

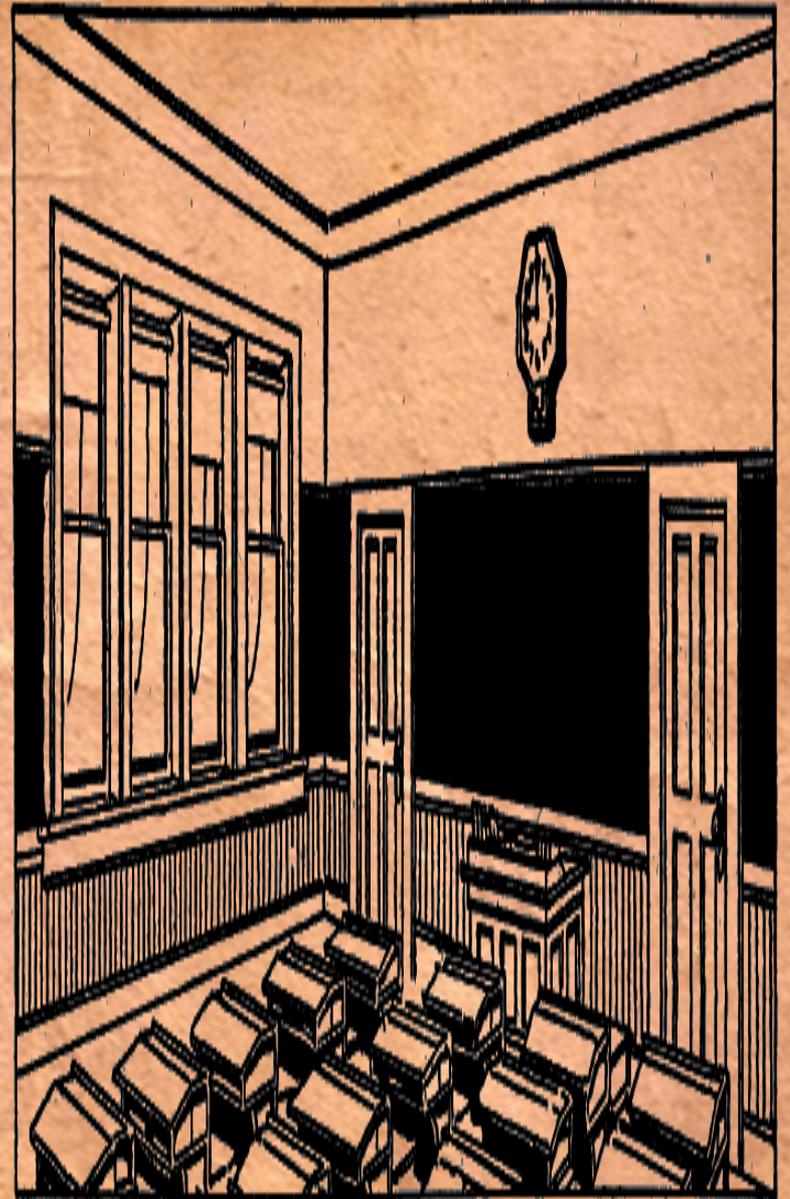
Introduction to
Pennsylvania

Wm. Beilsons
Principles of Geography



Today's Overview

- Explore Early PA & Its Inhabitants
- Dude, Where Are We?
 - Early European Exploration.
- I Found It, No I Discovered It!
 - Transitions Of Land Ownership.
- Out Of The Woods, Enter William Penn!
 - The Establishment Of Pennsylvania.
- Soooooo....Yeah, Now What????
 - Official Recognition!



Prehistoric Origins

- Approximately 12,600 years ago ice glaciers had receded from the area that became Pennsylvania, and about 10,000 years ago (8000 B.C.) a period of warming began in which the rivers and coastlines of Pennsylvania started to take their modern form.
- The earliest known human remains have been found at the Meadowcroft Rockshelter, thirty miles southwest of Pittsburgh!
- They are evidence of a food gathering culture in operation probably between 12,000 and 14,000 years ago!



Pa's Indigenous People



- When first discovered by Europeans, Pennsylvania, like the rest of the continent, was inhabited by groups of people of ancestry long known as American Indians.
 - Today known as Native Americans.
- The culture reflected their Stone Age background, especially in material arts and crafts.
- Tools, weapons, and household equipment were made from stone, wood, and bark.
- Houses were made of bark, clothing from the skins of animals.
- The evidence of a more complex civilization were at hand in the arts of weaving, pottery, and agriculture, although hunting and food gathering prevailed.



