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Cape Cod is a giant, curved peninsula that cradles the calm Cape Cod Bay beaches; the Cape's outer shores face the rougher Atlantic. A large strip of the Cape is occupied by the Cape Cod National Seashore, which includes beaches and lighthouses, bluffs and dunes, freshwater ponds, walking and biking trails. The Cape is a family-oriented vacation place to enjoy seafood, beaches, bicycling, camping, antique shopping, and more. The islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, in the waters south of Cape Cod, are paradises of beaches, bluffs, glorious sunsets, and sweet towns with interesting histories. Both can be reached by ferry from Cape Cod (as well as a few other ports in coastal MA and RI) and both have small airfields. Martha's Vineyard is the larger island, with several cozy towns, good dining and summer theater, and beautiful beaches. Nantucket is even more intimate and upscale, with all the same island pleasures as its larger sister. Page 2 City of Quincy Welcome Center - 1259 Hancock Street Quincy, MA, 02169 Phone: 617-471-1700 From bikers and beach-lovers to shoppers and skiers, everyone has a great time in this welcoming city Hikers, bikers, history-lovers, shoppers, foodies, beach-goers: What do they all have in common? A great time in Quincy! As the City of Presidents, Quincy offers visitors many ways to celebrate the country’s heritage, including the homes and birthplaces of John, Abigail and John Quincy Adams and the Stone Library, the nation’s first presidential library. The Presidents Trail takes you past homes of the Quincy, Adams and Hancock families, through neighborhoods with fabulous ethnic cuisine, and into the downtown shopping and dining area. Or, head to one of several inviting beaches, go hiking or biking or golfing, enjoy local theater and the symphony, take a harbor cruise, catch a rugby or soccer game. In the winter, go skiing, snowshoeing or ice skating in the public rink. MassachusettsBasisdataHovedstadBostonStørste byBostonAreal - Totalt - Land - Vann27 336,21 km²20 305,56 km²7 030,65 km²Befolkning- Tettheit6 547 629 (2010)239,52 innb./km²Innlemmetnr: 6 år: 1788ForkortelseMATidssoneUTC -5/-4PolitikkGuvernørMaura HealeyBeliggenhetMassachusetts (rødt) i USAMassachusetts på Commons Massachusetts er en delstat i USA, i regionen New England. Boston er hovedstaden. Massachusetts er også kalt utdannelsesstaten, siden flere av verdens beste universiteter, blant annet Harvard og Massachusetts Institute of Technology, ligger der. Delstaten har en rik historie, siden det var her de første immigrantene fra «Mayflower» kom og at «The Boston Tea Party» fant sted her. Forskjellige algonkinske stammer slo seg ned i området før de europeiske bosetningene. I Massachusetts Bay-området bodde massachusettene. Området nær Vermont og New Hampshire-grensene og i Merrimack-elvens dal var det tradisjonelle hjemmet til pennacook-stammen. Cape Cod, Nantucket, Marthas Vineyard og det sørøstlige Massachusetts var hjemmet til wampanoag som pilegrimene møtte. Helt i enden av Cape Cod bodde den nært beslektede nauset-stammen. Mye av de sentrale delene og Connecticut-elvens dal var hjemmet til de løst organiserte nipmuc-folkene. Berkshires var hjemmet til både pocomtuc- og mahican-stammene. Utflyttede narragansett og mohegan fra henholdsvis Rhode Island og Connecticut var også til stede. Massachusetts Bay-kolonien ble oppkalt etter den innfødte befolkningen, massachusettene, hvis navn betyr «et stort fjellsted» med referanse til et lite fjell som i dag er kjent som «Blue Hill» (på grensen til Milton og Canton, rett sør for Boston). Massachusettene ble alle utryddet av en epidemi kort tid etter ankomsten til kaptein John Smith i 1614. Pilegrimene fra Humber-regionen i England etablerte sin bosetning ved Plymouth i 1620, da de ankom på Mayflower. Frem til 1691 da de ble slått sammen, var Massachusetts Bay-kolonien og kolonien Plymouth separate kolonier. Pilegrimene ble snart fulgt av puritanere fra Themsen-regionen i England som etablerte Massachusetts Bay-kolonien. Selv om puritanerne kom til Massachusetts på leting etter religiøs frihet, var de ikke tolerante for andre religioner enn sin egen. Folk som Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams og Thomas Hooker forlot Massachusetts og reiste sørover på grunn av puritanernes manglende religiøse toleranse. Williams endte opp med å grunnlegge kolonien Rhode Island og Hooker grunnla Connecticut. Kong Filips krig (1675–1676), den blodigste indianerkrigen i den tidlige kolonitiden, inkluderte betydelige kampanjer i Pioneer Valley og Plymouth-kolonien. Det tok mange år for koloniene i det sørlige New England å komme seg fra krigens ettervirkninger. I mai 1686 ble Massachusetts Bay-kolonien oppløst, da Joseph Dudley ble president av New England under en kommisjon etablert av kong Jakob II. Dudley etablerte sin autoritet senere i New Hampshire og King's Province (del av dagens Rhode Island), og beholdt denne posisjonen til Edmund Andros ankom for å bli den kongelige guvernøren i New England Dominion. Dudley fortsatte som medlem av guvernør Andros sitt råd. Boston-kolonistene gjorde opprør da nyhetene om tronbestigelsen til William og Maria ankom. Andros og hans embetsmenn ble holdt fanget på Castle Island og så sendt tilbake til England som fanger. Andros ble renvasket og ble guvernør i Virginia (1692–98). Betydelige guvernører i denne perioden var Thomas Hutchinson, Francis Bernard og Thomas Gage. Gage var den siste britiske guvernøren i Massachusetts. Massachusetts var den første kolonien som gjorde opprør mot britenes styre og satte dermed i gang den amerikanske revolusjon. 9. februar 1775 erklærte det britiske parlamentet Massachusetts for å være i opprør og sendte tropper for å gjenopprette orden i kolonien. 5. mars 1770 ble afro-amerikaneren Crispus Attucks fra Framingham drept (sammen med fire andre amerikanske kolonister) i en hendelse som ble kjent som Boston-massakren. Attucks er ofte regnet som det første omkomne i den amerikanske revolusjonen. Flere tidlige revolusjonsslag fant sted i Massachusetts, inkludert slagene ved Lexington og Concord (hvor det berømte skuddet som ble hørt verden rundt ble avfyrt), slaget ved Bunker Hill og beleiringen av Boston. Boott Mills, tekstilfabrikk, nå museum i Lowell. En konstitusjonell konvensjon trakk opp en konstitusjon som ble skrevet hovedsakelig av John Adams, og folket ratifiserte den 15. juni 1780. I dag er grunnloven den eldste fungerende i verden. John Hancock ble den første guvernøren i Commonwealth of Massachusetts. 6. februar 1788 ble Massachusetts den sjette staten som ratifiserte Amerikas forente staters konstitusjon. 15. mars 1820 ble området Maine utskilt fra Massachussets som en følge av Missouri-kompromisset og ble den 23. staten i Amerikas forente stater. I løpet av attenhundretallet ble Massachusetts ledende i den industrielle revolusjonen i USA. Bedrifter rundt Boston produserte tekstiler og sko og bedrifter rundt Springfield produserte verktøy og papir. [1] Økonomien gikk fra å være en hovedsakelig landbruksøkonomi til å bli en industriøkonomi, først ved hjelp av vannkraft og senere dampmaskiner som forsynte bedriftene, kanaldriften og senere jernbanedriften med energi.[2] I begynnelsen ble de nye industriarbeiderne hentet fra omliggende jordbruksstrøk, men senere besto de i stor grad av innvandrede grupper[3], først fra Irland[4], senere også fra land som Canada (Quebec), Polen[5],[6] Italia[7] osv. I årene som ledet opp til den amerikanske borgerkrigen var Massachusetts et senter for progressive idéer og kampen for avskaffelse av slaveriet. Horace Mann gjorde Massachusetts skolesystem ti l en modell for hele USA.[8] Henry David Thoreau og Ralph Waldo Emerson ga store bidrag til amerikansk tekning.