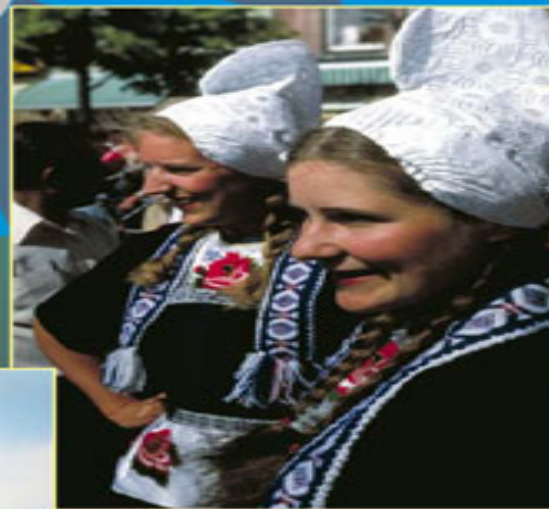


Learn Dutch in an Hour

*with Judith Emmen, Anton Jetten,
Petra Koken and Roel Schaaper*



*April 30, 2003,
11:00 A.M.*

*Rall Building,
Room 101-C*

Europe



North Sea

Wijk aan Zee

Amsterdam

The Hague

Rotterdam

Nijmegen

Germany

Breda

Belgium

Maastricht

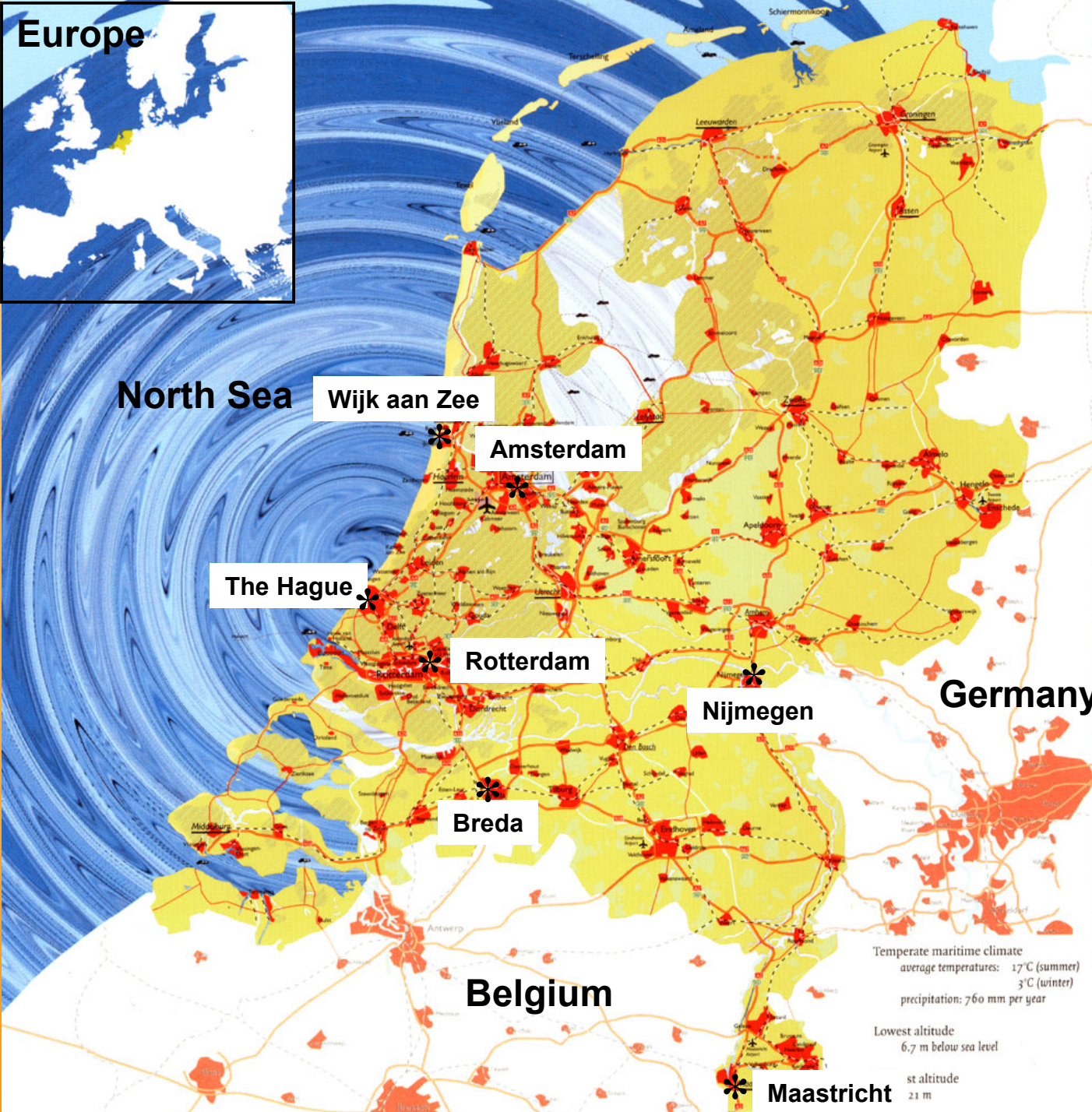
12 Provinces

Monarchy

Temperate maritime climate
average temperatures: 17°C (summer)
3°C (winter)
precipitation: 760 mm per year