The Lenape (Delawares)



- Calling themselves **Leni-Lenape** or "real men", originally occupied the basin of the Delaware River and were the most important of several tribes that spoke an Algonkian language.
- Under the pressure of new settlement, they began to drift westward to the Wyoming Valley, to the Allegheny and, finally, to eastern Ohio.
- Many of them took the French side in the French and Indian War, joined in Pontiac's War, and fought on the British side in the Revolutionary War.
- Afterward, some fled to Ontario and the rest wandered westward.
- Their descendants now live on reservations in Oklahoma and Ontario.



The Susquehannocks

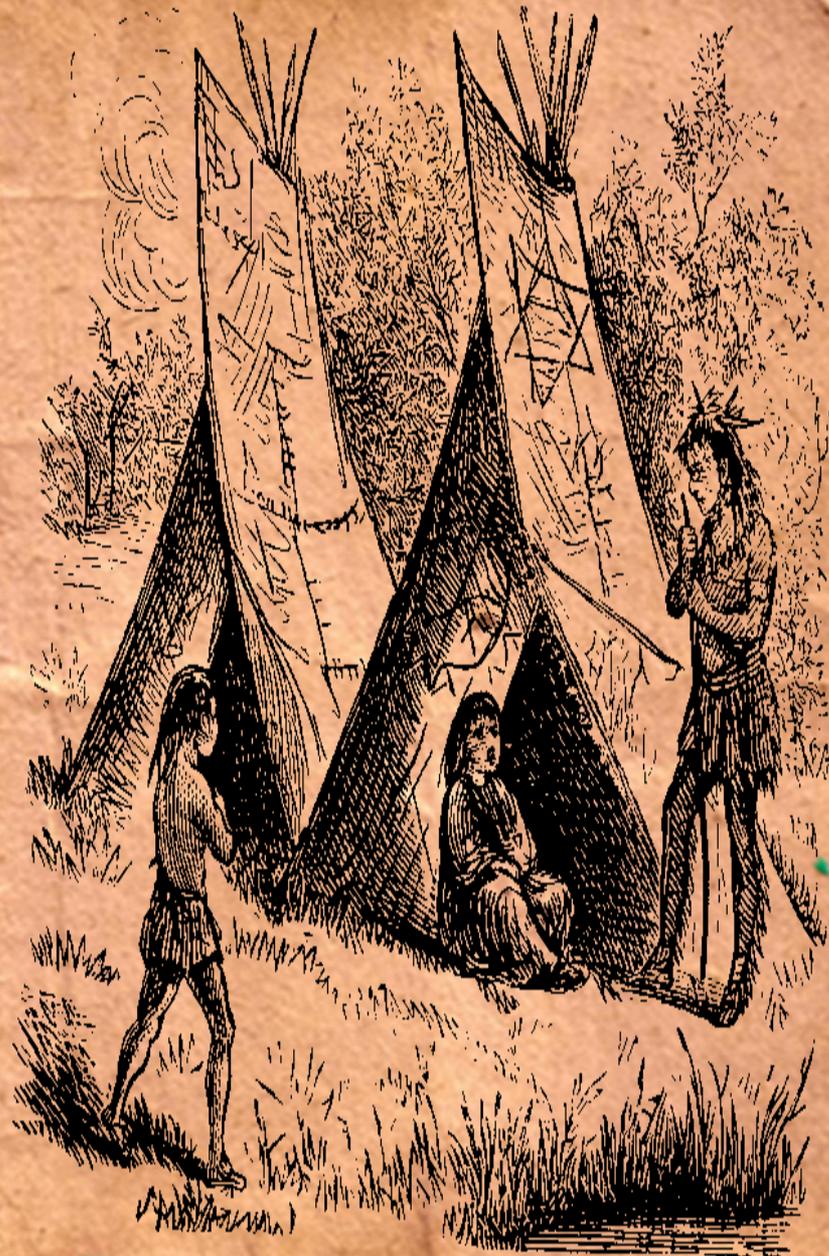


- A powerful Iroquoian-speaking tribe who lived along the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania and Maryland.
- An energetic people living in Algonkian-speaking tribes' territory, they engaged in many wars.
- In the end, they fell victim to new diseases brought by European settlers, and to attacks by Marylanders and by the Iroquois, which destroyed them as a nation by 1675.
- A few descendants were among the Conestoga Indians who were massacred in 1763 in Lancaster County.



