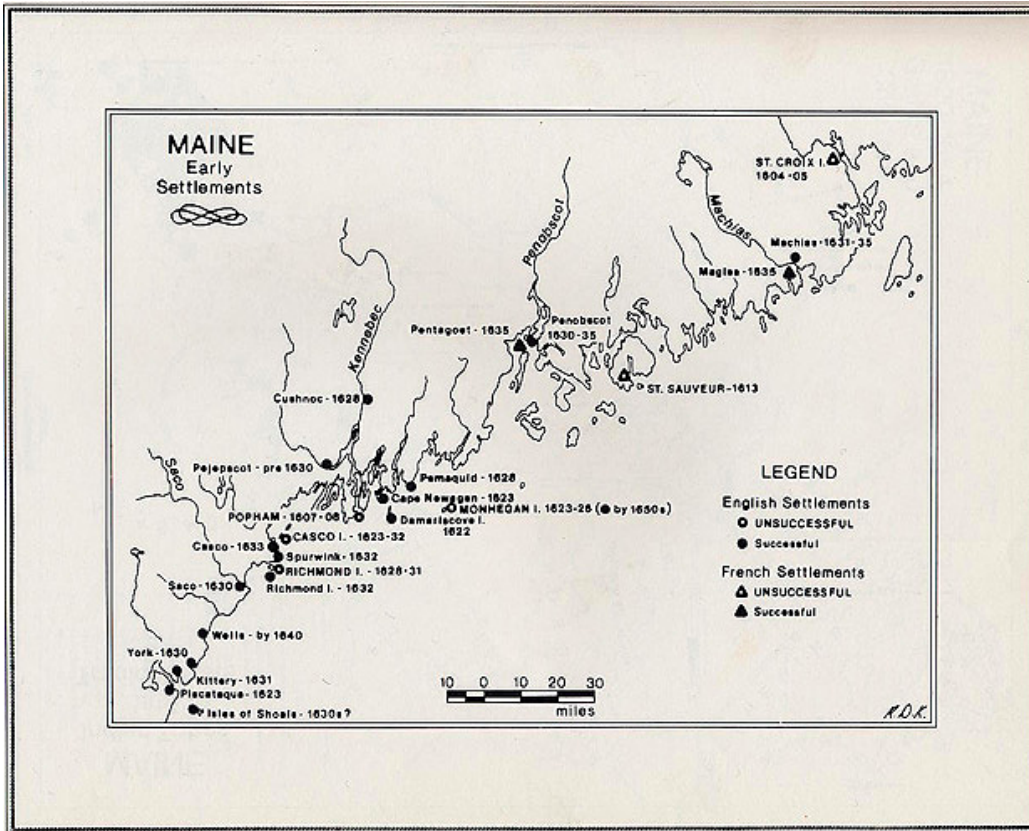


Maine and New Hampshire



In 1623, Maine was annexed by Massachusetts.

Maine remained part of Massachusetts for nearly 150 years (until 1820).



In 1641, New Hampshire was annexed by Massachusetts.

New Hampshire remained part of Massachusetts until 1679.

Connecticut Colony

Thomas Hooker was a Puritan minister and member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He believed that the laws of the colony should be based on what the people wanted – not the leaders. Puritan leaders forced him to leave the colony so he moved to land along the Connecticut River.



In 1636, the settlers who lived along the Connecticut River joined together to form the Connecticut Colony.



Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, 1639



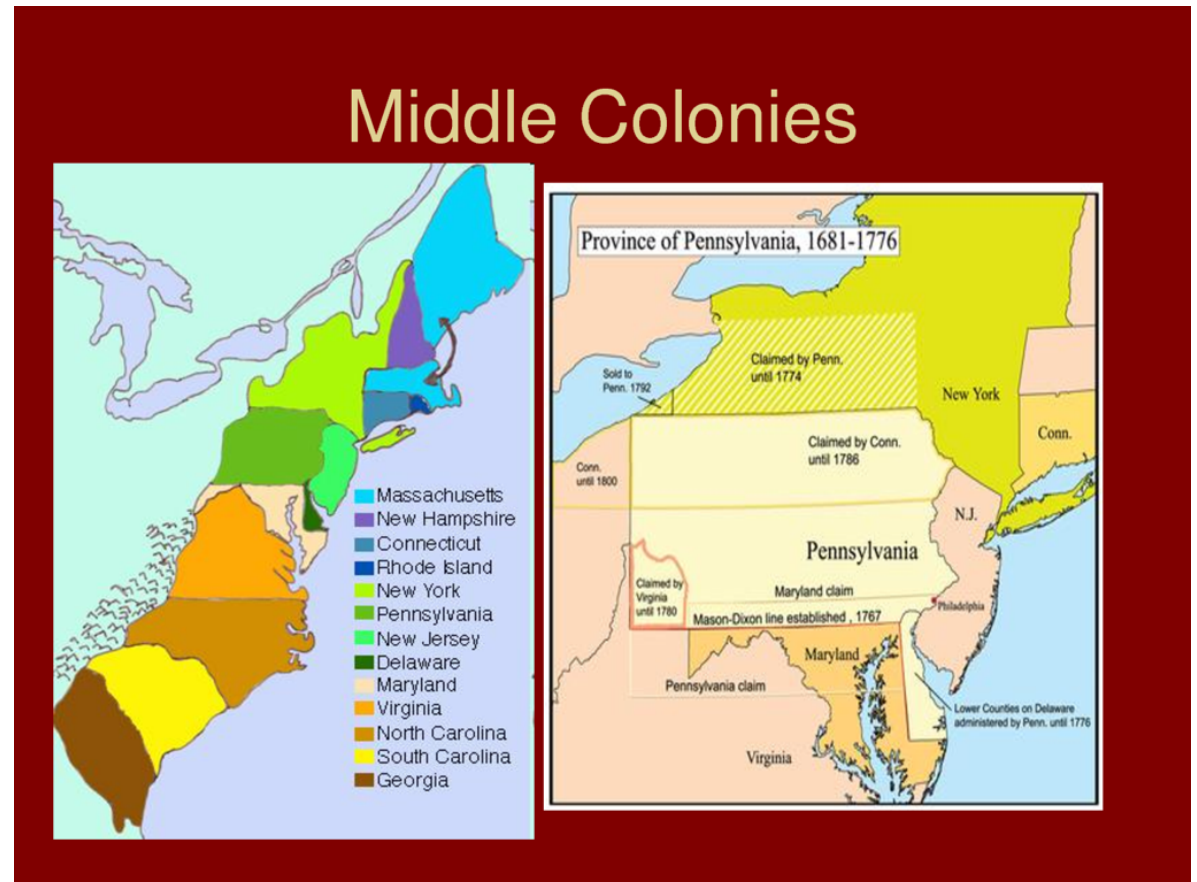
In 1639, Connecticut settlers drew up the “Fundamental Orders” which allowed the men of the Connecticut Colony to elect the members of their government (governor, assistants, and a legislative assembly to make laws for the community).

America’s first written constitution, this document later became a model for the U.S. Constitution.

The Middle Colonies

The Middle Colonies consisted of:
New York
New Jersey
Delaware
and Pennsylvania.

They all held fertile soil and large tracts of land. Most exported grain and thus were known as the “bread colonies.”