Lowest altitude
6.7 m below sea level

st altitude
21 m

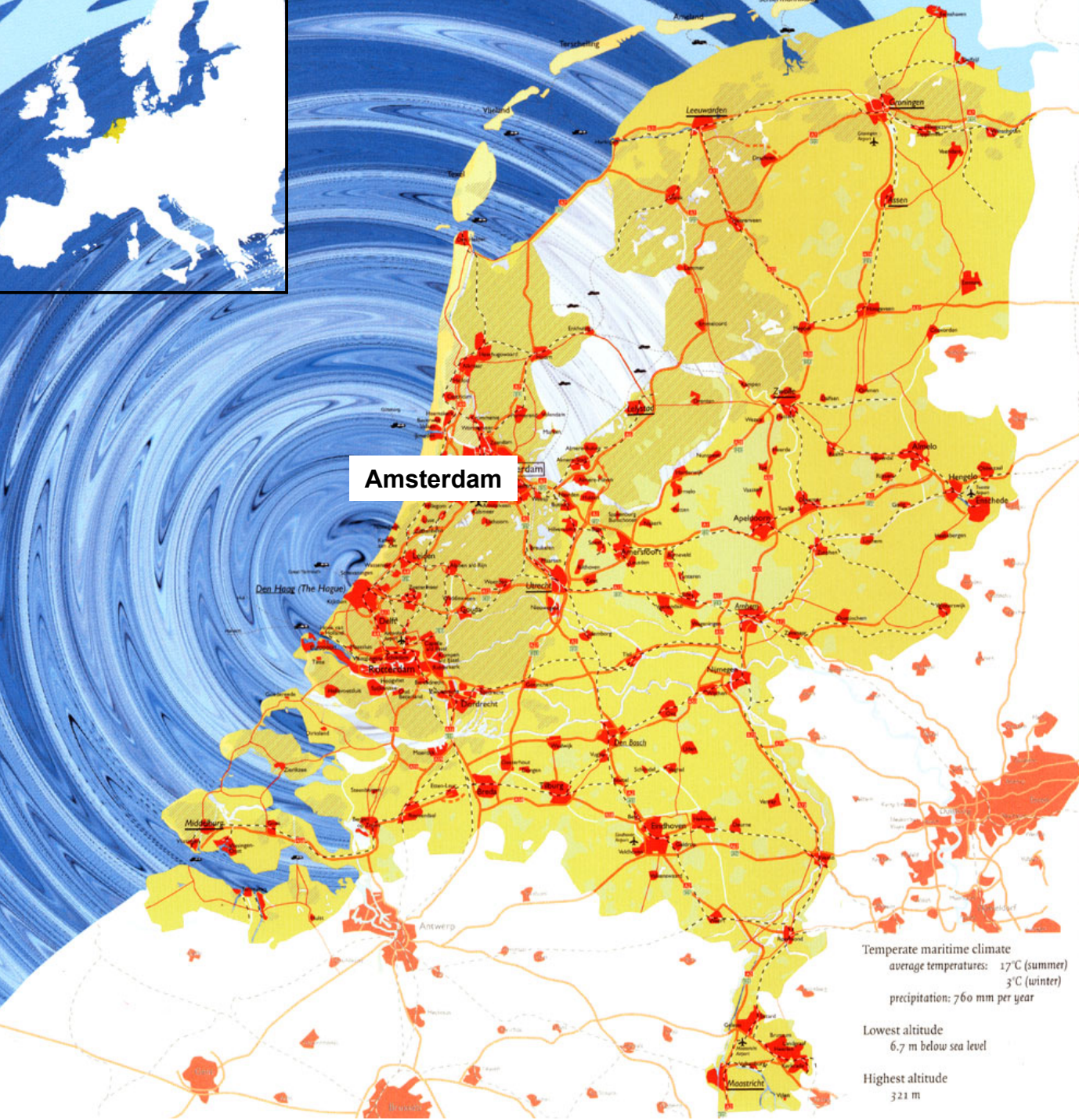




**The Netherlands
(= the low lands)**

**Holland
(holtland = wood land)**

**Dutch
(Neder Deutsch)**



Amsterdam

Temperate maritime climate
average temperatures: 17°C (summer)
3°C (winter)
precipitation: 760 mm per year

