

LEQ: What were the Middle Colonies?



The Middle colonies at first were smaller than the current Middle states. This map is courtesy of the trochwikispaces.com.

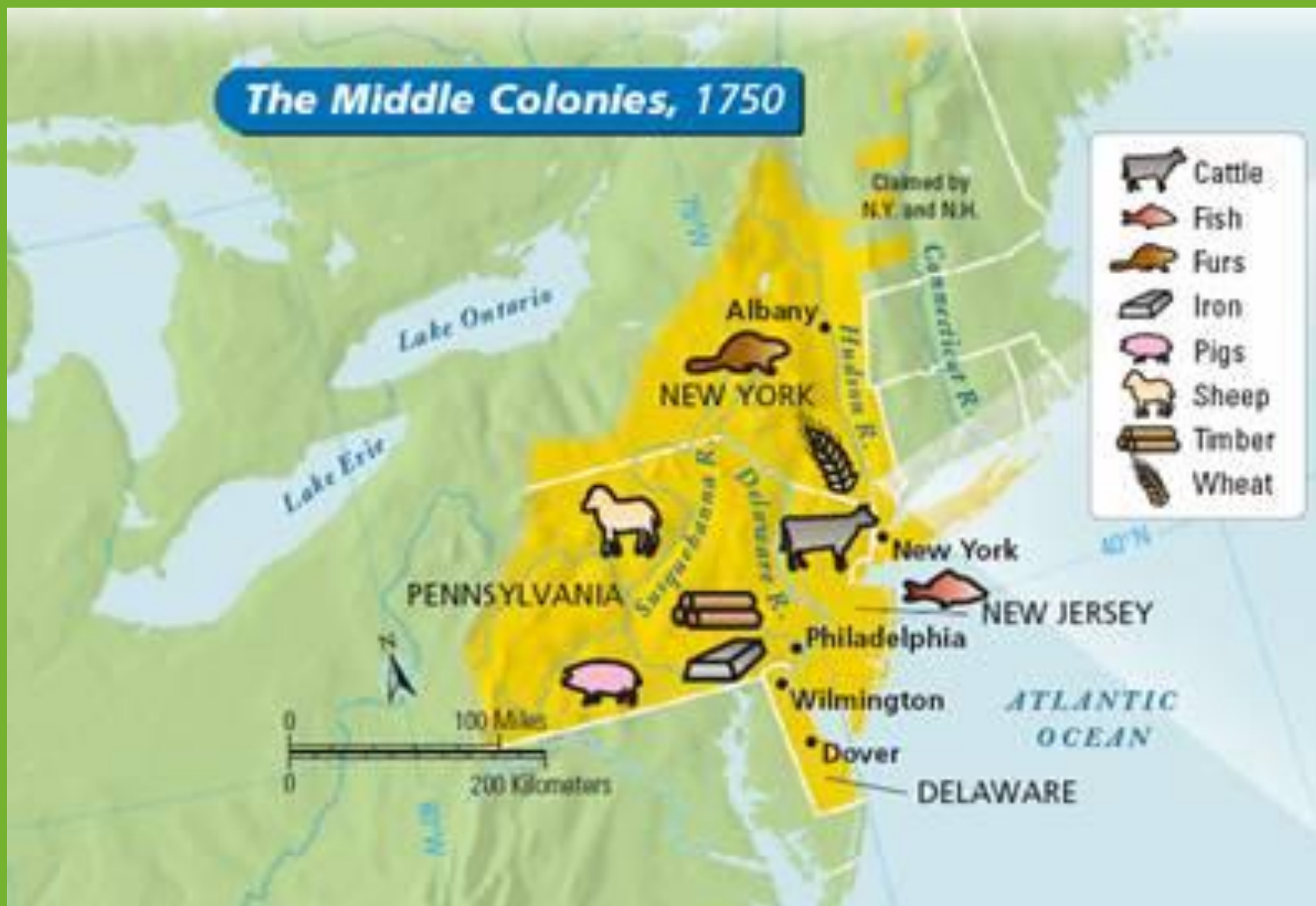
LEQ: What were the Middle Colonies?

Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania



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The Middle Colonies



The Middle Colonies were also known as the “Breadbasket Colonies.” Their rich farm lands allowed significant amounts of food to be grown and raised. There was a longer growing season in these colonies compared to the New England colonies. This image is courtesy of pbworks.com.

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Virginia (starting with Jamestown) was the first permanent English colony in North America.



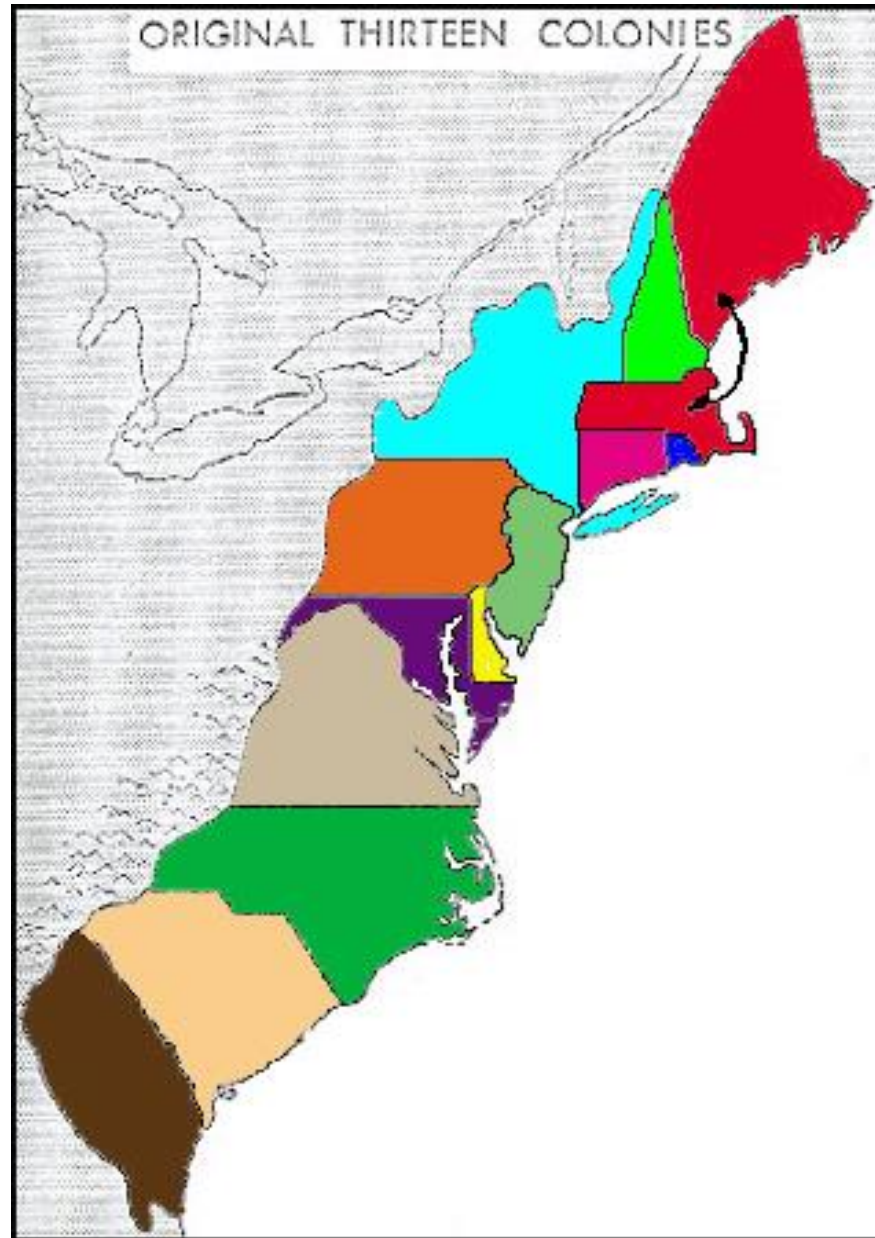
Virginia was one of the southern colonies. This map of the Commonwealth of Virginia is courtesy of GreenwichMeanTime.com.

Massachusetts (starting with Plymouth) was the second English colony in North America.



Massachusetts was one of the New England colonies. This image is courtesy [msfrederick7th.wikispaces.com](https://www.wikispaces.com/msfrederick7th).

Eventually, 13 British colonies were located from New England to Florida.



This map shows the Thirteen British colonies. Maine, shown in red, was not one of the 13 original colonies. Maine was part of the colony of Massachusetts. This image is courtesy of socialstudiesforkids.com.

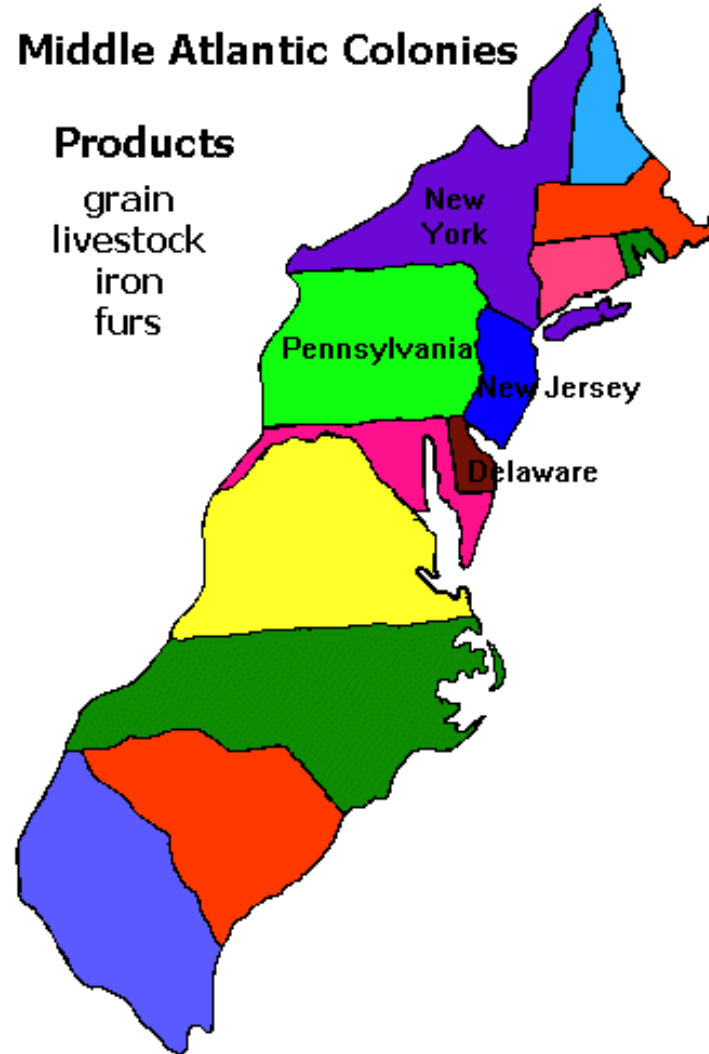
The Middle Colonies were located between the northern colonies of New England and the Southern colonies.