The Shawnees

- An important Algonkian-speaking tribe who came to Pennsylvania from the west in the 1690s, some groups settling on the lower Susquehanna and others with the Munseys near Easton.
- In the course of time they moved to the Wyoming Valley and the Ohio Valley, where they joined other Shawnees who had gone there directly.
- They were allies of the French in the French and Indian War and of the British in the Revolution, being almost constantly at war with settlers for forty years preceding the Treaty of Greenville in 1795.
- After Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers (1794), they settled near the Delawares in Indiana, and their descendants now live in Oklahoma.



Iroquois Confederacy



- At first known as the Five Nations, included the Mohawks, Onzidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas.
- The five original tribes, when first known to Europeans, held much of New York State from Lake Champlain to the Genesee River.
- From this central position they gradually extended their power.
- As middlemen in the fur trade with the western Indian nations, as intermediaries skilled in dealing with the Europeans, and as the largest single group of Native Americans in northeastern America, they gained influence over Indian tribes from Illinois and Lake Michigan to the eastern seaboard.



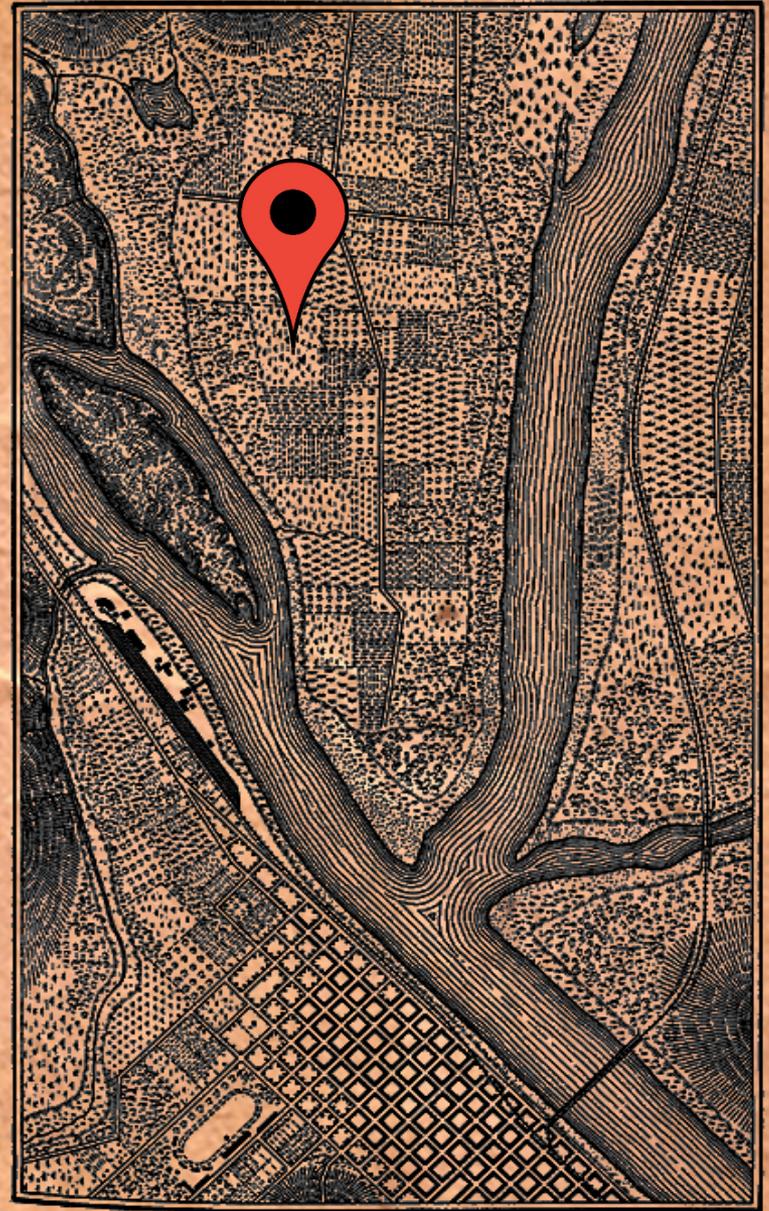
Additional Tribes

- Occupied western Pennsylvania before the Europeans arrived, but were eliminated by wars and diseases in the seventeenth century, long before the Lenapes, Shawnees, and Senecas began to move there.
 - Erie
 - Mahicans
 - Lenapes
 - Conoys
 - Nanticokes,
 - Saponis,
 - Wyandots
 - Chippewas
 - Mississaugas
 - Ottawas



