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What were the geographical differences between the three colonial regions

Map of the 13 Colonies The Three Regions of the 13 Colonies The number of people differed among the colony regions; the amount of land in the colonies also differed among the regions with small numbers of people on huge tracts of land. The first European colonists didn't know how big North America was because they didn't have a map of the continent. The three geographic regions of the 13 Colonies were the New England Colonies, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. The New England Colonies The four original New England Colonies were : New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The Environment of the New England Colonies The climate of the New England Colonies was colder than the other two colonial regions because they were the farthest north. The climate was a positive factor for the colonists in the New England Colonies; it prevented the spread of life-threatening diseases. The climate was a negative factor for the colonist in the New England Colonies; the severe winters killed many people. The geography of New England was mostly hills with rocky soil. The natural resources of the New England Colonies The natural resources of the New England Colonies included fish, whales, trees and furs. The natural resources were more important than agricultural crops to colonists in New England because of poor, rocky soil and the short growing season. Religion in the New England Colonies The main function of New England towns was to support the religion of the Puritans. Religious freedom in Puritan colonies did not exist. The Puritan's world view did not tolerate other religions. The Southern Colonies The Environment of the Southern Colonies The climate of the Southern Colonies was the warmest climate of the three colonial regions. The warmer climate was a positive factor for the colonists in the Southern Colonies. They didn't worry as much about surviving cold winters. The warmer climate was a negative factor for the colonists in the Southern Colonies; the warm, moist climate carried diseases that killed the colonists. The geography of the Southern Colonies which had a broad, coastal plain that was hilly and covered with forests. The natural resources of the Southern Colonies included rich farm land, forests and fish. Religion in the Middle Colonies There was more religious freedom in the Middle Colonies than in New England. No single church or religion dominated in the Middle Colonies. Contrasts Between the North and the South Agricultural Differences The environment impacted the economy and agriculture in the New England Colonies; farming was not as important for making a living because of climate and geography. The environment also impacted the economy and agriculture of the Southern Colonies; farming was an important way to make a living because of it's climate and geography. The differences between the New England Colonies and the Southern Colonies in agriculture included the climate and geography. Agriculture influences trade The difference between the New England Colonies and the Southern Colonies in agriculture: Southern colonists exported agricultural products and New England colonists imported agricultural products. Manufacturing Differences The New England Colonies looked to their natural resources as a way to make a living; the environment forced them to look for other ways to make a living other than farming. The Southern Colonies didn't develop all their natural resources as a way to make a living; there was excellent soil for farming income, so there was no need to develop natural resources for manufacturing. The differences in manufacturing occurred between the Southern Colonies and the New England Colonies: The Southern Colonies developed their main natural resource, their farmland, and not much manufacturing; the opposite occurred in New England. Although it's quite possible you are familiar with the states that made up the original 13 colonies, there may be some things you don't know. Here are some more interesting facts to note.Jamestown ColonyJamestown was the first colony founded by Great Britain with the desire to gain wealth and to convert the natives to Christianity. Geographically, this location was ideal because it was surrounded by water on three sides, and thus was easy to defend and to have ships from England go in and out. In addition, Native Americans did not inhabit these lands, so there was little worry of having to fight. The first winter for the Pilgrims was rough. Jamestown had a high mortality rate due to disease and general mismanagement of the colony.New York Colony HistoryNew York was originally a Dutch colony as part of New Netherland, which was later called New Amsterdam. Hudson first explored the area in 1609. By the following yearn the Dutch were trading with Native Americans. The fur trade became very lucrative. New Amsterdam was threatened to be taken over by the English in 1664. Because the English allowed the Dutch settlers to keep their commercial rights, they gave New Amsterdam to the English, who then renamed it as New York to honor James, Duke of York.Rhode Island Colony HistoryRhode Island was founded in 1636 by Roger