General Overview Of New York: Analytical Essay

The province of New York is one of the 13 first settlements of the United States. The initial 13 settlements were partitioned into 3 zones, including New England Colonies, Central Colonies, and Southern Colonies. As mentioned in ushistory.org, the New York province is one of the four focal settlements, for example, the Pennsylvania state, the New Jersey province, the Delaware state. According to SoftSchools.com, the New York settlement was initially a Dutch province called New Amsterdam established in Peterminuut on Manhattan Island in 1626. In 1664, the Dutch gave the state to and changed its name to New York after the Duke of York. New York is a very extraordinary state because of its amazing economy, they allowed the practice of many faiths and religions, had a very interesting geography and perfect land and weather for farming, and had a marvelous government.

The economy in New York was a big part of their lifestyle. They traded items such as fur, lumber, and slaves. This work was done by merchants and traders. Along with that, they also farmed. Farming was very essential in this time. As stated in New York Colony.com, the most famous crop at this time was corn. Corn was famous because every animal, human, and creatures were able to eat it. Even though there were many occupation options, many of the colonists were farmers. New York’s economy was an astonishing part of their way to live.

New York was located between New England's Puritan colonies and Maryland's Catholic colony, so there were many faiths among the settlers. They had considerable freedom of religion. Although there were countless minorities, it can be said that in colonial New York Protestantism was the primary religion. This was because the Dutch as well as the English were Protestant and also wanted to be Protestant in their colonies. Religion was often separated and individualistic in New York during colonial times, but the fact that financial profit was the motivating factor in the life of the colony inherited its commitment from many distinct religious communities. These faiths led to New York being so populated.

New York’s geography is a very interesting part of their colony. New York is in the middle colonies along the Atlantic Ocean. This colony contains many rolling hills, mountains and plains. There is a river, called the Hudson River, running through New York. At the time, there were many Native American tribes called Lenape, Wappinger, Munsee, Mohican, and Montauk resided in this area. Before Christopher Columbus and the English, the Indians lived there. The English wanted a war for the land but the owner and leader of the Indians gave up the land because he did not want his people to get hurt. Alongside this, New York’s climate was perfect for farming. There were hot and humid summers, but on the other hand, there were cold and very windy winters. Along with this, there were forested mountains and had very swampy land along the coast.There were also many lowlands and coastal plains in New York. New York also contained rocky land and fertile and luscious soil for farming. As stated in SoftSchools.com, this made New York the perfect place for farming crops.

New York had a remarkable government. There was an english selected senator and board rotating with an elected assembly. As claimed by Thought co.com, the colony of New York was originally part of the Dutch colony of New Netherland founded in 1609 by Peter Minuit, which became New Amsterdam in 1614. In 1664, King Charles II gave New York as a proprietary

colony to the Duke of York, the future King James II. Quite quickly, he was able to seize New Amsterdam and renamed it New York. The Duke chose to give citizens a limited form of self-government. Ruling powers were given to a governor. In 1685 New York became a royal colony, and King James II sent Sir Edmund Andros to be the royal governor. He ruled without a legislature, causing dissension and complaint among the citizens.

The economy in New York was a major piece of their way of life. They exchanged things, for example, hide, timber, and slaves. This work was finished by the merchants and traders. Alongside that, they cultivated. Cultivating was extremely basic. Despite the fact that there were numerous occupation alternatives, a considerable lot of the settlers were ranchers. New York's economy was a surprising piece of their approach to live. In conclusion, New York is an extremely remarkable state in view of its astounding economy, they permitted the act of numerous beliefs and religions, had an exceptionally fascinating topography and immaculate land and climate for cultivating, and had a great government.