

Three Geographic Regions

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The New England Colonies The Middle Colonies The Southern Colonies

The New England Colonies

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New Hampshire Massachusetts Connecticut Rhode Island

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New Hampshire

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- founded in 1623 by Captain John Mason
- all people from England
- lumber, fish, masts for the Royal Navy, and turpentine were the main exports
- forests (the timer was used for masts and shipbuilding)
- the dominate religion was Puritan
- no religious freedom or tolerance.

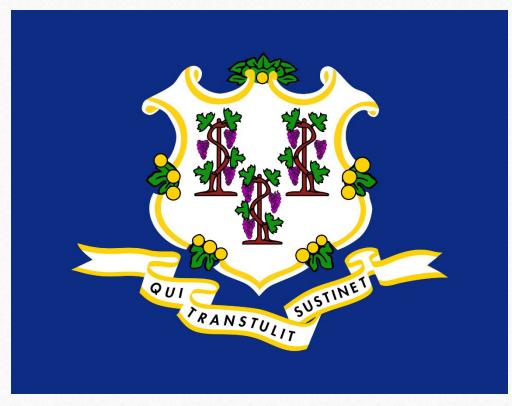


Massachusetts



- was founded in 1620 by separatists-puritans
- separatists in England fled to Holland in 1608 and then decided to find refuge in America
- they came over on the *Mayflower*
- a manufacturing base and trade
- agriculture (fishing, corn, livestock), manufacturing (lumbering, shipbuilding)
- the main natural resource timber
- religion Puritan

Connecticut



- was founded in 1636 by Thomas Hooker and a group of Massachusetts colonists
- people who settled there were colonists who left the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635 looking for more religious and economic freedoms
- agriculture (wheat and corn)
- fishing industry
- better soils, timber, and fish
- the colonists were seeking more religious freedom but were still strict and intolerant of other religious beliefs



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Rhode Island



Rogen Williams

- was founded in 1636 by Roger Williams
- he was banished to England by the Massachusetts Bay Colony for his beliefs in separation of church and state and freedom of religion
- he fled and lived with the Narragansett Indians and formed Providence in 1636.
- better soils and slightly warmer climate
- raising livestock and producing dairy
- fishing industry
- religious freedom and separation of church and state

The Middle Colonies

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Delaware Pennsylvania New Jersey New York



Delaware



- was founded in 1638 by Peter Minuit and the New Sweden Company
- first European settlement in the Delaware Valley on the Christina River
- the population was heterogeneous: English, Dutch, and Swedish
- agriculture (grain, rice, indigo)
- forests (lumber)
- shipbuilding, ironworks, trading and shipping lumber
- a mixture of religions

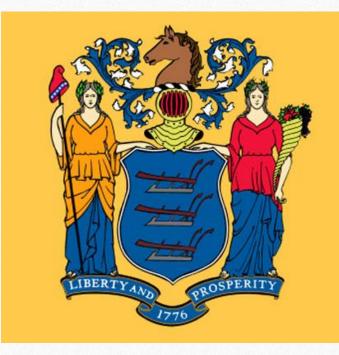
Pennsylvania





- was founded in 1681 by William Penn
- a safe haven for Quakers who were persecuted in England
- Agriculture (wheat, corn, cattle, dairy)
- manufacturing (textiles, paper making, ship building)
- religious freedom to everyone in the colony

New Jersey



- was founded in 1664 by Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret
- people from different nationalities and religions
- agriculture (breeding of livestock)
- iron was mined and manufactured
- many religions



New York



- was founded in 1664 by the Duke of York
- settled by refugees from France and Holland
- justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity
- colonists from the Netherland, France, England
- agriculture (cattle, grain, rice, indigo, and wheat)
- manufacturing (shipbuilding and iron works)
- many religions



The Southern Colonies

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Virginia Maryland North Carolina South Carolina Georgia



Virginia



- was established in 1624 as a royal colony and included the original Jamestown settlement
- the population was primarily English
- plantation agriculture (tobacco, wheat, and corn)
- the Anglican Church
- Virginian colonists were not tolerant of non-Christian religions



Maryland



- was founded in 1634 by George Calvert (Lord Baltimore)
- refuge for Roman Catholics who were being persecuted in England
- manufacturing (shipbuilding and iron works)
- agriculture (corn, wheat, rice, and indigo)
- Catholics of England
- separation of church and state and the stance on religious freedom





- was established in 1653 by Virginia colonists
- plantation agriculture (indigo, rice, and tobacco)
- a wide range of religions



South Carolina



- was founded in 1663 by English Colonists
- was originally part of the Carolina Colony (until 1712)
- agriculture (indigo, rice, tobacco, cotton, and cattle)
- diverse religious beliefs and practices







- was established in 1732 by James Oglethorpe
- the last of the English colonies in the New World
- a location for resettlement of English debtors and the "worthy poor"
- a garrison province to defend the southern part of British colonies form Spanish Florida
- agriculture (indigo, rice, and sugar)
- religious tolerance and freedom



