

The Thirty Years' War, 1618–1648

A valuable, authoritative account is G. Parker (ed.), *The Thirty Years' War* (rev. 1997), which includes chapters on all phases of the war. Other accounts include the classic work by C. V. Wedgwood (1938, reissued 2005), and P. Wilson, *The Thirty Years War: Europe's Tragedy* (2009). Biographical accounts of key leaders can be found in G. Mortimer, *Wallenstein: The Enigma of the Thirty Years War* (2010), and M. Roberts, *Gustavus Adolphus* (1992). A detailed treatment of all aspects of Swedish history is to be found in the books of M. Roberts: *The Early Vasas: A History of Sweden, 1523–1611* (1968, 1986); *Gustavus Adolphus and the Rise of Sweden* (1973); *The Swedish Imperial Experience, 1560–1718* (1979); and *The Age of Liberty: Sweden, 1719–1772* (1986).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Print and artistic resources on European exploration in the Atlantic world are available at an excellent Web site, *American Journeys*, www.americanjourneys.org, at the Wisconsin Historical Society. There are additional sources on the age of explorations at *European Voyages of Exploration*, which may be found at www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/eurvoyal/. There is much helpful information on the Atlantic Slave trade at the Web site *Voyages: The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database* www.slavevoyages.org/tast/index.faces, which was developed by researchers at Emory University. For a well-organized site on all aspects of Tudor England, readers may visit *Tudor History* at <http://tudorhistory.org/>; and there is a useful Web site for current research on this era in French history at *Historians of Early Modern France*, www.history.emory.edu/BEIK/index.htm, and for the Wars of Religion, http://faculty.ucc.edu/egh-damerow/french_wars_of_religion.htm. Helpful material on an important conflict may be found at *The Thirty Years War*, www.pipeline.com/cwa/TYWHome.htm. Readers will also find numerous other sites on early modern European history by visiting *Best History Web Sites* cited earlier.

4. THE GROWING POWER OF WESTERN EUROPE, 1640–1715

General accounts of the seventeenth century overlap with many of the books described for chapter 3. Informative general works include D. H. Pennington, *Europe in the Seventeenth Century* (rev. 1989); J. Bergin (ed.) *The Seventeenth Century: Europe, 1598–1715* (2001); and D. J. Sturdy, *Fractured Europe, 1600–1721* (2002). Two commendable general histories that begin with these years are W. Doyle, *The Old European Order, 1660–1800* (rev. 1992), and G. R. R. Treasure, *The Making of Modern Europe, 1648–1780* (1985). For interesting perspectives on the impact of conflict on society and individuals, see F. Benigno, *Mirrors of Revolution: Conflict and Political Identity in Early Modern Europe* (2010). For international affairs, diplomacy, and war, two thoughtful accounts are D. McKay and H. M. Scott, *The Rise of the Great Powers, 1648–1815* (1983), and J. Black, *The Rise of the European Powers, 1679–1793* (1990). The diplomatic practices and institutions of the age are described in O. Asbach and P. Schröder (eds.), *War, the State, and International Law in Seventeenth-Century Europe* (2010), while the nature of warfare is examined in M. S. Anderson, *War and Society in Europe of the Old Regime, 1618–1789* (rev. 1998), and in J. Black, *European Warfare in a Global Context, 1660–1815* (2007).

The Dutch Republic

For the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, one may read M. Prak, *The Dutch Republic in the Seventeenth Century: The Golden Age* (trans. 2005), an excellent introduction, and S. Schama, *The Embarrassment of Riches: An Interpretation of Dutch Culture in the Golden Age* (1988), an exemplary synthesis of art history and social history. Of special interest are three books by J. I. Israel: *The Dutch Republic: Its Rise, Greatness, and Fall, 1477–1806* (1995), *The Dutch Republic and the Hispanic World, 1606–1661* (1982), and *Dutch Primacy in World Trade, 1585–1740* (1989).

