The Breadbasket Colonies

- Pennsylvania: Founded by William Penn. It allowed religious freedom to everyone.
- Delaware: Founded by Peter Minuit as New Sweden. Later surrendered to James, the Duke of York, He renamed it to Delaware.

William Penn; 1644-1718

“...the Place is free for all Persuasions, in a Sober and Civil way; for the Church of England and the Quakers bear equal Share in the Government. They live Friendly and Well together; there is no Persecution for Religion, nor ever like to be;” - Gabriel Thomas

“...This land may be profitable to those will adventure it.” - Henry Hudson
William Penn

Penn was born on October 14, 1664 and died July 30, 1718. He is the founder of the province of Pennsylvania, the British colony that later became a US state. He was born an Anglican under his father’s beliefs, but at age 22 converted to the Quaker religion. His principles soon set forth an inspiration for the United States Constitution. Penn was given land Southwest of New Jersey due to the death of his dad by King Charles II. He named this area Sylvania, which King Charles II soon renamed Pennsylvania, in Penn’s name. Although Penn only had some control of Pennsylvania under the king, he designed a frame of government that implemented a democratic system with full freedom. That includes religion, fair trials, elected representatives of the people in power, and separation of powers. Penn marketed the colony throughout Europe in multiple languages, as a result, people flocked to Pennsylvania. From 1682-1684, Penn was the Province of Pennsylvania. Penn also made a treaty with the Indians at Shackamaxon. Penn chose to acquire lands through business. He learned multiple Indian dialects in order to negotiate with interpreters. Penn made an appearance in America a few times and was even told to have reduced slavery. Penn died in 1718 at his home in Berkshire and will always be respected as an inspiration to America.

Peter Stuyvesant

Peter Stuyvesant, born in about 1612 was a Dutch colonial governor who, when he arrived in New Amsterdam, established a first municipal government and council for the city. Two years later he was appointed director-general of New Netherlands, and took the oath of office. In the Americas he tried to settle the boundaries between the colonies but failed. 1664 Charles II succeeded to his brother, the Duke of York, a large tract of land, including New Netherlands; and four English war vessels bearing 450 men, commanded by Captain Richard Nicholls, took possession of the harbor. On 30 August Sir George Cartwright bore to the governor a summons to surrender, promising life, estate, and liberty to all who would circum to the king’s authority. On his return from Holland after the surrender, he spent the remainder of his life on his farm of sixty-two acres outside the