

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/](http://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](http://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/](http://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

central and eastern Europe, carrying their accounts toward the present, are P. Wandycz, *The Price of Freedom: A History of East Central Europe from the Middle Ages to the Present* (rev. 2001); R. Bideleux and I. Jeffries, *A History of Eastern Europe: Crisis and Change* (1998); E. Niederhauser, *A History of Eastern Europe since the Middle Ages* (trans. 2003); and I. Armour, *A History of Eastern Europe 1740–1918* (2006). P. R. Magocsi, *Historical Atlas of East Central Europe* (1993), vol. 1 of the series *A History of Central Europe*, is an impressive work of reference, as is the more recent D. Hupchick and H. Cox, *The Palgrove Concise Historical Atlas of Eastern Europe* (2001). J. W. Sedlar, *East Central Europe in the Middle Ages, 1000–1500* (1994), synthesizes the medieval period, while A. Maczak et al., *East Central Europe in Transition* (1985), focuses on the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. Readers may also wish to consult O. Halecki, *Borderlands of Western Civilization: A History of East Central Europe* (2001). For the Balkans, valuable studies are L. S. Stavrianos, *The Balkans since 1453* (1958, 2000); P. F. Sugar, *Southeastern Europe under Ottoman Rule, 1354–1804* (1977), in the series on Central Europe cited above; and the concise survey by A. B. Wachtel, *The Balkans in World History* (2008).

### The Ottoman Empire

Readers will find informative accounts of the early Ottoman Empire and its diverse interactions with European societies in a number of recent works, including C. Imber, *The Ottoman Empire, 1300–1650: The Structure of Power* (2002); S. Turnbull, *The Ottoman Empire, 1326–1699* (2003); M. Kia, *The Ottoman Empire* (2008); D. Nicolle, *Cross and Crescent in the Balkans: The Ottoman conquest of South-Eastern Europe (14th–15th Centuries)* (2010); P. Wittek, *The Rise of the Ottoman Empire: Studies in the History of Turkey, Thirteenth–Fifteenth Centuries* (2012); and S. Faroqhi,

*The Ottoman Empire: A Short History* (trans. 2009). For the social and cultural world of the Ottomans, see C. Woodhead (ed.), *The Ottoman World* (2012), and M. Kia, *Daily Life in the Ottoman Empire* (2011). The social foundations of Ottoman power are described in H. Inalcik and D. Quataert (eds.), *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire, 1300–1914* (1994), while L. P. Peirce, *The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire* (1993), describes the political role and influence of women. Ottoman political relations and cultural exchanges with people in various European societies are explored in K. M. Setton, *Venice, Austria, and the Turks in the Seventeenth Century* (1991); N. Bisaha, *Creating East and West: Renaissance Humanists and the Ottoman Turks* (2004); D. Goffman, *The Ottoman Empire and Early Modern Europe* (2002); and N. Atasoy and L. Uluç, *Impressions of Ottoman Culture in Europe, 1453–1699* (2012). C. E. Bosworth, *The New Islamic Dynasties: A Chronological and Genealogical Manual* (1996) is a useful reference tool.

### Austria and the Habsburgs: To 1740

Basic for these years are R. A. Kann, *A History of the Habsburg Empire, 1526–1918* (1974); R. J. Evans, *The Making of the Habsburg Empire, 1550–1770* (1979); C. Ingrao, *The Habsburg Monarchy, 1618–1815* (rev. 2000); J. Bérenger, *The History of the Habsburg Empire, 1273–1700* (trans. 1994); and P. S. Fichtner, *The Habsburg Monarchy, 1490–1848: Attributes of Empire* (2003). The rise of Habsburg Austria is covered in M. Hochedlinger, *Austria's Wars of Emergence: War, State and Society in the Habsburg Monarchy, 1683–1797* (2003). A number of important essays on social and political history have been collected in C. Ingrao (ed.), *State and Society in Early Modern Austria* (1994). J. P. Spielman's *Leopold I of Austria* (1977) is a balanced treatment of the seventeenth-century emperor; and for Eugene of Savoy, an outstanding

biography is D. McKay, *Prince Eugene of Savoy* (1977). A vivid account of the Turkish siege of 1683 is available in J. Stoye, *The Siege of Vienna* (rev. 2000).