A nuanced look at the political structures and culture of the Dutch state is found in G. Janssen, *Princely Power in the Dutch Republic: Patronage and William Frederick of Nassau, 1613–64* (trans. 2008). Colonial expansion is described in C. R. Boxer, *The Dutch Seaborne Empire, 1600–1800* (1965); the Dutch economy is examined in J. A. van Houtte, *An Economic History of the Low Countries, 800–1800* (1977), and its effects on Dutch culture are explored in J. L. Price, *Dutch Culture in the Golden Age* (2011); J. B. Hochstrasser, *Still Life and Trade in the Dutch Golden Age* (2007); and the expansive H. Cook, *Matters of Exchange: Commerce, Medicine, and Science in the Dutch Golden Age* (2007).

For William of Orange, an excellent study is S. B. Baxter, *William III and the Defense of European Liberty, 1650–1702* (1966). A comprehensive biography of a leading Dutch statesman is H. H. Rowen, *Jan de Witt: Statesman of “True Freedom”* (1978; abr. 1986).

Seventeenth-Century England

Three judicious accounts of the seventeenth-century political and religious conflicts are D. Hirst, *Authority and Conflict: England, 1603–1658* (1986); D. Hirst, *England in Conflict, 1603–1660: Kingdom, Community, Commonwealth* (1999); and G. E. Aylmer, *Rebellion or Revolution? England, 1640–1660* (1986). Other recommended general works include A. Stroud, *Stuart England* (1999); R. Lockyer, *The Early Stuarts: A Political History of England, 1603–1642* (rev. 1999) and *Tudor and Stuart Britain, 1485–1714* (rev. 2005); B. Coward, *The Stuart Age: England 1603–1714* (rev. 2003); and R. Bucholz and N. Key, *Early Modern England, 1485–1714* (2004). For social and economic developments, illuminating studies include C. Wilson, *England’s Apprenticeship, 1603–1763* (rev. 1984); K. Wrightson, *English Society, 1580–1680* (1982); and J. A. Sharpe, *Early Modern England: A Social History, 1550–1760* (rev. 1997).

Books on the gentry and aristocracy have been cited for chapter 3; to them should be added J. V. Beckett, *The Aristocracy in England, 1660–1914* (1988).

Few subjects have been as debated as the political and religious conflicts in seventeenth-century England. Some historians stress class and ideological conflict and interpret the events as the first modern European revolution. Others downplay what they see as anachronistic ideological interpretations, emphasize local rivalries, and insist on the importance of day-to-day contingencies. As an introduction to divergent interpretations, one may compare L. Stone, *The Causes of the English Revolution, 1629–1642* (rev. 2002), and three books with much the same title by C. Russell (1990), A. Hughes (rev. 1998), and N. Carlin (1999). For the religious controversies of the period, see P. C. H. Lim, *Mystery Unveiled: The Crisis of the Trinity in Early Modern England* (2012), and K. Fincham and N. Tyacke, *Altars Restored: The Changing Face of English Religious Worship, 1547–c. 1700* (2007). The diversity and influences of specific sects and religious movements are examined in P. Mack, *Visionary Women: Ecstatic Prophecy in Seventeenth-Century England* (1992); D. Wallace, *Shapers of English Calvinism, 1660–1714: Variety, Persistence, and Transformation* (2011); P. Ha, *English Presbyterianism, 1590–1640* (2011); C. Haigh, *The Plain Man’s Pathways to Heaven: Kinds of Christianity in Post-Reformation England, 1570–1640* (2007); and C. Baker, *Religion in the Age of Shakespeare* (2007).

