

# Colonial Pennsylvania, 1681-1745

## Topics of Discussion

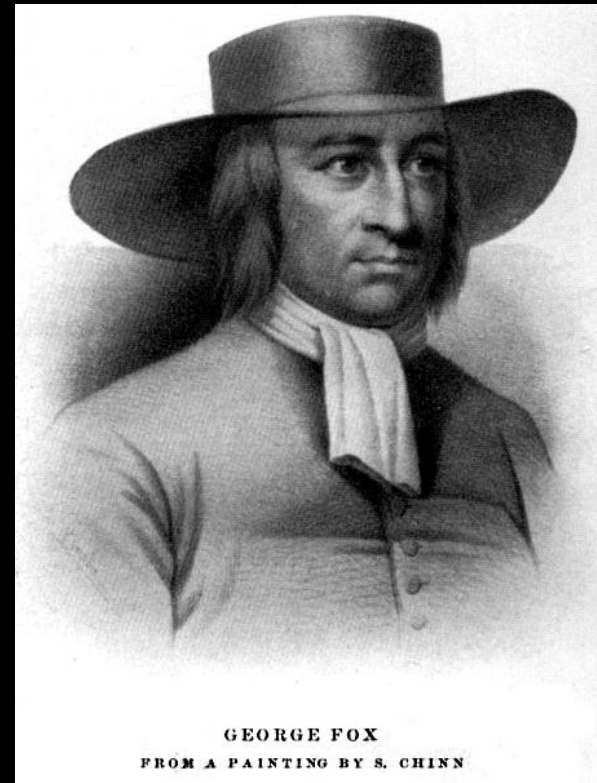
- I. Religious Origins: Society of Friends
- II. Persecution of Quakers
- III. Quaker Development in the Old World
- IV. William Penn
- V. Movement to Pennsylvania
- VI. The Land and the Indians
- VII. Quaker settlement proceeds
- VIII. Government
- IX. Conclusion: Power after 1745



# Colonial Pennsylvania, 1681-1745

## Religious Origins: The Society of Friends

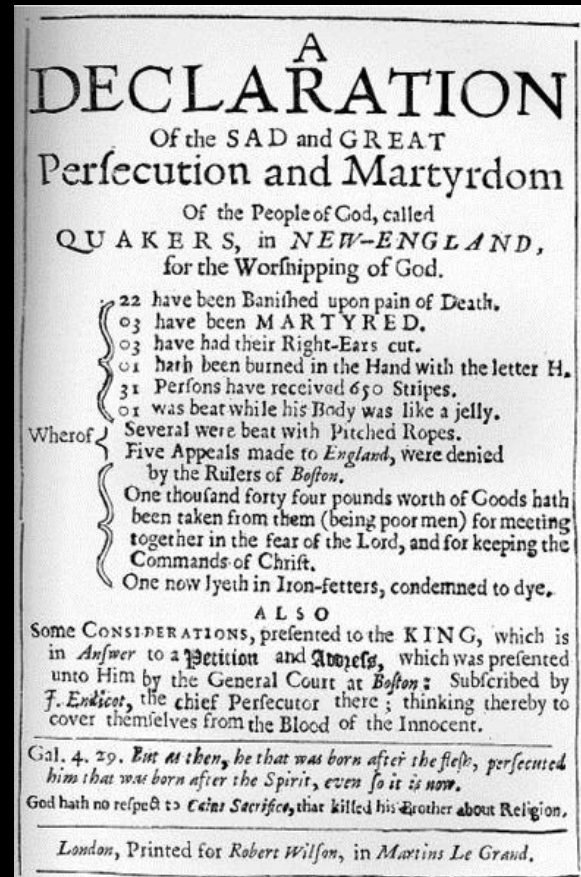
- A. George Fox (1624-91)
- B. Society of Friends
- C. Beliefs of Quakers



# Colonial Pennsylvania, 1681-1745

## Persecution of Quakers

- A. Why were Quakers persecuted?
- B. How were Quakers persecuted?
- C. 1662, Quaker Act



# Colonial Pennsylvania, 1681-1745

## Quaker Development in the Old World

### A. Meetings

### B. Essential beliefs:

Religious freedom and social pluralism

Sanctity of property

Strong work ethic

The importance of the family

Plain dress

Pacifism and civil disobedience.

Relative Gender Equality



# Colonial Pennsylvania, 1681-1745

## William Penn

- A. Admiral William Penn (Father) orthodox
- B. William Penn (younger) is a true radical--did not accept orthodoxy.
- C. March 4, 1681, Charles II land grant of Pennsylvania



# Colonial Pennsylvania, 1681-1745

## Movement to Pennsylvania

- A. Middle colony
- B. Growth of Colony's Population
- C. Quakers third largest religious denomination in British N.A.
- D. Colonial pattern of settlement



# Province of Pennsylvania, 1681-1776



# Colonial Pennsylvania, 1681-1745

## The Land and the Indians

- A. Penn's respectful treatment of Indians: kindness and paternalism
- B. Penn purchased land from the Indians and only then resold it to settlers
- C. Penn prohibited the sale of alcohol to Indians, regulated the fur trade





# Colonial Pennsylvania, 1681-1745

## Quaker Settlement Proceeds

- A. Ethnic and religious mosaic.
- B. Penn's "loving neighborhood"
- C. By 1700, twenty-one thousand settlers  
Half were indentured servants
- D. Indentured servants received fifty acres
- E. One hundred acres for five pounds
- F. Encouraged wealthy immigrants with generous terms
- G. Merchants central to Pennsylvania economy
- H. The major economic staple of the colony was grain
- I. Slavery



# Colonial Pennsylvania, 1681-1745

## Government

### A. The Frame of Government of 1682

Governor

The Provincial Council

Assembly

### B. Charter of Privileges (1701)

Unicameral legislature

Proprietor retained the power to appoint the Governor and council members

Council members served in an advisory capacity, and to veto laws.



# Colonial Pennsylvania, 1681-1745

## Power after 1745

- A. Quaker Pacifism challenged, 1745
- B. Philadelphia
- C. By 1700, the colony third in population

