

Introduction	<p>The colonies founded in the second half of the 17th century were proprietary. The proprietors, usually friends or relatives of the king, eventually exercised government over certain colonies and initially owned all the land, but they hoped to grow rich by selling it and collecting annual fees. Unlike other colonies, the population was not drawn mostly from England, but Wales, Ireland, France, Germany, etc. Others came from other colonies where they were discontent and wanted to find a new place to live.</p>
New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The Duke of York inherited both his population and problems from the Dutch.➤ New Netherland had been primarily a series of trading posts. New Amsterdam (NYC) had more advanced settlements. The merchants there had grown into large overseas traders, supported by a diversified and sizable community.➤ The Duke of York was given a charter that gave him absolute power over the area as he saw fit. He had no fondness of representative assemblies, so he appointed a governor to replace the old Dutch one.➤ The Dutch colonists were not happy about English rule. After the English and Dutch made peace, the Dutch submitted peacefully to the governors sent by the Duke of York. The Dutch also did not like the lack of representation in their government. The governor tried to appease them by making a special set of laws for them. It was presented to a meeting of representatives, but the Dutch were not allowed to alter or add to it. Therefore, the Dutch kept it, but constantly objected to paying taxes without representation.
New Jersey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 3 ½ months after receiving the grant of the area, James (the Duke of York) transferred a part later called New Jersey to his two friends.➤ James's governor in NY had not learned of the transfer of land in NJ until after he granted lands in NJ to a number of New England Puritans from Long Island.➤ The Governor of NY and also the owners of NJ granted their inhabitants liberal rights to govern themselves through a representative assembly. The owners in NJ had no real right to give governmental rights to the people, but nobody ever objected except the New Englanders.