For the general reader, the narrative excitement of the events is captured in C. V. Wedgwood’s classic trilogy *The King’s Peace, 1637–1641* (1955, reissued 1983), *The King’s War, 1641–1647* (1959), and *A Coffin for King Charles: The Trial and Execution of Charles I* (1964), in which she demonstrates that the “why” (the analysis) must flow from the “how” (the narrative). A dramatic account, with considerable attention to military aspects, is C. Hibbert,

Cavaliers and Roundheads: The English Civil War, 1642–1649 (1993). For the opening episodes of these years, see J. Adamson, *The Noble Revolt: The Overthrow of Charles I* (2007), and K. Sharpe, *The Personal Rule of Charles I* (1992). These may be compared with the more contextual accounts in L. J. Reeve, *Charles I and the Road to Personal Rule* (1989); R. Brenner, *Merchants and Revolution* (1992); and G. Yerby, *People and Parliament: Representative Rights and the English Revolution* (2008). Of special interest also is C. Carlton, *Going to the Wars: The Experience of the British Civil Wars, 1638–1651* (1992).

Studies that downplay broader ideological interpretations but provide detailed narrative and analysis include C. Russell's books *The Crisis of Parliaments* (1971), *Parliaments and English Politics, 1621–1629* (1979), and *The Fall of the British Monarchies, 1637–1742* (1991), which may be read along with J. Morrill, *The Revolt of the Provinces: Conservatism and Revolution in the English Civil War, 1630–1650* (1980) and *The Nature of the English Revolution* (1993), a collection of essays. A broad perspective on the Revolution is also available in I. Gentles, *The English Revolution and the Wars in the Three Kingdoms, 1638–1652* (2007).

General studies on the Stuart dynasty can be found in B. Coward, *The Stuart Age: England, 1603–1714* (2012), while the Stuart impact on English political culture is covered in C. Kyle, *Theater of State: Parliament and Political Culture in Early Stuart England* (2012). Studies of the first Stuart king in England include R. Lockyer, *James VI and I* (1998); W. B. Patterson, *King James VI and I and the Reunion of Christendom* (1997); and D. Newton, *The Making of the Jacobean Regime: James VI and I and the Government of England, 1603–1605* (2005). Assessments of his ill-fated successor appear in C. Carlton, *Charles I: The Personal Monarch* (rev. 1995); R. Cust, *Charles I: A Political Biography* (2005); and

C. Hibbert, *Charles I: A Life of Religion, War and Treason* (2007). On the prelate who reinforced the king's persecution of the Puritans, H. R. Trevor-Roper's impressive *Archbishop Laud, 1573–1645* (rev. 1988) remains valuable, but it should be read along with C. Carlton, *Archbishop William Laud* (1988).

For Cromwell, some maintain that the classic work of C. Firth, *Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the Puritans in England* (1900; reissued many times) remains the best biographical account, but more recent studies include B. Coward, *Oliver Cromwell* (1991); D. L. Smith, *Oliver Cromwell: Politics and Religion in the English Revolution, 1640–1658* (1991); and I. Gentles, *Oliver Cromwell: God's Warrior and the English Revolution* (2011). Cromwell's military leadership is examined in A. Marshall, *Oliver Cromwell: Soldier: The Military Life of a Revolutionary at War* (2004), while impressive studies of Cromwell's army include I. Gentles, *The New Model Army in England, Ireland, and Scotland, 1645–1653* (1992), and K. Roberts, *Cromwell's War Machine: The New Model Army 1645–1660* (2005). Good introductions to the Cromwellian era and the interregnum include R. Hutton, *The British Republic, 1649–1660* (1990), and P. Little and D. L. Smith, *Parliaments and Politics during the Cromwellian Protectorate* (2007); a more detailed study is A. Woodrych, *Commonwealth to Protectorate* (1982).

