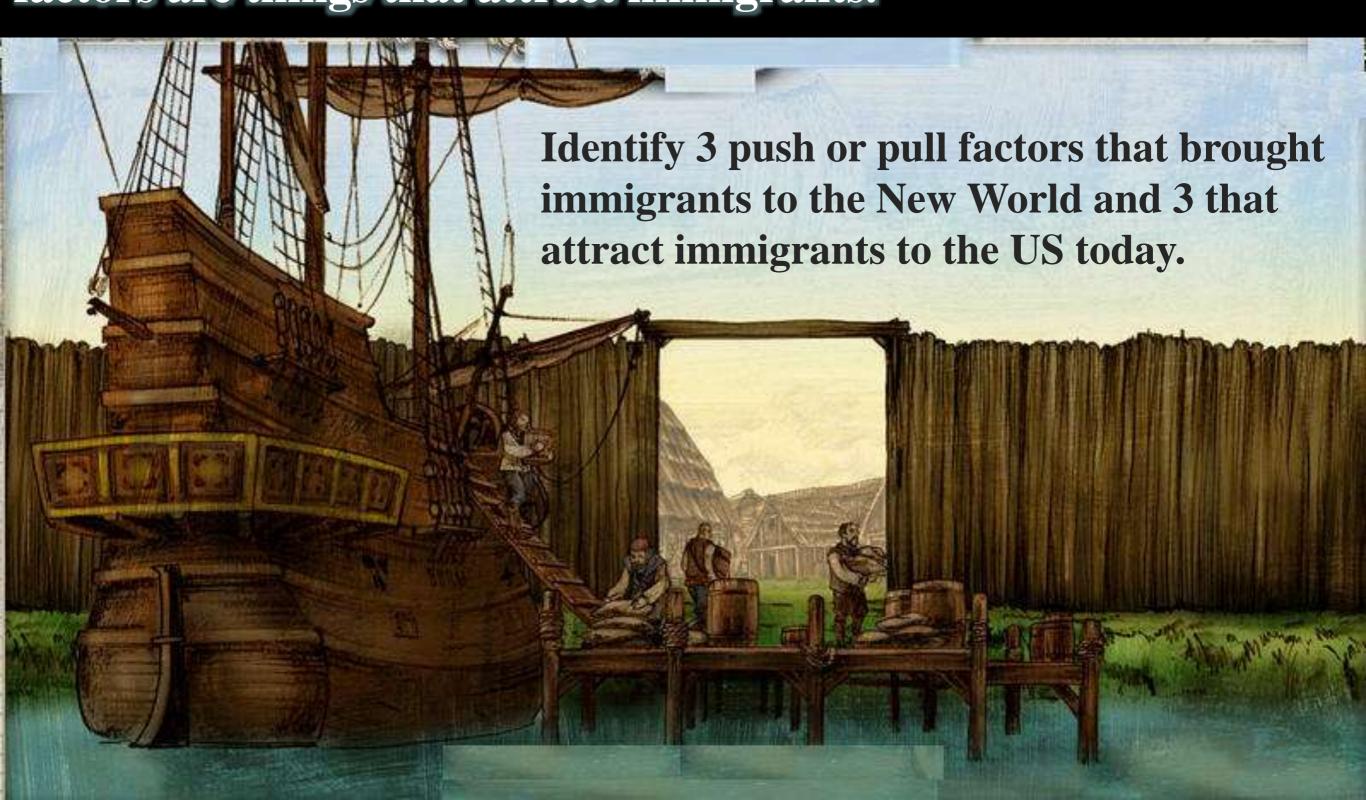
Warm Up

Push factors are reasons for moving out of a place and pull factors are things that attract immigrants.





Each colony was unique in it's characteristics. However, they are grouped together based on location, reasons they were founded, and what types of industries they had.