### **The Holy Roman Empire: The German States**

A good introductory survey of German history is M. Fulbrook, *A Concise History of Germany* (rev. 2004). H. Holborn, in his *History of Modern Germany*, vol. 2, 1648–1840 (1975), covers the fluid situation in the Holy Roman Empire after the Thirty Years' War, as does J. Whaley, *Germany and the Holy Roman Empire* (2012). A useful, brief survey is P. H. Wilson, *The Holy Roman Empire, 1495–1806* (1999), which summarizes recent historical challenges to older assumptions about the empire's flaws and failures, a theme that is also discussed in J. P. Coy, B. Marschke, and D. W. Sabean (eds.), *The Holy Roman Empire, Reconsidered* (2010). One may also wish to read E. Sagorra, *A Social History of Germany, 1648–1914* (1977), with many fascinating insights, and R. Vierhaus, *Germany in the Age of Absolutism* (1988), which studies the years 1618–1763. G. Benecke, *Society and Politics in Germany, 1500–1750* (1974), presents the case for the empire as a viable constitutional entity, while an important contribution to understanding the formation of German political traditions can be found in M. Walker, *German Home Towns: Community, State, and General Estate, 1648–1871* (1971).

For Prussia, convenient introductions are H. W. Koch, *A History of Prussia* (1978); and K. Friedrich, *Brandenburg-Prussia, 1466–1806: The Rise of a Composite State* (2012). A thoughtful evocation of the state (dissolved after the Second World War) is T. von Thadden, *Prussia: The History of a Lost State* (1986). An invaluable study going well beyond the scope of this chapter is G. A. Craig, *The Politics of the Prussian Army, 1640–1945* (1956, 1964). Important also is the older book by H. Rosenberg,

*Bureaucracy, Aristocracy, and Autocracy: The Prussian Experience, 1660–1815* (1958), which may be supplemented by the essays in P. G. Dwyer, *The Rise of Prussia, 1700–1830* (2002). On the early Hohenzollerns, one may read F. Schevill, *The Great Elector* (1974), and R. Ergang, *The Potsdam Führer: Frederick William I, Father of Prussian Militarism* (1941, 1972). Books on Frederick the Great are cited in the section for chapter 8.

### **Russia: To 1725**

There are many excellent narrative accounts of Russian history with good coverage of the early years; for example, R. Bartlett, *A History of Russia* (2005); C. Ziegler, *The History of Russia* (2009); and N. V. Riasanovsky and M. Steinberg, *A History of Russia* (rev. 2011). For the early years and the expansion and transformation of Muscovy, one may turn to R. O. Crummey, *The Formation of Muscovy, 1304–1613* (1987), and M. Romaniello, *The Elusive Empire: Kazan and the Creation of Russia, 1552–1671* (2012). For the crises that triggered the Romanov rise to power, see I. Gruber, *Orthodox Russia in Crisis: Church and Nation in the Time of Troubles* (2012). P. Dukes, *The Making of Russian Absolutism, 1613–1801* (rev. 1990), traces the tsardom from the beginning of the Romanov dynasty over the next two centuries, while L. Hughes, *The Romanovs: Ruling Russia, 1613–1917* (2008), covers the entire history of the dynasty. The military side to Russian society and the “service state” are ably examined in J. L. H. Keep, *Soldiers of the Tsar: Army and Society in Russia, 1462–1874* (1985). P. Avruch examines social upheavals in *Russian Rebels, 1600–1800* (1972), while R. Mousnier treats agrarian unrest comparatively in *Peasant Uprisings in Seventeenth-Century France, Russia, and China* (trans. 1970).