[9] Industrien i Massachusetts kom inn i en nedgang på begynnelsen av nittenhundretallet da mange bedrifter flyttet ut. På 1920-tallet hadde konkurranse fra sørstatene og midt-vesten sammen med den store depresjonen ført til kraftig nedgang i de tre store industrigrenene i Massachusetts: tekstil, sko og mekanisert transport.[10] Nedgangen fortsatte til siste halvdel av århundret. Mellom 1950 og 1979 falt antallet personer i Massachusetts som var ansatt i tekstilindustrien fra 264 000 til 63 000.[11] Dette ledet til en stor flukt av gode jobber fra den vestlige delen av Massachusetts som ble sterkt rammet av de-industrialiseringen også på slutten av nittenhundretallet.[12] I den østlige delen av Massachusetts ble økonomien etter 2. verdenskrig omformet fra tungindustri til en service- og høyteknologisk basert økonomi.[13] Offentlige kontrakter, private investeringer og forskningssentra ledet til en bedret situasjon for næringslivet med redusert arbeidsledighet og økte inntekter. Forstadsbebyggelse bredte om seg og på 1970-tallet den såkalte Route 128 korridoren full av høyteknologiselskaper som rekrutterte ferdigutdannede fra områdets mange eliteinstitusjoner innen høyere utdanning.[14] Styret av Massachusetts er som hos de andre delstatene delt inn i tre avdelinger : den utøvende, den lovgivende og den dømmende. Massachusetts har en lang politisk historie; tidlige politiske strukturer var blant annet Mayflower Compact fra 1620, de to adskilte Massachusetts Bay og Plymouth koloniene og den samlede kolonien Province of Massachusetts. Massachusetts grunnlov som ble utformet av John Adams ble vedtatt i 1780 da den amerikanske uavhengighetskrigen var i gang, fire år etter konføderasjonsartiklene var utformet og åtte år før USAs nåværende grunnlov ble vedtatt i 1788. Det er den eldste grunnlovene i verden som fortsatt er i bruk.[15] Resultater fra presidentvalg År Republikansk Demokratisk 2008 36% 1,105,908 62% 1,894,067 2004 37% 1,070,109 62% 1,803,801 2000 33% 878,502 60% 1,616,487 1996 28% 718,107 62% 1,571,763 1992 29% 805,049 48% 1,318,662 1988 46% 1,194,635 53% 1,401,416 Massachusetts er blant de mer liberale statene i USA. Begge plassene i senatet og alle de ni plassene i Representantenes hus besittes av demokrater. Senator John Kerry fra Massachusetts stilte til presidentvalget i 2004. Den andre senatoren, Ted Kennedy, bror av tidligere president John F. Kennedy, døde 25. august 2009 og til allmenn overraskelse vant Scott Brown fra Republikanerne det suppleringsvalget som ble avholdt over Kennedys senatsplass. Elizabeth Warren (D) tok tilbake Browns sete ved valget i 2012. Etter at John Kerry ble utenriksminister i 2013 vant den demokratiske kongressmannen Ed Markey setet. Ved valget i 2006 gjenerobret demokratene guvernørembetet, som hadde vært republikansk siden 1990. Tidligere statsadvokat Deval Patrick ble delstatens første svarte guvernør.[trenger referanse] Republikaneren Charlie Baker vant embetet i 2014. Demokratene har stort flertall i begge kammer av delstatsforsamlingen; 34-6 i førstekammeret og 127-32, med en uavhengig i andrekammeret. Utdypende artikkel: Liste over fylker i Massachusetts Massachusetts har 14 fylker (counties). Befolkningsutviklingen i Massachusetts 1790–2023 År Folkemengde %± 1790 378 787 - % 1800 422 845 11,6% 1810 472 040 11,6% 1820 523 287 10,9% 1830 610 408 16,6% 1840 737 699 20,9% 1850 994 514 34,8% 1860 1 231 066 23,8% 1870 1 457 351 18,4% 1880 1 783 085 22,4% 1890 2 238 947 25,6% 1900 2 805 346 25,3% 1910 3 366 416 20,0% 1920 3 852 356 14,4% 1930 4 249 614 10,3% 1940 4 316 721 1,6% 1950 4 690 514 8,7% 1960 5 148 578 9,8% 1970 5 689 170 10,5% 1980 5 737 037 0,8% 1990 6 016 425 4,9% 2000 6 349 097 5,5% 2010 6 547 629 3,1% 2020 7 029 917 7,4% 2023 7 001 399 −0,4% Kilder: 1790–1990: [16] 1910–2020: [17] Økonomiske nøkkeltall verdi % av BNP År. kilde BNP 337,6 mrd US$ 2006, Commerce Dept, Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Arbeidsløshet 5,0% 2006, Labor Dept, Bureau of Labor Statistics, US Andel fattige 11,1% 2005-06, Commerce Dept, Bureau of the Census, US Inntekt per innb 45.877 US$ 2006, Commerce Dept, Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Kilde: The World Almanac 2008, side 45 og 555-587. Biblioteket ved Harvard Business School Massachusetts var med Massachusetts Education Law of 1647 den første delstaten som krevde at kommunene skulle ansette en lærer eller etablere skole.[18] Horace Mann, grunnlegger av Westfield State University, arbeidet på attenhundretallet for reformer som kom til å legge grunnlaget for mye av dagens offentlige skolesystem.[19][20] Massachusetts er delstaten med USAs eldste grunnskole (The Mather School, 1693), den eldste videregående skolen (Boston Latin School, 1635)[21], den eldste internatskolen (The Governor's Academy, 1763), det eldste universitetet (Harvard University, 1636)[22] og det eldste universitetet for kvinner (Mount Holyoke College, 1837).[23] I 1852 ble Massachusetts den første delstaten til å innføre obligatorisk skolegang.[24] Massachussets er blant de delstatene som bevilger mest til den offentlige skolen, målt per elev.[25] På nasjonale prøver i USA ligger Massachusetts ofte helt på toppen eller nær toppen.[26] Massaschusetts har 121 institusjoner innen høyere utdanning. Harvard University og Massachusetts Institute of Technology som begge ligger i Cambridge rangeres blant de aller beste universitetene i verden.[27] I tillegg til disse er flere institusjoner rangert blant de 40 beste på nasjonalt nivå: Tufts University, Boston College og Brandeis University.[28] Når det gjelder såkalte Liberal arts college (spesialiserte på lavere studier innen klassiske fag) har Massachusetts også flere som er rangert helt i toppen på nasjonalt plan: Williams College, Amherst College og Wellesley College. Andre som plasserer seg blant de 40 beste er Smith College, College of the Holy Cross og Mount Holyoke College.[29] Det offentlige University of Massachusetts (UMass) har fem campuser i delstaten, og den største, Amherst, har over 25 000 studenter.[trenger referanse] ^ Brown, Richard D.; Tager, Jack (2000): Massachusetts: A Concise History, s. 129 og 211 ^ Brown, Richard D.; Tager, Jack (2000): Massachusetts: A Concise History, s. 202 ^ Brown, Richard D.; Tager, Jack (2000): Massachusetts: A Concise History ^ Peter Stevens:It was a Bitter Cup of Tea Then, and the Same is True Today Boston Irish Reporter, 6. mai 2011 hentet 8. august 2012 ^ Poles in Massachusetts Arkivert 1. oktober 2011 hos Wayback Machine. 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Patrick, Patricia 1770 – Bostonmassakren: Fem amerikanere, inkludert Crispus Attucks, blir drept av britiske styrker. Denne hendelsen er en av flere som fører til den amerikanske revolusjonen. 1793 – Franske styrker blir beseiret av østerriske styrker, og Liège blir gjenvunnet. 1821 – James Monroe blir tatt i ed for sin andre periode som amerikansk president. 1824 – Storbritannia erklærer krig mot Burma. 1848 – Louis Antoine Garnier-Pages blir fransk finansminister. 1849 – Zachary Taylor blir tatt i ed som USAs 12. president. 1872 – George Westinghouse tar patent på luftbremsen. 1877 – Rutherford B. Hayes blir tatt i ed som USAs 19. president. Han ble egentlig tatt i ed 3. mars, men da ikke offentlig. 1905 – Den russisk-japanske krig: Russiske styrker begynner tilbaketrekningen fra Mukden i Mandsjuria, etter å ha mistet 100 000 mann på tre dager. 1907 – Den andre Dumaen åpner i St. Petersburg i Russland. Omkring 40 000 demonstranter må drives bort av russiske styrker. 1912 – Italia blir de første til å bruke luftskip i militær sammenheng; de blir brukt til rekognosering vest for Tripoli bak den tyrkiske grensen. 1916 – Den spanske fotballklubben Real Club Deportivo Mallorca blir stiftet. 1917 – Woodrow Wilson blir tatt i ed for sin andre periode som amerikansk president. 1918 – Sovjet-Russland flytter hovedstaden fra Petrograd til Moskva. 1924 – Shefqet Verlaci blir statsminister i Albania. 