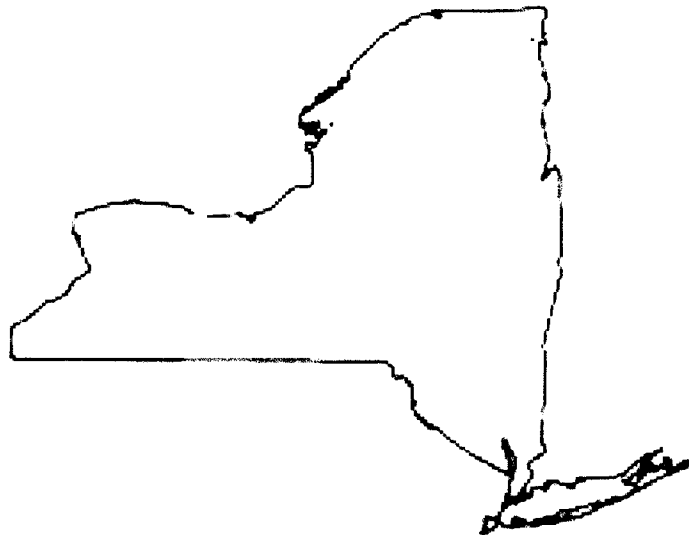


Come to New Netherland Today!

New Netherland, the "Newest fanciest classiest colony in the
New World"



The Best Place You've Never Been

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VINCE LUI NINA

The overall history on New York

The New York/New Netherlands region was a British colony. This province was named for Charles II's brother, James the Duke of York. It became a British colony in 1664 after an attack by British forces. The British would fight alongside New York's original settlers, the Iroquois Indians, during the French-Indian war. Dutch West India company and British East India company fought over it. Dutch West India company died off and British East India Company grew and PROSPERED. The colony of New York had a lot of natural resources to offer to Britain and the other colonies. These included lumber and grains because it was one of the "Bread Basket" colonies.

The new masters, now being English rather than Dutch introduced English constitutional forms, including a more centralized government and a Provincial Assembly, and continued the Dutch policy of welcoming dissenting Christian sects, such as New Rochelle's founders. The British replaced the Dutch in their alliance with the Iroquois against New France. This alliance fought the French and Indian Wars and, under Sir William Johnson, Canada was conquered.

When the English government replaced the Dutch government, many of the Dutch customs remained. Parts of the culture, like ice skating remained. The government remained tolerant of different Christian religions and replaced the Dutch in their alliance with the Iroquois.

Culture and Peoples

New Netherlands was a place of many diverse ethnic cultures. The Colony was discovered by The Dutch Empire, therefore incorporates Dutch culture. Dutch culture in New Netherlands was made up of many differing cultures all put together. In the New Netherlands, people were not being persecuted for their ethnic group or groups. Among the people who settled in New Netherlands were Dutch, German, French, English, Swedish, Portuguese, and African. These settlers were Calvinists, Lutherans, Quakers, Catholics, Jews, and Muslims. Ethnic differences hindered a sense of community but any culture was welcome in New Netherlands.

The settlers of New Netherlands represented a range of European backgrounds. They had been recruited by the West India Company and by individual company Directors from all the provinces of the Dutch Republic. To help supply colonial traders, the West India Company offered large estates called patroonships to wealthy Dutchmen. The West India Company was more interested in gaining wealth than containing order in New Netherlands. The New Netherlands consisted of many different backgrounds, religions, and languages. The result of this is many different ethnic and social groups living in New Netherlands.

The early people of the New Netherlands region were called the New Netherlands Dutch for their Dutch culture. The New Netherlands people often found marriage partners that crossed ethnic lines. This helped spread multicultural people through out New Netherlands. Once more ethnic groups populated New Netherlands, the people were no longer called the New Netherlands Dutch because there were so many different cultures.

Religious History

In New Netherlands, there were many different religions. In the colony, there was a concept of religious tolerance and it was a legal right to practice any religion. The instructions of religious freedom were from the founding document of the Dutch republic. The 1579 Union of Utrecht stated “that everyone shall remain free in religion and that no one may be persecuted or investigated because of religion”. Settlers had the right to choose their own religion and be able to change it at any time.

