

# Middle Colonies

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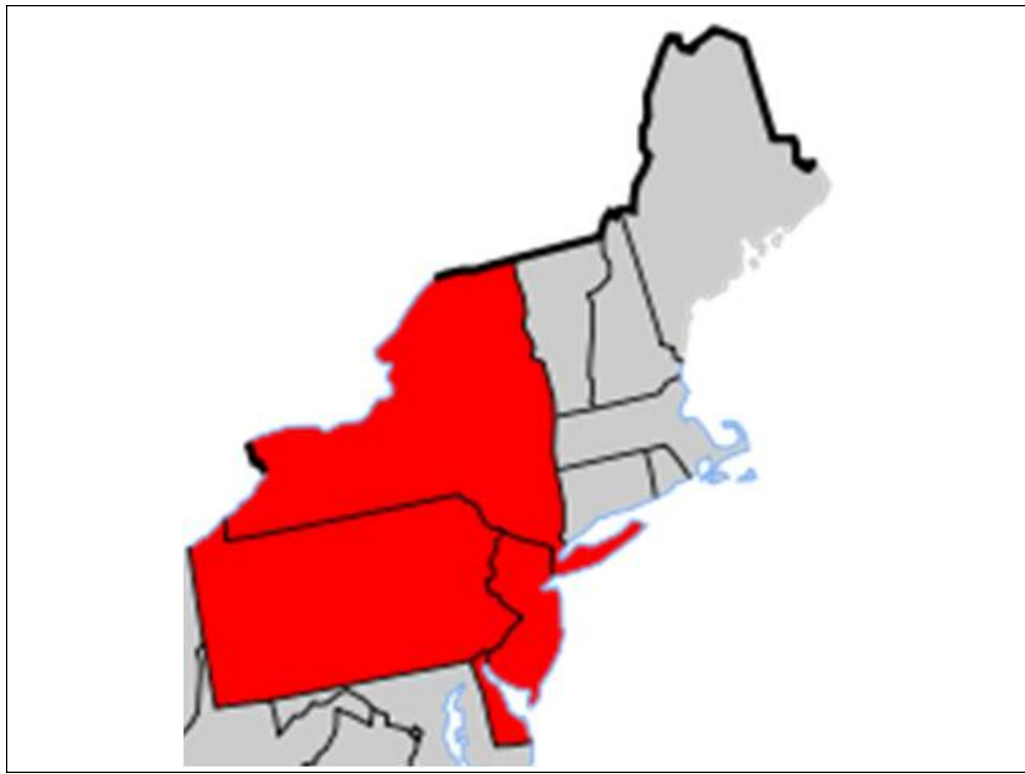
# Geography:

## Land features

- Two colonies were on the coast line while the others were inland more.
- **Fertile soil**
- Partly unglaciated
- Broad **Navigable** rivers
- Delaware and New Jersey were flat and had rolling hills, while New York and Pennsylvania were on the Appalachian Mountains







# Geography: **Climate**

- Mild climate
- Warm summers
- Cold winters
- Average temperature:  
50.5°F
- Growing season was  
6-7 months long

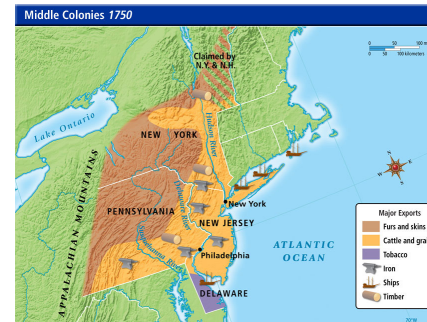


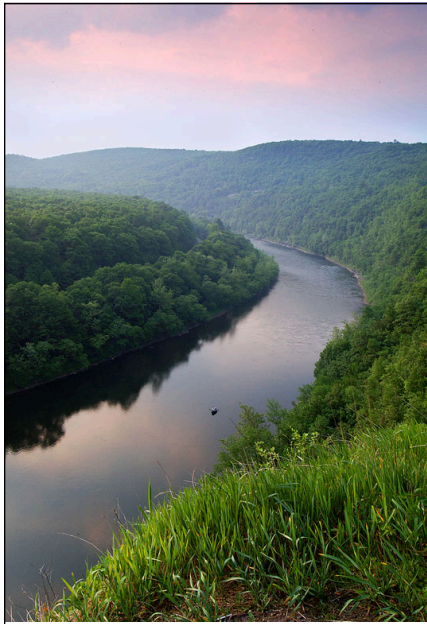


# Resources:

## Natural Resources

- Colonies had:
- Forests: Furs and skins, timber, animals
- Iron
- Oceans and Rivers: Water sources, Trade routes, and Fish







