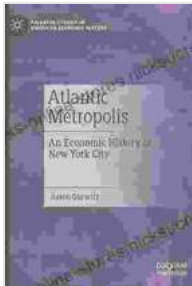


An Economic History of New York City: Palgrave Studies in American Economic



Atlantic Metropolis: An Economic History of New York City (Palgrave Studies in American Economic History)

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 11437 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 933 pages



New York City is one of the most economically important cities in the world. It is home to the New York Stock Exchange, the world's largest stock exchange, and is a major center for finance, media, and technology. However, New York City's economic history is not one of uninterrupted growth. The city has faced numerous challenges over the years, including wars, depressions, and natural disasters. Despite these challenges, New York City has always managed to rebound and continue to grow.

This book provides a comprehensive overview of the economic history of New York City. It begins with the city's founding as a Dutch trading post in the 17th century and traces its development through the present day. The book examines the city's role in the American Revolution, the Civil War, and the Industrial Revolution. It also discusses the city's experience with immigration, urbanization, and deindustrialization.

The Dutch Period

New York City was founded in 1624 by Dutch traders as a trading post called New Amsterdam. The city quickly grew into a major port and became the center of the Dutch colony of New Netherland. The Dutch period was a time of great economic growth for New Amsterdam. The city's population grew rapidly and its economy diversified. New Amsterdam became a major center for trade, shipbuilding, and manufacturing.

The British Period

In 1664, the Dutch surrendered New Amsterdam to the British. The city was renamed New York and became the capital of the British colony of New York. The British period was a time of continued economic growth for New York City. The city's population continued to grow and its economy continued to diversify. New York City became a major center for trade, commerce, and manufacturing.

The American Revolution

New York City played a major role in the American Revolution. The city was a hotbed of revolutionary activity and was the site of several important battles. The British occupied New York City for most of the war, but the city was eventually liberated by the Continental Army in 1783.

The Early Republic

The early republic was a time of great economic growth for New York City. The city's population grew rapidly and its economy continued to diversify. New York City became a major center for trade, commerce, and manufacturing. The city was also a major center for immigration.

The Civil War

New York City played a major role in the Civil War. The city was a major center for the Union war effort and was the site of several important battles. The war had a devastating impact on the city's economy, but New York City eventually recovered and continued to grow.

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution transformed New York City into a major industrial center. The city's factories produced a wide variety of goods, including textiles, clothing, machinery, and food. The Industrial Revolution also led to the growth of the city's population and the development of new neighborhoods.

The Gilded Age

The Gilded Age was a period of great economic growth and prosperity for New York City. The city's population grew rapidly and its economy boomed. New York City became a major center for finance, media, and technology. The city was also a major center for immigration.

The Progressive Era

The Progressive Era was a time of reform in New York City. The city's government took on a more active role in regulating the economy and improving the lives of its citizens. The Progressive Era also saw the rise of labor unions and the growth of the city's middle class.

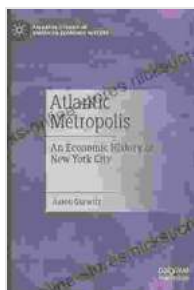
The Great Depression

The Great Depression had a devastating impact on New York City. The city's economy collapsed and unemployment soared. The Great

Depression also led to a decline in the city's population.

The New Deal

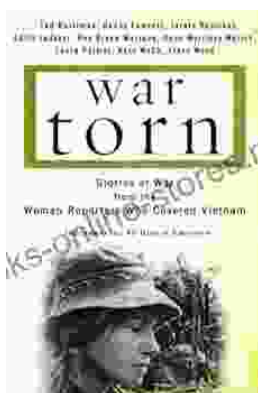
The New Deal was a series of programs enacted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to help the United States recover from the Great Depression. The New Deal had a significant impact on New York City. The city's economy began to recover and unemployment declined. The New Deal also led to the construction of several major public works projects in the



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