The Thirteen Colonies

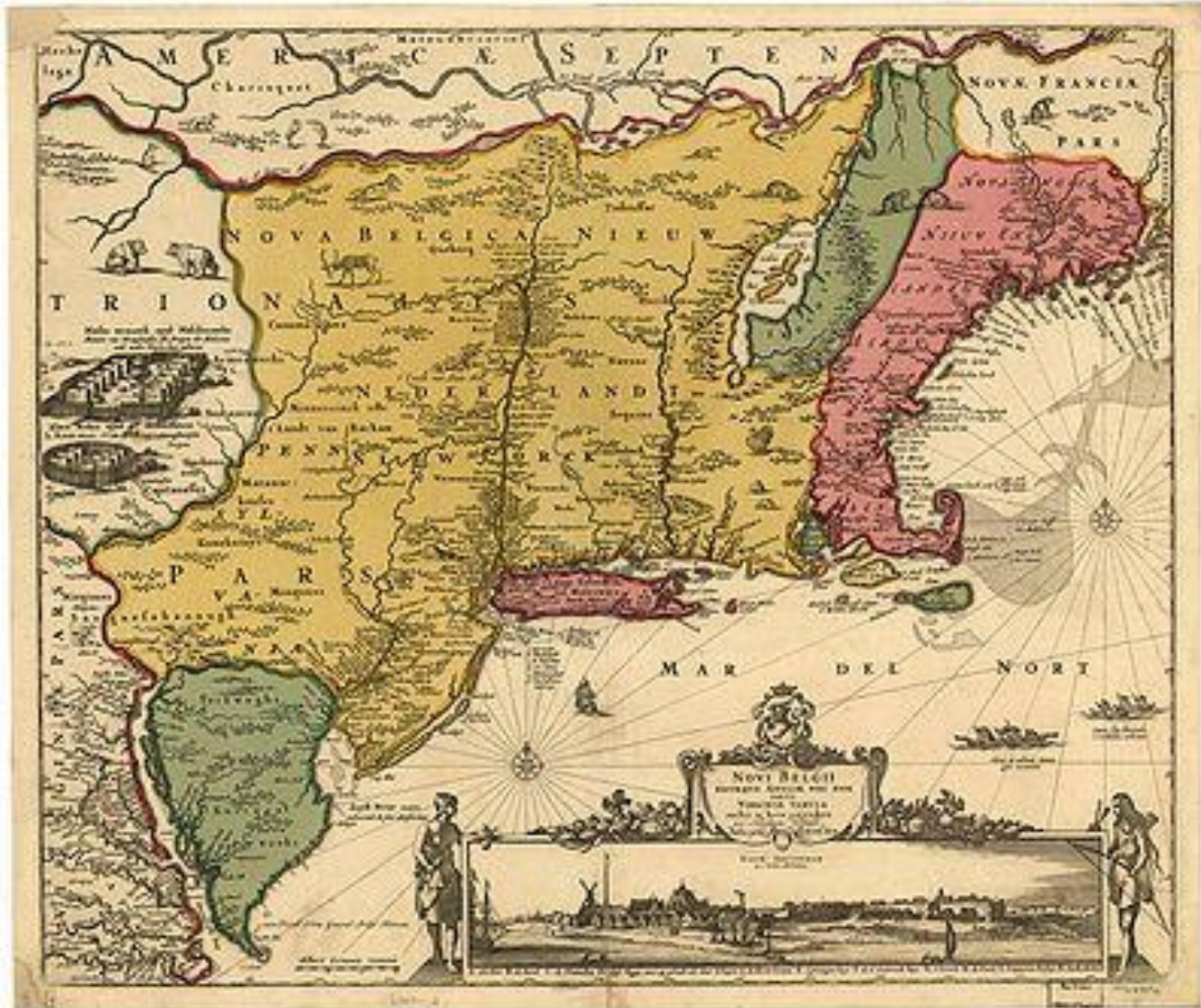
Middle Atlantic Colonies

Products

grain
livestock
iron
furs

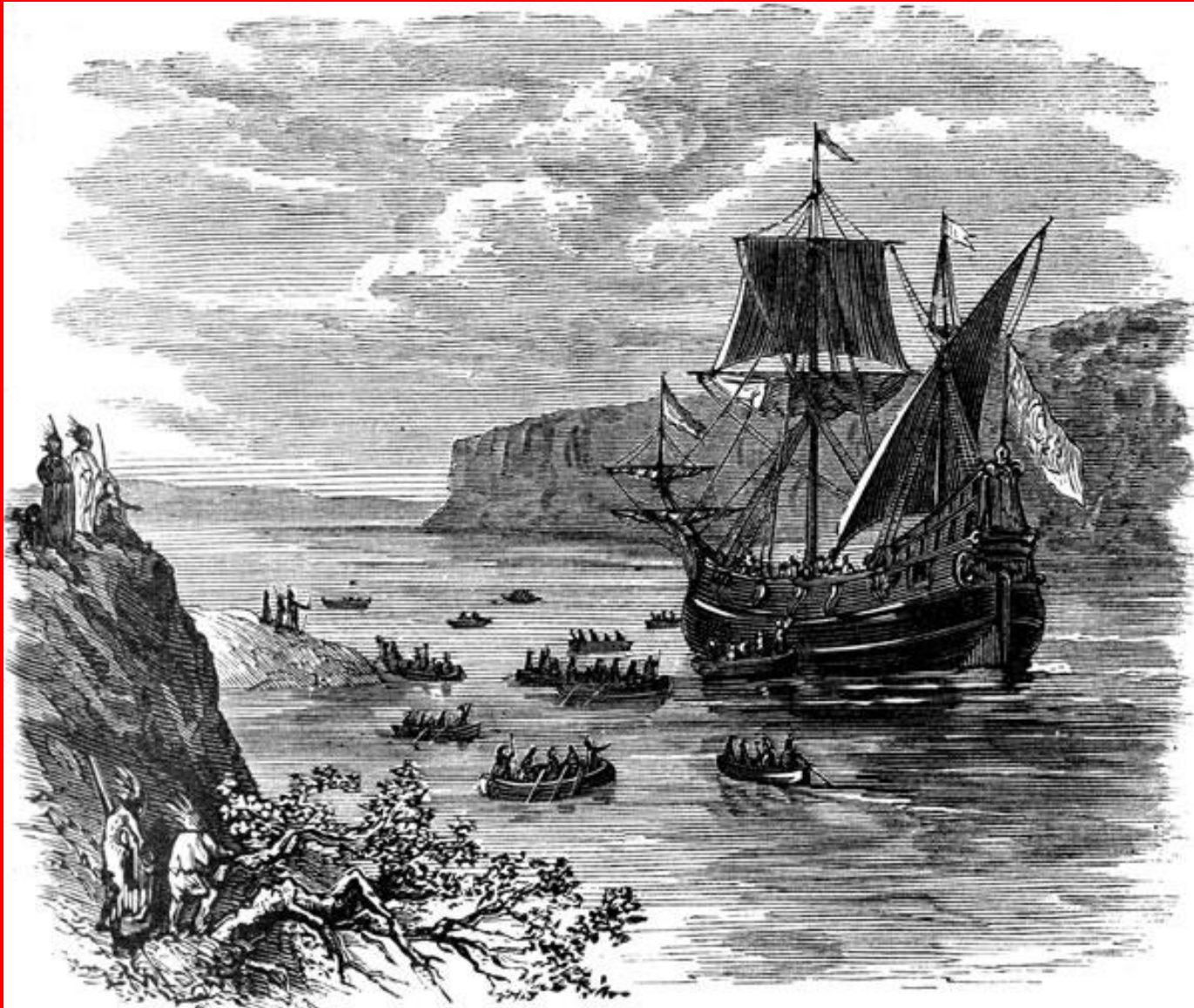


The first Europeans to settle New York were the Dutch.



Their colony was known as New Netherland. This is a 1685 reprint of a 1650 map of New Netherland. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1609 on a voyage for the Dutch government, Henry Hudson sailed up a beautiful, wide river, which is now named for him.



Henry Hudson ascended the Hudson River in his ship the *Half Moon*. This image is David B. Scott's *A School History of the United States*, Harper & Brothers, 1883 and is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

Hudson was looking for a Northwest Passage-- a sea route to Asia.



This map shows Henry Hudson's fourth attempt to find the Northwest Passage in 1610. This image is courtesy of ianchadwick.com.

However, the Hudson River was not a route that would lead him to the Northwest Passage.



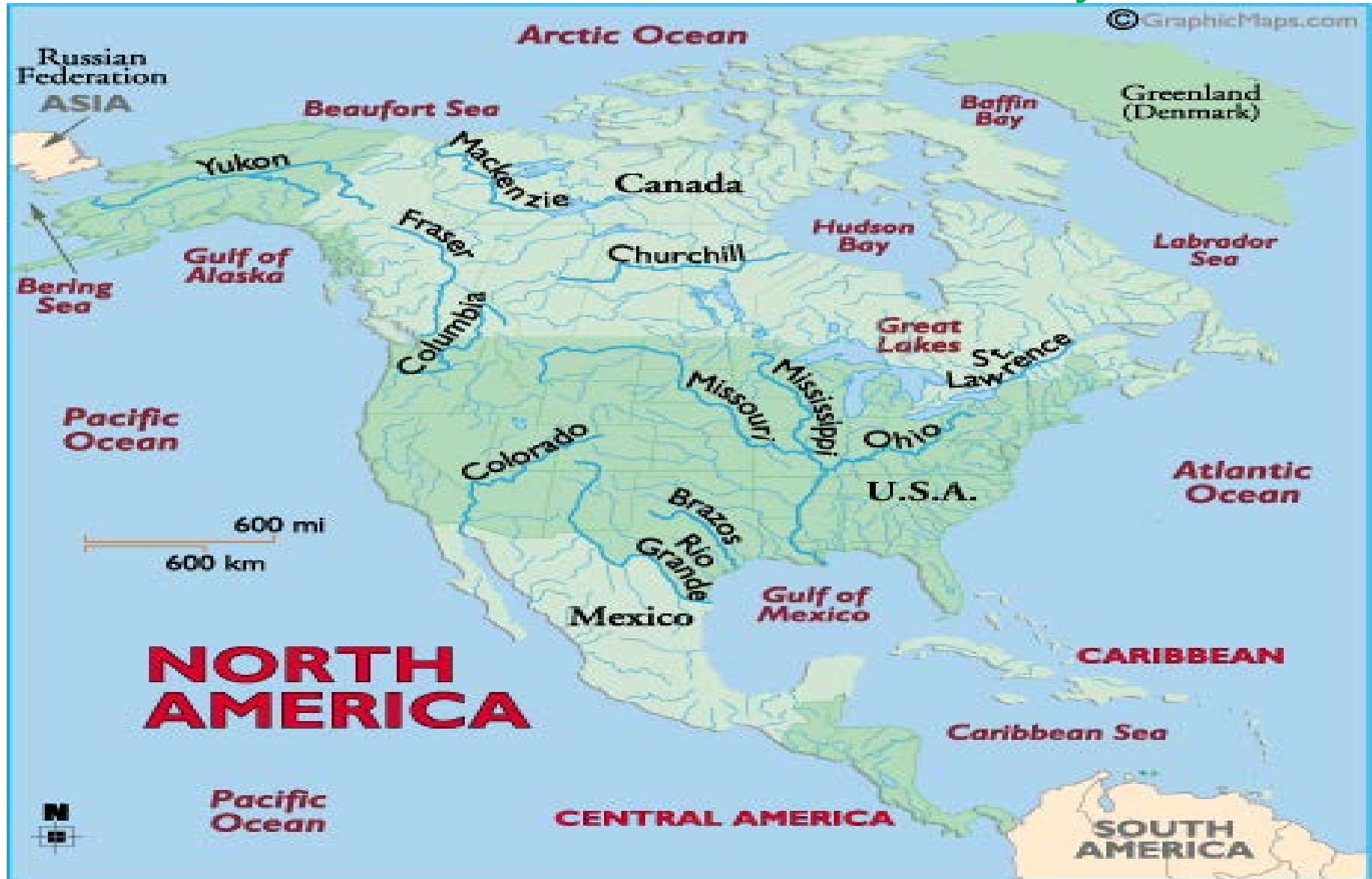
The Hudson River is a 315 mile long river that flows through eastern New York. This image is courtesy of free-extras.com.

