

Detail three differences of the colonies listed in the chapter 1 and 2

[History](#)



History and Political Science 23rd September The Early Colonies of America

America has seen mass migration of people from other parts of the world into its region in pursuit of personal treasures. The process of migration has started about 50, 000 years ago according to a guess. The widespread migration into America saw the formation of numerous colonies in the lands of America; several of Western Natives in fact belong to European decent.

The three main colonies were Middle, Southern and New England (Remini 20) that took control over several regions of America and developed unique identities in all respects.

The New England colony which mainly included the coastal regions of Newfoundland often fought with the natives. They relied on ship-building due to the sturdy pines that existed there. Also their economy was largely supported by fishing. People increasingly clustered around the coastal regions and built farm lands for promoting agriculture. Their institution of extreme importance was their church which overlooked their morality - this colony was formed mainly for religious purposes (Remini 21).

The Middle colony mainly relied on farming and commerce; agriculture thrived in this region because of the climatic conditions and several animals were used to provide fur for export. The fur was actually what the Dutch colonists had shown interest in initially. The fur was not only exported to Europe but also to Southern colonies and West Indies. The culture of this region was especially diverse due to the presence of Dutch, Germans and several other nations. Though some regions of this area were predominantly occupied for religious reasons, a larger portion of this area was colonized for exploiting the natural and material treasures of this land (Remini 21).

The Southern colony largely relied on the cultivation of crops and agriculture, with enormous lands reserved for serving this purpose and an enormous workforce requirement. Initially, the workforce comprised largely of indentured servants, which were soon replaced by African slaves. Southern colonies were the first to recognize and institutionalize slavery. Vast social class differences were present in this colony between the natives and the colonists. On the whole, the population of this region was more homogenous than Middle and New England Colonies (Remini 22).

In spite of these differences, all three regions established governance structures based on whether the region was royal, corporate or proprietary. Continuous evolution, colonization and disregard for rules often brought the three colonies into clashes, which eventually caused the Civil War.

Work Cited

Remini, Robert V. "A Short History of United States". New York: Harper Perennial, 2009. Print.