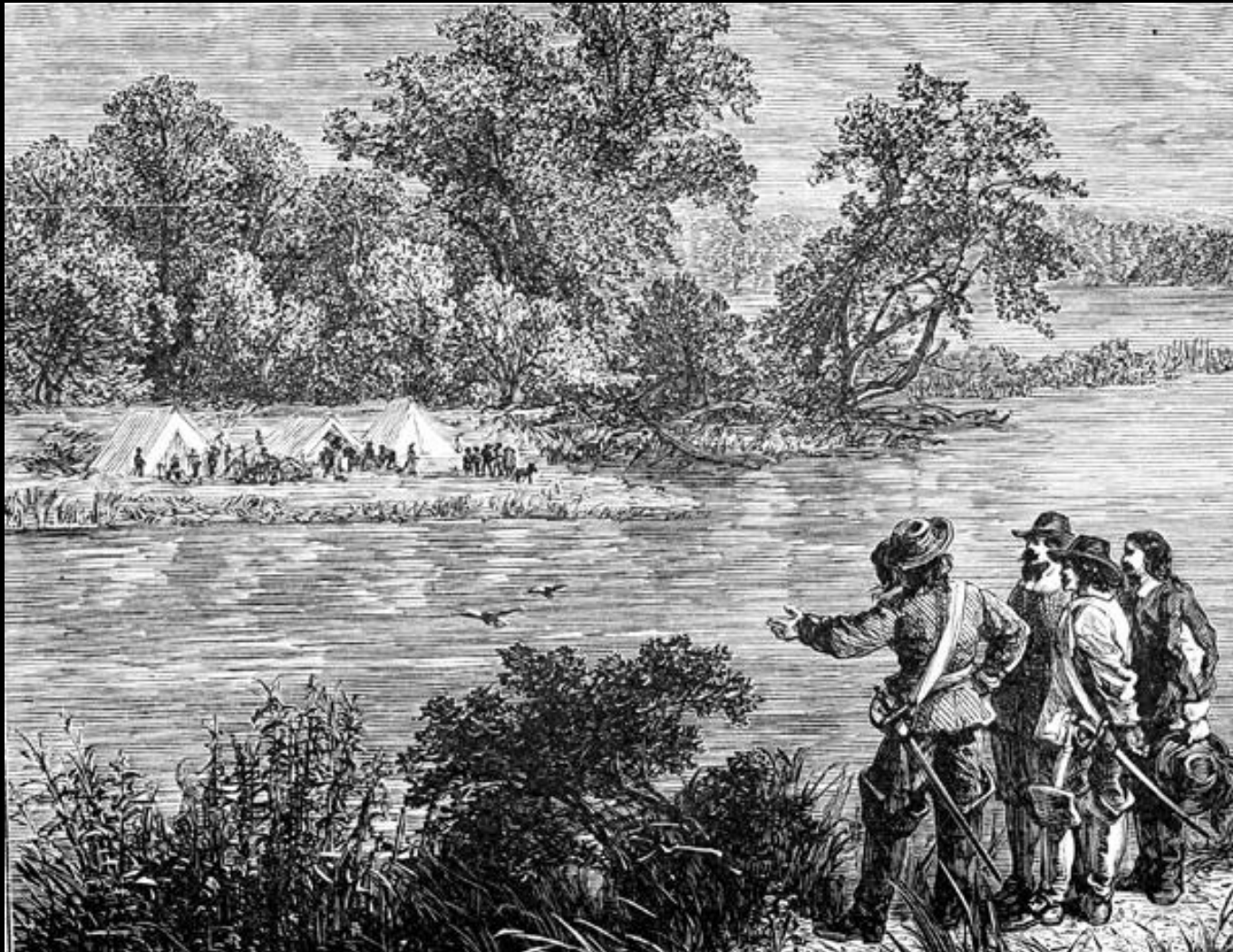


# Pennsylvania





# Quakers

Called Quakers because they “quaked” during intense religious practices.

They offended religious & secular leaders in England.

Refused to pay taxes to support the Church of England.

They met without paid clergy

Believed all were children of God → refused to treat the upper classes with deference.

Keep hats on

Wouldn't take oaths

Pacifists

# William Penn



Aristocratic Englishman.

1660 – attracted to the Quaker faith.

Embraced Quakerism after military service.

1681 → he received a grant from king to establish a colony.

This settled a debt the king owed his father.

Named Pennsylvania meaning “Penn’s Woodland”

He advertised for settlers.

Liberal land policy attracted many immigrants.

# Penn's Actions with Natives

Bought, didn't take, land from Indians.

Quakers went among the Indians unarmed.

BUT..... non-Quaker Europeans flooded PA

Treated native peoples poorly.

This undermined the actions of the Quakers

# Development of Government

Representative assembly elected by landowners.

No tax-supported church.