Christopher Hill has done much to influence class and ideological interpretations of seventeenth-century events. His several Marxist-inspired but not dogmatic books emphasize that the ideas of the age reflected economic class interests and that many contemporary political and social issues first emerged in the radicalism of the period. Among Hill's notable works are *Puritanism and Revolution* (1958), *The Century of Revolution, 1603–1714* (1961, 1980), *Intellectual Origins of the English Revolution* (rev. 1997), *The World Turned*

Upside Down: Radical Ideas during the English Revolution (1972), *Change and Continuity in Seventeenth-Century England* (rev. 1991), and *England's Turning Point: Essays on 17th-Century English History* (1998). Additional accounts of the radicalism of the age appear in G. E. Aylmer, *The Levelers in the English Revolution* (1975); B. Manning, *The English People and the English Revolution, 1640–1649* (1976); and G. Kennedy, *Diggers, Levellers, and Agrarian Capitalism: Radical Political Thought in Seventeenth Century England* (2008). An important assessment is J. O. Appleby, *Economic Thought and Ideology in Seventeenth-Century England* (1978, reissued 2004), while an intriguing study in social history relating popular culture to the political ferment of the age is D. Underdown, *Revel, Riot, and Rebellion: Popular Politics and Culture in England, 1603–1660* (1985). The same author has also written *Pride's Purge: Politics and the Puritan Revolution* (1971, 1985), *Fire from Heaven: Life in an English Town in the Seventeenth Century* (1992), and *A Freeborn People: Politics and the Nation in Seventeenth-Century England* (1996).

Class and ideological interpretations may also be sampled in R. Cust and A. Hughes (eds.), *Conflict in Early Stuart England: Studies in Religion and Politics, 1603–1642* (1991); T. Cogswell, *The Blessed Revolution: English Politics and the Coming of War, 1621–1624* (1989); and J. Walter, *Crowds and Popular Politics in Early Modern England* (2006).

For Ireland, good introductions beginning with this age are provided in R. F. Foster, *Modern Ireland, 1600–1972* (1988), and R. Gillespie, *Seventeenth-Century Ireland: Making Ireland Modern* (2006). For the Cromwellian years in Ireland, there are several important studies: J. S. Wheeler, *Cromwell in Ireland* (1999); and P. Lenihan, *Consolidating Conquest: Ireland 1603–1727* (2008). The integration of Ireland into the English state is covered in S. Ellis, *The Making of the British Isles: The State of Britain*

and Ireland, 1450–1660 (2007), which covers the Tudor and Cromwellian conquests, and G. Southcombe and G. Tapsell, *Restoration Politics, Religion, and Culture: Britain and Ireland, 1660–1714* (2010), on the post-Cromwellian integration. A longer historical perspective on Ireland's history is developed in S. J. Connolly, *Divided Kingdom: Ireland, 1630–1800* (2008).

The Restoration: Charles II; James II; The Revolution of 1688

Two of the best accounts of this and the age that followed are J. R. Jones, *Country and Court: England, 1658–1714* (1978), and G. Holmes, *The Making of a Great Power: Late Stuart and Early Georgian Britain, 1660–1722* (1993). For the end of the Protectorate and the restoration of the monarchy, one also turns to P. Seaward, *The Restoration, 1660–1688* (1991), and R. Hutton, *The Restoration: A Political and Religious History of England and Wales, 1658–1667* (1985, 1993). The king's abilities are assessed in A. Fraser, *Royal Charles: Charles II and the Restoration* (1971), perhaps the best of her many biographies; and in G. S. De Krey, *Restoration and Revolution in Britain: A Political History of the Era of Charles II and the Glorious Revolution* (2007); J. Uglow, *A Gambling Man: Charles II's Restoration Game* (2009); M. Jenkinson, *Culture and Politics at the Court of Charles II, 1660–1685* (2010); and G. Tapsell, *The Personal Rule of Charles II, 1681–85* (2007). The political machinations following the Restoration may be explored in A. Patterson, *The Long Parliament of Charles II* (2008), and J. Rose, *Godly Kingship in Restoration England: The Politics of the Royal Supremacy, 1660–1688* (2011). For Charles II's successor, M. Ashley's *James II* (1977) is fair and factual, as is J. Miller's *James II: A Study of Kingship* (1977, 1989). Recent scholarship on James II's rule includes J. Callow, *James II: The Triumph and the Tragedy* (2005); W. Gibson, *James II and the Trial of the Seven Bishops* (2009); and