The early rulers are studied in A. Pavlov and M. Perrie, *Ivan the Terrible* (2003); K. Waliszewski, *Ivan the Terrible* (trans.

2006); I. de Madariaga, *Ivan the Terrible: First Tsar of Russia* (2005); and A. Filjushkin, *Ivan the Terrible: A Military History* (2008). W. B. Lincoln, *Autocrats of All the Russias* (1981), is a remarkable large-scale study of the Romanovs, the 15 tsars and 4 tsarinas who ruled Russia between 1613 and 1917. A more recent study of the changes in the early modern period can be found in S. Dixon, *The Modernisation of Russia, 1676–1825* (1999); and Russia's early imperial expansion is examined in the important work by J. P. LeDonne, *The Grand Strategy of the Russian Empire, 1650–1831* (2004), and in B. Boeck, *Imperial Boundaries: Cossack Communities and Empire-Building in the Age of Peter the Great* (2009). A provocative reassessment of Russia's relationship to European intellectual and cultural history is M. Malia, *Russia under Western Eyes: From the Bronze Horseman to the Lenin Mausoleum* (1999).

On Peter and the reforms of his reign, an older outstanding biography, M. Klyuchevsky, *Peter the Great* (trans. 1958), may be compared with the briefer, more recent accounts in L. Hughes, *Peter the Great: A Biography* (2002); D. Wilson, *Peter the Great* (2009); and R. K. Massie, *Peter the Great: His Life and World* (rev. 2012). For a comparison of the cultural legacies of the two great czars of early modern Russia, see K. M. F. Platt, *Terror & Greatness: Ivan & Peter as Russian Myths* (2011). Peter's interest in western Europe is discussed in L. Hughes (ed.), *Peter the Great and the West: New Perspectives* (2001). An excellent account of Russian society, culture, and government in this era appears in the comprehensive, insightful study by L. Hughes, *Russia in the Age of Peter the Great* (1998), in which she neglects no aspect of Peter's rule. N. V. Riasanovsky, *The Image of Peter the Great in Russian History and Thought* (1985), examines the ruler's long-range cultural impact, while one aspect of his cultural revolution is examined in J. Cracraft, *The Petrine Revolution in Russian Architec-*

*ture* (1988). Accounts of Peter's campaigns in the Baltic and northern Europe can be found in J. R. Moulton, *Peter the Great and the Russian Military Campaigns during the Final Years of the Great Northern War, 1719–1721* (2005), and P. Englund, *The Battle That Shook Europe: Poltava and the Birth of the Russian Empire* (2003). For Sweden, and for Peter's great Swedish rival, an outstanding biography is R. N. Hatton, *Charles XII of Sweden* (1969). A number of important studies by M. Roberts and others have been cited in the section for chapter 3; for these years M. Roberts, *The Swedish Imperial Experience, 1560–1718* (1979), deserves mention. The Baltic shore is explored in S. P. Oakley, *War and Peace in the Baltic, 1560–1790* (1992).

#### Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

Resources on Ottoman and Islamic history are available in the Fordham University sourcebook cited earlier, where one can find an *Internet Islamic History Sourcebook*, [www.fordham.edu/Halsall/islam/islams-book.asp](http://www.fordham.edu/Halsall/islam/islams-book.asp). There is concise, well-organized information on early modern Prussia, Poland, Russia, and other European states at the wide-ranging British Web site, *History World*, [www.historyworld.net](http://www.historyworld.net), where readers will find valuable timelines as well as other interactive materials. There are also excellent links to a wide range of resources on the early history of Russia at Bucknell University's *Russian Studies Program*, [www.bucknell.edu/x983.xml](http://www.bucknell.edu/x983.xml).

## 6. THE SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF THE WORLD

### Histories of Science

An outstanding, broad-ranging study is B. L. Silver, *The Ascent of Science* (1998). A valuable new series on the history of modern science is available in D. C. Lindberg and R. Numbers (eds.), *The Cambridge History of Science* (2003–2006), a collaborative project that will eventually include eight volumes. Other excellent historical