On his fourth attempt to find the Northwest Passage, his men became discouraged and mutinied.



Henry Hudson, his teenage son, John, and six crewmen who were either too sick to continue the journey, or who were loyal to Hudson were set adrift in a small boat. They were never heard from again. This painting is titled: "Henry Hudson The Celebrated and Unfortunate Navigator, Abandoned by His Crew in Hudson's Bay the 11th of June 1620." The painting is by Francis Davignon (1813- circa 1870) and is courtesy of the Mariners' Museum.

But Hudson discovered two important bodies of water, both named after him: Hudson Bay...



This map shows significant bodies of water in North America, including Hudson Bay located in Canada. It is courtesy of graphicmaps.com.

... and the Hudson River which is near the border of New York and New England.



This image is a map of the Hudson River watershed and the Mohawk River. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Although a small country, the Netherlands (Holland) had a large fleet of trading ships that sailed all over the world.



This painting shows the *Noord-Nieuwland* in Table Bay, South Africa in 1762. This image is in the William Fehr Collection at the Castle of Good Hope in Cape Town, South Africa. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1621 the Dutch West India Company set up a trading colony-- New Netherland-- in the area Hudson had explored.



The Dutch West India Company was chartered by a group of Dutch merchants in 1621. It was modeled on the better-known Dutch East India Company. The charter gave the company a trade monopoly that included West Africa and the New World. The New World was an expansive term and meant virtually anywhere not covered by the Dutch East India Company's monopoly. New Amsterdam, for example, included not only present-day New York, but also Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware. The Dutch West India Company went bankrupt and folded in 1674. This image of the West India House in Amsterdam, Holland is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The center of the new colony of New Netherland was New Amsterdam, located on the tip of Manhattan Island where the Hudson River enters New York Harbor.



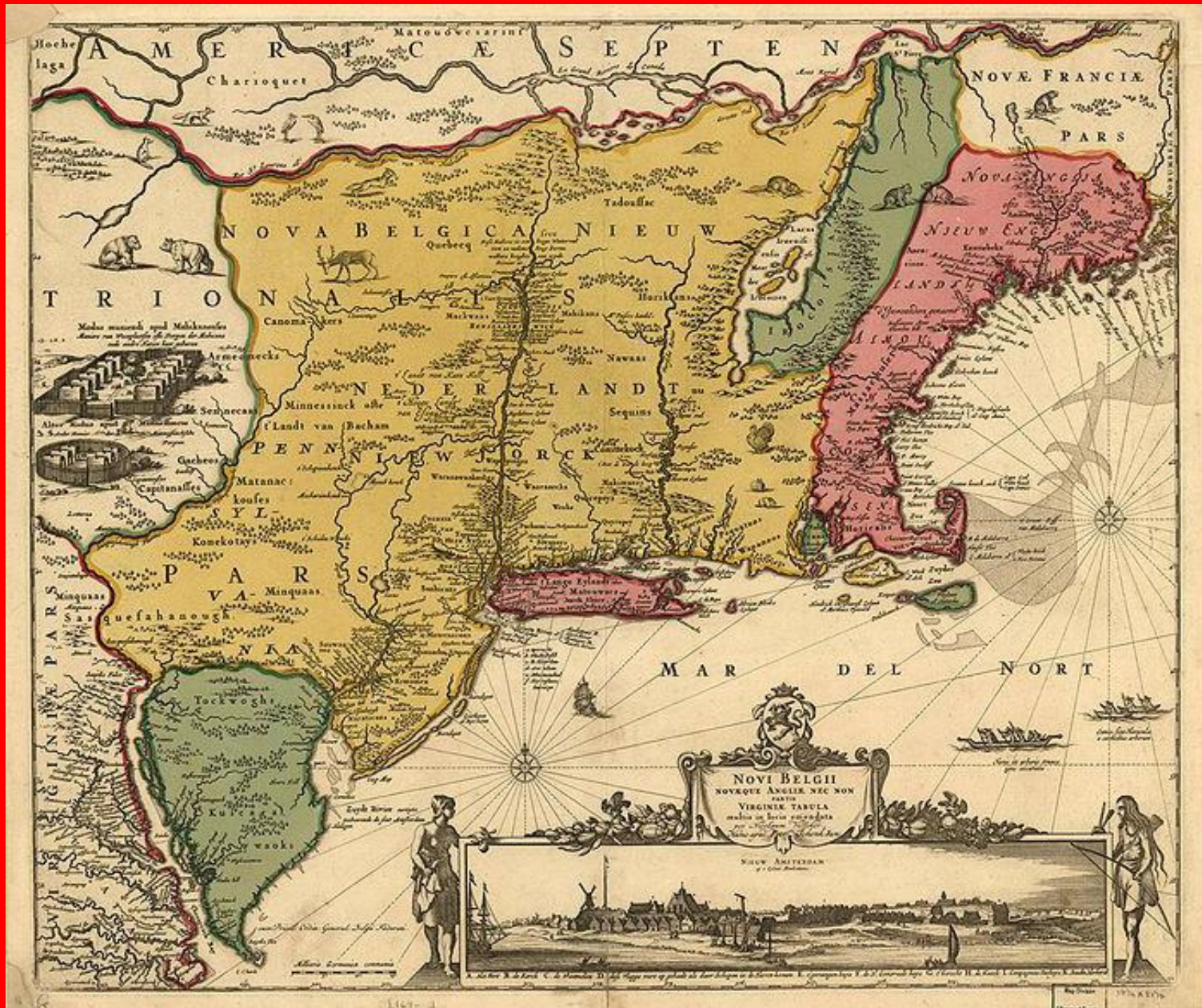
This image is titled "New Amsterdam, recently called New York, and now retaken by the Netherlanders 24 Aug 1673." This image by the map maker Hugo Allard (1625-1691) was created facing north circa 1674. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Peter Minuit, the governor of the Dutch Colony paid the Native Americans approximately \$700 in trading goods in exchange for the island of Manhattan.



This painting shows the event on May 24, 1626, when Dutch governor Peter Minuit purchased Manhattan Island. A historian in 1846 estimated that the 60 Dutch guilders paid for Manhattan was worth \$24 in 1846. However, adjusting for inflation, the cost today would be approximately \$700. That is still a very good deal. The specific trading goods were not listed. This image is courtesy of thereformedbroker.com.

Compared to the New England Colonies, New Netherland grew very slowly.



This is a map of New Netherland and New England. It was created by Nicolaes II Visscher (1649-1702) circa 1685. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress and Wikimedia Commons.

Some reasons that New Netherlands grew slowly was first, the Netherlands was a prosperous country, and many residents were not that anxious to leave.



By the early 1600s, Amsterdam was the world's greatest trading center and an important center of manufacturing. The Dutch found ways to make profits from the almost constant wars of the 1600s. By 1650, the Dutch owned 50% of the merchant ships in Europe. This painting, *The Dam Square in Amsterdam* was created by Gerrit Adriaensz Berckheyde (1638-1698) and is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Second, the Dutch were tolerant of different religions.



This painting is titled *The Market Square at Haarlem with the St. Bavokerk Cathedral*. This painting is by Gerrit Adriaensz Berckheyde (1638-1698) and is courtesy of the University of North Carolina at Pembroke.

So many Dutch did not feel the need to leave their country and settle in North America.



This image shows the fort at New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. It was published in George Bancroft's *History of the Colonization of the United States*, New York: Julius Hart and Company, 1886.

The Dutch West India Company let it be known that it would welcome **any** Europeans to its colony, even those who fled New England.



This image of New Amsterdam was published in George Bancroft's *History of the Colonization of the United States*, New York: Julius Hart and Company, 1886.

The company also gave huge tracts of Hudson riverfront land to anyone who would bring 50 new settlers to New Netherland.



This image is titled *New Amsterdam, the first Dutch settlement*. This image was published in Alexander H. Stephens' *A Comprehensive and Popular History of the United States*, Chattanooga: Hickman and Fowler, 1882.

New Sweden was located in what are now parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.



This is a postage stamp commemorating the founding of Wilmington, Delaware. It was created in 1938 by the United States Postal Service. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The fur trade brought settlers to America from Sweden. They settled south of New Netherland and named their colony New Sweden.



This is an engraving of fur trade in New Sweden in the early 1600s. Peter Lindstrom, was the artist. This image is from *Geographia Americae with An Account of the Delaware Indians, Based on Surveys and Notes Made 1654-1656* by Peter Lindstrom, published by The Swedish Colonial Society, 1925.

In 1638 the Swedes built Fort Christina in the Delaware River Valley at present-day Wilmington, Delaware.



This image is a model of Fort Christina, located at the American Swedish Historical Museum in Philadelphia. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Dutch, however, saw New Sweden as a rival for trade.



This map shows New Netherland in purple and its physical relationship to New Sweden which is shown in gray. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

New Netherland seized New Sweden and made it a part of its colony.



This painting, titled *The Landing of the Swedes*, shows the first meeting between the Swedish settlers and Native Americans in 1638. The meeting took place along the Christina River in present-day Wilmington, Delaware. This painting by Stanley Massey Arthurs (1877-1950) is courtesy of the University of Delaware.

The Swedish colonists who stayed on under Dutch rule brought the American colonies the important new skill of building log cabins.



The typical log cabin was a small, one-room hut with one door and perhaps one or more small windows. The spaces between the logs were packed with mud to keep out the wind and cold. Because there were no nails the logs were fastened with notched ends, or with wooden pegs. The roof was made of overlapping rows of short boards. The floor was hard-packed clay. The window openings were covered with oiled paper to let in a little light. The room was heated by an open fireplace that also served as the cook stove. This image is courtesy of howstuffworks.com.

Back in England, the English were fighting among themselves in an event known as the English Civil War.



This painting is titled Marston Moore. It was one of the battles of the English Civil War and took place in 1644. This painting was created by John Barker. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

In 1642 the Civil War began between King Charles I and the English Parliament, which was now dominated by the Puritans.



This image, titled *Battle of Naseby*, is by an unknown artist. The victory of the Parliamentarian New Model Army, under Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell, over the Royalist army, commanded by Prince Rupert, at the Battle of Naseby (June 14, 1645) marked the decisive turning point in the English Civil War. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Parliament (Puritans) won, and King Charles I was beheaded.



