

7. THE GLOBAL STRUGGLE FOR WEALTH AND EMPIRE

For the years covered in this chapter, helpful syntheses include T. C. W. Blanning (ed.), *The Eighteenth Century* (2000), and Blanning's more recent book, *The Culture of Power and the Power of Culture: Old Regime Europe, 1660–1789* (2002); I. Woloch, *Eighteenth-Century Europe: Tradition and Progress, 1715–1798* (1982); M. S. Anderson, *Europe in the Eighteenth Century, 1713–1783* (rev. 2000); J. Black, *Eighteenth-Century Europe* (rev. 1999); and W. Doyle, *The Old European Order, 1660–1800* (rev. 1992). Europe's colonial empires and the new global trading system are examined in J. Black, *Europe and the World, 1650–1830* (2002). A useful reference work is J. Black and R. Porter (eds.), *A Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century World History* (1993).

Popular Culture and Everyday Life

The differences between elite and popular culture emerge from two books mentioned earlier: P. Burke, *Popular Culture in Early Modern Europe* (rev. 1994); and F. Braudel, *The Structures of Everyday Life* (trans. 1981, 1991), the first volume of his three-volume study. They may be supplemented by the essays in A. Mitchell and I. Deák (eds.), *Everyman in Europe: Essays in Social History* (2 vols., rev. 1997). There are also studies of English social mores in K. Olsen, *Daily Life in 18th-Century England* (1999), and in P. Langford, *Englishness Identified: Manners and Character, 1650–1850* (2000). The role of language in shaping social identities is examined in an insightful work by P. Burke, *Languages and Communities in Early Modern Europe* (2004). For women's history in the eighteenth century, readers may turn to M. Hunt, *Women in Eighteenth-Century Europe* (2010).

The Global Economy and the Colonial Empires

The final two volumes of Braudel's work, *The Wheels of Commerce* (trans. 1983, reissued in 1991) and *The Perspectives of the*

World (reissued in 1991), offer remarkable accounts of the global economy. For a briefer account, see W. Bernstein, *A Splendid Exchange: How Trade Shaped the World* (2008). A far-ranging study relevant for the years after 1650 is S. W. Mintz, *Sweetness and Power: The Place of Sugar in Modern History* (1985). International trade conflict is covered in I. Hont, *Jealousy of Trade: International Competition and the Nation-State in Historical Perspective* (2005). The celebrated speculative ventures of the age are graphically described in J. Carswell, *The South Sea Bubble* (1960); in J. K. Galbraith, *A Short History of Financial Euphoria: A Hymn of Caution* (1993); in R. Dale, *The First Crash: Lessons from the South Sea Bubble* (2004); and A. Murphy, *The Origins of English Financial Markets: Investment and Speculation before the South Sea Bubble* (2009).

Several books on European overseas expansion listed for chapters 3 and 4 also discuss the eighteenth century. To these must be added H. Furber's excellent synthesis, *Rival Empires of Trade in the Orient, 1600–1800* (1976); J. H. Parry, *Trade and Dominion: The European Overseas Empires in the Eighteenth Century* (1971); G. Williams, *The Expansion of Europe in the Eighteenth Century: Overseas Rivalry, Discovery, and Exploitation* (1966) and *The Great South Sea: English Voyages and Encounters, 1570–1750* (1997); P. K. Liss, *Atlantic Empires: The Network of Trade and Revolution, 1713–1826* (1983); P. D. Curtin, *Cross-Cultural Trade in World History* (1984), cited earlier; and A. K. Smith, *Creating a World Economy: Merchant Capital, Colonialism, and World Trade, 1400–1825* (1991). One may also read the relevant chapters of D. K. Fieldhouse, *The Colonial Empires: A Comparative Survey from the Eighteenth Century* (rev. 1982). A valuable, collaborative work under the general editorship of W. R. Louis, *The Oxford History of the British Empire* (5 vols., 1998–1999), offers insightful research by specialists and

includes two volumes on the early era of global expansion: N. Canny (ed.), *British Overseas Enterprise to the Close of the Seventeenth Century*, and P. J. Marshall (ed.), *The Eighteenth Century*. The Caribbean connections with early modern Britain are examined in S. D. Amussen, *Caribbean Exchanges: Slavery and the Transformation of English Society, 1640–1700* (2007).

The impact of Asia on Europe in the early modern centuries from the sixteenth century on is studied in great detail in D. F. Lach, *Asia in the Making of Europe* (3 vols., 1965–1993), of which E. J. Van Kley is coauthor of volume 3. A useful collaborative work is A. T. Embree and C. Gluck (eds.), *Asia in Western and World History: A Guide for Teaching* (1997).