Early Settlements

- The rise of nation-states in Europe coincided with the age of discovery and brought a desire for territorial gains beyond the seas, first by **Spain and Portugal** and later by **England, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden**.
- Wars in southern Germany caused many Germans to migrate eventually to Pennsylvania.
- The struggle in England between the Crown and Parliament also had a pronounced effect on migration to America.
- The **Reformation** led to religious ferment and division, and minorities of **various faiths sought refuge in America**.



Religious Influx

- Such an impulse brought Quakers, Puritans, and Catholics from England, German Pietists from the Rhineland, Scotch Calvinists via Ireland, and Huguenots from France.
- Also, great economic changes took place in Europe in the seventeenth century.
- The old manorial system was breaking down, creating a large class of landless people ready to seek new homes.
- An increase in commerce and trade led to an accumulation of capital available for colonial ventures.



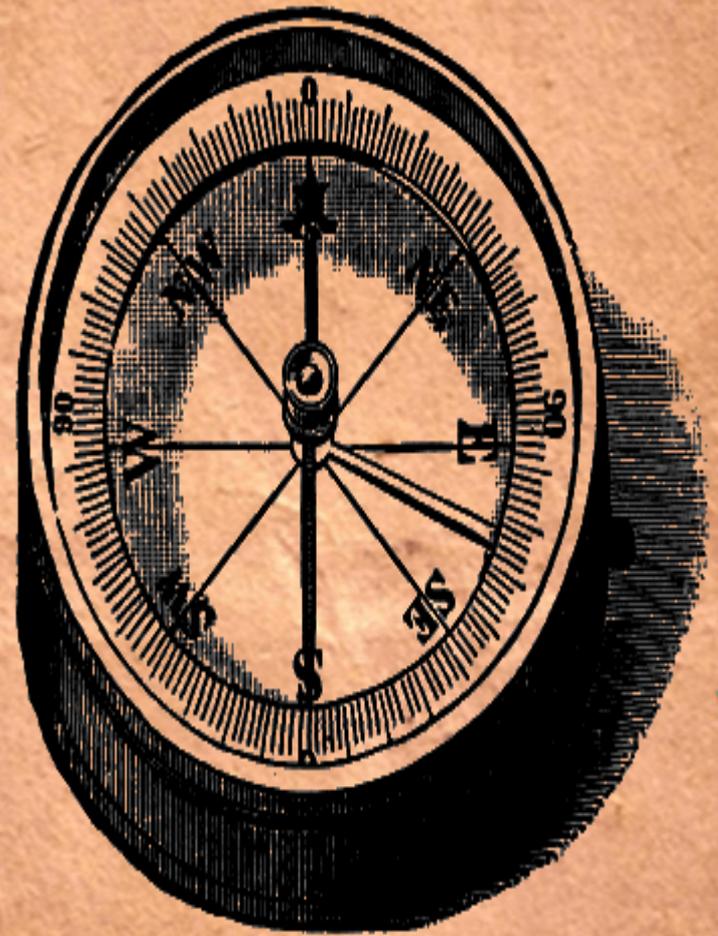
Who Was First?

- The English based their claims in North America on the discoveries of the **Cabots** (1497), while the French pointed to the voyage of **Verrazano** in 1524.
- The Spanish claim was founded on **Columbus'** discovery of the West Indies, but there is also evidence that Spanish ships sailed up the coast of North America as early as 1520.
- It is uncertain, however, that any of these explorers touched land that became Pennsylvania.