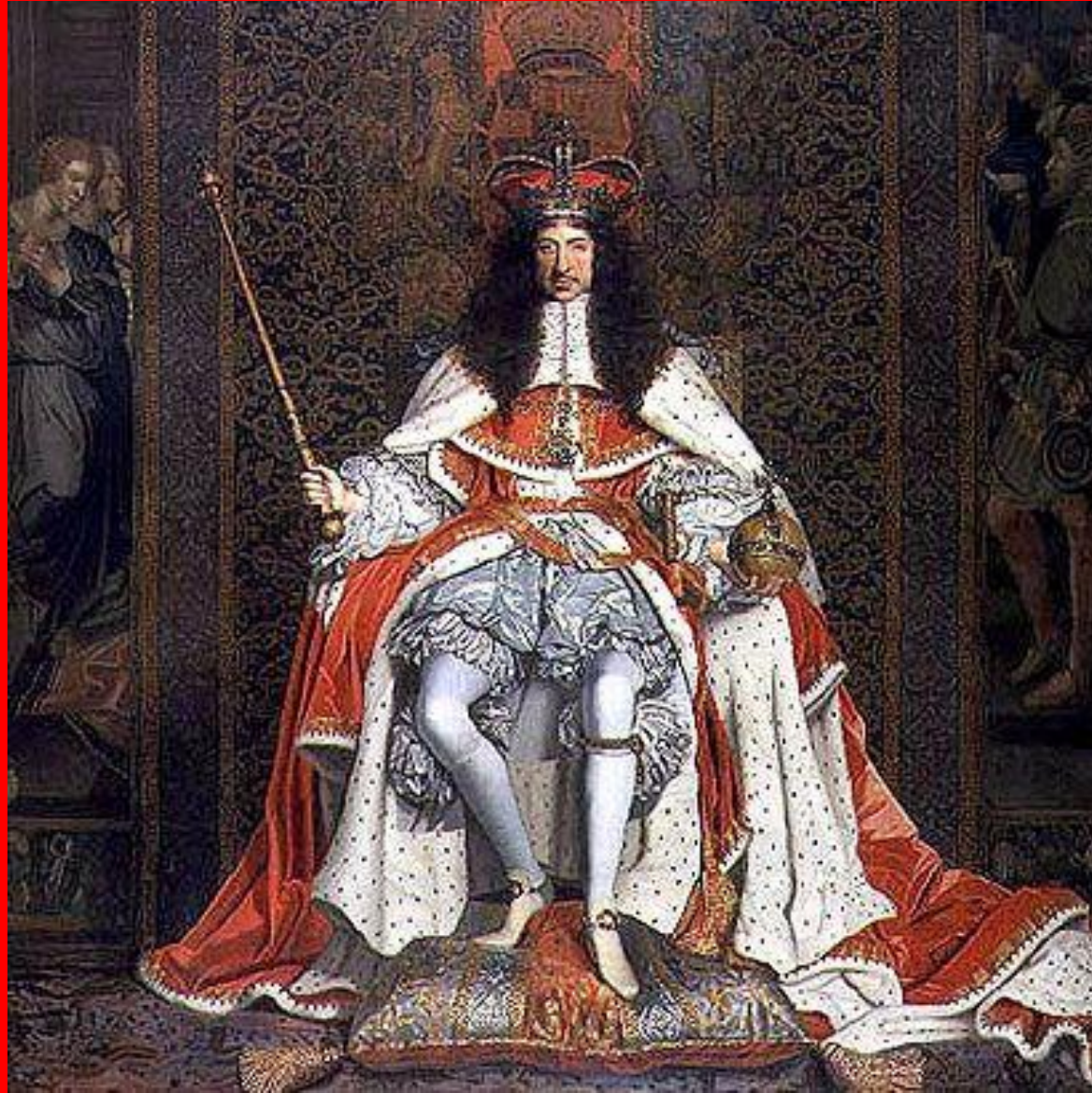
This is a painting of the execution of Charles I at the Palace of Whitehall on January 30, 1649. The inset pictures on the left show Charles as he appeared at his trial, and below, Charles walking to the scaffold. Those on the right show the moments immediately after the execution: the axe man holds up Charles's severed head while spectators hurry to dip their handkerchiefs in royal blood. This image is courtesy of the National Galleries of Scotland.

The Puritans ruled England for 11 years.



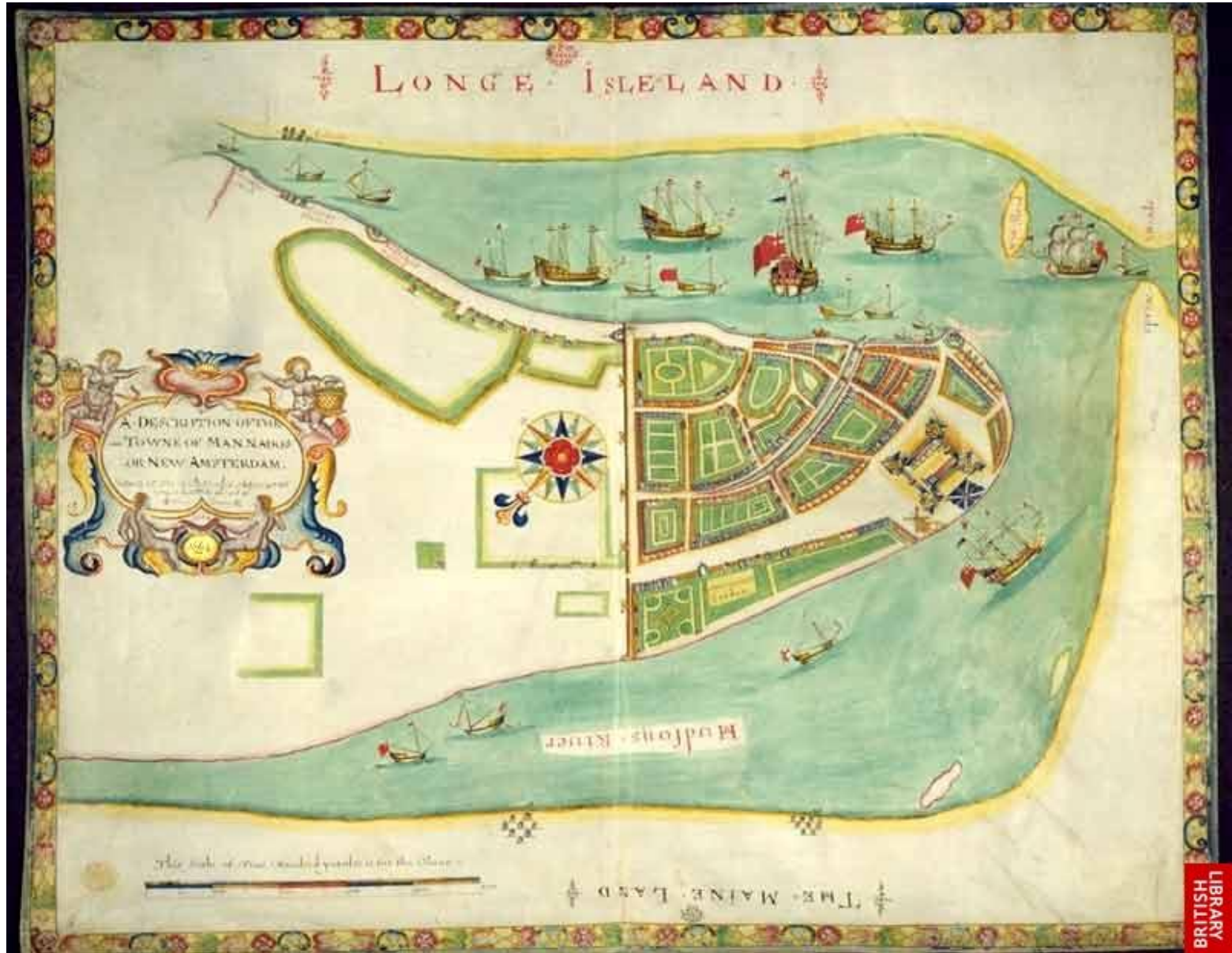
This painting shows Puritan leader Oliver Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament in 1653. The royalists took control of the government within two years of Cromwell's death. This painting was created by Andrew Gow in 1907. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The English tired of living under the strict rules of the Puritans, and the royalists returned to power under the popular King Charles II.



This painting shows King Charles II of England in his coronation robes. This painting by John Michael Wright (1617-1694) is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The new king looked to expand his empire in North America.



BRITISH LIBRARY

This is an image of the Duke of York's plan for New Amsterdam in 1664. This image is courtesy of the British Library.

Only New Netherland kept King Charles II from holding all of the Atlantic Coast from New England to Florida.



This map shows English colonization during the early part of the 1600s in red, and the Dutch colonization during this time period in blue. Notice New Netherland was mostly located along the Hudson River and the western part of Long Island. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service.

The English king sent the English Navy under the command of his brother James, Duke of York, to seize the Dutch Colony.



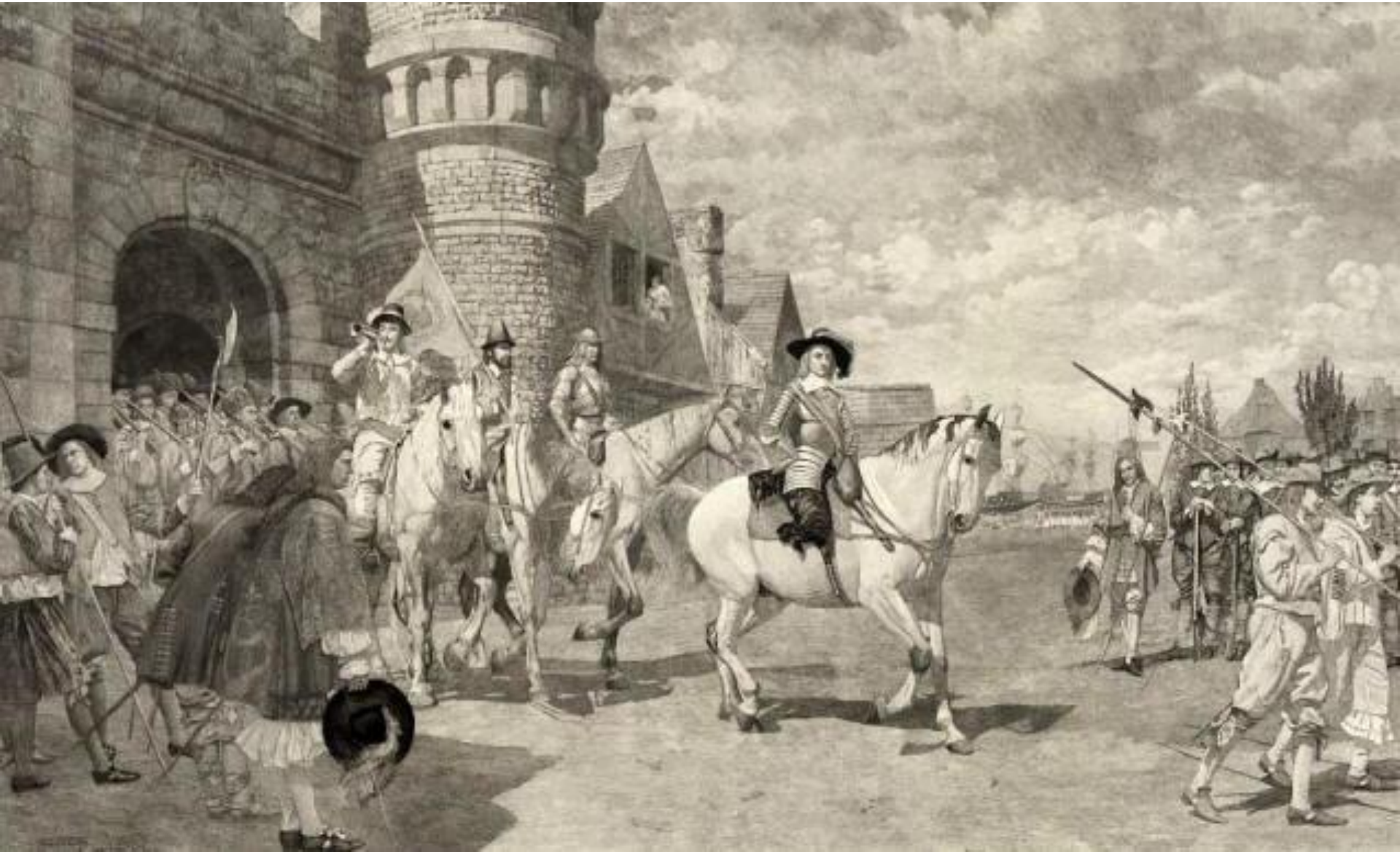
The King's brother did not personally go to America and to New Netherland. However, as Lord High Admiral he commanded the Royal Navy. His trusted subordinate, Richard Nicolls, commanded the English ships that arrived in New Amsterdam. James, the Duke of York, later became King James II of England and King James VI of Scotland. This image was painted in 1686 by Nicolas de Largilliere (1656-1746). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

One morning, the people of New Amsterdam were surprised to see English warships anchored in their harbor.