This religious tolerance came from the Dutch republic, the mother country of New Netherlands. The Dutch republic was a haven for refugees from the surrounding autocratic regimes. New Netherlands was a haven in the same way the Dutch republic was, in that, New Netherlands was a safe haven over seas. New Netherlands became a magnet for refugees from Europe, as well as a destination for Africans who were acquired through the slave trade.

New Netherlands is located in the New York tri-state region and is consider sanctuary for the religiously persecuted. There were many different sects of religion in New Netherlands including Quakers, Catholics, Jews, and many others. The religious tolerance created a wealth of diversity in New Netherlands. The Settlers in the colony lived free of religious and cultural persecution.

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Mr. Ruppert
Period 2
Prospectus assignment

A Brief Political History of New York

In 1700, New York was a royal province. Its governmental organization consisted of a governor with his deputy, advised by a council of his own appointment, and a popular assembly which was co-ordinate with the governor and council in legislation. There were different courts of justice and various “crown officers” who acted as overseers of England, in addition to the governor. However the factors that were most influential upon the government of New York were the few rich families that controlled the colony’s commerce. Basically, New York was an aristocracy, comparable to medieval Europe. The most powerful of these families were the Heathcotes, the Smiths, the Crugers, and a branch of the Livingston family. Most of the wealth these families accrued was based on the land they controlled on the Hudson River. With that land, they could control almost all of the trade coming into the northeast via the Hudson, as well as the fur trade in that area.

Although immediately prior to the American Revolution, New York was a province of England, it was a colony of the Dutch before that. The Dutch established trading stations at Fort Orange, and on Manhattan Island. The government of New Netherland as it was called was mainly operated by (if not directly through) the West India Company. The company was the only major factor in controlling trade in the area. For several years the company offered few inducements to emigrants and as a consequence the colony grew slowly in numbers, although its trade did very well. In 1629 the thirty one articles of “Freedoms and Exemptions granted by the

Assembly of the XIX. of the Privileged West India Company, to all such as shall plant any colonies in New Netherland” to encourage emigration from New Netherland. The people of New Netherland were opposed to this, and overthrew the Company’s system of rule. The first steps toward self government took place in 1638. The new system was based tightly upon the system in place in Holland at that time. Individual towns and villages controlled by individual systems. Unfortunately, that system ultimately led to annexation by the British, and the ultimate destruction of New Netherland.

There have been many famous people who have been from or taken part in the history of the province of New York. One very famous person involved in the history of New York was Peter Stuyvesant. Peter Stuyvesant was the last Dutch Director-General in the colony of New Netherlands. He had many accomplishments during his time as Dictator-General, which spanned from 1647 until 1664. He expanded New York beyond the southern tip of Manhattan. Stuyvesant also built many things in New York during his time as Dictator-General. Some of these projects were the protective wall on Wall Street, the canal that runs through New York City. Stuyvesant was also a great believer in education and was quoted saying, "Nothing is of greater importance than the early instruction of youth". Due to this, in 1661, New Amsterdam had one grammar school, two elementary schools and had twenty-eight licensed master schools. Another famous person involved with New York's history was Tomas Dongan, 2nd Earl of Limerick. Dongan is famous for having called the first representative legislature in New York and for granting the province's Charters of Liberties. At the time of his appointment to governor of the province of New York, the province was bankrupt and in a state of rebellion. On October 14, 1683, he called the first representative assembly in New York's history. Dongan also granted land grants in order to establish towns throughout New York. These towns included East Hampton, New York and Southampton.

Nathan Schelling

New York is located towards the top of America and has access to the sea on its lower portion. New York also includes Long Island and Manhattan Island. New York's landscape is generally flat with the exception of the Appalachian Mountains which run across the back of the province. Much of upper New York is covered with trees such as evergreens. These trees are used to fuel the market for lumber. If a lumberjack is looking to make a profit, they have to look no further than New York. Another physical feature of New York is the Hudson River which runs north to south with the province until it empties into the Atlantic Ocean. This River is used to make shipping goods such as furs, timber and flour much easier than transporting it over land to the ports in the south of New York. Another big business in New York is fur trading, there are many fur trading posts in New York and many animals with very valuable coats. New York's primary staple is flour. New York sells its flour to colonists in the southern colonies but its largest and most profitable market is with Jamaica and the Dutch islands of Curacao and Surinam. There are many profitable markets and businesses to take part of in New York and all you need is the money to move and the motivation to succeed.