

American Minute with Bill Federer

Dutch Golden Age: World Maritime-Economic Power
of 16th & 17th centuries, and the Dutch Colony of
New Amsterdam, which became New York

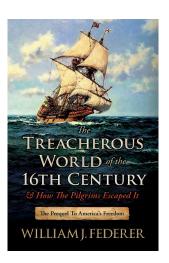
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After seven
centuries of
occupation by the
Islamic dynasties
of Umayyad,
Almoravid,
Almohad,
Marinid, and
Nasrid, Spanish
troops under
Queen Isabella I
of Castile and



King Ferdinand II of Aragon finally drove out the last occupying armies on January 2, 1492 ... continue reading American Minute here ...

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The Treacherous World of the 16th Century and How the Pilgrims Escaped It: The Prequel to America's Freedom

Jews were culturally caught in the middle between Christians and Muslims, and consequently, viewed with

reservation.

King Ferdinand issued an ignoble decree, March 31, 1492, ordering Spain's large **Sephardic Jewish population** to either **convert** or **leave**.

Some **Jews** fled to **Portugal**, then to **the Netherlands**, which was Europe's **center of religious toleration**.

By the 17th century, **Holland** prospered tremendously, with its largest city of **Amsterdam** becoming the **wealthiest city in the Western world**.

During this time, **Holland** fought an **80 year war of independence** from **Spain**, from 1568 to 1648.

Spain, on one hand, **defended Europe** by driving back **Islamic Ottoman armies and navies**, but on the other hand, **Spain** attempted to **crush the Reformation** in **Holland and England**.

In 1572, as part of the **Dutch War of Independence**, the **Spanish Iron Duke of Alba** had his men **pillage** and **murder** thousands across the **Netherlands** in "**The Spanish Furies.**"

The **Dutch** fought back, led by **William the Silent**, **Prince of Orange**.

In 1581, the **Dutch** formed the **"Republic of the Seven United Netherlands."**

It was one of the few nations with no king.

Spain, under Philip II, also assailed Queen Elizabeth's England in the Anglo-Spanish War, 1585-1604.

The **Invincible Spanish Armada** attacked in 1588, but **Dutch** and **English** sailors, with the aid of a hurricane, repelled it.

During The Eighty Years War, there was a brief twelve

year truce, but hostilities renewed in 1619 as part of a larger European conflict called The Thirty Years War, 1618-1648.

It began as a dispute between **Protestants** and **Catholics**, but ended as a **bloody rivalry** for **political dominance** between **France** and the **Habsburg Empire**, leaving 8 million dead.

The fighting finally ended with the **Peace of Westphailia** in **1648**.

The Dutch Golden Age is considered to have begun with the revolt of William the Silent in 1568, and lasted until the Napoleonic wars in the early 1800s.

The **Dutch Republic** had 2,000 ships, **more than England and France combined**.

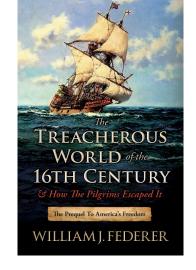
It became a **global leader** in **military**, **trade**, **science**, and **art**.

Holland's University of Leiden, established by William the Silent in 1575, became a center of the study of Hebrew, Aramaic and Syriac, with a Jewish rabbi as a professor.

The **Pilgrims** lived in **Holland** for 12 years before sailing to **America**.

Several **Dutch companies** approached the **Pilgrims** to settle **New Amsterdam** on **behalf of the Dutch Republic**, but the **Pilgrims** decided to sail with a patent from England's **London Company**, eventually settling **Massachusetts**.

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The word "company" has an interesting development.

It originated with the Latin word *companio*, meaning "one who eats bread with you" ("pan" means bread, and "com" means with).

By the **Middle Ages**, "company" was used to refer to religious orders and trade guilds.

The first use of "company" as a corporate business association was in England in 1553.

Prior to the Protestant Reformation, in **Medieval Europe**, it was forbidden to pay or receive **interest**.

It was called the sin of "usury."

As a result, there were no business companies.

If someone wanted to attempt an **expensive endeavor**, such as sailing around the world for **trade or spices**, they would have to approach **a rich person or a monarch to underwrite it**.

