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Dutch Colonialism in America

The Dutch colonized New Netherland the area known as New York City, in order to make money from the fur trade and agricultural pursuits. The Dutch colonies thrived until the English invaded the colony and re-named it for the Duke of York.

The Dutch were the most prominent trading Empire in the early modern period, and they were ambitious.

They realized that if they were going to make the most money, they would lifted all restrictions of trade

 They had the lowest shipping rate than anybody in Europe and also domestically, they were some of the first to allow private warship for Jews and Catholics, as long as they weren’t disrupted and as log as they can contribute to the economy.

The Dutch had the mentality of people being productive, the Dutch were all about productivity, making money, personifying the ethic and taking the whole colonial to a whole new level.

Is about money for everybody, but for the Dutch is more about power and wealth.

The Dutch were in the middle of two distinctive English Colonies which were at the North, Massachusetts and in the South Virginia.

The largest city built by the Dutch was New Amsterdam, now known as New York City.

The Dutch were primarily in the trade but they were also some settlers that were engaged in agriculture as well. We can see some villages and some cities, certainly more colonized that the French or the Spanish, but not as many as the English.

They were involved in the fare trade, which of course, necessitates the relationship with the Native Americans because they were looked as business partners and no people who need to be do servant workers or any type of slavery. They were people that were business associates.

Peter Stuyvesant was the most important figure and the last Director General of New Netherland

One of his most distinguished characteristics was his peg leg.

Wall Street today is were people trade stock and that comes from the Dutch limit wall that separates the city from the rest of the land.

The Dutch in doing business with the Native Americans, were largely in contact with the Iroquois Confederation, who were upstate New York. The Iroquois were five different tribes, later six. Each of them, obtaining their tribal identity. But all with their union and perpetual confederation who were protecting each other and also friends with each other.

That would prevent to create war against each other but also represent a united front against their enemies.

The Iroquois lived in long houses and saw their confederation as one big house. In fact when they reached the Dutch, they thought, maybe the Dutch want to be part of our house. They could be our friends, business associates, maybe bring them in. However the Dutch didn’t see this way as becoming part of a Native American tribe, but at the same time, the did go through some ceremonies form the Iroquois.

The Dutch would participate not because they liked it but because they wanted to have good relationships with their business partners. They were here to make money and they were making they business partner happy.

There were times in which the French were tading arms with their allies and the Iroquois expected the same for the Dutch. However the Dutch weren’t interested in trading arms because of it value in the market.

The Iroquois were like we are friends right? Friends are supposed to help friends.

The Dutch didn’t understand the concept of business partner, my friend and if I go to war, you should help me to succeed. There were some tension but the Dutch were able to preserve a good the relationship with the Iroquois.

The Dutch claims in New Netherland split English claims along the Atlantic Coast. The Dutch didn’t have the military power to maintain their colony and way of life. The English believed strategically to take over the land and in 1664 English take control of “New York”.

After the king’s brother who was the Duke of York and later became King Charles II.