P. Lawson, *The East India Company: A History* (1993) describes the Company's activities from its beginnings in 1603 to its demise in 1857; a wide-ranging collection of early and recent historical writings on the same subject has been brought together in P. Tuck, *The East India Company, 1600–1858* (6 vols., 1998). For a briefer history, see T. Roy, *The East India Company: The World's Most Powerful Corporation* (2012). The company's role in ruling India is covered in I. St. John, *The Making of the Raj: India under the East India Company* (2012). The eighteenth-century British impact on India is further explored in P. Woodruff [Mason], *The Men Who Ruled India* (2 vols., 1954–1957), and in P. J. Marshall, *The Making and Unmaking of Empires: Britain, India, and America, c. 1750–1783* (2005), which examines how Britain expanded its imperial role in India while it was losing imperial control of its American colonies. Readers may also consult the valuable works of P. J. Stern, *The Company State: Corporate Sovereignty and the Early Modern Foundation of the British Empire in India* (2011); R. Travers, *Ideology and Empire in Eighteenth Century India: The British in Bengal* (2007); and N. B. Dirks, *The Scandal of Empire: India and the Creation of Imperial*

Britain (2006). A study of the controversial British governor general is available in J. Bernstein, *Dawning of the Raj: The Life and Trials of Warren Hastings* (2000).

For the French in North America, one may read W. J. Eccles, *The French in North America, 1500–1783* (rev. 1998), cited earlier, and P. Marchand, *Ghost Empire: How the French Almost Conquered North America* (2005). For more detailed studies, readers should turn to D. H. Usner Jr., *Indians, Settlers, & Slaves in a Frontier Exchange Economy: The Lower Mississippi Valley before 1783* (1992), and C. A. Skinner, *The Upper Country: French Enterprise in the Colonial Great Lakes* (2008). For the French explorer and French aims in North America, see D. H. Fischer, *Champlain's Dream* (2008); D. Royot, *Divided Loyalties in a Doomed Empire: The French in the West—From New France to the Lewis and Clark Expedition* (2007), considers the broad contexts of French colonialism. The importance of the West Indies for the Atlantic economy emerges from R. S. Dunn, *Sugar and Slaves* (1972, reissued 2000); and S. W. Mintz's *Sweetness and Power* (1985), cited above.

British Politics and Society in the Eighteenth Century

The literature on eighteenth-century British politics and society after the settlement of 1688–1689 was long influenced by L. B. Namier, who wrote with precision and depth but insisted on narrow political and parliamentary history. His most important books were *The Structure of Politics at the Accession of George III* (2 vols., 1920; 1957) and *England in the Age of the American Revolution* (rev. 1961). He also launched a large-scale collaborative project in prosopography, or collective biography, seeking to reconstruct in minute detail the composition of the modern British parliaments. His approach, adopted by other historians, downplayed the importance of ideology in the seventeenth-century

revolutions and even the triumph of Parliament over crown in 1688. His continuing influence is demonstrated in J. P. Kenyon, *Revolution Principles: The Politics of Party, 1689–1720* (1977, 1990), as well as in J. C. D. Clark's two books: *English Society, 1688–1832* (1985) and *Revolution and Rebellion* (1986). For a more recent account of how Britain was both distinctive and connected with other parts of Europe, see S. Conway, *Britain, Ireland, and Continental Europe in the Eighteenth Century: Similarities, Connections, Identities* (2011).

J. Brewer has widened the political arena in two innovative works, *Party Ideology and Popular Politics at the Accession of George III* (1976) and *The Sinews of Power: War, Money, and the English State, 1688–1783* (1989). Similar themes are examined in R. Morriss, *The Foundations of British Maritime Ascendancy: Resources, Logistics and the State, 1755–1815* (2011). E. P. Thompson's interest in social history has long influenced eighteenth-century studies. Thompson's own work on this era includes *Whigs and Hunters: The Origin of the Black Act* (1976). For other books affording broad insights into eighteenth-century British politics and society, one may turn to G. S. Holmes, *British Politics in the Age of Anne* (1967, 1987) and *The Age of Oligarchy: Pre-Industrial Britain, 1722–1783* (1993); N. Rogers, *Whigs and Cities: Popular Politics in the Age of Walpole and Pitt* (1989); W. A. Speck, *The Birth of Britain: A New Nation, 1700–1710* (1994) and *Stability and Strife: England, 1714–1760* (1977); and J. Black, *Eighteenth-Century Britain, 1688–1783* (2001). Recent narratives of diverse developments in this era are also available in N. Yates, *Eighteenth-Century Britain: Religion and Politics, 1715–1815* (2008), and D. Lemmings, *Law and Government in England during the Long Eighteenth Century: From Consent to Command* (2011).