Williams. Its name is derived from Dutch origins and means "red island" because of the red clay found there. Williams originally served as a pastor in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, but many of the members found him to be too radical and banished him back to England. Instead, he fled with the Narragansett Indians to the area now known as Providence and was soon joined by other Separatists, who did not want any religious restrictions placed upon them.The New England ColoniesThe landscape of The New England Colonies was difficult to farm because of its rocky soil and mountainous terrain. It was the coldest of the three regions. Natural resources in this region included forests and fish. They imported agricultural products that they could not self-sustain from the other colonies. Puritans dominated the religious scope of the region.The Middle and Southern ColoniesThe Middle Colonies' landscape included some of both southern and northern features and mixed with incredible farmland. Lush natural resources included fur, iron ore and coal. The Middle Colonies included a variety of religious beliefs such as Jewish, Quaker and Lutherans. The Southern Colonies' natuescape included forests, hills and coastal plains. This region's focus was agriculture and farming thanks to large plantations that grew cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar cane. The Southern Colonies welcomed a variety of religions such as Anglicans and Baptists. Disease was more widespread in this region. MORE FROM QUESTIONSANSWERED.NET The United Kingdom is an island nation in Western Europe on the island of Great Britain, part of the island of Ireland and several other small islands. The UK has a total area of 94,058 square miles (243,610 sq km) and a coastline of 7,723 miles (12,429 m). The population of the UK is 62,698,362 people (July 2011 estimate) and the capital. The UK is made up of four different regions that are not independent nations. These regions are England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The following is a list of the UK's four regions and some information about each. TangMan Photography / Getty Images England is the largest of the four geographical regions making up the United Kingdom. It is bordered by Scotland to the north and Wales to the west and it has coastlines along Celtic, North and Irish Seas and the English Channel. Its total land area is 50,346 square miles (130,395 sq km) and a population of 55.98 million people (2018 estimate). The capital and largest city of England (and the UK) is London. The topography of England consists mainly of gently rolling hills and lowlands. There are several large rivers in England and the most famous and longest of these is the Thames River that runs through London. England is separated from continental Europe 21 mile (34 km) English Channel but they are connected by the undersea Channel Tunnel. Mathew Roberts Photography / Getty Images Scotland is the second largest of the four regions making up the UK. It is located in the northern part of Great Britain and it borders England to the south and has coastlines along the North Sea, Atlantic Ocean, North Channel, and the Irish Sea. Its area is 30,414 square miles (78,772 sq km) and it has a population of 5.438 million (2018 estimate). Scotland's area also includes almost 800 offshore islands. The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh but the largest city is Glasgow. The topography of Scotland is varied and its northern portions have high mountain ranges, while the central portion consists of lowlands and the south has gently rolling hills and uplands. Despite its latitude, the climate of Scotland is temperate because of the Gulf Stream. Atlantide Phototravel / Getty Images Wales is a region of the United Kingdom that is bordered by England to the east and the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea to the west. It has an area of 8,022 square miles (20,779 sq km) and a population of 3.139 million people (2018 estimate). The capital and largest city of Wales is Cardiff. Wales has a coastline of 746 miles (1,200 km) which includes the coastlines of its many offshore islands. The largest of these is Anglesey in the Irish Sea. The topography of Wales consists mainly of mountains and its highest peak is Snowdon at 3,560 feet (1,085 m). Wales has a temperate, maritime climate and it is one of the wettest regions in Europe. Winters in Wales are mild and summers are warm. Danita Delimont / Getty Images Northern Ireland is a region of the United Kingdom that is located in the northern part of the island of Ireland. It borders the Republic of Ireland to the south and west and has coastlines along the Atlantic Ocean, North Channel, and the Irish Sea. Northern Ireland has an area of 5,345 square miles (13,843 sq km), making it the smallest of the UK's regions. The population of Northern Ireland is 1.882 million (2018 estimate) and the capital and largest city is Belfast. The topography of Northern Ireland is varied and consists of both uplands and valleys. Lough Neagh is a large lake located in the center of Northern Ireland and with an area of 151 square miles (391 sq km) it is the largest lake in the British Isles.

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