Freedom of worship guaranteed to all, however England pressured persecution of Jews and Catholics

Forced to deny right to vote & hold office to Catholics & Jews by English govt

Death penalty only for treason & murder.

Compared to 200 capital crimes in England

# Pennsylvania Attracted Settlers

Many squatters already settled there before Penn arrived.

Attracted many different people

Religious misfits from other colonies

Many different ethnic groups

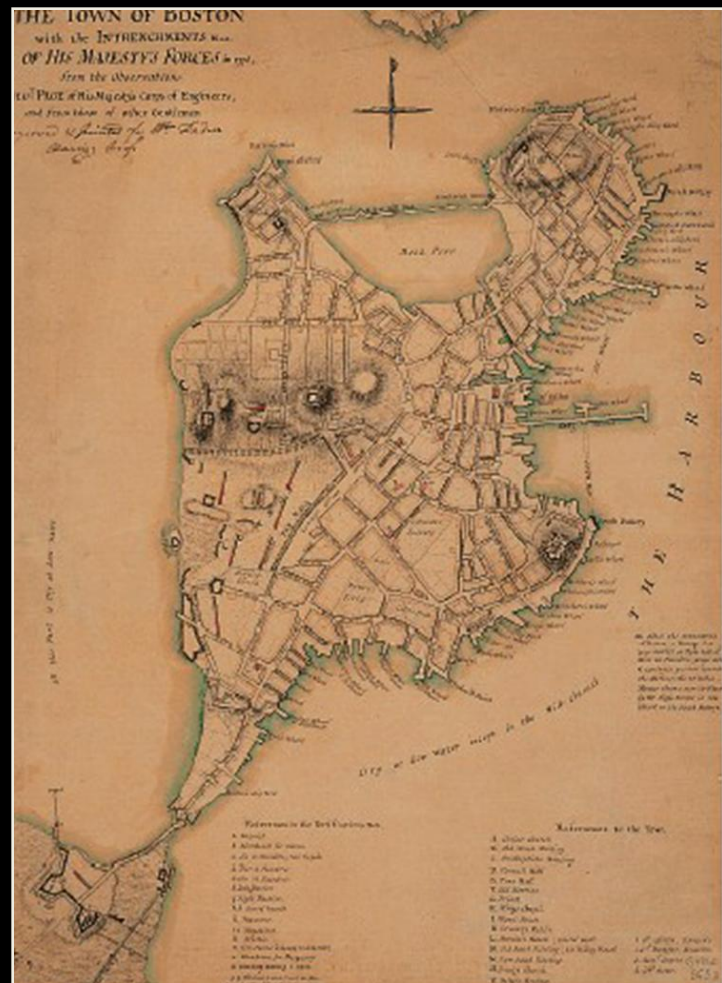
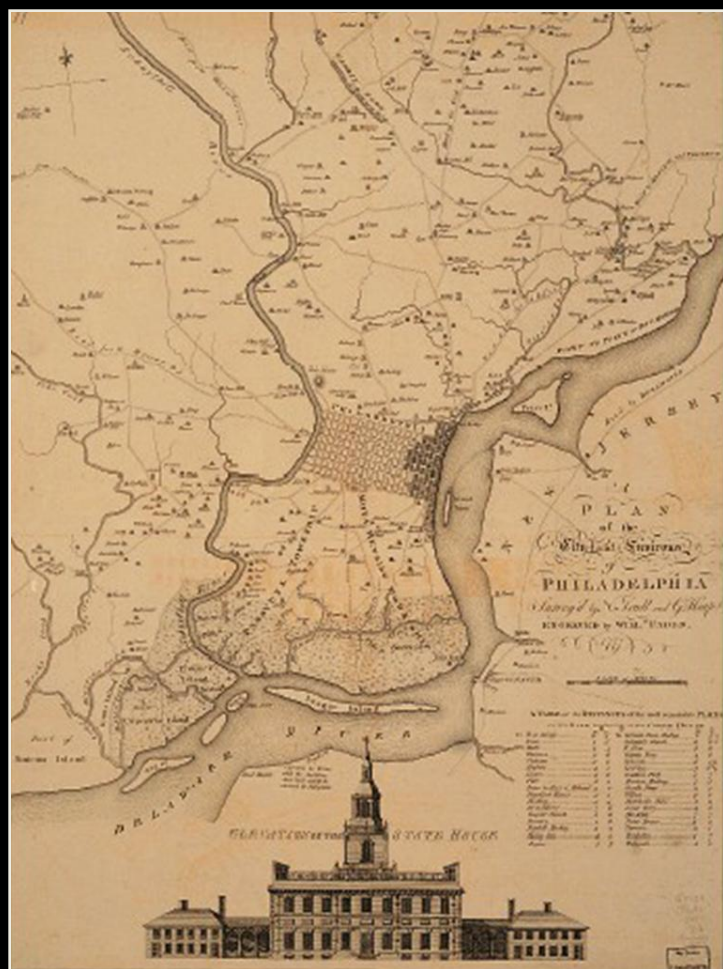
No provision for military defense

