

Dylan Blah

Lecture 26: Crisis & Revolution in the 17th Century

Sense of Order - Peace of Westphalia (1648)

Key development - Pope hated this, but is ignored

17th Century:

- Decline of Spain
- Rise of France
- Growing Anglo-Dutch rivalry
 - Dutch Golden Age - mid-17th Century

Early roots

- Attitudes towards work
- Cultural, economic, etc. closing off
- Crisis of the 1590s
 - War expenditure
 - Economic change
 - Famine, plague, migration
 - Crisis of national confidence
 - Castilian arbitristas

1609-1614 - Expulsion of the Moriscos, Philip III

- "Offering" massacre
- Islamic laborers, other Greeks in region
- result of the Revolt of the Alpujarras, etc.

17th C

- Economic crisis
- Psychological crisis
- H. II Henry + Constitutional crisis - esp 1640

Olivares

- trying to do too much
- Messianic imperialism
- Arbitrariness & zeal for reform

Blanc & Spanish Decline

Hamilton et al -

- Blanc Philip III & IV
- decline in silver

Elk of

- Blanc Philip III, Olivares wanted last to stop

Hansen

- revisionist
- Contemporary blanc & Charles V
- Profitless America
- Empire disappointed Spain
- No decline of Spain, it never rose

Jonathan Israel

- it was a decline
- return to peace - 1648 + 59
- from 1661 - Spain a subject of other trade empires, second rate power, economically subservient

Key Events

- 1640 - Catalonia & Portugal in revolt
- 1643 - fall of Olivares, defeat at Rocroi
- 1647 - Naples & Sicily in revolt
- 1648 - Treaty of Münster
- 1652 - Catalan Revolt ends
- 1659 - Treaty of the Pyrenees
- 1665 - Death of Philip IV
- 1668 - Treaty of Lisbon

General Crisis of the 17th Century

- Decline of Spain
- Puritan Smith

Crisis

- Revolts + Revolutions
- Economic difficulty
- Population/demography
- Climate - Little Ice Age

Problem w/ Composite Monarchy

Constitutional absolutism

- idea that people in England (England) would not be subject to be Anglican + Irish, etc
- use constitutional status of Anglican to enforce religion
- "court" vs. "country"
- pushback against centralization

Revolts as reactions

1640 - either terrible or miraculous

Revolution, regime, & republic in Britain, 1637-1660

- why did British absolutism collapse in the mid-17th century

Left historiography

- 1) Whigs - always on the march to Parliament, teleological
- 2) Liberals - all about modern capitalist democracy
- 3) Marxist - Stages to lift human kind, dialectical materialism
- 4) Revisionists - random accident, teleological problem is too big
- 5) Post revisionists - Combo of both

Causes of the British Troubles

Long term structural issues

- Constitutional issues

- Who's in charge?

- Fiscal problems

- Religion

- Multiple loyalties / composite monarchy

Blame?

- H8, Elizabeth, James I?

- Long term issues

1625-1629 - Conflict w/ Parliament post James I death
Competing views of English govt

- 1) Divine right of kings

- 2) Gov't by consent

- 3) The "ancient constitution"

Personal role of Charles I - 1629-1640

- does everything to avoid Parliament

Paying for the Personal Rule

- Peace w/ France + Spain

- Financial expedients

- "ship money"

- Acts like a tyrant to other kings i.e. Ireland

- Earl of Stafford runs the Marshall Lane

- William Laud calls for crackdown of Puritanism