New England Colonies

Rhode Island Connecticut Massachusetts New Hampshire

Middle Colonies

Delaware Pennsylvania New York New Jersey

Southern Colonies

Maryland Virginia North Carolina South Carolina Georgia

NEW ENGLAND'S GEOGRAPHY

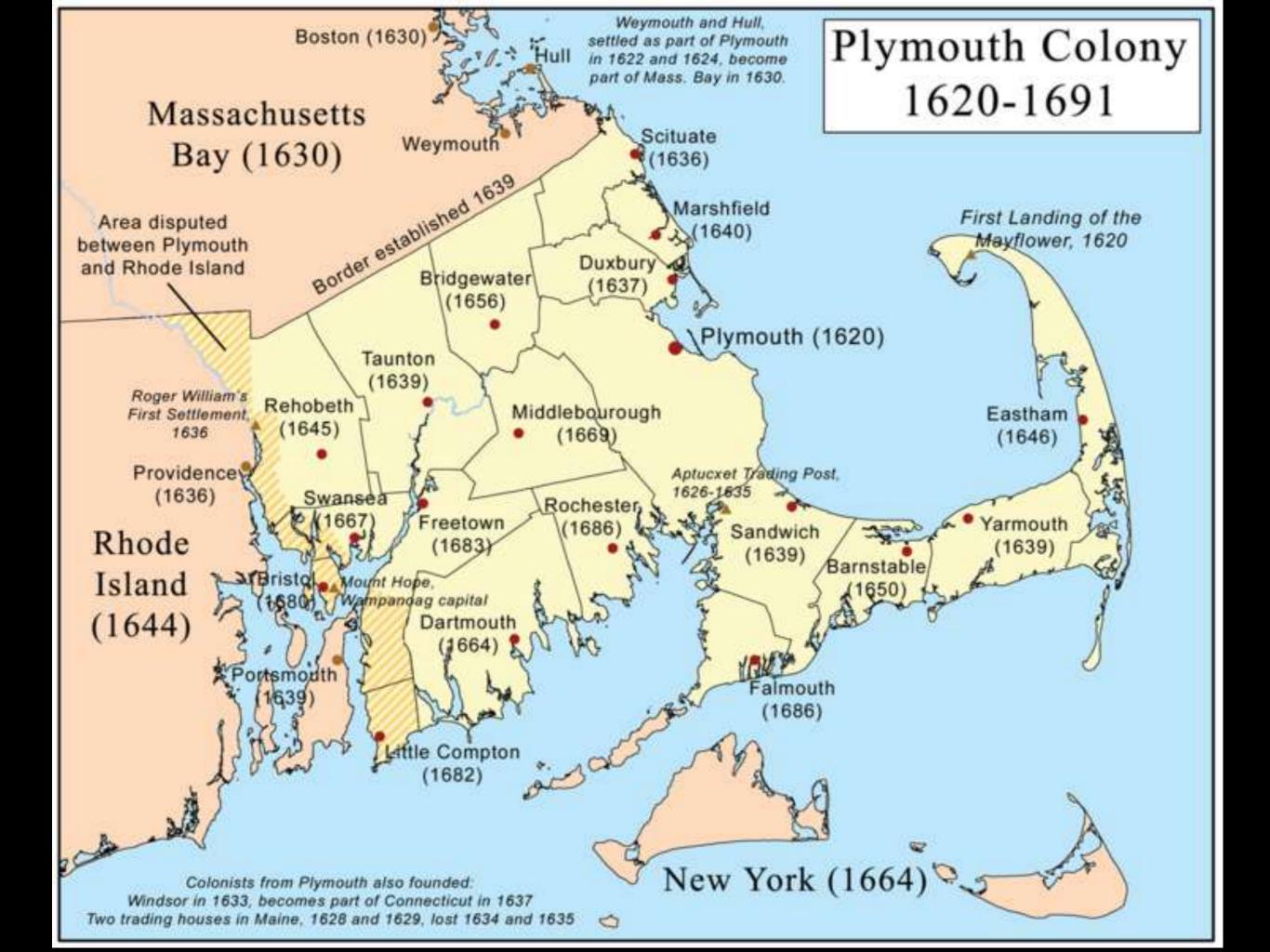
- Thin, rocky soil not great for farming
- Short growing season & cold winters
 - More mountainous inland than Southern America











