

# Study Guide



## Chapter 2, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 72–77

### THE MIDDLE AND SOUTHERN COLONIES

#### KEY TERMS AND NAMES

**English Civil War** a war between the armies of the English Parliament and those of the English King (page 73)

**Oliver Cromwell** commander of Parliament’s army who seized power in England (page 73)

**Maryland Toleration Act** the act that granted religious toleration to all Christians in Maryland (page 73)

**Restoration** the return of Charles II to the English throne (page 73)

**Henry Hudson** English navigator who explored the Hudson River valley for the Dutch in 1609 (page 73)

**William Penn** a Quaker who founded the colony of Pennsylvania (page 74)

**pacifism** opposition to war or violence as a means to settle disputes (page 75)

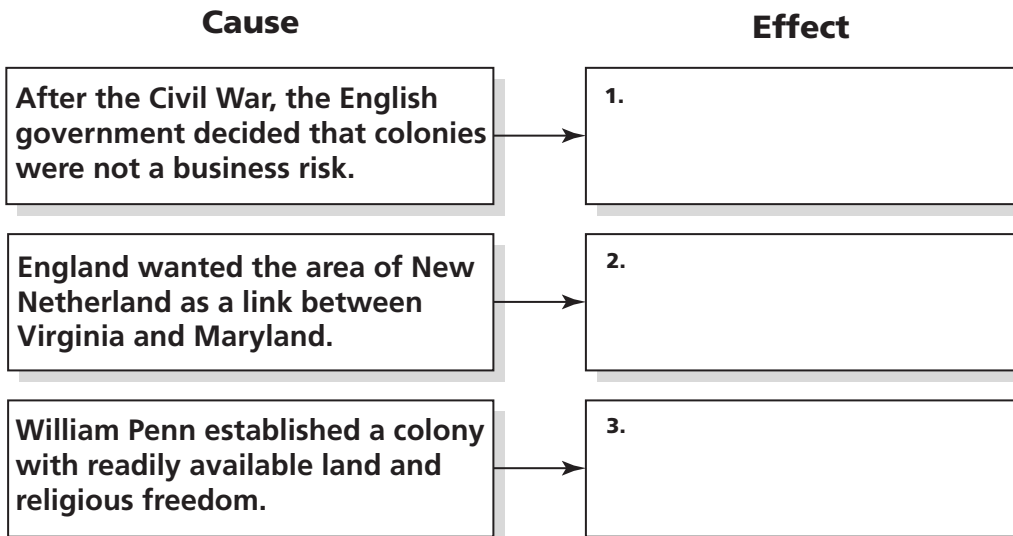
**James Oglethorpe** founder of the colony of Georgia (page 76)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What factors do you think are most important for people in deciding where to live? What factors would be important to you?

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. England continued to establish colonies in America throughout the late 1600s and early 1700s. Identify an effect for each of the causes listed in the diagram.



# Study Guide



## Chapter 2, Section 4 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **The English Civil War and the Colonies** (page 72)

In 1642 King Charles I sent troops into the English Parliament to arrest some Puritan leaders. Parliament, which was made up mostly of Puritans, then organized its own army. The **English Civil War** began. In 1646 Parliament's army defeated the king's army and captured the king. **Oliver Cromwell**, the head of Parliament's army, disbanded Parliament and gave all the power to himself.

The English colonies in America had to decide which side they would support. At first, Virginia supported the king, but then representatives from Parliament forced them to change sides. Maryland was experiencing its own civil war. Lord Baltimore and Maryland's governor had supported the king. In 1644 Protestants in Maryland rebelled. As a result, in 1649 Lord Baltimore introduced the **Maryland Toleration Act**. This act granted religious freedom to all Christians in Maryland. It was also intended to protect the Catholic minority there from the Protestants.

In New England, the colonists backed Parliament. Many settlers went back home to fight in the war.

In 1660 Parliament asked King Charles's son, Charles II, to take the throne. This became known as the **Restoration**. After the king was back on the throne, colonization began again. The English government now believed that colonies were no longer a risky business venture. Rather, the government believed that colonies were a good source of raw materials and a good market for manufactured goods.

