James the Second - Brother of King Charles the Second. He was given the lands of New Netherland by King Charles when he was only the Duke of York. He became king after his brother died but was deposed a short time later during the Glorious Revolution, mainly because he was a Catholic and gave Catholics favored treatment.

Massachusetts Bay Colony - A Puritan Colony started by John Winthrop near Plymouth around 1630. In 1691, Plymouth Colony joined with the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

(Continued on Blackline Master 8)
mercantilism - An economic system in England's colonies. Under this system English shipping and manufacturing were protected at the expense of colonial shippers and manufacturers. Laws such as the Navigation Acts were used to enforce the policies of mercantilism.

New Amsterdam - A city founded by the Dutch in 1625, on Manhattan Island. It became New York City.

New Jersey - A colony formed when the Duke of York, divided up the colony of New York. He gave New Jersey to two friends who became its proprietors.

New Netherland - A region of America claimed by the Dutch in the early 1600s. It included parts of what are now the states of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Delaware. Troops from New Netherland also held the region that became Pennsylvania from 1655-1664.

New York - After the English took New Netherland in 1664 it was renamed New York in honor of its owner the Duke of York.

New Sweden - A Swedish colony that formed along the Delaware River starting in 1638. It was in today's states of Delaware and Pennsylvania. The Dutch captured New Sweden in 1655.

Parliament - An official council concerned with government. Today in England Parliament consists of those elected to the House of Commons and those who, by hereditary right, belong to the House of Lords. In the early days of England the Royal sovereigns governed with the help and consent of Parliament.

Pacifists - People who do not believe in fighting to solve problems. Quakers are pacifists.

Patroon system - A plan devised by the Dutch West India Company to colonize New Netherland. Under this system people who paid to bring in 50 settlers over a four-year time span were granted huge tracts of land and were allowed to rule them like feudal lords. Patroons could control almost all aspects of the lives of people living on their estates including whom they married. Only five patronships were ever granted because few people were willing to give up their personal freedom.

Penn, William (1644-1718) - A Quaker who, in 1681, received a charter to the colony of Pennsylvania. The charter was made in repayment of a loan the king had received from Penn's father.

Pennsbury Manor - The Pennsylvania estate of William Penn.

Proprietorship Colonies - Privately owned English colonies such as Pennsylvania, Carolina, Maryland, and New Jersey. The owners of these colonies were called proprietors.

Quakers - A name given to members of a religious group founded by George Fox in England in 1641, called the "Society of Friends" that championed peaceful behavior and personal religious experience.

Society of Friends - Quakers.

Stuyvesant, Peter - Governor of New Netherland.

William and Mary (King and Queen) - see Glorious Revolution.

Vocabulary Activity
Directions: From the Vocabulary List, select the correct word to fill in the blank.

1. Carteret and Berkeley were the ______________ of New Jersey.

2. The ______________ of New Netherland lived like feudal lords.

3. New York was named after James the brother of King Charles the Second whose official title was the ______________.

4. Peter ______________ was the governor of New Netherland when it fell to the English.

5. The king granted colonial __________ to men like William Penn.

6. Under the laws of the ______________ Catholics were not allowed to rule England.

7. Because they were __________, Quakers in Pennsylvania refused to go to war against the French.

8. The Dutch East India Company hired Henry Hudson to find a new route to Asia called the ______________.

9. The Dutch West India Company had headquarters in the town of ____________.

10. The colony of ____________ began along the Delaware River in 1638.
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Map of the Middle Colonies