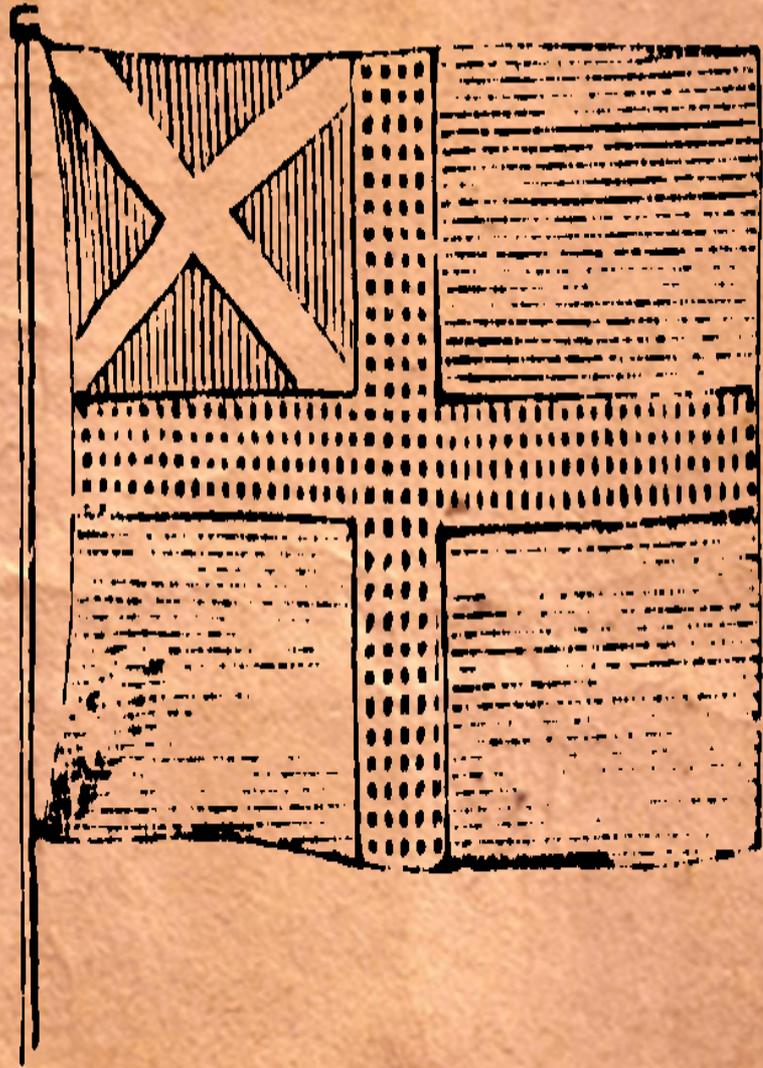
No Really, Whose Claim?

- Captain John Smith journeyed from Virginia up the Susquehanna River in 1608, visiting the Susquehannock Indians.
- In 1609 Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the Dutch service, sailed the *Half Moon* into Delaware Bay, thus giving the Dutch a claim to the area.
- After Hudson's time, the Dutch navigators Cornelis Hendriksen (1616) and Cornelis Jacobsen (1623) explored the Delaware region more thoroughly, and trading posts were established in 1623 and in later years, though not on Pennsylvania soil until 1647.



New Sweden

- The Swedes were the first to make permanent settlement, beginning with the expedition of 1637-1638, which occupied the site of Wilmington, Delaware.
- In 1643 Governor Johann Printz of New Sweden established his capital at Tinicum Island within the present limits of Pennsylvania, where there is now a state park bearing his name.



Dutch Dominion To York

- Trouble broke out between the Swedes and the Dutch, who had trading posts in the region.
- In 1655 Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Netherlands seized New Sweden and made it part of the Dutch colony.
- In 1664 the English seized the Dutch possessions in the name of the Duke of York, the king's brother.
- Except when it was recaptured by the Dutch in 1673-1674, the Delaware region remained under his jurisdiction until 1681.



Enter Penn!

- William Penn was born in London on October 24, 1644, the son of Admiral Sir William Penn.
- Despite high social position and an excellent education, he shocked his upper-class associates by his conversion to the beliefs of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, then a persecuted sect.
- He used his inherited wealth and rank to benefit and protect his fellow believers.



Society of Friends

- Despite the unpopularity of his religion, he was socially acceptable in the king's court because he was trusted by the Duke of York, later King James II.
- The origins of the **Society of Friends** lie in the intense religious ferment of seventeenth century England.
- The Society's rejections of rituals and oaths, its opposition to war, and its simplicity of speech and dress soon attracted attention, usually hostile.



