English Settlement and Colonization

SSUSH 1
Compare and contrast the development of English settlement and colonization during the 17th Century.
SSUSH 1 A

Investigate how mercantilism and trans-Atlantic trade led to the development of colonies.
What is Mercantilism?

- **Definition**: An economic system in which nations seek to increase their wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by establishing a favorable balance of trade.
  - **What does this mean?** It is an economic theory based on reducing a country’s imports while expanding its exports in order to maximize wealth.

- **Favorable Balance of Trade** - when a country exports more goods than they import
How Does Mercantilism Help Develop the Colonies?

- Many English colonists came to North America for religious or political opportunity
- Many more were looking for economic opportunity
- England encouraged its citizens to immigrate to the New World to increase the country’s wealth.
  - sought to extract resources from North America in order to compete with their European rivals for wealth and power
  - WEALTH = POWER
How Does Mercantilism Help Develop the Colonies?

- inspired European governments, including England, to promote American colonies as sources of raw materials
  - lumber, sugar, wool, tobacco, rice, and indigo
- raw materials were then used in England to produce manufactured goods for export
- A favorable trade balance resulted for England
  - colonies were a ready market for the manufactured products produced in England
How Does the Trans-Atlantic Trade Help Develop the Colonies?

- From the policy of mercantilism the trans-Atlantic trade network developed
- Trans-Atlantic trade led to various colonial labor arrangements and restrictive policies
  - ensured England maximized its mercantilist wealth
- Restrictive Policies:
  - **Navigation Acts** - laws were designed to keep England’s own colonies from competing with their mother country
    - There are 3 parts to the Navigation Acts
How Does the Trans-Atlantic Trade Help Develop the Colonies?

- **Restrictive Policies:**
  - **Navigation Acts:**
    - Part 1 - all goods shipped to or from English North America had to travel on English ships
    - Part 2 - any goods being imported to the colonies from Europe had to first be processed through an English port
    - Part 3 - most colonial resources could only be exported to England
How Does the Trans-Atlantic Trade Help Develop the Colonies?

- Outcomes of the Navigation Acts:
  - restricted the profits colonists could receive for their products
  - hindered the development of large scale manufacturing in the colonies
  - forced colonists to pay high prices for goods they were only allowed to purchase from England
  - the emergence of ship building as a viable industry in New England
  - increased smuggling of goods into North America by colonists who sought their own lucrative trade practices
How Does the Trans-Atlantic Trade Help Develop the Colonies?

- Trans-Atlantic trade = Triangular Trade
  - a three step voyage around the Atlantic rim
  - First, English ships sailed to Africa - traded rum, cloth, and other manufactured goods for Africans as part of the slave trade
  - Then, the Middle Passage transported slaves to the Americas sold there as a forced labor to colonial landowners
  - Third step transported American raw materials to England to be made into the manufactured goods that would start the cycle again.
How Does the Trans-Atlantic Trade Help Develop the Colonies?

- Colonial labor was critical for the production of materials England needed for a profitable mercantilist system.
- Labor needs were first filled through the use of indentured servants.
  - Then later by permanently enslaved Africans.
- Indentured servants were typically lower class English who could not afford to pay for the voyage to America.
  - Saw life in the colonies as an opportunity for economic advancement.
How Does the Trans-Atlantic Trade Help Develop the Colonies?

- Indentured servants worked for a land owner in exchange for their passage
  - The landowner obtained labor
  - The indentured servant obtained the future opportunity to own land after four to seven years
- Eventually the supply of indentured servants began to decrease
- African slaves were introduced as a labor source
- Plantation owners came to rely on African slaves as a more profitable and renewable source of labor
Results from Mercantilism and the Trans-Atlantic Trade

- England developed resource-producing colonies in North America to:
  - fuel mercantilism
  - amass wealth and power over their European rivals

- The trans-Atlantic trade system was:
  - regulated through Navigation Acts
  - led to various labor sources being used by colonists
SSUSH 1 B

Explain the development of the Southern Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.
The Development of the Southern Colonies