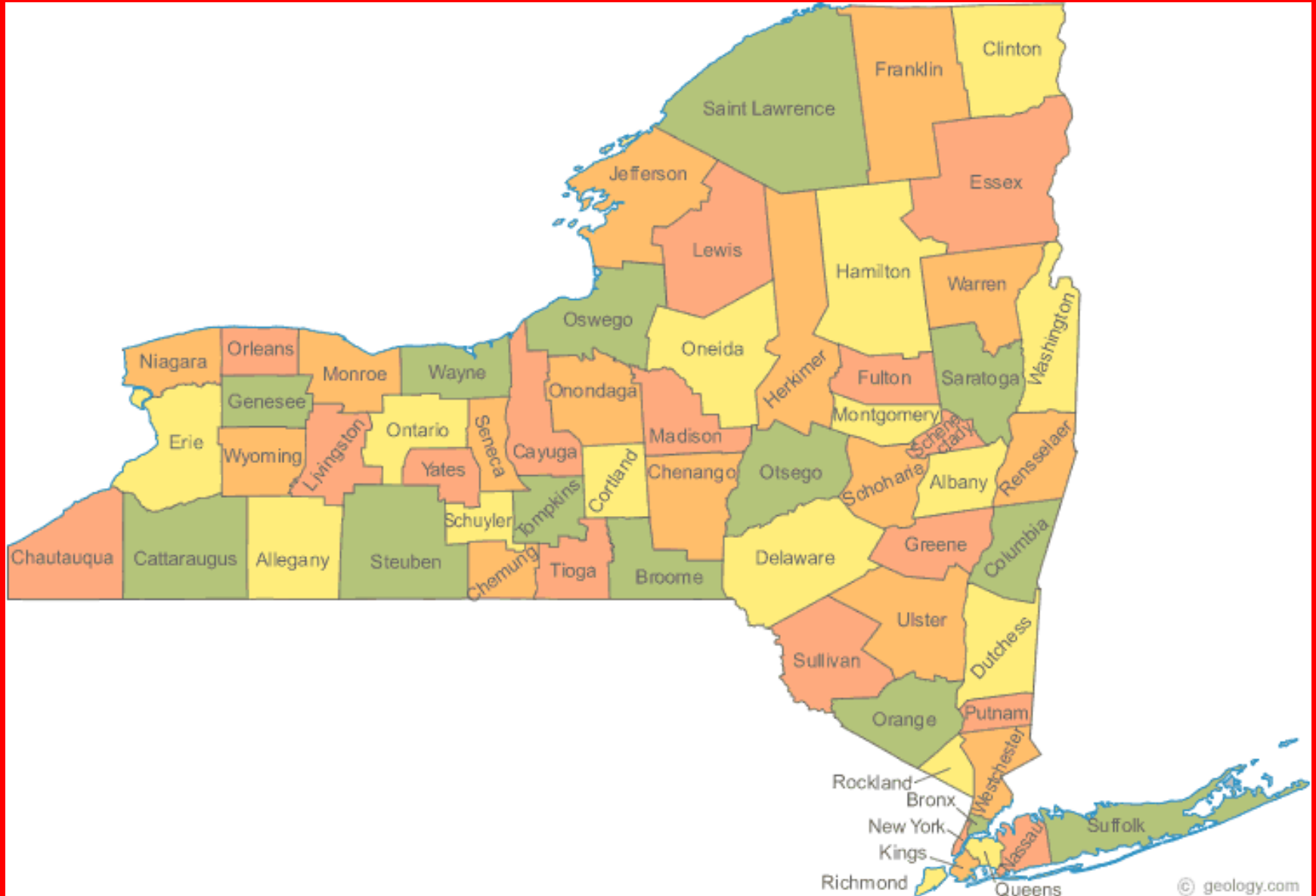
New Netherlands' Governor Peter Stuyvesant is standing with his wooden leg among residents of New Amsterdam in August, 1664. They are pleading with him not to open fire on the British warships waiting in the harbor to claim the territory for England. This image, *The Fall of New Amsterdam*, was created by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris (1863-1930). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

New Netherland surrendered to the English without a fight.



This image shows Dutch soldiers, lead by Governor Peter Stuyvesant, leaving New Amsterdam after surrendering it to the English. There was not a castle like structure in New Amsterdam at this time. This image is courtesy of sonofthesouth.net.

New Amsterdam and New Netherland were renamed New York in honor of the king's brother, the Duke of York.



This map of New York State is courtesy of geology.com.

New York became a proprietary colony, which was a colony awarded to one person or a group of people by the king.



This image is titled *The First Settlement of Albany*. This image appeared in William Cullen Bryant's, and Sydney Howard Gay's *A Popular History of the United States*. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons, 1881. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

However many English people did not want settle in New York because of the methods by which the proprietors controlled the government.



Proprietors made money off the colonies by collecting yearly land fees from settlers who had purchased land within the colony. The Proprietors created their own courts and made their own laws. Proprietors could establish their own churches, town, and ports. English settlers complained about the mismanagement of the colony. This is an image of New Amsterdam from what is now New York Harbor. This image is from: Richard Markham, *Richard. Colonial Days: Being Stories and Ballads for Young Patriots*. New York: Dodd, Mead, & Company, 1881.

Three Presidents are descended from the Hudson River Valley Dutch.



On the left, Martin Van Buren was the 8th President. His image is courtesy of whitehousehistory.org.

In the center, Theodore Roosevelt was the 26th President. His image is courtesy of whitehousehistory.org.

On the right, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the 32nd President. His image is courtesy of whitehousehistory.org.

Some of the other contributions of the Dutch to our American culture include:
Doughnuts...



Dutch doughnuts are called oliebollen. This image is courtesy of bigoven.com. The source for the Dutch being a source of doughnuts is found in Peter G. Rose's book *Delicious December: How the Dutch Brought Us Santa, Presents, and Treats*.

...Waffles...



This shows the Dutch stroopwafels. This image is courtesy of theculturetrip.com. The source for the Dutch being a source of waffles is found in Peter G. Rose's book *Delicious December: How the Dutch Brought Us Santa, Presents, and Treats*.

...Pancakes...



This shows a Dutch Baby Pancake. This image is courtesy of marthastewart.com. The source for the Dutch being a source of pancakes is found in Peter G. Rose's book *Delicious December: How the Dutch Brought Us Santa, Presents, and Treats*.

...Gifts at Christmas...



This shows colonial Christmas gifts. This image is courtesy of steemit.com. The source for the Dutch being a source of Christmas gifts is found in Peter G. Rose's book *Delicious December: How the Dutch Brought Us Santa, Presents, and Treats*.

...Christmas Cookies...



This shows colonial chocolate Christmas cookies. This image is courtesy of revolutionarypie.com. The source for the Dutch being a source of Christmas cookies is found in Peter G. Rose's book *Delicious December: How the Dutch Brought Us Santa, Presents, and Treats*.

... and the Dutch Saint Nicholas, known as Sinterklaas...



Saint Nicholas was the patron saint of children. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons. The source for the Dutch being a source of Sinterklaas is found in Peter G. Rose's book *Delicious December: How the Dutch Brought Us Santa, Presents, and Treats*.

... who after being combined with the English's Father Christmas...



Before the 1800s, Father Christmas was concerned with adult feasting and merry-making. This image is courtesy of historythings.com. The source for the evolution of Father Christmas is found in historythings.com.

... eventually became the American Santa Claus that we know today.



New York cartoonist Thomas Nast drew the original black and white image of Santa Claus in December, 1862 for *Harpers Weekly* magazine. This colored image that he created for the January 1, 1881 edition of *Harpers Weekly* is courtesy of brittanica.com. The source for the Dutch Sinterklaas and the English Father Christmas being a source of Santa Claus is found in Peter G. Rose's book *Delicious December: How the Dutch Brought Us Santa, Presents, and Treats*.

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New Jersey is located south of New York and east of Pennsylvania.



© geology.com

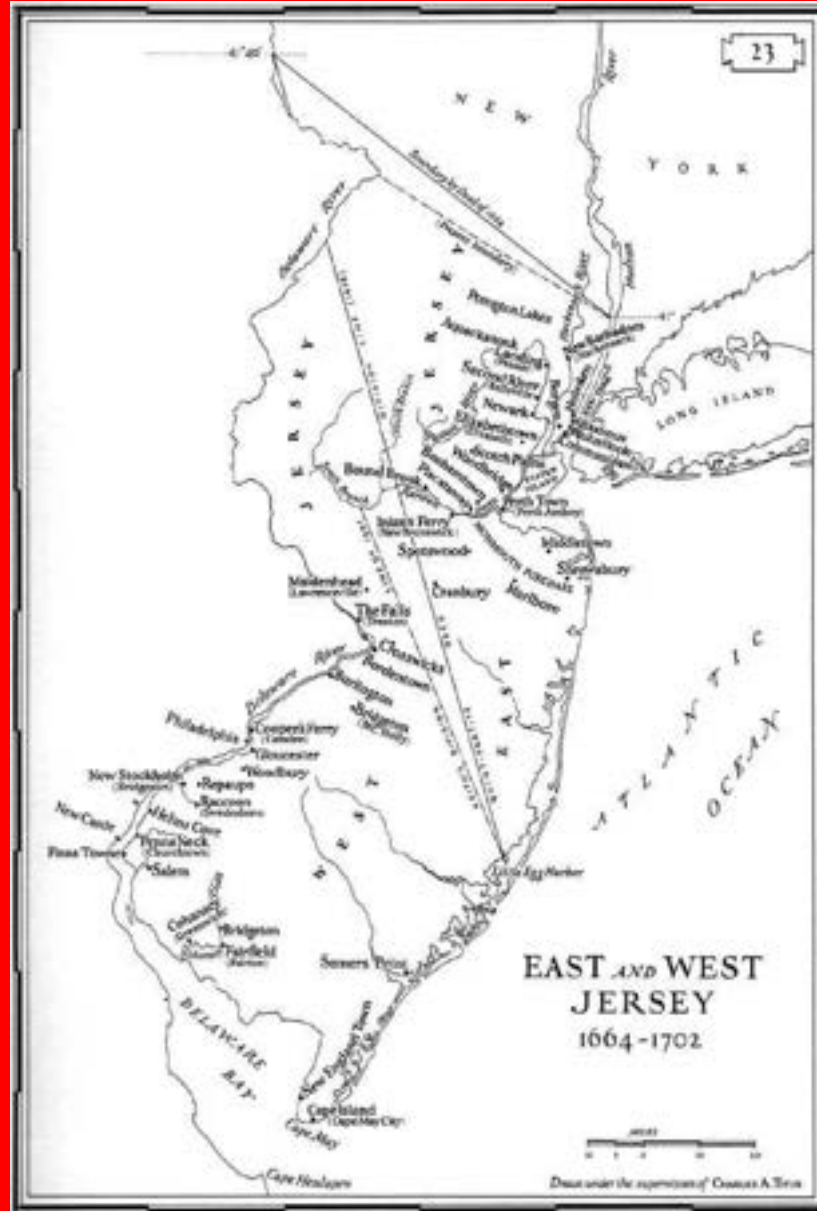
This image shows a county map of the State of New Jersey. This image is courtesy of geology.com.