1931 – Daniel Salamanca Urey blir president i Bolivia. 1933 – Nasjonalsosialistene får 44 % av stemmene i valget i Tyskland. 1936 – Den første flyvningen med kampflyet Spitfire Type 300 blir foretatt. 1943 – Andre verdenskrig: En tysk ubåt klarer å senke 4 handelsskip, på i alt 16 000 tonn, i en alliert konvoi på vei fra Storbritannia til Gibraltar. 1945 – Andre verdenskrig: I Tyskland blir årskullet fra 1929 innkalt til militærtjeneste, i et siste, desperat forsøk fra det nasjonalsosialistiske Tyskland på å stoppe de allierte. 1973 – Konsistoriet mars 1973 avholdes, der 30 nye kardinaler blir kreert av pave Paul VI. 1979 – Romsonden Voyager 1 passerer planeten Jupiter. 1802 – Minst 26 fiskere omkommer i uvær i Vesterålen. 1926 – Ivar Lykke blir utnevnt til Norges statsminister. 1866 – Stortingsbygninga blir innviet. 1931 – Lagtingets vedtak om at Nidaros skal bytte navn til Trondheim. 1951 – Fiskefartøy «Dagny» fra Veavågen på vårsildfiske får drivgarn i propellen og driver på land på Seiskjær ved Utsira. Tre omkommer, mens tre blir reddet fra skjæret. 1966 – Fraktefartøy «Bergsvik» er på reise fra Svelgen til Oslo med rujern, da det synker etter kollisjon med Bergenskes godsruteskip «Corvus» ved Mefjordbåen i Oslofjorden. Fire omkommer. 1986 – Vassdalulykka: 16 vernepliktige ingeniørsoldater omkommer i et snøskred i Vassdalen (Bjerkvik). 2021 – Norge vinner stafetten for menn i Ski-VM. Se flere som er født 5. mars i Kategori:Fødsler 5. mars. 1512 – Gerhard Mercator, belgisk matematiker og kartograf (d. 1594) 1685 – Georg Friedrich Händel, tysk/engelsk komponist (d. 1759) 1846 – Andreas William Restorff, færøysk forretningsmann (d. 1898) 1860 – Fredrik Kolstø, norsk kunstmaler (d. 1945) 1867 – Ingebrigt Vik, norsk billedhugger (d. 1927) 1871 – Rosa Luxemburg, tysk politisk tenker (d. 1919) 1919 – Helge Seip, norsk minister og direktør i Datatilsynet (d. 2004) 1922 – Pier Paolo Pasolini, filmregissør og forfatter (d. 1975) 1922 – Håkon Karlsen, norsk journalist (d. 2007) 1924 – Johan Østby, norsk politiker (d. 2005) 1925 – Paul Vergès, fransk politiker (d. 2016) 1930 – Kjell Fjørtoft, norsk forfatter (d. 2010) 1932 – Earl Woods, amerikansk offiser (d. 2006) 1933 – Walter Kasper, tysk kardinal 1934 – Jean-Baptiste Pham Minh Man, vietnamesisk kardinal 1936 – Lars Roar Langslet, norsk politiker, statsråd og forfatter (d. 2016) 1937 – Olusegun Obasanjo, nigeriansk president 1937 – Oddrunn Pettersen, norsk politiker og statsråd (d. 2002) 1943 – Inger Stolt-Nielsen, norsk politiker 1944 – Svein Gusrud, norsk møbeldesigner og jazzmusiker (d. 2022) 1945 – Rune Johan Andersson, norsk illustratør, avistegner og forfatter 1946 – Bjørn Bottolvs, norsk forfatter 1946 – Klaus Hagerup, norsk forfatter, skuespiller og regissør (d. 2018) 1946 – Bernt Hagtvet, norsk professor 1947 – Ola Didrik Saugstad, norsk professor i barnesykdommer 1948 – Tore Tønne, norsk politiker, helseminister og næringslivsleder (d. 2002) 1949 – Franz Josef Jung, tysk forsvarsminister 1951 – Jurij Kravtsjenko, ukrainsk innenriksminister (d. 2005) 1951 – Ferhat Mehenni, algerisk sanger og politisk aktivist 1953 – Harald Stenvaag, norsk skytter 1955 – Penn Jillette, amerikansk komiker, illusjonist, sjonglør og forfatter 1957 – Per Roar Bredvold, norsk politiker 1970 – John Frusciante, amerikansk gitarist 1970 – Yû Watase, japansk tegneserieskaper 1973 – Eva Kristin Hansen, norsk politiker 1974 – Matt Lucas, britisk komiker 1974 – Eva Mendes, amerikansk skuespiller 1988 – Damien Plessis, fransk fotballspiller 1990 – Kaia Dahle Nyhus, norsk filmskaper 1990 – İlham Tanui Özbilen, kenyansk-tyrkisk friidrettsutøver Se flere som døde 5. mars i Kategori:Dødsfall 5. mars. 1893 – Sultan Ali bin Said av Zanzibar (f. 1854) 1893 – Charles-Philippe Place, fransk katolsk kardinal (f. 1814) 1893 – Hippolyte Taine, fransk filosof og historiker (f. 1828) 1895 – Nikolaj Leskov, russisk forfatter og journalist (f. 1831) 1895 – Henry Rawlinson, britisk offiser, språkforsker og arkeolog (f. 1810) 1903 – Gaston Paris, fransk litteraturprofessor (f. 1839) 1904 – Alfred Graf von Waldersee, tysk generalfeltmarskalk (f. 1832) 1953 – Josef Stalin, sovjetisk diktator (f. 1878) 1953 – Sergej Prokofjev, sovjet-russisk komponist (f. 1891) 1963 – Patsy Cline, amerikansk musiker (f. 1932) 1982 – John Belushi, amerikansk skuespiller og komiker (f. 1949) 2003 – George Miller (komiker), amerikansk stand-up komiker (f. 1941) 2006 – Milan Babić, kroatisk politiker og krigsforbryter (f. 1956) 2007 – José Ivo Lorscheiter, brasiliansk katolsk biskop (f. 1927) 2011 – Alberto Granado, argentinsk lege og revolusjonær (f. 1922) 2024 – Sidsel Mørck, norsk forfatter (f. 1937) Hentet fra « 3Følgende sider lenker til 5. mars: Viser 50 elementer. Vis (forrige 50 | neste 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Historiske datoer (← lenker | rediger) Karl Marx (← lenker | rediger) Rosa Luxemburg (← lenker | rediger) 1947 (← lenker | rediger) 1957 (← lenker | rediger) 20. mars (← lenker | rediger) 1986 (← lenker | rediger) 1988 (← lenker | rediger) 8. mars (← lenker | rediger) 4. mars (← lenker | rediger) 6. mars (← lenker | rediger) 7. mars (← lenker | rediger) 9. mars (← lenker | rediger) 1907 (← lenker | rediger) 11. mars (← lenker | rediger) 12. mars (← lenker | rediger) 1849 (← lenker | rediger) 13. mars (← lenker | rediger) 14. mars (← lenker | rediger) 15. mars (← lenker | rediger) 16. mars (← lenker | rediger) 17. mars (← lenker | rediger) 18. mars (← lenker | rediger) 19. mars (← lenker | rediger) 21. mars (← lenker | rediger) 22. mars (← lenker | rediger) 24. mars (← lenker | rediger) 25. mars (← lenker | rediger) 23. mars (← lenker | rediger) 26. mars (← lenker | rediger) 27. mars (← lenker | rediger) 28. mars (← lenker | rediger) 1932 (← lenker | rediger) 1945 (← lenker | rediger) 1991 (← lenker | rediger) 1802 (← lenker | rediger) Mars (måned) (← lenker | rediger) Georg Friedrich Händel (← lenker | rediger) 1. mars (← lenker | rediger) 2. mars (← lenker | rediger) 3. mars (← lenker | rediger) 10. mars (← lenker | rediger) 29. mars (← lenker | rediger) 30. mars (← lenker | rediger) 31. mars (← lenker | rediger) 1998 (← lenker | rediger) Helge Seip (← lenker | rediger) 1872 (← lenker | rediger) 1897 (← lenker | rediger) Massachusetts (← lenker | rediger) Vis (forrige 50 | neste 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Hentet fra « Lenker_hit/5._mars» Portal maintenance status: (August 2021) This portal is manually maintained. This portal has a single page layout. It is possible that any subpages may no longer be needed. Please take care when editing, especially if using automated editing software, and seek consensus before making major changes. Learn how to update the maintenance information here. Wikipedia portal for content related to Massachusetts Portal topics - (Random portal) Activities Culture Geography Health History Mathematics Nature People Philosophy Religion Society Technology The Flag of Massachusetts Massachusetts (/ˌmæsəˈtʃuːsɪts/ /-zɪts/ MASS-ə-CHOO-sits, -zits; Massachusett: Muhsachuweesut [məhswatʃəwiːsət]), officially the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is a state in the New England region of the Northeastern United States. It borders the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Maine to its east, Connecticut and Rhode Island to its south, New Hampshire and Vermont to its north, and New York to its west. Massachusetts is the sixth-smallest state by land area. With a 2024 U.S. Census Bureau-estimated population of 7,136,171, its highest estimated count ever, Massachusetts is the most populous state in New England, the 16th-most-populous in the United States, and the third-most densely populated U.S. state, after New Jersey and Rhode Island. The state's capital and most populous city, as well as its cultural and financial center, is Boston. Other major cities are