- Southern Colonies included Virginia, Maryland, Carolina (which eventually split into North Carolina and South Carolina), and Georgia.
- Southern Colonies had rich soil and a long growing season.
  - fostered the development of strong agricultural producing colonies.
- Deep rivers and the distance from the coast meant that inland farmers were able to ship tobacco, indigo, corn, and rice directly from their farms to European markets.
The Development of the Southern Colonies

- The South had a lot of plantations that grew cash crops.
- Each plantation was like its own town.
- Plantations were located far apart from each other.
- The Southern Colonies developed as a rural area with almost no manufacturing.
- Economic development of the Southern Colonies developed based on their location.
The Development of the Southern Colonies

- Family farms developed in the north
  - grew primarily what the family needed and a small cash crop used to purchase or barter for goods such as salt, gunpowder, lead, and iron tools

- Commercial farms tended to develop south
  - grew primarily high yield, labor intensive cash crops such as rice, tobacco, and indigo.
The Development of the Southern Colonies

- Relations with American Indians in the Southern Colonies began peaceful.
- More English colonists began to arrive and move further into native lands.
  - The relationship became violent.
- Large scale cash crops proved highly profitable in the mercantilist system.
  - More colonists arrived seeking economic opportunity.
- The growing population in the Southern Colonies required more of the American Indians’ land for crops.
  - Fueled increased tension between the groups.
The Development of the Southern Colonies - Virginia

- First permanent English colony in North America was founded in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia
  - Was a business venture of London’s Virginia Company, a joint-stock company

- **Joint-Stock Company** = raises capital for the expedition to America by selling shares of company stock to investors

- The Virginia Company sent colonists to find gold and other valuable natural resources in America.
The Development of the Southern Colonies - Virginia

- The gold and natural resources would be sent back to England to pay off investors and make a profit.
- The Virginia Company was granted a royal charter by King James I in 1606.
  - The charter gave the Virginia Company the authority to govern and settle the North American colony in the name of England.
  - There were 104 settlers who arrived to settle Jamestown in 1607.
The Development of the Southern Colonies - Virginia

- Jamestown:
  - Disease, famine, and Indian attacks all hindered the Jamestown settlement
  - The colony was along the James River, which bred deadly diseases such as malaria and dysentery.
  - Lack of leadership also caused the colonists to be unprepared to sustain themselves through the first winter.
  - Food and shelter had not been the priority for the wealth seeking early colonists to Jamestown
The Development of the Southern Colonies - Virginia

- How did Jamestown survive?
  - Captain John Smith took control of the colony
  - Mandated discipline to the remaining colonists. “He that will not work will not eat.”
  - Encouraged more farming and the construction of a better fortification
  - Development of tobacco as a cash crop by John Wolfe
  - Secured the financial importance of the colony with tobacco, Virginia emerged as a critical component of England’s mercantilist system.
The relationship between English settlers at Jamestown and the American Indians was complex.

Chief Powhatan was the leader of all the Powhatan tribes in the region when the English settlers arrived in 1607.

Powhatan maintained a peaceful coexistence with the Englishmen during their first few years.

The natives provided corn during the lean winter months and there were only minor skirmishes.
The relationship between the Englishmen and Virginia’s American Indians declined rapidly

- The increased number of settlers took greater amounts of land from the Powhatans.
- The death of Chief Powhatan, also marked a change in the relationship Jamestown had with the American Indians.
- Powhatan’s brother, Opechancanough, came to power in 1618 and launched large scale attacks on the quickly growing English colony.
The Development of the Southern Colonies - Maryland

- In 1632, King Charles I granted Lord Baltimore rights to land in the Chesapeake Bay region to start a colony.
- Maryland was settled initially as a haven for Catholics who were being persecuted.
- Maryland’s Catholics were quickly outnumbered in their colony.
- In an effort to preserve the rights of Catholics, Lord Baltimore had the Act of Toleration passed in the Maryland legislative assembly.
  - guaranteed religious freedom in Maryland to all Christians – Protestant and Catholic.
The Development of the Southern Colonies - **Maryland**

- The Chesapeake Bay region was fertile ground for tobacco
- Became a lucrative colony for tobacco production
- The colony’s location, which was conducive to agriculture, was more influential in its development than the religious plans of the proprietor.
- By the 1700’s, Maryland became plantation economies, and grew tobacco as the cash crop.
- Up to 40 percent of Maryland’s population were slaves or convicts who worked in the tobacco fields.
The Development of the Southern Colonies - Carolina

