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
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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

A DECLARATION
Of the SAD and GREAT
Persecution and Martyrdom
Of the People of God, called
QUAKERS, in NEW-ENGLAND,
for the Worshipping of God.

52 have been Banished upon pain of Death.
53 have been MARTYRED.
53 have had their Right-Ears cut.
51 have been burnt in the Hand with the letter H.
51 Persons have received 650 Stripes.
51 was beat while his Body was like a jelly.

Whereof
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
under the Needle, in the fear of the Lord, and for keeping the
Commands of Christ.
One new Youth in Iron-letters, condemned to dye.

ALSO

Some CONSIDERATIONS, presented to the KING, which is
in Answer to a Petition and Memorie, which was presented
unto Him by the General Court at Boston: Subscribed by
J. Endicott, the chief Persecutor there: thinking thereby to
cover themselves from the Blood of the Innocent.

Gal. 4: 59. But at one, he that was born after the flesh, performed
him that was born after the Spirit, even so it is now.

God hath no respect to Child Sacrifice, that killed his Brother about Religion.

Lawton, Printed for Robert Wilton, in Mathew Le Grand.
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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
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*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
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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
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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
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**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
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**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.
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Power after 1745

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