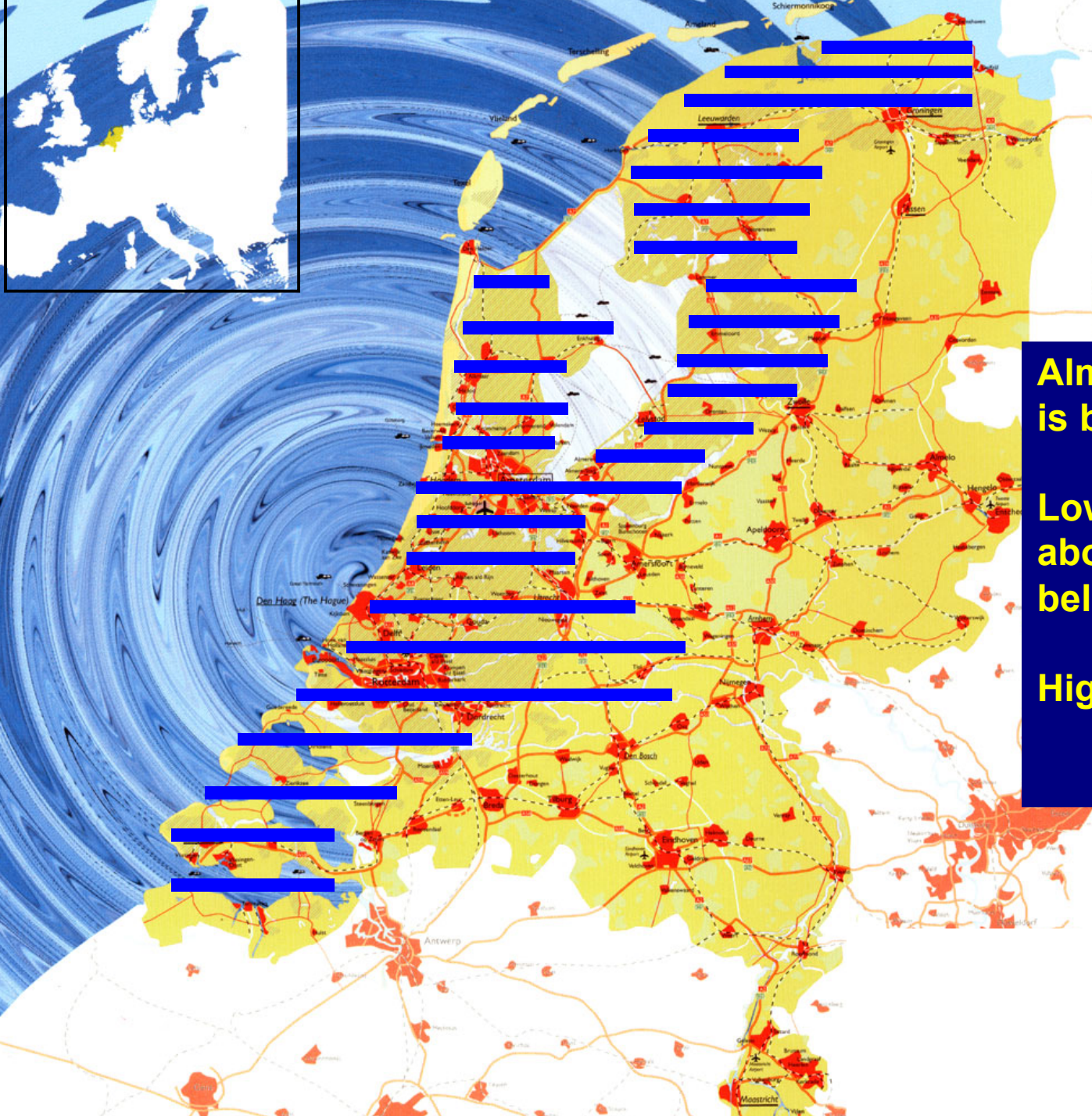
Lowest altitude
6.7 m below sea level

Highest altitude
321 m

52.5° N
Amsterdam

>1000 Miles North
(:) Newfoundland

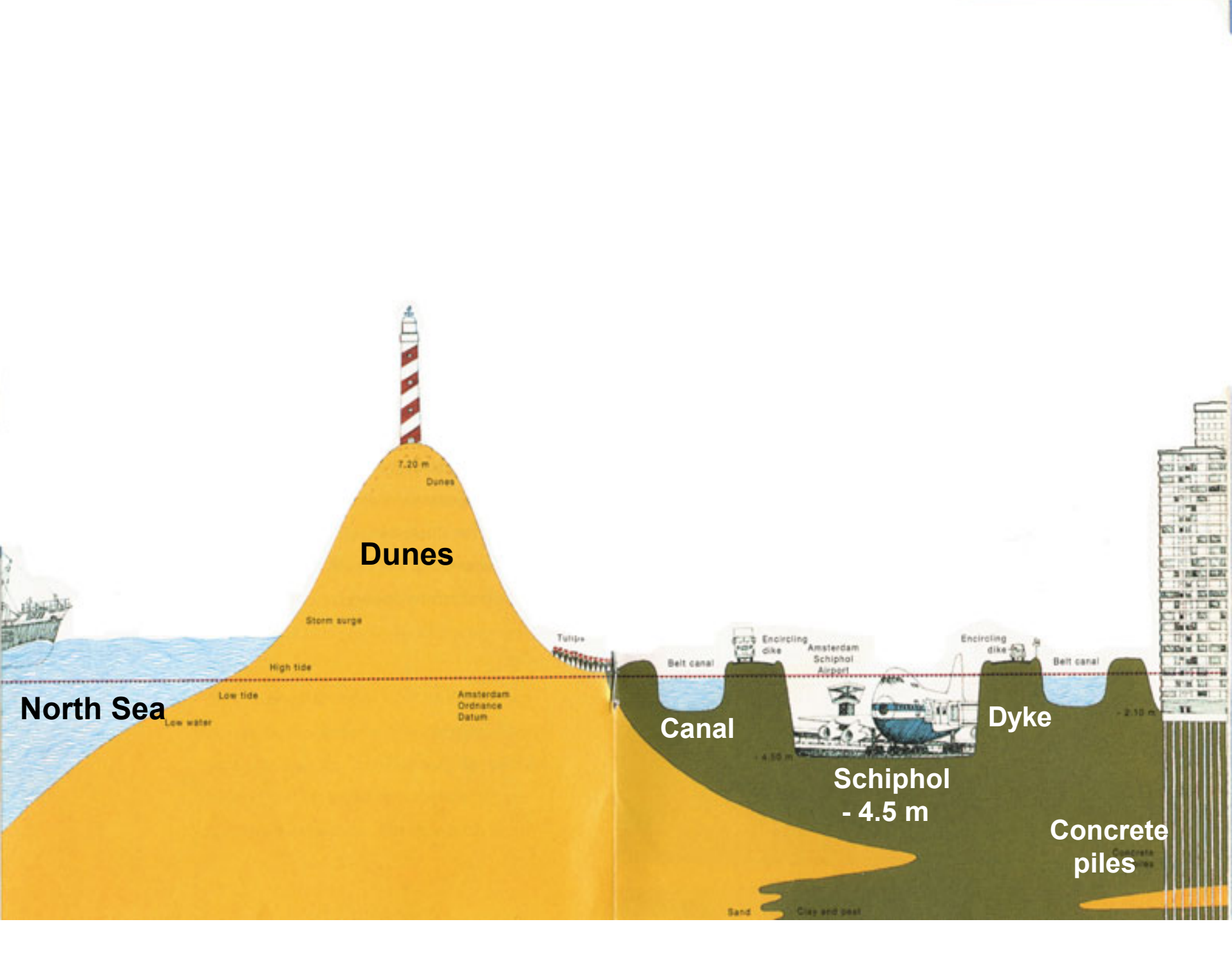
Raleigh: 36° N



Almost half of Holland is below sea level

Lowest point: about 7 yards below sea level

Highest point: 1000 ft



North Sea

Dunes

7.20 m

Dunes

Storm surge

High tide

Low tide

Low water

Amsterdam
Ordnance
Datum

Tulipe

Canal

Belt canal