The Duke of York gave some of his land, between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, to two friends, Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.



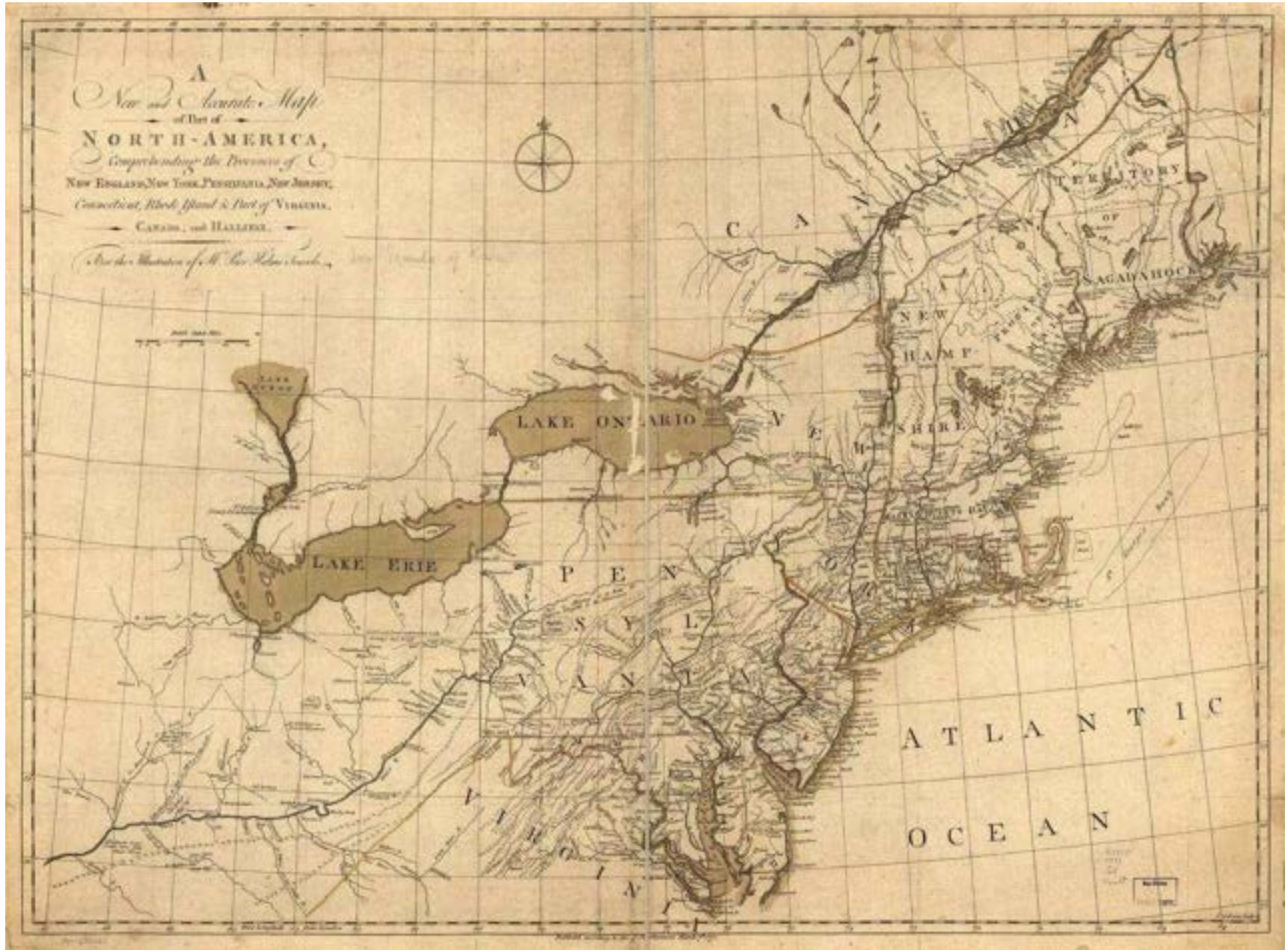
The Delaware River separates New Jersey from Pennsylvania. The Hudson River separates the northeast section of New Jersey from New York. This image is courtesy of netstate.com.

At first there were two separate colonies known as East Jersey and West Jersey until 1702, when they became the royal colony of New Jersey.



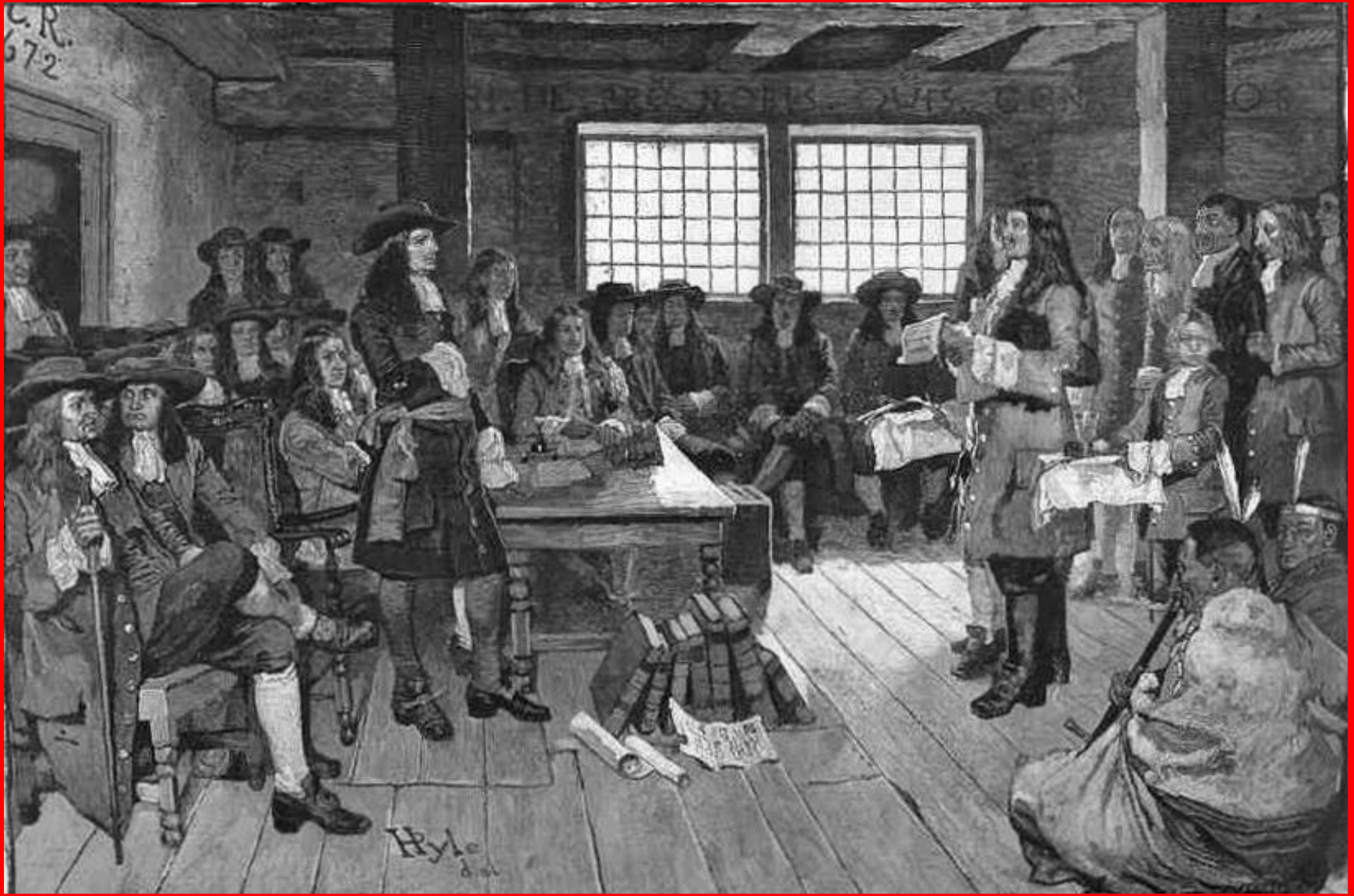
This map shows the boundary of East Jersey and West Jersey. This image is courtesy of westjerseyhistory.org.

Pennsylvania was one of the largest English colonies.



This is a map of Pennsylvania and the northern colonies in the 1700s. This map is courtesy of mapsofpa.com.

Near New Jersey, William Penn founded a colony as home to his religious community, the Quakers.



William Penn (1644-1718) the English Quaker and colonialist, and founder of Pennsylvania, is standing on the left. He was in conference with colonists in 1682. This engraving is from *Harper's Weekly* in 1883.

Quakers opposed war and would not serve in the military.



This image shows Quakers being led to execution in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1600s. This image was first published in Benson J. Lossing's, *Our Country*. New York: Johnson and Bailey, 1895.

Because Quakers opposed war, they did not pay taxes.



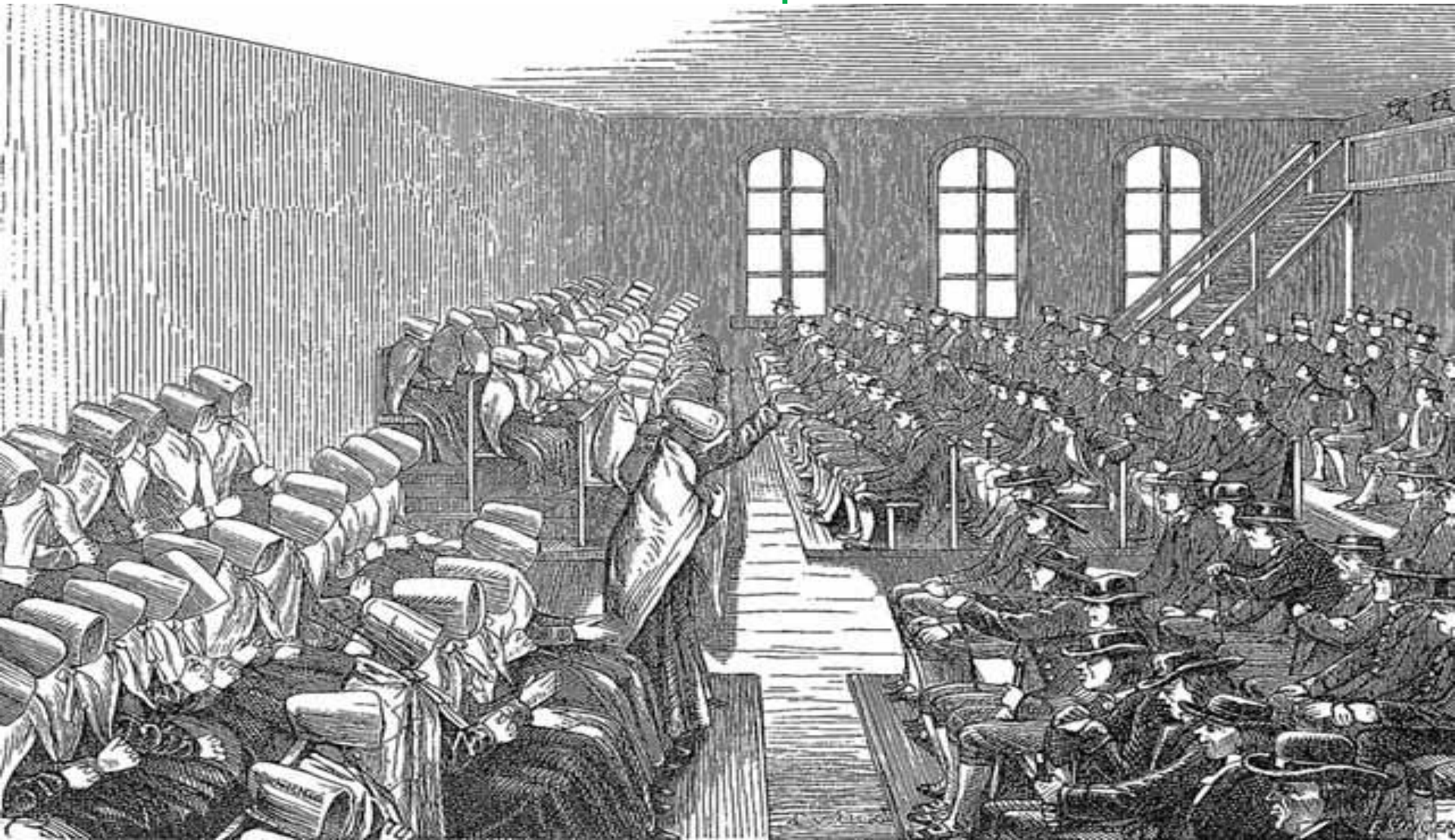
This image shows William Penn in prison at the age of 22. He had been arrested for attending Quaker meetings. This image was first published in D. H. Montgomery's *The Beginner's American History*. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1902.