Worcester, Springfield and Cambridge. Massachusetts is also home to the urban core of Greater Boston, the largest metropolitan area in New England and a region profoundly influential upon American history, academia, and the research economy. Massachusetts has a reputation for social and political progressivism; becoming the only U.S. state with a right to shelter law, and the first U.S. state, and one of the earliest jurisdictions in the world to legally recognize same-sex marriage. Harvard University in Cambridge is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States, with the largest financial endowment of any university in the world. Both Harvard and MIT, also in Cambridge, are perennially ranked as either the most or among the most highly regarded academic institutions in the world. Massachusetts's public-school students place among the top tier in the world in academic performance. (Full article...) Refresh with new selections below (purge) This is a Featured article, which represents some of the best content on English Wikipedia.. Image 1Miller in 2013Madeline Miller (born July 24, 1978) is an American novelist, author of The Song of Achilles (2011) and Circe (2018). Miller spent ten years writing The Song of Achilles while she worked as a teacher of Latin and Greek. The novel tells the story of the love between the mythological figures Achilles and Patroclus; it won the Orange Prize for Fiction, making Miller the fourth debut novelist to win the prize. She is a 2019 recipient of the Alex Awards. (Full article...) Image 2Mascoma Corporation was a U.S. biofuel company founded to produce cellulosic ethanol made from wood and switchgrass. Headquartered in Lebanon, New Hampshire, the company was founded in 2005 by Robert Johnsen (CEO), Lee Lynd and Charles Wyman, two professors from Dartmouth College. The company was named after Mascoma Lake, which is near Lebanon. In November 2014, the yeast-related business assets including the Mascoma name were purchased by Lallemand, Inc. of Montreal, Canada. The R&D facility in Lebanon, NH was renamed Mascoma LLC which is now a subsidiary of Lallemand. The remaining business assets of the former Mascoma Corp. including the thermophilic bacteria technology, pilot plant in Rome, NY, and former headquarters in Waltham, MA were renamed Enchi Corporation. (Full article...) Image 3"Boston Hymn" (full title: "Boston Hymn, Read in Music Hall, January 1, 1863") is a poem by the American essayist and poet Ralph Waldo Emerson. Emerson composed the poem in late 1862 and read it publicly in Boston Music Hall on January 1, 1863. It commemorates the Emancipation Proclamation issued earlier that day by President Abraham Lincoln, tying it and the broader campaign for the abolition of slavery to the Puritan notion of sacred destiny for America. (Full article...) Image 4Daniel Patrick Reilly (May 12, 1928 – June 18, 2024) was an American Catholic prelate who served as Bishop of Norwich from 1975 to 1994 and as Bishop of Worcester from 1994 to 2004.Reilly was named in multiple lawsuits that accused him of covering up molestation in the clergy. He denied any involvement. (Full article...) Image 5Bob Paul, c. 1890Robert Havlin Paul (June 12, 1830 – March 26, 1901) was a law enforcement officer in the American Southwest for more than 30 years. He was sheriff of Pima County, Arizona Territory, from April 1881 to 1886. He was also a friend of Deputy U.S. Marshall Virgil Earp and his brother Wyatt Earp. At 6 feet 6 inches (1.98 m) and 240 pounds (110 kg), he was described as "larger than life". Others described him as "powerful, fearless and very lucky". (Full article...) Image 6Columbus Ave and Berkeley Street facadesThe Youth's Companion Building is a historic building at 209 Columbus Avenue in Boston, Massachusetts. The building is also known as the Pledge of Allegiance Building because the Pledge of Allegiance was written and published there. The building originally had the address 201 Columbus Avenue and also has the address 142 Berkeley Street. It was built in 1892 and added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.It housed the offices of The Youth's Companion, the magazine owned and edited by Daniel Ford that promoted the Pledge of Allegiance. Ford built the building for The Youth's Companion and moved the magazine's headquarters there in 1892, where it remained until 1915, when the magazine moved to a new building near the current Boston University. (Full article...) Image 7Warren in 2022Elizabeth Ann Warren (née Herring; born June 22, 1949) is an American politician and former law professor who is the senior United States senator from the state of Massachusetts, serving since 2013. A member of the Democratic Party and regarded as a progressive, Warren has focused on consumer protection, equitable economic opportunity, and the social safety net while in the Senate. Warren was a candidate in the 2020 Democratic Party presidential primaries, ultimately finishing third after Joe Biden and Bernie Sanders.Born and raised in Oklahoma, Warren is a graduate of the University of Houston and Rutgers Law School at Rutgers University–Newark and has taught law at several universities, including the University of Houston, the University of Texas at Austin, the University of Pennsylvania, and Harvard University. Warren has written 12 books and more than 100 articles. (Full article...) Image 8O'Reilly in the 1910sMary Margaret O'Reilly (October 14, 1865 – December 6, 1949) was an American civil servant who served as the assistant director of the United States Bureau of the Mint from 1924 until 1938. One of the United States government's highest-ranking female employees of her time, she worked at the Mint for 34 years, during which she often served as acting director during the Mint Director's absence.O'Reilly was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, to an Irish immigrant family. Growing up in that state, she left school around the age of 14 to help support both her widowed mother and her siblings. Likely starting work in the local textile mills, she gained clerical training at night school before working as a clerk in Worcester for eighteen years. In 1904, O'Reilly gained a position at the Mint Bureau, resulting in a move to Washington, D.C. She rose rapidly in the bureau's hierarchy – an unusual feat for a woman at that time – and was frequently called upon to testify before the United States Congress. As many of the Mint's directors were political appointees who had little knowledge of or interest in the bureau's operations, the task of running the institution often fell to her. In 1924 she was officially appointed assistant director. (Full article...) More Featured articles This is a Good article, an article that meets a core set of high editorial standards. Image 11865 photo of Acting Master Stodder(unknown photographer)Louis Napoleon Stodder (February 12, 1837 – October 8, 1911) was a U.S. Navy officer who served in the American Civil War as acting master on the famous USS Monitor when it fought the Merrimack at Hampton Roads on March 8–9, 1862. He is also noted for his heroic efforts in the final hours before Monitor sank in a violent storm at sea off Cape Hatteras that same year. He later commanded USS Adela and served in the East Gulf Blockading Squadron. After the Civil War, he was promoted to captain and served with distinction, commanding other vessels and served in other capacities. He continued serving in the Navy until 1902. When he retired, Stodder lived out the remainder of his years in New York. (Full article...) Image 2A train arriving at Union Square station in March 2022Union Square station is a light rail station on the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) Green Line located in the Union Square neighborhood of southeastern Somerville, Massachusetts. The accessible terminal