The Charter

- **King Charles II** owed William Penn £16,000, (around £2,100,000 in 2008, adjusting for retail inflation money) which his late father Admiral Sir Penn had lent him.
- Seeking a haven in the New World for persecuted Friends, Penn asked the King to grant him land in the territory between Lord Baltimore's province of Maryland and the Duke of York's province of New York.
- With the Duke's support, Penn's petition was granted.
- The King signed the **Charter of Pennsylvania** on March 4, 1681, and it was officially proclaimed on April 2.

530 5171 363

Colony of the } Decm^r. 7 1775
Massachusetts Bay.)

The Possessor of this Bill shall
be paid by the Treasurer of
this Colony Thirty six shillings
Lawfull Money by the 7 day
of Decm^r. 1781 which Bill shall
be received for the aforesaid
Sum in all payments at the
Treasury and in all other pay-
ments by order of the General
Assembly


Committee

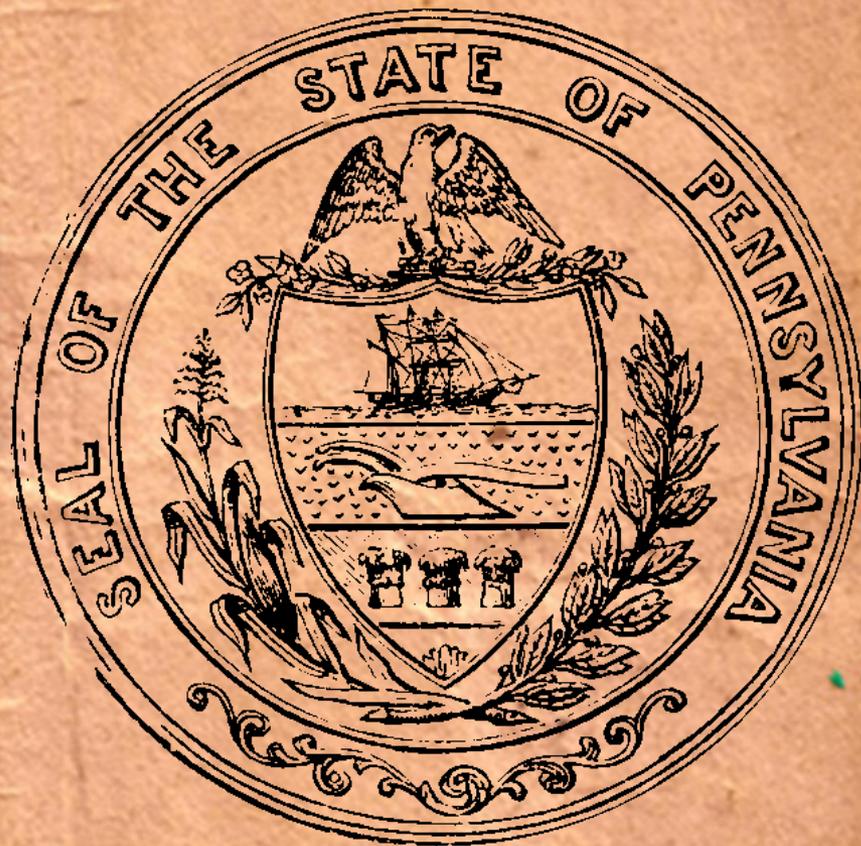
J. M. Miller
Thos. M. Miller

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I Declare Thy Land Mine!

Mine! Mine! Mine!

- Penn founded a colony, providing for it as a place of religious freedom for Quakers, and named it for his family "Penn" and the "woods" (from Latin) sylvania.
- Welsh Quakers settled a large tract of land north and west of Philadelphia, in what are now Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware counties.
- This became known as the Welsh Tract, and many cities and towns were named for Welsh municipalities



Penn's Woods...Really?



- The King named the new colony in honor of William Penn's father.
- It was to include the land between the 39th and 42nd degrees of north latitude and from the Delaware River westward for five degrees of longitude.
- Other provisions assured its people the protection of English laws and, to a certain degree, kept it subject to the government in England.
- Provincial statutes could be annulled by the King.
- In 1682 the Duke of York decided to Penn his claim to the three lower counties on the Delaware, which are now the state of Delaware.



