

# Chapter 2: The Restoration Colonies

Middle Colonies 1750



# OBJECTIVES:

- We will examine the impact of the English Civil War and how it impacted the colonization of North America.
- We will examine the development of the Carolina colonies.
- We will examine the development and the unique characteristics of New York and New Jersey colonies.
- We will examine the development of the Quaker colonies and the unique contribution Quakers had to colonial culture.



Pro\_16:14 The wrath of a king is  
as messengers of death: but a  
wise man will pacify it.



- By the end of the 1630s English settlers had established six significant colonies in the New World.
- Virginia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

American Colonies 1740



- But for nearly thirty years after Lord Baltimore received the charter for Maryland after 1632 the English government launched no additional ventures.



# The English Civil War:

- James I asserted is absolute divine right as monarch but he did not challenge Parliament.
- His son Charles I was less politically savvy and dissolved Parliament in 1629 and began ruling as an absolute monarch.
- He alienated specifically Puritans.
- Charles called parliament back into session and asked for new taxes.
- But he caused Parliament to be upset by dismissing them twice.



# The English Civil War:

- In 1642, members of Parliament (Mostly Puritan) and those who opposed the king, organized a military challenge they were called (roundheads).
- They managed to defeat the Cavaliers (Supporters of the King) and Charles I was beheaded.
- Oliver Cromwell took over as a “protector” or military dictator from which he ruled for the next nine years instituting stern Puritan measures.



# The English Civil War:

- One of the main beliefs of the Puritans was that if you worked hard, you would get to Heaven.
- Pointless enjoyment was frowned upon. Cromwell shut many inns and the theatres were all closed down. Most sports were banned.
- Boys caught playing football on a Sunday could be whipped as punishment.
- Swearing was punished by a fine, though those who kept swearing could be sent to prison.
- He banned Christmas, and card playing.





- It is of little use for us to go to pleasure lovers, theatergoers, horse racers, drunkards, gamblers, and scathingly rebuke them for their sins. This will do no good. We must offer them something better than that which they have, even the peace of Christ, which passeth all understanding. . . . {Ev 267.3}



- When Cromwell's sons took over after his death, they could not maintain power.
- King Charles II took over (the son of Charles I) and restored the monarchy.
- He restored the colonization of America.
- And gave charters to those who supported him.
- Carolinas, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania.
- They were all proprietary ventures.
- Instead of private companies given charter seeking profits, which was a failure, the new colonies purpose were permanent settlements that would provide proprietors with land and power.



# The Carolinas:

- Carolina named after Charles, was given to eight supporters of Charles II.
- They actually still sought profits as landlords and land speculators.
- They reserved large estates for themselves and they proposed to sell or give away the rest in smaller tracts.
- Although committed Anglicans, they welcomed any settlers they could get their hands on.



# The Carolinas:

- The charter of the colony guaranteed religious freedom to everyone who would worship as a Christian.
- The proprietors also promised a measure of political freedom.
- Laws were to be made by representative assemblies.



# The Carolinas:

- They sought to attract settlers from existing American colonies.
- They failed to draw colonists from within the Americas.
- But Anthony Ashley Cooper, convinced his partners to bring colonists from England.
- Cooper sought John Locke's help to plan a well-ordered community.
- They drew up the Fundamental Constitution for Carolina to achieve this goal.
- However, this goal was not established.



# The Carolinas:

- The colony was never really united in anything more than name.
- The Northern part were mainly backwoods farmers isolated from the outside world.
- They developed no aristocracy and no African slaves.
- The South with fertile lands and good harbor in Charlestown was focused on trade and was more prosperous economy with a more aristocratic society.
- This region developed close ties with Barbados in the Caribbean and this resulted in the influx of African Slaves.



# The Carolinas:

- However there was tension between the farmers in the North and the wealthy plantation planters in the South.
- Ultimately colonists seized control of the colony from them.
- Ten years later, the King divided the region into two royal colonies, North and South Carolina.



## New Netherland, New York, and New Jersey:

- In 1664, Charles II granted his brother James the duke of York all the territory lying between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers.
- But much of the territory was claimed by the Dutch.
- Dutch and English were in a commercial rivalry throughout the world.
- In 1664, an English fleet sailed into New Amsterdam which was lightly defended and overthrew the Dutch governor.
- Under the Articles of Capitulation, the Dutch colony surrendered to the British in return for assurance that Dutch settlers would not be displaced.





## New Netherland, New York, and New Jersey:

- James the Duke of York renamed the colony New York.
- It was very diverse.
- It had Dutch, English, Scandinavian, Germans, French, and Africans.
- Many different religious faiths, and James did not seek to impose his Catholicism on the colony.



