

## Lesson 18

### I. Settling of the Middle Colonies

- A. New Netherlands - Dutch settle area around what is NYC and the Hudson valley in January, 1625. By 1664, the English outnumbered the Dutch in this colony and the English took over and named it New York.
- B. New Sweden, Fort Christiana (now Wilmington, Delaware) 1637. For seventeen years the colony lasted till it was absorbed by the Dutch in New Netherlands. It had very few settlers, most of whom were Swedes. They were Lutherans. They traded with the Indians for furs. The major contribution was their excellent design for building log cabins. This design was quickly adopted throughout the frontier. This (now Delaware) became part of New York, then Pennsylvania only becoming totally separate after the Revolution.
- C. Pennsylvania, Quaker experiment. William Penn, 1681. Philadelphia. Religious freedom. The frontier of Pennsylvania was settled by Protestant Germans and Presbyterian Ulster Scots also called Scots-Irish, and Protestant Welsh. Many of these Germans and Ulster Scots migrated down the Great Wagon Road into western Virginia, and the back country of the Carolinas and Georgia. They were characterized as stubborn, hard-working, and liberty-loving folk. As the land in Pennsylvania was taken up these continued to arrive from Europe into Philadelphia and migrated into the South.

### II. Other Southern colonies

- A. Maryland-Charter given to Lord Baltimore in 1632. It was hoped to be a refuge for Catholics, 1500 Puritans moved there. Many dissenters moved here, soon the Catholics were outnumbered. The great port of Baltimore stimulated trade. Many indentured slaves were imported to work the tobacco fields. Early settlers suffered from malaria, yellow fever, dysentery, etc.
- B. Carolina- was granted by Charles I to Sir Robert Heath (he never did anything with it) Land south of Virginia to the Savannah River and west to the Pacific ocean. The population of Virginia has rapidly increased, little unclaimed land left. Younger sons and folks (15-24 years old) dissatisfied with the Virginia Tidewater aristocrats started moving into the Albemarle region just south of eastern Virginia during the 1650's. Most of the rivers flowed south into the Albemarle Sound from Virginia. The early migrants used these as roads. Hunters and fur traders from Virginia infiltrated the region coming down these rivers. The land was good and many of the Algonquin Indians had died. Populations of the Piedmont Indians had rebounded. By 1660 500 folks had migrated to the Albemarle region. 1663 Charles II granted Carolina to eight Lords Proprietors. They decided to encourage folks from the other colonies to move there by giving them land and granting them religious freedom. 1664 William Drummond became the first governor of the Albemarle. Second settlement was Charles town (now Charleston, SC) in 1670. It was settled by settlers from Barbados, French Huguenots, English upper class. Spanish sent a fleet to destroy it, but a storm prevented them. Charleston becomes the most important port in the South and one of the richest cities in America. The upper class folks owned large plantations. Many Quakers move into the Albemarle region. Problems: disease (yellow fever and malaria), alligators, poisonous snakes, Indians, & the distance between the settlements in the Albemarle and Charles Town. NC and SC separated in 1691. Economy of NC, tobacco, furs, lumber, naval stores (tar, pitch, turpentine)

Economy of SC, rice, indigo, lumber

- C. Georgia-Philanthropic project of Edward Oglethorpe for folks in debt or in debtors prison. Britain wanted a buffer between Spanish Florida and South Carolina. Oglethorpe worked tirelessly and sacrificed his fortune to try to make the colony a success. A failure as a good will project taken over by the crown in 1752. Many settlers left for SC because of the trustee's strict rules. Most settled area was around the city of Savannah. Savannah becomes an excellent harbor. The population of Georgia decreased from 5000 in 1733 to 3000 in 1751. Disease, Indians, agriculture failure (silk, indigo, wine) and migration were the causes.

Lesson 19 On your own.

Read <https://www.ncpedia.org/great-wagon-road>

Download a map of colonial America and draw in the Great Wagon Road.

View the film and take notes. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TW4MzbM9kFA>

View the film and take notes. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ip8Dh7K0dzs>