The Journment of the 17th Century

The decade following the 17th century was marked by great social and economic change in the United States. The population continued to grow, and the country expanded westward. The American Revolution, which began in 1775, marked a significant turning point in American history. The revolution led to the establishment of the United States as an independent nation.

The New England Colonies

The New England Colonies, including Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, were characterized by a strong Puritan influence. The Puritans sought to create a society based on their interpretation of the Bible, and they established strict social and religious norms. The colonial economy was based on agriculture, particularly the cultivation of crops such as wheat, corn, and tobacco. The colonies also developed a thriving shipbuilding industry, which produced ships for the lucrative transatlantic trade.

The Middle Colonies

The Middle Colonies, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, were characterized by a more diverse population and economy. The region was home to both English and Dutch settlers, and it became a hub of economic activity, including commerce, agriculture, and manufacturing. The region's economy was based on trade, particularly with the Dutch colonies in the Caribbean and with the Native American tribes.

The Southern Colonies

The Southern Colonies, including Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, were characterized by a focus on agriculture and the production of cash crops. Tobacco was the primary crop, and the region also produced indigo and rice. The economy was based on plantation agriculture, which relied on enslaved labor. The region was also home to a diverse population, including English, Scottish, and African slaves.

The Northern Colonies

The Northern Colonies, including Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York, were characterized by a more diverse economy, including trade, manufacturing, and agriculture. The region was home to a variety of ethnic groups, including English, Dutch, and Swedish settlers. The economy was based on trade, particularly with the Dutch colonies in the Caribbean and with the Native American tribes.