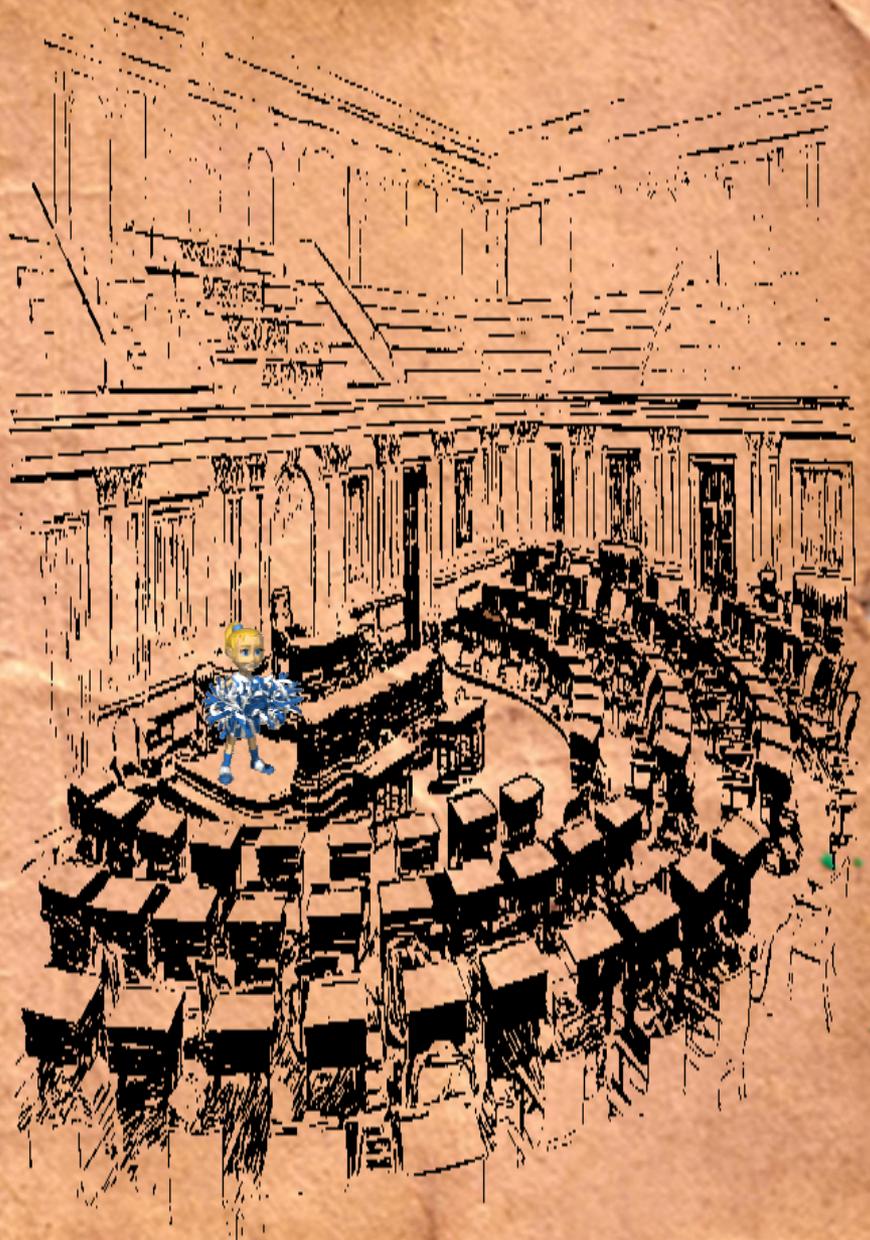
The New Colony

- In April 1681, Penn made his cousin William Markham deputy governor of the province and sent him to take control.
- In England, Penn drew up the *First Frame of Government*, his proposed constitution for Pennsylvania.
- Penn's preface to *First Frame of Government* has become famous as a summation of his governmental ideals.



Now, It's Official!

- This first Assembly united the Delaware counties with Pennsylvania, adopted a naturalization act and, on December 7, adopted the Great Law, a humanitarian code that became the fundamental basis of Pennsylvania law and which guaranteed liberty.
- The second Assembly in 1683 reviewed and amended Penn's First Frame with his cooperation and created the *Second Frame of Government*.
- By the time of Penn's return to England late in 1684, the foundations of the Quaker Province were well established.
- Three hundred years later, William Penn and his wife Hannah Callowhill Penn were made honorary citizens of the United States by act of Congress.
- On May 8, 1985, they were also granted honorary citizenship by Pennsylvania.





Questions?