THE FIRST THANKSGIVING



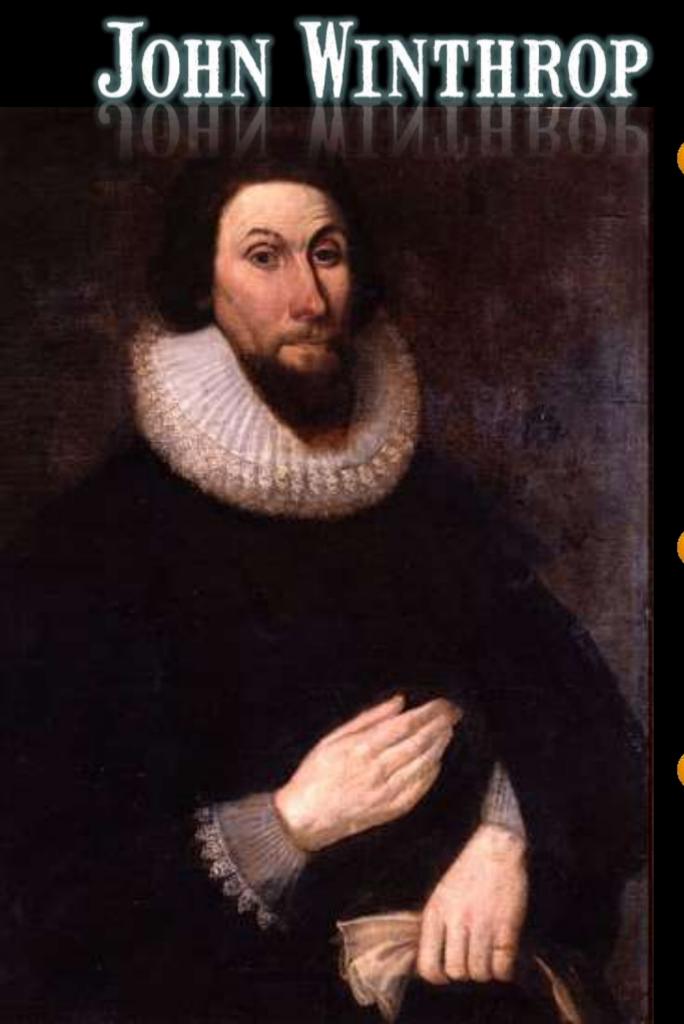
THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

