

Early Modern Europe, 1450–1789

CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF EUROPE, 2ND EDITION

Merry E. Wiesner-Hanks

Further Reading

CHAPTER NINE: POLITICS AND POWER, 1600-1789

Paul Kléber Monod, *The Power of Kings: Monarchy and Religion in Europe 1589-1715* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1999) provides a thorough analysis of the way religion figured in the rise of **absolutism**.

Jeremy Black, *Warfare in Europe 1650-1792* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 2005) is a solid introduction to many of the issues involved in **warfare**, and David Parrott, *The Business of War: Military Enterprise and Military Revolution in Early Modern Europe* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012) provides information about the financial aspects of war. For more specialized studies, see Carol Belkin Stevens, *Soldiers on the Steppe: Army Reform and Social Change in Early Modern Russia* (DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1995); John A. Lynn, *Giant of the Grand Siècle: The French Army, 1610-1775* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1997); David Goodman, *Spanish Naval Power, 1589–1665: Reconstruction and Defeat* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997); Fred Anderson, *Crucible of War: The Seven Years' War and the Fate of Empire in British North America* (New York: Vintage, 2000); Guy Rowlands, *The Dynastic State and the Army under Louis XIV: Royal Service and Private Interest, 1661-1701* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002); Stephen Brumwell, *Redcoats: The British Soldier and War in the Americas, 1755-1763* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002); Robert Bireley, *The Jesuits and the Thirty Years' War; Kings, Courts and Confessors* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003); David Parrott, *Richelieu's Army: War, Government and Society in*

France, 1624–1642 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006); Brian L. Davies, *Warfare, State and Society on the Black Sea Steppe* (London: Routledge, 2006).

On **French politics**, see Jeffrey W. Merrick, *Desacralization of the French Monarchy in the 18th Century* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1990); Jay M. Smith, *The Culture of Merit Nobility, Royal Service, and the Making of Absolute Monarchy in France, 1600-1789* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1996); Michael Kwass, *Privilege and the Politics of Taxation in Eighteenth-century France: Liberté, Égalité, Fiscalité* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000); David A. Bell, *The Cult of the Nation in France: Inventing Nationalism, 1680-1800* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2001); Julian Swann, *Provincial Power and Absolute Monarchy: The Estates General of Burgundy, 1661–1790* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003). Peter Burke, *The Fabrication of Louis XIV* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1994); Sara Beam, *Laughing Matters: Farce and the Making of Absolutism in France* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2007), and Michael Wintroub, *A Savage Mirror: Power, Identity and Knowledge in Early Modern France* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2006) provides cultural approaches to Louis' reign and legacy. On **Spain**, see R. A. Stradling, *Philip IV and the Government of Spain, 1621–1665* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002). On the Low Countries, see Peter Arnade, *Beggars, Iconoclasts and Civic Patriots: The Political Culture of the Dutch Revolt* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2008).

Jonathan Scott, *England's Troubles: Seventeenth-century English Political Instability in European Context* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000), Stephen Conqay, *The British Isles and the War of American Independence* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), Jonathan I. Israel, ed., *The Anglo-Dutch Moment: Essays on the Glorious Revolution and its World Impact* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), Steve Pincus, *1688: The First Modern Revolution* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2009) and Jonathan Scott, *When the Waves Ruled Britannia: Geography and Political Identities, 1500-1800* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012) all set political developments in **England** in wider geographic contexts. Austin Woolrych, *Britain in Revolution, 1625-*

1660 (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002) is a massive study designed for general readers, while Mark Knights, *Representation and Misrepresentation in Later Stuart Britain: Partisanship and Political Culture* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005) provides a fascinating look at one aspect of British politics.

Hilda Smith, *All Men and Both Sexes: Gender, Politics, and the False Universal in England, 1640-1832* (University Park: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2002) is an essential work for understanding the ways in which **gender** shaped political life and discourse. Other recent studies of gender and politics include James Daybell, ed., *Women and Politics in Early Modern England, 1450-1700* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 2004); Katherine Crawford, *Perilous Performances: Gender and Regency in Early Modern France* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2004); Clarissa Campbell Orr, *Queenship in Europe, 1660-1815: The Role of the Consort* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005).

Italy generally receives less attention in these centuries than it does in the Renaissance, but there are several excellent recent books, including Hanns Gross, *Rome in the Age of Enlightenment: The Post-Tridentine Syndrome and the Ancien Régime* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004) and Caroline Castiglione, *Patrons and Adversaries: Nobles and Villagers in Italian Politics, 1640-1760* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005).

Simon Dixon, *The Modernisation of Russia, 1676–1825* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999) provides a thorough introduction to political and economic developments in **Russia**, while Maureen Perrie, *Pretenders and Popular Monarchism in Early Modern Russia: The False Tsars of the Time of Troubles* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002) and Nancy Kollman, *Crime and Punishment in Early Modern Russia* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012) are more specialized studies. Many historians of Russia have been especially interested in Russia's geographic expansion in this era, including Michael Khodarkovsky, *Russia's Steppe Frontier: the Making of a Colonial Empire, 1500-1800* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, c2002); John P. LeDonne, *The Grand Strategy of the Russian Empire, 1650-1831* (New York:

Oxford University Press, 2004); Willard Sunderland, *Taming the Wild Field: Colonization and Empire on the Russian Steppe* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2004); and Matthew P. Romaniello, *The Elusive Empire: Kazan and the Creation of Russia, 1552-1671* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2012). William W. Hagen, *Ordinary Prussians: Brandenburg Junkers and Villagers, 1500-1840* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002) covers another part of **Eastern Europe**, while A. F. Upton, *Charles XI and Swedish Absolutism, 1660–1697* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006) looks at political issues in **Sweden**.