# Resources:

## Crops

- Wheat
- Rye
- Cattle
- Maize (Corn)
- Potatoes (New York)
- Hay fields





# Economy: Types of Work/Jobs

- **Farmers= number one job needed**
- City Jobs:
- Tailors
- Glass blowers
- Silversmiths
- Brick makers
- Ship builders
  
- Shipping manufacturers
- Miners
- **Mill workers**

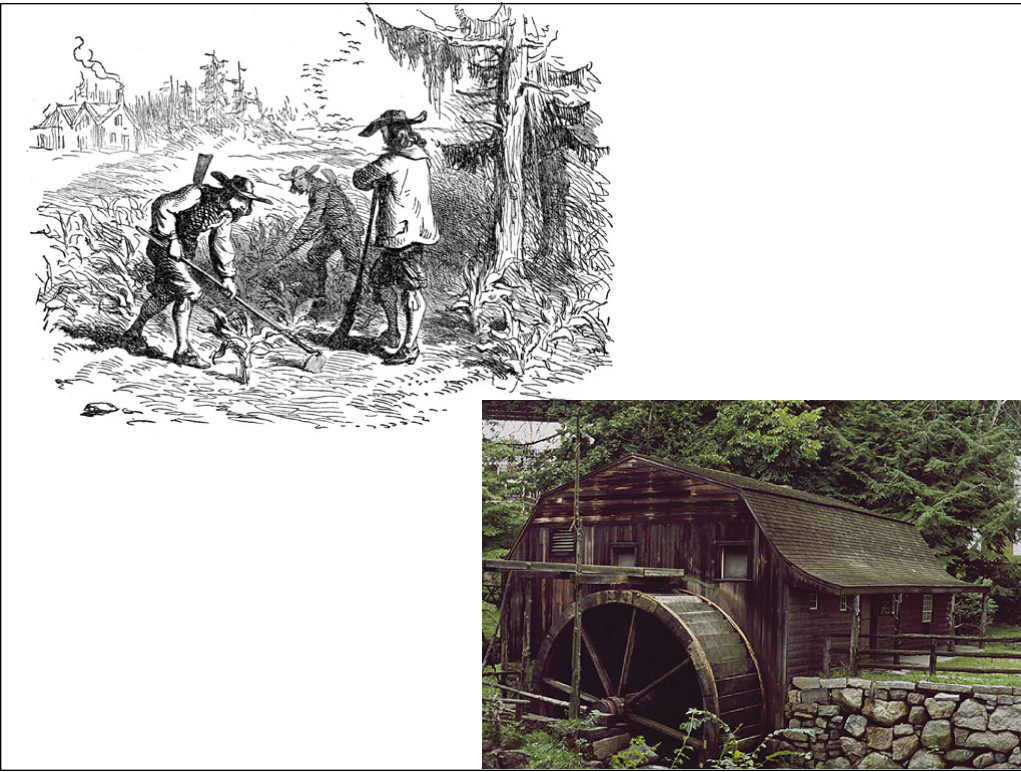




# Economy: Why those jobs exist

- Because they have great soil for farming they needed a lot of farming jobs.
- Mill workers are needed because they have rivers and oceans and those run the mills.
- Having mountains in 2 states made it necessary to have miners to help get resources out of the mountains
- Because of the various water routes it made it a necessity to have all if the jobs because it made trade much easier





# Economy: The Breadbasket

- The colonies produced about one pound of bread a day so they got the nickname
- Mills were used to produce the flour used to ship to other colonies to make bread and was powered by rivers to crush the grain.
- The conestoga wagons were a specific heavy, broad-wheeled covered wagon used to travel across the Conestoga River in the 1800's and carry trade. It was covered to keep the flour from exposing to water and kept it from spoiling