For a primer on Britain's economy and evolving society, one may read E. Griffin,

A Short History of the British Industrial Revolution (2010). Readers will find other informative accounts in N. McKendrick, J. Brewer, and J. H. Plumb, *The Birth of a Consumer Society: The Commercialization of Eighteenth-Century England* (1982); P. Langford, *A Polite and Commercial People: England, 1727–1783* (1989); and R. Porter, *English Society in the Eighteenth Century* (rev. 1990) for more information on the era. Other useful works include C. P. Hill, *British Economic and Social History, 1700–1982* (rev. 1985); P. Langford and C. Harvie, *The Eighteenth Century and the Age of Industry* (1992), in the *Oxford History of Britain*; and K. Morgan, *The Birth of Industrial Britain: Social Change, 1750–1850* (2011). F. M. L. Thompson, *The Cambridge Social History of Britain, 1750–1950* (rev. 1993), begins with these years. The implications of British industry are placed in a wider context in R. C. Allen, *The British Industrial Revolution in Global Perspective* (2009). For an excellent, wide-ranging study of the era's cultural history, one may turn to J. Brewer, *The Pleasures of the Imagination: English Culture in the Eighteenth Century* (1997). For the intellectual background of Britain's transformation, see J. Mokyr, *The Enlightened Economy: An Economic History of Britain, 1700–1850* (2009).

Readers interested in the House of Hanover should consult J. Black, *The Hanoverians: The History of a Dynasty* (2004); N. Harding, *Hanover and the British Empire, 1700–1837* (2007); and for the political ramifications, H. Smith, *Georgian Monarchy: Politics and Culture, 1714–1760* (2006). Biographical accounts of the Hanoverians include R. N. Hatton, *George I, Elector and King* (1979); A. C. Thompson, *George II: King and Elector* (2011); and J. Cannon, *George III* (2007). For the world of parliamentary politics, one may turn to H. T. Dickinson, *Walpole and the Whig Supremacy* (1973); J. Black, *Robert Walpole and the Nature of Politics in Early Eighteenth-Century England* (1990); and

E. Pearce, *The Great Man: Scoundrel, Genius and Britain's First Prime Minister* (2007). There are biographies of the elder Pitt by S. Ayling (1976), P. D. Brown (1978), and J. Black (rev. 1999). A collective account of British prime ministers is found in D. Leonard, *Eighteenth-Century British Premiers: Walpole to the Younger Pitt* (2011). The Jacobite uprisings are discussed in books by B. Lenman (1995), J. L. Roberts (2002), and C. Duffy (2003). There are more recent accounts in D. Szechi, *1715: The Great Jacobite Rebellion* (2006), and G. Plank, *Rebellion and Savagery: The Jacobite Rising of 1745 and the British Empire* (2006). J. D. Oates, *Jacobite Campaigns: The British State at War* (2011), considers the effects of the uprisings on Britain's government. F. McLynn has written a biography of the Young Pretender, *Bonnie Prince Charlie: Charles Edward Stuart* (1991), as well as *Crime and Punishment in Eighteenth-Century England* (1989), which traces the prevailing insecurity to the Jacobite threat. The latter may be supplemented by P. Linebaugh, *The London Hanged: Crime and Punishment in the Eighteenth Century* (1992), an impressive study.

Especially insightful on the formation of the British national identity in these years is L. Colley, *Britons: Forging the Nation, 1707–1837* (rev. 2009). W. A. Speck's informative survey, *A Concise History of Britain, 1707–1975* (1993), begins with these years. Accounts that give more attention to women and gender are L. F. Cody, *Birthing the Nation: Sex, Science, and the Conception of Eighteenth-Century Britons* (2005), and E. Major, *Madam Britannia: Women, Church, and Nation, 1712–1812* (2012).

The Great War of the Mid-Eighteenth Century, 1740–1763

R. Browning, *The War of the Austrian Succession* (1993), is an outstanding wide-ranging study of the first phase of the mid-eighteenth-century conflict, while D. Marston, *The Seven Years' War* (2001)

covers its second phase. There is an excellent comprehensive account of the latter's European theater in F. A. J. Szabo, *The Seven Years War in Europe, 1756–1763* (2008). M. Schumann and K. Schweizer, *The Seven Years War: A Transatlantic History* (2008), focuses on the conflict as the first true world war, a topic also covered in D. Baugh, *The Global Seven Years War, 1754–1763: Britain and France in a Great Power Contest* (2011). For the colonial ramifications of the war, see F. Anderson, *Crucible of War: The Seven Years' War and the Fate of Empire in British North America, 1754–1766* (2000); a briefer account is available in F. Anderson, *The War That Made America: A Short History of the French and Indian War* (2005). The same subject is also discussed in J. Keegan in *Fields of Battle: The Wars for North America* (1996).