station has a single island platform serving the two tracks of the Union Square Branch, which parallels the Fitchburg Line. It opened on March 21, 2022, as part of the Green Line Extension (GLX), which added two northern branches to the Green Line.The Fitchburg Railroad opened a station at Prospect Street in the 1840s; it was renamed to Union Square around 1875. The station was closed in 1938 and demolished around that time. Extensions to the Green Line were proposed throughout the 20th century, but a Union Square spur was not considered until the early 21st century. Several station sites and alignments were considered, with the Prospect Street location and the route along the Fitchburg Line chosen in 2009. The MBTA agreed in 2012 to open the station by 2017, and a construction contract was awarded in 2013. (Full article...) Image 3Swartz in 2011Aaron Hillel Swartz (November 8, 1986 – January 11, 2013), also known as AaronSw, was an American computer programmer, entrepreneur, writer, political organizer, and Internet hacktivist. As a programmer, Swartz helped develop the web feed format RSS; the technical architecture for Creative Commons, an organization dedicated to creating copyright licenses; and the Python website framework web.py. Swartz helped define the syntax of the lightweight markup language format Markdown, and was a co-owner of the social news aggregation website Reddit and contributed to its development until he left the company in 2007. He is often credited as a martyr and a prodigy, and much of his work focused on civic awareness and progressive activism.After Reddit was sold to Condé Nast Publications in 2006, Swartz became more involved in activism, helping launch the Progressive Change Campaign Committee in 2009. In 2010, he became a research fellow at Harvard University's Safra Research Lab on

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Recording Industry Association of America. Retrieved November 20, 2024. Discover Wikipedia using portals List of all portals The arts portal Biography portal Current events portal Geography portal History portal Mathematics portal Science portal Society portal Technology portal Random portal WikiProject Portals Retrieved from " A list of several dozen state symbols is defined in statute; below are just a few. State Flag of Massachusetts The flag of Massachusetts is very simple, consisting of the state emblem on a white field, and has been used in its current form since July 3, 1971. The same flag was carried by every Massachusetts volunteer battalion during the American Civil War. Great Seal of Massachusetts The Great Seal is the coat of arms of the State of Massachusetts, which is accompanied by the Latin text “Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis”. The design of the coat of arms is based on the coat of arms adopted by the legislature in 1775 and confirmed by Governor John Hancock and his council on 13 December 1780. State Tree The official tree of Massachusetts since March 1941 has been the American elm (Ulmus americana). This is a commemoration of 1775, when General George Washington took command of the Continental Army under the elm tree in Cambridge Common Park. State Bird In March 1941, the Massachusetts legislature adopted the black-capped chickadee (Poecile atricapillus), which averages about 14 cm, as the state bird. State Fish The Massachusetts fish symbol is the protected cod (Gadus morrhua), which is found along the Atlantic coast, where it grows to lengths of 100 cm to 140 cm. State Colors The official state colors of Massachusetts are blue, green, and cranberry, which resembles reddish purple. Cranberries are the state fruit of Massachusetts. State Donut An unusual symbol is the official state doughnut of Massachusetts, which became the Boston cream doughnut in 2003. The doughnut is traditionally filled with vanilla cream and topped with chocolate. State Song After many years of advocacy, the national anthem on September 3, 1966, was the song All Hail to Massachusetts, written by music teacher Arthur James Marsh of Wellesley. State Dog In 1979, the Boston Terrier, which was bred in that city in the late 19th century, was named the official dog breed of the state. State Drink Cranberry juice has been the official drink of Massachusetts since 1970, and the state is one of its major producers. Massachusetts er en delstat i USA i New England. Den ligger ved Atlanterhavskysten og grenser i nord mot Vermont og New Hampshire, i vest mot New York og i sør mot Connecticut og Rhode Island. Massachusetts har et landareal på 27 337 km2 og har 7 029 917 innbyggere (US Census, 2020). Hovedstad og største by er Boston. Delstaten forkortes MA og Mass., og er ofte kalt The Bay State etter de to første koloniene The Massachusetts Bay Colony (1630) og The Plymouth Colony (1620). Navnet kommer av indiansk 'høye åser', da de innfødte kalte seg 'folket fra de høye åser'. Tema: Delstater i USA Massachusetts kan naturgeografisk deles inn i to hovedregioner. Den østlige delen av delstaten består stort sett av lavland og tilhører den atlantiske kystslette. Området omfatter Cape Cod-halvøyene og øyene Martha's Vineyard og Nantucket, alle morenedannelser. Det mer kuperte Vest-Massachusetts deles i to av Connecticut-elven, og omfatter flere parallelle fjellkjeder som alle tilhører Appalachene, blant annet Berkshire Hills og Green Mountains. Høyeste punkt er Mount Greylock (1064 moh.) i Taconic Range helt i nordvest. Klimaet er temperert, men noe kjøligere og tørrere i vest enn i øst. Boston har –3 °C i middeltemperatur for januar og 24 °C for juli og ca. 1085 mm nedbør. Nedbøren er jevnt fordelt over året; snø forekommer i perioden november–april. Omkring 60 prosent av arealet er skogkledd (bjørk, bøk, ask, eik, gran). Massachusetts var en av de første delstatene som ble kolonisert, og folketallet hadde allerede 1850 passert én million. Etter andre verdenskrig har befolkningsveksten vært moderat. I perioden fra 2000 til 2010 økte folketallet totalt med 3,1 prosent (mot 9,7 prosent for landet som helhet). Mange innbyggere her er av engelsk, irsk og italiensk avstamning. Massachusetts er svært urbanisert, og over 92 prosent av befolkningen bodde i byer eller bymessige strøk i 2010. Hovedstaden Boston er største by med 685 094 innbyggere, og er midtpunkt i den større byregionen Boston-Worcester-Providence med 8 233 270 innbyggere (US Census, 2017). Massachusetts er et av demokratenes sterkeste områder i USA og blant annet hjemstat til Kennedy-familien. Massachusetts sender to senatorer og ni representanter til kongressen. Industri og servicenæringer dominerer næringslivet. Det produseres blant annet elektriske og elektroniske artikler, maskiner, presisjonsinstrumenter, metallvarer, bøker og papir. Langs ringveien Route 128 ligger de moderne elektronikkbedriftene konsentrert. Massachusetts' industrialisering går tilbake til 1640-årene, og staten var tidligere USAs største produsent av tekstil- og lærvarer. Jordbruket har tradisjonelt hatt en sekundær økonomisk betydning. De viktigste jordbruksproduktene er melk, ost, grønnsaker, fjærkre, tobakk og tranebær (Cape Cod). Gloucester og New Bedford er blant de mer betydelige fiskehavnene i USA. Her var tidligere hvalfangst en meget viktig næringsvei. Boston hører til de ledende havnebyer og engroshandelsentre. Massachusetts stod i 2021 for 2,72 prosent av USAs samlede brutto nasjonalprodukt, noe som var 12. mest av statene i USA (U.S. Department of commerce, 2021). Oktober 2022 var den sesongjusterte arbeidsledigheten i Massachusetts på 3,5 prosent, mot 3,7 prosent på landsbasis. Dette var en nedgang fra 5,0 prosent året før og toppnoteringen på 17,1 prosent i april 2020 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2022). Delstaten har en rekke anerkjente institusjoner for høyere utdanning: i Cambridge ved Boston ligger Harvard University (grunnlagt 