Encircling
dike

Amsterdam
Schiphol
Airport

- 4.50 m

Schiphol
- 4.5 m

Encircling
dike

Belt canal

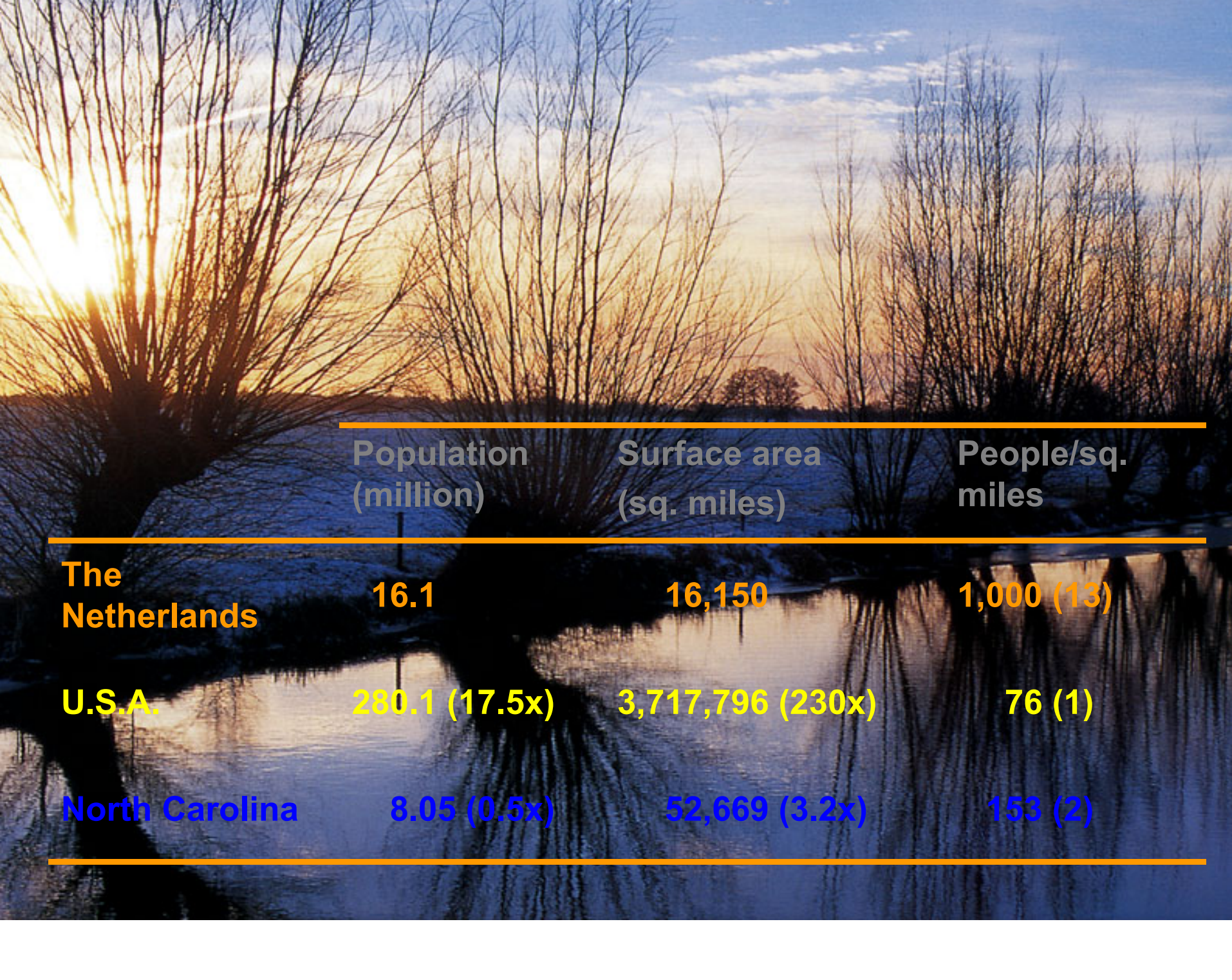
- 2.10 m

Concrete
piles

Sand

Clay and peat

Concrete
piles



Population
(million)

Surface area
(sq. miles)

People/sq.
miles

**The
Netherlands**

16.1

16,150

1,000 (13)

U.S.A.

280.1 (17.5x)

3,717,796 (230x)

76 (1)

North Carolina

8.05 (0.5x)

52,669 (3.2x)

153 (2)



The Dutch People

One of the tallest:

