**Social Studies Study Guide Chapter 5: William Penn’s Dream**

**Test Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Definitions:**

1. Holy Experiment: the colony Penn set up in Pennsylvania that was based on Quaker beliefs. He created a pamphlet to tell people about the better life they would have in Pennsylvania than in Europe. Here everyone was welcome and no one would be punished for what he or she believed. Penn called Pennsylvania his “Holy Experiment.”
2. Indentured Servant: a person who works for a period of time to repay a debt. Indentured servants had to work seven years to without pay.
3. Tamanend: a Delaware chief who had a peaceful relationship with the colonist and signed treaties. The English called him the “King of the Delaware,” and he became a hero to Native Americans and settlers.
4. Immigrants: are people who move from one country to another to live. Most of the first immigrants were Quakers. Most immigrants wanted an opportunity for a better life. They saw America as a good place to make a living. They also wanted to be

free to worship in their own way.

1. Treaty: a formal agreement between two groups. Legends say that men signed treaties that promised friendship.
2. Tolerated: to allow. William Penn became famous in England for speaking about religious freedom. As an adult, Penn stood up for his Quaker beliefs. The King of England did not like his idea and put him in jail four times, even though his father was a friend of the King.
3. Slavery: thousands of people from Africa were brought to the colonies. Slaves were bought and sold as property. Slaves were in all the colonies, not only the southern colonies. Life was very hard for them. Some Quakers thought slavery was wrong.
4. Charter: documents that give permission to settle a piece of land.

It is like a permission slip to agree upon a piece of land.

1. Walking Purchase: William Penn’s sons treated the Native American unfairly. To get more land they played a trick on the Native Americans. The sons made up or found an old treaty that gave William Penn “as much land as a man could walk northward in a day and a half.” Penn’s sons selected the fastest runners to make the walk and they did not stop to rest. The Indians fell behind and felt this was an unfair practice. Penn’s sons used the Walking Purchase to cheat the Indians out of their land so they could make money by selling it to the settlers.

 10. Society of Friends: (Quakers)-the religion Penn joined because he did not want to belong to the Anglican Church.

 They believed the inner person was more important.

 They dressed in plain clothing.

 Quakers thought war was wrong.

 11. Germantown Protest: probably the earliest protest against slavery in our country. Some Quakers did not feel it fit with their ideals of treating everyone fairly. Some Quakers viewed

 slavery as wrong and they wrote a letter of protest.

 12. Philadelphia: first capital of Pennsylvania.

 13. The Great Law: A set of laws William Penn recommended for the new colony.

 14. Proprietor: Another name for an owner of a colony.

**Important Points:**

1. Native Americans trusted William Penn:
* Penn learned the Delaware language.
* He went to their feasts and games.
* He invited the Native Americans to feasts and signed treaties with them to get more land, instead of just taking it.
1. Reasons for why Philadelphia was located near the Delaware River:
* Ships from the Atlantic Ocean could sail right up to the new town and unload goods such as lumber, furs, and grain.
* Then boats could take the goods to the colony as it grew and the needs became greater.
1. Penn worked to set up a Frame of Government:
* It was the constitution Penn wrote. It was the basic laws and

a plan for the government.

* He met with all of the men who owned land and asked them to choose representatives.
* The representatives made up an Assembly.
* Penn explained the Frame of Government to the Assembly, which was approved.
* As governor of Pennsylvania, Penn could veto laws that he thought were unfair. But he did not. He believed that people should have a say in their own laws. So he wrote a new constitution called the Second Frame of Government.
* Penn based the Frame of Government on the Quaker beliefs

of peace, love and freedom. Penn changed the Frame of Government three times.