1636) og Massachusetts Institute of Technology (1861), i selve Boston ligger Northeastern University (1898) og Boston University (1869) og i Amherst University of Massachusetts (1863). De første menneskelige avtrykk i området som i dag bærer navnet Massachusetts er trolig rundt 10 000 år gamle. Dette var amerikanske urfolksgrupper med opprinnelse fra folkevandring fra nord-vest, opprinnelig asiater via Beringstredet. De mest kjente amerikanske urfolkene fra området er Mahican, Massachusett, Nauset, Nipmic, Pennacook, Pocomtuc og Wampanoag. Det er antatt at skandinaviske vikinger med Leiv Eriksson i spissen ankom Cape Cod i år 1003. I århundrene frem mot pilegrimenes ankomst på 1600-tallet var kysten her regnet som rikt på fisk. Pilegrimsfedrene fra skipet Mayflower ankom Massachusetts 21. november 1620 og grunnla Plymouth som den første faste hvite bosetning i New England. Massachusetts-kompaniet, stiftet i 1629, fikk inn stadig nye immigranter. Blant annet var det mange puritanere som forgjeves hadde forsøkt å reformere den engelske kirke i strengere retning, og i 1643 var staten med på å danne New England-føderasjonen. Puritanerne var driftige handelsmenn, men den økonomiske fremgangen ble skjemmet av deres intoleranse og forfølgelse av folk med avvikende meninger. I 1691 ble Massachusetts sammensluttet med Plymouth og Maine til én kronkoloni. De engelske restriksjoner og avgifter ble tatt ille opp av Massachusetts med sin livlige handel og skipsfart. Den nordamerikanske frihetskampen begynte med sammenstøtene ved Lexington i 1775 og i Concord. Massachusetts ble en egen stat i 1780 (en av de opprinnelige 13) og ratifiserte konstitusjonen i 1788. Maine ble skilt ut som egen stat i 1820. På 1800-tallet vokste det blant annet opp en betydelig tekstilindustri, hvilket førte til stor innvandring spesielt av irlendere og italienere. Boston ble den nye statens kulturelle sentrum og var et tyngdepunkt i kampen mot slaveriet. United States Census Bureau, QuickFacts: Massachusetts. United States Census Bureau, Estimates of Resident Population Change and Rankings: July 1, 2016 to July 1, 2017 – United States -- Combined Statistical Area; and for Puerto Rico. Geography & Travel States & Other Subdivisions What is Massachusetts and where is it located in the United States? What is the capital city of Massachusetts? Who were the early settlers of Massachusetts, and when did they arrive? How is Massachusetts involved in the history of the American Revolution? What are some key industries in Massachusetts today? What famous universities are located in 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. Massachusetts (officially called a commonwealth) is bounded to the north by Vermont and New Hampshire, to the east and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, to the south by Rhode Island and Connecticut, and to the west by New York. It is the seventh smallest of the U.S. states in terms of total area. Its capital is Boston, the state’s most populous city. 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.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) and the Body of Liberties (1641), 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. Capital: Boston Population1: (2020) 7,029,917; (2024 est.) 7,136,171 Governor: Maura Healey (Democrat) Date Of Admission: Feb. 6, 17882 U.S. Senators: Ed Markey (Democrat) Elizabeth Warren (Democrat) State Nickname: Bay State Old Colony State State Motto: "Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem (By the Sword We Seek Peace, But Peace Only Under Liberty)" State Bird3: black-capped chickadee wild turkey State Flower: mayflower (trailing arbutus) State Song: “All Hail to Massachusetts” Seats In U.S. House Of Representatives: 9 (of 435) Time Zone: Eastern (GMT − 5 hours) Total Area (Sq Km): 27,336 Total Area (Sq Mi): 10,554 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.Massachusetts was in the vanguard when the new country began transforming itself from an agrarian to an industrial economy. The state’s merchants, such as Francis Cabot Lowell, whose fortunes depended on trade, sought safer investments after severe losses during the War of 1812. Textile, boot, and machinery manufacturing began in Massachusetts (and Rhode Island) and set the groundwork for the eventual industrialization and urbanization of the northeastern states. Farmers and their sons and daughters trekked to the new cities; by the mid-1870s, Massachusetts had become the first state in the Union in which more people lived in towns and cities than in rural areas.Throughout the 19th century, Massachusetts was a leading manufacturing centre. Southern competition in the first half of the 20th century led to a massive economic decline, resulting in the closing of factories throughout the state. But World War II and the Cold War created new high-technology industries that depended on federal largesse in the form of defense spending. Meanwhile, service activities such as finance, education, and health care expanded, helping to create a new economy with Boston as its centre. In 2004 Massachusetts became the first state to legalize same-sex marriage; the law pointed out that excluding certain citizens from a valued institution was incompatible with the principles of individual autonomy and legal equality. Massachusetts’s long struggle to maintain individual liberty while paying attention to communal needs resulted in the coalition of democratic principles and capitalist drives that are the hallmark of the United States. Area 10,554 square miles (27,336 square km). Population (2020) 7,029,917; (2024 est.) 7,136,171. Guess the U.S. State by Its Neighbors The Massachusetts coastline is about 1,500 miles (2,400 km) in length, yet the cross-country distances are only 190 miles (310 km) from east to west and 110 miles (180 km) from north to south. The coast—whose configuration marked by numerous embayments gave rise to Massachusetts’s nickname, the Bay State—winds from Rhode Island around Cape Cod, in and out of scenic harbours along the shore south of Boston, through Boston Harbor and up the North Shore, swinging around the painters’ paradise of Cape Ann to New Hampshire. The indented coast of Massachusetts was formed by the great glaciers that in some places covered the land with several thousand feet of ice. When the last ice disappeared some 11,000 years ago, massive chunks of rocks were exposed along the shore. Hard, flat land stretches out beyond, becoming stony upland pastures near the central part of the state and a gently hilly country in the west. Except toward the west, the land is rocky, often sandy, and not fertile. In the southeast, Cape Cod juts out into the ocean, forming Cape Cod Bay. This 65-mile- (105-km-) long appendage is rectangular in shape except at its easternmost point, where it hooks northward. Its offshore waters are among the most treacherous in the country. Tufts of grass spring up along the sand dunes, and gnarled jack pines and scrub oaks, some only head high, grow in bunches. Off the southeastern coast lie the islands of Nantucket and Martha’s Vineyard, lashed by the gray Atlantic in winter but in summer alive with thousands of tourists and longtime seasonal residents. Central Massachusetts comprises rolling plains fed by innumerable streams. Beyond lie the broad and fertile Connecticut River valley and the Berkshire Hills. The now-paved Mohawk Trail crosses the Berkshires—the Hoosac Range on the east and the Taconic Range on the west. The state’s highest point, 3,491 feet (1,064 metres), is Mount Greylock, on the Taconic side near Adams. In North Adams a natural bridge of white marble has been formed by the wind and water, and at nearby Sutton is a short gorge that knifes through the rock, exposing some 600 million years of geologic history. The land is veined with rivers—19 main systems, the most