

- The **Northeastern United States**, or simply **the Northeast**, is a geographical region of the United States bounded to the north by Canada, to the east by the Atlantic Ocean, to the south by the Southern United States, and to the west by the Midwestern United States. The Northeast is one of the four regions defined by the Census Bureau for the collection and analysis of statistics. The Census Bureau-defined region has a total area of 181,324 sq mi (469,630 km²) with 162,257 sq mi (420,240 km²) of that being land mass. Though lacking a unified cultural identity, the Northeastern region is the nation's most economically developed, densely populated, and culturally diverse. As of the 2010 Census, the Northeast is the second most urbanized of the four U.S. Census Regions.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northeastern_United_States



New England

- **New England**, region, northeastern United States, including the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.
- The region was named by Captain John Smith, who explored its shores in 1614 for some London merchants. New England was soon settled by English Puritans whose aversion to idleness and luxury served admirably the need of fledgling communities where the work to be done was so prodigious and the hands so few. During the 17th century the population's high esteem for an educated clergy and enlightened leadership encouraged the development of public schools as well as such institutions of higher learning as **Harvard (1636) and Yale (1701)**. Isolated from the mother country, New England colonies evolved representative governments, stressing town meetings, an expanded franchise, and civil liberties. The area was initially distinguished by the self-sufficient farm, but its abundant forests, streams, and harbours soon promoted the growth of a vigorous shipbuilding industry as well as of seaborne commerce across the Atlantic Ocean.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/411409/New-England>

Massachusetts

- **Massachusetts**, constituent state of the United States of America. It was one of the original 13 states and is one of the 6 New England states lying in the northeastern corner of the country.
- It is the sixth smallest of the U.S. states in area.
- The capital is **Boston**.
- English explorer and colonist John Smith named the state for the Massachuset tribe, whose name meant “near the great hill” —believed to refer to Blue Hill, which rises south of Boston in an otherwise flat area.
- Massachusetts’s residents represent an amalgamation of the prototypical **Yankee** spirit of an earlier America and the energies of the later immigrants who flocked to its cities in the 19th and 20th centuries.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/368402/Massachusetts>

Massachusetts

- Massachusetts is unique among states because its history and culture predate and epitomize the experiences of the country as a whole. It is commonly known that the Puritans and Pilgrims set the stage for eventual liberty of religious belief when they fled an oppressive government to settle in the New World. With such documents as the Mayflower Compact (1620), an early code of law, they provided the basis for the concept that governments should rule by consent of the governed and with guarantees to protect individual expression.
- These notions of individual liberty came into conflict with the colonies' status as part of the British Empire. The American Revolution originated in Massachusetts with the first resistance against British colonial rules. It was in Massachusetts that the colonists raised the hue and cry against taxation without representation, as exemplified by the Boston Tea Party; the activism of the Massachusetts colonists inspired others and culminated in the "shot heard round the world" at the Battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/368402/Massachusetts>

Boston, Massachusetts

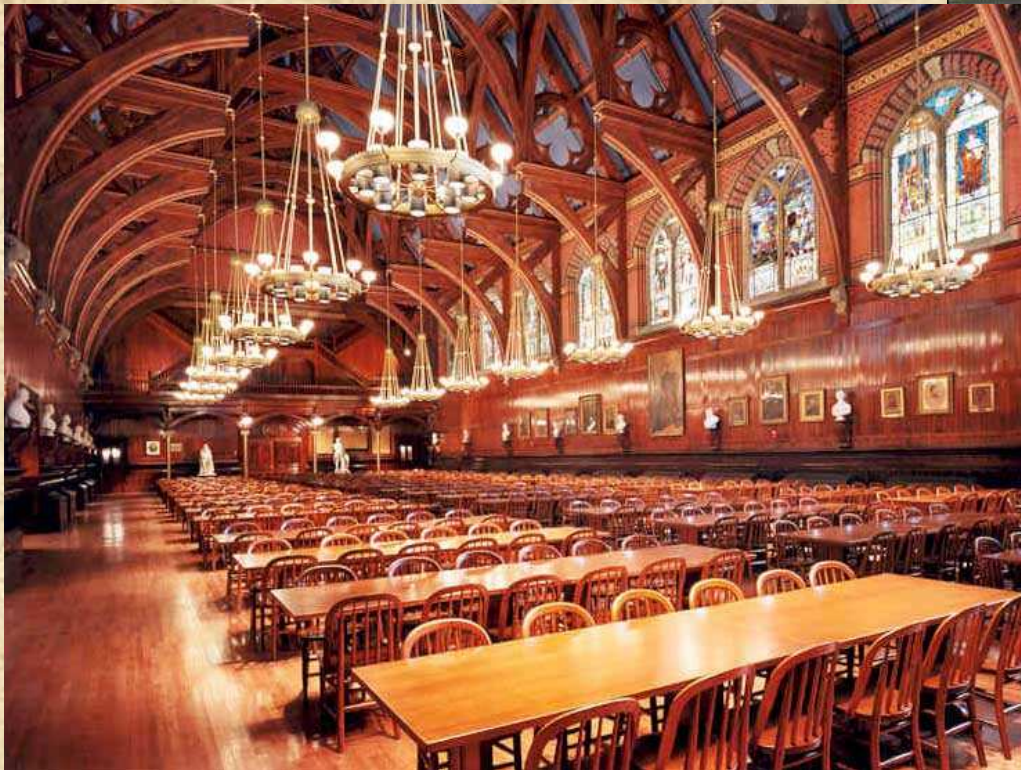


- As the spiritual capital of the New England states, as the progenitor of the American Revolution and the nation, and as the earliest centre of American culture, Boston has influenced the country for some three centuries. Though Boston, like New England in general, has played a lessening role in national life since the early 20th century, it has remained the focal point of what may be the most diversified and dynamic combination of educational, cultural, and medical and scientific activities in the United States.

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/74844/Boston>



Harvard



- Established in 1636
- The oldest institution of higher learning in the US.
- In Cambridge, MA
- A private Ivy League research university

Middle Atlantic States





Pennsylvania

- Pennsylvania is classified as a **Middle Atlantic state**, along with New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Its central location on the Eastern Seaboard is sometimes said to be the source of its nickname, **the Keystone State**. It does not, however, touch the Atlantic Ocean at any point.
- 2 largest cities: Philadelphia and Pittsburgh
- It was one of the original 13 American colonies
- <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/450096/Pennsylvania>

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



- Its place in history was secured by its role as the location of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the constitutional convention of 1787, and second U.S. national capital.
- Its quiet pace of life reflect in various ways the genteel Quaker heritage bestowed on the city by its founder, William Penn.
- <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/455799/Philadelphia>

***Penn's Treaty with the Indians*, by Benjamin West, 1771-72.**



Benjamin West's famous painting of *William Penn's treaty with the Lenape*, although not documented as an actual event, conveyed the sense of trust Penn fostered with the native inhabitants of his colony.

<http://explorepahistory.com/displayimage.php?imgId=1-2-93>