6 ft 2" (1.85 m) men

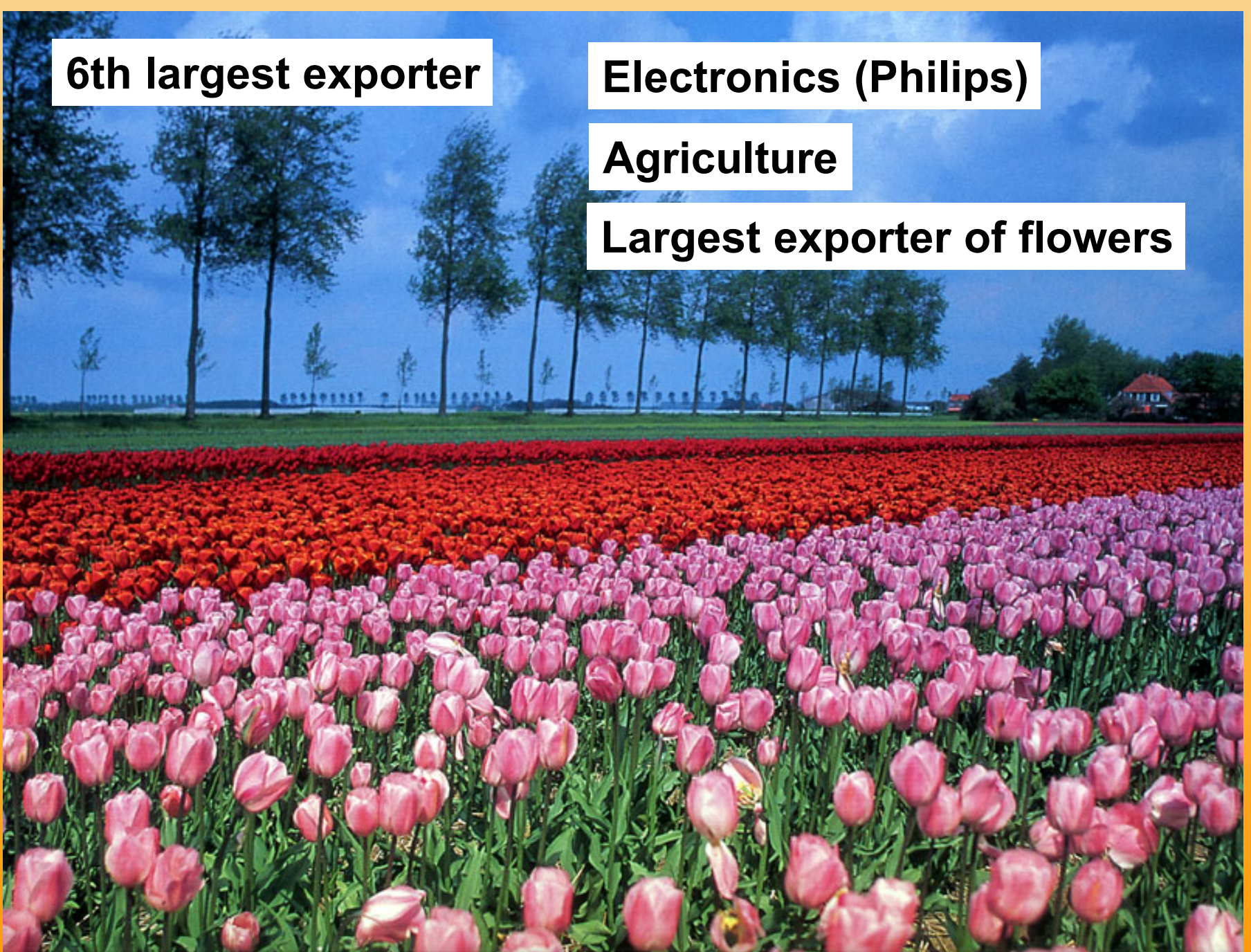
5 ft 11" (1.78 m) women

6th largest exporter

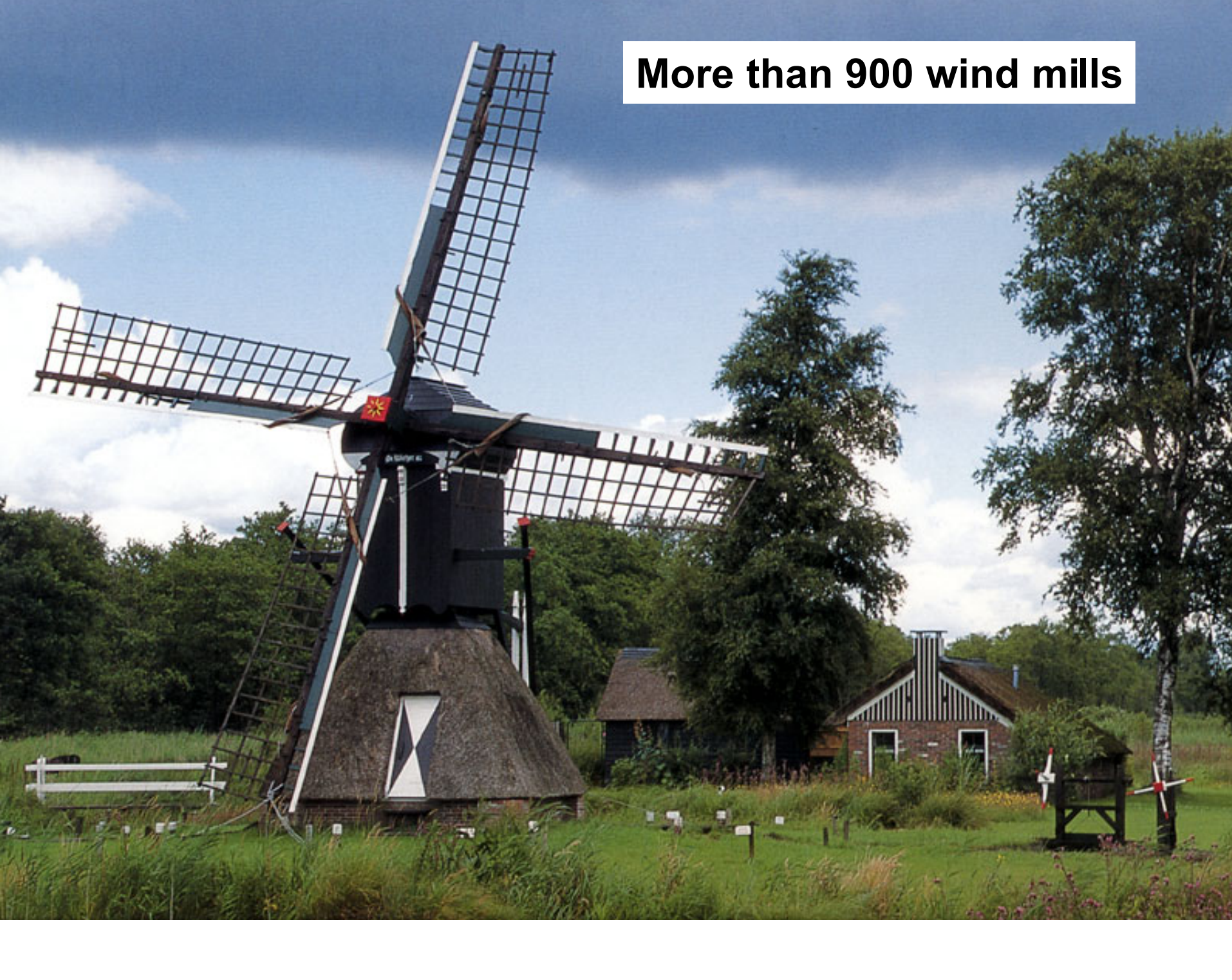
Electronics (Philips)

Agriculture

Largest exporter of flowers



More than 900 wind mills





Gouda

Edam

Leerdam

Alkmaar





Amsterdam:

Dutch Capital

Largest City

Rijksmuseum

Van Gogh museum

Anne Frank House

Canals

Culture

**The Hague: Dutch Government; International Court
House ten Bosch, Peace Palace**





**Rotterdam:
World's largest
harbor**

Dutch language (“Nederlands”):

The Netherlands

Netherlands Antilles

Aruba

Suriname

Indonesia

Fries (400,000)

Various dialects

Belgium (Flemish)

North of France (60,000)

South Africa (Afrikaans)

Total: about 22 million people

History of the Dutch Language

- West-Germanic languages:
Dutch, English, German, Frisian
- From the 5th till the 10th century
English and Dutch were dialects of
the same language e.g.
 - ***sun = zon***
 - ***moon = maan***
 - ***land = land***
 - ***father = vader***
 - ***mother = moeder***
 - ***day = dag***
- French influenced English for
almost two hundred years and
changed too much to still
resemble Dutch.