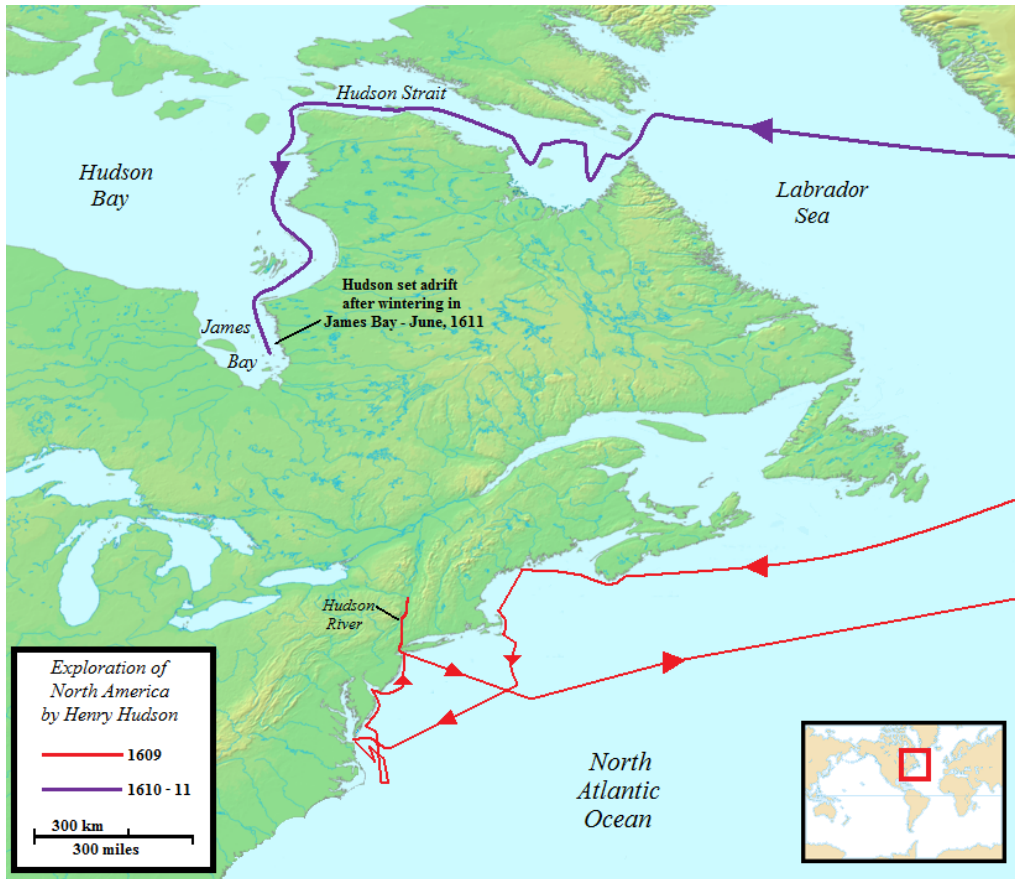


The Susquehanna, Delaware, and Hudson Rivers all reached into fur lands.

They were more ethnically mixed than other colonies—more mixed than the South and much more than New England.

They had a mixed economy with both agriculture and the industry and trade.

New Netherland



Explorer Henry Hudson sailed into Delaware Bay and then New York Bay, then up the Hudson River. He claimed the area for the Dutch.

New Netherland was born.

To encourage settlement, **patroonships** (large tracts of land) were awarded to promoters who would settle 50 people in the colony.

The Dutch bought the island of Manhattan from local Indians in exchange for a few trinkets.



New Netherland Becomes New York



In 1664, the Duke of York, Charles II's brother, was granted the New Netherland area. To solidify the claim, a British fleet appeared off of New Amsterdam and Dutch leader Peter Stuyvesant was forced to surrender without a shot. New York became the new name for New Amsterdam.

Pennsylvania

“The Quakers”



The Quakers were a religious group that began in England (called “Quakers” because they shook or quaked when moved by religious emotion).

They met in simple meeting houses without a preacher and simply spoke up when so moved.

They called one another as “thee” or “thou” and would take no oaths since Jesus had said, “Swear not at all.”

They were peaceful people who despised war and would “turn the other cheek” to violence.



Pennsylvania

“Penn’s Holy Experiment”

William Penn was a well-born English Quaker and the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania. In 1681, he was awarded a large tract of land by the king. The tract was called “Pennsylvania” which meant “Penn’s woodland.”

Penn tried to deal justly with the Indians. He bought large tracts from Chief Tammany, patron saint of the later Tammany Hall. Penn’s Indian relations were so good that Quakers could walk unarmed through Indian territory.

Pennsylvania allowed for freedom of religion (for all except Jews and Catholics).

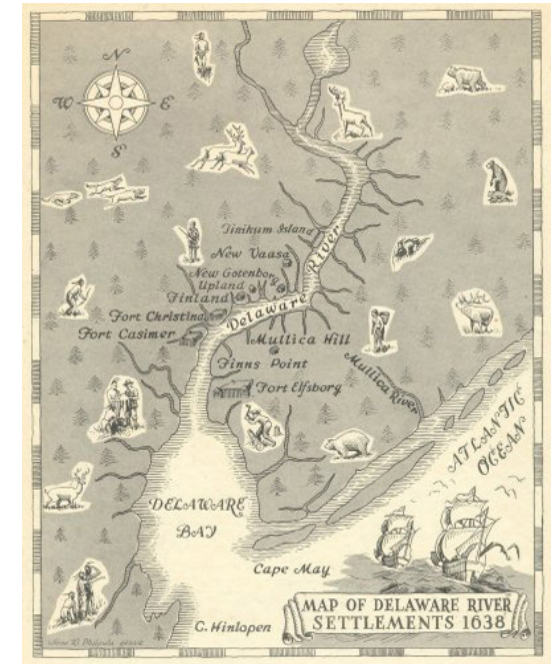
The death penalty was allowed only for murder or treason.

The Quakers were the first group to formally take a stand against slavery.

Combined with good land, a friendly attitude, free religion, etc., Pennsylvania was very attractive to a wide variety of people. Virginia was the only colony with more people and more money by 1700.

New Jersey and Delaware

In 1682, the Duke of York sold Delaware to William Penn and the colony was annexed to (made part of) Pennsylvania the same year. It remained part of Pennsylvania, called the “Three Lower Counties,” or the “Territories,” until 1702.



In 1664 the Duke of York granted part of his land to Lord John Berkley, who named the area after the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel.

Berkeley sold the land to settlers at low prices and allowed them to have political and religious freedom. This allowed both rich and poor people from all over Europe to buy land and settle there, making New Jersey more ethnically diverse than many other colonies.

Officially a Province of New York, New Jersey shared a royal governor with New York until 1738.