P. Walker, *James II and the Three Questions: Religious Toleration and the Landed Classes, 1687–1688* (2010).

For the background to the Revolution of 1688 and subsequent events, one may read, among other accounts, D. Ogg, *England in the Reign of James II and William III* (1955, 1984); J. Childs, *The Army, James II, and the Glorious Revolution* (1980); P. Dillon, *The Last Revolution: 1688 and the Creation of the Modern World* (2006); and T. Harris, *Revolution: The Great Crisis of the British Monarchy, 1685–1720* (2006). Brief surveys are available in J. Miller, *The Glorious Revolution* (rev. 1997), and in M. Mullett, *James II and English Politics, 1678–1688* (1994). A special subject is admirably studied in L. G. Schworer, *The Declaration of Rights, 1689* (1981). G. M. Trevelyan, *The English Revolution 1688–1689* (1939, 1965), a classic defense of the revolution, argues that the revolution strengthened conservatism for the eighteenth century but that the long-run consequences made it a turning point in history. The Whig historian is himself studied in D. Cannadine, *G. M. Trevelyan: A Life in History* (1993). Another assessment of the revolution, W. A. Speck, *Reluctant Revolutionaries: Englishmen and the Revolution of 1688* (1988), sees the events as a decisive though not inevitable step toward parliamentary government. A more recent work by E. Cruickshanks, *The Glorious Revolution* (2000), challenges the Whig interpretation and portrays James II as an enlightened advocate of religious toleration. Evolving historical interpretations are discussed in J. I. Israel (ed.), *The Anglo-Dutch Movement: Essays on the Glorious Revolution and Its World Impact* (1991); in L. G. Schworer (ed.), *The Revolution of 1688–1689: Changing Perspectives* (1992); and in S. C. A. PinCUS (ed.), *England's Glorious Revolution: A Brief History with Documents* (2005); and there are additional insights in H. R. Trevor-Roper's essays, *From Counter Reformation to Glorious Revolution* (1992).

For a transnational biography of William of Orange, see W. Troost, *William III, The Stadholder-King: A Political Biography* (trans. 2005). For the role he played in international affairs after he took the English throne in 1689, one may read D. W. Jones, *War and Economy in the Age of William III and Marlborough* (1988), while his consolidation of rule in Ireland is covered in J. Childs, *The Williamite Wars in Ireland, 1688–91* (2007). The popular but now dated work by G. M. Trevelyan, *England under Queen Anne* (3 vols., 1930–1934), vividly portrays the succeeding age; and on the sovereign herself, A. Somerset, *Queen Anne: The Politics of Passion: A Biography* (2012), is excellent. The background to the Act of Union of 1707, joining England and Scotland, is explored in B. P. Levack, *The Formation of the British State: England, Scotland, and the Union, 1603–1707* (1987), and A. Macinnes, *Union and Empire: The Making of the United Kingdom in 1707* (2007).

For women in seventeenth-century England, one may turn to A. Fraser, *The Weaker Vessel: Woman's Lot in Seventeenth Century England* (1985), a series of portraits, mostly of upper-class women. A pioneering work in social history of continuing value is A. Clark, *Working Life of Women in the Seventeenth Century* (1919, 1993); and R. Thompson, *Women in Stuart England and America* (1974), is a successful comparative study.

More recent works, with an emphasis on social history, include S. D. Amussen, *An Ordered Society: Gender and Class in Early Modern England* (1988); A. Hughes, *Gender and the English Revolution* (2012); and A. Lawrence, *Women in England, 1500–1760* (1994). L. G. Schworer illuminates the independent life of a seventeenth-century woman in *Lady Rachel Russell: "One of the Best of Women"* (1987), while S. Rowbotham ranges across a much wider historical era in *Hidden from History: Rediscovering Women in History, from the 17th Century to the Present* (1974, 1989).