A



aap, Amsterdam

B



brug, bloem

C



caravan,
carnaval,
clown



D



Delfts blauw,
draaiorgel



E



ezel, Edam



F



fiets

G



**gracht,
Gouda**



H



huis



idee,
imker,
ijs



J

jong

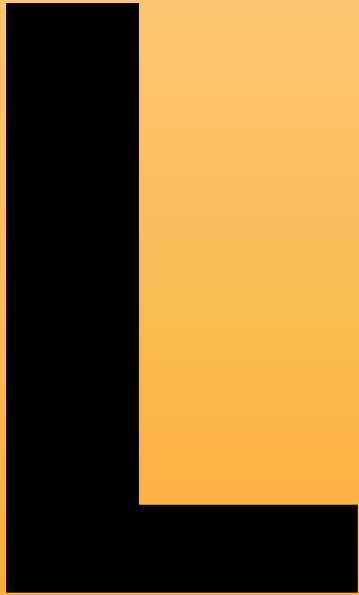


K



kaas, kas





landschap



M



molen



N



Nederland

O

Oliebol



P

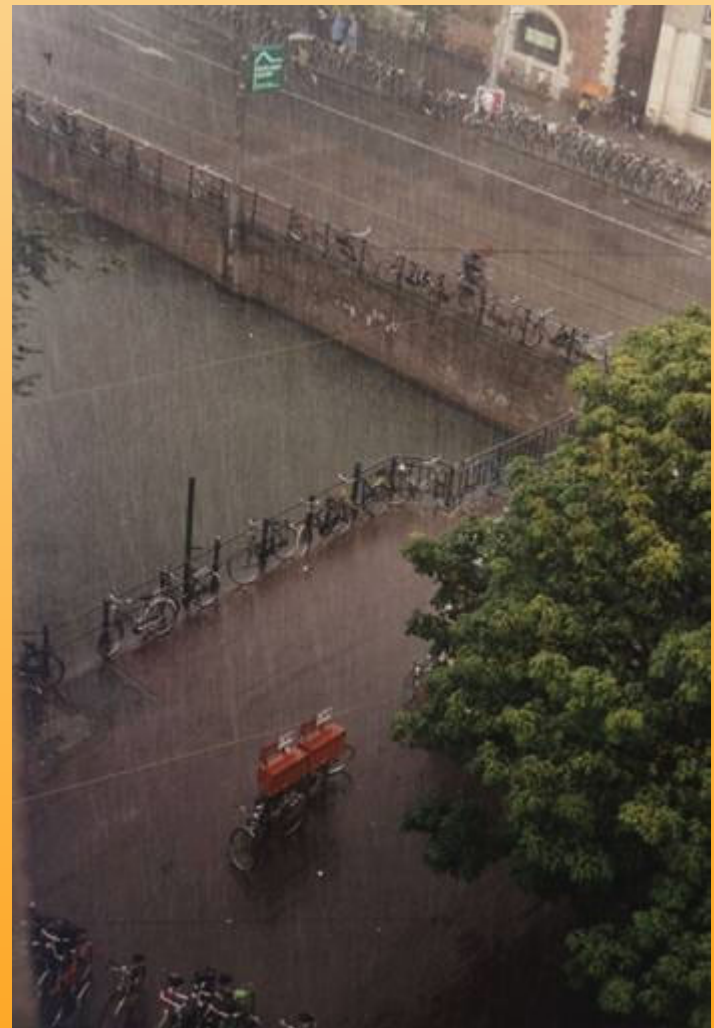
poort,
prins,
prinses



Q

R

regen,
regenjas



S

slot,
sloot,
schaats



T



**tulp,
tram**



U



Utrecht



V



vlag,
voetbal



W

woonboot



X

A large, bold, black Greek letter Ypsilon (Υ) is positioned on the left side of the image. It has a thick vertical stem and two diagonal arms that meet at a sharp point at the top.

Griekse Y

Z



zon, zee

Hallo

Wie ben jij?

Ik ben Jan

Waar kom jij vandaan?

Ik kom uit Nederland

Waar woon je?

Ik woon in Amsterdam

Hello

Who are you?

I am Jan

Where are you from?

I am from the NL

Where do you live?

I live in Amsterdam

Hoe gaat het met jou?

How are you?

Met mij gaat het goed

I am fine

Dank je

Thank you

Tot ziens!

Goodbye

Ja

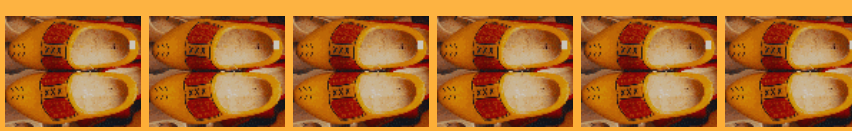
Yes

Nee

No

Tellen

- Een
- Twee
- Drie
- Vier
- Vijf
- Zes
- Zeven
- Acht
- Negen
- Tien



American Words of Dutch Origin

- **Cookie** – koekje
- **Boss** – baas
- **Coleslaw** – kool and sla, cabbage and salad
- **Dumb** – dom
- **Waffle** – wafel
- **Dollar** – daalder, an old Dutch coin
- **Yankee** – Jan Kees, a typical Dutch name