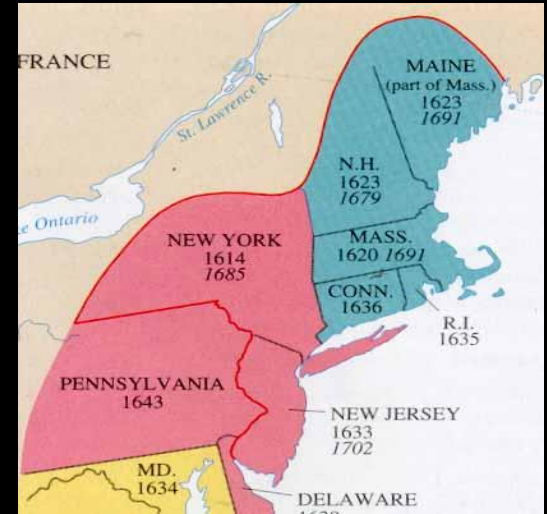
## New Netherland, New York, and New Jersey:

- James remained in England and delegated powers to the governor and a council.
- Did not provide a representative assembly in New York, perhaps because a parliament executed his father Charles I.
- However, he established local governments and religious toleration.
- It was a growing prosperous colony.



## New Netherland, New York, and New Jersey:

- James also granted large portion of the land he received in his charter to two of his political allies, Sir John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret.
- Carteret named the territory New Jersey.
- New Jersey although also diverse both ethnically and religiously was made up of small farmers in contrast to NY which had large landowners, and did not develop a large city because it had no natural harbor.
- James would later become King James II.



## The Quakers Colonies:

- Pennsylvania like Massachusetts was born out of the efforts of dissenting English Protestants to find a home for their own religion and their own distinctive social order.



## The Quakers Colonies:

- The Society of Friends.
- They were founded by George Fox and Margaret Fell.
- The term Quakers came from Fox urged them to “tremble at the name of the Lord.”
- Unlike the Puritans, Quakers rejected the concepts of predestination and original sin.
- All people had divinity within them that would guide them to the path of righteousness.
- And all who cultivated that divinity could attain salvation.



## The Quakers Colonies:

- Women were granted equal positions in the church as men.
- Women and men could become preachers and define church doctrine.
- Quakers were the most anarchistic and democratic.
- They had no church government, only periodic meetings of representatives from congregations.
- They had no paid clergy.
- And in their worship they spoke up as one by one as the spirit moved them.



## The Quakers Colonies:

- They were unpopular in England and brought more unpopularity by occasionally breaking up other religious groups at worship.
- Many were jailed.
- The Quakers came to America and looked to America for refuge.
- But they were met with persecution and even death.
- Some migrated to Northern Carolina and also become the fastest growing religion in the region.
- They became influential in party politics.
- But they desired their own colony.



## The Quakers Colonies:

- Fortunately a number of wealthy and prominent men had become attracted to the faith.
- One of them was William Penn.
- A well educated son of an admiral in the Royal Navy.
- Penn became an evangelist for the Quakers and set out to attract settlers throughout Europe to the New World





## The Quakers Colonies:

- Penn wanted the colony to be profitable.
- It was the most well-known of all the colonies among ordinary people in England and on Europe.
- It was the most diverse of all the colonies with people coming from throughout all of Europe.
- Penn wanted to create the colony as a “holy experiment.”
- In 1682 he personally sailed to America to personally supervise the creation of Philadelphia.



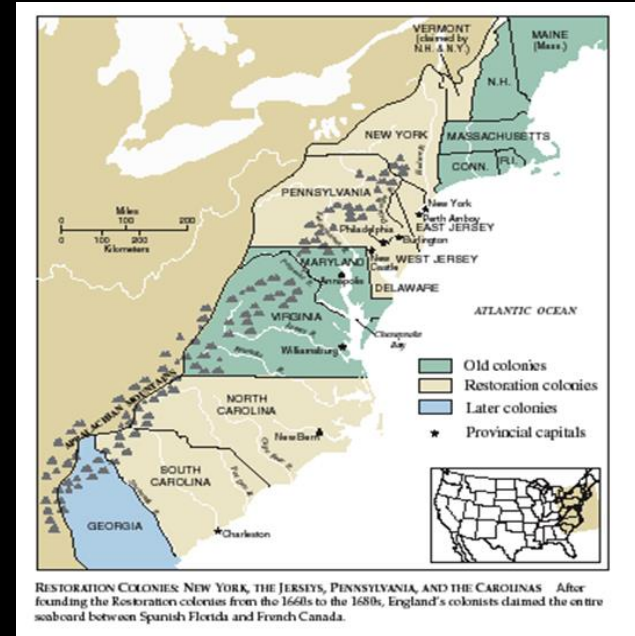
## The Quakers Colonies:

- Penn also believed as had Roger Williams that the land belonged to the Indians,
- and was careful to pay them for the land and also made sure the Indians were not exploited by the fur traders' alcohol.
- It was prosperous initially with good relations with the Indians and with fertile soils.



## The Quakers Colonies:

- There were however some residents who resisted the absolute power of the proprietor with Southern residents in the particular who complained about the governments' unresponsiveness.



# The Quakers Colonies:

- The charter permitted the “lower counties” of the colony to establish their own representative assembly.
- This would later become Delaware.
- Unfortunately for Penn he did gain a profit from the colony and died a poor man.



# Essay Question:

- Write a two page paper typed, double space in response to the following question.
- Compare and contrast the Spanish Catholic colonies, the colony of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Puritan New England Colonies. What were the similarities and differences in regards to personal and religious liberty? Due August 31, 2015.