

351 Course Requirements

SPRING 2006



The Course schedule gives an outline of this course's content, summaries of the lectures, additional relevant information, and links to other internet sites.

This is a **three or four credit** course for undergraduates, and a **three credit** course for graduate students. If you are registered for the wrong number of credits, please visit your MyUW site and follow the links to update your current course information.

Requirements: attend lectures (TR, 11-12:15, 1131 Humanities), do the course reading, attend discussion section, and explore the material on this site by clicking the hyperlinks (starting with Course schedule); **three credit undergraduates** do two midterms (in class; in weeks six and twelve; precise dates to be announced), and take the final (2:45-4:45, Friday 5/12; place to be announced) **four credit students** do the same things and also write a term paper (due 3/21 in class;) **Honors students** write an additional paper, due in class on 5/4.

Your term paper should be double-spaced and about 5-6 pages in length; in addition to the 5-6 pages of text, the paper should also include a bibliography, and references to things you have read, giving your sources, and it should show familiarity with at least two books or articles in addition to the course reading. See this guide on how to cite references in your paper.

The paper should be on either:

(1) Richelieu is generally seen as one of the great architects of French success, while Olivares' government is regarded as a failure. Is this fair, and, if so, why? Or if not, why not?;

or (2) In what ways did the long reign of Louis XIV benefit the French people, and in what ways did it harm them?;

or (3) Galileo is often seen as a martyr to the causes of truth, freedom, and scientific objectivity. Is that right, or was he in fact an obstinate and opinionated man whom the Catholic church was justified in prosecuting?;

or (4) another topic, by arrangement.

Graduate students do 2 term papers (12-15 pp. including notes and bibliography; due 3/21 and 5/4.) Topics by arrangement.

Reading: Thomas Munck, *Seventeenth Century Europe* (the textbook for the course; read chs 1-5 by the first mid-term; chs 6-8 and 11-12 by the second mid-term; and

chs 9-10 by the final.) In addition, read the material and follow the links in the pages on this site, beginning with the Course schedule.

How much are the exams (etc.) worth:

Undergraduates: 3 credit: each midterm 25%, final 50%

4 credit: each midterm 18.75%; final 37.5%; term paper 25%.

Honors students: 3 credit: each midterm 18.75%; final 37.5%; term paper 25%.

4 credit: each midterm 16%; final 32%; each term paper 18%.

Graduates: 50% for each paper.

A note on term papers and the Internet:

The term paper should cite at least two sources in addition to the course reading. You can find many sources listed in the bibliographies of the course reading, and a number of books are on reserve in College Library.

In addition, there are a great many relevant web sites; try starting with:

History On- line: The Seventeenth Century.

A good guide on questions of style, grammar etc. is available at The Wisconsin Handbook.

Finally, be aware that you should be careful to give proper citations for things you take from the Internet or from printed books and articles; useful on this is the UW plagiarism guide and this information about academic misconduct.

Course Schedule

This course is about Europe in the seventeenth century - probably the most important century in the making of the modern world. It was during the 1600s that Galileo and Newton founded modern science; that Descartes began modern philosophy; that Hugo Grotius initiated international law; and that Thomas Hobbes and John Locke started modern political theory. In the same century strong centralized European states entered into worldwide international competition for wealth and power, accelerating the pace of colonization in America and Asia. The Dutch, French, Spanish, Portuguese, English, and others, all struggled to maintain and extend colonies and trading-posts in distant corners of the globe, with profound and permanent consequences for the whole world. They also fought one another in Europe, where warfare grew increasingly complex and expensive. To gain an edge against other powers in war, European governments invested in research in military technology, and the seventeenth century was consequently an age of military revolution, enabling Europeans from then on to defeat most non-European peoples relatively easily in battle.

The course will examine the main social, economic, intellectual, religious, cultural and political developments that occurred in the seventeenth century. It will begin by exploring European religious divisions at the opening of the seventeenth century - divisions that led to assassinations and to widespread warfare, especially in the Thirty Years War of 1618-48. This war devastated much of

Schedule of Topics

JANUARY

Introduction:

An age of revolution
Geography, climate and economy
The balance of power
Government religion and ideas

The Thirty Years' War:

Onset

The Bohemian phase

The Danish interval

Swedish invasion

The final French phase

Europe and the aftermath of the Thirty Years War

Spain in the seventeenth century:

A nation in decline
Olivares and crisis

FEBRUARY/ MARCH

Early seventeenth-century

France

Henry, Louis, and Richelieu

The Netherlands in the early seventeenth century

Dutch Religious and intellectual history

The Netherlands, 1600-

Germany, and for a while made Sweden a great power. It also profoundly affected France, Spain and the Netherlands. In France, Cardinal Richelieu and Jules Mazarin strengthened and centralized state power, though at times their policies came perilously close to disaster. In Spain, disaster struck, and the Spaniards lost their long war with the Dutch, who formed a prosperous independent republic. Spain also lost control of Portugal, and for a while it seemed that Catalonia too would break free from Spanish control.

In the seventeenth century, Spain declined but France rose to become the greatest power in Europe. In the second half of the century Louis XIV increased royal power at home and French power abroad, but at a very high cost in lives and cash. The France of Louis XIV threatened to dominate Europe, and to oppose him other powers laid aside their religious differences (which were becoming less important in the increasingly secularized and scientific atmosphere of the late 1600s) and joined forces against France. By the end of the century two powers in particular were rivaling France, namely Holland and England. Both benefited from the shift of Europe's economic center of gravity from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. In both, agricultural and commercial changes were taking place which would soon pave the way for the Industrial Revolution.

Course Requirement details

1650

EXAM (in class)

Early Stuart England

Russia:
The Time of Troubles
The first Romanovs

Poland:
Society and Government
The Deluge

Peasant Revolts,
the Fronde
and the English Civil War

MARCH/ APRIL

The “General Crisis” of the
seventeenth century
France under Mazarin and
Louis XIV

Louis and the French Church

3/21 TERM PAPER DUE
IN CLASS.

France against Europe: the
wars of Louis XIV
- to 1678
- to 1697
- to 1713

Europe in the later-
seventeenth century:
Austria,

the rise of Prussia, Russia,
Sweden, Britain & the
Netherlands

EXAM (in class).

The Military Revolution:
Arms & tactics,
Ships & navies,
Soldiers & government

The Intellectual Revolution:
Intellectual trends,
Absolutism and the divine
right of kings,
Contractarians, republicans &
skeptics.

APRIL/ MAY

The Scientific revolution:
Copernicus to Kepler,
Galileo,
Newton and other advances.

Scientific & philosophical
method
Mechanical philosophy

Beliefs and culture:
Doubts & Deism
Witchcraft

FINAL EXAM: 2:45-4:45
P.M., FRIDAY, 5/12;
PLACE TO BE
ANNOUNCED.