Family Names of Dutch Origin

- Jans(s)en
- Cornelisen
- Pietersen

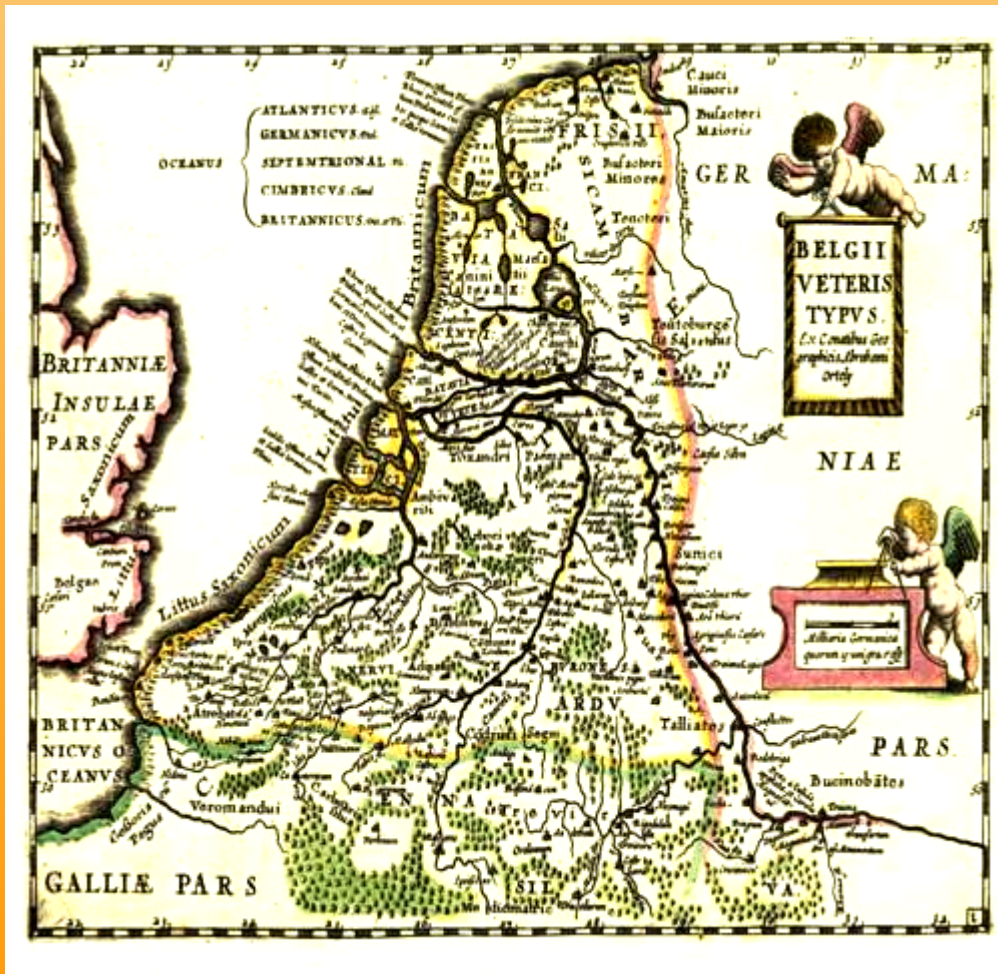
- Van Houten
- Van Dyk/Dijk
- Van Gogh

- Van der Water
- Van der Bilt

NY streets and districts

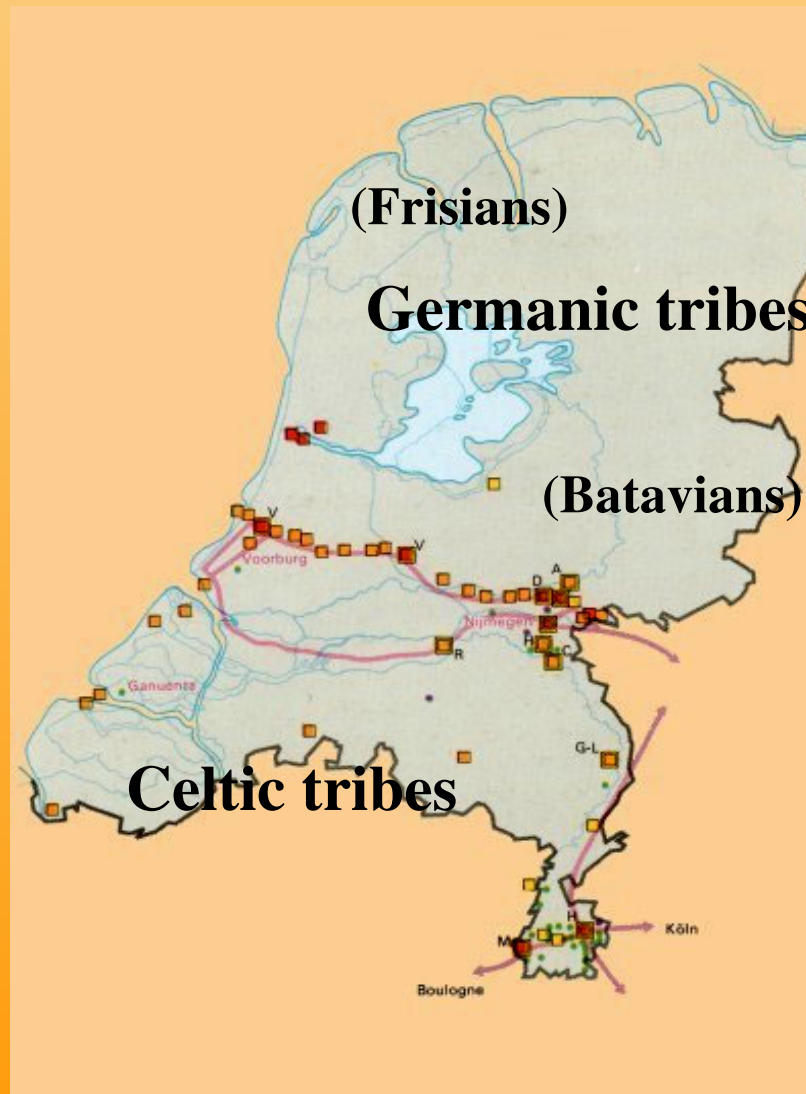
- Broadway, Beaver Street, Wall Street
- Staten Island
- Yonkers - Jonkers
- Harlem - Haarlem
- Brooklyn - Breukelen
- Gramercy - Kromme Zee
- Flushing - Vlissingen
- Kinderhook - Kinderhoek

The history of the Low Countries



The Netherlands
Belgium
Luxembourg

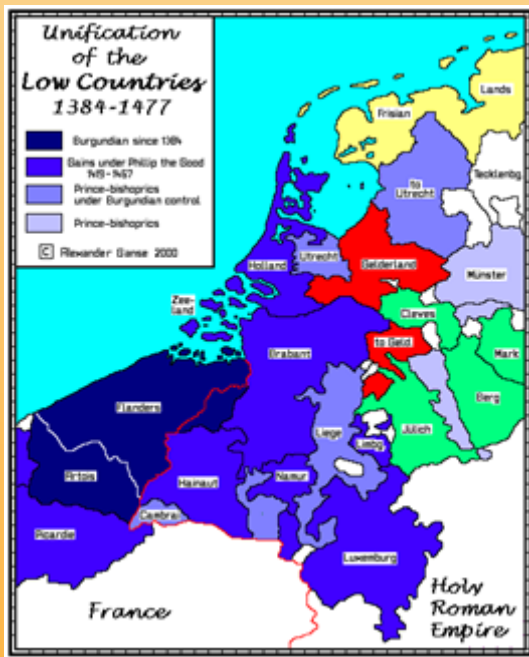
Roman time (57 BC-400 AD)



Middle Ages: 800-1500



- Fragmentation: increased independence for duchies, counties, and bishoprics (later provinces)
- Low Countries become natural centers of trade (on the sea with rivers giving access to rest of Europe)
- Cities gain power: **1275** Amsterdam, **1283** Rotterdam



The Dutch Rebellion

- 1419 Dukes of Burgundy start reunification of Low Countries through treaties and marriages