The Quakers were the first religious group in the colonies to take a stand against slavery.



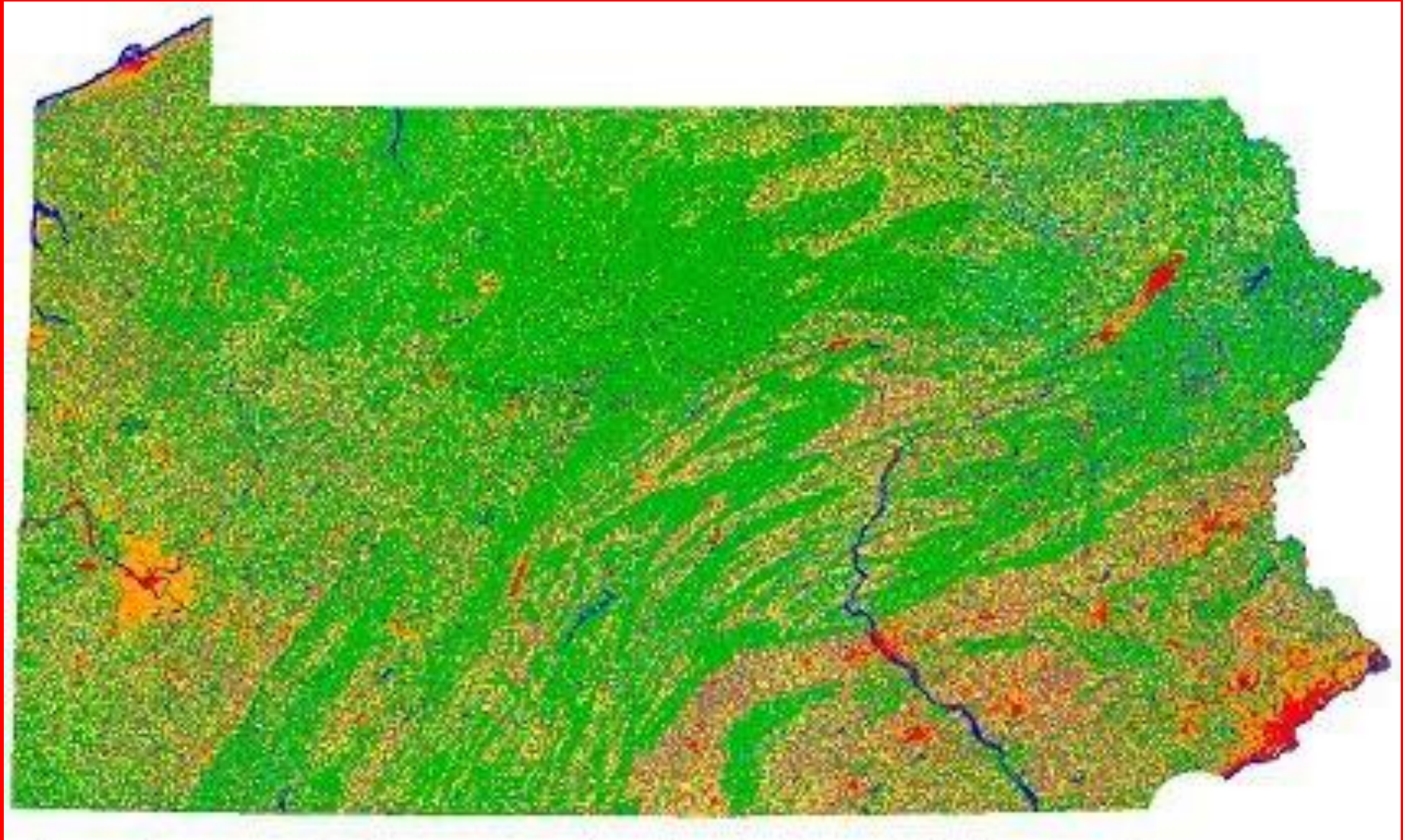
In this scene from the anti-slavery novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, George and Eliza are at the home of some Quakers after they have escaped from the South. This image by Adolphe Jean-Baptiste Bayot (1810-1866). This image is courtesy of Swarthmore College.

The Quakers believed that all people were equal, and that women could speak in church.



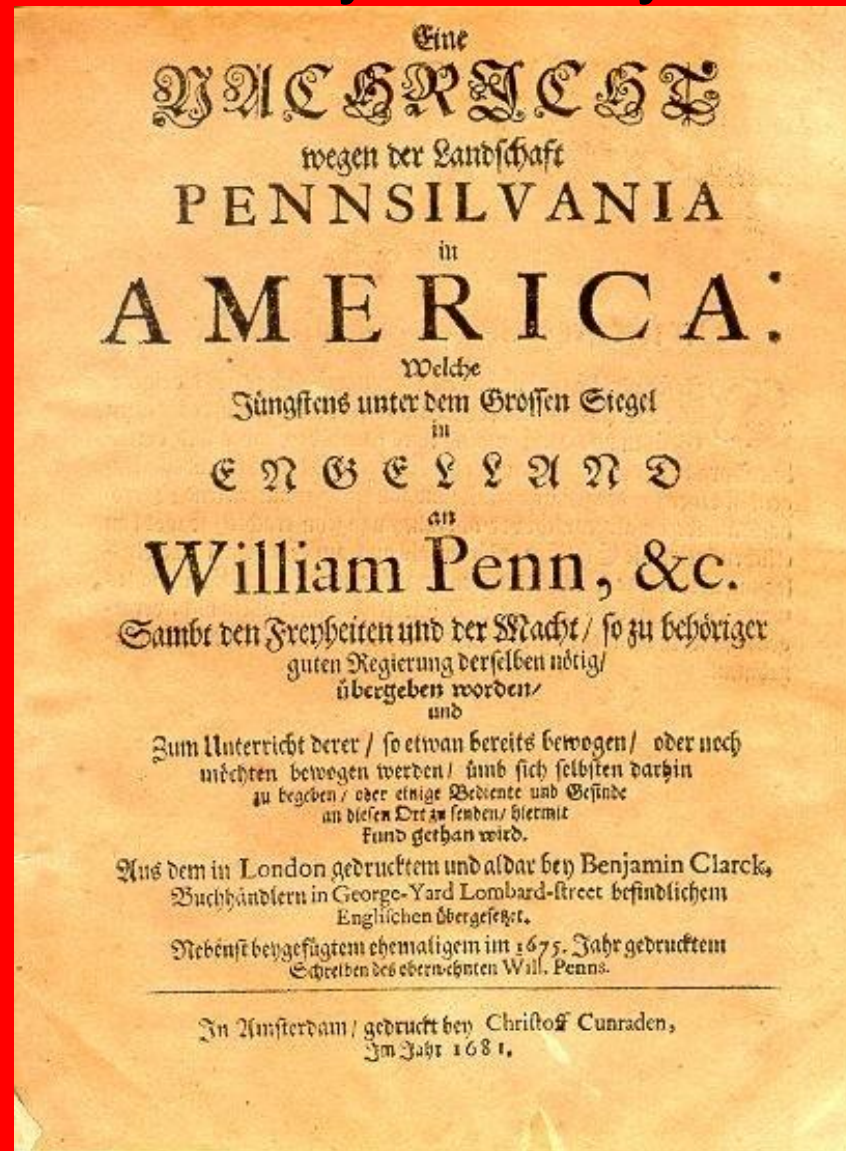
This image depicts a woman speaking at a Quaker meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1888. This image was produced by Hesse-Warburg, and is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Penn named his colony “Pennsylvania,” which in Latin means “Penn’s Woods,” to honor his father.



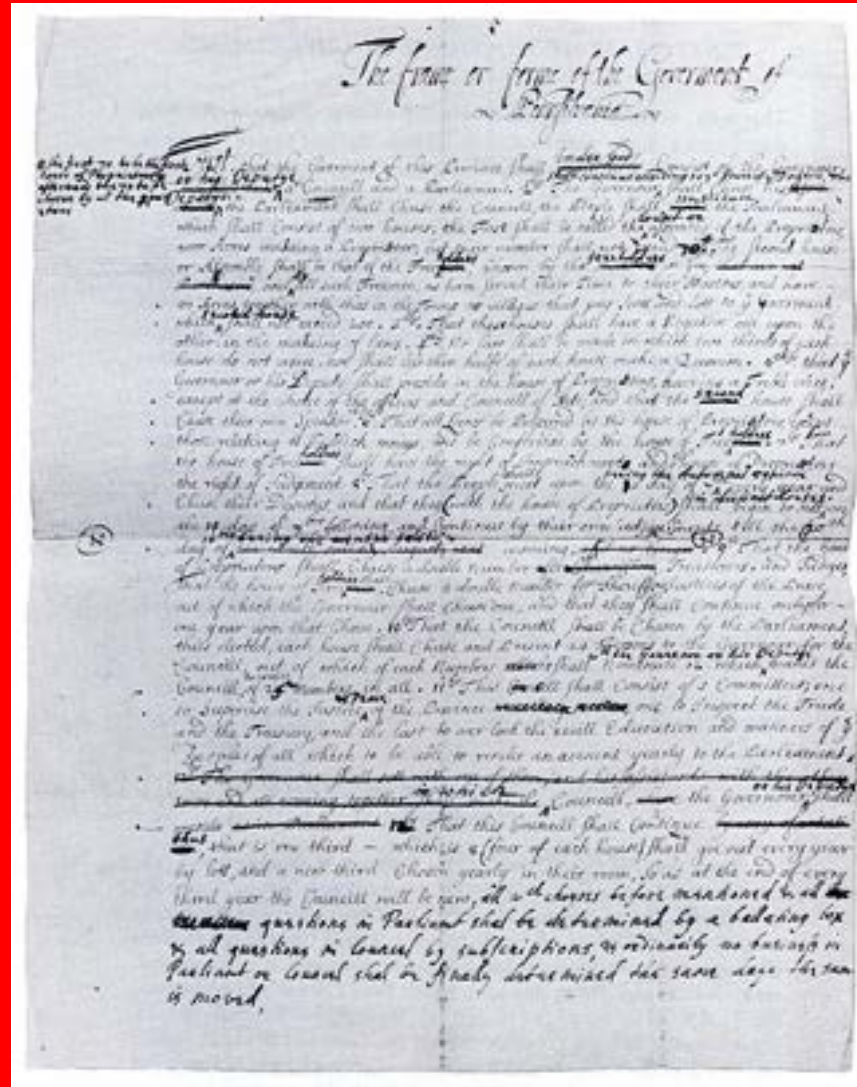
Even today Pennsylvania is heavily wooded. Areas shown in green on this image are predominantly forests. Yellows and browns represent cultivated lands. Reds and purples are developed areas. This image is courtesy of the United States Geological Society.

