

Early Modern Europe, 1450–1789

CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF EUROPE, 2ND EDITION

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Further Reading

CHAPTER TEN: CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL LIFE, 1600-1789

The **cultural institutions** that gave birth to new ideas and spread the more widely have been the focus of many studies recently, including Jonathan Dewald, *Aristocratic Experience and the Origins of Modern Culture: France 1570-1715* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993); Barbara M. Benedict, *Curiosity: A Cultural History of Early Modern Inquiry* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2001); Ken Arnold, *Cabinets for the Curious: Looking Back at Early English Museums* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005).

Books that focus specifically on **communications** include David Zaret, *The Origins of Democratic Culture: Printing, Petitions, and the Public Sphere in Early Modern England* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000); James van Horn Melton, ed., *Cultures of Communication from Reformation to Enlightenment: Constructing Publics in the Early Modern German Lands* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2002); Joad Raymond, *The Invention of the Newspaper: English Newsbooks 1641-1649* (2nd rev. ed. (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 2005); Brendan Dooley, ed., *The Dissemination of News and the Emergence of Contemporaneity in Early Modern Europe* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2010).

Historians have been fascinated with the way **astrology and alchemy** shaped early modern science. See Anthony T. Grafton, *Cardano's Cosmos: The Worlds and Works of a Renaissance Astrologer* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2000); William R. Newman and Lawrence M. Principe, *Alchemy Tried in the Fire: Starkey, Boyle, and the Fate of Helmontian Chymistry* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002); William R.

Newman, *Promethean Ambitions: Alchemy and the Quest to Perfect Nature* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2004); Bruce Janacek, *Alchemical Belief: Occultism in the Religious Culture of Early Modern England* (University Park, PA: Penn State University Press, 2011).

More general studies of the development of **science** include Sara Schechner Genuth, *Comets, Popular Culture, and the Birth of Modern Cosmology* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1997); Mary Terrall, *The Man who Flattened the Earth: Maupertais and the Sciences in the Enlightenment* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002); Kenneth J. Howell, *God's Two Books: Copernican Cosmology and Biblical Interpretation in Early Modern Science* (Notre Dame, IN: Notre Dame Press, 2002); Clare Jowitt and Diane Watt, eds., *The Arts of 17th Century Science: Representations of the Natural World in European and North American Culture* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2002); Mordecai Feingold, ed., *Jesuit Science and the Republic of Letters* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2003); Judith P. Zinsser, *Men, Women, and the Birthing of Modern Science* (Dekalb: Northern Illinois Press, 2006); Domenico Bertoloni Meli, *Thinking with Objects: The Transformation of Mechanics in the Seventeenth Century* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2006).

Margaret C. Jacob and Betty Jo Teeter Dobbs, *Newton and the Culture of Newtonianism* (New York: Humanity Books, 1995) and Mordecai Feingold, *The Newtonian Moment: Newton and the Making of Modern Culture* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004) both examine the impact of **Newton's ideas**. Mario Biagioli, *Galileo's Instruments of Credit: Telescopes, Images, Secrecy* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006) looks at economic issues involved in **Galileo's discoveries**, while Dava Sobel, *Galileo's Daughter: A Historical Memoir Of Science, Faith, and Love* (New York: Penguin, 2000) provides a fascinating look at the scientist through the many letters written to him by his daughter, a nun.

Julia V. Douthwaite, *The Wild Girl, the Natural Man, and the Monster: Dangerous*

Experiments in the Age of the Enlightenment (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002) and Carolyn Merchant, *Reinventing Eden: The Fate of Nature in Western Culture* (New York: Routledge, 2003) investigate **Enlightenment ideas about nature**. Louise E. Robbins, *Elephant Slaves and Pampered Parrots: Exotic Animals in Eighteenth-century Paris* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002) and Erica Fudge, *Brutal Reasoning: Animals, Rationality, and Humanity in Early Modern England* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2006) both explore ideas about animals.

Recent studies of the **impact of early modern science** include Margaret C. Jacob, *Scientific Culture and the Making of the Industrial West* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1997); Daniel R. Headrick, *When Information Came of Age: Technologies of Knowledge in the Age of Reason and Revolution, 1700-1850* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000); Sean Cocco, *Watching Vesuvius: A History and Science and Culture in Early Modern Italy* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2012).

Stephen Gaukroger has written several accessible studies of **seventeenth-century philosophers**, including *Descartes: An Intellectual Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995) and *Francis Bacon and the Transformation of Early Modern Philosophy* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001).

A recent survey of current interpretations of the **Enlightenment** is: “AHR Forum: New Perspectives on the Enlightenment,” with contributions by Fredrik Albritton Jonsson, William Max Nelson, Sophus A. Reinert, and Karen O’Brien, *American Historical Review* 115/5 (December 2010): 1340-1435. Thomas Munck, *The Enlightenment: A Comparative Social History, 1724-1794* (London: Arnold, 2000), Jonathan I. Israel, *Radical Enlightenment: Philosophy and the Making of Modernity 1650-1750* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001), Carla Hesse, *The Other Enlightenment: How French Women Became Modern* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2001), Alexander Broadie, *The Scottish Enlightenment: The Historical Age of a Historical Nation* (London: Birlinn, 2002), and Liana Vardi, *The Physiocrats and the World of the Enlightenment* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012) all explore important players in the Enlightenment

who were not upper-class men living in Paris.

More **global views** of the Enlightenment include Susan Manning and Francis D. Coliano, eds., *The Atlantic Enlightenment* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2008) and Sebastian Conrad, "Enlightenment in Global History: A Historiographical Critique," *American Historical Review* 117/4 (October 2012): 999-1027.

For thorough overviews of **political thought**, see J. H. Burns and Mark Goldie, *The Cambridge History of Political Thought 1450–1700* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995) and Mark Goldie and Robert Wokler, eds., *The Cambridge History of Eighteenth-Century Political Thought* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006).

The many websites devoted to thought and literature from various countries listed for this chapter can direct you to an enormous number of secondary studies of individual authors and all aspects of their writing. A few of the many recent books that set **literature** in broad political and social contexts are James Grantham Turner, *Libertines and Radicals in Early Modern London: Sexuality, Politics and Literary Culture* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003); Mihoko Suzuki, *Subordinate Subjects: Gender, the Political Nation, and Literary Form in England 1588-1688* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 2003); William J. Kennedy, *The Site of Petrarchism: Early Modern National Sentiment in Italy, France, and England* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2003).

Similarly, there are many biographies of individual artists and musicians, and studies of their work. Investigations of the **cultural setting of art and music** include Michael North and David Ormrod, eds., *Art Markets in Europe, 1400-1800* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 1999); David Schulenberg, *Music of the Baroque* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001); Jonathan Glixon, *Honoring God and the City: Music at the Venetian Confraternities, 1260-1807* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003); Vernon Hyde Minor, *Baroque and Rococo: Art and Culture* (New York: Prentice Hall, 2003); J.R. Murryne, et al., eds. *Europa Triumphans: Court and Civic Festivals in Early Modern Europe* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 2004); Mariet Westermann, *A Worldly Art: The Dutch Republic 1585-1718* (New Haven: Yale

University Press, 2005); Michael G. Brennan, ed., *The Origins of the Grand Tour* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 2005); Meredith Martin, *Dairy Queens: the Politics of Pastoral Architecture from Catherine de Medici to Marie-Antoinette* (Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 2011).