The France of Louis XIV

Many of the general accounts cited at the beginning of this chapter focus on the French predominance in this age. In addition, the following books explore various aspects of Louis XIV and his reign: F. Bluche, *Louis XIV* (1990); I. Dunlap, *Louis XIV* (2000); A. Levi, *Louis XIV* (2004); and R. Wilkinson, *Louis XIV* (2007). Readers may also turn to A. Lossky, *Louis XIV and the French Monarchy* (1994); G. Cowart, *The Triumph of Pleasure: Louis XIV & the Politics of Spectacle* (2008); and E. McClure, *Sunspots and the Sun King: Sovereignty and Mediation in Seventeenth-Century France* (2006), for more nuanced appraisals of his reign. Available also are the essays in P. Sonnino et al. (eds.), *The Reign of Louis XIV* (1991), while P. Burke, *The Fabrication of Louis XIV* (1992), examines the molding of the king's image over his long reign. A broader study of the whole era can be found in W. Doyle (ed.), *Old Regime France, 1648–1789* (2001).

Other interpretive volumes include V. L. Tapié, *The Age of Grandeur* (rev. 1966), and O. Ranum, *Paris in the Age of Absolutism* (rev. 2002). For the impact of Versailles on political culture, see N. Mitford, *The Sun King: Louis XIV at Versailles* (1967, reissued 2012), and R. W. Berger and T. F. Hedin, *Diplomatic Tours in the Gardens of Versailles under Louis XIV* (2008). Three studies by P. Goubert—*Louis XIV and Twenty Million Frenchmen* (trans. 1970), his more detailed *The Ancien Regime: French Society, 1600–1750* (trans. and abr. 1974), and *The French Peasantry in the Seventeenth Century* (trans. 1986)—remain valuable studies of French society and the people of the time. C. Tilly, *The Contentious French: Four Centuries of Popular Struggle* (1986), an incisive study of popular restlessness and collective action, begins with these years; and W. Beik, *Urban Protest in Seventeenth-Century France: The Culture of Retribution* (1997), examines popular resistance to authority. A com-

prehensive study of the midcentury challenge to royal authority is O. Ranum, *The Fronde: A French Revolution, 1648–1652* (1993), while later tensions between the monarchy and the aristocracy are covered in G. McCollim, *Louis XIV's Assault on Privilege: Nicolas Desmaretz and the Tax on Wealth* (2012).

Three books focusing on provincial institutions and other limitations of royal authority, and providing added insights into the methods by which Louis XIV ruled, are W. Beik, *Absolutism and Society in Seventeenth-Century France: State Power and Provincial Aristocracy in Languedoc* (1985); R. Mettam, *Power and Faction in Louis XIV's France* (1988); and S. Kettering, *Patrons, Brokers, and Clients in Seventeenth-Century France* (1986). J. M. Smith, *The Culture of Merit: Nobility, Royal Service, and the Making of Absolute Monarchy in France, 1600–1789* (1996), describes the king's response to noble aspirations for recognition and glory. Two older books that examine constraints on royal authority are A. L. Moote, *The Revolt of the Judges: The Parlement of Paris and the Fronde, 1643–1652* (1971), and L. Rothkrug, *Opposition to Louis XIV: The Political and Social Origins of the Enlightenment* (1965).

A biography of the French finance minister is available in A. Trout, *Jean-Baptiste Colbert* (1978), while his state security machinery receives excellent treatment in J. Soll, *The Information Master: Jean-Baptiste Colbert's Secret State Intelligence System* (2009). Financial matters are examined on a broad scale in J. Dent, *Crisis in France: Crown, Financiers, and Society in Seventeenth-Century France* (1973), and in R. Bonney, *The King's Debts: Finance and Politics in France, 1589–1661* (1981). The global expansion of French trade is discussed in C. J. Ames, *Colbert, Mercantilism, and the French Quest for Asian Trade* (1996).