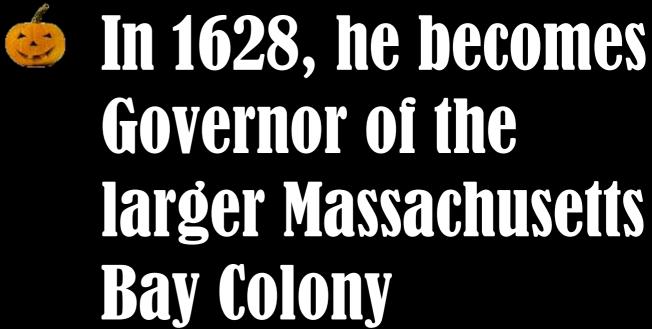


The Puritans

New England Colonies

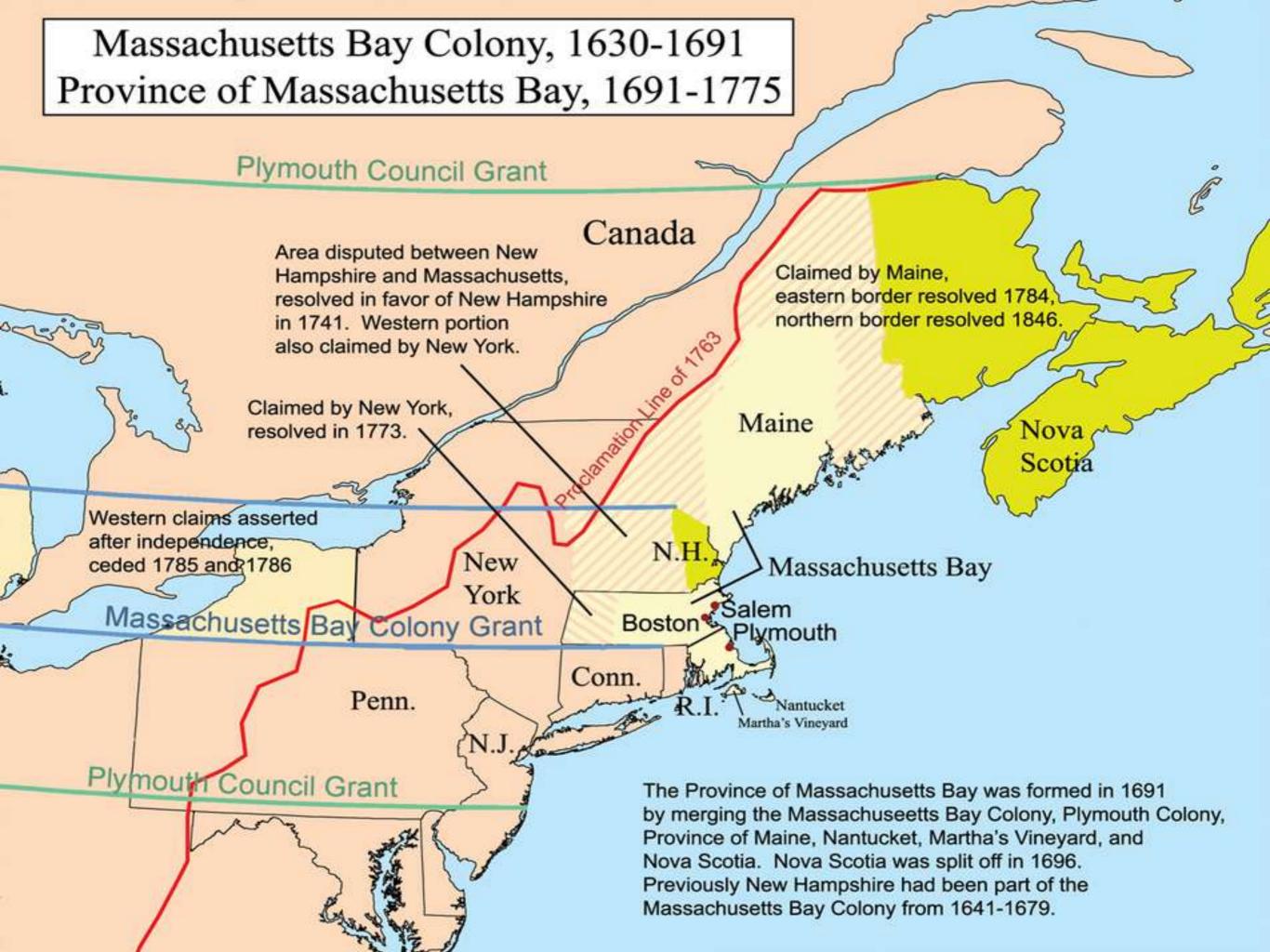






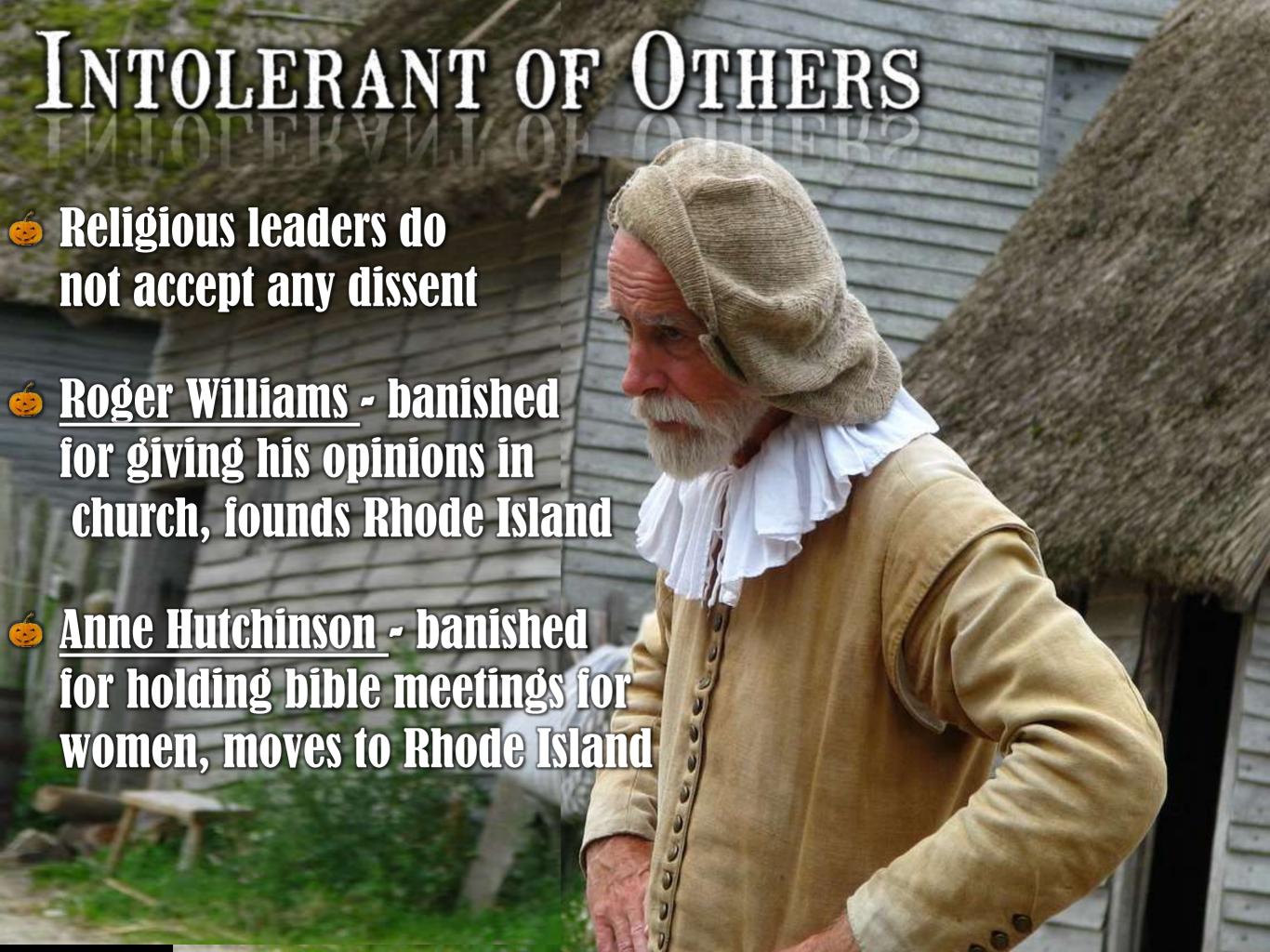
Wished to create a "City Upon a Hill"

This was his Puritan vision of a Christian society



THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- Create a "covenant community"
- Practice Athenian-style direct democracy in town meetings
- Lays the foundation of majority rule in America





