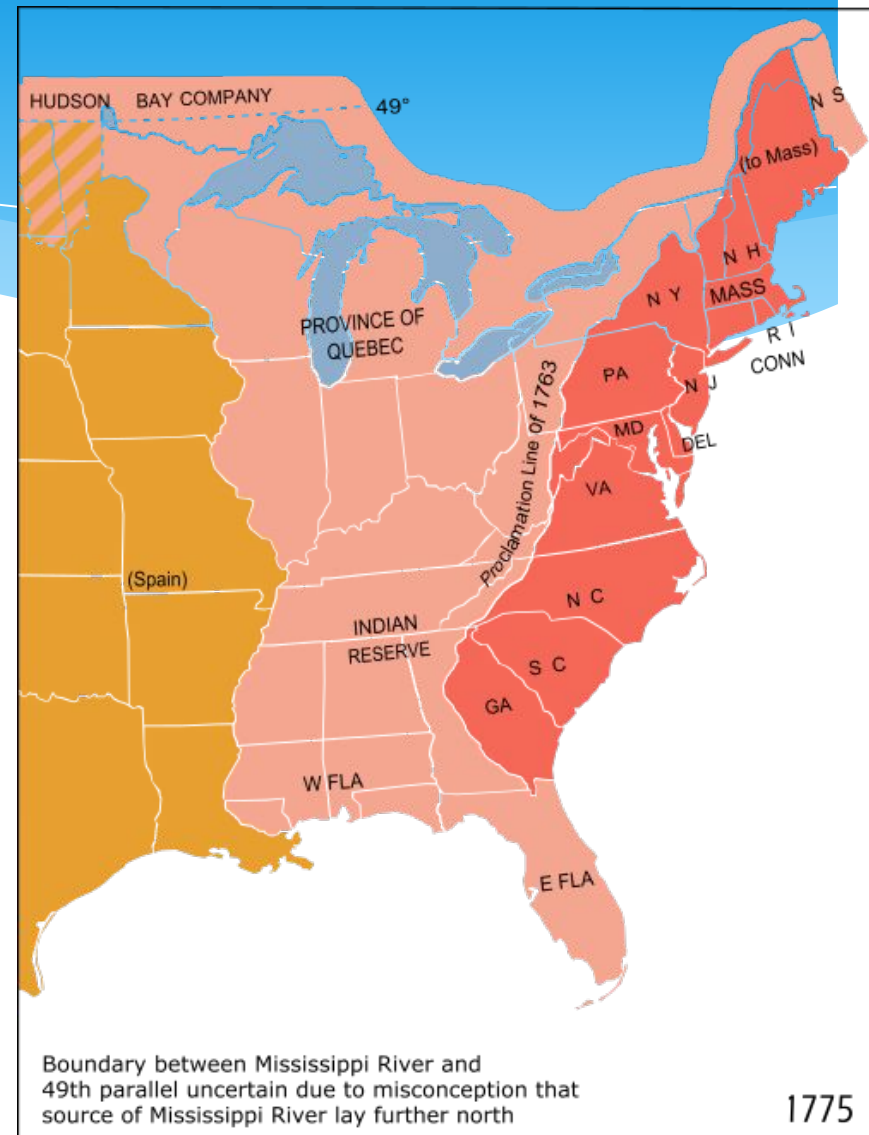


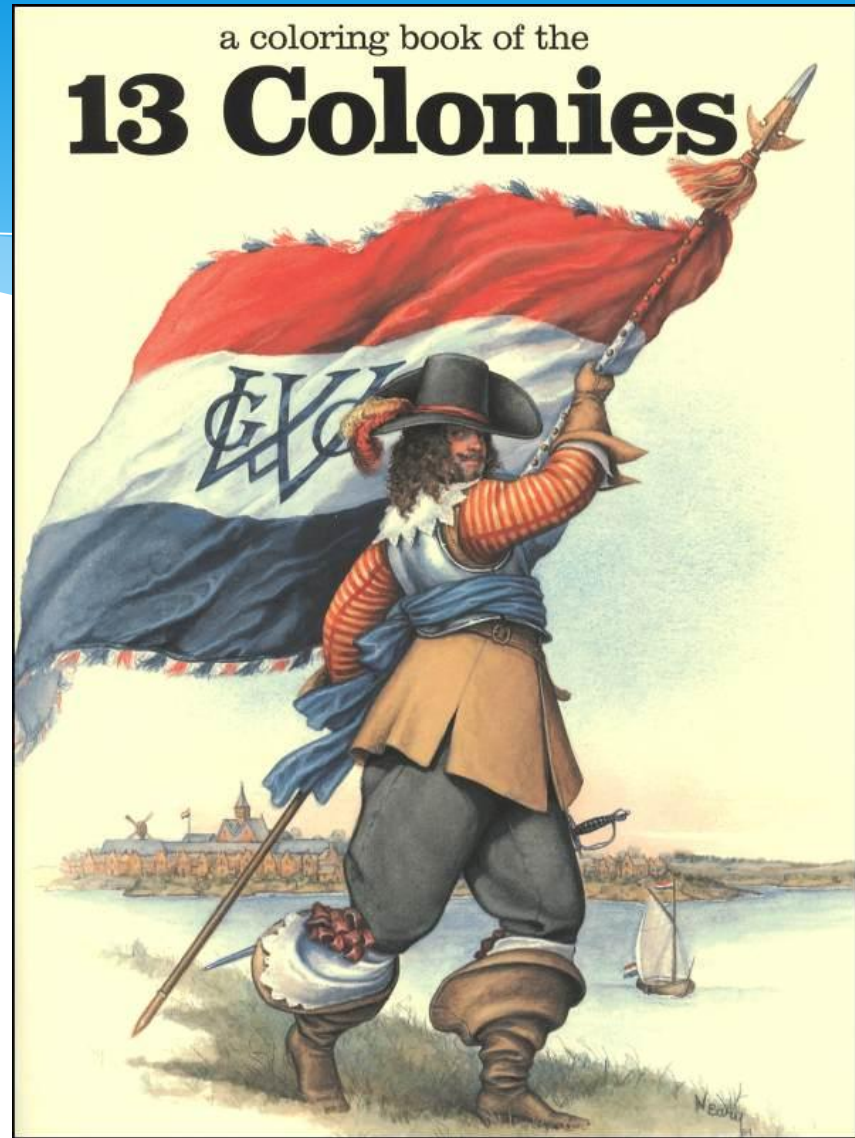
The Thirteen American Colonies

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The **Thirteen Colonies** were a group of British colonies on the east coast of North America founded in the 17th and 18th centuries that declared independence in 1776 and formed the United States. The thirteen were: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts Bay, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.



Each group of colonies had its unique aspects in many areas, from architecture to economics. They all had a common goal: to govern themselves and to have a say in how they were represented.



They were divided into three groups, as below:

- * Middle colonies:
 - * New England colonies:
 - Province of Massachusetts Bay, later Massachusetts and Maine, a crown colony
 - * Province of New Hampshire, later New Hampshire and Vermont, a crown colony
 - * Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, later Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, a crown colony
 - * Connecticut Colony, later Connecticut, a crown colony
 - Province of New Jersey, later New Jersey, a crown colony
 - Province of Pennsylvania, later Pennsylvania, a proprietary colony
 - Delaware Colony (before 1776, the *Lower Counties on Delaware*), later Delaware, a proprietary colony
- * Southern colonies:
 - Province of Maryland, later Maryland, a proprietary colony
 - Colony and Dominion of Virginia, later Virginia and Kentucky (and West Virginia following the American Civil War), a crown colony
 - Province of North Carolina, later North Carolina and Tennessee, a crown colony
 - Province of South Carolina, later South Carolina, a crown colony
 - Province of Georgia, later Georgia, northern sections of Alabama and Mississippi, a crown colony

The Flag of the First Thirteen Colonies