- 1555 Low Countries under control of Philip II, King of Spain

- 1568 Northern Provinces revolt against Philip II: 80-year Dutch war with Spain



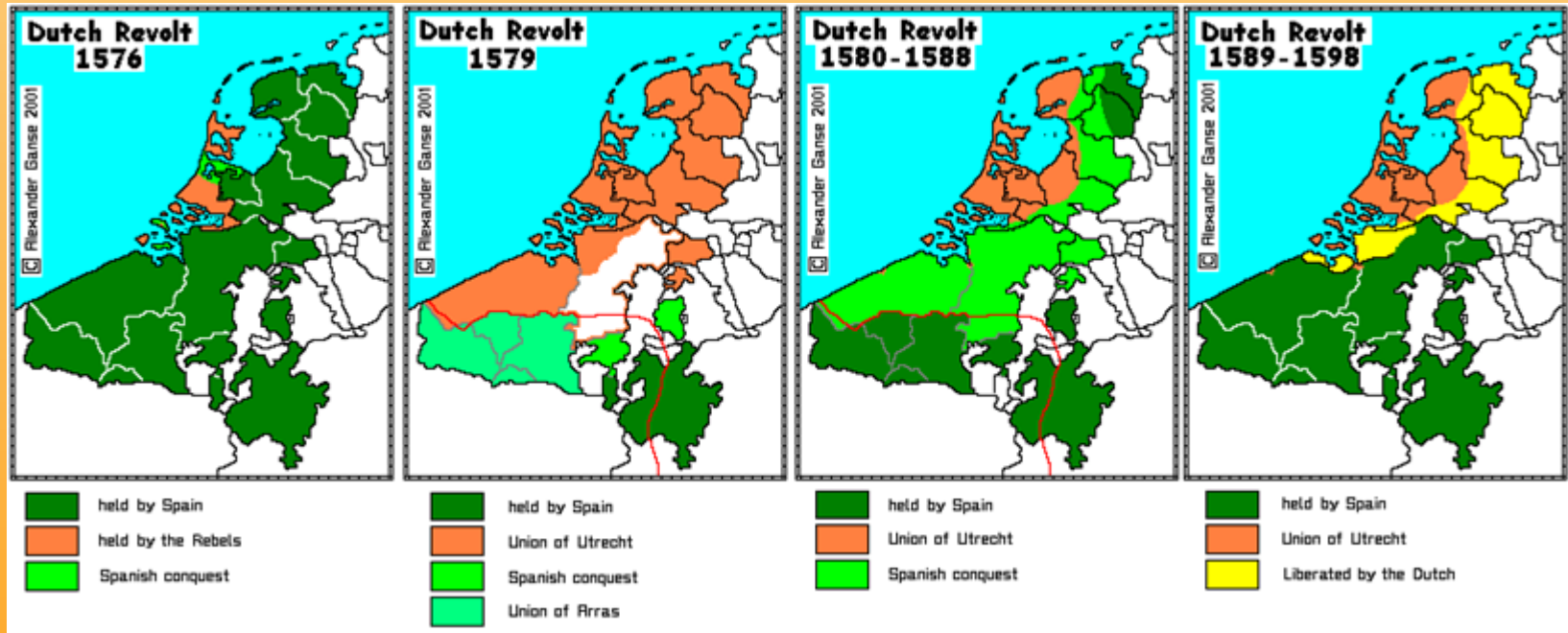
The 80-year war (1568-1684)



William of Orange

- Northern Provinces had become prosperous, and resented interference by Philip II
- **William of Orange**, stadtholder of the provinces of Holland and Zeeland, becomes leader of the Dutch revolt
- **1576** *de facto* North/South division through Pacification of Ghent
- **1581** Act of Abjuration (official declaration of independence)

The course of the war



1648 Peace of Westphalia (Munster) establishing the Dutch Republic of the Seven United Provinces

William and the House of Orange

William the Silent (Father of the Netherlands), stadholder of Holland, leader of Dutch revolution. Murdered in **1584** in Delft.



Succeeded as stadholder by his sons Maurits and Frederick Henry.

Since then with only a few short interruptions, the house of Orange has been at the head of the Dutch nation, first as Stadholders and, after **1815**, as Kings or Queens.



The Dutch national anthem, “Het Wilhelmus”, composed in the 16th century, is an ode to William.

The Golden Age (17th Century)

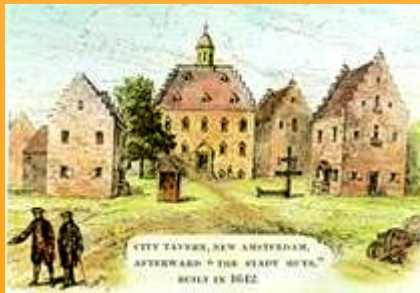


- Amsterdam the busiest port in the world
- Holland the richest nation in the world
- Arts (Dutch painters) and sciences (Huygens, van Leeuwenhoek) flourished
- Dutch explorers (Tasman, Barents, Hudson)
- Refuge for persecuted Europeans
- Religious tolerance and freedom (Pilgrims lived 12 years in Holland, 1608-1620)
- Trade monopolies: VOC (Dutch East Indies) and WIC (West India Company)
- Dutch colonies, including New Netherlands

The New Netherlands



De halve maen



New Amsterdam
1641

- **1609** Henry Hudson tries to find a North-West passage to the Far East; finds New York instead, claims it for Holland
- **1621** WIC establishes a Dutch colony, The New Netherlands. Manhattan is purchased for fl 60. New Amsterdam is the capital. Colony stretches from Delaware to Cape Cod.
- Focus on profits (fur trade) rather than permanently establishing colonies

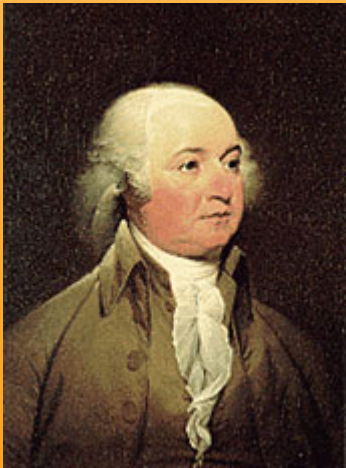
The New Netherlands ca. 1651



In 1667 – at the end of the 2nd Anglo-Dutch war – the colony is transferred to England, becoming New York

Holland and the American colonies

- **1776** England declares war on the break-away American colonies and asks Holland for troops
- The Dutch populace is strongly anti-British and the government declines to send troops. Instead, they assist the Americans
- **1780-1784** Fourth Anglo-Dutch war



John Adams

- **1782** John Adams (future US president) comes to Holland as US envoy. Seeks recognition and loans.
- **1784** Holland formally recognizes the United States. The Hague is the first foreign embassy of the US.
- Dutch loans form the backbone of the US economy in its early years.

Kingdom of the Netherlands 1814-1939



K. William I



K. William III

- 1814 Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg united into the Kingdom of the Netherlands under King William I (London Articles)
- 1830 Belgian revolution, 1839 Belgium independent
- 1848 Holland becomes a democratic, constitutional monarchy (new liberal constitution).
- The battle of the Schools (1917 constitution amended to provide equal, state funding for private and public schools)
- Universal suffrage (1917 for men, 1922 for women)
- Holland was isolationist and neutral (not involved in World War I, 1914-1918)

World War II and Recovery

- 1940 Holland invaded by Germany (Rotterdam bombed) and occupied
- 1944-1945 Hunger winter
- 1945 Holland liberated by Allied forces
- After the war, recovery aided by the American Marshall Plan
- "Americanization" of Holland;
- Modernization, major center of trade, welfare state
- Active role in European integration



Euro