- The land was given in 1663 to eight nobles who had helped Charles II reclaim the monarchy.
- Location impacted the development of the Carolina colony.
- Southern Carolina along the coast became a great producer of rice and indigo on large commercial plantations.
- settlement grew quickly because it had a natural harbor and allowed easy access to trade with the West Indies.
The Development of the Southern Colonies - **Carolina**

- The city of Charleston in the Carolina colony was a transportation hub for exporting.
- Northern Carolina, had a different soil and climate.
- The farmers in the northern region of the colony developed small tobacco farms.
- The Carolina Colony was officially divided in 1712 after the wide ranging single colony proved too difficult to manage.
- South Carolina with its valuable resources, was taken from the proprietors by the king and made a royal colony in 1719.
The Development of the Southern Colonies - Georgia

- Georgia was the last English colony established prior to the Revolutionary War.
- In 1732, Georgia was created by England for two purposes.
  - First, England wanted to create a defensive buffer between the Spaniards in Florida and the valuable South Carolina plantations and Charleston port.
  - Second purpose was to reduce the number of debtors crowding London jails by sending many of them to the new Georgia colony.
The Development of the Southern Colonies - **Georgia**

- Immigrants throughout the world came in the hopes of being awarded land grants.
- Quickly become a major center for the export of rice, indigo, beef and pork.
- General James Oglethorpe and the trustees who were given the charter for Georgia regulated the colony and its inhabitants with strict rules.
  - Land holdings were limited in size to small farms, slavery was banned, and alcohol prohibited.
- Eventually, greater resistance to the rules developed over time.
The Development of the Southern Colonies - Georgia

- Georgia colonists wanted greater autonomy and local legislative participation.
- By the 1740s, the trustees had given in to most of the Georgia colonists’ demands.
- Savannah was not able to compete economically until they adopted a position favorable to slavery.
Additional Resources

Virginia Charter may be accessed from Yale University’s Avalon Project
http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/va01.asp

“The English Establish a Foothold at Jamestown, 1606-1610”
http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandsactivities/presentations/timeline/colonial/jamestwn/

Maryland’s 1649 Act of Toleration
http://avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/maryland_toleration.asp
Additional Resources

The trustees’ list of rules for Georgia

Historic Jamestown provides background information on the settlement of the Virginia colony and the primary individuals involved in the early period. The site also gives updated archaeological analysis of the site.
http://historicjamestowne.org
SSUSH 1 C

Explain the development of the New England Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.
The Development of the New England Colonies

- The New England Colonies (Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire)
- Marked by poor, thin, rocky soils and a relatively short growing season made farming difficult
- However there were plentiful forests and they were located close to the sea
  - developed a thriving shipbuilding industry.
- Fishing, whaling, and commercial trade from harbors such as Boston became important economic engines for the region.
The Development of the New England Colonies

- New Englanders became the merchants of the colonies
- New England-based ships were the carriers of colonial goods in the trans-Atlantic trade
- Developed initially as religious outposts by various subjugated groups
- Calvinists in England faced increased persecution for their desire to reform the Anglican Church (also known as the Church of England) and their opposition to the power of the English monarchy.
The Development of the New England Colonies

- These religious dissenters, known as Puritans, disagreed with the Protestant Anglican Church’s continued use of Catholic rituals and traditions.
- The Puritans wanted to “purify” their Protestant sect of its heavily entrenched Catholic features.
- Although the Puritans came for religious reasons, they were not religiously tolerant.
- American Indians were viewed by the Puritans as needing to be saved from their sinful ways since they were not Christians.
The Development of the New England Colonies

- Relationship between the American Indians and the Puritans was based primarily on trade and diplomacy.
- As the English population increased, so did the conflict with natives of the area.
- A series of bloody wars (King Philip’s War and the Pequot Wars) ensued during the colonial period.
- New England settlers had similar problems acclimating to their new environment and suffered substantial losses in the early years.
The Development of the New England Colonies - **Plymouth Colony**