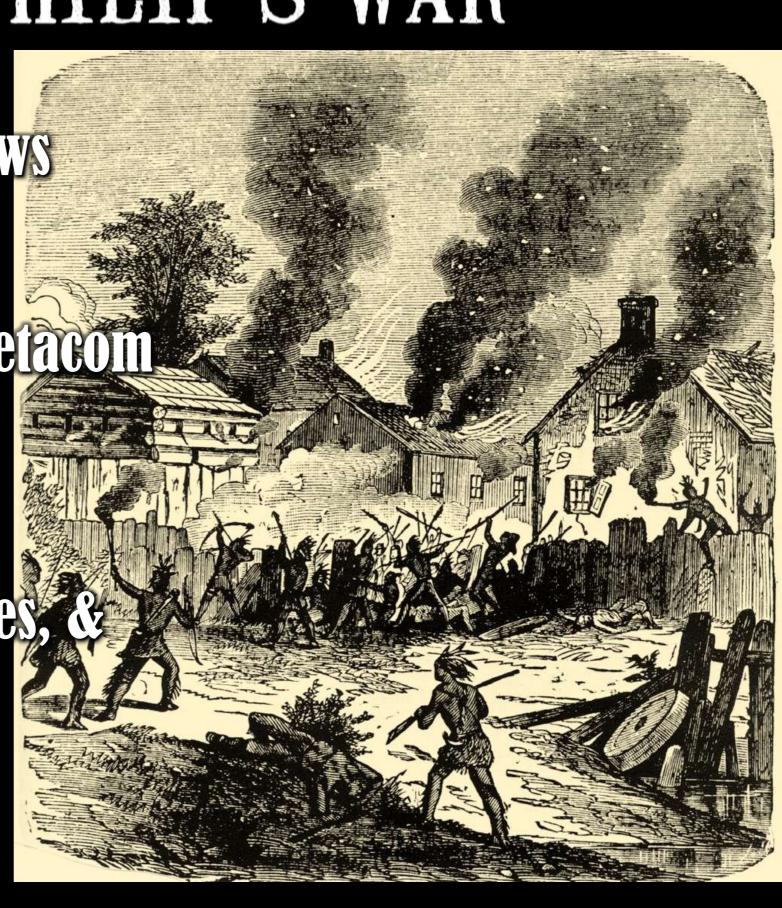
KING PHILIP'S WAR

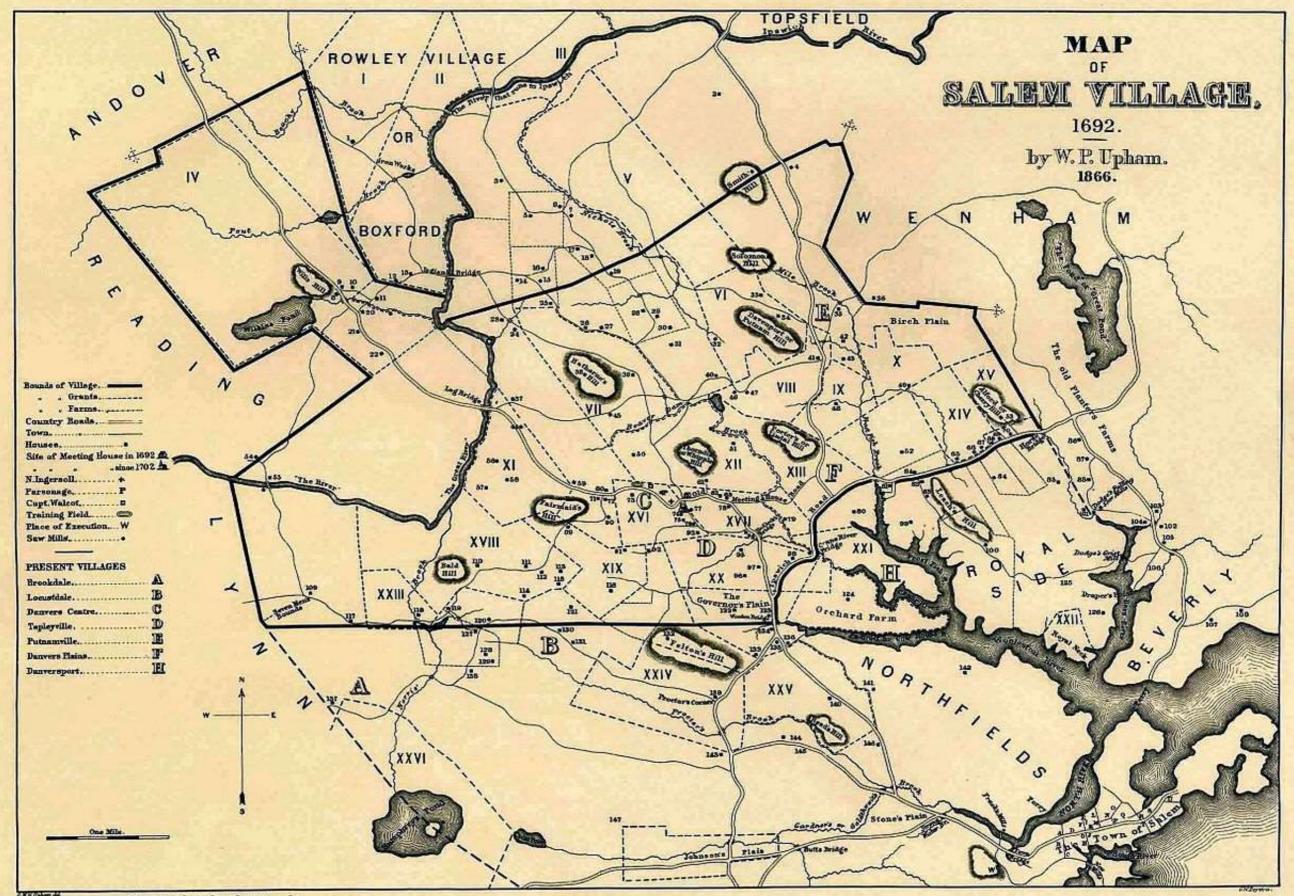
Conflict with Native American groups grows over land ownership

