

Early Modern Europe, 1450–1789

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Further Reading

CHAPTER EIGHT: INDIVIDUALS IN SOCIETY, 1600-1789

The body has become a very popular topic among both historians and literary scholars. Much of the newer scholarship takes off from the work of Thomas Laqueur *Making Sex: Body and Gender from the Greeks to Freud* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1992), which argues that ideas about the body changed in the early modern period from a “one sex” model, in which women and men were seen as quite similar, to a “two sex” model, in which differences were emphasized. Historians of science and medicine warn that this oversimplifies things, but it has been very influential. Newer studies of the body include Gail Paster, *The Body Embarrassed: Drama and the Disciplines of Shame in Early Modern England* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1993); Jonathan Sawday, *The Body Emblazoned; Dissection and the Human Body in Renaissance Culture* (London: Routledge, 1996); David Hillman, *The Body in Parts; Fantasies of Corporeality in Early Modern Europe* (London: Routledge, 1997); Michael C. Schoenfeldt, *Bodies and Selves in Early Modern England: Physiology and Inwardness in Spenser, Shakespeare, Herbert, and Milton* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000); Lisa Silverman, *Tortured Subjects: Pain, Truth, and the Body in Early Modern France* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001).

Some analyses have focused on **actions and clothing** as cultural symbols, rather than the body itself, including Anna Bryson, *From Courtesy to Civility: Changing Codes of Conduct in Early Modern England* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1998); Jorge Ardit, *A Genealogy of Manners: Transformations of Social Relations in France and England from the Fourteenth to the Eighteenth Century* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1998); David Kuchta, *The*

Three-Piece Suit and Modern Masculinity (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002). Walter G. Andrews and Mehmet Kalpakli, *The Age of Beloveds: Love and the Beloved in Early Modern Ottoman and European Culture and Society*, (Durham: Duke University Press, 2004) provides a fascinating cross-cultural study of love.

On **learned medicine**, see Roger K. French, *Dissection and Vivisection in the European Renaissance* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 1999); Ian Maclean, *Logic, Signs and Nature in the Renaissance: The Case of Learned Medicine* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001); Nancy G. Siraisi, *Medicine and the Italian Universities, 1250-1600* (Leiden: Brill, 2001); Samuel K. Cohn, Jr., *Cultures of Plague: Medical Thinking at the End of the Renaissance* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010).

Analyses of the **practice of medicine** include Roy S. Porter, ed., *Patients and Practitioners: Lay Perceptions of Medicine in Pre-Industrial England* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985); Harold Cook, *Trials of an Ordinary Doctor: Joannes Groenevelt in Seventeenth-Century London* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1994); Laurence Brockliss and Colin Jones, *The Medical World of Early Modern France* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997); Mary Lindemann, *Health and Healing in Eighteenth Century Germany* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996); David Gentilcore, *Healers and Healing in Early Modern Europe* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1998). On specific illnesses, see Jon Arrizabalaga, John Henderson, and Roger French, *The Great Pox: The French Disease in Renaissance Europe* (Yale: Yale University Press, 1997); Roy Porter and G.S. Rousseau, *Gout: the Patrician Malady* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1998); Jane L. Stevens Crawshaw, *Plague Hospitals: Public Health for the City in Early Modern Venice Europe* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2012).

Several newer studies link **medicine with other topics**, including Laurinda S. Dixon, *Perilous Chastity: Women and Illness in Pre-Enlightenment Art and Medicine* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1995) and William Kerwin, *The Boundaries of Medicine and English Renaissance Drama* (Boston: University of Massachusetts Press, 2005).

Historians are also researching **mental illness** and psychic problems. See R.A. Houston, *Madness and Society in Eighteenth-century Scotland* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000); Jeffrey Watt, *Choosing Death: Suicide and Calvinism in Early Modern Geneva* (Kirksville, MO: Truman State University Press, 2001); Pieter Spierenburg, *Written in Blood: Fatal Attraction in Enlightenment Amsterdam* (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 2004); Stuart Carroll, *Blood and Violence in Early Modern France* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006).

Reproduction and childbirth have been connected with broader political and social developments in Mary E. Fissell, *The Politics of Reproduction in Early Modern England* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004) and Lisa Forman Cody, *Birthing the Nation: Sex, Science and the Conception of Eighteenth-century Britons* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005). Justine Siegemund, *The Court Midwife*, ed. and trans. Lynne Tatlock (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005) is a fascinating memoir and manual by a German court midwife.

The history of **homosexuality** has a steadily growing literature. Specialized studies include Netta Murray Goldsmith, *The Worst of Crimes: Homosexuality and the Law in 18th-century London* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 1998) and Michael B. Young, *King James and the History of Homosexuality* (New York: New York University Press, 2000). Jeffrey Merrick and Bryant T. Ragan, ed., and trans., *Homosexuality in Early Modern France : A Documentary Collection* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000) provides a very interesting group of original sources.

Intersections between **the physical and the political** have been studied in Ian Frederick Moulton, *Before Pornography: Erotic Writings in Early Modern England* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000); David Cressy, *Travesties and Transgressions in Tudor and Stuart England: Tales of Discord and Dissension* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000); Philip F. Riley, *A Lust for Sin: Louis XIV's Attack on Sin in Seventeenth Century France* (Boston: Greenwood, 2001); Dena Goodman, ed., *Marie Antoinette: Writings on the Body of a Queen* (London: Routledge, 2003); Melissa M. Mowry, *The Bawdy Politic in Stuart England, 1660-1714: Political Pornography and Prostitution* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 2004).;

Mary Beth Norton, *Separated by Their Sex: Women in Public and Private in the Colonial Atlantic World* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2011).

On **ideas about the family**, see Belinda Roberts Peters, *Marriage in Seventeenth-Century English Political Thought* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004) and Su Fang Ng, *Literature and the Politics of the Family in Seventeenth-century England* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007). Naomi J. Miller and Naomi Yavneh, eds., *Sibling Relations and Gender in the Early Modern World: Sisters, Brothers and Others* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2006); Christopher Johnson and David Warren Sabean, eds., *Sibling Relations and the Transformations of European Kinship, 1300-1900* (New York: Berghahn Books, 2011); Grace Coolidge, *Guardianship, Gender, and the Nobility in Early Modern Spain* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2011) focus on **actual family relationships**.