- The Pilgrims set sail on the Mayflower in 1620
  - Approximately 100 passengers, headed for Virginia
  - After a storm blew them off course, they landed a few hundred miles north of their intended destination.
  - The group decided to stay in the undeveloped area and create a new colony called Plymouth.
  - Before leaving the Mayflower, the Pilgrims created and signed the Mayflower Compact
The Development of the New England Colonies - Plymouth Colony

- **Mayflower Compact** - is important in the fact that it was a pledge by the colonists to govern themselves through majority rule.
  - [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/mayflower.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/mayflower.asp)

- These Pilgrims trying to get away from religious persecution began the concept of agreeing to obey “just and equal laws” created for the “general god of the colony”
The Development of the New England Colonies - Massachusetts Bay Colony

- 1000 non-separatist Puritans were led by John Winthrop on their voyage.
- Established the Massachusetts Bay colony near present-day Boston.
- Winthrop set the tone for the Puritan colonists in his famous “Model of Christian Charity” speech, which is often referred to as the “city upon a hill” speech.
  - Challenged Puritans to work as hard as they possibly could to make the new colony thrive since the world would be watching to see if they were successful.
The Development of the New England Colonies - Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Ability to prosper as a colony through hard work would prove their devotion to God and be a symbol to the world.

- Any person who was not completely committed to the overall success of the colony would not be allowed to remain.

- Strict Puritan rules and an essential work ethic resulted from Winthrop’s pivotal speech to the colonists.

The Development of the New England Colonies - Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Puritans tightly controlled the political and social structure of the community
- Voting rights were limited to men who belonged to the church
  - church membership was tightly controlled by each minister and congregation
- Towns were run as direct democracies with each voting member having a direct role in the administration of government.
- Church - central force in governing the community
The Development of the New England Colonies - Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Result of their strict religious beliefs - Puritans were not tolerant of religions that differed from their own
- Those who disagreed with Puritan ideology and practices were banished
- The Crown decided to assert control over Massachusetts.
  - King Charles II canceled the Massachusetts Charter.
- To get more control over trade with the colonies, James II (followed Charles II as King of England) combined colonies throughout New England into a single territory, the Dominion of New England.
The Development of the New England Colonies - Massachusetts Bay Colony

- James appointed his own governor, Sir Edmund Andros, to be the administrator.
- Colonists greatly disliked this centralized authority and overthrew the royal governor.
- Events in England led to the dissolution of the Dominion of New England, but Massachusetts remained a royal colony.
- Political turmoil may have been a factor in one of the most notorious incidents in colonial American history.
The Development of the New England Colonies - Massachusetts Bay Colony

- 1692 - Salem Witch Trials
  - Began when 3 girls, ill with symptoms including convulsions and “fits,” accused several residents of using witchcraft to cause it
  - Hysteria spread and led to over 150 Massachusetts colonists being accused of witchcraft.
    - 29 were convicted, 19 hanged, 6 more people died in prison
  - **Contributing causes** = extreme religious faith, stress from a growing population, deteriorating relations with American Indians, and narrow opportunities for women and girls
The Development of the New England Colonies - Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Initially, relations with the American Indians living in the coastal regions of New England were peaceful.
  - Each side engaged in a profitable exchange of trade goods.
- As the English colony grew in size, so did the tension between the Puritans and Native Americans.
- King Philip’s War (1675-1676) was an early and bloody conflict between English and regional American Indian tribal groups.
The Development of the New England Colonies - Massachusetts Bay Colony

- King Philip, or Metacom, was the regional leader of the American Indians.
- Conflict began as the Puritans spread out and took more land.
- Also, some tribal members had converted to Christianity
  - disrupting traditional political and cultural ties among the region’s tribes.
- Results:
  - Many colonists died in the war
  - Caused a heavy loss of life among the American Indian population
  - large areas of southern New England were opened to English settlement.
The Development of the New England Colonies - Rhode Island

- Puritans did not tolerate people in their colony who ran afoul of the church’s teachings and rules.
  - Banishment from the colony was a common action
- Roger Williams was a Puritan minister who was banished when his teachings emphasized the limitations of the church to control an individual’s conscience.
- Williams left with a few supporters and settled a new colony to the south
  - Providence, Rhode Island colony, was founded by Williams in 1636
The Development of the New England Colonies - Rhode Island