notable of which are the Connecticut, Charles, and Merrimack. More than 1,100 ponds and lakes lie among the hollows of the hills; there is a body of water in almost every one of the more than 350 communities. Many bear long Indian names, most notably Lake Chaubunagungamaug (in Webster), the long form of which is Lake Chargoggagoggmanchauggauggagoggchaubunagungamaugg. The best-known small body of water, however, is Walden Pond, immortalized by writer and philosopher Henry David Thoreau. The Boston metropolitan area gets its drinking water from Quabbin Reservoir in the western part of the state. The world’s largest man-made domestic water supply, it was built between 1933 and 1939 and required the displacement of 2,500 people and four towns (Dana, Enfield, Greenwich, and Prescott) to provide water for dozens of towns and cities to the east. The state has a temperate climate. The climate is colder but drier in western Massachusetts, although its winter snowfalls may be more severe than those nearer the coast. July is the hottest month, averaging about 71 °F (22 °C), in contrast to 26 °F (−3 °C) in January, the coldest month. Annual precipitation averages 42 inches (1,070 mm) in Boston and 44 to 45 inches (1,120 to 1,140 mm) in Worcester and Pittsfield, in the central and western parts of the state, respectively. Welcome to the ultimate guide to doing everything in Massachusetts! From the bustling cities of Boston and Worcester to the quaint towns of the Berkshires, Massachusetts is a state full of diverse activities and attractions.History of MassachusettsPre-Colonial historyPrior to the arrival of European settlers, Massachusetts was inhabited by a number of Native American tribes. The Massachusetts tribes were part of the Algonquian language family, and included the Nauset, Wampanoag, Pocomtuc, and Nipmuc. These tribes were semi-nomadic, relying on hunting, fishing, and gathering to sustain themselves. They also practiced agriculture, growing maize, beans, and squash. The tribes interacted with each other, trading goods and services, and forming alliances.Colonial historyIn 1620, the Pilgrims arrived in Massachusetts, and in 1630, the Puritans followed. These two groups of English settlers established the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which was the first successful permanent settlement in New England. The settlers brought with them their own religious beliefs, which were heavily influenced by Calvinism. The colony was governed by a Puritan theocracy, and the settlers quickly established towns and villages across the region.Post-Colonial historyIn 1776, Massachusetts declared its independence from Great Britain and joined the other colonies in the American Revolution. After the war, Massachusetts became the sixth state to ratify the United States Constitution. During the 19th century, Massachusetts underwent a period of rapid industrialization, becoming a center of manufacturing and trade. In the 20th century, Massachusetts became a leader in the technology and biotechnology industries, and today it is home to some of the most prestigious universities in the world.Geography of MassachusettsMajor CitiesMassachusetts is home to some of the most well-known cities in the United States. Boston is the state's capital and largest city, and is known for its rich history and culture. Other major cities in Massachusetts include Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, and Cambridge. Each of these cities has its own unique history and culture, and all of them are great places to visit.Boston is home to some of the most iconic landmarks in the United States, such as the Freedom Trail, Fenway Park, and the USS Constitution. Worcester is known for its diverse population and vibrant culture, while Springfield is home to the Basketball Hall of Fame. Lowell is known for its industrial past, while Cambridge is home to two of the most prestigious universities in the world, Harvard and MIT.ClimateMassachusetts has a temperate climate, with warm summers and cold winters. The average temperature in the summer is around 70 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average temperature in the winter is around 30 degrees Fahrenheit. The state also receives a fair amount of precipitation, with an average of around 40 inches of rain and snow each year.The climate in Massachusetts can vary greatly depending on the region. The western part of the state tends to be warmer and drier than the eastern part, while the coastal areas tend to be cooler and wetter than the inland areas. The further inland you go, the colder and snowier the winters become.Natural FeaturesMassachusetts is home to some of the most beautiful natural features in the United States. The state is home to the Appalachian Mountains, which run through the western part of the state. The state also has a number of rivers, including the Connecticut River, the Merrimack River, and the Charles River.The state is also home to a number of parks and forests, including the Blue Hills Reservation, the Quabbin Reservation, and the Cape Cod National Seashore. These parks and forests provide a great opportunity for outdoor recreation, such as hiking, camping, and fishing. The state also has a number of beaches, including Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Cape Cod.Massachusetts is also home to a number of islands, including Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and the Elizabeth Islands. These islands are great places to explore and experience the unique culture and history of the state.Overall, Massachusetts is a beautiful state with a lot to offer. From its major cities to its natural features, there is something for everyone in Massachusetts.Things to Do in MassachusettsOutdoor ActivitiesMassachusetts is a great place to explore the outdoors. With its many beaches, mountains, and forests, there is something for everyone to enjoy. The Berkshires are a great place to go for a hike, with trails that range from easy to difficult. The Cape Cod National Seashore is a great place to explore the ocean and experience the beauty of the Atlantic Coast. The Quabbin Reservoir is a great spot for fishing, kayaking, and canoeing. For those looking for a more extreme adventure, the White Mountains offer some of the best skiing and snowboarding in the Northeast.Cultural ActivitiesMassachusetts is home to a rich cultural heritage. There are many museums and historical sites to explore, such as the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, the USS Constitution Museum, and the Harvard Museum of Natural History. The Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Boston Pops are great places to experience classical music. For those looking for a more modern experience, the Institute of Contemporary Art offers a variety of modern art exhibitions. There are also many theatres throughout the state, such as the American Repertory Theatre and the Huntington Theatre Company.Massachusetts is home to a variety of shopping and dining experiences. From the boutiques of Newbury Street in Boston to the antique shops of the North Shore, there is something for everyone. The Faneuil Hall Marketplace is a great place to find unique gifts and souvenirs. There are also many restaurants to choose from, ranging from casual to fine dining. The North End is a great place to find Italian cuisine, while Chinatown offers a variety of Asian dishes. For those looking for a more casual experience, there are many pubs and breweries throughout the state.How to Get Around MassachusettsDrivingDriving is a popular way to get around Massachusetts. It is the most convenient way to get from one place to another, and it allows you to explore the state at your own pace. Massachusetts has a well-maintained network of highways and roads, making it easy to get to and from any destination. The state also has