Religious matters are explored in W. Doyle, *Jansenism: Catholic Resistance*

to Authority from the Reformation to the French Revolution (2000); A. Wright, *The Divisions of French Catholicism, 1629–1645: “The Parting of the Ways”* (2011); K. Luria, *Sacred Boundaries: Religious Coexistence and Conflict in Early-Modern France* (2005); and C. S. Wilson, *Beyond Belief: Surviving the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in France* (2011). On the colonial empire, one may read W. J. Eccles, *The French in North America, 1500–1783* (rev. 1998), and R. White, *The Middle Ground: Indians, Empires, and Republics in the Great Lakes Region, 1650–1815* (1991).

C. C. Lougee, *Le Paradis des Femmes: Women, Salons, and Social Stratification in Seventeenth-Century France* (1976), examines the evolving cultural influence of French women, a theme also explored in E. C. Goldsmith (ed.), *Going Public: Women and Publishing in Early Modern France* (1995); and a more general work is W. Gibson, *Women in Seventeenth-Century France* (1989). Books that focus on the politics of early salon culture include A. Dugan, *Salonnières, Furies, and Fairies: The Politics of Gender and Cultural Change in Absolutist France* (2005), and N. Hammond, *Gossip, Sexuality and Scandal in France (1610–1715)* (2011). An outstanding woman of letters is studied in J. A. Ojala and W. T. Ojala, *Madame de Sévigné: A Seventeenth-Century Life* (1990). An important cultural theme is treated in J. De-Jean, *Ancients against Moderns: Culture Wars and the Making of a Fin de Siècle* (1997).

On Louis XIV’s military policies, one may read an excellent survey, J. A. Lynn, *The Wars of Louis XIV, 1667–1714* (1999), or turn to the accessible J.-D. Lepage, *Vauban and the French Military under Louis XIV: An Illustrated History of Fortifications and Strategies* (2010). Other works on the subject include P. Sonnino, *Louis XIV and the Origins of the Dutch War* (1988), and H. Kamen, *The War of Succession in Spain, 1700–1715* (1969). Two books about the final stages of Habsburg rule in Spain are

H. Kamen, *Spain in the Later Seventeenth Century, 1665–1700* (1980), in which he sees revival rather than decline on the eve of the French attack, and R. A. Stradling, *Europe and the Decline of Spain, 1580–1720* (1981). For Spain in the century after the Habsburgs, an outstanding account is J. Lynch, *Bourbon Spain, 1700–1808* (1989).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

For an introduction to the Dutch republic, one may visit *The Williamite Universe*, www.let.uu.nl/ogc/William/, a site that provides information on William III and other aspects of Dutch history. Readers will find useful information on Cromwell and the wider history of the English Civil Wars by visiting *BBC-History*, cited previously. The Official Web Site of the British Monarchy provides information about the history of every British king, including those who faced opposition in the seventeenth century, at www.royal.gov.uk/HistoryoftheMonarchy/HistoryoftheMonarchy.aspx. Valuable materials on France and wider European developments can be located through The Society for Seventeenth-Century French Studies in Britain, at www.c17.org.uk/.

Interesting images and information about Louis XIV’s great palace are available in English; see the Chateau de Versailles, <http://en.chateauversailles.cdv-lamp.msp.fr.clara.net/history->; and there are helpful links to Web sites on the history of early modern European women at *Early Modern Resources*, <http://earlymodernweb.org/?cat=28&submit=View>, although readers may wish to consult all the resources on that site at <http://earlymodernweb.org/>.

5. THE TRANSFORMATION OF EASTERN EUROPE, 1648–1740

J. H. Shennan, *Liberty and Order in Early Modern Europe: The Subject and the State, 1650–1800* (1986), focusing on France and Russia, highlights differences in the development of western and eastern Europe. Informative books that explain the complexities of