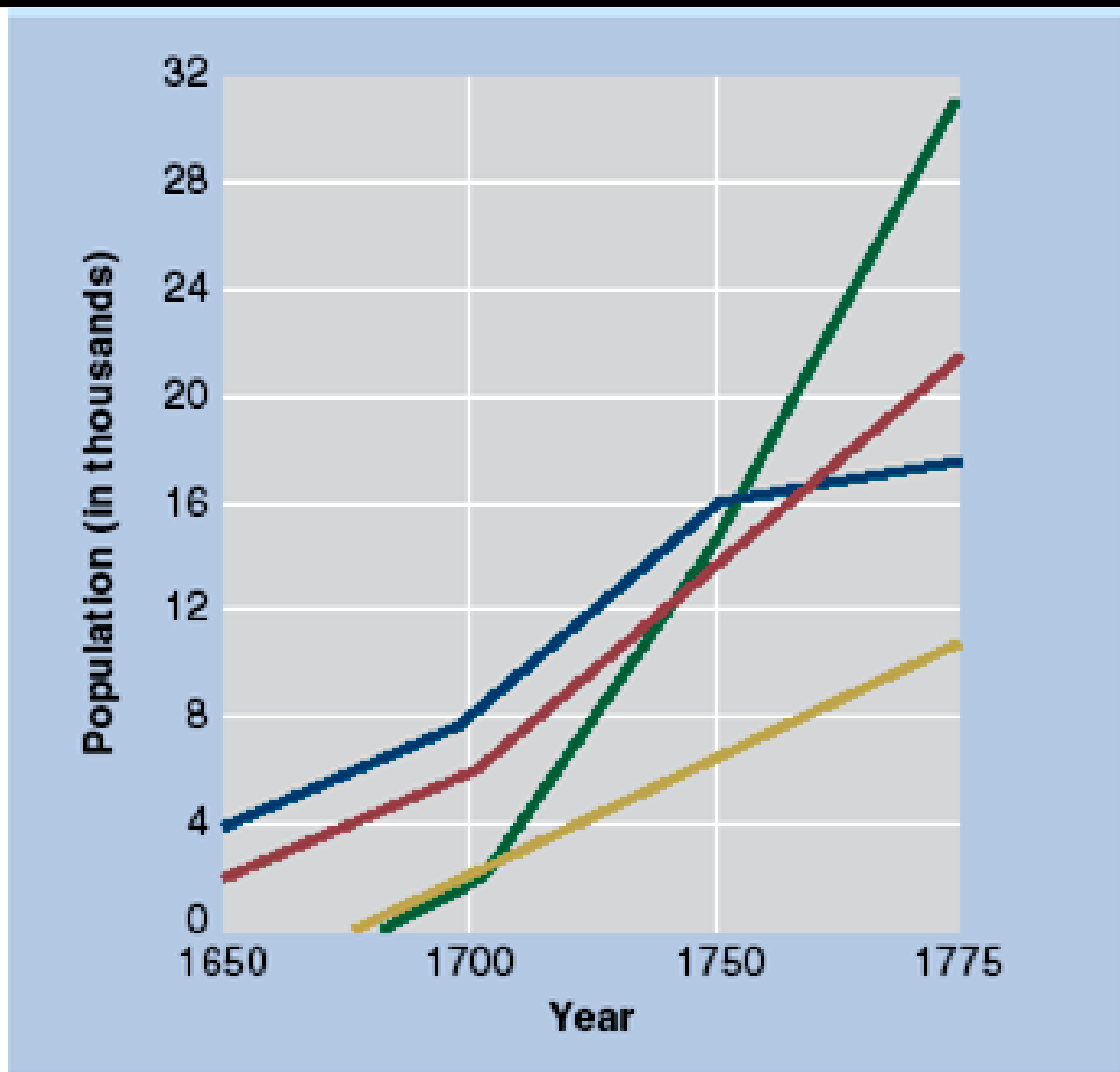
No restrictions on immigration

No slavery

- By 1700, only Virginia was more populous and richer.
- Penn, unfortunately, was not well-liked because of his friendliness towards James II, the deposed Catholic king, and he was jailed at times, and also suffered a paralytic stroke, dying full of sorrows.

The grid pattern of Philadelphia's straight streets contrasts sharply with Boston's crooked and irregular roads and alleys. Topography had everything to do with this. Surrounded by water, which created an irregular shoreline, and dominated by three high hills, leveled in the nineteenth century, Boston's streets were laid out in the manner of goat paths. (*Library of Congress Geography & Maps Division*)





— Boston — New York — Philadelphia — Charleston

Source: Gary B. Nash, *The Urban Crucible*, 1979