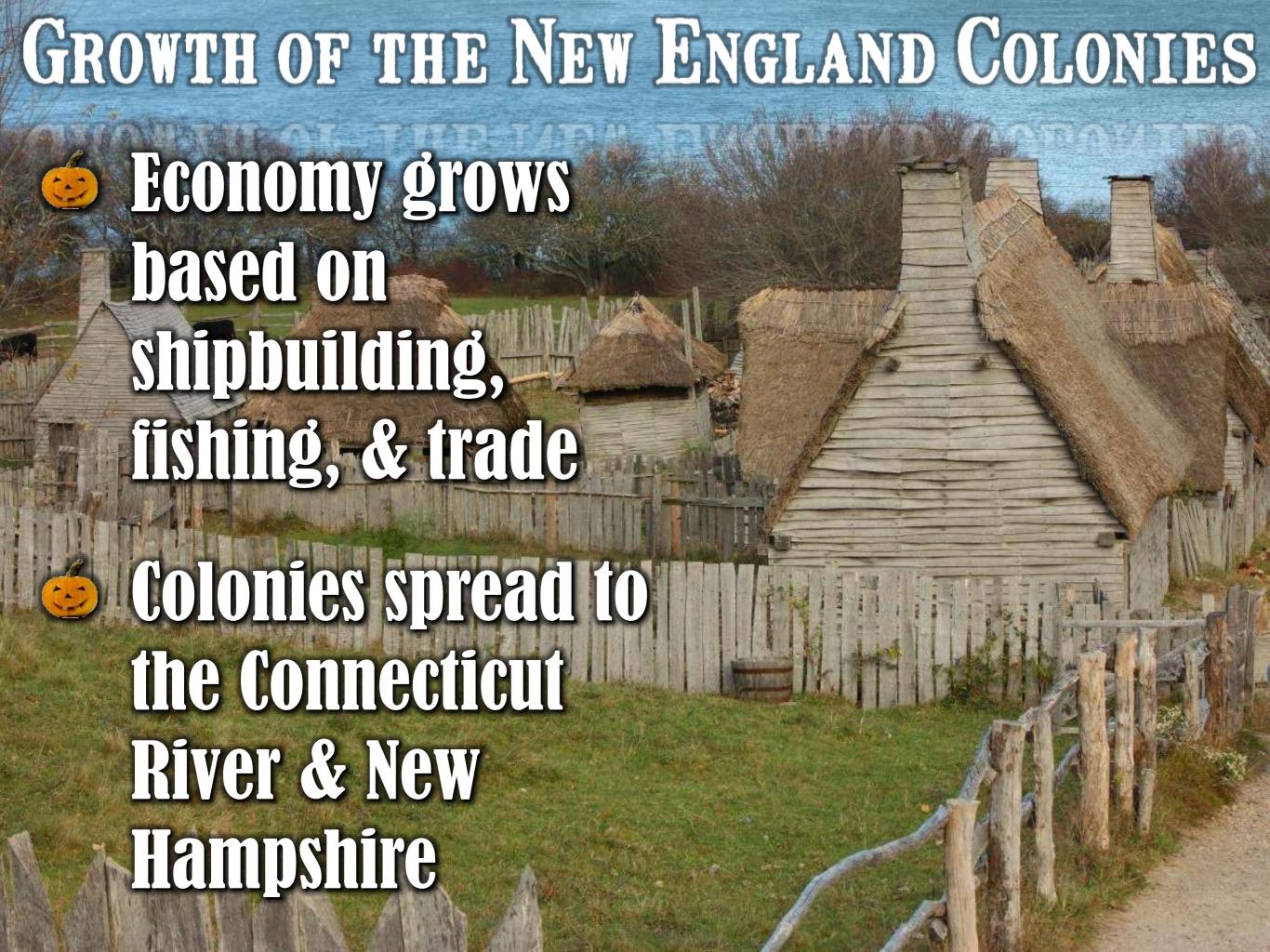
Wampanoag Chief Metacom unites tribes against colonists in 1675

War kills 7 of 8 natives, & 6/13 whites

Colonists win after Metacom's death







New England Colonies



The settlers here made a great deal of money fur trapping.

Other economic opportunities in New England were based around the sea: fishing, shipbuilding, and whaling.

The soil was rocky and so the New England Colonies were not known for their farms.