J. Brewer, *The Sinews of Power: War, Money, and the English State, 1688–1783* (1989), noted earlier, persuasively demonstrates that it was the fiscal strength and war-making capacities of the British parliamentary government after 1688 that made possible Britain's ascent as a global power. For the crisis created by the midcentury wars, in addition to the biographical accounts of Pitt already cited, one may read M. Peters, *Pitt and Popularity: The Patriot Minister and London Opinion during the Seven Years' War* (1980), and R. Middleton, *The Pitt-Newcastle Ministry and the Conduct of the Seven Years' War, 1757–1762* (1985). An argument for Britain's ascendancy as a result of the war can be found in F. McLynn, *1759: The Year Britain Became Master of the World* (2004).

C. Duffy, *The Army of Maria Theresa: The Armed Forces of Imperial Austria, 1740–1780* (1977), ably explores the nature of the Habsburg army, and the same author examines Frederick's skill in statecraft and military prowess in *Frederick the Great: A Military Life* (1985). Other aspects of Frederick's military and foreign policies are discussed with perceptive insights in

T. Schieder, *Frederick the Great* (trans. 2000). Additional works on Frederick are listed for chapter 8.

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

There are useful materials and links on the early British Empire at *BBC-History*, cited earlier. The history of France's role in early America can be explored through the links at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, www.civilization.ca/virtual-museum-of-new-france. The Web site of the Royal Historical Society, at www.royalhistoricalsociety.org/rhslibrary.php, offers links to numerous resources on eighteenth-century history and culture, and for all other eras of British history. The themes of both early modern and modern global history are addressed regularly at *World History Connected*, <http://worldhistoryconnected.press.uiuc.edu/>, the site of an excellent "e-journal" that offers updated information and analysis of the transnational exchanges in world history.

8. THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

For background, the accounts of the eighteenth century that were listed at the beginning of the section for chapter 7 should be consulted. Readers may also turn to the earlier work in A. Goodwin (ed.), *The American and French Revolutions, 1763–1793* (1965), vol. 8 of *The New Cambridge Modern History*, and to the helpful essays in D. E. D. Beales, *Enlightenment and Reform in Eighteenth-Century Europe* (2005). There is also a valuable overview in O. Hufton, *Europe: Privilege and Protest: 1730–1789* (rev. 2000), and an intriguing, comprehensive account of the later eighteenth century in F. Venturi, *The End of the Old Regime in Europe, 1776–1789* (2 vols., trans. 1991). Recent contributions, placing the Enlightenment in broad contexts, are D. Outram, *Panorama of the Enlightenment* (2006); C. W. J. Withers, *Placing the Enlightenment: Thinking Geographically about the Age of Reason* (2008); and D. Edelstein, *The Enlightenment: A Genealogy* (2010).

Enlightenment Thought

A wide-ranging survey of the thought of the era is available in P. Gay, *The Enlightenment: An Interpretation* (2 vols., 1966–1969), a comprehensive though somewhat dated work that praises the rationalist themes of many eighteenth-century writers; the same author also explores some of his theses in *The Party of Humanity: Essays on the French Enlightenment* (1964). Other influential, older interpretations are to be found in A. Cobban, *In Search of Humanity: The Role of the Enlightenment in Modern History* (1960); and N. Hampson, *A Cultural History of the Enlightenment* (1969). An informative concise introduction is M. Cranston, *Philosophers and Pamphleteers: Political Theorists of the Enlightenment* (1986), while two useful, brief surveys entitled *The Enlightenment* are available by R. Porter (rev. 2001) and D. Outram (1995). G. Himmelfarb, *The Roads to Modernity: The British, French, and American Enlightenments* (2004), is a provocative, controversial account that elevates British and American contributions above those of the French. J. I. Israel has written two important, comprehensive treatments, *Enlightenment Contested: Philosophy, Modernity, and the Emancipation of Man, 1670–1752* (2006) and *Democratic Enlightenment: Philosophy, Revolution, and Human Rights 1750–1790* (2011), both of which argue for the importance of the Enlightenment as the starting point for modern cultures and societies. For an appreciation of the political ramifications of the Enlightenment, see D. W. Bates, *States of War: Enlightenment Origins of the Political* (2012). Other texts arguing for the continuing importance of Enlightenment thought are R. Loudon, *The World We Want: How and Why the Ideals of the Enlightenment Still Elude Us* (2007), and T. Todorov, *In Defence of the Enlightenment* (trans. 2009). For other concise introductions to the era, readers may turn to M. C. Jacob (ed.), *The Enlightenment: A Brief History with Documents* (2001), and