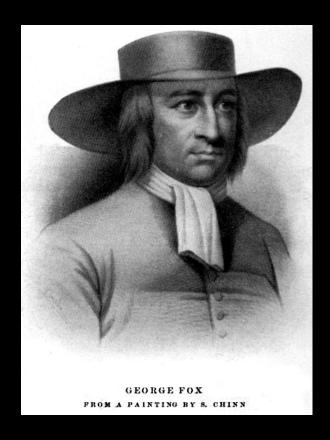
## **Topics of Discussion**

- 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



## **Religious Origins: The Society of Friends**

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



### Persecution of Quakers

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

#### DECLARATION Of the SAD and GREAT Persecution and Martyrdom Of the People of God, called QUAKERS, in NEW-ENGLAND, for the Worshipping of God. 22 have been Banished upon pain of Death. og have been MARTYRED. 03 have had their Right-Ears cut. or hath been burned in the Hand with the letter H. 31 Persons have received 650 Stripes. or was beat while his Body was like a jelly. Wherof Several were beat with Pitched Ropes. Five Appeals made to England, were denied by the Rulers of Boston. One thousand forty four pounds worth of Goods hath been taken from them (being poor men) for meeting together in the fear of the Lord, and for keeping the Commands of Christ. One now lyeth in Iron-fetters, condemned to dye. Some Considerations, presented to the KING, which is in Answer to a Petition and Apprels, which was presented unto Him by the General Court at Boston: Subscribed by J. Endicot, the chief Perfecutor there; thinking thereby to cover themselves from the Blood of the Innocent. Gal. 4. 29. But as then, he that was born after the field, persecuted him that was born after the Spirit, even fo it is now. God hath no refped to Ceins Sacrifice, that killed his Brother about Religion, London, Printed for Robert Wilfon, in Martins Le Grand.

## 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



## William Penn

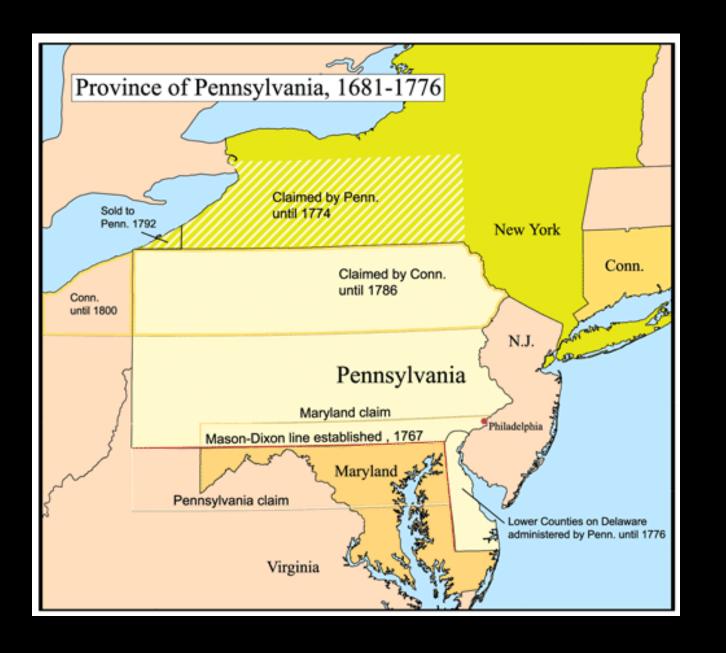
- A. Admiral William Penn (Father) orthodox
- B. William Penn (younger) is a true radical-did not accept orthodoxy.
- C. March 4, 1681, Charles II land grant of Pennsylvania



## 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





## 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



## **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

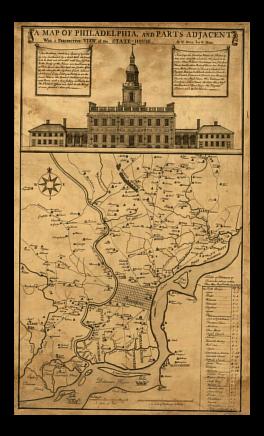


#### Government

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.



## Power after 1745

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