After the **Protestant Reformation**, **Amsterdam** was where some of the **first corporations** were started -- the largest being the **Dutch East India Company**.

Common individuals could pool their money by investing or "owning stock" in a company expedition

of **ships** going to Indonesia in search of **spices**, and when the ships returned, **interest or "dividends"** were **paid** from the profit to the **stockholders**.

If individuals wanted to sell their share of ownership, they could do so at the first ever stock exchange -- The Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

One important feature of a corporation was limited liability.

Investors only risked the amount they invested. They were **not liable** for damages or additional losses if the business venture failed.

But what if a business failed, a ship sank, was taken in battle, or captured by Barbary pirates.

In that case, the **Dutch** invented **insurance companies** to cover the loss.

The Dutch city of Amsterdam, became Europe's leader in shipping, banking, insurance and commerce.

The city of **Gouda** in South Holland became famous for its **cheese**.

The version of Protestantism in the Netherlands was **Dutch Calvinism**, which **prohibited religious paintings** and **statues** in **churches**.

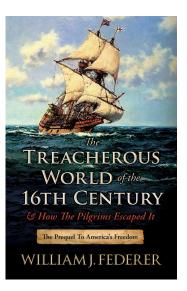
As a result, **Dutch artists** developed a variety of **other nonreligious genres**, such as:

- informal portraits,
- still life,
- peasant life,
- flowers,
- landscapes,
- townscapes,

- animals, and
- maritime paintings.

Famous **Dutch painters** included:

- Pieter Brueghel the Elder,
- Pieter Claesz
- Frans Hals,
- Willem Kalf,
- Rembrandt van Rijn,
- Jacob Isaacksz van Ruisdael,
- Jan Steen,
- Hendrick Terbrugghen
- Johannes Vermeer.



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The **Dutch** sailed around **Africa's Cape of Good Hope**, and captured **Goa**, **India**, from the Portuguese.

Dutch opened trade with:

- Japan,
- Jakarta,
- Mauritius, and
- the Indonesian Spice Island of Maluku.

Dutchman Willem Schouten was the first to sail around **South America's Cape Horn** in 1616, naming it **"Kaap Hoorn"** after his home port city of **Hoorn** in the Netherlands.

The Dutch sighted Fiji and Australia, and colonized:

- the Pacific islands of Tasmania and New Zealand;
- the Caribbean Islands of Netherlands Antilles, Aruba, Sint Maarten;
- the South American settlements of Guyana,
 Suriname, and Brazil, which they captured from the Spanish and Portuguese for 24 years;
- South Africa; and
- the North American colony of New Netherlands, which included New York, parts of Connecticut, parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, which had previously been New Sweden.

On MAY 6, 1626, Peter Minuit, Dutch Governor of the New Netherlands Province, gave 60 guilders of brass buttons, scarlet cloth and trade goods to the Manhattan Indian Tribe in exchange for Manhattan Island.

The Articles for the **New Netherlands' Colony**, issued by the **Chamber of Amsterdam**, 1624, stated:

"They shall within their territory practice no other form of divine worship than that of **the Reformed religion** ...

and thus by their Christian life and conduct seek to draw the Indians and other blind people to the knowledge of God and His word, without, however, persecuting any on account of his faith, but leaving each one the use of his conscience."

In 1628, Rev. Jonas Michaelius organized the first Dutch Reformed Church in the Colony of New Amsterdam, considered one of the oldest continuous congregations in America.

The **Dutch** set up a **New Amsterdam Stock Exchange**

along the wall of their fort -- Wall Street.

New Netherlands' original Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions, June 1, 1629, stated:

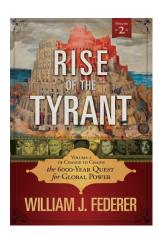
"Patroons (landholders) and colonists shall in particular, and **in the speediest manner**, endeavor to find out ways and means whereby they may support **a Minister and Schoolmaster**,

that thus the service of God and zeal for religion may not grow cool and be neglected among them, and they shall, for the first, procure a Comforter of the sick there."