- Two unique characteristics of the Rhode Island colony:
  1) American Indians were treated more respectfully and they were paid for their land
  2) true religious toleration was practiced in the colony
     - Colonists were allowed to practice any religion
- Anne Hutchinson was another colonist who was banished from Massachusetts.
  - A female who challenged the Puritan ministerial leadership
The Development of the New England Colonies - Rhode Island

- Hutchinson was brought to trial.
  - Hutchinson defended herself
  - ultimately forced from the colony
  - She fled to Rhode Island with her family.
  - Compare Williams’ essay “The Bloudy Tenet of Persecution for Cause of Conscience” with the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights.

The Development of the New England Colonies - Connecticut

- Another group of Puritans left Massachusetts Bay in 1636.
- Thomas Hooker was a Puritan minister who differed with the church over the colonists’ individual participation in governing.
  - Hooker’s ideas challenged the hierarchy.
- Hooker and his followers established the new colony at Hartford, Connecticut.
- Made a significant contribution to the foundation of the future United States.
Connecticut

- Drafted America’s first written constitution, The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut in 1639.
  - Established a representative government led by a popularly elected legislature and a governor chosen by that legislature.
  - [http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/ct01.asp](http://avalon.law.yale.edu/17th_century/ct01.asp)
The Development of the New England Colonies -

New Hampshire

- Small settlements north of the Massachusetts Bay colony, eventually formed their own New Hampshire colony.
- That region had become somewhat more religiously diverse than the strict Puritans.
- Concentrated in manufacture and focused on town life.
  - Industries such as ship building and the manufacture and export of rum.
- Farming was difficult for crops like wheat because of the poor soil but corn, pumpkins, rye, squash and beans were planted.
New Hampshire, experienced long, cold winters, and mild summers.
  - The cold temperatures made it difficult for diseases to spread, unlike in the warmer climate of the Southern Colonies

The early years were peaceful between the settlers and American Indians.

Relations between them deteriorated in the latter half of the 1600s:
  - Due to leadership changes in New Hampshire
  - Due to problems in Massachusetts that led to a migration of native people into New Hampshire.
Additional Resources

Massachusetts Historical Association - provides a wide variety of online resources and catalogued documents span the history of Massachusetts.  
[https://www.masshist.org](https://www.masshist.org)

Pilgrim Hall Museum – is an organization that has worked to preserve the history of Plymouth Colony since 1820.  

Salem Witch Trials Documentary Archive and Transcription Project- is operated by the University of Virginia.  
[http://salem.lib.virginia.edu/home.html](http://salem.lib.virginia.edu/home.html)
Explain the development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies, including but not limited to reasons established, impact of location and place, relations with American Indians, and economic development.
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies

- The Dutch established the North American colony of New Netherland in 1614.
- Was founded as a private money-making venture by the Dutch.
- Trade was centered the port of New Amsterdam (present day New York City).
- Located between the Southern and New England colonies
  - made it attractive for English annexation
- England did seize control of New Netherland from the Dutch in 1664.
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies

- Noted for its significant cultural and religious diversity due to its unique transition to England as an already established colony.
- The English Mid-Atlantic Colonies (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware)
- Geographically fortunate to have good harbors and river systems that significantly shaped their development
  - The Hudson and Delaware Rivers provided highways to the interior of North America.
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies

- Furs received from American Indians through trade for European goods were transported toward the coast along rivers.
- Farmers were able to use the rivers to ship wheat and other agricultural goods to markets in other colonies and Europe.
- Rivers also provided the colonists of the mid-Atlantic region with access to manufactured goods imported from European markets.
- Harbors in cities allowed the Mid-Atlantic Colonies to grow into major commercial hubs.
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies

- The natives who resided there were typically relied upon for trade
  - not the target of war, as was often the case in the other English colonial regions
- Pennsylvania treated the American Indians with respect as evidenced by William Penn’s insistence on paying the natives for their land.
- The Mid-Atlantic Colonies geographic position united the American coast line under English control.
- Economically, the region’s colonies developed into strong merchant centers
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies

- Mid-Atlantic Colonies also farmed significant quantities of wheat and corn, similar to the cash crop production of their southern neighbors.
- The Mid-Atlantic Colonies were truly a bridge between the Southern Colonies and the New England Colonies due to the geography and climate.
- Mid-Atlantic colonies included small towns and villages as well as big cities.
- Shopkeepers, artisans, shipwrights, butchers, seamstresses, shoemakers, bakers, carpenters, masons, and many other specialized producers constituted the middle ranks of seaport society.
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies - New York

- King Charles II gave a part of the Mid-Atlantic Colony to his brother James, the Duke of York
  - The colony and port were renamed New York
- The original settlers from the previous Dutch colony were allowed to remain in residence, speak their own languages, and worship as they pleased.
- The colony continued to grow as a leading trade center.
- Colonial maps of New York City reflect some elements still found in the modern layout of the city.
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies - New York

- Wall Street, location of the United States’ modern financial center, was literally a twelve-foot wall that ran the width of Manhattan Island during the colonial period.
  - The wall’s purpose was to keep the natives out of the settlement at the tip of the island.
- Broadway is another well known modern street in New York City today.
- The modern city plan of gridded streets and avenues begins north of Wall Street.
- South of Wall Street the old colonial city plan can still be detected.
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies - New York

- not dominated by a specific religion
  - residents were free to worship as they chose
- Natural resources in the New York Colony included agricultural land, coal, furs, forestry (timber), and iron ore
- Landscape of the New York Colony included lowlands, mountains, coastal plain, and farmland
- Colonists had peaceful relationships with the Native American tribes
  - relied on peace in order to make money from the fur trade.
- Demand for more furs and more land led to an increase in hostilities
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies - New Jersey

- The Duke of York believed the colony was too large to administer.
- Land in New Jersey was sold at low prices to attract settlers.
- Had a warmer climate than the New England Colonies and had land that made agriculture and farming much easier.
- Had religious tolerance and freedom for its settlers.
- Natural resources in the New Jersey Colony included agricultural land, forests (timber), iron ore, coal, and furs.
- Manufactured iron ore products such as plows, tools, kettles, locks, nails and large blocks of iron which they exported.
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies - Pennsylvania

- William Penn was granted land in as repayment of a debt the king owed his father.
- William Penn belonged to a religious group known as the Quakers.
- Quakers were persecuted in England for their beliefs.
- **The basic ideology:**
  - everyone possesses an “inner light” through which individuals are capable of their own religious interpretation without the need for clergy.
  - Women also were afforded full participation in the faith, as they too possessed an inner light.
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies - Pennsylvania

- Quakers believed in religious toleration
- Fair treatment of the American Indians in the area
- Penn advertised his colony throughout Europe and quickly attracted over 1000 settlers in the first year.
- Philadelphia rapidly grew to be a big port city engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade of goods.
- Because of the religious and cultural tolerance practiced by Penn and the Quakers, Pennsylvania exemplifies the diversity for which the Mid-Atlantic Colonies are known.
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies - Pennsylvania

- crops grown here are corn, wheat, rye, hemp, and flax
- mild climate with warm summers and mild winters that were suited to farming and agriculture
- Exported agricultural products and natural resources
- Manufactured iron ore products such as plows, tools, kettles, locks, nails and large blocks of iron which they exported to England
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies - Delaware

- Was originally the North American colony of New Sweden.
  - The Swedish owned colony was taken by the Dutch and absorbed into New Netherland in 1631, prior to England taking possession of the region.
- Remained under the control of the Duke of York until he transferred the land to William Penn in 1682.
- It remained a part of Pennsylvania until 1704, when Delaware became a separate colony and allowed to govern itself through a legislative assembly.
The Development of the Mid-Atlantic Colonies - Delaware

- Not dominated by a specific religion which gave way to religious freedom
- Natural resources in the Delaware Colony included farmland, forest (timber), coal, furs, fish, and iron ore
- Had a widely mixed economy based on the different industries it had.
- Had fertile land that was great for farming
  - Grain, Rice and Indigo were commonly grown.
- Covered in forests as well, which made the lumber industry a thriving one.
- Other industries included shipbuilding and ironwork, as well as trading for greater economic strength.