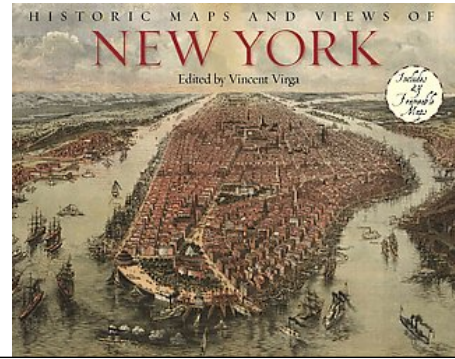




# Economy: Development of Cities

- New York City and Philadelphia were the two major cities.
- The cities developed for easier communication and trade routes.
- They were on rivers, increased the amount of things being made, and it was easy for them to get there.
- The cities were on the many water sources and made it easier and more efficient to trade and have well working cities





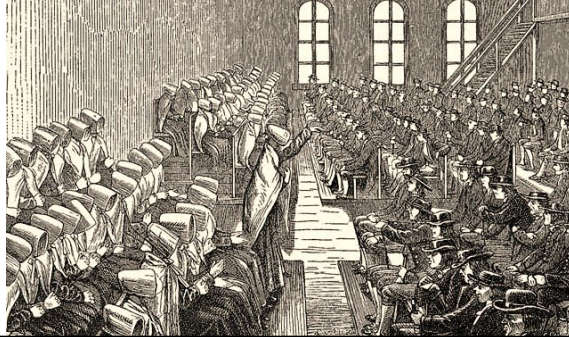
# Religion: Quakers

- They believe that how a person lives their life is a sacrament, and that formal observances are not necessary.
- Quakers believed that the Bible was the truth and followed everything in it
- Did not have communion
- They did not have a written creed and were more laid back with how you worshiped.
- Didn't really believe in Heaven or Hell
- Believed that everyone was born a good person and even though they sinned they could be forgiven
- Believed that no one was higher than one person in the other.
- Equality throughout their community. Even with women and other races they treated every person the same.
- Called their churches, meeting houses.



# Religion: **Quakers**

- The puritans believed that Quakers were heretics, which means they did not have the same belief as them.
- William Penn was a gentleman who was a member of the Society of Friends and he founded the colony of **Pennsylvania for a safe haven** for quakers and helped the quakers escape from the puritans.



# Diversity:

## Religious and cultural

- Diversity is when there are a variety of things that are different
- Diversity happened in the middle colonies because back in England they only had the option of what the king wanted, so over in the new land they could believe in anything they wanted and could do more things that allowed them to branch out.
- William Penn made it easier and look possible to go against the Puritans and encouraged people to have freedom of religion.
- Catholic, Jewish, Presbyterian, Quakers, Baptist, Lutheran, and German reformed were all religions in the middle colonies
- Germans, Dutch and French were all cultures that were welcomed into the middle colonies.
- **There were African Americans and Native Americans that added the the ethnicities of the colonies instead of just European culture.**
- **The African Americans were most of the time free and not enslaved.**





# General Information of Interest

- The middle colonies produced more food than the southern colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries
- Much of the land areas that would become the middle colonies was settled by the Dutch and was known as New Netherland until the British exerted control over the region
- The total population by 1700 was about sixty thousand, two-thirds of it were of English origin, one-fourth Dutch, and about four thousand divided between French, German, Irish, Welsh, Swedes and Scotch-Irish.



What is the most important job in the middle colonies?

- A. Blacksmiths
- B. Farmers
- C. Millworkers
- D. Shipping manufacturers

Why were the Conestoga wagons important? Explain.

What is the typical climate in the Middle Colonies?

- A. Hot and wet
- B. Cold and wet
- C. Mild climate
- D. Cold and dry

Name 3 crops grown in the middle colonies.

Which colony did William Penn find and create a safe haven for Quakers?

- A. Pennsylvania
- B. New Jersey
- C. Georgia
- D. New York