To attract settlers, Penn distributed pamphlets that described the colony's beauty and richness.



This image shows William Penn's 1681 pamphlet of Pennsylvania. This version was written in German. This image is courtesy of rootsweb.com.

Penn's plan of government was based on religious freedom and on popular support of the government.



This image shows the first draft of William Penn's plan of government which he wrote in 1681. It is found in *The Papers of William Penn, Volume Two (1680-1684)*, published by the University of Pennsylvania in 1982. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

One large group of settlers were German farmers fleeing religious wars in their part of Europe.



This German barn with hex signs is on the Guy Hoffman Farm in Oley, Berks County, Pennsylvania. This image was taken in 1941 for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

They settled on the rich farmland along the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers in tight-knit communities that kept alive their German customs.



The Susquehanna River is 464 miles long. It flows through New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. This view was taken on May 31, 2009 from the Marie Antoinette Overlook along Route 6 in Asylum Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

These people became known as the Pennsylvania Dutch, from the word “Deutsch,” meaning “German.”



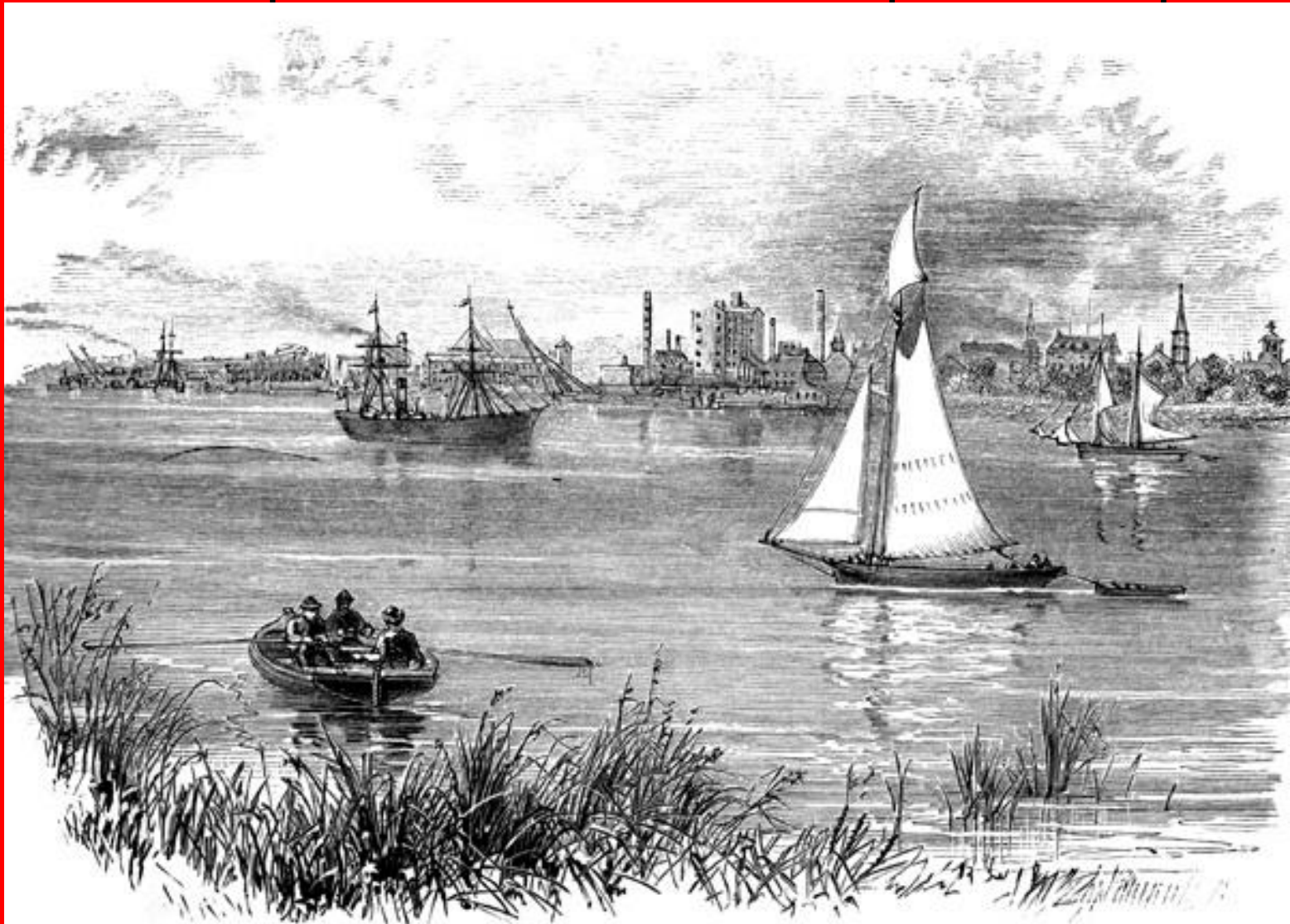
This is a postcard showing the artistry of Johnny Ott, Hexologist at his Pennsylvania Dutch Folk Art Antique and Novelty Shop located between Allentown and Hamburg, Pennsylvania at Lenhartsville, Pennsylvania. This image was taken circa the 1950s-1970s and is courtesy of playle.com.

Delaware originally was a part of Pennsylvania.



This map of Delaware is courtesy of greenwichmeantime.com.

One problem that landlocked Pennsylvania faced was the lack of seaports from which to ship its farm products.



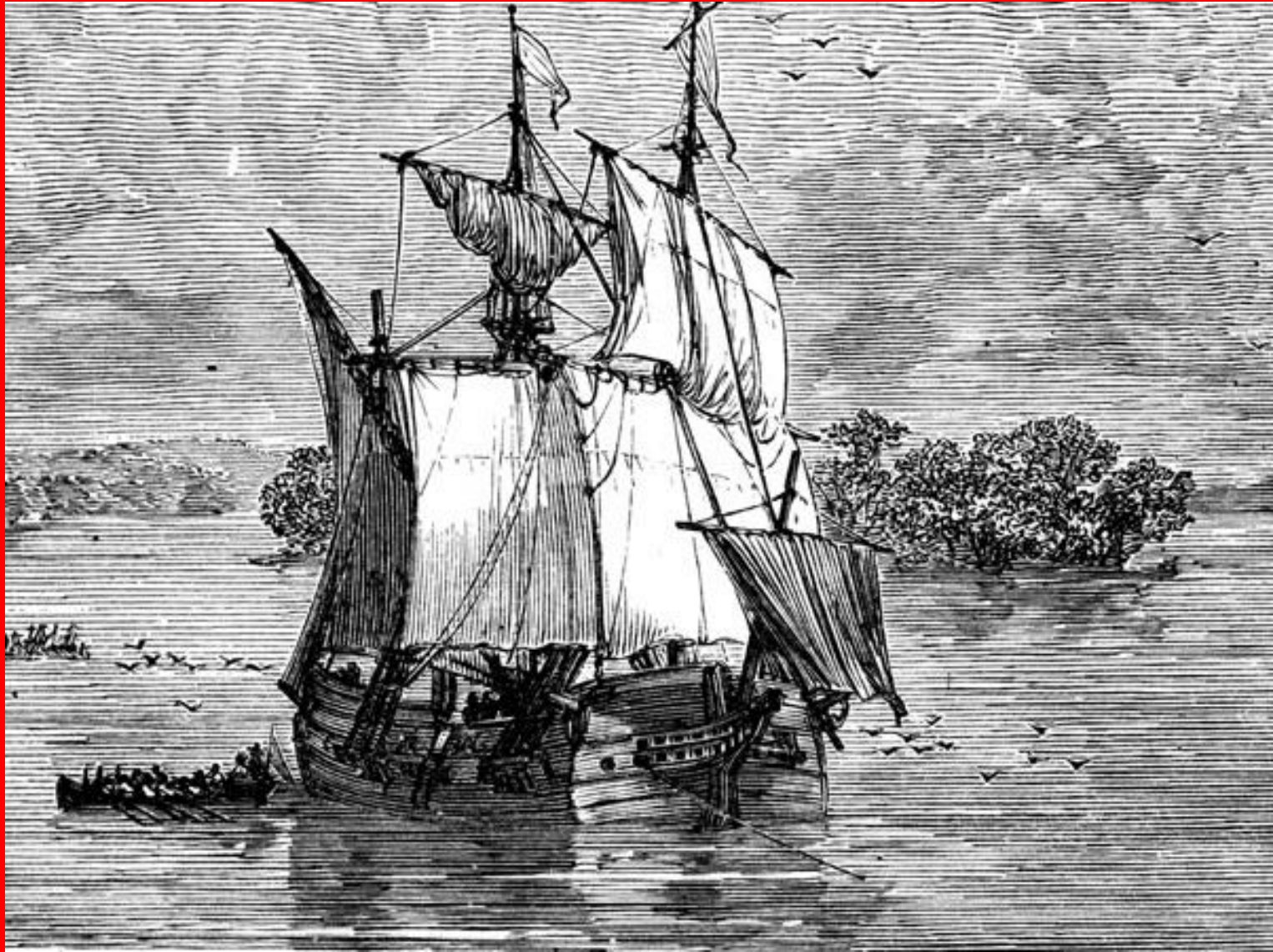
This image shows the port of Chester, Pennsylvania along the Delaware River. This image appeared in William Cullen Bryant's, and Sydney Howard Gay's *A Popular History of the United States*. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons, 1881. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

William Penn received a grant from the Duke of York for three counties along the Delaware River that had once been part of New Sweden.



This map shows Delaware and its three counties. This image is courtesy of datamil.udel.edu.

These three counties gave the colony access to the Atlantic Ocean and shipping to England.



This image shows William Penn's arrival in America. This image is courtesy of the Hezekiah Butterworth's (editor) *Young Folks History of America*. Boston: Estes and Lauriate, 1881.

The three counties later broke away to form the separate colony of Delaware.



This image is titled *Mill on the Brandywine, Delaware* by John Rubens Smith (1775-1849). This image was produced circa 1828 and is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

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Making a Living in the British Colonies, 1730



Poster Rules:

- A. Three written options will be presented to Mr. Housch for his approval.
- B. Posters will be displayed Horizontally.
Nothing will “hang off” the poster.
- C. Everyone will work on their own item/icon for the group poster on a separate piece of poster paper.
- D. Everyone will then glue that item/icon to the group poster.
- E. The FRONT of the poster will include:

Group Name

First and Last Name of Everyone in the Group

Period: ?

January 25, 2023