a variety of scenic routes and roads that are perfect for a leisurely drive. Additionally, Massachusetts has a number of toll roads and tunnels, so it is important to plan ahead and be aware of the costs associated with driving in the state.Public TransportationPublic transportation is another great way to get around Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) operates a network of buses, trains, and ferries that can take you to any destination in the state. The MBTA also offers a variety of discounts and passes, making it an affordable way to get around. Additionally, there are a number of regional transit authorities that provide public transportation in the state. These regional transit authorities offer a variety of services, including bus, rail, and ferry services.CyclingCycling is a great way to explore Massachusetts. The state has a number of scenic bike paths and trails that are perfect for a leisurely ride. Additionally, many cities and towns in Massachusetts have bike lanes and bike-share programs, making it easy to get around on two wheels. For those looking for a more challenging ride, Massachusetts has a number of mountain bike trails and off-road routes that are perfect for an adventurous ride. Additionally, there are a number of bike rental shops throughout the state, making it easy to rent a bike and explore the state.How to Find Accommodations in MassachusettsHotelsHotels are a great option for visitors to Massachusetts who are looking for a comfortable and convenient place to stay. There are a variety of hotels available throughout the state, ranging from budget-friendly to luxury accommodations. Massachusetts is home to some of the most iconic hotels in the United States, such as the Omni Parker House in Boston and the Lenox Hotel in Lenox. There are also many smaller, independently owned hotels that offer unique experiences and amenities. When searching for a hotel, it is important to consider factors such as location, price, and amenities. Additionally, many hotels offer discounts for booking in advance or for members of certain loyalty programs.Vacation RentalsVacation rentals are a great option for visitors who are looking for a more home-like experience. Massachusetts has a variety of vacation rental options, from beachfront condos to mountain cabins. Vacation rentals are often more affordable than hotels and offer more space and privacy. When searching for a vacation rental, it is important to consider factors such as location, size, and amenities. Additionally, many vacation rental companies offer discounts for booking in advance or for members of certain loyalty programs.CampingCamping is a great option for visitors to Massachusetts who are looking for an affordable and adventurous way to explore the state. There are a variety of camping options available throughout the state, from primitive camping in state parks to glamping in luxury resorts. Camping is a great way to get back to nature and experience the beauty of Massachusetts. When searching for a camping spot, it is important to consider factors such as location, amenities, and accessibility. Additionally, many camping sites offer discounts for booking in advance or for members of certain loyalty programs.ConclusionIn conclusion, this website offers a comprehensive guide to all the activities and attractions available in Massachusetts. From outdoor activities like hiking and kayaking to cultural attractions like museums and historical sites, this website has something for everyone. Visitors to Massachusetts can benefit from the wealth of information provided on this website, allowing them to plan their trip and make the most of their time in the state. The website also provides helpful tips and advice on how to get around and make the most of their stay. With its comprehensive guide and helpful tips, this website is an invaluable resource for anyone looking to explore Massachusetts. Home North America United States Massachusetts Massachusetts is a state in the United States' northeastern region, in a region that is nicknamed "New England." It occupies 10,565 mi² and borders four other states: Connecticut to the south, Rhode Island to the east, New Hampshire to the north, and Vermont to the northwest. The geography of Massachusetts is varied and diverse. It extends from coastal lowlands on its Atlantic Ocean coast through rolling hills and forests in the state's central part and ends at rugged peaks of the Berkshires mountain range in Western Massachusetts. Most of Massachusetts has moderate hills, valleys, and rolling terrain. The state’s jagged, and rockbound Atlantic Ocean coastline is a mixture of bays, inlets, sandy beaches, and odd-shaped islands – that all end in granite cliffs in the state’s far northern part. The coastline and its offshore islands are all remnants of the last Ice Age. The arm-shaped Cape Cod National Seashore, situated in the extreme southeastern part of the state, is a constantly shifting mass of dunes, which are battered relentlessly by the currents of the Atlantic Ocean. To the south of Cape Cod are the islands of Martha’s Vineyard and Nantucket. As observed on the map, the eastern part of Massachusetts is mostly flat and is comprised of low hills, small lakes, streams, and rivers. From the Boston area, the land rises gently into wooded, rolling hills, that are broken in the state’s central part by the Connecticut River Valley. In the far western part, the Appalachian Mountains stretch across the state into Vermont and New Hampshire. Significant mountains include the Berkshire Hills and the Taconic Mountain Range. Situated in the northwestern corner of the state, the state’s highest point is Mount Greylock -which rises to an elevation of 3,489ft. The state’s lowest point is at the Atlantic Ocean (0ft). Other notable mountains include Saddle Ball Mountain, Mount Fitch, and Mount Williams. The most significant bodies of water that define Massachusetts' boundaries are Long Island Sound along its southwestern edge and Cape Cod Bay along its southeastern edge. The two major rivers that flow through Massachusetts are the Connecticut River which runs along its western border with New Hampshire and Vermont, and the Merrimack River, which flows into Long Island Sound near Boston Harbor. Massachusetts also has numerous lakes. Notable bodies include Quabbin Reservoir, one of the largest artificial reservoirs formed by flooding four towns - Dana, Enfield, Greenwich, and Prescott - back in 1938 after damming Swift River. Additionally, Wachusett Reservoir, Lake Chaubunagungamaug, Onota Lake, and Sampson Pond contribute to Massachusetts' hydrological makeup. The State of Massachusetts is divided into 14 counties. In alphabetical order, these counties are: Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, Middlesex, Nantucket, Norfolk, Plymouth, Suffolk, and Worcester. With an area of 27,337 sq. km, Massachusetts is the 7th smallest state in the USA and the most populated state in the New England region. Located onshore of the Atlantic Ocean is Boston – the capital, the largest and the most populous city in Massachusetts and of the larger New England region. It serves as the cultural, economic, IT, biotech, commercial, and financial hub of the state and also as an international educational center. Boston is also one of the oldest and the costliest cities in the United States. The state of Massachusetts is located in the northeastern (New England) region of the United States. Massachusetts is bordered by the states of New York in the west; by Vermont and New Hampshire in the north; and by Rhode Island and Connecticut in the south. It is also bounded by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and southeast. Regional Maps: Map of North America This page was last updated on March 13, 2023

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