4. Which side did the New England colonists support in the English Civil War? Why?

---

---

---

---

---

- **New Netherland Becomes New York** (page 73)

In 1609 a Dutch company hired **Henry Hudson** to find a route through North America to the Pacific. Instead, he found a wide river, known today as the Hudson River. In 1614 the Dutch claimed the region in the Hudson River valley and called it New Netherland. Their major settlement was called New Amsterdam, located on Manhattan Island. Because fur trade was the major activity in New Netherland, the colony grew slowly. To increase the population, the Dutch allowed anyone to buy land in the colony. Settlers came from many countries.

# Study Guide

## Chapter 2, Section 4 (continued)



King Charles II wanted New Netherland. Having this territory would link Virginia and Maryland to New England. In 1664 King Charles decided to take the land. He granted the land to his brother James, who sent warships to seize New Netherland from the Dutch. After taking the land, which he named New York, James gave a large part of it to two of the king's closest advisers and named the new colony New Jersey. To attract people to the new colony, the proprietors gave generous land grants, religious freedom, and the right to elect a legislative body.

5. How did the proprietors of New Jersey attract settlers to the colony?

---

---

---

### • Pennsylvania and Delaware (page 74)

Charles II also gave a land grant to **William Penn**. Penn was a wealthy Quaker who used the grant to create a colony in America for Quakers. Quakers believed that religion was a personal experience. They believed that there was no need for a church or ministers. Quakers were against political or religious authority. They believed in **pacifism**, which is opposition to war or violence as a way of settling conflicts. The government and others often persecuted Quakers for their beliefs.

Penn used the land grant and started a colony across the Delaware River from New Jersey. He named the colony Pennsylvania. He wanted the colony to be a place where people had complete political and religious freedom. He signed a treaty with the local Native Americans, who gave the land to the colonists. This action started a time of peace between the European settlers and the Native Americans that lasted more than 70 years. Penn built the capital of Pennsylvania and named it Philadelphia, or the "city of brotherly love."

Pennsylvania had a lawmaking body that was elected directly by voters. All colonists who owned land and believed in Jesus had the right to vote. All Pennsylvanians had the right to practice their religion with no interference. Land was readily available. In addition to English Quakers, many Germans and Scots-Irish immigrated to Pennsylvania. By 1684 Pennsylvania had more than 7,000 colonists, and Philadelphia became a center for trade. In 1682 Penn bought more land south of Pennsylvania. This land later became the colony of Delaware.

6. What rights did Pennsylvanians have?

---

---

# Study Guide



## Chapter 2, Section 4 (continued)

- **New Southern Colonies** (page 76)

King Charles granted a territory south of Virginia to several friends. The land was named Carolina. It developed into two separate regions—North Carolina and South Carolina. Most people who came to North Carolina were farmers from Virginia. North Carolina did not have a good harbor. As a result, it grew slowly.

The proprietors were more interested in South Carolina. They believed that the land there was good for growing sugarcane, but it did not grow well there. Eventually, the colony began to capture Native Americans and ship them to the Caribbean as enslaved workers. The first settlers in South Carolina arrived in 1670 and named their settlement Charles Town, which is known today as Charleston.

In the 1720s, **James Oglethorpe**, a member of Parliament, was shocked to find out that many people in England were sent to prison because they could not pay their debts. He asked King George II for a colony for the people who owed debts to start over. England was eager to give Oglethorpe the land. Not only would it help England's poor, but it would also give England a buffer between South Carolina and Spanish Florida. The new colony was named Georgia. It established strict laws. Settlers from many other countries came to Georgia. Eventually, they began to object to the strict laws of the colony. The owners of the colony eventually lifted some of the laws. They also set up an elected lawmaking body. In 1751 the owners gave control of the colony back to the king. Georgia became a royal colony.

**7.** Why did James Oglethorpe start the Georgia colony?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---