Franklin D. Roosevelt told the *Detroit Jewish Chronicle*, March 7, 1935:

"All I know about the origin of the **Roosevelt family** in this country is that all branches bearing the name are apparently descended from **Claes Martenssen Van Roosevelt**, who came from **Holland** sometime before 1648."

Rise of the Tyrant - Volume 2 of Change to Chains



The Dutch Amboyna Massacre occurred in 1623 against the British over which country would control of the far east spice trade.

Reports of this **massacre** were circulated, stirring up tensions which broke out into the **Anglo-Dutch Wars:**

First Anglo-Dutch War (1652-1654);

- Second Anglo-Dutch War (1665-1667);
- Third Anglo-Dutch War (1672-1674);
- Franco-Dutch War (1672-1678);
- War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-1714;
- Fourth Anglo-Dutch War (1780-1784).

In the Anglo-Dutch Wars, **British Admiral William Penn** helped **defeat the Dutch Navy**.

This resulted in the **New Amsterdam** being taken over by the **British** in 1664.

After the **Second Anglo-Dutch War**, in negotiating the **Treaty of Breda**, 1667, **Britain** offered to **give Manhattan Island back to the Dutch** in **exchange** for the tiny nutmeg-producing **Island of Run** in the Moluccas, Indonesia.

In one of the most regretted negotiating decisions ever, the **Dutch gave up Manhattan to keep the Island of Run.**

New Amsterdam was renamed New York City after the Duke of York, who became King James II.

The New Amsterdam Stock Exchange became the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street.

1672 was known as "Rampjaar" or Disaster Year, as it was the beginning of the Third Anglo-Dutch War, 1672-1674; and the Franco-Dutch War, 1672-1678.

This marked the beginning of the decline of the Dutch Golden Age.

King James II's daughter, **Mary**, married the **Dutch** stadtholder **William III of Orange**, the great-grandson of William the Silent.

When it appeared **King James II** might make England Catholic again, **Protestants** asked the **William of**

Orange and his wife Mary to leave **Holland** and take over **England** in 1688.

This was called **The Glorious Revolution**.

King James II's army deserted him and he fled to France, leaving William and Mary II to co-rule England.

When Mary died in 1694, Parliament agreed to recognize William as the King of England provided he agree to certain restrictions being placed on the powers of monarchy.

In 1696, **King William** granted freedoms to **Dutch Church** in **New York** with the **Charter**:

"William the third, By the grace of God, King of England ...

Our said loving subjects ... to preserve to them and their successors that **liberty of worshiping God** according to the constitutions and directions of the **Reformed**Churches in Holland ...

have therefore thought fit ... that no person in communion of the said **reformed protestant Dutch Church**, within our said City of New York ... **shall be any ways molested, punished, disquieted,** or **called in question,** for any difference in opinion in matters of the **Protestant religion** ...

that all ... persons in Communion of the said **reformed protestant Dutch Church** may ... freely and fully have and enjoy his and their own judgments and consciences in matters of the **Protestant religious concernments** ... **not using this liberty to licentiousness and profaneness** ...

Mr. Henricus Selyns, the present Minister of the said reformed protestant Dutch Church ... since the ... dedication of the said Church to the service of God ...

the instruction of the members of the said **reformed protestant Dutch Church** inhabiting within Our said City
of New York, in the **Christian faith** according to the
constitutions and directions aforesaid."

New York's Dutch congregation met in several buildings over the centuries, including the imposing St. Nicholas Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

President Theodore Roosevelt attended church there.

The congregation continues at the **Marble Collegiate Church**, where **President Donald Trump** had attended.

After becoming a **British colony**, the **Colonial Legislature of New York** stated in 1665:

"Whereas, The public worship of God is much discredited for want of ... able ministers to instruct the people in the true religion, it is ordered that a church shall be built in each parish capable of holding 200 persons;

that ministers of every church shall preach every Sunday, and pray for the king, queen, the Duke of York, and the royal family ... Sunday is not to be profaned."

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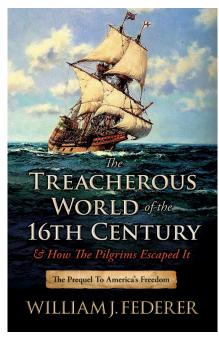
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